Exchange programme Criminology (Bachelor)
VU University Amsterdam - Faculteit der Rechtsgeleerdheid - Exchange programmes Faculty of Law - 2011-2012
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Human Rights and Borders

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<th>Course code</th>
<th>R. HumRB (200996)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Period 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Credits</td>
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<tr>
<td>Language of tuition</td>
<td>English</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faculty</td>
<td>Faculteit der Rechtsgeleerdheid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coordinator</td>
<td>prof. mr. H. Battjes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching staff</td>
<td>prof. mr. H. Battjes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teaching method(s)</td>
<td>Lecture, Tutorial</td>
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**Course objective**
This course aims to enable students:
- To use and understand the law concerning borders and the changing meanings of borders (Term 1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 12);
- to relate domestic, European and international law, and to deal with conflicts among them (Term 2);
- to reflect critically on legislation and case-law concerning borders (Term 7, 9, 15);
- to see law on borders in a historical context (Term 5).

**Course content**
What is the border of a country? Who decides where it is? And for whom does it apply? During this course we will investigate which meanings the borders within and around Europe have for European citizens and other categories of migrants; who has drawn the border; and how the border is being guarded. We will do this during classes in which we will address the law of borders, and the meaning of human rights for border control and for crossing the border. In class, we will deal with relevant domestic, European and international law, and case law of - among others - the European Court of Human Rights. We discuss the borders among Member States of the European Union, external border control and its costs in the Mediterranean, the history of asylum and its relation to human rights, migration control through detention, and the relevance of (physical and other) borders for European societies. This last topic is a connection with the second course, which delves deeper into the different ways in which in modern societies distinctions are made between old and new inhabitants.

**Form of tuition**
5 lectures, 3 seminars.

**Type of assessment**
Written exam

**Course reading**
Required reading will be published on blackboard.

**Entry requirements**
Entry requirements students Bachelor's degree programme Law (Rechtsgeleerdheid):
- only open for students who have passed all the courses of the first bachelor year.

**Internet Governance**
### Course objective

Internet governance, and law on the internet raise mind boggling topics. Johnson & Post consider the internet to be special, and regulation and governance of the internet not self-evident. Goldsmith & Wu are so-called unexceptionalists and see the internet as just an infrastructure that needs no peculiar legal treatment. This course serves as an introduction into the transnational legal issues surrounding internet governance, since both national and international/European law cannot help in solving all questions on internet governance.

### Course content

Internet governance, and law on the internet raise mind boggling topics. Johnson & Post consider the internet to be special, and regulation and governance of the internet not self-evident. Goldsmith & Wu are so-called unexceptionalists and see the internet as just an infrastructure that needs no peculiar legal treatment. This course serves as an introduction into the transnational legal issues surrounding internet governance, since both national and international/European law cannot help in solving all questions on internet governance. Despite the internet's non-governmental nature, its origin is public: started as an army network in the 1960s, and primarily used by universities in the 1970s and 1980s. There was no need for law back then, the internet served as a communication infrastructure for decent people that committed themselves to so-called netiquettes. Commercial transactions were scarce, criminal behaviour almost absent, and occasional misbehaviour was handled by peers. From 1993 onwards the world-wide web changed the internet completely for it allowed, facilitated and eventually led to the mass use by citizens, companies and governments. As a consequence of all the activity on the internet, slowly but surely the law came into the picture.

The characteristics of internet, however, make it extremely difficult to apply the law. Law uses geography, jurisdiction is based on territory. But whose territory is the internet? Started from public roots the internet has evolved into a private communication infrastructure, that falls under no direct responsibility of any government. However, activities on this infrastructure can be legally relevant to and may fall under various jurisdictions. What to do? Should governments intervene? Are they allowed to anyway? And if so, what measures are effective and realistic?

During this course students learn how these questions should be approached, and what the possible answers are.

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<tr>
<th>Course code</th>
<th>R. InternGov (200331)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Coordinator</td>
<td>prof. mr. A.R. Lodder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teaching staff</td>
<td>prof. mr. A.R. Lodder</td>
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<td>Teaching method(s)</td>
<td>Lecture</td>
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Form of tuition
Lectures and discussion classes.

Type of assessment
Written exam (60%) and 2 assignments (40%).

Course reading
J. Zittrain, The Future of Internet And how to stop it.

Entry requirements
Entry requirements students Bachelor's degree programme Law (Rechtsgeleerdheid):
- only open for students who have passed all the courses of the first bachelor year.

Public International Law

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<th>R. Pub.int.l (200950)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Coordinator</td>
<td>dr. T. Gazzini</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teaching staff</td>
<td>dr. H.M.G. Denters, dr. T. Gazzini</td>
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<td>Teaching method(s)</td>
<td>Lecture</td>
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Course objective
At the end of the course, students will be able to identify the legal issues in international affairs and provide an initial response to them by making a coherent argument using the relevant sources of international law.

The module will be delivered through seminars. Students are supposed to read the required materials beforehand and to actively participate in the discussion. Students are also invited to make an informal presentation starting with week 2.

Course content
The course is intended to provide a systematic and detailed treatment of the main principles of the international legal order. It focuses on the subjects and the sources of international law; the consequences of breaches of international rules and the settlement of international disputes.

Form of tuition
Seminars

Type of assessment
5,000 word written assignment.

Course reading
Recommended textbook:
- Official documents and international decisions are available through
Blackboard.
The VU library (www.ubvu.vu.nl) has a limited printed collection on international law. Many legal journals are accessible electronically (http://www.ubvu.vu.nl).
For additional sources: library of the University of Amsterdam (http://centauri.ic.uva.nl); library of the Peace Palace, The Hague (www.ppl.nl).

Entry requirements
Entry requirements students Bachelor's degree programme Law (Rechtsgeleerdheid):
-only open for students who have obtained 150 credits of their Bachelors degree programme, including Pleitoeofening.

Entry requirements ICC-students:
- there are no requirements.

Entry requirements LPIS-students:
- there are no requirements.

Recommended background knowledge
The course:
- Volkenrecht

Remarks
Course will be given in English. An active command of the English language is required. This course is meant for exchange as well as for regular students of our faculty.
Furthermore Exchange students must have successfully finalised basic courses on Introduction to Public International Law. Dutch students must have successfully finalised the following course: Beginselen volkenrecht.

Human Rights & the Citizenship of Aliens

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<tr>
<td>Coordinator</td>
<td>prof. mr. T.P. Spijkerboer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teaching staff</td>
<td>prof. mr. T.P. Spijkerboer</td>
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Course objective
- Knowledge and understanding of the layered nature, as well as the changing nature of citizenship;
- relate social reality to this knowledge;
- on the basis of knowledge of 'law in the books': to carry out a small investigation about 'law in action'.

Course content
What is a citizen? Which rights do migrants have? These are seemingly simple questions, but migrants enjoy all kinds of civil rights, while some citizens feel treated as aliens. In this course we will investigate
which rights can be invoked by nationals and by migrants. This will happen both during lectures, as well as during working groups including an excursion where the subject of the course is related to social reality. We will address citizenship of the European Union; the possibility to be joined by family members from abroad; nationality; dress codes; and political theory about citizenship and civil rights.

**Form of tuition**
5 lectures, 3 seminars.

**Type of assessment**
Written exam; paper.

**Course reading**
Will be announced on blackboard.

**Entry requirements**
Entry requirements students Bachelor's degree programme Law (Rechtsgeleerdheid):
- only open for students who have passed all the courses of the first bachelor year.

**Risk, Security and Law**

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<td>Faculteit der Rechtsgeleerdheid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coordinator</td>
<td>prof. dr. W.G. Werner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teaching method(s)</td>
<td>Lecture</td>
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**Course objective**
After completion of the course the student:
- Knows and understands the basic tenets of theories of ‘risk society’
- Is able to critically reflect on some key concepts of risk society theories
- Knows how to apply key notions of risk society to problems in the field of environmental law, peace and security law, migration law and European criminal law.
- Is able to critically reflect on the consequences of incorporating notions of risk in different fields of law.

**Course content**
This course studies the way in which modern societies deal with risks in different fields. The course specifically focuses on the way in which societal understandings of risk and insecurity have affected the development of (international) law.

Central topics are:
Theories of risk society
Theories of international security
The use of ‘risk’ in conflict and security law, environmental law, migration law and criminal law
Form of tuition
Students are required to prepare the seminars well and to actively engage in discussions.

Type of assessment
Papers

Course reading
Reader, available on blackboard.

Theoretical Criminology II

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<td>Faculty</td>
<td>Faculteit der Rechtsgeleerdheid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinator</td>
<td>drs. W.M.E.H. Beijers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching staff</td>
<td>prof. dr. mr. W. Huisman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching method(s)</td>
<td>Study Group, Lecture</td>
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Course objective
After successfully ending this course, students will be able to explain the differences and similarities of the various criminological theories on the sociological explanations of crime, in terms of research questions, assumption and aggregate levels. Furthermore, students will be able to apply and test these theories on real crime issues.

Course content
Students of this course will receive an extensive introduction to sociological explanations of crime. In the course, both theories that focus on causes of criminal behavior and those that focus on the social construction of behavior as crime will be discussed. By discussing historical and contemporary theories, students will learn to understand the development criminological thinking in the sociological tradition and how this is influenced by developments in society.

In the lectures, classical theories will be introduced, such as anomie theories, cultural theories, conflict theories and control theories. In seminars, the students will test the empirical validity of these theories and their practical applications for social control and criminal justice.

Form of tuition
Lectures and seminars.

Type of assessment
Written exam and assignments.

Course reading
Will be announced on Blackboard.

Transnational Organized Crime

| Course code       | R_Trans.org. (200965) |
Course objective
The purpose of this course is to provide students with an in-depth analysis of transnational organized crime. After this course students:
- have knowledge about theoretical perspectives on organized crime;
- are familiar with empirical findings on specific criminal groups, criminal activities, and the interaction between organized crime and the criminal justice system;
- are able to apply both theoretical notions and general empirical findings to concrete cases of organized crime and policy questions.

Course content
This course on transnational organized crime involves both theoretical perspectives on organized crime and empirical findings regarding criminal groups and criminal activities, such as drug trafficking, drug production, human smuggling, human trafficking, organized fraud, and money laundering. Empirical findings will be confronted with public policy questions and ideological and normative assumptions on the nature of organized crime.

Form of tuition
All lectures are in English.

Type of assessment
Written exam with open ended questions.

Course reading
Reader Transnational Organized Crime and articles (links will be posted on Blackboard).

Entry requirements
Entry requirements students Bachelor's degree programme Criminology:
- Only open for students who have passed all the courses of the first bachelor year.

Victimology of International Crimes
Course objective
Present students an introduction in field of Victimology. The course will discuss and combine ‘mainstream’ victimology and the victimology of the international crimes genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

Course content
In the course general theories on victimization and typologies of victims will be discussed. Similarities and differences between victims of conventional crimes and victims of international crimes will be addressed. Students are required to actively participate in group discussions where they critically assess the role of politics, media and academia on victimization. Concepts such as blaming the victim, secondary victimization, the ideal victim, coping, support, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and restorative justice will be discussed.

Form of tuition
Lectures.

Type of assessment
Continuous assessment (weekly multiple choice tests) and final presentation.

Course reading
Reader + additional literature.

Entry requirements
Entry requirements Criminology-students:
- only open for students who have completed the Bachelor's degree programme Criminology.

Entry requirements ICC-students:
- there are no requirements.

Entry requirements Law and Notarial Law-students:
- only open for students who completed their Bachelor's degree programme

Remarks
The course is open to master students in Law and Criminology. The maximum number of students is 40. Preference will be given to students following the ICC-programme.