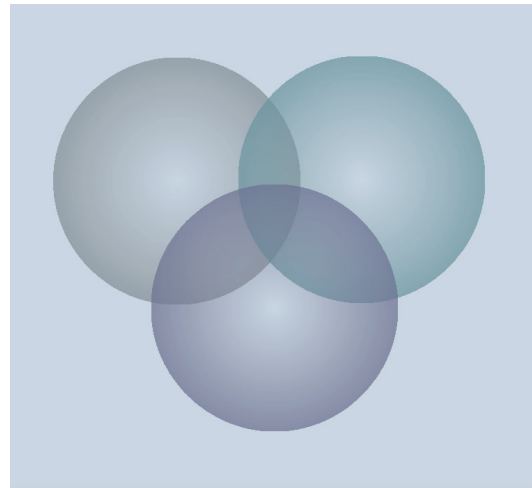



International Max Planck Research School on Retaliation, Mediation and Punishment 2015 – 2017

Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg/Germany





Max-Planck-Institut
für ausländisches und
internationales Strafrecht

International Max Planck
Research School on Retaliation,
Mediation and Punishment
IMPRS REMEP 

Max Planck Institute for Foreign and
International Criminal Law
Freiburg/Germany
2015 – 2017



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Foreword

The International Max Planck Research School on Retaliation, Mediation and Punishment (IMPRS REMEP) addresses retaliation, mediation, and punishment and their roles in establishing, maintaining, and forming social order and (human) security in the face of conflicts, various forms of crime, terrorism, insurgencies, or civil war. Moreover, globalization, the internationalization of politics, and migration all result in new arenas of conflict, which beg for timely and appropriate answers. 58 highly motivated and talented doctoral students from Africa, the Americas, Asia, and Europe have analyzed, and compared, the interrelationships between retaliation, mediation and punishment in these scenarios from the perspectives of the history of law, international and criminal law, criminology, and/or anthropology. They have based their research on different sets of theories and methods analyzing conflicts in different times and scales.

We can proudly state that the doctoral Research School's output over the past 10 years has been outstanding, with many innovative and relevant contributions that advance our understanding of the role of retaliation, mediation and punishment for social order, peace and (human) security. A high number of dissertations, monographies, and numerous peer-reviewed publications in national and international journals attest to the scientific productivity of REMEP. Both doctoral students and faculty members generated a coherent normative and empirical research output. Some of our students were honored for their outstanding research with awards and distinctions. All participating part-

ner institutions of the IMPRS REMEP have implemented a coherent and multidisciplinary teaching and training program in English, which catered to the needs and demands of its diverse student body. Introductory courses, annual retreats, author-meets-critic-sessions, both multidisciplinary and thematic workshops, guest lecture series, and three international conferences on the core concepts – retaliation, mediation, and punishment – in which the students of the REMEP were intimately involved, speak for themselves. Direction and guidance by the REMEP faculty and senior researchers fostered and enabled the doctoral students' research. They became increasingly independent researchers, who set out to national and international conferences to present their research projects and results, as well as to establish their own networks within their respective research communities. Moreover, the IMPRS REMEP has provided a platform that truly helped foster intense social and scientific exchange and dialogue between the graduate students, the faculty, and the alumni of REMEP, benefitting all involved. The fact that a significant number of our alumni graduates have been successful in pursuing a career in research and/or in academia is another indicator of the School's success.

I cordially invite you to further explore the IMPRS REMEP with a focus on the recent developments at the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law and invite you to engage with us in further discussions in this important field of research.

Happy reading!



Hans-Jörg Albrecht

Freiburg, 24 August 2018



Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. mult. Hans-Jörg Albrecht, Director at the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law and Deputy Spokesperson of the International Max Planck Research School on Retaliation, Mediation and Punishment

I. Short Outline of the IMPRS REMEP

The International Max Planck Research School on Retaliation, Mediation and Punishment (IMPRS REMEP) is one of three Research Schools located at the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law (MPICC). It is a unique research and teaching network in which the MPICC, specifically its Department of Criminology, collaborates with the Max Planck Institute for European Legal History (Frankfurt), the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology (Halle), the University of Freiburg and the Martin Luther University of Halle-Wittenberg. The IMPRS REMEP is one of currently ten Research Schools in the Human and Social Science section and one of a total of 60 International Max Planck Research Schools under the umbrella of, and mainly funded by, the Max Planck Society for the Advancement of Science.

Founded in 2008, the IMPRS REMEP successfully applied for a second funding period in 2012. The Scientific Evaluation Committee, composed of internationally renowned and acclaimed researchers, strongly supported a second funding period stating in its report:

“The IMPRS with its exceptional format has developed into a competitive graduate center that attracts talented and highly motivated students from Germany and from all over the world. With an interdisciplinary approach and professional organization, the school offers an excellent program of education and training which the students take full advantage of. The cooperation between participating institutions is untroubled and beneficial to the IMPRS. The IMPRS REMEP is a unique cross-institutional and interdisciplinary venture that offers students an unrivalled opportunity and funding to undertake doctoral research on important topics in a highly collaborative and genuinely innovative intellectual environment. The reviewers view the IMPRS for ‘Retaliation, Mediation and punishment (REMEP)’ as a great success in both science and education.” [March 19, 2012]


The application for another six years (2014–2019) was duly granted, with a fine-tuning of the scientific focus to also encompass research on security. The IMPRS REMEP will conclude at the end of 2019.

As stated by the Evaluation Committee, the IMPRS REMEP is unique in its set-up. It

builds on the capacities of three Max Planck Institutes and two universities, creating synergies necessary to conduct first class interdisciplinary research on the multi-faceted and cross-cultural role of retaliation, mediation and punishment for the negotiation, construction or maintenance of peace, social order and security. Contemporary and historical comparative research combines empirical and theoretical analysis at the interface of micro- and macro levels of social organization. This allows for an exceptionally broad inquiry into the connections and discontinuities between social and legal developments. It also provides a stimulus for further applied research and innovation in exploring new directions for policy formulations regarding conflict management strategies in the 21st century. In line with this, the social science disciplines involved in the IMPRS REMEP study social integration and conflict as well as the social causes and consequences of crime, criminal behavior and, in lieu thereof, the development and impact of laws. Alongside the social sciences, the fields of jurisprudence participating in the IMPRS REMEP concentrate on the purpose, structure and application of criminal law, constitutional law and public international law in addition to the history of social communication about law. The IMPRS REMEP incorporates both social sciences and jurisprudence to explain the significance of retaliation, mediation and punishment for social order, peace and security in today’s world. Researchers from the various disciplines analyze, from their theoretical standpoint and with their methodological canon, how different social agents such as international organizations, the State, the church, non-governmental organizations, local communities, families and neighborhoods make strategic use of retaliation, mediation and punishment. Corresponding to this approach, research of the participating disciplines depicts specific functions of retaliation, mediation and punishment in the varying forms of interactions to establish and maintain social order and security, in terms of intensity and scope, time and space. This provides a fertile basis for comparative analysis on the relative significance of retaliation, mediation and punishment in establishing and maintaining peace, social order and security today. All doctoral research projects address these core questions by engaging in theoretical and empirical research.

The IMPRS REMEP offers a broad and interdisciplinary curriculum in English for about

20 students at a time. Mandatory and optional scientific seminars and workshops take place at all partner institutions on a regular basis; once a year the research school organizes a joint retreat. Internationally renowned researchers and practitioners regularly deliver guest lectures. The aim is to provide insights into the distinct disciplines involved and to promote an interdisciplinary approach to the overall re-

search agenda; i.e., doctoral students will acquaint themselves with the empirical methods and theoretical backgrounds not only of their own discipline but also of the other fields of research involved. Soft skills training modules (e.g., rules on good scientific practice, presentation skills, academic writing, project management, language courses) are an integral part of the training concept. 

II. The IMPRS REMEP at Freiburg

The MPICC and the University of Freiburg provide excellent integrated and innovative training and research opportunities for highly qualified German and foreign university graduates who wish to work towards a doctoral degree in the fields of criminology, criminal law or sociology. The IMPRS REMEP sponsors doctoral students for a period of three years, during which students benefit from the outstanding research facilities. Embedded in the scientific and social life of the Institute, each doctoral student carries out his or her research project under the supervision of two professors, and is coached by a day-to-day supervisor (themselves a senior researcher). A Thesis Advisory Committee monitors the progress on each student on a regular basis.

All doctoral students must undertake a proposal defense six to eight months after they have

enrolled in the IMPRS REMEP. The doctoral students have to demonstrate the coherence and significance of their respective research projects and answer to the faculty members and fellow students. Moreover, doctoral students in Freiburg are encouraged to invite and engage with experts in their own field in the context of author-meets-critic sessions in which the guests comment on the student's draft papers or chapters. These sessions are very beneficial since the doctoral students are expected to submit and ideally publish peer-reviewed papers by the time they submit their thesis in the prevailing format of a monography. All students receive significant financial support to participate in and attend key conferences in Europe and beyond in order to present their research results and network with fellow scholars who share their interest in retaliation, mediation and punishment. IM-


Some REMEP Doctoral Students from Freiburg and Heidelberg



PRs REMEP encourages and provides financial means for students in their second or third year to conceptualize and organize workshops and conferences themselves, with a view to publishing the contributions thereafter.

In Freiburg, close institutionalized collaborations exist with the Bern Graduate School for Criminal Justice (joint doctoral seminar once a year; exchange of researchers) as well as with the Centro Studi “Federico Stella” sulla Giustizia penale e la Politica criminale, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milan (exchange of researchers). A collaboration with the Washington and Lee School of Law, Virginia, was also offered until 2015.

Some of our doctoral students collect empirical data by conducting interviews, surveys and participant observation in the often-difficult

context of crime and deviance or in previous years also in (post-) conflict societies. During 2015-17, students collected qualitative data in Brazil, Germany, England, France, Norway and the USA. Over the course of the last years, the Max Planck Society and the IMPRS REMEP have significantly improved the support provided to doctoral students undertaking field research. A tool kit ranging from front-end information and training to back-end emergency support (including evacuation) has been established; e.g., before leaving to the field, a psychologist, one of our senior researchers, briefs the respective doctoral student about possible re-traumatization of his or her interview partners or about psychological stress, he or she might incur. After returning from the field, each student has the opportunity to share their experiences with an outside psychologist. 



III. Doctoral Students 2015 – 2017



In Alphabetical Order
1 – 2 Row:
Current Doctoral Students
4 – 6 Row:
Alumni


Since 2008, 58 doctoral students, 35 women and 23 men, formed the student body of the IMPRS REMEP. 21 were German students; 37 doctoral students came from 24 different countries of the Americas, Africa, Europe and Asia. Out of the 58 doctoral students, 29 (18 women and 11 men) did their research in Freiburg at both the MPICC and / or the University of Freiburg.

Since the Max Planck Society for the Advancement of Science does not confer PhD or doctoral degrees and titles, all REMEP students are doctoral candidates at the partner, other German or even home universities as in the case of some of our foreign students.

As of June 2018, 29 students were enrolled at the IMPRS REMEP. Thereof, currently eight doctoral students, five men and three women, conduct their research at the MPICC and / or the University of Freiburg. They come from Brazil, Chile, China, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Italy and the USA.

Since 2015, seven doctoral students finalized their dissertation and received their doctoral degrees and titles. One doctoral student dropped out. Since 2008, 20 out of 29 doctoral students in Freiburg successfully finalized their dissertation: 12 at the faculty of law

(11 graduating with magna cum laude, 1 with summa cum laude) and five at the faculty of philosophy (three graduating with magna cum laude and two with summa cum laude). Three doctoral students received their doctoral degrees and titles at other universities: the LMU Munich, the University of Bern / Switzerland and Columbia University School of Law / USA). Andreas Armbrorst received the prestigious Otto Hahn Medal in 2013 for his dissertation "Jihadi Violence – A study of al-Qaeda's media" in recognition of this outstanding scientific achievement. Three doctoral students submitted their drafts; reviews are pending. The remaining doctoral students in Freiburg will finalize their theses by the end of 2019, i.e., before the termination of the research school; financial support of the two students who joined the IMPRS REMEP in 2017 and 2018 is guaranteed to ensure three years financial stability.

The table below lists doctoral students affiliated with and located at the MPICC and the University of Freiburg, only, plus one doctoral REMEP student of the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law (MPIIL) doing research at the MPICC. For information about all doctoral students of the IMPRS REMEP and their research projects, please, visit www.remep.mpg.de/. 

| Name | Academic Provenance | Supervisors (1./2.)* | Working Title [& Financing] | Additional Information |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Arfsten, Kerrin-Sina | Germany | Albrecht/TBA | Security and Vigilance – A Qualitative Study of Public Anti-Terror Vigilance Campaigns in the United States [MPS] | June 2011 – June 2015 Dissertation submitted in July 2018 |
| 2. Cabrera Guirao, Jorge Patricio | Chile | Hefendehl/ Albrecht | Critic of the Accessoriness of Administrative Regulations in Environmental Criminal Law (Grenzen der Anbindung des Strafrechts an das Verwaltungsrecht und Verwaltungshandeln) [Scholarship DAAD and CONICYT] | Entry into REMEP: 03/2016 |
| 3. Earbin, Esther | USA | Hefendehl/ Albrecht | The Role of Interest Groups in Criminal Copyright Policy Making – A Study of Germany and the United States [MPS] | Entry into REMEP: 04/2016 |
| 4. Glonti, Aleksandre | Georgia | Albrecht/Perron | The Internet as a Mechanism for Social Control [Scholarship DAAD and MPS] | Oral exam scheduled for Nov. 2018 Since 02/2018: Chief Specialist at the Legal Affairs Committee of the Parliament of Georgia |

* In case of a supervisor not affiliated with the MPICC or the University of Freiburg, the academic affiliation is mentioned.

| Name | Academic Provenance | Supervisors (1./2.) * | Working Title [& Financing] | Additional Information |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--|--|---|
| 5. Knust, Mandana | Germany | Wolfrum (MPIIL Heidelberg)/N.N. | The Guarantee of Fair Trial Principles in Islamic States: The Case of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan | REMEP Doctoral Student Affiliated with MPIIL Conducting Research at MPICC |
| 6. Moura de Souza, Cléssio | Brazil | Albrecht/Perron | Youth and Violence in Maceió – An Ethnographical Study on Youth Street Violence Related to Drug and Social Order in Brazil's Violent City [Scholarship MPS] | Oral exam scheduled for Nov. 2018 |
| 7. Poschadel, Annika | Germany | Hefendehl/Perron | "Fair Trial" in Transnational Internal Investigations (Verfahrensfairness in transnationalen unternehmensinternen Ermittlungen) [Scholarship Studienstiftung des deutschen Volkes] | Entry into REMEP: 12/2016 |
| 8. Rigoni, Clara | Italy | Albrecht/Foblets (MPI for Social Anthropology) | The Use of ADR for Cases of Honor-Based Violence in Europe [Scholarship MPS] | Oral exam scheduled for Nov. 2018 |
| 9. Rojas Paez, Gustavo | Colombia | Albrecht/Perron | Transitional Justice from Below – Chances and Prospects in Contemporary Colombia [Scholarship DAAD] | Oct. 2010 – Sept. 2012 Since 2013: Junior Researcher, University Libre, Bogotá, Colombia |
| 10. Ruiheng, Yuning | China | Albrecht/Perron | The Role of Individuals in Compliance Programs – A Comparative Study between Germany and the USA [Scholarship China Scholarship Council] | Entry into REMEP: 10/2017 |

* In case of a supervisor not affiliated with the MPICC or the University of Freiburg, the academic affiliation is mentioned.

Alumni as of July 2018 

| Name | Academic Provenance | Supervisors (1./2.) * | Title of Dissertation [& Financing] | Career |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--|---|
| 1. Dr. Armbrorst, Andreas | Germany | Albrecht/Blinkert | Jihadi Violence – A Study of al-Qaeda’s Media [MPS] Recipient of Otto Hahn Medal 2013 | Marie Curie Fellow (IEF; 2015–16); Director, Nationales Zentrum für Kriminalprävention, Bonn |
| 2. Dr. Bedoya Sánchez, Shakira | Peru | Albrecht/Perron | The Politics of Order – An Analysis of Punishment in International Law [Scholarship MPS] | Lecturer at Faculty of Law, Humboldt University, Berlin |
| 3. Dr. Györy, Csaba | Hungary | Albrecht/Sieber | Criminal Law as a Means of Regulation: The Interplay between Legal, Economic and Political Rationalities in the Regulation of Corporate Crime [MPS] | Research fellow, Institute for Legal Studies, Hungarian Academy of Science; Associate Professor, Centre for Law and Society, ELTE University, Faculty of Law, Budapest |
| 4. Dr. Kh. Erdem-Undrakh | Mongolia | Albrecht/Perron | The Mongolian Penal System from the Perspective of the German Criminal Law [Scholarship DAAD, MPS] | Senior Lecturer at School of Law, National University of Mongolia |
| 5. Dr. von Frankenberg, Kiyomi | Germany | Albrecht/Hefendehl | Grundlagen konsensualer Konfliktlösungsprozesse – eine empirische Analyse von Konsensbildungsprozessen in abgesprochenen Wirtschaftsstrafverfahren [MPS] | Project Manager Mercator Science Policy Network Research Center Ruhr, Essen |
| 6. Dr. Hiéramente, Mayeul | Germany | Sieber/Perron | International Arrest Warrants in Ongoing Conflicts – The Legal Framework of Criminal Law Interventions by External Actors [MPS] | Attorney at Law specialized in White Collar Crime, Düsseldorf |
| 7. Dr. Jensen, David | Costa Rica | Albrecht/Perron | Maras: A Study of Their Origin, International Impact, and the Measures Taken to Fight Them [Scholarship by MPS] | Researcher at the Constitutional Court, Costa Rica |
| 8. Dr. Kasselt, Julia | Germany | Albrecht/Perron | Honour Killings in Germany [MPS] | Referentin beim Bundesfamilienministerium im Referat Fonds Sexueller Missbrauch, Berlin |
| 9. Dr. Lien, Meng-Chi | Taiwan | Albrecht/Hefendehl | Victim-Offender Mediation and the Role of the Public Prosecutor – A Comparison of Germany, Taiwan and China [Scholarship by MPS] | Assistant Professor of Law, Institute of Law for Science and Technology (ILST), National Tsing Hua University (NTHU), Taiwan |
| 10. Dr. Lin, Jing | China | Albrecht/Hefendehl | A Comparative Study on Anti-Money Laundering through Financial Institutions and their Staff in China, Germany and the USA [Scholarship by China Scholarship Council] | 2014–17 Postdoc MPICC Since 2018: Associate Professor University of Political Science and Law, Beijing, China |
| 11. Dr. Muwerez, Nathan | Uganda | Albrecht/v.Trotha | Restorative vs. Retributive Justice in the Northern Uganda Conflict [Scholarship by KAAD, MPS] | African Community Team Support, Uganda |

* In case of a supervisor not affiliated with the MPICC or the University of Freiburg, the academic affiliation is mentioned.

| Name | Academic Provenance | Supervisors (1./2.)* | Title of Dissertation [& Financing] | Career |
|---|---------------------|--|--|---|
| 12. Dr. Preiser, Christine | Germany | Oberwittler/Scheffer (University of Frankfurt) | The Border Watchmen of Nightlife – An Ethnography on Bouncers in German Nightclubs (Grenzwächter des Nachtlebens – Eine Ethnografie über Türsteher in Deutschland) [Scholarship MPS] | Since 03/2018: Researcher in DFG project „Wissenspolitiken in der gegenwärtigen Regulierung der Prostitution in Deutschland“, University of Augsburg |
| 13. Dr. Schuetze-Reymann, Jennifer | Canada | Sieber/Perron | International Criminal Justice on Trial: The Legal Implications of the Referral Practice of Cases from International to National Justice Mechanisms – The ICTY/ICTR Experience and Its Possible Relevance for the ICC [MPS] | Senior Legal Adviser, Coordination and International Cooperation Division / Directorate General for Human Rights and Rule of Law / Council of Europe Strasbourg, France |
| 14. Dr. Schwarzenbach, Anina | Switzerland | Oberwittler/Roché (Universität Grenoble) | Das Verhältnis Jugendlicher zur Polizei in multi-ethnischen Städten – Eine Studie zu Kontakten und Einstellungen zu der Polizei in Deutschland und Frankreich [MPS] | Postdoc MPICC Since 08/2017 Research Fellow Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, Cambridge, M.A., USA (Sept. 2018 –) |
| 15. Dr. Solarin, Adepeju | USA, Nigeria | Kößler/Albrecht | Respect in Mediation – The Confluence of Restorative Justice and International Mediation Theories and Practices [Scholarship MPS] | Graduate Research Fellow Harvard Program of Negotiation (2016–17) |
| 16. Dr. Terwindt, Carolijn, LL.M. | The Netherlands | Fagan, Povinelli, Richman (Columbia University)/Albrecht | Ethnographies of Contentious Criminalization – Expansion, Ambivalence, and Marginalization [Co-funded by MPS] | European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights, Berlin |
| 17. Vojta, Filip | Croatia | Albrecht/Eser | Punishment and Sentence Enforcement for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Former Yugoslavia [Scholarship DAAD and MPS] | Oral exam: July 2018; thereafter Postdoc MPICC |
| 18. Dr. Vujinovic, Lejla | Germany | Vest (University of Bern)/Albrecht | Re-establishing Social Order in Post-conflict Societies – A Comparative Analysis of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia [Co-funded by MPS, University of Bern] | Unknown |
| 19. Dr. Walsh, Maria | Germany | Ditton (University of Munich)/Haverkamp (University of Tübingen), Albrecht | The Effect of Intensive Probation on Juvenile and Adolescent Intensive Offenders (Intensive Bewährungshilfe und jugendliche Intensivtäter – Eine empirische Analyse des Einflusses von Intensivbewährungshilfe auf die kriminelle Karriere junger Intensiv- und Mehrfachtäter in Bayern) [MPS] | Deputy Director, Nationales Zentrum für Kriminalprävention, Bonn |
| 20. Dr. Zhao, Chenguang | China | Albrecht/Eser | China and the ICC: Status and Prospects from the Perspective of Legal Culture [Scholarship by China Scholarship Council] | Lecturer, College for Criminal Law Science, Beijing Normal University, China |

* In case of a supervisor not affiliated with the MPICC or the University of Freiburg, the academic affiliation is mentioned.

IV. Projects of Freiburg
REMEP Students
2015 – 2017



Jorge Cabrera (*1981) studied Law at the University of Chile, Santiago de Chile (2000–2005). In 2009, he published a book entitled “El engaño típicamente relevante a título de estafa: modelo dogmático y análisis jurisprudencial”. He received a scholarship by the Chilean government (2011) to pursue studies at the University of Pennsylvania Law School (USA), where he earned a master’s degree (2012). Between 2013 and 2015, he presided a civil rights NGO, which pursued different judicial actions before the Chilean and the Interamerican Justice System. He has been guest lecturer in different universities in Chile and simultaneously worked as criminal defense attorney. In 2016, he received a joint scholarship by the DAAD and CONICYT to pursue doctoral studies in Germany.

He entered the IMPRS REMEP at the University of Freiburg and the MPICC in April 2016.

www.remep.mpg.de/person/49452/3378

Jorge Patricio Cabrera Guiraro

Grenzen der Anbindung des Strafrechts an das Verwaltungsrecht und Verwaltungshandeln

Supervisors: Hefendehl/Albrecht

Gegenstand dieser Untersuchung ist die sog. Akzessorietät des Strafrechts, d.h. das Abhängigkeitsverhältnis des Strafrechts von Rechtsätzen aus den anderen Teilen der Rechtsordnung. Diese Untersuchung konzentriert sich auf einen besonderen Fall der Akzessorietät: die Abhängigkeit des Strafrechts vom Verwaltungsrecht und vom Verwaltungshandeln. Die zunehmende Verrechtlichung des Zusammenlebens sowie die immer weitreichendere Kriminalisierung von Lebensbereichen haben zu einer unvermeidbaren Häufung der Konkurrenz von straf- und verwaltungsrechtlichen Regelungen geführt. Eine konsensfähige Aussage über die Tragweite der Abhängigkeit des Strafrechts von Verwaltungsakten oder vom Verwaltungshandeln, die für das Strafrecht im Allgemeinen gelten vermag, wurde bisher nicht erreicht.

Leidenschaftlich wurde das Thema im Rahmen des Umweltstrafrechts in den achtziger und neunziger Jahren diskutiert. Vielfältige Ansichten wurden damals vertreten, ohne dass ein Konsens erreicht wurde. Nach dem Erlass der sog. Rechtsmissbrauchsklausel in § 330 d I Nr. 5 StGB, die durch Drohung, Bestechung oder Kollusion erlangte begünstigende Verwaltungsakte wie eine fehlende Genehmigung behandelt und damit eine abschließende und klarstellende Regelung darstellen sollte, ist die Debatte im Bereich des Umweltstrafrechts verstummt. Allerdings bleibt das Problem des Verhältnisses des Strafrechts zum Verwaltungsrecht und Verwaltungshandeln aktueller denn je. Auch wenn für bestimmte Bereiche Sonderlösungen durch sektorale Rechtsmissbrauchsklauseln angeboten werden (wie z.B. in § 330 d I Nr. 5 StGB, §§ 17 VIII, 18 IX AWG, § 16 IV CWÜAG, § 95 VI AufenthG), sind diese allerdings auf Teilrechtsgebiete begrenzt und lassen

sich nur schwerlich verallgemeinern. Zudem muss man in Betracht ziehen, dass auch im rechtsgebietspezifischen Anwendungsbereich dieser Sonderregelungen nicht alle möglichen Anbindungen des Strafrechts an das Verwaltungshandeln ausgeschöpft werden und nur begrenzt in einigen bedeutenden Fallkonstellationen Anwendung finden. Diese sektoralen Rechtsmissbrauchsklauseln stellen aber keine deklaratorische Ausprägung eines allgemeinen Rechtsgrundsatzes dar, sondern lediglich abschließende Sonderregelungen der Effekte bestimmter Erscheinungsformen der Verwaltungsakzessorietät. Wie sich das Strafrecht im allgemein mit verwaltungsrechtlichen Normen und Einzelfallentscheidungen der Behörde einfügt, bleibt noch klärungsbedürftig.

Wie genau diese Abhängigkeit des Strafrechts vom Verwaltungsrecht und vom Verwaltungshandeln bestimmt werden kann, stellt daher den Gegenstand dieser Untersuchung dar. Die Untersuchung soll also sowohl die Erscheinungsformen der Anbindung des Strafrechts an außerstrafrechtliche Rechtsätze darstellen als auch die Reichweite der Akzessorietät des Strafrechts kritisch würdigen. Folgende Fragen sollen daher beantwortet werden: Was bestimmt die Abhängigkeit des Strafrechts vom Verwaltungsrecht? Welche sind die Erscheinungsformen der Akzessorietät bzw. der Verwaltungsakzessorietät? Inwieweit ist die Strafnorm von der Verwaltungsnorm abhängig? Inwieweit ist die Strafnorm vom Verwaltungshandeln bzw. fehlerhaftem Verwaltungshandeln abhängig? Ist das Strafrecht im Prinzip streng mit wirksamem fehlerhaftem Verwaltungshandeln verbunden? Welcher Funktion soll die außerstrafrechtliche bzw. verwaltungsrechtliche Norm in der Deliktssystematik zukommen?

Esther Earbin

The Role of Interest Groups in Criminal Copyright Policy Making

A Study of Germany and the United States

Supervisors: Hefendehl/Albrecht

Germany and the United States approach criminal law in two very different ways that relate to the political and cultural ideologies of each nation. One area of criminal law, however, produces a similar result in both countries: criminal copyright infringement. In both Germany and the United States, copyright infringement (specifically, criminal copyright infringement on the Internet) can be punished with civil and criminal sanctions for the illegal personal and/or commercial use of copyrighted material, but prosecutions under the laws are rare and the rates of commission are high. The advancement of technology and the digitization of entertainment content have made this a hard problem to solve.

Internet piracy has also become a political topic, inspiring the “copyleft” movement, the International Pirate Party, and the involvement of copyright defendants in U.S. political discourse. On one side of the issue, copyright holders, in both countries, claim that the increase in piracy harms the entertainment industry and, therefore, threatens the incentive to create. The opposition to this view claims that United States policy created to control copyright infringement have, instead, harmed the individual’s right to privacy and expression and current policy reflects the influence of the “copyright lobby”, corporate entities whose interests are unfairly protected by the use of criminal law and excessive political pressure.

Although often criticized in criminal law discourse, lobbying has an important part in both German and American systems of democracy. Although they are often criticized for their methods of influence, groups that represent various interests exist on all sides of the copyright argument, and the presence of interest groups is needed for a democratic approach to criminal justice policy.

This doctoral thesis seeks to better understand the culture of criminal lawmaking and where private actors intervene in the development and application of the criminal laws. The project’s thesis is that although interest representation, commonly referred to as “lobbying”, is asserted and criticized as a major influence behind criminal copyright (or anti-piracy) policy in the United States, the same methods of influence exist in the German criminal policy making process but are not viewed or analyzed in the same manner. The main question is where do private actors intervene to negotiate their interests in the criminal policy making process in both Germany and the United States? Using a framework for analyzing interest groups in the criminal justice system, this doctoral project seeks to understand the role interest representation plays in international criminal justice policy by identifying how interest groups contribute to the way criminal copyright policy is created, negotiated and applied.



Esther Earbin (*1980) studied visual communication at Herron School of Art and Design of Indiana University in Indianapolis, Indiana. She graduated with a JD from the University of North Carolina School of Law, Chapel Hill in 2014. Thereafter she worked as a Media & Privacy Law Fellow at the UNC Center for Media Law & Policy until 2015, and as a university lecturer for the University of Tübingen and the University of Freiburg (2015–2019) teaching courses related to American criminal law, culture and policy as well as German criminal law.

Besides her academic activities, Ms. Earbin has over 10 years of experience (1999–2014) working in public health as an educator and program coordinator in Indianapolis, Indiana, USA. During her studies, she worked with several international corporations (footwear and apparel; pharmaceuticals) in the marketing and legal departments and the Public Defender’s offices in Orange and Chatham County in North Carolina, USA as a certified practitioner.

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Aleksandre Glonti

The Internet as a Mechanism for Social Control

Supervisors: Albrecht/Perron

The Internet and social media provide its users with ample possibilities to exert informal social control upon others. They have brought significant changes in the way informal social control is carried out and in particular in the way informal sanctions and punishment are imposed.

This study focuses on these changes and the relationship between informal social control and social media (and the internet); it analyzes how online public shaming is carried out in the internet; it assesses its consequences and discusses the normative questions related to these changes. This study also delineates on-

line public shaming from other similar, and/or sometimes overlapping, phenomena, such as cyberbullying and cyber harassment. Thus it fills the gap in the existing literature in terms of categorizing different types of cases based on the motivations of persons who use the Internet as a mechanism of informal social control. It analyzes the reasons social media users voice in participating in acts of online social control, and provides an assessment of the efficiency of informal control on the internet. Ultimately, the research results serve as a basis for formulating practical recommendations and provide insights on how to best address the phenomenon of informal shaming in social media.

Cléssio Moura de Souza

Youth and Violence in Maceió

An Ethnographical Study on Youth Street Violence Related to Drug and Social Order in Brazil's Violent City

Supervisors: Albrecht/Perron

Street violence in Brazil has increased in the last years and youths have represented the majority of both victims and perpetrators. Streets in disadvantaged areas in Maceió/Brazil have been the place where power is exerted and fiercely contested, where informal norms are created and recreated in order to establish standards of behaviour. Within this context, an important question emerges: what is the process in which youths become involved in street violence, considering individual development towards a criminal life, environment, social rules, groups, family and ties that motivate or compel youths to be part of criminal groups?

The research consists of an ethnographical study based on participant observation, in-depth qualitative interviews with twenty-four male youths (aged between 15 and 25 years) who had intense contact with street violence. The data were mainly collected in seven months of fieldwork in Maceió from January until July 2013. In January 2016, I visited Maceió again with the purpose of collecting pictures from neighbourhoods, where the interviewed youth came from, as well as prisons and internment units for adolescents, which could not be fully photographed in 2013.

This study identifies processes through which male youths become involved in street violence

in Maceió and analyzes the role that violence plays for individuals and/or criminal groups and for the social order on the streets of Maceió. The study also investigates the “universe” of drug trafficking; it provides an understanding why this business has become so attractive for youths; it examines how street violence is related to drug dealing and trafficking, and how street violence is being used as an instrument of punishment to establish social control in the communities.

The interviews demonstrate a range of conditions that lead young adults to street violence. The lack of access to and consistency in school attendance appear as a common issue; these youths have a lower education level. School drop-outs and low parental control seem to correlate with intensified street activities, which include both amusement and engagement in illegal activities, such as drug trafficking and robbery. These activities are considered by young adults as a source of income and as expression of power. However, violence emerges as a fundamental tool that sustains these criminal activities. Street violence is also connected to the system of informal rules stipulated by drug dealers and criminal groups in deprived areas of Maceió, such as the rule of silence and the rule of crossing. Therefore, violence is the key to informal social control.



Cléssio Moura de Souza (*1980) graduated in Law from the Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro (PUC-Rio) in 2006. In 2007, he became an attorney at law and then worked in a social project in Rio de Janeiro. In 2012, he obtained a Master of Laws degree (LL.M.) from the University of Freiburg.

In 2013 and 2016, Mr. Moura de Souza conducted field research in Maceió, Northeast Brazil, on youth street violence and drug trafficking. His research interests are in the fields of violence, street violence, youth and violence, youth and criminality in Brazil, juvenile delinquency, conflict analysis, research methods in criminology and criminal law.

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Annika Maleen Poschadel (*1989) studied Law and “Legal Integration in Europe” in Göttingen and Dijon (2008–2013). Thereafter, she completed her Referendariat and Second State Examination in 2016. Between 2009 and 2014, she was a research assistant at the Department for Foreign and International Criminal Law (Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Kai Ambos) in Göttingen. Since 2013, she has worked for the Institute of Criminology and White Collar Criminal Law (Prof. Dr. Roland Hefendehl) of the University of Freiburg. From May to June 2013, she completed an internship at Eurojust, Den Haag. During her studies, Ms. Poschadel was Editor-in-Chief of the Goettingen Journal of International Law (GoJIL) and is now Member of its Scientific Advisory Board.

Ms. Poschadel is a scholarship recipient by the “Studienstiftung des deutschen Volkes”. She started her thesis in May 2016 and entered the IMPRS REMEP at the University of Freiburg and the MPICC in December 2016.

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Annika Poschadel

“Fair Trial” in Transnational Internal Investigations

Transnational internal investigations and their implications on Defendant’s Rights

Supervisors: Hefendehl/Perron

The dissertation examines how the right to a fair trial can be ensured in transnational internal investigations. The project focusses on transnational internal investigations due to alleged violations of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), which are conducted in the context of (preliminary) investigations of the US Department of Justice (DOJ) and/or the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). In order to develop standards to ensure a fair trial, the internal investigations’ legitimacy is examined regarding public international law, in particular the principle of sovereignty, as well as the investigations’ implications on the defendant’s rights due to their formally private and transnational character.

The study investigates questions of public international law, the law of mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, white-collar crime and criminal procedural laws. It also addresses key questions of comparative criminal law regarding the effects of a transnational investigation on the defendant’s rights.

The project aims at providing standards for how authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany should deal with transnational internal investigations. In particular, it will provide an answer to the crucial question if German authorities are allowed to support US investigations which are based on transnational internal investigations and if and how they can themselves use information gathered in these internal investigations.

Analyzing the implications of the privatization of criminal proceedings, i.e., a sanctioning procedure that is incentivized by the state but in parts run by private actors (i.e. by large law firms mandated by the respective company), it contributes to the REMEP’s goal to understand how “other social actors” are upholding social order apart from the state. Moreover, in accordance with the REMEP’s agenda the dissertation focusses on the interactions resulting from a globalization of proceedings.

Christine Preiser

Grenzwächter des Nachtlebens

Eine Ethnografie über Türsteher in Deutschland

Supervisors: Oberwittler/Scheffer (University of Frankfurt)

Nachtleben kann als ein Zeit/Raum der Grenzaustestungen und -überschreitungen gefasst werden, der Experimentiermöglichkeiten bietet. Nicht selten werden Teilaspekte davon unter der Perspektive devianten Verhaltens bearbeitet (etwa Rauschverhalten, Gewalt, Sexualität). Eine der offenkundigen Grenzen – dem Übergang in den Club als einem Vergnügungsort der Nacht – ist mit ebenso offenkundigen Wächtern ausgestattet: Türstehern. Die Rolle von Türstehern ist vor allem im angelsächsischen Bereich umfangreicher erforscht worden, in Deutschland hingegen bis dato randständig geblieben. In meinem Promotionsprojekt wurden Türsteher erstmalig in Deutschland umfassend in den Fokus gerückt und ethnografisch erforscht. Kernstück sind insgesamt rund 60 Nächte offene teilnehmende Beobachtungen im Arbeitsalltag von Türstehern in drei Clubs in zwei deutschen Großstädten. Die Forschungsfrage lautete: Wie handeln Türsteher mit wem welche Grenzen aus und wie gestalten sie damit den Club als jeweiliges Territorium mit?

Dazu zeichne ich zunächst nach, wie Personen über meist informelle Netzwerke als potenzielle neue Türsteher rekrutiert werden und einen Prozess der Einverleibung durchlaufen, bei dem sie sich verschiedene Wissensformen

und Körpertechniken aneignen und Teil einer Gemeinschaft werden. Im Anschluss werden verschiedene Prozesse des Grenzaushandelns analysiert: (1) Ich zeige, wie Türsteher den Clubeingang als Grenzübergang baulich (mit)gestalten und welche Übergangsprozesse Neueintreffende durchlaufen, um entweder zu Gästen oder zu Abgewiesenen zu werden. Hier werden erste Grundprinzipien vermittelt, die auch im Club weiterwirken. (2) Die Party verspricht ein gewisses Maß an Entgrenzung und folgt eigenen Spiel/Regeln, die von Türstehern maßgeblich mitdefiniert werden. Hier geht es um die Aushandlung des Un/Erlaubten und die Weiterbearbeitung von devianten Gästen, die auch den Club als Territorium in verschiedene Zonen unterschiedlicher Regeln strukturiert und ins Verhältnis zur Nachtstadt setzt. (3) Fluchtpunkt der Arbeit von Türstehern ist Ärger, dessen Bearbeitung maßgeblich beinhaltet, (weiteren) Schaden in Grenzen zu halten und eine situative Ausweitung zu unterbinden. Dies findet in verschiedenen Stufen von Ärger seinen Ausdruck, in denen Ärger sich von einer unbestimmten ersten Wahrnehmung hin zu einem hochdynamischen Wust mit vielen Beteiligten in wechselnden Konstellationen steigern kann. Jede Steigerung bringt potenziellen Schaden mit sich, der neue Techniken erfordert.



Christine Preiser (*1985) studied sociology at the University of Tübingen and the University of Freiburg and obtained her Magistra Artium in 2011. Since then she has been working at the University Hospital of Tübingen as a researcher and as a consultant/lecturer for qualitative research methods. She joined the IMPRS REMEP at the MPICC in 2013 to work on her PhD on bouncers and the nighttime city. She graduated in June 2018. She has published about her research in journals (Kriminologisches Journal, British Journal for Community Justice) and edited books. Furthermore, her work has attracted media attention from German newspapers and radio stations. In March 2018, Ms. Preiser started working as a Postdoc in a project about the current legal regulation of prostitution in Germany (funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft).

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Clara Rigoni (*1987) obtained a Master of Laws degree from the University of Bologna (2011) and a European Master's Degree in Human Rights and Democratization from the European Inter-University Center and Utrecht University (2013). In 2012, she was a visiting researcher at the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law in Heidelberg and at the Cardozo School of Law in New York. In September 2015, she passed the Italian Bar exam in Venice. Her research and publications focus on criminal law and cultural diversity, honor-based violence, legal pluralism, restorative justice and alternative dispute resolution. She is currently a teaching fellow at the University College, University of Freiburg. She entered the IMPRS REMEP at the MPICC in September 2013.

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Clara Rigoni

The Use of ADR for Cases of Honor-Based Violence in Europe

Supervisors: Albrecht/Foblets (MPI for Social Anthropology)

In the last 20 years, honor-based violence has received increasing attention by the international and European community. European states have adopted strong responses including ad hoc criminalization targeting specific honor crimes such as female genital mutilation and forced marriages as separate offences. This is currently also required by the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. Despite the adoption of specific measures, data concerning reporting and prosecution rates for these crimes remain very low. Victims of honor-based violence encounter several difficulties in accessing justice. Some of these difficulties are typical of any form of domestic and family violence; some others are specifically linked to the phenomenon of honor based violence. In Europe, victims of honor-based violence are often girls or young women, second or third generation migrants (especially from Middle-Eastern and South Asian societies), who experience violence by their parents, their siblings or other family members. Many of them have been raised in collectively organized communities and show great loyalty to the family and the community they belong to. As a result, the capacity or the willingness of turning to the authorities and breaking the ties with the entire family cannot be taken for granted. Moreover, within communities characterized by high levels of social control, the fear of stigma and ostracism and the pressure exercised on victims to maintain privacy on family issues might be very high. The existence of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (ADR) within communities in which honor-based violence mostly takes place is seen as a further obstacle to victims' access to justice. A negative attitude towards the use of mediation and similar practices for cases of honor-based violence has so far prevailed in Europe. On the one hand, there is a general skepticism towards the use of ADR and

restorative justice, for cases of violence against women, mainly for reasons of safety and power imbalance. On the other, skepticism is even stronger where mediation and conciliation processes are offered within ethnic and immigrant communities. Community ADR are often accused of being detrimental to victims, especially women and children: next to the mentioned concerns about safety and power imbalances, issues of (gender) equality and discrimination, autonomy, coercion and (denied) access to (formal) justice emerge. In lack of any substantive research on this subject, this project aims at answering the following questions: do alternative solutions exist that, when applied to cases of honor-based violence, are capable of avoiding, on the one hand, the shortcomings of criminal law-based responses and, on the other, the problems generally associated with (community) alternative dispute resolution mechanisms? In order to answer these questions, the study relied on an analysis of case studies (through expert and participant interviews). In Norway, the work of two national mediation agencies using restorative justice for cases of honor-based violence (in particular controlling behavior and forced marriages) was analyzed. In the United Kingdom, where the use of mediation for honor crimes is highly discouraged at the official level, community organizations are dealing informally with such crimes. Here the project examined the work of an NGO that mediates between victims and their families and the case of an informal Kurdish Tribunal, working together with a women NGO, adjudicating (informally) on these cases.

The programs analyzed seem to overcome the shortcomings of criminal law based responses while at the same time they do not pose the problems typically associated with (community) alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

Yuning Ruiheng

The Role of Individuals in Compliance Programs

A Comparative Study between Germany and the USA

Supervisors: Albrecht/Perron

The project is a comparative study of US American and German compliance program regimes in order to determine how such programs can best be introduced and implemented in China based on its own current development.

Corporate crime often has serious consequences and might also have a significant impact on society at large. Thus, in recent years countermeasures have increasingly been discussed and analyzed in legal and criminological literature. Strong compliance programs establish systematic supervision and preventive measures within corporations in order to prevent the commission of corporate crimes. Compliance programs are based on the assumption that internal control mechanisms are more effective at preventing corporate and white-collar crime than external control by law enforcement agencies. Thus, this research project takes a comparative perspective to analyze common problems in compliance faced by both the USA and Germany in order to enlighten the future development of China.

The USA and Germany have fundamentally different approaches to such compliance programs. In this research project, I attempt to explore the respective underlying reasons for this divergence. A clear understanding of why and how laws are formulated, implemented, and enforced in these two countries, might help formulating recommendations on compliance programs for China while evidently considering its own social and legal background. To this end, the project will answer the following questions:

- How do different normative regulations influence the effective implementation of compliance programs?
- How do different whistleblowing regulation regimes, namely the encouragement-oriented American approach and data, privacy protection-oriented German approach, counterbalance the flaws arising from their respective emphases?



Yuning Ruiheng (*1989) obtained a Master of Laws degree from Renmin University, Beijing, China in 2015. Prior to his LLM he was an intern at the municipal court of Kunming (2012), at Zhicheng Law Firm (2013), and at the Haidian District Attorney's Office (2014). He is a CSC scholarship recipient and entered the IMPRS REMEP at the MPICC in October 2017.

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Anina Schwarzenbach (*1984) holds a Master's degree in Communication Science, Economics and Criminology from the University of Zurich, an LL.M. in Criminology from the University of Bern and a PhD in Sociology from the University of Freiburg (Germany). She joined the IMPRS REMEP at the MPICC in 2013 and graduated in 2017.

She is currently a postdoctoral researcher at the Department of Criminology at the MPICC. Her research focuses on strategies to counter terrorism and radicalization, state legitimacy, social ecology of crime, political sociology and quantitative methods. Her postdoctoral research project aims to deliver a comparative overview on the national and regional regimes to counter terrorism and radicalization and to shed light on the currently implemented prevention measures that deal specifically with religious radicalization.

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Anina Schwarzenbach

Das Verhältnis Jugendlicher zur Polizei in multi-ethnischen Städten

Eine Studie zu Kontakten und Einstellungen zu der Polizei in Deutschland und Frankreich

Supervisors: Oberwittler/Roché (Université Grenoble)

Verschiedene Städte Europas wurden in der Vergangenheit Schauplatz wiederkehrender Krawalle. Im Besonderen haben die Unruhen in den «banlieues» in Frankreich im Jahre 2005 verdeutlicht, in welchem Spannungsverhältnis die Jugendlichen zur Polizei stehen.

Die Unruhen in Frankreich haben mit denjenigen in anderen europäischen Städten gemeinsam, dass es sich oft um männliche Jugendliche mit Migrationshintergrund handelt, welche sich – unter anderem – gegen die Polizei auflehnen.

Länder wie Frankreich berichten von besonders gewaltsamen Jugendkrawallen, in anderen wie Deutschland scheinen die Unruhen aber nicht die gleiche Intensität zu erreichen. Dieser Umstand wirft Fragen auf.

Im Allgemeinen gilt es dabei zu verstehen, wie sich das Verhältnis junger Menschen zur Polizei in Städten definiert und warum es in manchen Ländern zu Spannungen und gewaltsamen Revolten kommt und in anderen nicht.

Im Besonderen interessiert, ob gewisse polizeiliche Handlungspraktiken, wie beispielsweise routinemäßig durchgeführte Identitätskontrollen, von jungen Menschen mit Migrationshintergrund als Diskriminierung empfunden werden und ob dieses Verhalten allfällige Konsequenzen für deren Einstellung und Kooperation mit der Polizei hat.

Obwohl sich schon einige Arbeiten mit dem Verhältnis junger Menschen zur Polizei auseinandergesetzt haben, fehlt es bis anhin an einer umfassenden länderübergreifenden Analyse, welche sowohl Einflussfaktoren auf individueller Ebene als auch kontextuelle Elemente gebührend berücksichtigt.

Beruhend auf den Ergebnissen einer groß angelegten Schülerbefragung (N=20.000) untersucht dieses Dissertationsprojekt das Verhältnis zwischen Jugendlichen und der Polizei in zwei vergleichbar gepaarten Städten (Deutschland: Köln und Mannheim) sowie (Frankreich:

Lyon und Grenoble). Dieser Zusammenhang wird anhand dreier Aspekte näher beleuchtet: die Häufigkeit der Polizeikontakte junger Menschen, ihre Einstellungen zur Polizei und ihre Bereitschaft, mit der Polizei zu kooperieren beziehungsweise Selbsthilfe auszuüben.

Zwei Fragestellungen stehen dabei im Zentrum:

Mikroebene: Gibt es länderübergreifende Gemeinsamkeiten im Verhältnis zwischen Jugendlichen und der Polizei?

Makroebene: Wie bedeutend sind die Unterschiede im Verhältnis zwischen Jugendlichen und der Polizei in Deutschland und in Frankreich?

Trotz vieler Parallelen, werden auch bedeutende Unterschiede im Verhältnis zwischen Polizei und Jugendlichen in Deutschland und Frankreich ersichtlich. Sie betreffen vor allem den Einfluss eines möglichen Migrationshintergrundes auf die Häufigkeit der Polizeikontakte und die Einstellung zur Polizei.

In Deutschland werden Jugendliche mit Migrationshintergrund unter Berücksichtigung relevanter Prädiktoren im Durchschnitt gleich oft von der Polizei kontrolliert wie diejenigen deutscher Herkunft. Die Einstellung zur Polizei ist, von wenigen Ausnahmen abgesehen, bei Jugendlichen mit oder ohne Migrationshintergrund durchwegs positiv.

In Frankreich deuten die Ergebnisse auf eine systematische Diskriminierung Jugendlicher nordafrikanischen Ursprungs (Maghreb-Region) seitens der Polizei hin. Im Vergleich zu jungen Menschen französischer Herkunft, und unter Berücksichtigung relevanter Prädiktoren, erhöhen sich die Chancen eines «stop-and-search»-Polizeikontakts um mehr als das Doppelte. Die Einstellung Jugendlicher maghrebischen Ursprungs gegenüber der Polizei ist signifikant schlechter als diejenige der übrigen jungen Menschen in Frankreich (französischer sowie anderer ausländischer Herkunft).

Adepeju Solarin

Respect in Mediation

The Confluence of Restorative Justice and International Mediation Theories and Practices

Supervisors: Köbler/Albrecht

A survey of news media is likely to yield more respect-demands from international leaders than it will trust-demands. This study analyzes the micro-dynamics of the 1993 Oslo-Palestinian/Israeli and the 2003 Accra-Liberian peace talks with a focus on the question:

What is respect, and to what extent might it influence interactions between conflict parties – willing to negotiate – serving as a critical catalyst for peace processes and their subsequent agreements?

The method of process tracing was used to select the cases, while qualitative content analysis – using MAXQDA software – mapped and identified respect within the two peace talk transcripts. An interview dataset with 15 mediators – including two former Nigerian presidents and two former American ambassadors – completed the study's design. The findings highlight the role respect plays in mediation processes, suggesting it has at least an equal – or even stronger – significance than trust.

Two social science disciplines – criminology and politology – determine the interdisciplinary scope and framework of the study. Restorative justice (criminology) is a prevailing alternative in many criminal justice systems that is used to facilitate meetings between victims, offenders, and their communities. International relations theory (politology) argues that respect and the adequate consideration of a political opponent can foster cooperative behavior. The conflu-

ence of these two theories clarifies the concept of respect (distinguishing it from trust) and produces three typologies with which to evaluate respect in peace processes: respect as modeling behavior (RasMB); respect as balance (RasB); and respect as shared experience (RasSE). These typologies are employed as pathways to map linkages between respect and the agreements of the peace talks.

This study offers three contributions to the social sciences. First, it provides a theoretical and methodological framework through which to understand and employ respect. Second, it demonstrates that respect precedes trust while highlighting the role and influence of respect on mediation actors. Third, the three pathways (RasMB, RasB, RasSE) provide mediators with an easier framework with which to manage conflicts and their antagonists, allowing for less complexity in bringing and keeping conflict parties at the table.

In addition, this study provides a scientific appraisal of realpolitik and respect rhetoric, particularly as it relates to international mediation. Given that respect rhetoric is not uncommon in situations of tension and overt conflict, understanding the role of respect in the mediation of international conflicts is highly beneficial as it will provide new ways to negotiate peace and order in situations of violent conflict. Providing such insights is a central aim of the International Max Planck Research School on Retaliation Mediation and Punishment (IMPRS REMEP).



Adepeju O. Solarin (*1981) has undergraduate (bachelor) and graduate (master) degrees from the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, USA. Her bachelor focused on Economics, Management and Advertising, with a minor in New Media Studies (2004). She continued on to complete an interdisciplinary master with a focus on Restorative Justice and International Relations and an International Human Rights minor (2010). She also worked as an Associated Editor at the Institute on Crime and Public Policy, headed by Prof. Dr. h.c. Michael Tonry, at the University's Walter F. Mondale Law School.

A member of the IMPRS REMEP from 2011 until 2017 and a doctoral researcher at the Arnold Bergstraesser Institute, Ms. Solarin was also a 2016–17 Harvard Law School Graduate Research Fellow at the Program on Negotiation. A previous member of several academic and professional boards, she is currently a Board member of Living Justice Press – the only publishing press on restorative justice and peacemaking circles.

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Filip Vojta (*1987) studied law at the University of Zagreb (Croatia) where he obtained his Master of Laws in 2011 with a thesis in criminology and criminal law. As a recipient of a DAAD/OSF doctoral scholarship, Mr. Vojta entered the IMPRS REMEP at the MPICC in October 2012, graduating in July 2018. Since January 2013, he has also been a member of the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology.

Mr. Vojta has participated in a variety of research projects, including the project "Life Imprisonment Worldwide". Mr. Vojta is currently Chair of the European Society of Criminology Postgraduate and Early Stage Researchers Working Group.

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Filip Vojta

Punishment and Sentence Enforcement for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Former Yugoslavia

Supervisors: Albrecht/Eser

The project represents a significant contribution to the curriculum of the International Max Planck Research School on Retaliation, Mediation and Punishment (IMRS REMEP) on the use of punishment as an instrument of social control and governance of security on both the supranational and national level. As such, it will produce one of the first comprehensive theoretical-empirical studies about the enforcement of international punishment, filling the existing research gap and providing valuable facts and recommendations for further development of law and practice in this important area of justice.

The ICTY (International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia) has profoundly influenced the development of international penal reaction to atrocity crimes during more than 20 years of its existence. In 1993, it introduced a distinctive system for the enforcement of its sentences according to which international convicts are sent to serve their sentences in national prison systems of various European states due to the lack of an international prison system.

The nature of such an enforcement system begs questions, which challenge the legitimacy of international punishment as an accepted instrument of social control. First and foremost, the research evaluates the adequacy of national prison systems, in terms of conditions, regimes and programs, to purposefully address the distinctive nature of criminality, which differentiates most of international prisoners from the ordinary prison population. Secondly, considering the allocation of international prisoners to various national states, the research measures the level of standardization of such enforcement, a key factor for the overall perception of the ICTY punishments. Consequently, the research evaluates to what extent the enforcement and its outcome purposefully contribute to the overarching goals of international criminal justice; that is, the restoration and maintenance of peace among conflicting parties.

The empirical inquiry is heavily based on qualitative methodology; namely, the qualitative content analysis of case files and media reports, as well as semi-structured interviews with imprisoned and released ICTY convicts, national prison staff and ICTY/MICT officials.

Empirical findings of the project indicate that some of the issues relating to the imposition of the ICTY sentences are also present within the mechanism of their implementation: the penological framework is undeveloped, particularly with regard to the lack of a substantial reflection on the purposes of imprisonment and methods to achieve them (i.e. rehabilitation of international offenders). This resulted in an ambiguous set of rules, which in practice can lead to discretionary decisions, politicization and inequality in the approach and treatment of international prisoners. Prisoners seem to be randomly allocated to a state, where they are mixed with ordinary prisoners and subject to general (if any) rehabilitation programmes, the effect of which in their case is rather dubious. Afterwards, they are released prior to having served their full term in prison, mostly based on good behaviour and seemingly without any sort of formal supervision which, in practice, amounts to de facto commutation of their punishment. If this is supplemented by a grand reception and dedication of high honours upon return to their home countries, the overall mechanism could be seen to greatly detract from the reconciliatory efforts of the conflicting parties. This is certainly an unwanted outcome since 'the contribution to restoration and maintenance of peace' is precisely one of the most important principles under which the ICTY operates. Additionally, the enforcement practice shows a lack of regulatory uniformity and a non-transparent attribution or denial of privileges and prerogatives to international prisoners, which can in fact also lead to a significant aggravation of their ICTY sentences.

Maria Walsh

Intensive Bewährungshilfe und jugendliche Intensivtäter

Eine empirische Analyse des Einflusses von Intensivbewährungshilfe auf die kriminelle Karriere junger Intensiv- und Mehrfachtäter in Bayern

Supervisors: Ditton (University of Munich)/Haverkamp (University of Tübingen), Albrecht

In der Untersuchung „Intensivbewährung und jugendliche Intensivtäter. Eine empirische Analyse des Einflusses von Intensivbewährungshilfe auf die kriminelle Karriere junger Intensiv- und Mehrfachtäter in Bayern“ wurde auf der Basis einer Triangulationsstudie das Modellprojekt „Rubikon“ der Bewährungshilfe am Landgericht München I evaluiert, das seit 2010 eine gezielte Betreuung jugendlicher und heranwachsender Intensiv- und Mehrfachtäter in München vorsieht. Im Vordergrund standen dabei neben dichten Beschreibungen der für Intensivtäter implementierten polizeilichen, fürsorglichen und pädagogischen Maßnahmen die Implementierung des Modellprojekts sowie Fragestellungen zur Fortsetzung und zum Abbruch krimineller Karrieren. Die aufgeworfene Forschungsfrage „Führt die Teilnahme an einem Intensivbewährungshilfeprojekt zum Abbruch der kriminellen Karriere jugendlicher und heranwachsender Intensiv- und Mehrfachtäter?“ wurde in zwei Teilfragen gegliedert: „Wirkt sich Intensivbewährungshilfe stärker auf den Karriereabbruchprozess jugendlicher und heranwachsender Intensiv- und Mehrfachtäter aus als andere jugendstrafrechtliche Sanktionen?“ und „Lassen sich bei Abbrechern, also Personen, die im Untersuchungszeitraum kein strafrechtlich relevantes Verhalten zeigen, mögliche Wendepunkte identifizieren, die einen Karriereabbruchprozess eingeleitet haben könnten?“.

Der quantitative Teil der Arbeit umfasste eine Analyse der registrierten Rückfallkriminalität der jungen Mehrfachauffälligen. Hierbei erfolgte ein Vergleich mit drei verschiedenen Kontrollgruppen – Strafvollzug, reguläre Bewährungshilfe und verschiedene jugendstrafrechtliche Sanktionen und Maßnahmen – u.a. hinsichtlich Rückfall, Anzahl der Rückfälle und Rückfallschwere. Dabei konnten keine Hinweise auf eine Überlegenheit der Intensivbewährungshilfe identifiziert werden.

Der qualitative Teil des Projekts behandelte den Einfluss möglicher institutioneller und nicht institutioneller Wendepunkte auf die kriminelle Karriere der jungen Mehrfachtäter. Schwerpunkt dieses Teils der Arbeit war die Analyse der Erzählungen der Interviewpartner sowie deren Verknüpfung mit weiterer strafrechtlicher Auffälligkeit im Hell- und Dunkelfeld.

Abschließend wurden die wesentlichen Teile der Arbeit zusammengefasst und deren Ergebnisse vor dem Hintergrund des justiziellen Umgangs mit jungen Mehrfachtätern und deren oftmals vielfältigen Erfahrungen mit Familien- und Jugendhilfe im Vorfeld der kriminellen Karriere diskutiert. In diesem Zuge wurden Optimierungsbedarfe aufgezeigt und Forschungsdesiderate dargelegt.



Maria Walsh (*1984) studied educational sciences, criminology and psychology at the Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich from 2006 to 2011. In 2010, she worked for the Munich Police Commission for Behavioral and Technical Prevention and Victim Protection as an intern. In 2011, she graduated receiving a Magister Artium with her thesis “Education in the Execution of Juvenile Prison Sentences. The Subjective Perception of the Application of the Law from Different Perspectives”.

Thereafter she worked as a researcher in the Department of Criminology at the MPICC in the research project “Intensive Probation and Juvenile Multiple Offenders. An Evaluation of the Pilot Project ‘Rubikon’”. Ms. Walsh was enrolled in the IMPRS REMEP from 2013–2015.

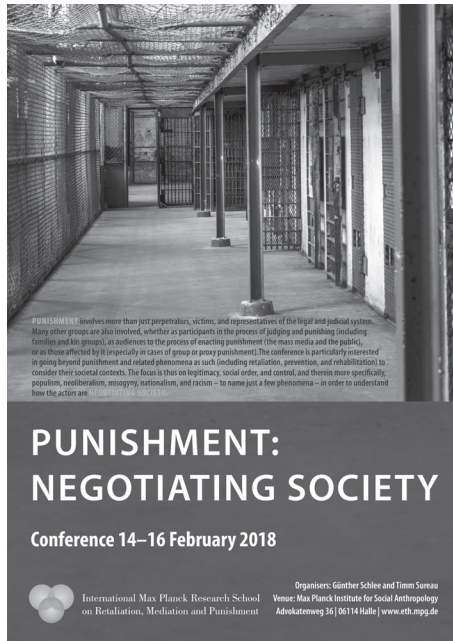
From 2016 onwards, she has been deputy director of the newly founded National Center for Crime Prevention in Bonn.

[www.remep.mpg.de/
person/40830/3388](http://www.remep.mpg.de/person/40830/3388)

V. Curricular Activities 2015 – 2017

In mid-February 2018, the IMPRS REMEP convened an international and interdisciplinary conference on its third core concept – *on punishment* – at the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology in Halle. This was the third conference of its kind: the first conference *on retaliation* (Oct. 2011) was held at the MPICC in Freiburg and the second *on mediation* (Feb. 2014) at the MPI on European Legal History in Frankfurt. Berghahn Books will

publish the contributions to the three conferences in a set of three volumes. [Turner, Bertram/Schlee, Günther (eds.). *On Retaliation. Toward an interdisciplinary understanding of a basic human condition*. New York/Oxford: Berghahn 2017. *On Mediation* will be published in 2018 and *On Punishment* in 2019.] For additional information on scientific events at all REMEP locations see www.remep.mpg.de/events_and_publications.



Participants of the Punishment Conference 2018 at the MPI for Social Anthropology in Halle



Workshops & Seminars

| Time | Title | Venue |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| 2018, Feb. 14–16 [selection 2018] | Third International IMPRS REMEP Conference: Punishment Conference: Negotiating Society | MPI for Social Anthropology, Halle |
| 2017, Nov. 2–3 | Bern Graduate School – REMEP Doctoral Seminar | MPICC |
| 2017, Oct. 20 | Panel on How Terrorists Learn, Carolin Görzig [with Andreas Armbrorst, Anina Schwarzenbach] | MPICC |
| 2017, Aug. 2 | Workshop on Exploring Job Opportunities on the Non-Academic Job Market | MPICC |
| 2017, July 28 | Max Planck Summer Academy on Legal History | MPI for European Legal History, Frankfurt |
| 2017, July 13 | Workshop on Perspectives for Researchers: Turning an Idea into a Funded Project and other Career Opportunities | MPICC |
| 2017, April 26–28 | Introductory Course to Legal History | MPI for European Legal History, Frankfurt |
| 2017, April 24–25 | Introductory Course to Social Anthropology | MPI for Social Anthropology, Halle |
| 2017, March 23–24 | Introductory Course to Criminal Law and Criminology | MPICC |
| 2017, Feb. 17–23 | REMEP Winter University | Neudietendorf |
| 2016, Dec. 8–10 | Bern Graduate School – REMEP Doctoral Seminar | Adelboden, Switzerland |
| 2016, April 25, May 10/11, June 29 | Empirical Studies Workshop Series | MPICC |
| 2016, April 7–8 | International Workshop on Translatability of Genocidal and Mass Violence, Evidentiary Practices, Narratives of Remembrance, and Future Making Organized by REMEP doctoral student Fazil Moradi et al. | MPI for Social Anthropology, Halle |
| 2016, April 4–8 | Field Workshop | Nairobi, Kenya |
| 2016, April 1 | Judicial Interventions as Turning Points? The Potential of Judicial Interventions in Promoting Desistance from Crime. Workshop Desistance-Processes among Young Offenders following Judicial Interventions Organized by REMEP doctoral student Maria Walsh et al. | MPICC |
| 2016, Feb. 26 | Alumni Meeting | MPICC |
| 2016, Feb. 4 | Workshop on Stress and Crisis in the Field | MPICC |
| 2016, Jan. 28–29 | Introductory Course to Legal History | MPI for European Legal History, Frankfurt |
| 2016, Jan. 26–27 | Introductory Course to Criminal Law and Criminology | MPICC |
| 2016, Jan. 25 | Open Access Conference Co-organized by REMEP doctoral students Anina Schwarzenbach, Filip Vojta et al. | MPICC |
| 2015, Dec. 9 | Workshop on how to Become Known in the United States: Journals, Conferences, Networks & Publishing in English Speaking Journals | MPICC |
| 2015, Oct. 15–16 | Bern Graduate School – REMEP Doctoral Seminar | MPICC |
| 2015, Sept. 11–16 | Summer University | Bad Hersfeld |

IMPRS REMEP Guest Lectures and Author-Meets-Critic-Sessions at the MPICC

| Time | Lecturer | Title |
|----------------|---|--|
| 2017, July 4 | Prof. Dr. Markus Schulze-Kraft, Associate Professor, Department of Political Studies, University Icesi, Cali, Colombia | Making Peace in Seas of Crime: Crimilegal Order and Armed Conflict Termination in Colombia |
| 2017, May 22 | Prof. Anne Klinefelter, Associate Professor of Law and Director of the Law Library at the University of North Carolina [Author-Meets-Critic-Sessions with Esther Earbin] | Privacy and Court Records: an Empirical Study |
| 2017, May 9 | Prof. Dr. Salvatore Palidda, University of Genova, Anthropological Science Department | Governance of Security and Ignored Insecurities |
| 2017, March 24 | Ana Maria Rodriguez, Colombian Commission of Jurists | Victims and the Colombian Peace Process |
| 2016, Dec. 21 | Prof. Dr. Walter Perron, Institut für Strafrecht und Strafprozessrecht, University of Freiburg | Objectives, Mechanisms and Efficiency of Criminal Convictions in Stable Societies and in the Colombian Transitional Situation |
| 2016, Nov. 28 | Prof. Dr. Kai Ambos, Institut für Kriminalwissenschaften, University of Göttingen | The Colombian Peace Process after the "No" of 2 October 2016 |
| 2016, Nov. 22 | Prof. Dr. Hans-Jörg Albrecht, Director at MPICC | Preconditions for Ending Cycles of Violence – The Case of Colombia |
| 2016, March 21 | Jean-Paul Costa, Former President of the European Court of Human Rights | The ECHR Case Law; its Influence on Criminal Procedure of the Member States |
| 2016, Jan. 27 | Marie-Ursula Kind, Associate Expert Swiss Peace, Senior Transitional Justice Adviser UNDP & OHCHR Joint Project "Support to Transitional Justice in Kosovo" | Transitional Justice in Kosovo |
| 2016, Jan. 18 | Nora Demleitner, Roy L. Steinheimer Jr. Professor of Law, Washington and Lee University, Va. / USA | From Mass Incarceration to Mass Supervision in the United States: How to Create Meaningful Change |
| 2015, Nov. 13 | Prof. Dr. Reinhard Wolf, Professor für internationale Beziehungen mit dem Schwerpunkt Weltordnungsfragen, Universität Frankfurt [Author-Meets-Critic-Sessions with Adepeju Solarin] | Respect and Recognition: Neglected Pathways to Peace? |
| 2015, July 23 | Prof. Dr. Ulrich Bröckling, Institute for Sociology, University of Freiburg | Governing by Triangulation. On Mediation |
| 2015, June 23 | Prof. Didier Fassin PhD, James Wolfensohn Professor, School of Social Science, Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton [Author-Meets-Critic-Sessions with Christine Preiser] | The Moral Life of the State |
| 2015, April 29 | Dr. Tilmann Röder, Executive Director Max Planck Foundation for International Peace and the Rule of Law, Heidelberg | Colonial Law in the 21st Century – The Framework for Dispute Resolution in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) |

Scientific Outreach

Over the course of the past years, the IMPRS REMEP / Freiburg has increased its scientific outreach and communication efforts with the goal to inform and engage the broader public in a discourse about the research questions and results it has generated. This endeavor is in line with and in response to the expectation of the public that tax-funded research, both methods and results, be made public and contribute to an informed dialogue in an open and democratic society. The Research School successfully used different formats (such as panel discussions and play read-

ings), outlets (web, radio, TV, print media) and venues (theater, movie theater / community centers) while collaborating with a set of different actors (colleagues at universities, consulates, cultural and community centers/ NGOs) generating at times a turnout of up to 500 persons. Moreover, it has encouraged and supported its doctoral students who have themselves very efficiently used different modes of communication such as tweets, blogs, radio interviews and panel discussions [e.g., Christine Preiser www.remep.mpg.de/person/40791/3378].

| Time | Title & Format | Venue |
|---------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 2017, Nov. 22 | Panel Discussion on "Kriminalitätsschwerpunkte in Freiburg – Sinnvolle polizeiliche Strategie oder blinder Aktionismus?" | MPICC |
| 2017, Jan. 16 | Panel Discussion with Victims and Ex-Members of the Italian Red Brigades In cooperation with the Italian Consulate, Freiburg, the Kommunales Kino and the Centro Culturale Italiano | Kommunales Kino Freiburg |
| 2016, Nov. 25 | A Song of Good and Evil Play Reading with Katja Riemann, August Zirner, and Philip Sands (author) UniCross Media project | Großes Haus, Theater Freiburg |
| 2016, Nov. 20 | Max-Planck-Forum, Untaten im Namen des Staates, Verbrechen gegen die Menschlichkeit als Aufgabe des Strafrechts [Atrocities Committed in the Name of the State – Addressing Crimes Against Humanity by Means of Criminal Law] | Winterer Foyer / Theater Freiburg |
| 2016, June 24 | Panel Discussion on Communist Regime Crimes In cooperation with Justice 2.0 / Platform of European Memory and Conscience | MPICC |
| 2015, Nov. 24 | Knastdilemma – Resozialisierung neu denken; Einladung zur Lesung und zum Publikumsgespräch In cooperation with Neustart, Bezirksverein für soziale Rechtspflege Freiburg | MPICC |

A SONG OF GOOD AND EVIL

THEATER FREIBURG



Katja Riemann, Philippe Sands und August Zirner lesen:

A SONG OF GOOD AND EVIL

Deutschsprachige Uraufführung zum 50. Jubiläum des Max-Planck-Instituts für ausländisches und internationales Strafrecht in Freiburg

lung des Völkerstrafrechts nach: Die Juristen Herrschers als Berater der Alliierten für die Bestrafung der bleiben. Doch das Völkerstrafrecht im heutigen Sinne musste erst geschaffen werden. Die Schicksale der beangeklagten Hans Frank, ehemals Rechtsanwalt Hitlers Geschichte und ihrem Beruf verbindet die drei Männer findet mit Hilfe von Worten, Bildern und der Musik von einer bedeutenden rechtlichen Thematik.

sume de Chassy (Piano), Regie: Nina Brazier

G – GROSSES HAUS

50 JAHRE Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches und internationales Strafrecht

uschlichkeit als Aufgabe des Strafrechts*
altungen

VI. Organization of the IMPRS REMEP

Freiburg Faculty & Coordinator
(in alphabetical order)



H.-J. Albrecht



R. Hefendehl



C. Hillemanns




W. Perron



U. Sieber


Prof. Dr. Günther Schlee, director at the MPI for Social Anthropology in Halle, is Spokesperson and Dean of the IMPRS REMEP. He represents the research school and chairs its Steering Committee. Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. mult. Hans-Jörg Albrecht is Deputy Spokesperson. The main tasks of the Steering Committee

are to supervise all academic and administrative activities including taking all major policy decisions; admission of new doctoral students to the program; conceptualization of the overall curriculum; evaluation of students and their research projects. 

The Steering Committee is made up of members of each of the five institutions currently collaborating in the IMPRS REMEP:

- Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. mult. Hans-Jörg Albrecht, Director at the MPICC // www.mpicc.de/albrecht
- Prof. Dr. Keebet v. Benda-Beckmann, Associate of the Department of Law & Anthropology, MPI for Social Anthropology // www.eth.mpg.de/kbenda
- Prof. Dr. Thomas Duve, Director at the MPI for European Legal History // www.rg.mpg.de/duve
- Prof. Dr. Marie-Claire Foblets, Director at the MPI for Social Anthropology // www.eth.mpg.de/foblets
- Prof. Dr. Roland Hefendehl, Director of the Institute for Criminology and Business Criminal Law at the University of Freiburg // strafrecht-online.org/personen/roland.hefendehl/
- Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Walter Perron, Chair for Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure and Comparative Criminal Law, University of Freiburg // www.jura.uni-freiburg.de/de/institute/perron/personen/perron/index_html?set_language=en
- Prof. Dr. Richard Rottenburg, Director of the Institute for Social Anthropology, University of Halle-Wittenberg // www.ethnologie.uni-halle.de/personal/richard_rottenburg/
- Prof. Dr. Günther Schlee, Director at the MPI for Social Anthropology // www.eth.mpg.de/schlee
- Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. mult. Ulrich Sieber, Director at the MPICC // www.mpicc.de/sieber
- Dr. Bertram Turner, Senior Researcher at the MPI for Social Anthropology // www.eth.mpg.de/turner

Dr. Timm Sureau is in charge of the overall coordination of the IMPRS REMEP; the Research School Office is located at the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology in Halle. At all


member institutes, scientific coordinators are in charge of the implementation of the REMEP training program and work in close collaboration with the local faculty members. 

Local Scientific Coordinators / Teaching Faculty:

- Prof. Dr. Karl Härter, Senior Researcher, Max Planck Institute for European Legal History, Frankfurt
- Dr. Carolin Hillemanns, Scientific Coordinator and Researcher at the MPICC, Freiburg
- Dr. Timm Sureau, Scientific Coordinator and Researcher at the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, Halle

VII. List of Publications of Doctoral Students

In addition to the publication of the final dissertation in the format of a monography, all doctoral students are expected and encouraged to publish at least one paper in an internationally recognized peer reviewed journal. The following list of publications contains

all publications by the Freiburg doctoral students during the period 2015 – 2017. The complete list of publications by all REMEP students since 2008 can be found at www.remep.mpg.de/events_and_publications/publication_list. 

Cabrera Guirao, Jorge Patricio

2016

Cabrera Guirao, J. P.: Comentario de Jurisprudencia Corte de Apelaciones de Valparaíso Rol 2033-2015 [Review of the Decision of the Court of Appeals of Valparaíso Docket No. 2033-2015]. In: *Revista Chilena de Derecho y Ciencias Penales*, 2 (2016).

Cabrera Guirao, J. P.: Comentario Sentencia Rol N° 2868-2015 [Review of Decision Docket Number 2868-2015]. In: *Revista Chilena de Derecho y Ciencias Penales*, 1 (2016).

Erdem-Undrakh, Khurelbaatar

2016

Erdem-Undrakh, Kh.: The Path to the Death Penalty Abolition in Mongolia. In: National Legal Institute of Mongolia, Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Law Enforcement University of Mongolia (eds.), *Proceedings of the German-Mongolian Seminar on Current Trends in Criminal Punishment*. National Legal Institute of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar 2016, pp. 35–46.

Khurelbaatar, E.-U.: Das reformierte mongolische Sanktionensystem aus der Sicht des deutschen Strafrechts. In: *Law Review – Journal of Legal and Academic Research, Theory and Practice*, Nli 60, 5, 52–74 (2016).

Glonti, Aleksandre

2015

Glonti, A.: Brief Introduction into the World of Cyber Security. In: *Grigol Robakidze University Law Academic Herald* (2015).

Glonti, A., Alavidze, G.: Ineffectiveness of Penitentiary Sanctions for the Offenders who Committed Petty Crimes [in Georgian language]. In: *Grigol Robakidze University Law Academic Herald*, 258–266 (2015), http://gruni.edu.ge/uploads/files/akademiuri_macne/Law_2015.pdf

Kasselt, Julia *

2016

Kasselt, J.: Ehre im Spiegel der Justiz. Eine Untersuchung zur Praxis deutscher Schwurgerichte im Umgang mit dem Phänomen der Ehrenmorde. Schriftenreihe des Max-Planck-Instituts für ausländisches und internationales Strafrecht. *Kriminologische Forschungsberichte K 172*. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 2016 (495 p.).

Lin, Jing *

2016

Lin, J.: Compliance and Money Laundering Control by Banking Institutions in China. *Self Control, Administrative*

Control, and *Penal Control*. Schriftenreihe des Max-Planck-Instituts für ausländisches und internationales Strafrecht. *Kriminologische Forschungsberichte K 173*. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 2016 (222 p.).

Moura de Souza, Cléssio

2016

Moura de Souza, C.: Violência letal e tráfico de drogas em Maceió. In: *Revista Portuguesa de Ciência Criminal* 26, 1–4, 485–498 (2016).

2017

Moura de Souza, C.: Jovens e Tráfico de Drogas em Maceió, pp. 71-73, Bandido bom é bandido morto!, pp. 74–77, E assim rotulamos e reforçamos estereótipos, pp. 78–80, A cultura social do medo, pp. 81–85, "RE" – Educação e "Re" – Socialização, pp. 86–90. In: Marques, K. P. L., Almeida, L. S. de (eds.), *Droga, Poder, Estado*. Agência Fonte de Notícias, Maceió 2017.

Poschadel, Annika Maleen

2017

Poschadel, A. M.: Book Review: Benjamin Roger, *Grund und Grenzen transnationaler Strafrechtspflege* (2016). In: *Zeitschrift für Internationale Strafrechtsdogmatik* 12, 11, 713–714 (2017), http://www.zis-online.com/dat/artikel/2017_11_1161.pdf

Preiser, Christine

2015

Preiser, C.: „Nachtgestalten“. In: *Stadtform 1* (Heft 1: „Schwarze Luft – Stadt bei Nacht“) (2015).

2016

Preiser, C.: Gewalt im Arbeitsalltag von Türstehern. In: Equit, C., Groenemeyer, A., Schmidt, H. (eds.), *Situationen der Gewalt*. Beltz Juventa, Weinheim 2016, pp. 323–341.

Preiser, C.: Conducting open participant observations of bouncers – negotiating (in)visibility in fieldwork. In: *British Journal of Community Justice* 14, 2, 61–74 (2016).

2017

Preiser, C.: Gegenspieler oder Partner? Das Verhältnis von Türstehern und Polizei – Ergebnisse einer Ethnografie im Nachtleben in Deutschland. In: *Kriminologisches Journal*, 49, 3, 204–219 (2017).

Rigoni, Clara

2016

Rigoni, C.: Book Review: Dünkel, F., Grzywa-Holten, J., Horsfield, P. (eds.), *Restorative justice and mediation in*

* Dissertation [Alumni].

penal matters. A stock-taking of legal issues, implementation strategies and outcomes in 36 European countries. Forum Verlag Godesberg, Mönchengladbach 2015, 1100 p. In: Restorative Justice. An International Journal 4, 2, 276–279 (2016).

peer-review accepted / peer-review submitted

Rigoni, C.: "Crime, Diversity, Culture and Cultural Defence". In: Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Criminology and Criminal Justice (peer-reviewed accepted).

Schuetze-Reymann, Jennifer *

2016

Schuetze-Reymann, J.: International Criminal Justice on Trial. The ICTY and ICTR Case Referral Practice to National Courts and Its Possible Relevance for the ICC. Schriftenreihe des Max-Planck-Instituts für ausländisches und internationales Strafrecht. Strafrechtliche Forschungsberichte S 155. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 2016 (232 p.).

Schwarzenbach, Anina

2015

Oberwittler, D., Schwarzenbach, A.: Police and adolescents in multi-ethnic societies. Findings of a comparative survey of adolescents in German and French cities. In: Siak-Journal – Journal for Police Science and Practice (International Edition) 5, 27–38 (2015), http://www.bmi.gv.at/cms/BMI_SIAK/4/2/1/ie2015/files/Oberwittler_IE_2015.pdf, doi: 10.7396/IE_2015_C

2017

Schwarzenbach, A.: Wie stehen Jugendliche in Deutschland zur Polizei? Ergebnisse aus dem Forschungsprojekt POLIS. In: Bartsch, T., Brandenstein, M., Grundies, V., Hermann, D., Puschke, J., Rau, M. (eds.), 50 Jahre Südwestdeutsche und Schweizerische Kriminologische Kolloquien. Schriftenreihe des Max-Planck-Instituts für ausländisches und internationales Strafrecht. Kriminologische Forschungsberichte K 177. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 2017, pp. 167–181.

Roché, S., Schwarzenbach, A., de Maillard, J., Oberwittler, D.: Adolescents' divergent ethnic and religious identities and trust in the police. Combining micro- and macro-level determinants in a comparative analysis in France and Germany. In: Oberwittler, D., Roché, S. (eds.), Police-Citizen Relations around the World. Comparing Sources and Contexts of Trust and Legitimacy. Routledge, London 2018, pp. 175–195 [published 2017].

peer-review accepted / peer-review submitted

Schwarzenbach, A.: Youth-Police Relations in Multi-Ethnic Cities. A Study of Police Contacts and Attitudes toward Police in Germany and France. PhD Thesis. Schriftenreihe des Max-Planck-Instituts für ausländisches und internationales Strafrecht. Kriminologische Forschungsberichte, Duncker & Humblot, Berlin (accepted).

Schwarzenbach, A.: Countering Islamist Radicalization in Germany and France: A Comparative Overview of Policy and Prevention Initiatives. In: International Journal of Developmental Science (IJDS). Special Issue on "Developmental Pathways Towards Violent Left-Wing, Right-Wing, Islamist Extremism and Radicalization" (peer-review submitted).

* Dissertation [Alumni].

Solarin, Adepeju O.

2015

Solarin, A. O.: Respect, Restorative Justice and the Oslo 1993 Talks. In: Arnold-Bergstraesser-Institut für kulturwissenschaftliche Forschung e. V. (ed.), ABI Working Papers, 2, 2015 (28 p.), http://www.arnold-bergstraesser.de/sites/default/files/field/pub-download/abi_working_paper_2_-_solarin_0.pdf

2016

Solarin, A. O.: Book Review: Van Camp, T., Victims of violence and restorative practices: finding a voice. Routledge, London et al. 2014. In: European Forum for Restorative Justice: Newsletter 17, 2, 11–12 (2016), http://www.euforumrj.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Vol_17_2-1.pdf

Vojta, Filip

2015

Vojta, F.: Imprisonment in the Balkans: Some Remarks on the Punishment of Life and Long-Term Imprisonment in the Countries of the Former Yugoslavia. In: Balkan Criminology News: Newsletter of the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology, 1, 1–5 (2015), http://balkan-criminology.eu/files/newsletter/balkan-criminology-news_2015-01.pdf

Vojta, F., Carl, S.: European Society of Criminology Postgraduate and Early Stage Researchers Working Group (EPER): With Porto and a New Special Issue on the Horizon. In: Criminology in Europe: Newsletter of the European Society of Criminology 14, 2, 23–24 (2015).

2016

Vojta, F.: Life and Long-Term Imprisonment in the Countries of the Former Yugoslavia. In: van Zyl Smit, D., Appleton, C. (eds.), Life Imprisonment and Human Rights. Oñati International Series in Law and Society. Hart Publishing, Oxford et al. 2016, pp. 351–371.

Vojta, F.: 6th Pécs Summer Course in Criminology: Criminology of Terrorism, 29 May–03 June 2016. In: Balkan Criminology News: Newsletter of the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology, 2, 4–6 (2016), http://balkan-criminology.eu/files/newsletter/balkan-criminology-news_2016-02.pdf

Vojta, F., Carl, S.: ESC Postgraduate and Early Stage Researchers Working Group (EPER): We've got your back in Münster too! In: Criminology in Europe: Newsletter of the European Society of Criminology 15, 2, 18–19 (2016), <http://escnewsletter.org/newsletter/2016-2/european-society-criminology-postgraduate-and-early-stage-researchers-working>

peer-review accepted / peer-review submitted

Vojta, F.: Enforcement of International Sentences in Light of the ICC Decision in Lubanga and Katanga Cases. In: Freedom From Fear Magazine (peer-review submitted).

Walsh, Maria

2015

Walsh, M.: Case Management in der Bewährungshilfe – eine beispielhafte Darstellung anhand der Situation in Bayern. In: Case Management 12, 2, 78–83 (2015).

Walsh, M.: Übergangsmanagement im Rahmen von Intensivbewährungshilfe. Das Modellprojekt RUBIKON. In: Schweder, M. (ed.), Handbuch Jugendstrafvollzug. Beltz Juventa, Weinheim et al. 2015, pp. 730–742.

2016

Walsh, M., Hausenberger, R., Krischker, S., Platten, G., Riemer, S., Schmid, A.: Beziehungsarbeit im Rahmen einer Intensivbetreuung. Möglichkeiten der Bewährungshilfe Impulse zum Karriereabbruch zu setzen. In: Zeitschrift für Jugendkriminalrecht und Jugendhilfe, 2, 242–246 (2016).

peer-review accepted / peer-review submitted

Walsh, M.: Intensivbewährungshilfe und junge Intensivtäter. Eine empirische Analyse des Einflusses von Intensivbewährungshilfe auf die kriminelle Karriere jugendlicher und heranwachsender Mehrfachauffälliger in Bayern. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin (accepted).

Zhao, Chenguang *

2017


Zhao, C.: The ICC and China. The Principle of Complementarity and National Implementation of International Criminal Law. Schriftenreihe des Max-Planck-Instituts für ausländisches und internationales Strafrecht. Interdisziplinäre Forschungen aus Strafrecht und Kriminologie I 25. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 2017 (245 p.).

* **Dissertation [Alumni].**



VIII. List of Presentations at Conferences and Workshops

In addition to the mandatory participation in all REMEP curricular activities, all students are expected and encouraged (as well as financially supported) to present their research results and to network at important national and

international conferences. The following list contains the presentation of talks and lectures by Freiburg students, only, during the period 2015 – 2017. 

Cabrera Guirao, Jorge Patricio

2016

Cabrera Guirao, J. P.: „Die Abhängigkeit des Strafrechts von fehlerhaften Verwaltungsakten“. Doktoranden-seminar der Berner Graduiertenschule für Strafrechtswissenschaften & International Max Planck Research School on Retaliation, Mediation and Punishment (IMPRS REMEP). Adelboden/Switzerland, 08.11.2016.

2017

Cabrera Guirao, J. P.: „Algunas consideraciones sobre el Derecho penal ambiental y la función sistemática de los actos administrativos“. Juristische Fakultät der Universidad de Chile. Santiago de Chile/Chile, 09.01.2017.

Cabrera Guirao, J. P.: „The Dependence of Criminal Law from Administrative Law“. Winter School der International Max Planck Research School on Retaliation, Mediation and Punishment (IMPRS REMEP). Neudietendorf, 18.02.2017.

Cabrera Guirao, J. P.: „Reichweite und Grenzen der Anbindung des Strafrechts an das Verwaltungsrecht und Verwaltungshandeln“. Vortrag im Rahmen der International Max Planck Research School for Comparative Criminal Law (IMPRS-CC). Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches und internationales Strafrecht. Freiburg i. Br., 05.12.2017.

Earbin, Esther

2017

Earbin, E.: „The Criminalization of Copyright Law. A Comparative Analysis of the criminal copyright laws in Germany and the United States“. Winter School der International Max Planck Research School on Retaliation, Mediation and Punishment (IMPRS REMEP). Neudietendorf, 18.02.2017.

Earbin, E.: „Theories Behind the Criminalization of Copyright Infringement in Germany and the U.S.“. Tübingen-UNC Summer School, University of Tübingen. Tübingen, 19.05.2017.

Erdem-Undrakh, Khurelbaatar

2015

Khurelbaatar, E.-U.: „The Path to the Death Penalty Abolition in Mongolia“. German-Mongolian Seminar „Current Trends in Criminal Punishment“. Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches und internationales Strafrecht. Freiburg i.Br., 20.10.2015.

2016

Khurelbaatar, E.-U.: „Strafrahmen, Mindeststrafen und Strafrahmenänderung und ihre Begründungen im mongolischen Strafrecht“. German-Mongolian Seminar „Sentencing Policies and Practices in Mongolia and Germany“. Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches und internationales Strafrecht. Freiburg i.Br., 13.09.2016.

Knust Rassekh Afshar, Mandana *

2015

Knust Rassekh Afshar, M.: „Frauen zwischen Recht und Realität in Afghanistan“. Vortrag im Rahmen der Ausstellung „Un/sichtbar. Frauen überleben Säure“. Museum Natur und Mensch. Freiburg i.Br., 07.07.2015.

2016

Knust Rassekh Afshar, M.: „Amnesty Law Regulations: The Case of Afghanistan“. International Criminal Law & Transitional Justice Colloquiums Series: „Creation & Protection of Historical Memory by the Means of Criminal Law“. Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches und internationales Strafrecht. Freiburg i.Br., 29.07.2016.

2017

Knust Rassekh Afshar, M.: „Frauen in der islamischen Welt zwischen Gesetzen, Rechten, Kultur und Werten“. Podiumsdiskussion im Rahmen der Aktionswoche zum Internationalen Frauentag, AMICA e.V. in Zusammenarbeit mit Anwältinnen ohne Grenzen und Amnesty International. Volkshochschule Freiburg. Freiburg i.Br., 15.03.2017.

Knust Rassekh Afshar, M.: „Sicherheitslage und Menschenrechte in Afghanistan“. Veranstaltung „Abschiebungen und Menschenrechte. Handlungsmöglichkeiten und Grenzen der Sozialen Arbeit“. Duale Hochschule Baden-Württemberg Villingen-Schwenningen und Katholische Hochschule Freiburg. Katholische Hochschule Freiburg. Freiburg i.Br., 01.06.2017.

Moura de Souza, Cléssio

2016

Moura de Souza, C.: „Cabuetagem: Rule of Silence in Maceió“. Master Program at Coimbra University. Coimbra/Portugal, 13.10.2016.

Moura de Souza, C.: „Cabuetagem: Rule of Silence in Maceió“. Master Program at Porto University. Porto/Portugal, 15.10.2016.

2017

Moura de Souza, C.: „Research Methods in Criminology“. Post-graduation Program at State University of Rio de Janeiro, Law Faculty. Rio de Janeiro/Brazil, 16.02.2017.

Moura de Souza, C.: „Rixa, Treta and Bronca: no Crossing Rule and Youth Street Violence in Maceió, Brazil“. Seminar for Doctoral Students, International Max Planck Research School on Retaliation, Mediation and Punishment (IMPRS REMEP) & Berner Graduiertenschule für Strafrechtswissenschaften (BGS). Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches und internationales Strafrecht. Freiburg i.Br., 02.11.2017.

Moura de Souza, C.: „Qualitative Methods in Criminology“. Master Program at Porto University. Porto/Portugal 11.12.2017.

* IMPRS REMEP Doctoral Student from Heidelberg conducting research in Freiburg.

Preiser, Christine

2015

Preiser, C.: "Bouncers Negotiating Rules in Night-Time Urban Playgrounds". Colloque « Cohabiter les nuits urbaines ». Paris/France, 06.03.2015.

Preiser, C.: "Partners or Antagonists? The Relationship of Bouncers and the Police in German Nightclubs". International Cultural Criminology Conference "The Other". Amsterdam/Netherlands, 26.06.2015.

Preiser, C.: „Ich kenne meine Rechte! – Du lernst gleich meine kennen“. Jahrestreffen des AK Politische Ethnografie. Frankfurt a.M., 04.09.2015.

Preiser, C.: „Türsteher und die Formbarkeit von Raum“. Deutscher Kongress für Geographie. Berlin, 03.10.2015.

2016

Preiser, C.: "One Man's Leisure Time Entertainment is another Man's Work. Negotiating Different Logics in German Nightclubs". NICA Winter School "Night Cultures: (il)legalities and the politics of life after dark". Leiden/Netherlands, 21.01.2016.

Preiser, C.: „Was ist dein Problem?!“ Probleme im Arbeitsalltag von Türstehern“. Jahrestreffen des AK Politische Ethnografie. Berlin, 22.09.2016.

2017

Preiser, C.: „Eingang machen“. Türsteher und die Performanz der Grenze“. Ordnung in und als Bewegung. Dortmund, 18.02.2017.

Preiser, C.: "Composing the Crowd. Bouncers' Decision on Access to the Nightclub". Summer Solstice/The "New" Age of Club and EDM Culture. Berlin, 21.06.2017.

Preiser, C.: „Nachtschicht als Türsteher. Arbeit im Vergnügen“. Berliner Nachtungen. Berlin, 12.07.2017.

Preiser, C.: „Neue Teilnehmer und alte Probleme im Nachtleben“. Wissensrelationen/2. Kongress der Sektion für Wissenssoziologie. Dortmund, 21.09.2017.

Preiser, C.: „Mach hier keinen Ärger“. Eine Ethnografie über Türsteher in Deutschland“. Studium Generale. Furtwangen, 17.10.2017.

Rigoni, Clara

2015

Rigoni, C.: "Honor Based Violence between Formal and Informal Mediation". 71st Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology. Washington D.C./USA, 19.11.2015.

2016

Rigoni, C.: "The Use of ADR for Cases of Honor-Based Violence: Examples from the Field". 16th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology. Münster, 23.09.2016.

Rigoni, C.: "Forced Marriages and Honor Crimes in Europe: Looking for Alternatives". 30th Annual Meeting of the Italian Society of Criminology. Florence/Italy, 25.10.2016.

2017

Rigoni, C.: "Empirical Analysis of Mediation Cases in Intercultural Settings in Norway, the United Kingdom and Germany". European Forum for Restorative Justice Expert Seminar "Restorative Justice in Intercultural Conflicts". Berlin, 02.06.2017.

Rigoni, C.: "The Use of ADR for Cases of Honor-Based Violence in the United Kingdom and Norway". Workshop „Streitregulierung in Deutschlands pluraler Gesellschaft“. Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches und internationales Strafrecht. Freiburg i.Br., 30.11.2017.

Schwarzenbach, Anina

2015

Schwarzenbach, A.: "What Matters in Juveniles' Encounters with the Police". Congreso Internacional de Seguridad, Justicia y Sistema Penal. Universität Valencia. Valencia/Spain, 09.02.2015.

Schwarzenbach, A., Roché, S.: "Attitudes towards the Police in two EU Countries". International Conference "Police-Citizen Relations". Paris/France, 21.03.2015.

Schwarzenbach, A., Roché, S., Oberwittler, D.: "Religion, Ethnic Identity and Police Legitimacy – France and Germany compared". International Conference "Police-Citizen Relations". Paris/France, 21.04.2015.

Schwarzenbach, A.: "Adolescents' Identities and their Attitudes toward the Police". Stockholm Criminology Symposium. Stockholm/Sweden, 09.06.2015.

Schwarzenbach, A.: "Adolescents' Experiences in the Contact with the Police. Insights from the German-French POLIS Project". 15th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology. Porto/Portugal, 03.09.2015.

2016

Schwarzenbach, A.: "Youth-Police Interaction in a Multi-Ethnic Society". RC33 Conference on Social Methods. Leicester/United Kingdom, 15.09.2016.

Schwarzenbach, A.: "Juveniles' Relationship with the Police in the Multi-Ethnic City". 16th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology. Münster, 23.09.2016.

Schwarzenbach, A., Roché, S.: "Religion and National Identification, Variations across two Countries (France, Germany)". Conference on national cohesion, discrimination, ethnic / religious identification and propensity to violent radicalization in Europe. University of Grenoble. Grenoble/France, 05.12.2016.

2017

Schwarzenbach, A.: „Wie stehen Jugendliche in Deutschland zur Polizei? Ergebnisse aus dem Forschungsprojekt POLIS“. Vortrag im Rahmen des Seminars „Jugendkriminalität“. Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei. Münster, 02.03.2017.

Schwarzenbach, A.: "Preventing Radicalization / De-Radicalization in Germany and France. A Comparative Overview on Current Policy Approaches". Jean Monnet Advanced Seminar in EU Criminal Law and Policy. International Conference "Fight Against Terrorism through Prevention of Financing and Recruitment". IUC Dubrovnik (HR). Dubrovnik/Croatia, 03.05.2017.

Schwarzenbach, A.: „Das Verhältnis junger Menschen zur Polizei in der multi-ethnischen Stadt. Ergebnisse aus dem Forschungsprojekt POLIS“. Universität Bern. Bern/Switzerland, 09.05.2017.

Solarin, Adepeju O.

2015

Solarin, A. O., Cole, L., Ntuli, N. N.: "Indigenous Dialogue Process from Three Different Perspectives". International, Annual Congress "Mediators Beyond Borders". Bucharest/Romania, 26.04.2015.

Vojta, Filip**2015**

Vojta, F.: "Life and Long-Term Imprisonment in the Countries of the Former Yugoslavia". Workshop on "Life Imprisonment and Human Rights". International Institute for the Sociology of Law (IISL). Onati/Spain, 16.04.2015.

Vojta, F.: "Balkan Criminology Research Focus III: Punishment and Sentence Enforcement for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Former Yugoslavia". International Evaluation of the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology. Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb, Zagreb/Croatia, 13.07.2015.

Vojta, F.: "Implementing Punishment for Atrocities: Lessons Learned from the ICTY?". 15th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology. Porto/Portugal, 03.09.2015.

Vojta, F.: "Towards a New View on the Rehabilitation of International Criminals: Case Study of the ICTY". 15th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology. Porto/Portugal, 05.09.2015.

Vojta, F.: "Punishment and Sentence Enforcement for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Former Yugoslavia". Seminar for Doctoral Students, International Max Planck Research School on Retaliation, Mediation and Punishment (IMPRS REMEP) & Berner Graduiertenschule für Strafrechtswissenschaften (BGS). Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches und internationales Strafrecht. Freiburg i.Br., 15.10.2015.

2016

Vojta, F.: "Hate Crimes, Ethno-Nationalist Terrorism and a Post-Conflict Society: Once Upon a Time in the Balkans". Sechster Kriminologischer Sommerkurs des Max-Planck-Instituts für ausländisches und internationales Strafrecht und der Universität Pécs über „Kriminologie des Terrorismus“. Rechtswissenschaftliche Fakultät. Pécs/Hungary, 02.06.2016.

Vojta, F.: "Sentencing and Enforcement of Sentences in International Criminal Justice". German-Mongolian Seminar "Sentencing Policies and Practices in Mongolia and Germany". Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches und internationales Strafrecht. Freiburg i.Br., 13.09.2016.

Vojta, F.: "Hate Crimes, Ethno-Nationalist Terrorism and a Post-Conflict Society: Once Upon a Time in the Balkans". 16th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology. Münster, 23.09.2016.

Walsh, Maria**2015**

Walsh, M.: „Der Einfluss justizieller Interventionen auf den Desistance-Prozess“. 51. Kolloquium der Südwestdeutschen und Schweizerischen Kriminologischen Institute und Lehrstühle. Lambrecht, 04.06.2015.

Walsh, M.: "Effects of judicial Interventions on Desistance from Crime – Results of a qualitative Analysis". 15th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology. Porto/Portugal, 03.09.2015.

Walsh, M.: "Intensive Probation and Parole Supervision – Results of a Recidivism Study in Germany". 71st Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology. Washington D.C./USA, 21.11.2015.

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