

Degree	Type	Year
Law	OT	4

Contact

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Teaching groups languages

You can view this information at the [end](#) of this document.

Prerequisites

In order to understand and follow up this optional subject, it is highly recommended that the student has passed the core subjects of Criminal Law (Criminal Law I, II and III). Although not essential, it will also help you to better understand how to take the optional course "Criminal trials" at the same time.

The teaching of the subject will be carried out taking into account the objectives of sustainable development.

Objectives and Contextualisation

- Knowing essential features of white-collar crime and its business environment
 - Knowing legal implications of these kind of criminal offenses.
 - Develop proper skills for legal analysis and interpretation of white collar-crimes.
 - Knowing how white-collar crime criminal regulation interacts with other legal fields
 - Understand the existence and perpetration of white-collar crimes as a criminal phenomenon and be able to develop a critical thinking of this topic.
- Identify and apply the elements of this criminal offenses and be able to determinate its penalty.

Competences

- Acquiring the basic knowledge from the several legal dogmas and presenting them in public.
- Arguing and laying the foundation for the implementation of legal standards.
- Drawing up legal texts (contracts, judgements, sentences, writs, rulings, wills, legislation...).
- Identifying and solving problems.
- Identifying, assessing and putting into practice changes in jurisprudence.
- Identifying, knowing and applying the basic and general principles of the legal system.
- Identifying the underlying conflicts of interest in disputes and real cases.
- Managing bibliographic and documentary resources: databases, browsing, etc.
- Mastering the computing techniques when it comes to obtaining legal information (legislation databases, jurisprudence, bibliography...) and in data communication.
- Memorising and utilising legal terminology.
- Planning and organising: managing of time, resources, etc.
- Present information in a way that is appropriate to the type of audience.

- Presenting in front of an audience the problems of a concrete law suit, the applicable legal regulations, and the most consistent solutions.
- Searching, interpreting and applying legal standards, arguing every case.
- Students must be capable of demonstrating a critical awareness of the analysis of the legal system and development of legal dialectics.
- Students must be capable of demonstrating the unitary nature of the legal system and of the necessary interdisciplinary view of legal problems.
- Students must be capable of learning autonomously and having an entrepreneurial spirit.
- Students must be capable of making decisions.
- Students must be capable of perceiving the impact and implications of the decisions taken.
- Students must prove they know and comprehend the main public and private institutions in its genesis and as a whole.
- Use different information and communication technologies.
- Using the main constitutional principles and values as a working tool in the interpretation of the legal system.

Learning Outcomes

1. Acquiring the basic knowledge of criminal law.
2. Arguing the implementation of criminal laws in the resolution of criminal problems.
3. Becoming aware of the importance of the ethical commitment of the lawyer in the criminal proceeding.
4. Defining defence strategies of the criminal legal interests.
5. Defining the link between the criminal law and the constitutional principles and values.
6. Defining the main criminal institutions.
7. Distinguishing the dependence and autonomy relations between criminal law and the rest of branches of the legal system (civil, labour, administration, finances).
8. Distinguishing the important connexion between the substantive criminal law and the procedural criminal law.
9. Drawing up documents of specific criminal content linked to the process, fundamentally of provisional conclusions, appeals, and sentences.
10. Drawing up resolutions of criminal cases.
11. Finding the applicable legislation between the criminal code and special criminal laws.
12. Identifying and assessing the jurisprudence of Provincial Courts and the Supreme Court in criminal matters.
13. Identifying and knowing the limiting principles of labour law.
14. Identifying and solving problems.
15. Identifying, knowing and applying the interpretative principles of criminal law.
16. Identifying the conflicts of interest underlying in a concrete criminal law suit.
17. Identifying the conflicts of interest underlying in a general criminal law suit.
18. Interpreting the criminal laws as criminal policy decisions.
19. Introducing in the classroom the defence or accusation of criminal cases.
20. Laying the foundation for the implementation of criminal laws in the resolution of criminal problems.
21. Managing bibliographic and documentary resources: databases, browsing, etc.
22. Memorising and using the criminal specific terminology.
23. Planning and organising: managing of time, resources, etc.
24. Present information in a way that is appropriate to the type of audience.
25. Searching criminal sentences in databases.
26. Solving interpretation and application problems of criminal laws.
27. Students must be capable of learning autonomously and having an entrepreneurial spirit.
28. Students must be capable of making decisions.
29. Students must be capable of perceiving the impact and implications of the decisions taken.
30. Use different information and communication technologies.
31. Using the arguments of criminal and constitutional jurisprudence for the resolution of criminal problems.
32. Using the main constitutional principles and values as a working tool in the interpretation of the legal system.
33. Verbally explaining the resolution of problems related to criminal laws.

Content

1. INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMIC CRIMINAL LAW. 1. The emergence of "crimes against the socio-economic order" in the Criminal Code of 1995: background, scope of extension and controversy over their incrimination. 2. Basis, concept and purpose of economic criminal law. Sources of economic criminal law. The principle of ultima ratio and the necessary subsidiarity of economic criminal law. The ne bis in idem principle.

2. GENERAL ISSUES APPLIED TO THE ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS FIELD. 1. Dangerous crimes. 2. Blank criminal law regulations. 3. The objective imputation and the question of the permitted risk. 4. Omission. 5. Perpetration and participation in special offences and collegiate bodies. 6. Criminal liability of legal persons. 7. The error in economic criminal law.

3. BRIEF REFERENCE TO SOME BASIC PATRIMONIAL OFFENCES. 1. the scam. 2. Misappropriation. 3. Features common to both offences. 4. Delimitation in respect of other forms of crime.

4. PUNISHABLE INSOLVENCIES. Assets lifting and contests.

5. DOCUMENTAL FALSE. 1. Protected legal property. Classes of falsehood: material falsehood and ideological falsehood. New false modalities introduced in LO 5/2010: a) The use or trafficking of false identity documents, b) the trafficking of false certificates, c) the counterfeiting of credit, debit and traveller's cheques. 4. Bankruptcy problems: the difficult distinction between legal and criminal competition and the need to respect the principle of ne bis in idem.

6. CORPORATE CRIMES. 1. General questions: a) the concept of society, b) the conditions of persecution. 2. Unfair administration. Delimitation with the crime of misappropriation. 3. False accounting. 4. Obstruction of the inspecting or supervising action of the Administration.

7. CRIMES RELATING TO THE MARKET AND CONSUMERS. 1. Power of attorney and disclosure of company secrets. Delimitation with respect to crimes against privacy. 2. corruption between private individuals.

8. CRIMES RELATING TO INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY. 1. the protected legal property. 2. Elements of the basic type. 3. The specific types. 4. Qualified types.

9. CAPITAL LAUNDERING OFFENCES, CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC FINANCES AND AGAINST SOCIAL SECURITY. 1. the crime of money laundering. 2. The crime of tax fraud. 3. The crime of social security fraud. 4. The offence of subsidy fraud. 5. Community fraud offences. 6. The tax accounting offence.

10. CRIMES OF EMBEZZLEMENT, INFLUENCE PEDDLING AND BRIBERY.

11. CRIMES AGAINST SECURITY OF WORKERS.

Activities and Methodology

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Practical classes	22	0.88	2, 25, 4, 8, 33, 20, 21, 15, 16, 12, 22, 19, 9, 10, 26, 29, 28, 11, 30, 31, 32
Theoretical classes	22	0.88	1, 5, 6, 8, 7, 20, 15, 17, 13, 18, 22, 30, 32
Type: Autonomous			

The learning process is based on the work of the student who learns by working, being the teacher's mission to h
The development of the teaching of the subject and the training of the stu

Directed activities

1.

1.1. Lectures: where the student assumes the conceptual bases of the st

1.2. Practical classes: where the student analyzes and solves previously

2.

Autonomous activities.

The student will have to dedicate most of the time of the subject to work f

Annotation: Within the schedule set by the centre or degree programme, 15 minutes of one class will be reserved for students to evaluate their lecturers and their courses or modules through questionnaires.

Assessment

Continuous Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
mock trial	10%	0	0	1, 5, 7, 21, 24, 27
practical activities	40%	0	0	1, 2, 25, 4, 5, 8, 7, 33, 20, 21, 15, 16, 17, 12, 18, 23, 3, 19, 14, 9, 10, 26, 27, 29, 28, 11, 30, 31, 32
theoretical exam	50%	2	0.08	1, 5, 6, 7, 15, 13, 22, 29, 28

Here is the translation of the provided text into British English:

1. Continuous Assessment

The assessment model is continuous, with the aim of ascertaining the student's level of understanding of the module content. Continuous assessment is compulsory to pass the module. The final assessment consists of three parts:

1. A final theoretical examination, in a multiple-choice format, which accounts for 50% of the final mark. Students who do not pass this examination or wish to improve their mark may be reassessed on it. However, the final mark will be the one obtained in the reassessment test, even if it is lower than the previous one. **TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR THIS ACTIVITY TO BE GRADED, THE STUDENT MUST ACHIEVE A MARK OF 4 OR HIGHER IN THE EXAMINATION.** If this mark is not achieved, the mark will not be averaged with the other activities and, therefore, the student must sit the resit examination.

2. An assessment of two case studies during the course, which will constitute 40% of the final mark. If a student does not pass either of the case studies, a resit assignment will be set. One case study will be completed at home and the other will be carried out in person in class.
3. Preparation and oral presentation of a case, a mock trial, which constitutes 10% of the final mark.

Clarifications regarding practical activities:

- To achieve the mark for the practical assessment, the student must submit both case studies and carry out the mock trial. If the student fails to submit or complete any of the practical exercises, they will fail the module.
- For the marking of the final examination of the module, which constitutes 50% of the final mark, the student's active participation in the classroom will be taken into account.
- A practical activity can only be reassessed if it has been failed with a mark of less than 5. No practical activity can be reassessed to improve a mark.

IF THE STUDENT HAS NOT UNDERTAKEN OR COMPLETED THE CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT, THEY WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO SIT THE FINAL EXAMINATION OR THE RESIT EXAMINATION.

A student's work will be assessed provided they have completed a set of activities whose weighting is equivalent to a minimum of 2/3 of the total mark for the module. If the value of the completed activities does not reach this threshold, the lecturer for the module may consider the student as "Not Assessed".

At the beginning of the academic year, the lecturer in charge of the module will inform the students via the Moodle platform of the exact dates of the continuous assessment activities, specifying their characteristics.

2. Single Assessment

Students who opt for the single assessment route will have to pass an examination consisting of 2 activities to be completed in 3 hours on the day of the final test:

- A multiple-choice test, the same as for students undertaking continuous assessment (value towards the final mark: 50%). 1 hour.
- The resolution of case studies (value towards the final mark: 50%). 2 hours.

Like all other students, those who opt for single assessment will have the right to request the attention of the teaching staff responsible for the module throughout the semester, during the established office hours. The same criteria as in the continuous assessment will be applied to award a "Not Assessed" status.

3. Reassessment

- Regarding the final examination mark: If a student has undertaken the continuous or single assessment but fails the final examination, they must sit the resit examination. The student will retain the mark from the continuous assessment (or from the case studies in the single assessment). The reassessment will take place under the same conditions and on the date set by the Academic Administration office. The final examination may also be retaken to improve a mark, although the final mark will be the one obtained in the reassessment, even if it is lower than the previous one.
- If a student chooses to be reassessed on the examination, the final mark will be that of the reassessment, even if it is worse than the one initially obtained.
- It will not be necessary to obtain a minimum mark to be eligible for reassessment.
- The reassessment of practical activities can only be carried out if the practical in question has been failed, not to improve a mark.

Overall module mark: The final mark will be the sum of all assessed activities. To pass the module, a minimum score of 5 points must be obtained. The same "Not Assessed" criterion as for the continuous assessment will be applied.

Review: When the marks are published, the date and place for reviewing the activities will be specified.

4. USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI)

Restricted use: For this module, the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies is permitted exclusively for support tasks, such as bibliographic or information searches. THE USE OF AI FOR THE GENERATION/CORRECTION OF TEXTS IS STRICTLY FORBIDDEN. The student must clearly identify which parts have been generated with this technology, specify the tools used, and include a critical reflection on how these have influenced the process and the final outcome of the activity. A lack of transparency in the use of AI in this assessable activity will be considered academic misconduct and may lead to a partial or total penalisation in the activity's mark, or more severe sanctions in serious cases.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

- A student who copies or attempts to copy in a final examination will receive a 0 for the examination. A student who submits a piece of work containing plagiarism will receive a 0 and will be given a warning. In the event of repeated misconduct, the student will fail the module.

Bibliography

- MARTÍNEZ-BUJÁN PÉREZ, Carlos.: *Derecho penal económico y de la empresa: parte general*. Tirant lo Blanch, Valencia, 2016.

- MARTÍNEZ-BUJÁN PÉREZ, Carlos. *Derecho penal económico y de la empresa: parte especial*. Tirant lo blanch, Valencia, 2019.

- NIETO MARTÍN, Adán., "Introducción al Derecho Penal Económico y de la Empresa", en Nieto Martín, A., Lascuraín Sánchez, J. A., Dopico Gómez-Aller, J., De la Mata Barranco, N. J.,: *Derecho Penal económico y de la empresa*, E. Dykinson, Madrid, 2018. (MANUAL EN ABIERTO Y DESCARGABLE EN: <https://e-archivo.uc3m.es/handle/10016/26715>).

- GALÁN MUÑOZ, Alfonso., NÚÑEZ CASTAÑO, Elena., (Aut.): *Manual de Derecho Penal económico y de la empresa*, Ed. Tirant lo Blanch, Valencia, 2019.

- CORCOY BIDASOLO, Mirentxu., GÓMEZ MARTÍN, Víctor., (Dir.): *Manual de Derecho Penal, económico y de empresa. Parte general y parte especial*, Ed. Tirant lo Blanch, Tomo 2, Valencia, 2016.

- CAMACHO VIZCAÍNO, Antonio., (Dir.): *Tratado de Derecho Penal Económico*, Ed. Tirant lo Blanch, Valencia, 2019.

Software

The subject does not require any specific software.

Groups and Languages

Please note that this information is provisional until 30 November 2025. You can check it through this [link](#). To consult the language you will need to enter the CODE of the subject.

Name	Group	Language	Semester	Turn
(PAUL) Classroom practices	51	Spanish	second semester	afternoon
(TE) Theory	51	Spanish	second semester	afternoon