

**Subject card**

<b>Subject name and code</b>	Comparative Law - lecture, PG_00134452						
<b>Field of study</b>	Criminology and Criminal Justice						
<b>Date of commencement of studies</b>	October 2024	<b>Academic year of realisation of subject</b>			2024/2025		
<b>Education level</b>	undergraduate studies	<b>Subject group</b>			Obligatory subject group in the field of study		
<b>Mode of study</b>	full-time studies	<b>Mode of delivery</b>			at the university		
<b>Year of study</b>	1	<b>Language of instruction</b>			English		
<b>Semester of study</b>	1	<b>ECTS credits</b>			3.0		
<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 Marcin Michalak				
	<b>Teachers</b>		dr Marcin Michalak				
<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>	<b>Participation in didactic classes included in study plan</b>		<b>Participation in consultation hours</b>		<b>Self-study</b>	<b>SUM</b>
	<b>Number of study hours</b>	15		0.0		60.0	75
<b>Subject objectives</b>	The objective of the course is to develop the ability to comparatively analyze criminal law systems and criminal procedures in various countries. Students will become familiar with the diversity of legal systems, criminal law principles, criminal responsibility mechanisms, and crime prevention methods. The course includes selected comparative topics in substantive criminal law, enabling an understanding of different approaches to defining crimes, penalties, and preventive measures. The aim is to highlight the significance of comparative law in the 21st century and to support critical thinking.						

Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	[CCJL3_WG04] He/she has fundamental knowledge of various types of social structures and institutions (cultural, political, legal, economic), in particular their essential elements	The student has basic knowledge about different types of social structures and institutions (cultural, political, legal, economic), particularly their essential elements. In the context of comparative law, the student understands how these structures and institutions influence legal systems in various countries and can analyze their role and functioning in legal and social contexts.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written [SW2] presentation/project/paper/report
	[CCJL3_KK01] He/she is aware of his/her level of knowledge and skills, as well as understands the need for lifelong learning.	The student is aware of the level of their knowledge and skills and understands the need for lifelong learning. In the context of comparative law, the student recognizes the necessity of continuously expanding their knowledge of different legal systems and developing comparative analysis skills to effectively operate in a dynamically changing legal environment.	[SK1] oral statement/conversation/discussion
	[CCJL3_UW01] He/she can observe and interpret correctly phenomena that appear in the area of etiology and phenomenology of crime, universal for various societies, analyzes their connections with various areas of criminology	The student can observe and properly interpret phenomena that are universal across different societies in the field of the etiology and phenomenology of crime, analyzing their connections with various areas of criminological activity. In the context of comparative law, the student is capable of comparing these phenomena across different legal and cultural systems, identifying both universal and society-specific mechanisms of crime.	[SU1] oral statement/conversation/discussion
	[CCJL3_UW06] He/she can use theoretical knowledge to see and analyze moral and legal dilemmas in professional work related to the functioning of the national and international justice	The student can utilize theoretical knowledge to identify and analyze moral and legal dilemmas in professional work related to the functioning of national and international justice systems. In the context of comparative law, the student is able to compare how different legal and cultural systems address these dilemmas and apply the acquired skills to solve problems in professional practice.	[SU2] presentation/project/paper/report [SU4] test/exam - oral or written
	[CCJL3_KU02] The graduate is prepared to participate actively in groups, organizations and institutions related to broadly understood criminology and judiciary, and at the same time is able to communicate with people who are and are not specialists in criminology.	The student is prepared for active participation in groups, organizations, and institutions related to criminology and the justice system. They are capable of communicating with both specialists and non-specialists in criminology. In the context of comparative law, the student can utilize their communication skills to effectively collaborate and exchange knowledge in international teams, comparing and analyzing different legal systems.	[SK1] oral statement/conversation/discussion [SK2] presentation/project/paper/report [SK4] test/exam - oral or written
	[CCJL3_WG06] The graduate has organized and expanded knowledge of the norms and principles prevailing in structures and institutions related to criminology	The student has organized and expanded knowledge about the norms and principles governing structures and institutions related to criminology. In the context of comparative law, the student understands how these norms and principles differ across various legal systems worldwide and can analyze their impact on the functioning of justice-related institutions in different countries.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written

	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	[CCJL3_WG02] He/she has extended knowledge of the set of elementary facts, simple concepts and the relationship between selected natural and social phenomena in the field of penal sciences	The student has an expanded knowledge of the set of elementary facts, simple concepts, and relationships between selected natural and social phenomena in the field of penal sciences. In the context of comparative law, the student understands how different legal systems influence social phenomena related to crime and justice and can analyze these relationships comparatively.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written [SW3] text preparation/written work
	[CCJL3_KK07] He/she is aware of the need to expand competences and professional qualifications, as well as improves skills, is able to set the directions of his/her own development and education independently	The student is aware of the necessity to expand professional competencies and qualifications and continually improves their skills. They can independently set directions for their own development and education in criminal law and comparative legal studies. The student is prepared for continuous professional growth, utilizing literature, training, and other sources of knowledge to effectively operate in a dynamically changing legal environment.	[SK8] observation of student's independent or team work
	[CCJL3_WG07] He/she has basic knowledge of man, in particular as an entity constituting social structures and the principles of their functioning, as well as acting in these structures	The student has basic knowledge about humans, particularly as subjects constituting social structures and the principles of their functioning, as well as acting within these structures. They can analyze the role of individuals in shaping and functioning within criminal law systems and understand how different legal systems impact individuals and societies. The student is able to incorporate these aspects into comparative analyses of criminal law.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written [SW1] oral statement/ conversation/discussion [SW3] text preparation/written work
	[CCJL3_UU03] He/she is able to acquire knowledge independently, learn and develop his/her professional skills, using various sources (in the native and foreign language) and modern technologies	The student can independently acquire knowledge, learn, and develop their professional skills using various sources (in their native and foreign languages) and modern technologies. They are capable of searching for, analyzing, and interpreting information from legal literature, databases, and other resources available online and offline. The student is prepared for continuous self-education, which is crucial in a dynamically changing legal environment.	[SU2] presentation/project/paper/ report [SU4] test/exam - oral or written
	[CCJL3_UW05] He/she is able to use theoretical knowledge to solve typical problems related to criminology and the functioning of the national and international justice	The student can utilize theoretical knowledge to solve common problems related to the functioning of the justice system. In the context of comparative law, the student is capable of applying theoretical foundations of comparative legal studies to compare different legal systems and propose practical solutions to problems in national and international justice systems.	[SU5] implementation of a problem task

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	[CCJL3_UW02] He/she can use his/her knowledge in the field of criminology and related scientific disciplines in order to formulate and interpret basic problems related to criminology, as well as the functioning of the national and international judiciary	The student can utilize their knowledge of criminology and related scientific disciplines to formulate and interpret basic theoretical problems related to criminology and the functioning of national and international justice systems. Through comparative law, the student is capable of comparing different legal systems, analyzing their approaches to crime and justice, and evaluating the effectiveness of these systems in a global context.	[SU1] oral statement/conversation/discussion [SU3] text preparation/written work
	[CCJL3_UK8] He/she can, in a basic scope, formulate statements using specialized terminology characteristic of criminology and related disciplines, present opinions in this area and discuss them	The student is able to formulate basic statements using the specialized terminology characteristic of criminal law and comparative legal studies, present opinions and positions, and discuss them. They can use legal terminology in a comparative context, analyzing the differences and similarities between criminal law systems in various countries, which enables effective communication in an international legal environment.	[SU1] oral statement/conversation/discussion
Subject contents	<p>Introduction to Comparative Law (Lecture Units 1-3):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>History and significance of comparative law.</li> <li>Methodology and comparative techniques in legal research.</li> <li>Overview of major legal systems in the world (common law, civil law, religious law, mixed legal systems).</li> </ul> <p>Substantive Criminal Law (Lecture Units 4-6):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case analysis of criminal responsibility in various jurisdictions.</li> <li>Differences in the approach to criminal law institutions in different legal systems.</li> </ul> <p>Criminal Procedure (Lecture Units 7-9):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comparison of judicial procedures in common law and civil law systems.</li> <li>Protection of defendants' rights in different legal systems.</li> <li>Application of international human rights standards in criminal procedure.</li> </ul> <p>Special Issues in Criminal Law (Lecture Units 10-12):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medical criminal law: professional responsibility and bioethics.</li> <li>Economic criminal law: white-collar crimes and financial regulations.</li> <li>European criminal law: harmonization of criminal regulations in the EU.</li> </ul> <p>Presentation of Student Research Findings (Lecture Units 13-15):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Group or individual presentations on selected criminal law issues in a comparative context.</li> <li>Discussions on research findings, methodology, and conclusions.</li> <li>Evaluation and feedback on presentations and research work.</li> </ul>		
Prerequisites and co-requisites			
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
	written or oral exam	51.0%	50.0%
	presentation/project/report	51.0%	50.0%
Recommended reading	Basic literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Kischel, Uwe</b> - <i>Comparative Law</i>, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2019.</li> <li><b>Reichel, Philip L.</b> - <i>Comparative Criminal Justice Systems: A Topical Approach</i>, Pearson, Boston, 2018.</li> <li><b>Dammer, Harry R., Fairchild, Erika</b> - <i>Comparative Criminal Justice Systems</i>, Cengage Learning, Boston, 2014.</li> <li><b>Nobles, Richard, Schiff, David</b> - <i>A Sociology of Jurisprudence</i>, Hart Publishing, Oxford, 2006.</li> </ul>	

	Supplementary literature	<b>Nelken, David</b> - <i>Comparative Criminal Justice: Making Sense of Difference</i> , Sage Publications, London, 2010.
	eResources addresses	Adresy na platformie eNauzanie:
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	<p>Sample Comparative Essay Topics:1. Comparison of Criminal Law Systems in Counter-Terrorism: A Case Study of the United States and the United Kingdom.2. Evidence Procedures in Criminal Cases: A Comparison of DNA Evidence Approaches in Germany and Australia.3. Justice Systems' Responses to Sexual Crimes: Comparative Legal Regulations and Judicial Practices in Sweden and India.4. Criminal Liability for Environmental Crimes: A Comparative Study of Regulations in Canada and Brazil.</p>	
Work placement	Not applicable	

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