

Geneviève Giudicelli-Delage and Stefano Manacorda, *L'intégration pénale indirecte: Interactions entre droit pénal et coopération judiciaire au sein de l'Union européenne*, Société de législation comparée (2005). Paperback; 383 pp (ISBN 2-908199-39-4; ISSN 1636-905-X).

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This collection of essays shines as one of the few examples where the editors achieved coherence in the arguments of essays authored by a variety of experts in the field under examination. The value of the book does not end there. The main theoretical argument lies with the observation that the construction of a European criminal law by means of procedural instruments presents two interactive and indirect functions: cooperation via harmonization and harmonization via unification. In other words, legal integration in the area of EU criminal law is currently developed through cooperation by use of harmonizing legal instruments, such as the European Arrest Warrant or the European Evidence Warrant, and also through unification at the EU level via projects as progressive and bold as the European Minister. Indirect integration is beautifully and eloquently defined and delimited by Stefano Manacorda who advances the argument even further in his chapter of the European Arrest Warrant. This instrument is used by the editors as an area of indirect integration by use of substantial harmonization. This is examined in the first part of the book which hosts, amongst others, a very interesting chapter by Prof. Vogel on the relationship between the European Arrest Warrant, the *ne bis in idem* principle and the problem of multiple jurisdictions. Part 2 of the book examines the European Public Minister as an institution within the area of substantive unification. The choice of this institution as an example of unification may seem unfair at least *prima facie* as the European Public Minister is not in place as yet. However, the book examines the process of integration in the prospect of time and future. As a result, the choice of an institution from the future demonstrates the argument in a representative and therefore legitimate manner. The editors recognize that unification and harmonization at the EU level are without practical application without consideration of the reception of European integration by the national laws of the member states. French, German, Italian and UK criminal laws are examined under the prism of integration as a means of addressing reception beyond the common/civil law divide, beyond the eurosceptic/europhile perspectives.

The book is an excellent sample of successful editorial cooperation in a piece of work that advances the doctrine of EU criminal law further. The book can be of interest not only to those interested in the development of EU criminal law and the structures that can facilitate further integration but also to those exclusively interested in the European Arrest Warrant and the project of the European Public Minister.

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