

School of Government

STRA 524 TRANSNATIONAL CRIME (15 Points)

Trimester One 2007

COURSE OUTLINE

Contact Details

Course Coordinator: **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. His PhD thesis, which he is undertaking through the University of New South Wales at ADFA, is titled "Corruption as a Facilitator for serious and Organised Crime".

Administrator: **Darren Morgan**
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Course Dates, Times and Location

Dates: Tuesday 15 to Friday 18 May 2007 (inclusive)
Times: 8.30am to 4.00pm each day
Location: The course will be held on the Pipitea Campus of Victoria University of Wellington and you will be advised of your classroom location 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 driving forces behind modern transnational crime
- the principal typologies of transnational crime (including corruption)
- the way crime and terrorism intersect
- the major features of New Zealand and international policy in combating transnational crime
- public policy issues raised by transnational crime

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 15 and Friday 18 May 2007 in 8 sessions, each of approximately three hours duration.

The program will begin with an overview of transnational crime, its main actors and threats and also an explanation of why transnational crime has become an increasingly important issue over the last 15 years. This will be followed by a general account of transnational organised crime, followed by consideration of the illegal markets in which transnational crime operates. There will then be a session which will provide an introduction to such issues as transnational fraud, economic crime, white collar crime and cybercrime, leading in an examination of corruption, governance and disrupted states. The course will end with a consideration of the links between crime and terrorism and, finally, a discussion on measures to deal with the threat of transnational crime, at the national, regional and international levels.

This course serves as an introduction to **STRA 525 TRANSNATIONAL CRIME ISSUES**, which expands on the issues raised in this course. STRA 525 will be conducted between Tuesday 24 and Friday 27 July 2007.

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

Day 1 Tuesday 15 May 2007	8.30am – 11.30am	1. Understanding transnational crime: main actors and threats
	1.00pm – 4.00pm	2. Transnational organised crime

Day 2 Wednesday 16 May 2007	8.30am – 11.30am	3. Transnational crime and illegal markets
	1.00pm – 4.00pm	4. Transnational fraud, economic crime, white collar crime and cybercrime
Day 3 Thursday 17 May 2007	8.30am – 11.30am	5. Corruption
	1.00pm – 4.00pm	6. The links between crime and terrorism
Day 4 Friday 18 May 2007	8.30am – 11.30am	7. Dealing with transnational organised crime
	1.00pm – 4.00pm	8. Class presentations

Delivery Arrangements

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.

1: Understanding transnational crime: main actors and roles

Key questions

1. Why has transnational organised crime increased with globalisation and the communications revolution?
2. What is the nature of the transnational organised crime phenomena?
3. In what way has traditional organised crime changed over the last decade?
4. Are there regions that host particularly serious transnational organised crime groups? If so, why?
5. To what extent do transnational organised crime groups form strategic alliances?
6. What are the features of contemporary transnational organised crime groups – entrepreneurialism, networking, convergence, etc?

Presentation

PowerPoint presentation to be made available.

Readings

Essential

Mark Galeotti: "Introduction: Global Crime Today" in *Global Crime*, Vol. 6, No. 1, February 2004, pp. 1-8.

Louise Shelley, "The Globalization of Crime and Terrorism", in *eJournalUSA: Global Issues*, February 2006, at <http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itgic/0206/ijge/shelley.htm>

John McFarlane: "Transnational Crime and Asia-Pacific Security" in Sheldon W. Simon (Ed.), *The Many Faces of Asian Security*, Lanham, Boulder, New York, Oxford: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 2001, pp. 197-229.

Supplementary

Gerhard O.W. Mueller: "Transnational Crime: An Experience in Uncertainties" in Stanley Einstein and Menachem Amir (Eds.): *Organized Crime: Uncertainties and Dilemmas*. Chicago: Office of International Criminal Justice at the University of Illinois at Chicago, 1999, pp. 3-18.

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

(For background information on the Convention and its Protocols, refer to www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_convention.html)

2: Transnational organised crime

Key questions

1. What are the characteristics that make organised crime a distinct type of criminality?
2. What are the major transnational organised crime groups that impact on New Zealand interests?
3. Is there such a thing as a "Pax Mafiosi" i.e. is there any evidence of wide-scale collaboration between these groups? If so, how does this operate and what, if any, are the limits of collaboration?
4. To what extent do these transnational organised crime groups threaten the sovereignty of states or the stability of international order?
5. The unusual case of North Korea: is it a criminal state?

Presentation

PowerPoint presentation to be made available

Readings

Essential

John McFarlane: Brief description of organised crime groups in:

China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan

Republic of Korea and DPRK

Japan

Russian Far East

Phil Williams: “Organizing Transnational Crime: Networks, Markets and Hierarchies” in Phil Williams and Dimitri Vlassis (Eds.): *Combating Transnational Crime: Concepts, Activities and Responses*, in *Transnational Organized Crime*, Special Issue, Vol. 4, Nos. 3-4, Autumn/Winter 1998, pp. 57-87.

Peter A Lupsha: “Transnational Organized Crime versus the Nation-State” in *Transnational Organized Crime*, Vol. 2, No. 1, Spring 1996, pp. 21-48.

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.

Supplementary

Robert I Friedman, *Red Mafiya: How the Russian Mob has Invaded America*, especially Ch. 11, “Global Conquest”, Boston, New York, London: Little Brown and Company, 2000, pp 263 – 284.

David L Asher: “The North Korean Criminal State, its Ties to Organized Crime, and the Possibility of WMD Proliferation”, Nautilus Institute *Policy Forum Online*, No. 05-92A, dated 15 November 2005, at www.nautilus.org/fora/security/0592Asher.html.

Financial Crimes Report to the Public: Fiscal Year 2006, Federal Bureau of Investigation, at www.fbi.gov/publications/financial/fcs_report2006/financial_crime_2006.htm

David E Kaplan and Eric Dubro: “The Syndicates”, Chapter 3, in *Yakuza: Japan’s Criminal Underworld*, Expanded Edition, Berkeley/Los Angeles: University of California Press, 2003.

William H Myers III, “Orb Weavers – The Global Webs: The Structure and Activities of Transnational Ethnic Chinese Criminal Groups” in *Transnational Organized Crime*, Vol. 1, No. 4, Winter 1995, pp 1 – 36.

Lo Shui-Hing, “Cross-border Organized Crime in Greater South China” in *Transnational Organised Crime*, Vol. 5, No. 2, Summer 1999, pp 176 – 194.

3: Transnational crime and illegal markets

Key questions

1. What are the major transnational activities of the transnational organised crime groups that impact on New Zealand interests?
2. In addition to providing “goods and services” that happen to be illegal, what important criminal activity is part of the business of organised crime? How does this activity operate?
3. How do professional people become involved with organised crime? Could organised crime groups operate successfully without such links?
4. Has organised crime involvement in the sex industry waned in recent years?
5. What are the key characteristics of sex trafficking? Why could this be regarded as a security issue?
6. What are “designer drugs” and why are they so important?
7. What are the elements that make a particular industry, such as waste disposal, susceptible to organised crime activity?
8. Does the trade in human organs involve transnational crime? How significant is this trade?

Presentation

PowerPoint presentation to be made available.

Readings

Essential

John Broome: “Organized Crime: A Perspective from Australia”, in Jaye S. Albanese, Dilip K. Daas and Arvind Verma (Eds.): *Organized Crime: World Perspectives*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 2003, pp. 333-351.

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.

Andreas Schloenhardt, “Concepts and Characteristics of Organised Crime”, in *Migrant Smuggling: Illegal Immigration and Organised Crime in Australia and the Asia-Pacific Region*, Leiden/Boston, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2003, pp. 93 – 112.

Supplementary

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.

Piano Karachi: “The Dynamics of Illegal Markets” in Phil Williams and Dimitri Vlassis (Eds.): *Combating Transnational Crime: Concepts, Activities and Responses*, in *Transnational Organized Crime*, Special Issue, Vol. 4, Nos. 3-4, Autumn/Winter 1998, and pp 7-12.

4: Transnational Fraud, Economic Crime, White Collar Crime and Cybercrime

Key questions

1. What are the key characteristics of white collar crime?
2. What is meant by the so called “419” scams? Why are they so pervasive? What can be done about them?
3. What are the key elements of financial fraud?
4. What are the various ways to accomplish money laundering? Why is this so important?
5. What can be done about “rogue traders” in the financial sector? Can a single “rogue trader” do real damage?
6. Why is identity fraud important?
7. Is there a link between organised crime and cybercrime?
8. In what kinds of crime are computers the instrument? In what kinds of crimes are computers the object?

Presentation

PowerPoint presentation to be made available.

Readings

Essential

Hazel Croall: “Transnational White Collar Crime” in James Sheptycki and Ali Wardak (Eds.): *Transnational and Comparative Criminology*. London, Sydney, Portland: Glasshouse Press, 2005, pp. 227-245.

James Gobert and Maurice Punch: *Rethinking Corporate Crime*, London: Butterworths/LexisNexis, 2003, especially Ch. 1 “Understanding the Nature and Causes of Corporate Crime”, pp. 1-41.

Peter Grabosky: “Computer Crime in a World Without Borders” in *Platypus*, No. 67, pp. 9 -16 and 37 – 44, at www.afp.gov.au/about/publications/platypus_magazine/june_2000/compri

Supplementary

Margaret E. Beare: “Organized Corporate Criminality: Corporate Complicity in Tobacco Smuggling” in Margaret E. Beare (Ed.): *Critical Reflections on Transnational Organized Crime, Money Laundering, and Corruption*. Toronto, Buffalo, London: University of Toronto Press, 2003, pp. 183-206.

Mark Findlay: *The Globalisation of Crime*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999, especially Ch. 5 “Crime Economies”.

United Nations: *Economic and Financial Crimes: Challenges to Sustainable Development*, A paper prepared by the Secretariat for the 11th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Bangkok, 18-25 April 2005, at www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_congress_11/documents.html.

Louise I Shelley, “Crime and Corruption in the Digital Age” in *Journal of International Affairs*, Spring 1998, Vol. 51, No. 2, pp 605 – 620, at <http://helicon.vuw.ac.nz:2065/pgdweb?index=3&did=29187356&SrchMode=3&sid=1&Fmt=3&VInst=P ROD&VType=PQD&RQT=309&VName=PQD&TS=1145596318&clientId=7511&aid=1>

5: Corruption

Key questions

1. What is corruption?
2. Why has corruption become such an important issue in the security discourse?
3. What are the links between corruption, good governance and state failure?
4. What are the main forms of police corruption? What can be done to minimize this problem?
5. Why is corruption a law enforcement problem?

Presentation

PowerPoint presentation to be made available.

Readings

Essential

United Nations: *Corruption: Threats and Trends in the Twenty-First Century*, A paper prepared by the Secretariat for the 11th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Bangkok, 18-25 April 2005, at www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_congress_11/documents.html, especially pp. 4-13.

Bill Tupman: “Transnationalisation and Corruption: Some Theoretical and Practical Implications” in James Sheptycki and Ali Wardak (Eds.): *Transnational and Comparative Criminology*. London, Sydney, Portland: Glasshouse Press, 2005, pp. 247-267.

Susan Rose-Ackerman, *Corruption and Government Causes, Consequences and Reform*, especially Chapter 6, “Bribes, Patronage and Gift Giving”, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1999, pp 91 – 110.

John McFarlane: “Transnational Crime, Corruption and Crony Capitalism in the Twenty-First Century: An Asia-Pacific Perspective” in *Transnational Organized Crime*, Vol. 4, No. 2, Summer 1998, pp. 1-30.

John McFarlane: “Corruption and the Financial Sector: The Strategic Impact” in *Journal of Financial Crime*, Vol. 8, No. 1, 2001, pp. 8-21.

Supplementary

United Nations: *United Nations Convention Against Corruption (2003)*, at www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/convention_corruption/signing/Convention-e.pdf.

(For background information on the Convention, refer to www.unis.unvienna.org/unis/pressrels/2004/uniscp484.html)

James W. Williams and Margaret E. Beare: “The Business of Bribery: Globalization, Economic Liberalization, and the ‘Problem’ of Corruption” in Margaret E. Beare (Ed.): *Critical Reflections on Transnational Organized Crime, Money Laundering, and Corruption*. Toronto, Buffalo, London: University of Toronto Press, 2003, pp. 88-119.

6: Links between crime and terrorism

“... the close connection between international terrorism and transnational organized crime, illicit drugs, money laundering, illegal arms-trafficking, and the illegal movement of nuclear, chemical, biological and other potentially deadly materials, emphasises the need to enhance coordination of efforts on national, sub-regional and international levels to strengthen a global response to this serious challenge and threat to international security.”

- United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373, 28 September 2001

Key questions

1. Given that organised crime and terrorism are generally held to be quite different phenomena, where and why do links exist between crime and terrorism?
2. Are we observing the politicisation of crime and the criminalisation of terrorism? If so, why?
3. Can prison be a radicalizing experience?
4. Race, religion, riots and radicalization – the politics of public order

Presentation

PowerPoint presentation to be made available.

Readings

Essential

Tamara Makarenko: “The Crime-Terror Continuum: Tracing the Interplay between Transnational Organised Crime and Terrorism” in *Global Crime*, Vol. 6, No. 1, February 2004, pp. 129-145.

Supplementary

Alex P Schmid, “The Links between Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorist Crimes” in *Transnational Organized Crime*, Vol. 2, No. 4, Winter 1996, pp 40 – 82.

United Nations: *International Cooperation Against Terrorism and Links between Terrorism and Other Criminal Activities in the Context of the Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and 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 www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_congress_11/documents.html, especially pp. 4-13.

7: Dealing with transnational organised crime

Key questions

1. How can the government influence the public to take transnational crime seriously?
2. What would be the advantages and disadvantages of decriminalising the use of marijuana, heroin or amphetamines?
3. What was the significance of the so called “Palermo Maxi Trials”?
4. How can the military assist in countering transnational crime?
5. Why is the role of the UN pivotal in dealing with transnational crime?
6. What are the problems inherent in using informants or undercover officers in organised crime cases?
7. Why is most organised crime law enforcement conducted at the national level?

Presentation

PowerPoint presentation to be made available.

Readings

Essential

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 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.

Learning Commitment

The learning objectives set for each course are demanding and, to achieve them, candidates must make a significant commitment in time and effort to reading, studying, thinking, and completion of assessment items outside of contact time. Courses vary in design but all require preparation and learning before the first day of contact. Intensive courses usually also require further study after the contact period. Expressed in input terms, the time commitment required usually translates to 65-95 hours (excluding class contact time) per course.

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 readings will be made available either in hard copy or by reference to a website.

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.

Mandatory Course Requirements

To fulfil the mandatory course requirements for this course, you are required to:

1. Submit all assignments by the due date, unless you have been granted an extension;
2. Attend all contact sessions of the course. If you are unable to attend a session, you must inform the Course Coordinator as soon as possible and you may be required to submit a further item of assessment.

Assessment Requirements

There are three assessment items in this course: a set essay, a self-selected essay, and a briefing exercise. The table below gives you the opportunity to work out how best to allocate your time:

Assignment Title	Weight	Length	Due Date
1. Set essay	34%	2,500 words	5.00pm, Wednesday 30 May 2007
2. Self-selected essay	33%	2,500 words	5.00pm, Wednesday 6 June 2007
3. Briefing exercise	33%	1,500 words	Presentation = Friday 18 May 2007 PowerPoint Notes = 5.00pm, Wednesday 23 May 2007

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 Coordinator at the start of the course.

Assignment 1: Set Essay

Weight: 34%

Length: 2,500 words

Due Date: 5.00pm, Wednesday 30 May 2007

Task: On the basis of the preliminary readings for this course, the course content, and your own independent research, consider the strategic impact of transnational crime through a discussion of the proposition "Transnational Crime could be considered as the dark side of Globalisation".

Preparation/Guidelines: There are no strict guidelines as to what should or should not be included in this essay. The initial readings should set the framework for your essay, and the course presentations should expand on this framework. The discussions in the course, and especially the questions you ask, should give you the opportunity to clarify or expand on the various issues you would like to include in the essay, and your own individual research should provide the final elements in what should be an interesting exercise. When considering the strategic implications of transnational crime, think outside the box, and let your imagination roam freely across the various social, security, economic and humanitarian areas where transnational crime may make an impact. It is suggested that although you should begin to collect the preliminary information as soon as possible, do not start to write the essay until the course has concluded, so that you have the maximum exposure to the relevant issues.

Assessment Criteria: You will be assessed on the scope and quality of your analysis of transnational crime as "the dark side of globalisation".

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.

Your paper should 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 2: Self-Selected Essay

Weight: 33%

Length: 2,500 words

Due Date: 5.00pm, Wednesday 6 June 2007

Task: Submit an essay on a transnational crime.

Purpose: This task gives you the opportunity to demonstrate your understanding of a selected transnational crime issue of personal or professional interest, and your ability to comprehensively research and succinctly describe the parameters of the issue and its implications.

Preparation: Consider which of the issues raised in this course are of personal interest to you and which might provide the most fruitful and/or manageable research areas given your personal or professional interests. You might find it useful to frame a question that enables you to explore the multiple dimensions of an issue and/or describe the implications of an evolving situation. Ensure that your topic is agreed by the lecturer before embarking on particularly deep and exhaustive research.

Your topic outline and indicative bibliography must be provided in writing (one page) to the lecturer by the end of Day 3 (Thursday 17 May 2007), for approval.

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 3: Briefing Exercise

Weight: 33%

Length: 1,500 words in the form of a PowerPoint presentation in Note Pages format.

Due Date: Friday 18 May 2007 (the last day of the course) for the course presentation, and 5.00pm, Wednesday 23 May 2007 for the submission to the lecturer for assessment.

Task: Assemble and analyse a portfolio of current news clippings or web articles relating to a significant case or category of transnational crime or corruption. On the last day of the course (Friday 18 May 2007), you will be asked to give a short (ten minutes) briefing to the course on your topic, plus a five minute Q and A session. You will then be required to provide the lecturer (by 5.00pm, Wednesday 23 May 2007) with your PowerPoint presentation in Note Page format for assessment.

Purpose: To demonstrate your understanding of the ways in which each article relates to the themes discussed in class, and the readings.

Preparation: You should start assembling your portfolio well prior to the commencement of the course, but confirm the topics on which you are going to write with the lecturer by the end of Day 2 (Wednesday 16 May 2007).

Guidelines: You should aim at collecting at least six clippings or articles on your topic. Try to obtain diverse articles with enough substance to be analysed. The articles should consider the international dynamics of a particular crime group or phenomenon at either the national, regional or international levels. You may elect to write on the topic of links between transnational crime and terrorism, but please do not write on terrorism, as such.

You should photocopy, scan, or print articles, and include them as part of the final submission, explaining:

1. How they relate to the themes discussed in the course;
2. How they clarify, expand upon, or conflict with the set readings;
3. What they reveal about transnational crime or corruption as transnational security issues.

Presentation: Your analysis of the topic selected should demonstrate a multidisciplinary approach, taking into account the history, structure, politics, economics and security implications of the issue under consideration. On the last day of the course (Friday 18 May 2007), you will be expected to provide a ten minute presentation to the class, followed by a five minute Q and A.

Assessment Criteria: You will be assessed on the clarity and timings of your class presentation; your handling of the questions asked; the quality of your written submission and analysis of your chosen topic; and your overall class participation in the course.

Please submit ALL assignments, in hard copy, to:

Francine McGee,
School of Government,
Victoria University of Wellington,
Level 8 Reception,
Rutherford House,
23 Lambton Quay,
P.O. Box 600,
Wellington.

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 may be deducted where assignments are submitted after the due date. For out of town students, two calendar days' grace is given to allow for time in the post.

If ill-health, family bereavement or other personal emergencies prevent you from meeting the deadline for submitting a piece of written work or from attending class to make a presentation, 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 Coordinator know as soon as possible in advance of the deadline if you are seeking an extension.

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 Coordinators 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.

Notice of Turnitin Use

Student work provided for assessment in this course may be checked for academic integrity by the electronic search engine Turnitin (www.turnitin.com). Turnitin is an on-line plagiarism prevention tool which identifies material that may have been copied from other sources including the Internet, books, journals, periodicals or the work of other students. Turnitin is used to assist academic staff in detecting misreferencing, misquotation, and the inclusion of unattributed material, which may be forms of cheating or plagiarism. At the discretion of the Head of School, handwritten work may be copy typed by the School and subject to checking by Turnitin. You are strongly advised to check with your tutor or the Course Coordinator if you are uncertain about how to use and cite material from other sources. Turnitin will retain a copy of submitted materials on behalf of the University for detection of future plagiarism, but access to the full text of submissions will not be made available to any other party.

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 Coordinator 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 Coordinators 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 Programme

Manaaki Pihipihinga is an academic mentoring programme for undergraduate Māori and Pacific students in the Faculties of Commerce and Administration, and Humanities and Social Sciences. Sessions are held at the Kelburn and Pipitea Campuses in the Mentoring Rooms, 14 Kelburn Parade (back courtyard), Room 109D, and Room 210, Level 2, Railway West Wing. There is also a Pacific Support Coordinator who assists Pacific students by linking them to the services and support they need while studying at Victoria. Another feature of the programme is a support network for Postgraduate students with links to Postgraduate workshops and activities around Campus.

For further information, or to register with the programme, email manaaki-pihipihinga-programme@vuw.ac.nz or telephone (04) 463 5233 extension 8977. To contact the Pacific Support Coordinator, email pacific-support-coord@vuw.ac.nz or telephone (04) 463 5842.