

**Subject card**

<b>Subject name and code</b>	The system of criminal law and criminal trial in a comparative legal perspective - lecture, PG_00132522						
<b>Field of study</b>	Criminology						
<b>Date of commencement of studies</b>	October 2024	<b>Academic year of realisation of subject</b>			2024/2025		
<b>Education level</b>	postgraduate studies	<b>Subject group</b>			Obligatory subject group in the field of study		
<b>Mode of study</b>	part-time studies	<b>Mode of delivery</b>			at the university		
<b>Year of study</b>	1	<b>Language of instruction</b>			Polish		
<b>Semester of study</b>	2	<b>ECTS credits</b>			2.0		
<b>Learning profile</b>	academic	<b>Assessment form</b>					
<b>Conducting unit</b>	Faculty of Law and Administration						
<b>Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)</b>	<b>Subject supervisor</b>		dr Łukasz Cora				
	<b>Teachers</b>		dr Marcin Lech dr Łukasz Cora				
<b>Lesson types</b>	<b>Lesson type</b>	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	<b>Number of study hours</b>	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						
<b>Learning activity and number of study hours</b>	<b>Learning activity</b>	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study	SUM
	<b>Number of study hours</b>	15		0.0		35.0	50
<b>Subject objectives</b>	The purpose of the course is to introduce students to the essence of comparativism in criminal matters and model differences in criminal law and procedure.						

Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	[KRYMMU2_WG03] He/she demonstrates widened knowledge about the subject of regulations of individual areas of law connected with the field of study	The student has an expanded knowledge of models of criminal prosecution and principles of criminal responsibility in foreign legal systems.	[SW3] text preparation/written work
	[KRYMMU2_KR08 ] He/ she is aware of the level of own knowledge and skills, and understands the need for lifelong learning	The student is aware of his comparative knowledge and understands the need for lifelong learning.	[SK1] oral statement/conversation/discussion
	[KRYMMU2_UW01] The graduate utilizes theoretical knowledge in the field of criminology and the related scientific disciplines to analyze and interpret problems connected with widely understood crime	Students can discuss the basic types of criminal law models indicate and justify the role and importance of the duties and powers of law enforcement and the court in the structure of state tasks.	[SU3] text preparation/written work
	[KRYMMU2_WG01] The graduate demonstrates widened knowledge about legal science and related penal sciences, their the place in the system of sciences and mutual relation	The student knows and understands the basis of the differences in the institutions of law and the criminal process, and the dangers of crime. She/He knows why it is a public law task to detect crimes.	[SW3] text preparation/written work
[KRYMMU2_KK01 ] The graduate is aware of the level of his/her knowledge and skills, and also understands the need of lifelong learning	She/He knows and understands that he who has committed a crime should not escape criminal responsibility.	[SK1] oral statement/conversation/discussion	
Subject contents	<p><b>I. The essence and tasks of comparativism in criminal law II. Selected issues of substantive criminal law</b></p> <p>2.Principles of criminal law.</p> <p>3.Europeanization of substantive criminal law - some theoretical and practical aspects.</p> <p>4.Perception of the principle of nullum crimen sine lege against the background of comparative analysis of the European system of human rights protection.</p> <p>5..Directives of punishment in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Austria and the Swiss Confederation.</p> <p>6..Safeguards in the criminal law of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Austria and the Swiss Confederation.</p> <p><b>II. Comparative criminal procedural issues :</b></p> <p>1. Crime Control vs Due Process Model</p> <p>2. Institution of the investigating judge</p> <p>3. The jury</p> <p>4. Criminal procedural agreements5. Comparative analysis of the main trial</p>		
Prerequisites and co-requisites			
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
		51.0%	100.0%

Recommended reading	Basic literature	<p>1. H. Kuczyńska, Analiza porównawcza modelu rozprawy głównej. Między kontryktoryjnością a inkwizycyjnością, current edition</p> <p>2. P. Kruszyński ( red.), System Prawa Karnego Procesowego. Tom II. Proces karny - rozwiązania modelowe w ujęciu prawporównawczym, current edition</p> <p>3. A.Grzalak, Królikowski M., A. Sakowicz, <i>Europejskie prawo karne</i>, current edition</p>
	Supplementary literature	<p>1. J.E. Ross, S. Thaman, Comparative Criminal Procedure, current edition</p> <p>J. M. Jehle, <i>Criminal Justice in Germany</i>, current edition</p>
	eResources addresses	Adresy na platformie eNauczanie:
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	<p>Miranda Warning vs Salduz</p> <p>The jury in a criminal trial</p> <p>Principle of <i>nullum crimen sine lege</i></p>	
Work placement	Not applicable	

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