

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910450863103321
Autore	Duff Antony
Titolo	Answering for crime : responsibility and liability in the criminal law / R. A. Duff
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford ; Portland, Oregon, : Hart Publishing, 2007
ISBN	1-281-35722-7 1-4725-6015-9 1-84731-392-2
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (342 p.)
Collana	Legal theory today
Disciplina	345.0401
Soggetti	Criminal law - Philosophy Criminal liability Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (pages 299-316) and index
Nota di contenuto	INTRODUCTION -- 1. RESPONSIBILITY AND LIABILITY -- 2. CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE AS WHAT, TO WHOM? -- 3. RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT? -- 4. CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT? (1) CRIMES AS WRONGS -- 5. CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT? (2) ACTION AND CRIME -- 6. CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT? (3) HARMS, WRONGS AND CRIMES -- 7. STRUCTURES OF CRIME: ATTACKS AND DANGEROUSNESS -- 8. ANSWERING AND REFUSING TO ANSWER -- 9. OFFENCES, DEFENCES AND THE PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE -- 10. STRICT LIABILITY AND STRICT RESPONSIBILITY -- 11. UNDERSTANDING DEFENCES
Sommario/riassunto	In this long-awaited book, Antony Duff offers a new perspective on the structures of criminal law and criminal liability. His starting point is a distinction between responsibility (understood as answerability) and liability, and a conception of responsibility as relational and practice-based. This focus on responsibility, as a matter of being answerable to those who have the standing to call one to account, throws new light on a range of questions in criminal law theory: on the question of criminalisation, which can now be cast as the question of what we should have to answer for, and to whom, under the threat of criminal

conviction and punishment; on questions about the criminal trial, as a process through which defendants are called to answer, and about the conditions (bars to trial) given which a trial would be illegitimate; on questions about the structure of offences, the distinction between offences and defences, and the phenomena of strict liability and strict responsibility; and on questions about the structures of criminal defences. The net result is not a theory of criminal law; but it is an account of the structure of criminal law as an institution through which a liberal polity defines a realm of public wrongdoing, and calls those who perpetrate (or are accused of perpetrating) such wrongs to account

---