1. Record Nr. UNINA9910809033003321 Autore **Duff Antony Titolo** Answering for crime: responsibility and liability in the criminal law / R. A. Duff Oxford; Portland, Oregon,: Hart Publishing, 2007 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-281-35722-7 1-4725-6015-9 1-84731-392-2 Edizione [1st ed.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (342 p.) Collana Legal theory today Disciplina 345.0401 Soggetti Criminal law - Philosophy Criminal liability 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 NDANGERMENTS -- 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 practicebased. 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