
1) Striking a fair balance between the crime control and safeguard function of criminal law increases the acceptance of European criminal law instruments by the Member States.

2) Criminal law is poorly suited to pursue public policy objectives such as security. This leads to an encroachment on individual freedoms of citizens and to overcriminalisation.

3) The increasing use of (abstract) endangerment offences to tackle contemporary social problems such as environmental and organized crime sidelines the traditional doctrine of causation increasing the likelihood of convictions, but at the same time dispenses with an important safeguard for individuals by removing the need to prove a link between conduct and harm.

4) A contemporary doctrine of perpetration must be capable of holding the functional perpetrator(s) responsible for the occurred harm. Courts therefore often reason inductively thereby distorting the traditional categorisation of forms of participation, leading to a decrease in foreseeability and legal certainty.

5) A normative concept of perpetration which combines objective and subjective criteria is better than traditional doctrines able to deal with functional perpetrators and corresponds to the policy areas in which European criminal law will operate such as organised and white collar crime.

6) In order to impose attempt liability, it should always be proven that the conduct of the defendant has actually intruded into the protected legal sphere of the (potential) victim.

7) In order to treat citizens as responsible subjects in modern society, the concept of control should be a determining factor in the attribution of criminal liability.

8) Al draagt een aap een gouden ring, het is en blijft een lelijk ding.

9) European criminal law should aim to establish an organisational approach to corporate criminal liability. Such an approach would be well suited to address wrongdoing by large-scale corporations.

10) The possibility for defendants to raise due diligence against violating duties of care is essential to prevent that people who had no possibility to prevent the harm from occurring are subjected to criminal punishment. To hold otherwise would be tantamount to imposing absolute liability or punishing people acting under *vis absoluta*.

11) It is better to remain silent and be thought a fool than to open one's mouth and remove all doubt (Mark Twain).