



Teaching Guide

Teaching Guide				
Identifying Data				2020/21
Subject (*)	Criminal Law: Special Part		Code	612G01025
Study programme	Grao en Dereito			
Descriptors				
Cycle	Period	Year	Type	Credits
Graduate	1st four-month period	Third	Obligatory	6
Language	SpanishGalician			
Teaching method	Face-to-face			
Prerequisites				
Department	Dereito Público			
Coordinador	Ramos Vazquez, Jose Antonio	E-mail	jose.ramos.vazquez@udc.es	
Lecturers	Fuentes Loureiro, María Ángeles Martínez-Buján Pérez, Carlos Ramos Vazquez, Jose Antonio Rodríguez López, Silvia Souto García, Eva María	E-mail	maria.fuentes.loureiro@udc.es c.martinez-bujan@udc.es jose.ramos.vazquez@udc.es s.rodriguezl@udc.es eva.maria.soutog@udc.es	
Web				
General description	Objectives: The primary purpose of the subject is the specific study of crimes, that is, the study of the special part of our current Penal Code. Therefore, in a systematic way, we will analyse the different typical elements, the establishment of punishable conduct and the problems relating to these issues.			
Contingency plan	1. Modifications to the contents 2. Methodologies *Teaching methodologies that are maintained *Teaching methodologies that are modified 3. Mechanisms for personalized attention to students 4. Modifications in the evaluation *Evaluation observations: 5. Modifications to the bibliography or webgraphy			

Study programme competences

Code	Study programme competences
A1	Knowledge of the main legal institutions
A2	Knowledge of the role of law as a regulatory system of social relations
A3	Grasping the systematic nature of the legal system
A4	Appreciating the interdisciplinary nature of legal problems
A5	Knowing the constitutional principles and values.
A6	Understanding the different manifestations of law in its historical evolution and in its current reality.
A7	Knowing the national and international legal and political structures.
A8	Basic knowledge of legal argumentation.
A9	Ability to handle legal sources (legal, jurisprudential and doctrinal).
A10	Ability to interpret and critically assess the legal system.
A11	Ability to understand and write legal documents.



A12	Management of legal oratory (ability to express themselves properly in public).
A14	Ability to draft legal norms.
B2	Ability to know how to apply their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional way and possess the skills that are usually demonstrated through the elaboration and defense of arguments and the resolution of problems within their area of study.
B3	Ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually within their area of study) to make judgments that include a reflection on social, scientific or ethical relevant issues.
B5	Acquisition and assessment of those learning skills necessary to undertake further studies with a high degree of autonomy
B6	Learning to learn.
B8	Critical, logical, and creative thinking.
B9	Working autonomously on own initiative with a lifelong learning approach.
B10	Teamwork and collaboration.
B11	Ethical and social responsibility.
B12	Effective workplace communication and oral and written skills in Spanish, Galician and foreign languages.
C1	Adequate oral and written expression in the official languages.
C2	Mastering oral and written expression in foreign languages.
C3	Using ICT in working contexts and lifelong learning.
C4	Exercising an open, educated, critical, committed, democratic and supportive citizenship for the sake of the common good.
C6	Critically assess the knowledge, technology and information available to solve the problems they face.
C7	Assume as a professional and citizen the importance of lifelong learning.

Learning outcomes			
Learning outcomes	Study programme competences		
To understand the role of criminal law as a formal means of social control integrated into a complex legal system.	A1 A2 A3 A4 A5 A6	B8 B11 B3	C3 C4 C6 C7
To understand criminal regulations in their internal structure, their interpretation and their spatial-temporal application.	A1 A2 A3 A4 A5 A6 A7 A14		
To understand criminal offences in their constitutive elements, especially those that enable us to differentiate criminal types.	A1 A2 A3 A4 A5 A6 A7		
To analyse specific facts and argue whether or not criminal liability exists.	A8 A9 A10 A11 A12	B6 B9 B10 B12 B2 B5	C1 C2



Contents	
Topic	Sub-topic
LESSON 1. CRIMES AGAINST LIFE	HOMICIDE. MURDER. ABORTION
LESSON 2. INJURIES	INJURIES
LESSON 3. CRIMES AGAINST FREEDOM	ILLEGAL DETENTIONS. KIDNAPPINGS. THREATS. COERCION
LESSON 4. CRIMES AGAINST MORAL INTEGRITY	DELITOS CONTRA A INTEGRIDAD MORAL. TORTURAS. VIOLENCIA HABITUAL NO ÁMBITO FAMILIAR. TRATA DE SERES HUMANOS
LESSON 5. CRIMES AGAINST SEXUAL FREEDOM AND INDEMNITY	SEXUAL ASSAULT. SEXUAL ABUSE SEXUAL HARASSMENT. EXHIBITIONISM AND SEXUAL PROVOCATION. PROSTITUTION AND CORRUPTION OF MINORS
LESSON 6. OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONAL VALUES	OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONAL VALUES
LESSON 7. THEFT AND ROBBERY	THEFT. ROBBERY. THEFT AND ROBBERY OF MOTOR VEHICLES
LESSON 8. FRAUD	SCAMS. MISAPPROPRIATION
LESSON 9. OTHER CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY AND SOCIOECONOMIC ORDER	OTHER CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY AND SOCIOECONOMIC ORDER
LESSON 10. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH	CRIMES RELATED TO TOXIC AND DRUGS AND NARCOTIC SUBSTANCES
LESSON 11. ROAD SAFETY OFFENCES	DELITOS CONTRA A SEGURIDAD VIAL
LESSON 12. FORGERY	COUNTERFEITING MONEY. FORGERY OF DOCUMENTS
LESSON 13. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OFFENCES	PREVARICATION. BRIBERY. EMBEZZLEMENT
LESSON 14. CRIMES AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	CONCEALMENT. FALSE ACCUSATION AND ALLEGATION. SIMULATION OF CRIME. FALSE TESTIMONY. BREACH OF SENTENCE
LESSON 15. PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES	ASSAULT AND RESISTANCE TO AUTHORITY. CRIMINAL GROUPS AND ORGANISATIONS. TERRORISM
LESSON 16. OTHER CRIMES AGAINST THE COMMUNITY	OTHER CRIMES AGAINST THE COMMUNITY

Planning				
Methodologies / tests	Competencies	Ordinary class hours	Student?s personal work hours	Total hours
Document analysis	A1 A2 A3 A4 B3 C3	0	5	5
Collaborative learning	A8 A10 A14 B11 B12 B2 B5 C4 C7	10	0	10
Directed discussion	B10 C2 C6	18	0	18
Introductory activities	A5	14	24	38
Events academic / information	A6	10	0	10
Workbook	B9 C1	0	15	15
Objective test	A11 A12 B6	4	10	14
Field trip	A9 B8	5	0	5
Guest lecture / keynote speech	A7	30	0	30
Personalized attention		5	0	5
(*)The information in the planning table is for guidance only and does not take into account the heterogeneity of the students.				

Methodologies	
Methodologies	Description
Document analysis	The students, with assistance from the teachers, will learn to manage databases of criminal caselaw and to carry out critical analysis of the various judicial decisions taken on our subjects.
Collaborative learning	The students will work on different topics in groups, and should show themselves to be active and cooperative with the other members of their group.
Directed discussion	In the practical classes, the teachers will organise discussions on the essential topics of the subject, in which the students should adopt a critical and reasoned position.



Introductory activities	In the practical classes, the teachers will organise simulated trials, to be held in the Law Faculty's courtroom. In these simulated trials the students will adopt the roles of the prosecutor or the defence in the simulation of the criminal process.
Events academic / information	Throughout the course, various workshops, conferences and seminars will be held on topics relevant to the students, thereby supplementing their training.
Workbook	The topics in question will be carefully selected by the teachers and the students will have the option of choosing from among the list proposed.
Objective test	Posing questions about the topics included in the subject programme. The questions can be both theoretical and practical.
Field trip	Visits will be organised to the various courts of the city, so the students can see the development of judicial practice in situ.
Guest lecture / keynote speech	The teaching staff will give lectures to introduce the students to the basic aspects of each topic. To support their explanations, the teachers may provide materials (judgements, extracts from doctrinal works...), notes or a schema-guide with the key points of the development of their explanation. In all cases, the teachers' explanation will be supplemented by the students both with the materials that have been provided for the purpose, and by consulting the manuals listed in the bibliography.

Personalized attention

Methodologies	Description
Directed discussion Introductory activities	Personalised attention to students will not be linked to just one methodology, but will be constant. In this regard, both the content of the theory classes and the personal study of the students or any of the activities that make up the course will include the possibility of tutoring by the teachers, so that students can raise any queries or difficulties they may have and teachers can adjust the methodologies to suit the specific needs of each person. To this end, the students will be able to count on personalised attention (always, of course, in an organised manner) both in teaching hours and in the tutoring timetables.

Assessment

Methodologies	Competencies	Description	Qualification
Directed discussion	B10 C2 C6	Active involvement in class debates.	3
Events academic / information	A6	Active participation in organised scientific events.	3
Introductory activities	A5	Participation in simulated trials.	3
Collaborative learning	A8 A10 A14 B11 B12 B2 B5 C4 C7	Group work.	3
Document analysis	A1 A2 A3 A4 B3 C3	Analysis of caselaw.	15
Workbook	B9 C1	Presentation of papers on some of the works proposed for reading.	3
Objective test	A11 A12 B6	Theory or theory-practical examination.	70

Assessment comments

The students' final grade will be calculated as follows: 70% of the grade will come from the result of an objective theory or theory-practical test; this objective test will be worth 7 points, and it will be necessary to obtain a minimum of 3 points in order to add the grade achieved to the other activities carried out during the term. The remaining 30% will come from the various activities carried out throughout the course (practical cases, theory-practical tests, etc.). If a student does not pass the May-June test (1st opportunity), in July (2nd opportunity) only the objective test will be repeated, retaining the score achieved in the activities carried out throughout the course. It must be noted that the grade assigned to the different methodologies in the other activities carried out during the term aside from the objective test, should be understood to be a mere guideline, so if one of the results is not used during the course, the corresponding score will be added to those that are used. Therefore, the dates set for each test and their marks will be observed (70% of the grade will come from the the result of a theory or theory-practical test. This objective test will be worth 7 points, and it will be necessary to obtain a minimum of 3,5 points in order to add the grade achieved to the other activities carried out during the term. The remaining 30% will come from the various activities carried out throughout the course (practical cases, theory-practical tests, etc.). Students enrolled part-time with a waiver will be assessed in the same way as students enrolled full-time.

Sources of information



Basic	- VIVES ANTÓN y otros (2016). Derecho penal. Parte especial. Valencia. Tirant Lo Blanch - SILVA SÁNCHEZ, J. M. (2015). Lecciones de Derecho penal. Parte especial.. Barcelona: Atelier A bibliografía recollida é complementaria. As docentes poderán por a disposición do estudantado os apuntamentos da materia. Ao filo dalgunhas leccións poderanse por a disposición do estudantado outros materiais bibliográficos que permitirán profundizar en temas concretos.
Complementary	

Recommendations
Subjects that it is recommended to have taken before
Criminal Law: General /612G01010 Legal Penalties/612G01020
Subjects that are recommended to be taken simultaneously
Criminal Proceedings/612G01028
Subjects that continue the syllabus
Other comments

(*)The teaching guide is the document in which the URV publishes the information about all its courses. It is a public document and cannot be modified. Only in exceptional cases can it be revised by the competent agent or duly revised so that it is in line with current legislation.