Section 5: Crime and regulation

RegNet has been a meeting place for those interested in criminology and regulation. A praxis-style project in which crime stimulates creative regulatory theory that in turn underpins mechanisms and processes of regulatory response to crime was under way before RegNet’s formation. Braithwaite’s (1982) model of enforced self-regulation addresses the problem of corporate crime, as does his earlier and classic work, Corporate Crime in the Pharmaceutical Industry (1984). The chapters in this section show how RegNet researchers have continued this praxis-style project.

Russell Brewer’s opening chapter analyses how network and nodal theories, which are described in other chapters in this book, help us to understand the transformations taking place in the delivery of security in the modern world. Susanne Karstedt, deriving from regulatory studies the principles of context independency, scale independency and sequencing, argues that they enable criminology to connect with and move between micro and macro-worlds of criminality, thereby potentially increasing the repertoire of solutions for both. Heather Strang’s chapter explains the influential experimental work started in the 1990s by an ANU-based research group around reintegrative shaming—work that was continued by RegNet’s Centre for Restorative Justice and that contributed hugely to theory and innovation in restorative justice. Julie Ayling uses the lens of meta-regulation, showing how one might develop preventive approaches to transnational environmental crime. Roderic Broadhurst and Mamoun Alazab discuss another transnational
problem, spam. They show how the networked delivery of spam requires an enforcement response based on a network of public and private actors. The network theme—this time on the need for states to govern the security of cyberspace through networks—emerges again in Lennon Chang and Peter Grabosky’s chapter.

References
