
**Abstract**

Crime and criminals do not respect frontiers. This has always been a problem for the efficacy of criminal justice, but never has it been so crucial as today, with the world drawing even closer together. Legal scholarship and legal practice both have to transcend not only national boundaries but also the great traditional divide between Common Law and Civil Law countries. This necessity encouraged the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg, Germany, in cooperation with the Society for the Reform of Criminal Law, which has its headquarters in Vancouver, Canada, to bring together fifty experts from nearly twenty countries to consider the problems and prospects of transnational criminal law. This volume contains the opening addresses and contributions to the workshop as well as discussion reports on the various sessions.

The workshop addressed the following issues:

- Session I: National Criminal Laws Competing on International Level
- Session II: Inter-National Co-operation in Criminal Matters
- Session III: Supra-National Crimes and Courts (Regional and Global)
- Session IV: (Inter-)National Human Rights as the "Third Dimension" in International Criminal Law
- Session V: Final Discussions.

International criminal law is currently subdivided into international criminal law stricto sensu — the so-called core crimes — and crimes of international concern — the so-called treaty crimes. This article suggests that the latter category can be appropriately relabeled transnational criminal law to find a doctrinal match for the criminological term transnational crime. — A. Eser and O. Lagodny (eds), Principles and Procedures for a New Transnational Criminal Law (1992), at v; Clark, 'Countering Transnational and International Crime: Denying the Agenda', in P. J. Cullen and W. C. Gilmore (eds), Crimes Sans Frontieres: International and European Approaches: Hume Papers on Public Policy Vol. 6, nos 1 and 2 (1998) 20.