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**A STUDY OF COMPARE CORPORATE CRIMINAL LIABILITY IN  
DIFFERENT COUNTRIES**

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**ABSTRACT**

Indian criminal law has always operated on the guiding premise of holding corporations accountable. The impact of English common law, which acknowledges corporate crime as well, is a key factor in this. The Essential Commodities conduct, the Indian Penal Code, the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, the Negotiable Instruments Act, and the Companies Act 1956 (since abolished) are just a few examples of legislation that consider the likelihood of a criminal conduct being perpetrated by a legal entity. Where the penalty imposed is obligatory imprisonment with or without a fine, rather than a fine as an alternative punishment, the stance of Indian courts towards prosecuting legal persons is important. There are two stages to the way Indian courts (not the legal system) deal with corporate wrongdoing. Two methods existed: one before Standard Chartered Bank and one after.