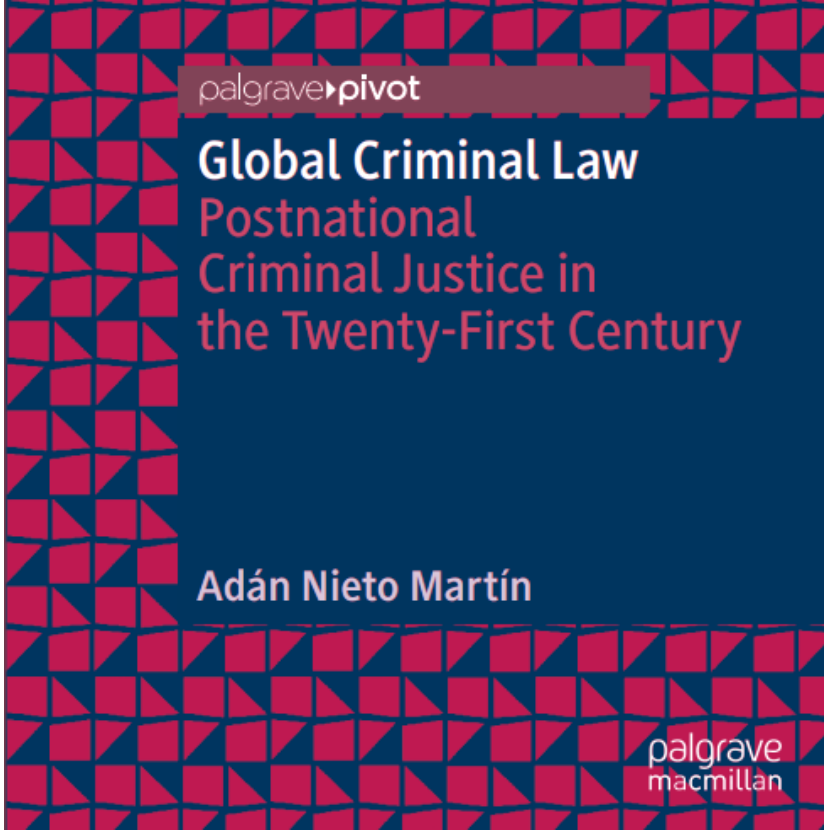


## Book Review

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**Adán Nieto Martín, *Global Criminal Law: Postnational Criminal Justice in the Twenty-First Century*, Palgrave Macmillan, (under exclusive license to Springer Nature Switzerland AG), 2022. ISBN 978-3-030-84830-9. 54.99 €.**



*"One thing is clear: there is no turning back."*

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Critical analysis and discussion of the legal and practical challenges posed by  
detention by armed groups during armed conflicts

Adan Nieto Martin's *Global Criminal Law: Postnational Criminal Justice in the Twenty-First Century* titled study focuses on global criminal law in its broadest sense. The book consists of five chapters: *On the Way to Stateless Criminal Law* (pp. 1-16), *The Ius Puniendi of International Organizations* (pp. 17-48), *Private Ius Puniendi* (pp. 49-67), *Territories, Sovereigns, and Ius Puniendi* (pp. 69-84), *Legitimacy and Safeguards* (pp. 85-108). In terms of methodology, the book is cited in APA style and there is a bibliography at the end of each chapter –as a subtitle. Throughout the work, *ius puniendi* is mapped with its all aspects. The most striking aspect of mapping is that it clearly introduces global or supra-national sanction systems. The first chapter called *On the Way to Stateless Criminal Law* is the Introduction of the study and it starts with the emphasis that global law is more an all-encompassing concept than a legal reality. Martin has discussed the concepts central to contemporary social thought in an astonishing way. The first of these is the concept of sovereignty, while the second is the concept of security. The book discusses security as the second driving force of global criminal law and focuses on binominal domestic-foreign security throughout the work. The author states that the concept of foreign security has changed completely since the mid-1960s, especially after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of the Cold War and argues that the concept of security is shaped in connection with transnational crimes. Another thing the author points out is the EU data protection law, which governs –and provides a special regime about–everything related to security and crime prevention and investigation. According to Martin, the Schrems decision of the Court of Justice (European Court of Justice, Grand Chamber, 6 October 2015, Case C-

362/14) is the guiding principle in international data transfers; in other words, there should be an adequate level of protection for privacy and fundamental rights and freedom. I should also say that I find the emphasis on "*sovereign-less territories*" and "*lawless sanctuaries*" valuable in *ius puniendi* and criminal justice. As a result, with its historical background, theoretical discussions and practical examples, Martin's work is a valuable addition to literature (not just for academics, but also for everyone who is interested in criminal law) and contributes to global legal debate with its different perspectives. I conclude my review without making any criticisms (and by re-experiencing that I need to work more and harder as a PhD Candidate) with Professor Martin's words: "*Individuals can exercise their right to self-determination in areas other than the state and a pre-established community. This is why a stateless criminal law can exist* (p. 86)."