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| Nota di contenuto       | Cover; Table of Contents; Part I General introduction; 1 Introduction; 1.1 Background of the research; 1.2 Scope of the study and definition of 'administrative approach'; 1.2.1 Scope of the study; 1.2.2 Definition of the concept 'administrative approach'; 1.3 Methodology; 1.3.1 Legal study; 1.3.2 Empirical study; 1.4 Structure of the report; Bibliography; Part II The legal framework in ten EU Member States; 2 The administrative approach in Belgium; 2.1 Introduction: the debate about the administrative approach to combating organised crime in Belgium 2.2 Instruments to screen and monitor persons and legal entities2.2.1 The granting of licences by administrative authorities; 2.2.1.1 Licences for pubs, restaurants and hotels; 2.2.1.2 Gaming licences; 2.2.1.2.1 General principles; 2.2.1.2.2 The operation of a casino; 2.2.1.2.3 The operation of a slot machine arcade; 2.2.2 The regulation of prostitution; 2.2.2.1 Municipal regulations; 2.2.2.2 The sale of alcohol in brothels; 2.2.3 The suspension and withdrawal of licences as administrative sanctions; 2.2.3.1 Legal basis; 2.2.3.2 Scope; 2.2.3.3 Procedure; 2.2.3.3.1 Prior notice 2.2.3.3.2 Hearing of the person concerned2.2.3.3.3 Proportionality principle; 2.2.3.3.4 Duty to state grounds; 2.2.3.4 Legal remedies; 2.2.4 The suspension of a licence as an order preservation measure; |

2.2.5 Public procurement law; 2.3 Instruments directed at preventing the disturbance of public order; 2.3.1 Municipalities and the maintenance of public order; 2.3.2 The closure of an establishment as an administrative sanction; 2.3.3 The closure of a place or establishment as an administrative police measure; 2.3.3.1 Non-fulfilment of operating conditions; 2.3.3.1.1 Scope; 2.3.3.1.2 Procedure 2.3.3.1.3 Duration of the closure 2.3.3.2 Disturbance of public order around an establishment; 2.3.3.2.1 Scope; 2.3.3.2.2 Procedure; 2.3.3.2.3 Duration of the closure; 2.3.3.3 Disturbance of public order in an establishment; 2.3.3.4 Infringements of the drug legislation; 2.3.3.4.1 Scope; 2.3.3.4.2 Procedure; 2.3.3.4.3 Duration of the closure; 2.3.3.5 Indications of trafficking or smuggling in human beings; 2.3.3.5.1 Scope; 2.3.3.5.2 Procedure; 2.3.3.5.3 Duration of closure; 2.4 The information position of the administrative authorities; Bibliography 3 The administrative approach in the Czech Republic 3.1 Introduction; 3.1.1 Approach to serious and organized crime and measures outside the scope of criminal law in the Czech Republic; 3.1.1.1 Context; 3.1.1.2 Historical background to the approach to organized crime in the Czech Republic; 3.2 Existing measures on screening and/or monitoring the past and present criminal activities of natural persons; 3.2.1 Licences; 3.2.2 Subsidies; 3.2.3 Tenders; 3.2.4 Screening and/or monitoring procedure and permitted information sources; 3.2.4.1 Licences; 3.2.4.2 Subsidies; 3.2.4.3 Tenders 3.2.5 Legal protection for a screened and/or monitored person

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Sommario/riassunto

Criminals and persons involved in serious and organized crime often do not limit their activities to purely illegal ones, such as drug trafficking, fraud, or property crimes. They also invest money in legal activities and businesses, for instance to exploit the revenues of their crimes or to generate a legal income. Criminals may establish or take over a construction company and then tender for government contracts. The 'business processes' of most types of organized crime also require legal facilities. Authorities thus have a particular interest in preventing criminals from either using the e

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