

Teaching guide

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Degree:	Criminology		
Scope	Law and legal specialties		
Faculty/School:	Law, Business and Government		
Course:	CRIMINAL LAW I		
Type:	Compulsory	ECTS credits:	6
Year:	1	Code:	6115
Teaching period:	Second semester		
Subject:	Public Law		
Module:	Criminology		
Teaching type:	Classroom-based		
Language:	Spanish		
Total number of student study hours:	150		

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION

The subject of Criminal Law I represents the General Part of Criminal Law and corresponds to the Criminology module and the subject of Public Law in the curriculum of the Degree in Criminology. It is taught during the second semester of the first course.

The General Part of Criminal Law is framed in the study of Positive Law, an essential part of Public Law, focusing on the principles that inform Criminal Law, on the elements of the legal theory of crime and on the legal theory of punishment. The student begins to know and study the basic conceptual and application elements of this specific branch of the legal system.

The subject of Criminal Law I is the basis of the subject Criminal Law II, to which it is closely related. Its content matches the Preliminary Title and Book I of the Criminal Code. The student begins to know and study modern

Criminal Law: concept, legitimation, fundamental principles and sources. In this way, the contribution of this subject to the student's professional and academic profile will be reflected in their ability to interpret the criminal law and analyze the different types of criminal offenses: definition, structure, degrees of execution, consequences: criminal liability derived from the criminal offence (imputability, culpability, punisability, aggravating, mitigating, exempting circumstances) with an objective and rational vision of the way to resolve the conflicts of coexistence offered by criminal law. Criminal Law can be approached from two perspectives: -It has the function of protecting the most important legal assets through the various criminal precepts against the most intolerable attacks -It is the toughest weapon that the State has against citizens. All of this obliges us, first of all, to determine what would be the most important legal assets and whether their determination is consistent with the concept of person; secondly, the *Ius Puniendi* is not absolute, it must be limited by principles such as: the principle of legality, dignity of the person, equality, proportionality, etc. We start, therefore, from the conviction to convey to students that the function of Criminal Law is the protection of legal assets and of the fundamental ethical-social values of the social order. Which must be done in accordance with the principles of Natural Law, the dignity of the person and the principle of minimum intervention.

GOAL

Know and apply the essential elements and basic foundations of the legal theory of crime and punishment: concepts, elements, evolution and different doctrines in relation to the principles that inform Criminal Law.

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

The previous knowledge of the subjects of Legal Organization, Sources and Fundamental Rights, as well as those of the subject Theory of Law, taught during the first semester of the Degree in Criminology.

COURSE SYLLABUS

BLOCK I: PRINCIPLES AND PURPOSES OF CRIMINAL LAW

- I. Concept of Criminal Law
- II. The criminal legal norm
- III. The sources of Criminal Law
- IV. Role of Criminal Law
- V. Principles limiting the *Ius Puniendi*

BLOCK II: LEGAL THEORY OF CRIME

- I. Action
- II. Typicality
- III. Antijuridicality
- IV. Guilt
- V. *Iter criminis*
- VI. Authorship and participation
- VII. Circumstances modifying liability

BLOCK III: CONTESTS

- I. Contest of standards
- II. Criminal contests

BLOCK IV: LEGAL THEORY OF PENALTIES AND OTHER CONSEQUENCES OF CRIME

- I. Penalty system
- II. Deprivative sentences
- III. Rest of sentences
- IV. Determination of the penalty
- V. Enforcement of sentences
- I SAW. Extinction of criminal liability
- VII. Safety measures and ancillary consequences

EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

In the subject of Criminal I, those that are considered to be most appropriate to a learning model where the student's autonomous work is of greater importance will be used as training activities. Therefore, the methodology to be followed is based on a pedagogical model that transfers the work of certain learning processes outside the classroom and uses class time, together with the teacher's experience, to facilitate and enhance other processes of acquiring and practicing knowledge within the classroom. From this model, the training activities will be as follows:

FACE-TO-FACE WORK

Expository classes: explanation of the contents of the subject by the teacher, delving into the points of greatest interest and difficulty, and it is highly recommended that the student attend the classes having previously read and prepared the topic to be presented by the teacher so that they can actively participate in them.

Practical classes: study, analysis and evaluation of real or simulated cases that allow the student to put into practice the theoretical knowledge previously acquired. As well as the development of their capacity for analysis, argument, synthesis and critical reasoning.

Paper presentation: oral presentation of research papers prepared in groups with the objective of promoting the understanding and assimilation of the different concepts previously acquired and the development of the student's argumentative and critical capacity.

Debates: on real criminal legal problems, so that the student learns to reasonably discuss certain issues by exchanging opinions, accepting contrary opinions, stating reasons and arguments, while assimilating the arguments of the opposing party, detecting their strengths and weaknesses and developing the capacity for legal communication and argument.

Tutoring:

A) Personalized: individualized attention to the student with the objective of reviewing, clarifying and debating the issues presented and raised in the classes and any questions that may have arisen.

B) Group: care and advice to students who work in groups for the development of their work.

Exams: it is a matter of evaluating and evaluating the acquisition of certain competencies, mainly of a cognitive nature, and at the same time it allows us to evaluate the learning results obtained.

AUTONOMOUS WORK

Theoretical study: study of the theoretical contents of the course program and preparation of recommended readings.

Practical study: study of the practical contents of the program and resolution of practical cases.

Research work: a project carried out by the student individually or in a group, on a specific topic previously assigned, for which he must manage all the necessary documentary and practical sources.

Virtual work on the network: space designed by the subject teacher for student access, where they can consult documents, to work simultaneously with other classmates, to participate in organized forums and to maintain tutoring with the teacher.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK TIME

TEACHER-LED TRAINING ACTIVITIES	INDIVIDUAL WORK
60 Horas	90 Horas

SKILLS

Basic Skills

Students must have demonstrated knowledge and understanding in an area of study that is founded on general secondary education. Moreover, the area of study is typically at a level that includes certain aspects implying knowledge at the forefront of its field of study, albeit supported by advanced textbooks

Students must be able to apply their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional manner and possess skills that can typically be demonstrated by coming up with and sustaining arguments and solving problems within their field of study.

Students must have the ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually within their field of study) in order to make judgments that include reflections on pertinent social, scientific or ethical issues

Students must be able to convey information, ideas, problems and solutions to both an expert and non-expert audience

Students must have developed the learning skills needed to undertake further study with a high degree of independence

To acquire an ability for analysis, synthesis, assessment and critical reasoning.

To learn autonomously.

To communicate orally and in writing within different contexts.

General Skills

To acquire an ability for analysis, synthesis, assessment and critical reasoning.

To learn autonomously.

To communicate orally and in writing within different contexts.

Specific skills

Evaluate and design different public policies aimed at crime, all from a legal, scientific and ethical point of view

Know the fundamental rights and guarantees of all citizens and in particular the rights and guarantees recognized to every individual who undergoes criminal proceedings, in order to be able to use them correctly in the professional work of the criminologist

Know and analyze the execution of prison sentences and security measures. The regulatory framework and the basic principles of Penitentiary Law. The structure and operation of prisons. The specific regime of measures imposed on juveniles and juvenile offenders

LEARNING RESULTS

Learn about the basis of the State's Punitive Power and its limits, as well as the system of sources of Criminal Law

Discover the structure and content of the Legal Theory of the Crime

He knows with conceptual rigor the basis of punishment and security measures in a democratic system, being able to transfer to a concrete assumption the positive provisions of the current Criminal Code

Identify the basic institutions of the general part of Criminal Law as a means of correctly interpreting and applying Figures from the special part safeguarding the fundamental rights of the individual

LEARNING APPRAISAL SYSTEM

The student will be evaluated according to the criteria of the so-called 'continuous evaluation' system, not only having a summative value but also an evaluative value, so the work that the student does throughout the course will be taken into consideration. It is mandatory for the student to carry out all the activities that the teacher indicates as mandatory. The following parameters and overall weighting will be taken into account for the evaluation of the following areas, to which the following percentage grades are designated: ORDINARY CALL The following items and percentage weighting will be taken into account in the final grade: - Theoretical and practical tests: 60% - Activities and participation: 40% (oral presentations, practical cases, research papers, tutoring, etc.). General rules: - The average of the overall grade will be obtained from a score of 5 in each of the blocks, both in theory and in practice. - The partial exams will only be released until the ordinary official call, if a grade of 7 is obtained. - It is essential to have passed the theoretical and practical tests for the application of all the percentages. EXTRAORDINARY CALL, SECOND OR SUBSEQUENT ENROLLMENT, OFFICIAL ACADEMIC EXEMPTION FROM ATTENDANCE: Students who are in any of these situations will be exempt from attending class and may take partial exams. They must present the activities proposed by the teacher for this purpose. It will be the student who must contact the teacher of this subject via email. - The exam (theoretical and practical) will be equivalent to 60% of the grade. - Activities will be equivalent to 40% of the grade. It is essential to have passed the theoretical/practical test for the application of all the percentages. APPLICANTS FOR HONORARY ENROLLMENT: Students who are in this situation must ask an extra question that the teacher indicates to be developed in the final exam. REMINDER OF THE REGULATIONS FOR THE EVALUATION OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS AND THEIR OWN COMPLEMENTARY DEGREES. Plagiarism, as well as the

use of illegitimate means in evaluation tests, will be sanctioned in accordance with the provisions of the Evaluation Regulations and the University's Coexistence Regulations.

ETHICAL AND RESPONSIBLE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

1.- The use of any Artificial Intelligence (AI) system or service shall be determined by the lecturer, and may only be used in the manner and under the conditions indicated by them. In all cases, its use must comply with the following principles:

- a) The use of AI systems or services must be accompanied by critical reflection on the part of the student regarding their impact and/or limitations in the development of the assigned task or project.
- b) The selection of AI systems or services must be justified, explaining their advantages over other tools or methods of obtaining information. The chosen model and the version of AI used must be described in as much detail as possible.
- c) The student must appropriately cite the use of AI systems or services, specifying the parts of the work where they were used and describing the creative process followed. The use of citation formats and usage examples may be consulted on the Library website(https://www.ufv.es/gestion-de-la-informacion_biblioteca/).
- d) The results obtained through AI systems or services must always be verified. As the author, the student is responsible for their work and for the legitimacy of the sources used.

2.- In all cases, the use of AI systems or services must always respect the principles of responsible and ethical use upheld by the university, as outlined in the [Guide for the Responsible Use of Artificial Intelligence in Studies at UFV](#). Additionally, the lecturer may request other types of individual commitments from the student when deemed necessary.

3.- Without prejudice to the above, in cases of doubt regarding the ethical and responsible use of any AI system or service, the lecturer may require an oral presentation of any assignment or partial submission. This oral evaluation shall take precedence over any other form of assessment outlined in the Teaching Guide. In this oral defense, the student must demonstrate knowledge of the subject, justify their decisions, and explain the development of their work.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND OTHER RESOURCES

Basic

Molina Blázquez, Concepción Criminal Law General Part last edition
(Molina Blázquez, Concepción Criminal Law General Part last edition , Tecnos)

Additional

Muñoz Conde, Francisco; García Arán, Mercedes Criminal Law. General Part last edition
(Muñoz Conde, Francisco; García Arán, Mercedes Criminal Law. General Part last edition , tirant lo Blanch)

Obregón García, Antonio; Gómez Lanz, Javier. Criminal Law. General Part. Basic Elements of Crime Theory last edition
(Obregón García, Antonio; Gómez Lanz, Javier. Criminal Law. General Part. Basic Elements of Crime Theory last edition , Tecnos)