## Contents

I	Pages
Preface	VII
Contents	XI
Table of Contents	XIII
List of Abbreviations	XVII
Part I. Development and Concepts of Comparative Criminal Law: Where we Stand	I
A. Setting the Scene - Objectives	3
B. History and Significance of Comparative Criminal Law	5
C. Variety of Concepts, Terms and Models	15
D. Aims - Methods - Prerequisites: Differentiating, Defining and Integrating	19
E. Comparative (Criminal) Law as "Purpose-free" Science?	21
Part II. Aims and Functions of Comparative Criminal Law: Why Explore Foreign Law	25
A. Theoretical Comparative Criminal Law	28
B. Judicative Comparative Criminal law	41
C. Legislative Comparative Criminal law	57
D. Evaluative-Competitive Comparative Criminal Law	69
Part III. Methodology: How to Conduct the Comparison of Criminal Law	83
A. Connecting Aims and Methods	85
B. Phases of Investigation - Steps of Examination	89
C. Personal Requirements and Institutional Framework Conditions	123
D. A Guideline for Comparative Work in – primarily but not only – Criminal Law	130
Part IV. Outlook: What Remains to Be Done	139
Epilogue. On the Status of Comparative Criminal Law: An Appraisal of Current Literature	145
A. The Emancipation of Comparative Criminal Law	147
B. Concepts and Focal Points in Publications on Comparative Criminal Law	150
C. Concluding Remark	157
Bibliography	159
Indov	170

Ma	rgin
nun	nber
Part I. Development and Concepts of Comparative Criminal Law: Where we Stand	
A. Setting the Scene - Objectives	1
B. History and Significance of Comparative Criminal Law	5
1. Developmental phases	5
2. Increasing importance and emancipation of comparative criminal law	20
C. Variety of Concepts, Terms and Models	29
D. Aims - Methods - Prerequisites: Differentiating, Defining and Integrating	37
E. Comparative (Criminal) Law as "Purpose-free" Science?	45
Part II. Aims and Functions of Comparative Criminal Law: Why Explore Foreign Law	
A. Theoretical Comparative Criminal Law	52
1. Broadening the horizon through foreign law - reflection on one's own law	54
2. Basic research in comparative criminal law	57
a) Foreign law presentation ("Auslandsrechtskunde") versus foreign law comparison ("Rechtsvergleichung")	57
b) Micro comparison - macro comparison - basic research	60
c) Universal comparative criminal law - Claims and achievability	72
d) "Systematic comparative criminal law" - "Structural comparison"	82
3. Facilitating communication and promoting consensus by comparative criminal law	91
4. Critical control and innovation function of comparative criminal law	95
5. Preparatory function of comparative criminal law for practical purposes	96
B. Judicative Comparative Criminal Law	97
Direct consideration of foreign law in the application of law	101
a) Foreign law import	102
(i) "Authentic" – "Implementing" application of foreign law	103
(ii) "Limiting" application of foreign law	104
(iii) "Blanket-type" application of foreign law	105
(iv) Application of foreign law by "completing the offence definition"	106
(v) "Incorporated international crimes"	107
(vi) "Subsidiary" application of foreign law	108
b) Dependence of punitive power on foreign law	109
(i) Relevance for mistake of law	110
(ii) Dual criminality	111
(iii) Mutual criminality	112
(iv) Transantional prohibition of multiple prosecutions	113
(v) Principle of complementarity	114
Judicial finding of justice and further development of the law through comparative criminal law	115
a) Horizontal-transnational Broadening of the Field of Vision	116
(i) Comparative criminal law as an "interpretation aid"	117
(ii) Recourse to foreign "parent law"	118
(iii) Filling gaps - further development of the law	110

	b) Supranational influences on national criminal law	121
	(i) Priority of European Union Law	122
	(ii) Interpretation favourable to international law	124
	c) Influences of national law on supranational criminal law	125
	(i) Interpretation of international criminal law through reference to national law	126
	(ii) Recourse to general principles of law	127
	(iii) Development of a supranational criminal law dogmatics	129
	3. Executory comparative criminal law	130
C.	Legislative Comparative Criminal Law	133
	1. Aims and tasks	135
	a) Optimization and modernization of one's own national criminal law	135
	(i) Optimization	136
	(ii) Modernization	138
	(iii) Stockpile of solutions – (no) self-service shop	144
	b) Transnational adaptations of criminal law	146
	(i) Assimilation	147
	(ii) Harmonization	148
	(iii) Unification	149
	c) The development of universal and supranational criminal law	150
	(i) Identification of the highest legal principles	151
	(ii) Preparation of international conventions	152
	(iii) Optimizing international criminal justice	153
	2. Levels and ranges of regulations	157
	a) Differences in scope	158
	(i) Selective changes of law	158
	(ii) Structural changes	159
	(iii) Model Penal Codes	162
	(iv) New transnational judiciaries	163
	b) Different levels of regulation	164
	(i) National level	165
	(ii) Regional level	167
	(iii) Universal level	169
	(iv) Supranational level	171
D.	Evaluative-Competitive Comparative Criminal law	173
	1. History of concepts	174
	2. Different aspects of evaluation	178
	3. Evaluation as part of comparative law	187
	4. From evaluative to competitive comparative law	195
	a) Controlling and warning function	200
	b) Legitimizing function	204
	c) Gap-filling function	207
	d) Function of critical initiative and innovation	208
	e) Optimizing and modifying function	210
	f) Harmonizing function	213
	g) Preference-setting function	214

Part III. Methodology: How to Conduct the Comparison of Criminal Law	
A. Connecting Aims and Methods	19
1. Dependence of the method on the (set) objective - Openness of methods	19
2. Guiding principles – Ways of approach	23
B. Phases of Investigation – Steps of Examination	29
1. Formulation of the task - Working hypotheses - Catalogue of questions	31
a) Determining the purpose to be pursued and at what level it is to be carried out	32
b) Questionable targets and alternatives	37
(i) Claim to universality	38
(ii) Legal-internal methods of comparison versus culturally-oriented comparative law 2	41
(iii) "Question driven" versus "theory driven"	42
c) Different(ly) appropriate methods of comparison	43
(i) Legalistic normative-institutional approach 2	44
• •	47
(iii) Cultural comparison	50
(iv) Functional equivalence	53
(v) Structural dimensions of comparison	56
(vi) Summary of what to establish for the determination of the comparative task	62
d) Working hypotheses - Catalogue of questions	63
(i) Thematical aspects	64
(ii) In perspective view	68
(iii) Width and depth dimension	70
(iv) Pretest	73
2. Choice of countries to be compared	7€
a) Orientation towards the comparative objective - Selection criteria 2	7€
(i) No one-sided choice - no "numerus clausus"	:77
(ii) Rules of thumb	8
(iii) Legal families	83
b) Exemplification through comparative criminal law projects	286
c) Pretest - Pilot study - Corrective changes	290
3. Preparation of the country reports	29:
a) Starting point - Perspective - Integral/holistic approach	96
b) Covering the relevant law	99
c) Inclusion of criminology and other empirical sciences	302
d) Cultural background - Interrelationship of law and culture	304
e) Case-based comparative method	300
f) Computer-assisted comparison	309
4. Comparison - Cross-section - Creation of models	310
a) Binational comparison	31
b) Multinational cross-section	31
c) Creation of models	31
5. Evaluation - Recommendations	32.
a) Dependence on the comparative objective – Steps of evaluation	32.
	32
	33.

C. Personal Requirements and Institutional Framework Conditions	337
1. Personal requirements	338
a) Comparatists - Cooperation	338
b) Professional qualifications	347
c) Personal integrity	351
2. Institutional equipment	354
D. A Guideline for Comparative Work in ~ primarily but not only - Criminal Law	359
Guiding principle throughout: Orientation of method and individual work steps towards the objective of the legal comparison	360
First working step: Goal setting	364
1.1. Choice and formulation of the comparative objective	366
1.2. Development of a catalogue of questions based on working hypotheses	367
2. Second working step: Choice of countries	368
2.1. Basic direction	369
2.2. Number of countries to be included	371
2.3. Preliminary study – Subsequent improvements	377
3. Third working step: Country reports	380
3.1. Starting point: Perspective – preconceptions	382
3.2. Coverage and presentation of the relevant legal matter	386
3.3. Inclusion of other sciences or contexts	387
3.4. Methodology of investigation	388
3.5. Subsequent amendments	389
4. Fourth working step: Comparison	391
4.1. Catalogue of criteria	392
4.2. Binational comparison	393
4.3. Multinational cross-section	394
4.4. Creation of models - Establishment of basic structures and general legal rules	395
5. Fifth working step: Evaluation – Recommendations	396
5.1. Options of evaluation	397
5.2. Criteria of evaluation	398
5.3. Prerequisites for comparison and recommendation	399
Part IV. Outlook: What Remains to Be Done	400
Epilogue. On the Status of Comparative Criminal Law: An Appraisal of Current Literature	
A. The Emancipation of Comparative Criminal Law.	412
B. Concepts and Focal Points in Publications on Comparative Criminal Law	417
1. Size – Choice of countries	418
2. Selection criteria	424
3. Basic categories. Teaching material – Foreign law presentations – Comparative theory	428
4. Thematic focal points	438
C. Concluding Remark	444
Concentration of the control of the	177