

Dangerous Politics is also a comprehensively researched study of the penal and criminological issues around the concept of sentencing for public protection. Risk based practice and assessment of risk are examined here in depth as is the role played by prisons and what they can and can't do by way of rehabilitative intervention.

Throughout the book there is a rich range of quotations from some of the key actors that had involvement with the IPP that give a real sense of originality and proximity in the narrative. For academics and students in the field of criminology the description provided in the appendix to the book, which details the technique of 'elite interviewing', is also an instructive element for those interested in research methodology.

The approach taken in *Dangerous Politics*, of looking at one specific sentence in depth and over a time period which crosses political administrations, allows Annison to really focus in on how different aspects of the IPP interact with a changing environment. This vividly illustrates the ideological and practical influences that were at work. The book provides a clear sense of how criminological and penal theory and practice meet and interact in the sometimes opaque world of governmental policy development. Even for those more familiar with that world, *Dangerous Politics* provides a thorough case study of the introduction of a new sentencing measure, which illustrates, among other lessons, the importance of self-reflection by those involved and the need to be very conscious of which voices are 'in the room' and which are not, as policies are developed.

Dangerous Politics starts by setting the IPP in context, looking at the penal landscape and criminological literature of the time. It then examines the creation of the IPP, looking at the key drivers and the relationship with the Third Way

political ideology. There then follows a dissection of the response to the IPP from concerned actors (from practitioners to parliamentarians). Further sections look at the judicial response to the IPP, the amendment of the IPP and the final abolition of the measure, before drawing out connections to the relevant criminological, legal and political literature.

Dangerous Politics can be commended as an insightful and meticulously thorough consideration of the history and experience of the IPP. For those keen to understand the recent history of this part of the justice field it lets the reader see not just what happened but offers an intelligent analysis of why the IPP developed as it did, and as such it provides some potentially valuable lessons to inform future sentencing policy.

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Book Review

The Routledge Handbook of White-Collar Crime and Corporate Crime in Europe

Edited by Judith van Erp, Wim Huisman and Gudrun Vande Walle, with the assistance of Joep Beckers
Publisher: Routledge International Handbooks (2015)
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This extremely impressive, detailed and contemporary collection of essays provides a fascinating and excellent commentary on a wide range of white collar and corporate crimes within the European Union. This edited collection presents a 'who's who' of critically acclaimed experts from a vast array of different backgrounds. The book is cleverly divided into five parts. The first part

of the edited collection entitled: 'Defining and measuring white collar and corporate crime in Europe' contains a selection of excellent chapters that provide an in-depth commentary on the definition of white-collar crime and its extent. This part of the collection provides a captivating discussion of the threat posed by financial crime and attempts to calculate its extent within the European Union. This is one of the most difficult questions that many academics and economists have attempted to accurately determine and a good attempt is made here. The second part of the collection is entitled: 'Historical perspectives on white-collar and corporate crime in Europe'. These three chapters present an excellent discussion of the origins of white-collar crime research in Europe, the association between corporate involvement in the Holocaust and the enforcement of white-collar crime. The third part, and most detailed section of the edited collection, is entitled: 'Contemporary white-collar crime and corporate crime in Europe'. This contains no less than thirteen chapters that investigate the impact of white-collar and economic crime in a very impressive array of European Countries including Hungary, Croatia, Germany, Iceland and Belgium. This section of the edited collection emphatically illustrates the threat posed by white-collar and corporate crime across Europe and the discussion of the 'landmark cases of white-collar crime in Europe' from pages 276 to 360 was very interesting and extremely original as many of the existing texts that have been written in the area have tended to concentrate on cases that have originated in either the United States of America or the United Kingdom. The discussion of landmark cases in the European Union concentrates on the development and discussion of six fascinating case studies that range from professional football, real estate fraud and corruption. These case

studies provide a detailed and refreshing review of a series of important white collar crime cases, clearly illustrating the threat this matter poses not only in the European Union, but also to individual Member States.

The first three parts of the edited collection cleverly lay the foundations for the fourth part entitled: 'Responses to white-collar crime in Europe'. I felt that this section was extremely refreshing as the majority of white-collar and corporate crime literature has tended to concentrate on responses in the United States of America and the United Kingdom. The first chapter by Paul Almond provides an interesting and fascinating discussion of the corporate homicide liability in the United Kingdom and European Union. This is followed by a chapter by Anthony Amicelle which concentrates on how France deals with tax transgressions, this is very timely

given the publication of the Panama Papers in 2016 and the increased action from the international community towards tax crime. The chapter by Joe McGrath discusses the enforcement and prosecution of white collar crime in the Republic of Ireland. This again, is an extremely topical aspect of white collar crime, more so, since several studies have questioned why in more developed economies such as the United Kingdom and United States of America, we have seen a decline in the use of prosecutions for white collar criminals and an increase in the use of financial penalties. This section of the edited collection also contains chapters that discuss whistleblowing within the European Union and the culture on company anti-corruption programmes. The penultimate section of this part discusses the response of law enforcement agencies to several white collar crimes including insider trading and money. The final section

of the edited collection: 'Anglo-American reflections on white-collar crime in Europe' provides an interesting commentary on white-collar crime in Europe and from an American perspective.

Each of the contributors and the editorial team have produced an extremely readable and carefully researched edited collection. Each of the chapters are meticulously researched and the writing is of the highest quality. This edited collection could become the definitive work on the subject areas of white-collar crime and corporate crime in Europe. This will be of great use to policy makers, law enforcement agencies, practitioners and students who are studying white collar crime.

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