

**Comparative and  
International Policing,  
Justice, and  
Transnational Crime**



# Comparative and International Policing, Justice, and Transnational Crime

THIRD EDITION

Edited by

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PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE STUDIES  
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# Introduction

The current edition of the book includes twelve revised and four new chapters (on wildlife crime, migration and the crisis of nationalism, human trafficking, and cryptocurrency and crime) from a comparative criminal justice perspective. The text is organized into seventeen chapters beginning with “Justice Systems in Selected Countries,” which provides the audience a broad understanding of the origin of four legal traditions, their evolution, and their contemporary context. This topic is followed by a chapter addressing the role of international justice organizations (Chapter 2), including the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court. Specifically, chapter two outlines the jurisdiction of the courts, their current cases, trial processes, and limitations related to enforceability.

The third chapter explores international law enforcement organizations (i.e., INTERPOL and Europol). This chapter also discusses how police autonomy was interrupted by events such as World War I and the Bolshevik Revolution. Also, the chapter highlights contemporary dimensions of international policing, and how the scope of international policing has been expanded due to a general rise in international crimes. Chapter 4 examines policing in selected countries, including the organizational structure. The chapter highlights the historical background of policing in Common, civil, socialist, and Islamic law countries such as England, India, France, Germany, and Saudi Arabia, as well as the contemporary issues faced by counties belonging to these four legal traditions.

The next two chapters (Chapters 5 and 6) examine correctional systems, philosophies, recent innovations (Chapter 5), and juvenile justice in selected countries (Chapter 6). Chapter 5 provides a thorough description of the goals of corrections, world imprisonment rates, and custodial and non-custodial sanctions in England, China, Japan, and Saudi Arabia. In addition, a discussion of the role of the United Nations in developing guidelines for the treatment of

inmates in correctional institutions is included. Chapter 6 shifts the discussion to juvenile law violators and the role of the United Nations in developing guidelines for their proper treatment. In addition, the four models (i.e., welfare, legalistic, corporatist, and participatory) of juvenile justice and how they are incorporated in the juvenile justice systems of respective countries are addressed.

The next chapter (Chapter 7), “The Global Normative Order,” discusses the critical yet neglected topic of international individual rights. The chapter provides challenging, and at times controversial, arguments whether individual rights can be truly maintained in a democracy. The chapter also presents a thought-provoking debate on whether fundamental rights should be derived at the group level or the individual level.

The discussion continues with atrocities committed in violation of human rights in Chapters 8 through 10. While Chapter 8 focuses on the international human rights movement, including the emerging issue of climate justice, Chapter 9 discusses genocide and war crimes in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Rwanda, Sudan, and more recent atrocities in Myanmar. Group and minority rights, which are rarely included in comparative criminal justice textbooks, are presented in Chapter 10. This chapter reviews the deprivation of economic, social, and cultural rights of *Dalits* in India and Roma of Europe, and religious persecution of Rohingya People in Myanmar and Uyghur in Xinjiang, China.

The last seven chapters (Chapter 11 through 17) focus on international crimes, including terrorism, wildlife crime, the war on migration and the crisis of nationalism, drug trafficking, human trafficking, maritime piracy, gendercide, apartheid, slavery, organ trade and transplant tourism, and cryptocurrency and crime. Chapter 11 provides a discussion of laws, treaties, and military-led activities related to international terrorism, focusing primarily on political terrorism. Chapter 12—*Wildlife Crime*—provides an introduction to wildlife crime, factors contributing to the increase in wildlife crime around the world, criminological perspectives, and challenges posed by a purely deterrence-based approach to addressing the problem. Also, it addresses specific community-based strategies for the prevention and detection of wildlife crime. Chapter 13—*The War on Migration and the Crisis of Nationalism*—explores the topic of migration, including criminalizing the act of migration, emergence of the nationalist movement, forced migration, and the current migrant crisis. Chapter 14 examines drug trafficking and consumption patterns and trends from a global perspective and its link to organized crime and criminals. It also examines the international and U.S. responses to the drug problem.

Chapter 15 explores human trafficking from the U.S. and international perspectives. It addresses the problem from an applied science model, exploring

the extent of the problem, the role of law enforcement organizations in addressing supply and demand reduction, and national and international efforts to reduce victimization and perpetration. Chapter 16 examines international crimes of maritime piracy, apartheid, gendercide, slavery, and international organ trade and transplant tourism. Chapter 17—*Cryptocurrency and Crime*—explores the new forms of cyber criminality involving cryptocurrency (i.e., digital or virtual currency). The chapter also provides an analysis of criminal cases involving cryptocurrencies ranging from Ponzi schemes, kidnapping, computer hacking, extortion, drug trafficking, to money laundering, as well as a discussion on the effectiveness of enforcement mechanisms are presented.

Overall, the book includes both essential and traditional topics of international criminal justice as well as several important and emerging novel topic areas that have not been covered in other comparative criminal justice textbooks. This broad and expanded approach gives the audience a deeper understanding of the international criminal justice system, transnational crimes, and the role of both international and domestic agencies in past, present, and future crime prevention.

