The Master's degree programme has a study load of 60 credits, 1 academic year.

Please check the Academic and Examination Regulations for more information about the compositions and the aim of the degree programme.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vak</th>
<th>periode</th>
<th>paginenummer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research Track Criminology (compulsary and optional courses)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICC Master ICC Compulsory</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICC Master ICC Optional</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vak: Academic Writing (Periode 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vak: Corporations and International Crimes (Periode 4)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vak: Expert Course (Periode 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vak: Human Rights Protection in Europe (Periode 4)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vak: International Crimes (Periode 1, Periode 1+2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vak: International Criminal Courts and Tribunals (Periode 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vak: International Humanitarian Law (Periode 2+3)</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vak: International Law Clinic (Ac. Jaar (september))</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vak: Misdadanalyse (Periode 4)</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vak: Perpetrators and Bystanders (Periode 4)</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vak: Public International Law (Periode 1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vak: Research Methodology for International Crimes (Periode 1+2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vak: Research Seminar: Human Rights Violations and Transitional Justice: The Case of Argentina (Periode 4+5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vak: Spatial Criminology (Periode 5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vak: The Politics of International Criminal Justice (Periode 4)</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vak: The Politics of International Law (Periode 1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vak: Voortgezette methoden en technieken van criminologisch onderzoek (Periode 4)</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Research Track Criminology (compulsary and optional courses)

Vakken:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Naam</th>
<th>Periode</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Academic Writing</td>
<td>Periode 2</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>R_ScJouArt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misdadanalyse</td>
<td>Periode 4</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>R_Misd.anaC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial Criminology</td>
<td>Periode 5</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>R_SpaCrim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voortgezette methoden en technieken van criminologisch onderzoek</td>
<td>Periode 4</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>R_VoorgezMT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MICC Master ICC Compulsory

Vakken:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Naam</th>
<th>Periode</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Crimes</td>
<td>Periode 1, Periode 1+2</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>R_Int.Cri-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Criminal Courts and Tribunals</td>
<td>Periode 2</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>R_Int.cr.c.t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perpetrators and Bystanders</td>
<td>Periode 4</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>R_Perp.bysta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Methodology for International Crimes</td>
<td>Periode 1+2</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>R_Res.meth.c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MICC Master ICC Optional

Vakken:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Naam</th>
<th>Periode</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corporations and International Crimes</td>
<td>Periode 4</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>R_CorIIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expert Course</td>
<td>Periode 2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>R_ExpCo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights Protection in Europe</td>
<td>Periode 4</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>R_Hum.ri.pro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Humanitarian Law</td>
<td>Periode 2+3</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>R_Int.hum.l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Law Clinic</td>
<td>Ac. Jaar (september)</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>R_IntLClin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public International Law</td>
<td>Periode 1</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>R_Pub.int.l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Seminar: Human Rights Violations and Transitional Justice: The Case of Argentina</td>
<td>Periode 4+5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>R_Res.sem.ic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Academic Writing

Doel vak
The first aim is to learn how to write a scientific journal article. The second aim is to learn to connect and/or explain the research topic to other disciplines. Students of various disciplines will be coaching each other in this process.

Inhoud vak
Under supervision of an individual supervisor students develop a scientific article. Each student will be matched with a student of another (sub-)discipline; they will coach each other in the process of developing the article. The course starts with a first assignment to hand in a title and problem definition; second assignment is to define a hypothesis and make an outline of the article. After this a first draft of the article is written. All assignments will be discussed with the individual supervisor and the fellow-student. The final assignment is the Journal article that will be handed in as a paper.

Onderwijsvorm
Individual coaching and peer review.

Toetsvorm
Paper.

Literatuur
To be determined individually.

Corporations and International Crimes

Vakcode R_CorIC ()
Periode Periode 4
Credits 6.0
Voertaal Engels
Faculteit Faculteit der Rechtsgeleerdheid
Coördinator A. van Baar MSc
Lesmethode(n) Werkgroep
Niveau 500
Doel vak
Since the Nuremberg trials after World War II, corporations have been accused of complicity in the most heinous crimes: genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. Sometimes corporations even seem to be the prime offenders of such crimes, when business interests instigate wars or corporate contractors do the actual killings. Corporate involvement in international crimes has been a blind spot both in the study of corporate crime and international crimes. The goal of this course is to conduct criminological analyses of the involvement of corporations in international crimes on the basis of actual case studies of such involvement.

Inhoud vak
- Nature and prevalence of corporate involvement in international crimes
- Motives for corporate involvement in international crimes
- Opportunities for corporate involvement in international crimes
- Prevention of corporate involvement in international crimes
- Deterrence of corporate involvement in international crimes
- (Historical) comparison of corporate involvement in international crimes

Onderwijsvorm
During the tutorials, the analysis of the actual cases by the students will be discussed.

Toetsvorm
One paper.

Literatuur
- Articles for which the deep links will be provided on Blackboard

Expert Course

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vakcode</th>
<th>R_ExpCo ()</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Periode</td>
<td>Periode 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credits</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voertaal</td>
<td>Engels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculteit</td>
<td>Faculteit der Rechtsgeleerdheid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coördinator</td>
<td>dr. J. van Wijk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesmethode(n)</td>
<td>Hoorcollege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niveau</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inhoud vak
Topics in the field of international crimes.

Onderwijsvorm
The expert course is an intensive class where active student participation is required.

Toetsvorm
Depends on what the topic and teacher. The type of assessment will be announced at the start of each year.
Human Rights Protection in Europe

Doel vak
This course deals with human rights law in Europe, both institutionally as well as substantially. The main focus is on the ECHR and its significance in European society for various areas of law (criminal law, administrative law and family/private law). The course also highlights the development of human rights law within the European Union.

Inhoud vak
The course will deal with the historic development of the ECHR and its implementation into domestic legal orders, with procedural aspects before the European Court of Human Rights, with general doctrine and interpretation methods developed in the Strasbourg case-law, with the most important case-law of the Court in respect of Articles 2 (right to life), 3 (prohibition of torture), 5 (right to liberty), 6 (right to a fair trial), 8 (privacy and family life), 9 (freedom of religion), 10 (freedom of expression), 11 (freedom of assembly) ECHR.

Toetsvorm
One written examination.

Literatuur
A collection of academic articles from law journals, handouts of the lectures and specified judgments of the EctHR.

Vereiste voorkennis
Entry requirements students Bachelor's degree programme Law (Rechtsgeleerdheid) and Notarial law (Notarieel recht):
-only open for students who have obtained 150 credits of their Bachelors degree programme, including "Pleitoefening"

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

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

Please note:
Students who have already successfully attended the course 'Mensenrechten en strafrecht' may not participate in this course.
International Crimes

**Doel vak**
The aim of this course is to familiarize students with the main (legal) concepts and (criminological) theories in relation to international crimes such as war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide.

**Inhoud vak**
In this introductory course the core concepts and definitions of international crimes will be discussed and illustrated. After this course students should know the difference between these types of criminality and ordinary crimes and know when, where and why these types of crime occur. We will focus on the social context in which these crimes are committed. Furthermore the preconditions and facilitating factors will be pinpointed and the relationship between political conflict and gross human rights violations will be analyzed. Attention will be given to themes such as: the circular logic of political terror, the genocidal process and the role of ideologies. Moreover, the political dynamics of states which use political violence and the possible role of third states and the international community will be analyzed. Finally, it will be discussed how states and/or the international community can deal with a violent past and to what extent the situation of victims from international crimes differs from victims of conventional crimes.

**Onderwijsvorm**
Lectures, tutorials and seminars
Attendance obligatory, active participation in class

**Toetsvorm**
Written examination and paper

**Literatuur**
*Reader

International Criminal Courts and Tribunals

**Vakcode**
R. Int.Cri-9 ()

**Periode**
Periode 1, Periode 1+2

**Credits**
9.0

**Voertaal**
Engels

**Faculteit**
Faculteit der Rechtsgeleerdheid

**Coördinator**
mr. B. Hola

**Docent(en)**
Mr. B. Hola, dr. J. van Wijk

**Lesmethode(n)**
Hoorcollege, Werkgroep

**Niveau**
400
Doel vak
The objective of this course is to provide students with knowledge and understanding of both the substantive and procedural aspects of international criminal law. At the end of the course students will have learnt about legal issues that lie at the heart of the international criminal justice system. By adopting a comparative criminal law method, this course also provides students with a better understanding of their own national criminal law system. Throughout the course, we will keep in touch with current events in the field.

Inhoud vak
The topics covered in the course are:
1. Jurisdiction and prosecution of international crimes in national law.
2. The history of international criminal justice.
3. The institutional structure of the ad hoc Tribunals of Yugoslavia (ICTY), and Rwanda (ICTR), the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the ‘mixed Tribunals’.
4. The co-operation between national states and the ICTY and ICTR on the one hand, and the ICC on the other hand (‘primacy’ versus ‘complementarity’) and the relationship of the Tribunals and the Court with the UN.
5. The Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the ICTY, ICTR and ICC. Do they constitute a sui generis process model or a mixed/hybrid model?
6. Substantive law issues such as responsibility of the (military and civil) superior (‘superior responsibility’), grounds for excluding liability and modes of liability.
7. Procedural law issues such as abuse of process, subpoena, arrest and surrender, evidence, appeal, sentencing and fair trial rights.

Onderwijsvorm
Interactive classes; attendance obligatory and required preparation by students.

Toetsvorm
One written examination.

Literatuur

Vereiste voorkennis
Entry requirements students Bachelor's degree programme Law (Rechtsgeneeskheid) and Notarial law (Notarieel recht):
- only open for students who have been (conditionally) admitted to the Master's degree programme Law or Notarial Law.

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

International Humanitarian Law

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vakcode</th>
<th>R. Int.hum.l (200985)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Periode</td>
<td>Periode 2+3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credits</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voertaal</td>
<td>Engels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculteit</td>
<td>Faculteit der Rechtsgeleerdheid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coördinator</td>
<td>dr. T. Gazzini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Docent(en)</td>
<td>dr. T. Gazzini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesmethode(n)</td>
<td>Hoorcollege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niveau</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Doel vak**
1. To provide deep and systematic knowledge of international humanitarian law.
2. To develop key legal concepts and themes with respect to the sources of humanitarian law, their nature and their application.
3. To examine the practice and law related to international humanitarian law and in particular the qualification of conflicts, the distinction between combatants and non-combatants, the methods and means of warfare, the protection of civilians and prisoners of war, the law of neutrality and war crimes.
4. To consider problems in implementing and ensuring the respect of humanitarian law in contemporary armed conflicts.

**Inhoud vak**
1. Nature and scope of IHL
2. Sources of IHL
3. Qualification of armed conflicts
4. Combatants and non-combatants
5. Persons hors de combat and prisoners of war
6. Conduct of hostilities
7. Private military companies
8. Law of occupation
9. Implementation of IHL
10. Case study: Eritrea – Ethiopia Claims Commission

**Toetsvorm**
One paper: students are assessed on the basis of a 5,000 words (with a margin of 10 percent) assignment.

**Literatuur**
Required materials
Literature, documents and cases indicated in each seminar reading list.
Recommended materials
L. Green, Contemporary Law of Armed Conflict, Manchester University Press, 2000
F. Kalshoven, L. Zegveld, Constraints on the waging of war, CICR,
**Vereiste voorkennis**

Entry requirements students Bachelor's degree programme Law (Rechtgeleerdheid) and Notarial law (Notarieel recht):
- only open for students who have been (conditionally) admitted to the Master's degree programme Law of Notarial Law.

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

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

**International Law Clinic**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vakcode</th>
<th>R. IntLClin ()</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Periode</td>
<td>Ac. Jaar (september)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credits</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voertaal</td>
<td>Engels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculteit</td>
<td>Faculteit der Rechtgeleerdheid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coördinator</td>
<td>mr. A.M. de Hoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niveau</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Doel vak**

The objective of the International Law Clinic is to enable students to conduct legal and policy research for clients in conflict and post-conflict situations. Students thereby acquire advanced knowledge of selected topics of international and comparative law, legal research and writing skills, and professional development as an international lawyer.

**Inhoud vak**

International Law Clinic provides students the opportunity to conduct legal research for governments and non-state leaders in conflict or post-conflict situations. Topics include the settlement of international disputes, rule of law development, the protection of human rights, and transitional justice.

**Onderwijsvorm**

Students are obliged to attend the meeting with entire clinic staff and participants once every two weeks. In addition they are obliged to meet in between those meetings on an individual basis with supervisors and/or peers to discuss work progress whenever needed. Students commit to participate in the Clinic for the full Academic Year. They commit to an average of approximately 12-16 hours per week throughout this period. All participants of the International Law Clinic need to sign a Confidentiality Agreement.

Each year, a maximum of 10 students may be accepted to participate in the International Law Clinic. The Clinic continues throughout the academic year. Students that want to apply for the clinic need to have a basic understanding of public international law, good research and writing skills, and an excellent knowledge of English.
To apply, students need to send a CV, cover letter and list of grades to the course coordinator.

**Toetsvorm**
Several written assignments; professional conduct.

**Literatuur**

**Misdaadanalyse**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vakcode</th>
<th>R. Misd.anaC (212404)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Periode</td>
<td>Periode 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credits</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voertaal</td>
<td>Nederlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculteit</td>
<td>Faculteit der Rechtsgeleerdheid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coördinator</td>
<td>drs. J.J. van der Kemp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Docent(en)</td>
<td>drs. W.M.E.H. Beijers, drs. J.J. van der Kemp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesmethode(n)</td>
<td>Hoorcollege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niveau</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Doel vak**
Studenten kennis en inzicht geven over de wetenschappelijke stand van zaken van theorie en praktijk van verschillende typen van misdaadanalyse.

**Inhoud vak**
Misdaadanalyse is het gebruiken van (wetenschappelijke) methoden voor het analyseren van criminaliteit op strategisch, tactisch en operationeel niveau. Zo worden jaarlijkse trends van typen misdrijven onderzocht, maar ook analyses gedaan van lopende, operationele zaken. Het vakgebied van de misdaadanalist ontwikkelt zich in hoog tempo, waarbij de interactie tussen de praktijk en de wetenschap van groot belang is.

In de colleges wordt aandacht besteed aan de actuele ontwikkeling binnen de opsporing en handhaving naar informatie- en probleemgestuurd werken om het kader te schetsen van de rol die misdaadanalyse daarin speelt. Daarna komt een selectie van methoden van misdaadanalyse aan bod en worden deze voorzien van wetenschappelijke reflectie.

Achtereenvolgens zullen strategische analyses vanuit probleemgestuurd (POP-policing) perspectief en geografische analyses als HotSpots besproken worden. Meer specialistische vormen van criminaliteitsanalyse, bekend als gedragskundige analyse, als geografische en psychologische daderprofileren sluiten de reeks af.

Dergelijke vormen van misdaadanalyse zullen in de toekomst een steeds grotere rol spelen in de preventie en de opsporing van criminaliteit, alsmede bij het ontwikkelen van beleid door politie, justitie, het openbaar bestuur en de beveiligingsindustrie. Studenten krijgen opdrachten waarmee zij zichzelf oefenen in het toepassen van deze vormen van onderzoek en de waardering van de methoden naar de wetenschappelijke stand van zaken.

**Toetsvorm**
Opdrachten en tentamen. Voor iedere opdracht wordt een cijfer gegeven. Het eindcijfer is het gewogen gemiddelde van de cijfers.
Literatuur
Wordt bekend gemaakt via Blackboard.

Vereiste voorkennis
Ingangseis studenten Criminologie:
- (Voorwaardelijke) mastertoelating Criminologie

Ingangseis studenten Rechtsgeleerdheid:
- alleen toegankelijk voor studenten Rechtgeleerdheid, afstudeerrichting Strafrecht
- (Voorwaardelijke) mastertoelating Rechtsgeleerdheid

Perpetrators and Bystanders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vakcode</th>
<th>R. Perp.bysta (200980)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Periode</td>
<td>Periode 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credits</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voertaal</td>
<td>Engels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculteit</td>
<td>Faculteit der Rechtgeleerdheid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coördinator</td>
<td>mr. B. Hola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Docent(en)</td>
<td>mr. B. Hola, dr. J. van Wijk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesmethode(n)</td>
<td>Hoorcollege, Leergroep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niveau</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Doel vak
After completing the course students will be able to describe and explain various socio-psychological theories and evaluate their relevance for situations of international crimes. They will be able to critically assess real-life situations in light of the discussed theories and analyze etiology of international crimes from a micro-perspective by examining the behavior of perpetrators and bystanders.

Inhoud vak
This course focuses on perpetrators and bystanders of international crimes and other gross human rights violations (GHRV). International crimes, such as genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, are manifestations of large-scale and serious violations of human rights that have been defined as the most serious crimes of international concern - unimaginable atrocities that deeply shock the conscience of humanity. In this course we are going to discuss the specific character of international crimes and look in depth at mechanisms that can explain why collectives and individuals take part therein and why people who have witnessed these crimes hardly ever intervene. We will try to understand what transforms ordinary people into perpetrators of international crimes. We will study the laboratory experiments on obedience by Milgram and the prison experiment by Zimbardo. We will discuss the Greece torture school and analyze its training methods and the way how they affect the individual. We will discuss whether it is true that everyone can be trained to become a perpetrator of international crimes. Lastly we will
focus on the role of bystanders and try to understand why some people act and others do not.
changed dd. 7.12.2012

Onderwijsvorm
There will be one lecture every week and 2 working group sessions. Students will have to discuss the role of the perpetrators and bystanders under the supervision of a tutor in the tutorial groups. During the lectures, documentaries related to the topic will be shown and analyzed. Attendance obligatory and active participation required.

Toetsvorm
Paper and essay.

Literatuur
- Reader

Vereiste voorkennis
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-students:
- only open for students who have completed the Bachelor's degree programme

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

Doelgroep
The course is open to master students.

Overige informatie
Attendance obligatory

NB: This course is only open to a limited number of students (max. 30 students). ICC students for whom this course is a mandatory course are given priority.

Public International Law

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vakcode</th>
<th>R_Pub.int.l (200950)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Periode</td>
<td>Periode 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credits</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voertaal</td>
<td>Engels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculteit</td>
<td>Faculteit der Rechtsgeleerdheid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coördinator</td>
<td>dr. T. Gazzini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Docent(en)</td>
<td>dr. H.M.G. Denters, dr. T. Gazzini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesmethode(n)</td>
<td>Hoorcollege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niveau</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Doel vak
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.

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.

Inhoud vak
The course deals with the basic principles and notions of international law.

1. Subjects – with focus on the notion of State and jurisdiction
2. Sources – international treaties, customary international law, general principles of law
3. State responsibility – definition, attribution and consequences of breaches of international law
4. disputes – judicial and non-judicial means of settling international disputes
5. international organizations – notion, evolution and powers of international organizations
6. human rights – main legal instruments for the protection of human rights, notion of domestic jurisdiction

Toetsvorm
One paper: students are assessed on the basis of a 5,000 words (with a margin of 10 percent) assignment.

Literatuur
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).

Vereiste voorkennis
Entry requirements students Bachelor's degree programme Law (Rechtsgeleerdheid):
-only open for students who have been (conditionally) admitted to the Master's degree programme Law.

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

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

Aanbevolen voorkennis
The course:
- Volkenrecht
Research Methodology for International Crimes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vakcode</th>
<th>R_Res.meth.c (200902)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Periode</td>
<td>Periode 1+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credits</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voertaal</td>
<td>Engels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculteit</td>
<td>Faculteit der Rechtsgeleerdheid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coördinator</td>
<td>mr. B. Hola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Docent(en)</td>
<td>prof. dr. C.C.J.H. Bijleveld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesmethode(n)</td>
<td>Lezing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niveau</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Doel vak**
The aim is obtain an overview of (specific) research methods needed to study international crimes.

**Inhoud vak**
Students need to acquire methodological skills to conduct criminological research in this field: both quantitative research as well as qualitative research. Students should be able to have sufficient knowledge of the following methodological topics: assessment of mortality rates; victim surveys; interview designs and methods for victims and perpetrators; methods to assess the effectiveness of judicial interventions and specific measures, methods to assess collateral damage. Students should know which research methods can and should be used when studying this type of crime, given specific research questions, data availability and specific constraints. They should know which ordinary research methods can be used and what the specific difficulties in relation to this type of crime are and how to deal with them.

Special attention will be given on how to translate research finding to make them useful for others like policymakers or render findings useful as evidence in court.

**Toetsvorm**
One written examination.

**Literatuur**
Bijleveld, C.C.J.H. (2012), Research methodology for international criminology; proofs will be supplied

Supplementary scientific articles

**Vereiste voorkennis**
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 have completed their Bachelor's degree programme.
Research Seminar: Human Rights Violations and Transitional Justice: The Case of Argentina

Inhoud vak
Two to four times a year distinguished (foreign) guest lecturers are invited to extensively discuss and explore specific topics of their expertise with our students. A limited number of students (20-25) will be selected to join these seminars. The students who participate will be selected on their excellence and motivation. Students taking the seminar are rewarded with 3 credits; consequently they do have the obligation to actively take part in discussions, read essential literature and write a short essay on the topic which need to be hand in shortly before the seminar. This year’s research seminar will discuss the 'Dealing with the past: the case of Argentina'. Details will follow.

Onderwijsvorm
Prior to the seminar students are provided with reading material, so that they are sufficiently prepared. The invited speaker suggests 200 to 250 pages of readings. Based on these readings, the students will hand in a list of 5 questions and 5 statements to the coordinator. The questions and statements need to be closely related to the prescribed readings.

The coordinator extracts the most interesting and creative questions and statements presented by the students and requests the speaker in advance to give extra attention to these issues. In this way, the presentation and the debate that follows can be lifted to a higher level.

Toetsvorm
During the seminars the students are required to participate and actively engage in the debates that follow the presentation of the guest. Based on the questions they prepared, the participation in class and the essay (which will be corrected by the coordinator before the start of the seminar) the students can either ‘pass’ or ‘not pass’ for this course. The coordinator will decide on these issues.

Literatuur
To be announced.

Doelgroep
The course is open to a limited amount of students (20-25) from either the Master International Crimes and Criminology or the Master Law, specialisation Law and Politics of International Security.

Spatial Criminology
Doel vak
(1) Students acquire knowledge of the lastest theories and studies on the spatial distribution of crime.
(2) Students are able to perform basic spatial criminological analyses as well as create crime map using freeware software like Qgis and CrimeStat.
(3) Students are able to interpret and discuss results from spatial analyses.

Inhoud vak
In this course the basic principles of Crime Mapping using a geographic information system (GIS) and spatial analyzes are taught. Mapping where crime takes place is the first step of the analysis of spatial distribution of crime. The relationship between theories and methods of spatial analysis are discussed.
For example, assuming that the spatial distribution of crime is associated with social cohesion. How this can be investigated and with which methods of spatial analysis can be used in this section is discussed. A number of different analytical methods are taught and practiced by assignments during the labs and during the final research project on a spatial crime problem.

Onderwijsvorm
As this course is hands-on student are required to attend each meeting. The use of a laptop is required.

Toetsvorm
One paper, one presentation.

Literatuur
To be announced.

The Politics of International Criminal Justice
Doel vak
PLEASE TAKE NOTE: This is study guide information of the 2011-2012 academic year. Parts of the information may therefore be outdated.

Students learn 1. to look at different war situations in terms of changes in the security fabric: the institutions, mechanisms, and actors that provide (human) security to citizens. 2. to apply their theoretical knowledge of international law, IR-theory, human security and political science to real life situations and identify the shortcomings in these theories.

In terms of skills, students practice 1. researching the transformation of a complex phenomenon in a relatively short period of time, 2. oral and written presentation of a case study (both in English), 3. writing an op-ed article clearly presenting their personal view of matters.

Inhoud vak
The course will present a theoretical approach of studying the transformation of the security fabric through the introduction of variables: security communities, security zones, human security from above and human security from below and the concept of life-lines. The theoretical introduction will be substantiated in a series of case studies, including The Netherlands, Iraq, Afghanistan, Georgia, Israel/Palestine and Bosnia. In each case we will study how the security fabric changed in the course of a (special) war and how the international community reacted to these changes.

Onderwijsvorm
"Werkcolleges": students are expected to actively contribute to the discussions in class and present a case study. At the end of the course, each student has to write a paper about a specific conflict area.

Toetsvorm
Active participation in class (25%)
Case presentation (25%)
Paper (50%)

Literatuur
Articles will be made available on Blackboard.

Overige informatie
Some (local) people with field experiences in conflict areas (Srebrenica, Kosovo, Middle East, Iraq) will be invited as guest speakers. The lecturer for the course will be the new holder of the IKV/VU chair.

The Politics of International Law

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vakcode</th>
<th>R. PolIL ()</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Periode</td>
<td>Periode 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credits</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voertaal</td>
<td>Engels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculteit</td>
<td>Faculteit der Rechtsgeleerdheid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coördinator</td>
<td>G.M. Gordon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Doel vak

After completion of the course, students should:
- Have a broad understanding of insights from legal theory and international relations into the core interrelationship of law and politics in international relations.
- Have thorough knowledge of the principles used and problems raised in distinguishing political from legal issues in international controversies and adjudication.
- Understand the political dimensions of international legal practice.
- Understand the challenges of institutional solutions to international problems of a mixed political and legal character.
- Be able to reflect critically on proposals to resolve controversies between political and juridical claims.

Inhoud vak

1. General synopsis:
International politics deeply influence the definition, interpretation and application of international legal norms; at the same time, legal norms and institutions increasingly affect and define international politics. This course examines the interplay between the two at three interrelated levels:
- First at the theoretical level. The course discusses the most important recent approaches to understanding the relation between international law and international politics such as realism, institutionalism, constructivism and critical legal studies. In the theoretical part, the course sets out the overlaps and differences between theories developed in, respectively, legal and political science.
- Secondly, at the level of judicial practice. This inquiry is guided by two questions: What is the nature of a political question in juridical context, and what is the nature of juridical solutions to political problems? The inquiry here will include a close look at the jurisprudence of the International Court of Justice.
- Thirdly, at the level of international bureaucracy. In this context, specific attention will be paid to the role of state department legal advisors and their efforts to do justice to both legal and political considerations.

2. Topics by category:
- International relations and international law approaches to the politics of international law.
- ‘Political question doctrine’ under international law.
- International practice: judicial interventions; the role of the lawyer and legal advisor.

Onderwijsvorm

The lectures are interactive; students are expected to participate.

Toetsvorm

One paper.

In addition to the final paper, there will be regular short-answer questions assigned. Weekly participation will also be considered for
the final grade.

**Literatuur**

A syllabus will be distributed. Literature includes scholarly publications by prominent academics, available through the VU library, including work from our transnational law department. A reader with case law from the ICJ will be distributed, and recent work examining the practice of international lawyers, also available through the library, will be assigned.

Voortgezette methoden en technieken van criminologisch onderzoek

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vakcode</th>
<th>R_VoorgezMT (212417)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Periode</td>
<td>Periode 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credits</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voertaal</td>
<td>Nederlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculteit</td>
<td>Faculteit der Rechtsgeleerdheid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coördinator</td>
<td>prof. dr. C.C.J.H. Bijleveld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Docent(en)</td>
<td>prof. dr. C.C.J.H. Bijleveld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesmethode(n)</td>
<td>Hoorcollege, Werkcollege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niveau</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Doel vak**

In deze cursus worden technieken behandeld die niet in de standaard methodologische cursussen aan bod komen, maar in toenemende mate van belang zijn voor de criminologisch onderzoeker. Het doel is om op deze velden diepgaander kennis en vaardigheden bij te brengen. Studenten hebben na afloop van de cursus zowel kennis van als ervaring met de toepassing en interpretatie van de behandelde technieken.

**Inhoud vak**

Een viertal “technieken” wordt modulair onder de loep genomen:
1. Trajectory modellen: veelgebruikt bij onderzoek naar heterogeniteit in criminle carrières.
2. Propensity score matching: steeds meer gebruikt als het effect van een interventie bepaald moet worden maar de experimentele en controlegroep niet at random samengesteld zijn.
3. Instrumental variables: een econometrische methode om het effect van een interventie zuiver te bepalen.
4. Fixed effects modellen: een methode om in longitudinale gegevens het effect van dynamische factoren te bepalen.

**Toetsvorm**

Eén schriftelijk tentamen, 4 opdrachten die tezamen de helft van het eindcijfer uitmaken.

**Literatuur**