1. Record Nr. UNINA9910673914403321 Autore Kremens Karolina **Titolo** Powers of the prosecutor in criminal investigation: a comparative perspective / / Karolina Kremens New York, New York; London:,: Routledge,, [2021] Pubbl/distr/stampa ©2021 **ISBN** 1-00-301824-6 1-000-29108-1 1-003-01824-6 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (379 pages) Collana Directions and developments in criminal justice and law;; 4 345.7301 Disciplina Soggetti Public prosecutors - United States Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di bibliografia Cover -- Half Title -- Series Information -- Title Page -- Copyright Nota di contenuto Page -- Dedication -- Table of Contents -- Preface and Acknowledgments -- Abbreviations -- Chapter 1 Introduction -- 1.1 Vanishing Trials -- 1.2 State of the Art On the (almost) Unlimited Powers of the Prosecutor in Criminal Proceedings -- 1.3 Aim of the Study -- 1.4 Scope of the Study -- 1.5 Methodology of the Study -- 1.6 Structure of the Study -- References -- Chapter 2 Prosecution Systems Compared -- 2.1 General Considerations -- 2.2 The Prosecution Service in Germany -- 2.2.1 Sources of Law Governing the German Prosecution Service -- 2.2.2 The Position of the German Prosecution Service in Relation to the Judiciary and Executive -- 2.2.3 The Internal Independence of the Prosecutor Within the Structure of the German Prosecution Service -- 2.3 The Prosecution System in Poland -- 2.3.1 Sources of Law Governing the Polish Prosecution Service -- 2.3.2 The Position of the Polish Prosecution Service in Relation to the Judiciary and Executive -- 2.3.3 The Internal Independence of the Prosecutor Within the Structure of the Polish Prosecution Service -- 2.4 The Prosecution System in Italy -- 2.4.1 Sources of Law Governing the Italian Prosecution Service -- 2.4.2 The Position of the Italian

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Sommario/riassunto

"This comparative analysis examines the scope of prosecutorial powers at different phases of criminal investigation in four countries: the United States, Italy, Poland, and Germany. In all of these countries, where the majority of cases are decided by forms of adjudication in which judges are often called to just confirm agreements achieved between parties, the criminal investigation has become a central point of the criminal process. It is important to make a conscience determination regarding who shall be in charge of this stage of the process. Prosecutors have gained tremendous powers to influence the outcome of the criminal cases, including powers once reserved only for

judges. The book attempts to answer the question of whether in the system in which the role of the trial is diminishing, and where the significance of criminal investigation is constantly growing, should the powers of the prosecutor at the early stage of the process be enhanced. Using a problem-oriented approach that begins with the identification of a problem and then looks for potential common solutions, the book provides a parallel analysis of each country along five possible spheres of prosecutorial engagement: commencing criminal investigation, conducting criminal investigation, undertaking the initial charging decision, imposing coercive measures and discontinuing criminal investigation. Using the competing models of the adversarial versus inquisitorial approach as a framework, the focus is on the prosecutor as a crucial figure of criminal process and investigation to various degrees in different systems. The insights of this comparative treatment are relevant to students and academics in criminal justice, criminology, law, and public policy, as well as policymakers, government officials, and others interested in legal reform"--