COURSE MODULE OUTLINE

(1) General information

SCHOOL	Hellenic Open University		
PROGRAM COURSE	Criminological and Penal Law perspectives on corruption, economic and organised crime		
LEVEL OF STUDY	Postgraduate		
COURSE UNIT CODE	PED 52	YEAR OF STUDY	1st
COURSE TITLE	The penal confrontation to corruption and economic crime		
INDEPENDENT TEACHING ACTIVITIES in case credits are awarded for separate components/parts of the course, e.g. in lectures, laboratory exercises, etc. If credits are awarded for the entire course, give the weekly teaching hours and the total credits	WEEKLY TEACHNG HOURS	CREDITS	
21.53 hours x 13 weeks	280	10 ects	
Add rows if necessary. The organization of teaching and the teaching methods used are described in detail under section 4			
COURSE TYPE Compulsory, Optional, Optional mandatory	Compulsory		
PREREQUISITE COURSES:	The Thematic Units (Th.U) are chosen by the students in numerical order, e.g. first PED 50 then PED 51 and so on. In order for students to be allowed to choose the specific TU, they must have previously declared the numerically earlier one.		
LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION AND EXAMS:	Greek		
THE COURSE IS OFFERED TO ERASMUS STUDENTS	No		
COURSE WEBSITE (URL)	https://www.eap.gr/en/criminological-and-criminal-approaches-to-corruption-economic-and-organized-crime-ped/topics/#p52		

(2) LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learning Outcomes

The course learning outcomes, specific knowlekills and competences of an appropriate (certain) level, which students will acquire upon successful completion of the course, are described in detail. It is necessary to consult:

APPENDIX A

- Description of the level of learning outcomes for each level of study, in accordance with the European Higher Education Qualifications' Framework.
- Descriptive indicators for Levels 6, 7 & 8 of the European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning and

<u>APPENDIX B</u>

• Guidelines for writing Learning Outcomes

With the completion of T.E. the student is expected to: a) understand correctly and fully the current Greek institutional framework for the criminal suppression of corruption, including the international and European texts that have influenced it, b) work autonomously and with a critical spirit to incorporate real data in the

legal forms of the relevant crimes, c) to contribute to the correct procedural course of a case, by applying the knowledge they have acquired in practice, and d) to critically evaluate the current institutional framework as a whole, in addition to the narrow interpretation of the current provisions, thus formulating proposals to remove any problems and improve it.

General Competences

Taking into consideration the general competences that students/graduates must acquire (as those are described in the Diploma Supplement and are mentioned below), at which of the following does the course attendance aim?

Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and information by the use of appropriate Project planning and management Respect for diversity and multiculturalism

technologies, Environmental awareness

Adapting to new situations Social, professional and ethical responsibility and

Decision-making sensitivity to gender issues

Individual/Independent work Critical thinking

Group/Team work Development of free, creative and inductive thinking

Working in an international environment

Working in an interdisciplinary environment (Other.....citizenship, spiritual freedom, social Introduction of

innovative research awareness, altruism etc.)

Search, analysis and synthesis of data and information, working in an interdisciplinary environment, independent work, critical and self-critical thinking, promoting free, creative and deductive thinking.

(3) COURSE CONTENT

The module is structured in six parts. The first part introduces the concept of economic crime in criminal law as opposed to the traditional criminal law of protection of property and assets. The second part develops the concept of corruption as a concept in criminal law and, on the one hand, analyses its significance in its broader economic, legal and political context and, on the other hand, highlights the problems arising from the excessive emphasis on corruption in the criminal discourse. The third part is devoted to corruption as a subject of criminal law at the supranational level. Particular emphasis is placed on the treatment of the phenomenon in the EU context. The fourth part analyses corruption in Greek substantive criminal law. A large part of the section is taken up by the realisation of the core concept of corruption, namely bribery and corruption, while newly introduced related concepts, such as bribery in the private sector, are also examined. Crimes related to service, influence peddling, Finally, this section analyses the criminal sanctions provided, with an emphasis on confiscation and the trend towards its expansion. The fifth part, the procedural part, analyses the legislation on interrogation in corruption cases, while the sixth part summarises and critically assesses the problems that arise at the legal-political level in the criminal treatment of corruption.

(4) TEACHING METHODS--ASSESSMENT

MODES OF DELIVERY

Face-to-face, in-class lecturing, distance teaching and distance learning etc.

Distance learning education with three 4-hours Group Counseling Meetings (OSS)during the semester , on weekends.

USE OF INFORMATIONAND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Use of ICT in teaching, Laboratory Education, Communication with students

The Group Counseling Meetings (OSS in Greek) are conducted with video conferencing tools (webex) and the professors/counselors use slide presentations (pptx). A special educational platform is also used, where the digitized, compulsory and additional, optional educational materials distributed over thirteen weeks of study are presented, with instructions and announcements for the information and preparation of students, the preparation of their assignments and their participation in educational activities etc.

COURSE DESIGN

Description of teaching techniques, practices and methods: Lectures, seminars, laboratory practice, fieldwork, study and analysis of bibliography, tutorials, Internship, Art Workshop, Interactive teaching, Educational visits, projects, Essay writing, Artistic creativity, etc.

The study hours for each learning activity as well as the hours of selfdirected study are given following the principles of the ECTS.

Activity/Method	Semester workload
3 Group Counseling	12
Meetings X 4 hours	
2 short essays	(2X20)40
1 semester essay	60
Examination	3
Individual study	165
Total	280

STUDENT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT METHODS

Detailed description of the evaluation procedures:

Language of evaluation, assessment methods, formative or summative (conclusive), multiple choice tests, shortanswer questions, open-ended questions, problem solving, written work, essay/report, oral exam, presentation, laboratory work, other.....etc.

Specifically defined evaluation criteria are stated, as well as if and where they are accessible by the students.

- a1. Two (2) Short Written Assignments (SWA), with a weighting factor of 10% in the final grade of the unit.
- **a2.** One (1) Semester Assignment (SA) with a weighting factor of 20% in the final grade of the unit.
- **a3.** Eligibility for the final examination is secured by accumulating at least 50% of the sum of the potentially excellent marks out of the total number of assessed assignments, i.e. 20 marks in total out of 100, on the basis of the weighting factors mentioned in a1 and a2.
- **a4.** Scoring of written assignments (SWA and SA) is only activated by scores equal to or above the pass mark (≥5) in the final or re-examinations.

-Final Unit Grade = $(B1\times0,1) + (B2\times0,1) + (B3\times0,2) + (B4\times0,6)$

The formal criteria are the students' response to the defined number of words, the adequate documentation of the work and the correct citation of sources according to the instructions, the academic and original writing, i.e. the development of arguments based on scientific documentation (bibliography, research), the absence of plagiarism (i.e. the absence of identification of the text with a previously published text). For this last criterion, the E.A.P. uses the turnitin tool. Furthermore, the development of a topic through the exclusive (or largely) quotation of the text of other authors' original text leads to the zeroing of the work.

The substantive criteria relate to the structure and organisation of the material and topics addressed in the paper, the adequate and well-founded presentation of arguments or different approaches, the synthesis of different or varied perspectives, etc., the deepening and analysis of the issues addressed in the paper based on the original question / working hypothesis, critical thinking and the ability to draw conclusions and formulate proposals according to the topic and approach of the paper.

There are all the criteria posted, both in each written assignment (in the study) and in the general regulation:

https://www.eap.gr/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/kanonismos-spoudwn-isxys-apo-to-didaktiko-etos-2022-2023.pdf

(5) SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Dionysios Spinellis, The criminality of politicians in power (or criminality of the "white collar"), Poinika Chronika 2013, p. 4-13

Maria Kaiafa-Gbandi (ed.), Financial crime and corruption in the public sector, 1. Evaluation of the current institutional framework, P. N. Sakkoulas, 2014

Konstantinos Hatzikostas, The fight against corruption in the public sector through the criminal law, with emphasis on bribery as the main form of corruption in Greece, Poiniki Dikaiosini 2016, p. 369-80 Mlada Bukovansky, The hollowness of anti-corruption discourse, Review of International Political Economy 13:2, 2006: 181–209

Meagher, Patrick, Anti-corruption agencies: Rhetoric Versus reality, The Journal of Policy Reform, Vol. 8(1), 2005, $\sigma\epsilon\lambda$. 69-103

Anna Psarouda-Benaki, Problems of Criminal Justice in Greece and the new Criminal Codes, Poinika Chronika 2020, p. 3-9

Elizabeth Simeonidou-Kastanidou, Bribery in the private sector: recent developments in the EU, Poiniki Dikaiosini 2012, p.38-49.