

Course Name : Criminal Policies							
Course Code	Course Type	Regular Semester	Lecture (hours/week)	Seminar (hours/week)	Lab. (hours/week)	Credits	ECTS
LAW 531	B	Fall	4.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	6.00
<b>Lecturer</b> Ada Güven, PhD							
<b>Assistant</b> Bib Ndreca, Msc							
<b>Course language</b> Albanian							
<b>Course level</b> Master							
<b>Description</b> The course Criminal Policies, studies the legal initiative, and economic, social or other measures that aim prevention and punishing the perpetrators of criminal offenses. The course also addresses the institutional measures taken by the state in the framework of prevention and punishment of perpetrators of criminal offenses by analyzing the activity of justice institutions in the prevention of crime and criminality. Its focus is on criminal legislation, its development, criminal institutions and their effectiveness in the fight against crime, improvement of measures in the system of general and particular prevention, function of sanctions, correctional institutions and prisons.							
<b>Objectives</b> The course aims to acquaint the student with criminal justice institutions which aim to maintain social order and prevent crime. The course aims to acquaint the student with criminal policies and the role that justice plays in the rule of law.							
<b>Core Concepts</b> Evaluation of legislation in crime prevention Evaluation of criminal legislation and criminal sanctions in the prevention and punishment of crime Evaluation of institutional measures in the prevention and punishment of crimes of various natures Assessing the effectiveness of justice institutions in preventing and punishing perpetrators of various criminal offenses							
Course Outline							
Week	Topic						
1	Introduction to criminal policy; Criminal politics in its historical process. Its development and evolution. The topic presents in general the concept of criminal policy, the object of its study and the special importance it presents in the context of general crime prevention.(Pp.7-25)						
2	Criminal politics in its historical process. Its development and evolution. The topic presents in a general way the historical concepts and the analysis focuses on historical aspects of its development from the first beginnings, various measures taken by the states and to the cross-sectoral strategies currently used for the purpose of fighting and preventing crime in society. (Pp. 26-39)						
3	The legal basis of criminal policy and the criminal justice system. The topic reviews and evaluates the international standards that are followed to fight and prevent crime. Various documents will be discussed to highlight the characteristics of criminal policy and its current trends. Special attention is paid to criminal policy at European level, the means used, strategies, current trends, the variety of measures taken, in order to further strengthen capacity in the fight against crime. (Pp.65-82)						
4	Criminal policy from the perspective of international and European standards. This topic receives special attention at the criminal policy at European level, the means used, strategies, current trends, the variety of measures taken, in order to further strengthen the capacity in the fight against crime. (Pp.84-107)						

<b>5</b>	Criminal policy and criminal measures and sanctions. The topic deals with and analyzes the criminal offenses for which the complaint of the injured party and the resolution of the case are needed. The criminal process, participating in the investigation, trial and sentencing phase have a high cost for all parties involved in the process. Mediation serves for peaceful resolution and as a tool used by criminal policy to combat and prevent further commission of criminal offenses. (Pp.110-137)
<b>6</b>	Criminal policy and alternatives to imprisonment and community measures. The topic will focus especially on the legal changes in the Criminal Code, the toughening of the types and measures of punishment for the criminal offenses which are committed more. Also, other criminal offenses have been added, such as domestic violence to fight certain phenomena, or murder for blood feud / murder in certain circumstances. Imprisonment alternatives that play a role in crime prevention have also been added. (Pp.138-159)
<b>7</b>	Victims of crime, mediation in criminal matters and criminal policy. The topic deals with and analyzes the role of victims of crime in the criminal process as a whole, the criminal offenses for which the complaint of the injured party is needed and the resolution of criminal cases through mediation. The criminal process, participating in the investigation, trial and sentencing phase have a high cost for all parties involved in the process. Mediation serves for peaceful resolution and as a tool used by criminal policy to combat and prevent further commission of criminal offenses. (Pp.160-178).
<b>8</b>	Midterm Exam
<b>9</b>	Criminal policy against criminal offenses against the person. The topic deals with various legal and institutional measures taken by the state to combat and prevent the commission of various murders, thefts, fraud. By recognizing the criminogenic causes and factors, an appropriate criminal policy can be developed to reduce the number of murders committed intentionally or unintentionally, to reduce the number of injuries, kidnappings, sexual crimes, etc. Recommendation Rec (2006) 8 Of The Committee Of Ministers To Member States On Assistance To Crime Victims (Adopted By The Committee Of Ministers On 14 June 2006 At The 967th Meeting Of The Ministers' Deputies)
<b>10</b>	Criminal policy against criminal offenses against property and in the economic sphere The topic deals with taking precautionary measures to combat various thefts or multiple frauds can only be done with a joint organization of many institutions and legal, economic and social factors. (Pp.179-196)
<b>11</b>	Criminal policy against organized crime, illegal trafficking and terrorism. The topic examines the policies pursued by the state to fight organized crime, various trafficking of narcotics, weapons or ammunition and the fight against terrorism. Criminal offenses usually have an international dimension, so coordination with other intergovernmental structures is needed to fight crime. In this topic will be addressed the various measures taken to reduce the level of corruption at all levels, emphasizing not only the toughening of the Criminal Code and increasing the sanction, but especially other measures of a kind administrative and social. (Pp.197-220)
<b>12</b>	Criminal policy against corruption. This topic will address the various measures taken to reduce the level of corruption at all levels, emphasizing not only the tightening of the Criminal Code and increasing the sanction, but especially other measures of an administrative nature. and social. (Fq.222-240)
<b>13</b>	Criminal policy towards juveniles. Juvenile legal framework and restorative justice/The topic acquaints students with the application of criminal policies in cases where juveniles are involved in a legal process. Due to the age of the subject, the tendency of the legislation and criminal policy is the implementation of alternative measures in order to keep them away from penitentiary institutions, in order to quickly rehabilitate them, not to interrupt the normal educational process.(Fq.241-259)
<b>14</b>	Criminal policy against women. Recommendation No. R (96) 8 Of The Committee Of Ministers To Member States On Crime Policy In Europe In A Time Of Change (Adopted By The Committee Of Ministers On 5 September 1996 At The 572nd Meeting Of The Ministers' Deputies)
<b>15</b>	Criminal policy towards cybercrime. European Commission "Toëards an EU Criminal Policy: Ensuring the effective implementation of EU policies through criminal law" (Brussels, 20.9.2011)
<b>16</b>	Final Exam

<b>Prerequisites</b>	The student must attend the course at a minimum rate of 75%.
<b>Literature</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mireille Delmas-Marty, "What Kind of Criminal Policy for Europe?" (Springer; 1 edition 1996)</li><li>• Vesel Latifi, Ismet Elezi, Vasilika Hysi: "Politika e luftimit te kriminalitetit" (Instituti Evropian per studime juridike dhe administrim publik "JURIDICA", Prishtinë 2012)</li><li>• Ismet Elezi, Vasilika Hysi,</li></ul>

**References**

- Strategjia Kombëtare Kundër Korrupsionit 2017-2022
- Strategjia Ndërsektorale Për Luftën Kundër Krimin Të Organizuar, Trafikeve Të Paligjshme Dhe Terrorizmit 2013-2020
- Strategjia Ndërsektorale E Drejtësisë 2015 - 2020
- Recommendation Rec(2001)11 of the Committee of Ministers to member states concerning guiding principles on the fight against organised crime(Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 19 September 2001 at the 765 meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)
- Resolution (97) 24 On The Twenty Guiding Principles For The Fight Against Corruption (Adopted By The Committee Of Ministers On 6 November 1997 At The 101st Session Of The Committee Of Ministers)
- Recommendation No. R (2000) 11 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on action against trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation (Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 19 May 2000, at the 710th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)
- Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 21 December 2010. United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)
- United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (
- Recommendation Rec(2003)20 of the Committee of Ministers to member states concerning new ways of dealing with juvenile delinquency and the role of juvenile justice (Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 24 September 2003 at the 853rd meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)
- Recommendation Rec(2006)8 Of The Committee Of Ministers To Member States On Assistance To Crime Victims (Adopted By The Committee Of Ministers On 14 June 2006 At The 967th Meeting Of The Ministers' Deputies)
- Recommendation Rec (99) 19 concerning mediation in penal matters
- Recommendation Rec. R (99) 22 concerning prison overcrowding and prison population inflation (Adopted By The Committee Of Ministers On 30 September 1999 At The 681-st Meeting Of The Ministers' Deputies)
- Recommendation Rec (2000) 22 on improving the implementation of the European Rules on community sanctions and measures(Adopted By The Committee Of Ministers On 29 November 2000 At The 731 Meeting Of The Ministers' Deputies)
- Recommendation Rec(2010)1 Of The Committee Of Ministers To Member States On The Council Of Europe Probation Rules (Adopted By The Committee Of Ministers On 20 January 2010 At The 1075th Meeting Of The Ministers' Deputies)
- Recommendation No. R (92) 17 Of The Committee Of Ministers To Member States Concerning Consistency In Sentencing (Adopted By The Committee Of Ministers On 19 October 1992 At The 482nd Meeting Of The Ministers' Deputies)
- Rec(2000)19 06/10/2000 on the role of public prosecution in the criminal justice system. Adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 6 October 2000
- Recommendation No. R (87) 18 Of The Committee Of Ministers To Member States Concerning The Simplification Of Criminal Justice (Adopted By The Committee Of Ministers On 17 September 1987 At The 410th Meeting Of The Ministers' Deputies)
- Recommendation Rec(2003)21 of the Committee of Ministers to member states concerning partnership in crime prevention (Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 24 September 2003 at the 853rd meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)
- Recommendation No. R (83) 7 Of The Committee Of Ministers To Member States On Participation Of The Public In Crime Policy- Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 23 June 1983 at the 361st meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)
- Recommendation No. R (87) 19 Of The Committee Of Ministers To Member States On The Organisation Of Crime Prevention (Adopted By The Committee Of Ministers On 17 September 1987 At The 410th Meeting Of The Ministers' Deputies)
- Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation
- .Recommendation No. R (96) 8 Of The Committee Of Ministers To Member States On Crime Policy In Europe In A Time Of Change (Adopted By The Committee Of Ministers On 5 September 1996 At The 572nd Meeting Of The Ministers' Deputies)
- European Commission "Towards an EU Criminal Policy: Ensuring the effective implementation of EU policies through criminal law" (Brussels, 20.9.2011)

**Course Outcome**

<b>1</b>	At the end of the course the student will be introduced to the legal basis of criminal policy, the justice system, as well as international and European standards in the field.
<b>2</b>	At the end of the course the student will know the criminal policies that apply to the punishment and prevention of the most common criminal offenses
<b>3</b>	At the end of the course the student will recognize the role played by criminal justice bodies, as well as other state structures in the fight and prevention of crime, as well as the special function that justice has in this regard.

### Course Evaluation

In-term Studies	Quantity	Percentage
Midterms	0	0
Quizzes	0	0
Projects	0	0
Term Projects	0	0
Laboratory	0	0
Class Participation	0	0
<b>Total in-term evaluation percent</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Final exam percent</b>		<b>100</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>

### ECTS Workload (Based on Student Workload)

Activities	Quantity	Duration (hours)	Total (hours)
Course duration (Including the exam week: 16x Total hours of the course)	16	4	64
Study hours outside the classroom (Preparation, Practice, etc.)	14	3	42
Duties	0	0	0
Midterms	0	0	0
Final Exam	1	35	35
Other	0	0	0
<b>Total Work Load</b>			<b>141</b>
<b>Total Work Load / 25 (hours)</b>			<b>5.64</b>
<b>ECTS</b>			<b>6.00</b>