

School of Government

STRA 525 TRANSNATIONAL CRIME ISSUES (15 Points)

Trimester Two 2006

COURSE OUTLINE

Contact Details

Course Co-ordinator: **Associate Professor Jim Veitch**
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Lecturer: **John McFarlane**
John is a Visiting Fellow at the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre at the Australian National University (ANU). He retired from the Australian Federal Police (AFP) in 1999, having most recently served as a Special Adviser in the Office of the Commissioner, prior to which he was the AFP's Director of Intelligence. John also has a background in the Australian intelligence community. From January 2000 to February 2004, he was the Executive Director of the Australian Member Committee of the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific (AUS-CSCAP), and also the Convener and Australian Co-Chair of an Asia-Pacific Working Group on Transnational Crime, established under the aegis of CSCAP. In 2002 – 2003, he was also the Director of the Transnational and Homeland Security Program at the Australian Defence Studies Centre at the Australian Defence Force Academy. He is currently a member of the Program Monitoring Group for the Timor Leste Police Development Program, jointly sponsored by the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) and the AFP.

John has written extensively on transnational crime and corruption, and their impact on Asia-Pacific security and stability, as well as on issues such as military support for law enforcement, homeland security, police peace operations in disrupted states, and the links between transnational crime and terrorism.

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Course Dates, Times and Location

This is an **intensive** course. It runs from Tuesday 18 to Friday 21 July 2006 (inclusive). Classes start at 8.30am and finish at 4.00pm each day.

The course will be held on the Pipitea Campus of Victoria University of Wellington, and you will be advised of your classroom one week prior to the course by email.

Course Objectives

At the end of this course you should have an understanding of:

- the issues relating to transnational crime and its impact on New Zealand and international security
- the nature and extent of the threats posed by illicit drugs and organised crime, and their transnational links, to New Zealand security interests and community safety
- the nature and extent of maritime crime in the Asia-Pacific
- the New Zealand Government's response to the threats posed by transnational crime, and inter-agency cooperation in relation thereto
- regional cooperation on transnational crime and legal requirements underpinning such cooperation
- consolidation of the knowledge gained in STRA 524 in relation to the nature and extent of transnational crime as an emerging regional security problem.

You will also have enhanced your knowledge of the issues surrounding the security debate in New Zealand and the effect transnational crime has had on that debate.

Your analytical skills, particularly in relation to the analysis of complicated social phenomena in a security setting, should have been sharpened.

You should also have gained an appreciation of the value of investigations and intelligence operations in a modern, globalised setting and of how this affects the environment in which you are working.

Course Content

The course will be conducted between Tuesday 18 and Friday 21 July 2006 in 8 sessions, each of approximately three hours duration.

Each of the eight three hour sessions will consist of a lecture (supported by PowerPoint) and discussion periods. Class exercises will also be programmed in some of the components requiring participants to undertake individual or group tasks, which will count towards the student's final results. On a number of occasions videos or DVDs covering issues of particular relevance to the course will also be shown.

The program will begin with an overview of the transnational crime threat in the Pacific region, followed by consideration of the illicit drug and organised crime scene in New Zealand, and their transnational connections. This will be followed by consideration of the various measures used to counter transnational organised crime and also an account of the nature and extent of maritime crime in the Asia-Pacific region. The course will conclude with a discussion of the New Zealand national security architecture and inter-agency cooperation against transnational crime, and the legal requirements underpinning regional cooperation in this area. A number of specialist guest lecturers will be presenting to the course. There will also be an opportunity for scenario discussions, case studies and DVDs to be shown on matters of relevance to the course

This course follows on from **STRA 524 TRANSNATIONAL CRIME**, which was conducted at VUW between 15 and 18 May 2006, but it will also be available to students who did not have the opportunity to take that course. However, it will be assumed that students undertaking this course will be familiar with the Reading Guide which was issued to students undertaking STRA 524.

The following diagram demonstrates the conceptual relationships between components of the course:

Day 1 Tuesday 18 July 2006	8.30am – 11.30am	1. The Pacific Region and Transnational Crime
	1.00pm – 4.00pm	2. The Drug Scene in New Zealand and its Transnational Connections
Day 2 Wednesday 19 July 2006	8.30am – 11.30am	3. Organised Crime in New Zealand and its Transnational Connections
	1.00pm – 4.00pm	4. Dealing with Transnational Organised Crime
Day 3 Thursday 20 July 2006	8.30am – 11.30am	5. Maritime Crime in the Asia-Pacific Region
	1.00pm – 4.00pm	6. New Zealand National Security Architecture and Inter-Agency Cooperation
Day 4 Friday 21 July 2006	8.30am – 11.30am	7. Cooperation on Transnational Crime and International Law
	1.00pm – 4.00pm	8. Course Member Briefings and Course Review.

1: The Pacific Region and Transnational Crime

Key questions

1. What evidence exists that transnational organised crime syndicates are now exploiting opportunities to operate in the Pacific Island states?
2. What are the means through which transnational organised crime syndicates gain a foothold in Pacific Island states?
3. How do transnational organised crime syndicates contribute towards weakening the small island states in which they operate?
4. How can New Zealand and Australia assist the law enforcement agencies of small Pacific Island states effectively investigate and prosecute sophisticated transnational organised crime syndicates operating in their countries?
5. How can New Zealand encourage the small Pacific Island states to review, and if necessary, update their laws against such transnational criminal offences as narcotics trafficking, human smuggling, illegal logging, and so on, without being accused of interfering with the sovereignty or internal affairs of such states?
6. What are the existing mechanisms for regional law enforcement cooperation in the South Pacific? How effective are these mechanisms?

Presentation

PowerPoint presentation to be made available. It is anticipated that the Lecturer on this topic will provide additional material specifically relevant to New Zealand initiatives in the South Pacific.

Readings

Essential reading

Sandy Gordon: “The ‘New’ Transnational Crime in the Australasian Region” in Beno Boeha and John McFarlane (Eds.), *Australia and Papua New Guinea: Crime and the Bilateral Relationship*. Canberra: Australian Defence Studies Centre, 2000, pp 57-64.

Sinclair Dinnen: *Law and Order in a Weak State*, especially Ch. 3, “Perspectives on Crime and Disorder”, Adelaide: Crawford House Publishing, 2001, pp. 40-54.

Supplementary reading

“A New Network in the Pacific” in Platypus Magazine, No. 89, December 2005, pp. 5-7.

“Vanuatu: A partner in fighting crime in the Pacific” in Platypus Magazine, No. 90, March 2006, pp. 23-28.

“Transnational Crimes Unit functioning well in Samoa” in AFP News, No 117, August 2004, p. 19

2: The Drug Scene in New Zealand and its Transnational Connections

Key questions

1. What is the nature and extent of the illicit drug scene in New Zealand?
2. Is this situation stable or is the problem changing? If so, in what way, and what are the drivers for change?
3. How are transnational organised crime syndicates involved in trafficking illicit drugs or precursors to New Zealand, and what are their local connections?
4. What illicit drugs are grown or manufactured in New Zealand, and by what groups? How are such drugs marketed and who are the main users?
5. What arrangements has New Zealand made to coordinate the assessment of and operations against illicit drug trafficking operations? How effective are these arrangements?

Presentation

PowerPoint presentation to be made available.

It is anticipated that the Lecturer on this topic will provide additional material specifically relevant to New Zealand initiatives in this area.

Readings

Essential

Shona Morrison: “The Dynamics of Illicit Drug Transshipment and Potential Transit Points for Australia” in Transnational Organized Crime, Vol. 3, No. 1, Spring 1997, pp. 1-22. [Included in the Readings for STRA 524 at pp. 199-210.]

“Battle Lines: A Billion Dollar Drug Business Reaches NZ” in The New Zealand Biker, 16 April (year unknown), at <http://www.biker.co.nz/Reviews.asp?id=175>, accessed 25 Jun 06.

Further readings to be advised.

Supplementary

To be advised.

3: Organised Crime in New Zealand and its Transnational Connections

Key questions

1. What are the major organised crime groups operating in New Zealand?
2. What level of cooperation, if any, exists between these groups? Where such cooperation exists, what are the drivers encouraging such collaboration?
3. What transnational organised crime syndicates maintain contact with organised crime groups in New Zealand, and why? What's in it for them?
4. How do professional people become involved with organised crime in New Zealand? Could organised crime groups operate successfully without such links?
5. What are the major commodities used by organised crime groups in New Zealand to acquire profits and influence?
6. What arrangements has New Zealand made to coordinate the assessment of and operations against local organised crime groups? How effective are these arrangements?
7. What is the nature and extent of New Zealand's international law enforcement liaison against transnational organised crime groups?

Presentation

PowerPoint presentation to be made available.

It is anticipated that the Lecturer on this topic will provide additional material specifically relevant to New Zealand initiatives in this area.

Readings

Essential

- Greg Newbold: "Organized Crime: A Perspective from New Zealand" in Jay S. Albanese, Dilip K. Das and Arvind Verma: *Organized Crime: World Perspectives*. Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 2003, pp. 352-375. [Included in the Readings for STRA 524 at pp. 74-97.]
- Phil Williams and Ernesto U. Savona: "Problems and Dangers posed by Organized Transnational Crime in Various Regions of the World" in Phil Williams and Ernesto U. Savona (Eds.): *The United Nations and Transnational Organized Crime*, in *Transnational Organized Crime*, Special Issue, Vol. 1, No. 3, Autumn 1995, pp. 1-42. [Included in the Readings for STRA 524 at pp. 166-187.]
- John McFarlane: "Regional and International Cooperation in Tackling Transnational Crime, Terrorism and the Problems of Disrupted States" in *Journal of Financial Crime*, Vol. 12, No. 4, August 2005, pp. 301-309. [Included in the Readings for STRA 524 at pp. 404-412.]

Supplementary

- New Zealand Police Criminal Investigation Branch: "Organised Crime" at http://www.police.govt.nz/service/cib/organised_crime.html, accessed 17 Feb 06.
- New Zealand Police Criminal Investigations Branch: "International Crime" at http://www.police.govt.nz/service/cib/international_crime.html, accessed 17 Feb 06.
- "Motorcycle Gangs", at <http://www.segag.org/mcgang.html>, accessed 17 Feb 06.
- Adam Shand: "Rolling Thunder", in *The Bulletin*, 21 February 2006, pp. 20-27.
- "Battle Lines: Organised Crime" in *The New Zealand Biker*, 22 Jul (year unknown) at <http://www.biker.co.nz/Reviews.asp?id=163>
- "Battle Lines, Part 2: The Outlaw Motorcycle Club Connections" in *The New Zealand Biker*, 24 April (year unknown), at <http://biker.co.nz/Reviews.asp?id=176> accessed 17 Feb 06.
- "Battle Lines: Gangland Episode 1", in *The New Zealand Biker*, 15 March (year unknown), at <http://biker.co.nz/Reviews.asp?id=152>, accessed 25 Jun 06.

- “Battle Lines: The Rough Guide to Biker Gangs” in The New Zealand Biker, 26 June (year unknown), at <http://www.biker.co.nz/Reviews.asp?id=138>, accessed 25 Jun 06.
- “Battle Lines: Gangs Mean Big Business” in The New Zealand Biker, 24 September (year unknown), at <http://www.biker.co.nz/Reviews.asp?id=147>, accessed 25 Jun 06.
- “Battle Lines: Out in Bad Standing – The Bandidos Story” in The New Zealand Biker, 08 January (year unknown), at <http://www.biker.co.nz/Reviews.asp?id=182>, accessed 25 Jun 06.
- “Battle Lines: Inside the Biker Wars” in The New Zealand Biker, 08 September (year unknown), at <http://www.biker.co.nz/Reviews.asp?id=146> accessed 25 Jun 06.
- “Battle Lines: Biker War Feared After Shootings” in The New Zealand Biker, 08 October (year unknown), at <http://www.biker.co.nz/Reviews.asp?id=111> , accessed 25 Jun 06.
- “Battle Lines: Heat Turned Up on Outlaw Bikers” in The New Zealand Biker, 16 December (year unknown), at <http://www.biker.co.nz/Reviews.asp?id=115> , accessed 25 Jun 06.

4: Dealing with Transnational Organised Crime

Key questions

1. Why has greater attention been paid at an international level to the threats posed by transnational organised crime?
2. Why is transnational organised crime regarded by so many countries as a national security threat?
3. What is the nature of the national responses to transnational organised crime by, say, the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union and Australia? Are these responses realistic?
4. What is the New Zealand response to the threats posed by transnational organised crime? How effective is this response?
5. To what extent are the responses to transnational organised crime also applicable to the threats posed by terrorism?

Presentation

PowerPoint presentation to be made available.

Readings

Essential

- John R. Wagley: *Transnational Organized Crime: Principal Threats and U.S. Responses*, Congressional Report for Congress RL33335, dated 20 March 2006, at <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/natsec/RL33335.pdf>.
- U.K. Home Office: *One Step Ahead: A 21st Century Strategy to Defeat Organised Crime*. Cm.6167, March 2004, at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/documents/cons-organised-crime-300704/>
- Australian Crime Commission web site at <http://www.crimecommission.gov.au>.
- United Nations: *Effective Measures to Combat Transnational Organised Crime*, A paper prepared by the Secretariat for the 11th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Bangkok, 18-25 April 2005, at http://www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_congress_11/documents.html.
- United Nations: *United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime (2000)*, at http://www.uncjin.org/Documents/Conventions/dcatoc/final_documents_2/convention_eng.pdf.
 [For background information on the Convention and its Protocols, refer to http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_convention.html]

Supplementary

Europol: *2002 European Union Organised Crime Report*. Europol, 2003, pp. 38-40.

UNODC: Results of a Pilot Survey of Forty Selected Organized Criminal Groups in Sixteen Countries, Global Program Against Transnational Organised Crime, September 2002, at http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/publications/Pilot_survey.pdf.

5: Maritime Crime in the Asia-Pacific Region

Key questions

1. What is maritime crime? How does it differ from “piracy”?
2. Is it appropriate to consider maritime crime as a transnational crime issue?
3. What are the major crime types considered under the rubric of maritime crime? Are appropriate measures being developed to deal with the threat of maritime crime?
4. How serious is the problem of “piracy” in the Asia-Pacific region? How can regional cooperation be improved to deal with this threat?
5. Which agencies are best equipped to operate against and/or investigate maritime crime? How can cooperation be improved in this area, especially between law enforcement agencies, navies, the ship owners and insurance companies?

Presentation

PowerPoint presentation to be made available.

Readings

Essential

International Chamber of Commerce Commercial Crime Services Site at

<http://www.icc-ccs.org/main/index.php>.

Eric Ellen: “The Dimensions of International Maritime Crime” in Martin Gill (Ed.): *Issues in Maritime Crime: mayhem at sea*. Crime and Security Shorter Study Series No. 1. Leicester: Perpetuity Press, 1995, pp. 4-11.

Supplementary

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982, particularly Article 27 (Criminal jurisdiction on board a foreign ship); Article 73 (Enforcement of laws and regulations of the coastal State); Article 92 (Status of ships); Article 94 (Duties of the flag State); Article 100 (Duty to co-operate in the repression of piracy); Article 101 (Definition of piracy); Article 102 (Piracy by a warship, government ship or government aircraft whose crew has mutinied); Article 103 (Definition of a pirate ship or aircraft); Article 104 (Retention or loss of the nationality of a pirate ship or aircraft); Article 105 (Seizure of a pirate ship or aircraft); Article 106 (Liability for seizure without adequate grounds); Article 107 (Ships and aircraft which are entitled to seize on account of piracy); Article 108 (Illicit traffic in narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances); Article 110 (Right of visit); Article 111 (Right of hot of hot pursuit); Article 119 (Conservation of the living resources of the high seas); Article 210 (Pollution by dumping); Article 211 (Pollution from vessels); Article 216 (Enforcement with respect to pollution by dumping); Article 226 (Investigation of foreign vessels). [Details of the Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) may be found at <http://www.globelaw.com/LawSea/lscnts.htm>]

Paul Todd: *Maritime Fraud*, London: Informa Professional, 2003. [This is a very expensive, but valuable legal textbook on the subject of maritime crime in all its various forms.]

6: New Zealand National Security Architecture and Inter-Agency Cooperation

Key questions

1. What arrangements are in place for the New Zealand Government to co-ordinate its assessment of and response to national security threats derived from transnational crime in all its forms? Are the New Zealand law enforcement agencies sufficiently integrated into these arrangements?
2. How close are the working relationships between the New Zealand Law Enforcement Agencies and the New Zealand Intelligence Community? Do these need improvement?
3. How close are the working relationships between the New Zealand Law Enforcement Agencies and the New Zealand Defence Force? Do these need improvement?

Presentation

PowerPoint presentation to be made available.

It is anticipated that the Lecturer on this topic will provide additional material specifically relevant to New Zealand initiatives in this area.

Readings

Essential

Relevant information from the following web sites should be studied:

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet	http://www.dPMC.govt.nz
Security in the Government Sector	http://www.security.govt.nz
New Zealand Police	http://www.police.govt.nz
NZ Police Criminal Investigation Branch	http://www.police.govt.nz/service/cib/
NZ Police National Drug Intelligence Bureau	http://www.police.govt.nz/service/drugs
New Zealand Customs	http://www.customs.govt.nz
New Zealand Security Intelligence Service	http://www.nzsis.govt.nz
Government Communications Security Bureau	http://www.gcsb.govt.nz

Supplementary

To be advised.

7: Cooperation on Transnational Crime and International Law

Key questions

1. What is the international legal framework defining transnational organised crime?
2. Why is the role of the UN pivotal in dealing with transnational crime?
3. What is the meaning of terms such as extradition, mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, asset confiscation, criminal intelligence exchange, in the context of transnational organised crime?
4. What are the legal tests that have to be satisfied for New Zealand to cooperate with other countries in relation to these matters?
5. What is the role of New Zealand Police Liaison Officers overseas? Where are these officers located, and why were such locations selected?
6. What are the problems inherent in using informants or undercover officers in organised crime cases?
7. Should transnational organised crime law enforcement be conducted at the national or regional level? What are the arguments in favour of both approaches?

Presentation

PowerPoint presentation to be made available.

It is anticipated that the Lecturer on this topic will provide additional material specifically relevant to New Zealand initiatives in this area.

Readings

Essential

United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime (2000), at http://www.uncjin.org/Documents/Conventions/dcatoc/final_documents_2/convention_eng.pdf.

[For background information on the Convention and its Protocols, refer to http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_convention.html]

United Nations: *Effective Measures to Combat Transnational Organised Crime*, A paper prepared by the Secretariat for the 11th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Bangkok, 18-25 April 2005, at http://www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_congress_11/documents.html.

John McFarlane, “Regional and International Cooperation in Tackling Transnational Crime, Terrorism and the Problems of Disrupted States”, in *Journal of Financial Crime*, Vol. 12, No. 4, August 2005, pp 301 – 309.

Supplementary

United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, at http://www.incb.org/pdf/e/conv/convention_1961_en.pdf.

United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971 at http://www.incb.org/incb/convention_1971.html.

United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988, at http://www.unodc.org/pdf/convention_1988_en.pdf

8: Course Member Briefings and Course Review

See **Assignment 4: Individual Project**, in the Assessment Requirements section below.

It is anticipated that a senior member of the New Zealand Police will either open the course, or will at some other time during the course, deliver a talk on “The New Challenges for the New Zealand Law Enforcement Community”.

Readings

There is a large amount of reading associated with this course. It will be assumed that students will, at least, have read the essential readings prior to the delivery of the relevant session. However, students are not expected to have studied all the papers in detail. The selection of which papers to concentrate on will be determined by each student as he/she decides on the topics to be covered in his/her project and essay. The reading will be made available well in advance of the course by way of a hard copy reader, or by reference to a website.

Text Book

Although not essential, students may find the following text useful:

Andrew Goldsmith, Mark Israel and Kathleen Daly (Eds.): *Crime and Justice: A Guide to Criminology*: Sydney, Lawbook Co., 3rd Edition, 2005.

Assessment Requirements

There are **four assessment items** in this course: class participation, two essays, and an individual project. The table below gives you the opportunity to work out how best to allocate your time:

Assessment Title	Weight	Length	Due Date
1. Class participation	15%	N/A	N/A
2. Essay – Self-selected topic (topic to be agreed with the Lecturer prior to commencement)	30%	2,500 words	Friday 4 August 2006
3. Essay – set topic (topic to be advised at the beginning of the course)	25%	2,500 words	Friday 11 August 2006
4. Individual Project (topic to be allocated to individual course members one week prior to the commencement of the course)	30%	PowerPoint plus explanatory notes, totalling 1,500 words	Friday 21 July 2006

Submission of Assignments

Assignments must be submitted in person or by email to john.mcfarlane@anu.edu.au.

Draft assignments will not be accepted.

Late submission may be considered on an individual basis if an appropriately evidenced application is made to the lecturer in a timely manner.

Your assignments will be returned to you, with comments, by the most appropriate means.

Students should keep a copy of all submitted work.

ANZSOG candidates taking this course as an elective should note that they take it for 24 points, and not 15 points. Accordingly, the learning outcomes to be achieved by ANZSOG candidates are wider and deeper than those expected for non-ANZSOG candidates. The content of those learning outcomes, and the means whereby they will be assessed, will be negotiated and confirmed with the course co-ordinator at the start of the course.

Assignment 1: Class Participation

Weight: 15%
Length: Throughout the course
Due Date: N/A

Task: Your participation will be assessed throughout the course. Factors which will be taken into account will include:

- Your knowledge of the material included in the Essential Readings (based on your participation in discussion);
- The value of your contribution to the class by way of the quality of your comments and questions;
- Any initiatives taken, or suggested by you, relevant to the scope of the course.

Purpose: This assessment endeavours to test how well you have grasped the essential elements of the course, and how fluently you are able to articulate your understanding of the key elements of the threats derived from transnational crime and the measures appropriate to counter these threats.

Preparation: You will be expected to have read and considered the implications of, at least, the essential readings relevant to each session.

Assessment Criteria: There will be ongoing assessment throughout the course.

Assignment 2: Essay – Self-selected topic

Weight: 30%
Length: 2,500 words
Due Date: Friday 4 August 2006

Task: To write an essay of 2,500 words on a transnational crime topic of direct relevance to your professional responsibilities, or of significant personal interest. The essay topic should be discussed with the Lecturer, who should also be provided with a brief hard-copy outline of the approach you propose to take, together with a preliminary bibliography on your proposed topic. The topic needs to be agreed (in writing) between the Lecturer and the student by the close of business on Day 2 (Wednesday 19 July 2006).

Purpose: To demonstrate your understanding a significant type of transnational crime problem which affects New Zealand interests, together with your suggestions on how the threat posed by this particular problem might best be addressed, how, and by what agency/ies i.e. should this problem be addressed through a “whole of government” approach.

Preparation: You should start to give serious consideration to the topic you wish to write on before the course starts so that you can direct your information collection and reading to the course content which may be relevant to the topic. You must be in a position to nominate your topic by the close of business on Day 2 (Wednesday 19 July 2006).

Guidelines: Should you wish to communicate with the Lecturer on the subject or scope of the topic you wish to consider, please feel free to communicate with him on john.mcfarlane@anu.edu.au.

You may wish to provide supporting documents with your essay. These documents will not be counted against the required 2,500 words, but may be useful in expanding on a point you wish to make or provide authority for a statement (such as invoking a concept from a legal document or Convention).

Assessment Criteria: You will be assessed on the depth of your **understanding** and **analysis** of your chosen topic, together with how well you construct your argument for **dealing with the problem** identified from the perspective of New Zealand national interests.

Spelling, punctuation, syntax, grammar and tone should be appropriate for a background paper designed for someone who is NOT a specialist in the field. However, the standard of English will not be an assessed factor where English is the student's second language. Marking will take into account the structure, coherence and quality of the **analysis**.

Your paper must demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the issue and sophisticated analysis of the implications and concerns, evidenced by an array of well selected primary and secondary sources and the application of a logically reasoned argument.

Academic conventions of footnoting sources and providing an accurate bibliography are expected.

Assignment 3: Essay – Set Topic

Weight: 25%
Length: 2,500 words
Due Date: Friday 11 August 2006

Task: Submit an essay on a transnational crime topic which will be given to you at the beginning of the course.

Purpose: This task gives you the opportunity to demonstrate your understanding of a selected transnational crime issue of significant importance and suggest appropriate “whole of government” policy which does, or should, address the threat posed by this particular crime type.

Preparation: You will be given a topic on Day 1 of the Course (Tuesday 18 July 2006), and you should demonstrate your knowledge and understanding of the issues covered in the course by explaining and analysing the issues concerned. The topic to be covered is adequately covered in the content of the course and the recommended readings.

Guidelines: Ensure your opinions are supported by evidence. Make sure that your research is factual and document it all in your bibliography. If you refer to a research article or source in your essay, you should be sure to footnote it.

Presentation: Present your information in an essay that could be considered a background paper for a Minister or other decision maker. Include an Executive Summary.

Assessment Criteria: Spelling, punctuation, syntax, grammar and tone should be appropriate for a background paper designed for someone who is NOT a specialist in the field. However, the standard of English will not be an assessed factor where English is the student's second language. Marking will take into account the structure, coherence and quality of the **analysis**.

Your paper must demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the issue and sophisticated analysis of the implications and concerns, evidenced by an array of well selected primary and secondary sources and the application of a logically reasoned argument.

Academic conventions of footnoting sources and providing an accurate bibliography are expected.

Assignment 4: Individual Project

Weight: 30%
Length: 1,500 words
Due Date: Friday 11 August 2006

Task: To prepare and deliver a PowerPoint presentation, supported by written text of approximately 1,500 words on a topic to be covered in the course. You are to analyse this topic from the specific viewpoint of New Zealand interests and policy (where appropriate), or to recommend policy (where it does not exist at the present time).

Purpose: This task is intended to expand on a particular issue to be covered during the course so that you can demonstrate your understanding of the issue concerned, your capacity to identify the policy implications of the issue, and to recommend a course of action to most effectively counter the impact of this issue.

Preparation: You will be given a topic by email about a week prior to the commencement of the course so that you can start to research the issue and formulate your approach to dealing with it. The School of Government will be provided with a set of topics equal to the number of students enrolled for the course. They will then allocate these topics on a random basis to the course members so that you should receive advice of your particular topic by 11 July 2006, at least a week ahead of the commencement of the course. The Lecturer will not be advised of the topic allocation until the commencement of the course on 18 July 2006.

Guidelines: Make sure that you read the topic carefully and that you understand exactly what is being asked for. It is suggested that you focus carefully on the nominated topic and do not allow yourself to drift into generalisations. Ensure your opinions are supported by evidence. Make sure that your research is factual and documented in your bibliography.

Presentation: You will be asked to give your PowerPoint present on your topic on the last day (Friday 21 July 2006). Your presentation must not last more than 15 minutes, and this will be followed by a five minute discussion period. Timings will be strictly adhered to. You should notionally give your presentation to a policy maker (such as a Minister), who has the authority to make a decision, but does not necessarily know a great deal about your topic. Your supporting text should explain in written form the argument that you have presented visually and verbally with your PowerPoint.

Assessment Criteria: The main criteria to be used in assessing this assignment will be (a) the logic of your argument; (b) the clarity of your presentation (both visual and verbal); (c) the quality of your analysis of the topic; and (d) the practicality of your policy recommendation/s.

Note: Whilst it will be essential to compose your PowerPoint presentation in a clear and attractive format, this assignment is not a test of your capacity to use PowerPoint as a visual extravaganza.

Expected Workload

The expected workload is, on average, (a) approximately 20 hours of preparation time before the first day of the course, (b) 24 hours of class contact time and (c) approximately 20 hours of independent study after the course.

Penalties

The ability to plan for and meet deadlines is a core competency of both advanced study and public management. Failure to meet deadlines disrupts course planning and is unfair on students who do submit their work on time. It is expected therefore that you will complete and hand in assignments by the due date. Marks will be deducted at the rate of five for every working day by which the assignment is late (weekends and public holidays excluded) and no assignments will be accepted after five working days beyond the date they are due. For out of town students, two calendar days' grace is given to allow for time in the post. Electronic versions of assignments may be submitted by email, but **MUST** be followed by a hard copy.

If ill-health, family bereavement or other personal emergencies prevent you from meeting the deadline for submitting your assignments, you can apply for, and may be granted, an extension to the due date. **Note that this applies only to extreme unforeseen circumstances and is not necessarily awarded.** You should let your course co-ordinator/lecturer know as soon as possible in advance of the deadline if you are seeking an extension.

Mandatory Course Requirements

Students should attend all the scheduled classes and absences will be noted. If you are unable to attend a particular class, please advise your lecturer in advance by telephone (+61.408.294.977) or email john.mcfarlane@anu.edu.au.

Communication of Additional Information

Additional information may be provided in class, by post, by email or via Blackboard.

Faculty of Commerce and Administration Offices

Railway West Wing (RWW) - FCA Student and Academic Services Office

The Faculty's Student and Academic Services Office is located on the ground and first floors of the Railway West Wing. The ground floor counter is the first point of contact for general enquiries and FCA forms. Student Administration Advisers are available to discuss course status and give further advice about FCA qualifications. To check for opening hours, call the Student and Academic Services Office on (04) 463-5376.

Easterfield (EA) - FCA/Education/Law Kelburn Office

The Kelburn Campus Office for the Faculties of Commerce and Administration, Education and Law is situated in the Easterfield Building - it includes the ground floor reception desk (EA 005) and offices 125a to 131 (level 1). The office is available for the following:

- Duty tutors for student contact and advice.
- Information concerning administrative and academic matters.
- Forms for FCA Student and Academic Services (e.g. application for academic transcripts, requests for degree audit, COP requests).
- Examinations-related information during the examination period.

To check for opening hours call the Student and Academic Services Office on (04) 463-5376.

General University Policies and Statutes

Students should familiarise themselves with the University's policies and statutes, particularly the Assessment Statute, the Personal Courses of Study Statute, the Statute on Student Conduct and any statutes relating to the particular qualifications being studied. See the Victoria University Calendar available in hard copy or under 'About Victoria' on the VUW home page at www.vuw.ac.nz.

Student and Staff Conduct

The Statute on Student Conduct together with the Policy on Staff Conduct ensure that members of the University community are able to work, learn, study and participate in the academic and social aspects of the University's life in an atmosphere of safety and respect. The Statute on Student Conduct contains information on what conduct is prohibited and what steps are to be taken if there is a complaint. For information about complaint procedures under the Statute on Student Conduct, contact the Facilitator and Disputes Advisor or refer to the statute on the VUW policy website at www.vuw.ac.nz/policy/studentconduct. The Policy on Staff Conduct can be found on the VUW website at www.vuw.ac.nz/policy/staffconduct.

Academic Grievances

If you have any academic problems with your course, you should talk to the tutor or lecturer concerned; class representatives may be able to help you in this. If you are not satisfied with the result of that meeting, see the Head of School or the relevant Associate Dean; VUWSA Education Co-ordinators are available to assist in this process. If, after trying the above channels, you are still unsatisfied, formal grievance procedures can be invoked. These are set out in the Academic Grievances Policy which is published on the VUW website at www.vuw.ac.nz/policy/academicgrievances.

Academic Integrity and Plagiarism

Academic integrity is about honesty – put simply, it means **no cheating**. All members of the University community are responsible for upholding academic integrity, which means staff and students are expected to behave honestly, fairly and with respect for others at all times.

Plagiarism is a form of cheating which undermines academic integrity. The University defines plagiarism as follows:

The presentation of the work of another person or other persons as if it were one's own, whether intended or not. This includes published or unpublished work, material on the Internet and the work of other student or staff.

It is still plagiarism even if you re-structure the material or present it in your own style or words.

Note: It is, however, perfectly acceptable to include the work of others as long as that is acknowledged by appropriate referencing.

Plagiarism is prohibited at Victoria and is not worth the risk. Any enrolled student found guilty of plagiarism will be subject to disciplinary procedures under the Statute on Student Conduct and may be penalised severely. Consequences of being found guilty of plagiarism can include:

- an oral or written warning
- cancellation of your mark for an assessment or a fail grade for the course
- suspension from the course or the University.

Find out more about plagiarism, and how to avoid it, on the University's website at www.vuw.ac.nz/home/studying/plagiarism.html.

Students with Impairments

The University has a policy of reasonable accommodation of the needs of students with disabilities. The policy aims to give students with disabilities the same opportunity as other students to demonstrate their abilities. If you have a disability, impairment or chronic medical condition (temporary, permanent or recurring) that may impact on your ability to participate, learn and/or achieve in lectures and tutorials or in meeting the course requirements, please contact the Course Co-ordinator as early in the course as possible. Alternatively, you may wish to approach a Student Adviser from Disability Support Services (DSS) to discuss your individual needs and the available options and support on a confidential basis. DSS are located on Level 1, Robert Stout Building, telephone (04) 463-6070, email disability@vuw.ac.nz. The name of your School's Disability Liaison Person is in the relevant prospectus or can be obtained from the School Office or DSS.

Student Support

Staff at Victoria want students to have positive learning experiences at the University. Each Faculty has a designated staff member who can either help you directly if your academic progress is causing you concern, or quickly put you in contact with someone who can. Assistance for specific groups is also available from the Kaiwawao Māori, Manaaki Pihipihinga or Victoria International.

In addition, the Student Services Group (email student-services@vuw.ac.nz) is available to provide a variety of support and services. Find out more at www.vuw.ac.nz/st_services/.

VUWSA employs Education Co-ordinators who deal with academic problems and provide support, advice and advocacy services, as well as organising class representatives and Faculty delegates. The Education Office (telephone (04) 463-6983 or (04) 463-6984, email education@vuwsa.org.nz) is located on the ground floor, Student Union Building.

Manaaki Pihipihinga - Maori and Pacific Mentoring Programme (Faculty of Commerce and Administration)

This is a mentoring service for Maori and Pacific students studying at all levels. Weekly one hour sessions are held at the Kelburn and Pipitea Campuses in the Mentoring Rooms, 14 Kelburn Parade, and Room 210 and 211, Level 2, Railway West Wing. Sessions cover drafting and discussing assignments, essay writing, and any questions that may arise from tutorials and/or lectures. A computer suite networked to Cyber Commons is available for student use.

To register with Manaaki Pihipihinga, please contact one of the following:

Puawai Wereta
Room 210, Level 2
Railway West Wing
Tel. (04) 463-8997
Email: Puawai.Wereta@vuw.ac.nz

Fa'afai Seiuli
Room 109 B
14 Kelburn Parade
Tel. (04) 463-5842
Email: Faafoi.Seiuli@vuw.ac.nz