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**LLB Law**

 **Syllabus**

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| **Subject**  | **International criminal law** |
| Type | Semester | ECTS | Code |
| Mandatory (M) | 6 | 6 | Law-B-048 |
| **The lecturer of the subject** **Subject tutor** | Dr Elmi Kelmendi  |
| **Aims and Objectives** | The purpose of studying this legal science course is to present to the students basic knowledge on the principles and institutions of international criminal law. Another aim of this course is to present to the students basic information on the international mechanisms such are International Criminal Court, Hague Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia, forms and means of international judicial collaboration in the fight of crime in general and especially the forms of organized crime and crimes against international law. Course Objectives:* To understand the object of study of international criminal law;
* To understand the main institutions of international criminal law;
* To understand the local and international mechanisms that deal with criminal issues with international element;
* To understand the forms of collaboration in international level in the criminal law area, such are: extradition, international legal assistance in the criminal area, etc.
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| **Learning Outcomes** | After completing this course, students should be able to: * To demonstrate an understanding in practice on what does the International Criminal Law study;
* To explain and review the main institutes of international criminal law and general elements of criminal act;
* To interpret the accountability (the types of guilt) for the person who commits criminal acts under international criminal law
* To apply and explain the use of criminal sanctions against the persons who commit criminal acts under international criminal law
* To gather, analyze, and interpret legal questions arising from clauses of international criminal law
* To execute research using legal analysis of decisions of International Criminal Court
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| **Course Content** | **Course Plan**  | **Week** |
| Description of course, introduction to syllabus  | 1 |
| The factors that favor the study of criminal law in general and especially of international criminal law. The background of international criminal law. The sources of international criminal law (the notion and their classification)  | 2 |
| Implementation of criminal code through time, space and towards persons. Extradition (definition and the purpose of extradition)  | 3 |
| International legal assistance. Basic principles of international criminal law:  | 4 |
| The jurisdiction of the repressive power of the state; State territory: The space outside sovereignty of the state.  | 5 |
| Legal obstacles to offering international criminal law assistance.  | 6 |
| Review – Colloquium I | 7 |
| The place and the time of committing a crime. The international criminal responsibility. International criminal law sanctions | 8 |
| International criminal law court (Nuremberg, Tokyo, Hague, Rwanda and Permanent Court of Hague) The competences of international criminal law court | 9 |
| The crimes against international law (characteristics and criminal responsibility). Genocide (the definition and forms of conducting it) The international convention on prevention and punishment of genocide. Culturocide The actions punished concerning genocide | 10 |
| Criminal acts against humanity. The forms of committing this type of criminal act. The outcomes of committing this kind of criminal act The punishability of the perpetrators of this kind of crimes. | 11 |
| War Crimes. The forms of committing of this type of crimes; Crimes against the wounded, ill and hostages. Crimes against civil population. | 12 |
|  | Crimes against peace.  | 13 |
|  | Case study \_ Colloquium II | 14 |
|  | Final exam  | 15 |
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| **Teaching/Learning Methods** | **Teaching/Learning Activity** | **Weight (%)** |
| Lectures | **60%** |
| Seminars | **15%** |
| Case studies exercises  | **25%** |
| **Assessment Methods** | **Assessment Activity** | **Number** | **Week** | **Weight (%)** |
| 1. Participation in lectures and exercises
 | 14 | 1-14 | 20% |
| 1. Case study
 | 2 | 4-8 | 15% |
| 1. Research
 | 1 | - | 15% |
| 1. Colloquium
 | 2 | 7/14 | 50% |
| 1. Final exam
 | 1 | 15 | 100%  |
| **Course resources and means of materialization** | **Resources** | **Number** |
| 1. Class (e.g) | 1 |
| 2. Projector | 1 |
| 3. Moodle | 1 |
| **ECTS Workload** | **Activity** | **Weekly hrs** | **Total workload** |
| Lectures | 3 | 39 |
| Seminars  | 1 | 12 |
| Self-study and readings | 3 | 39 |
| Case study preparation | 1 | 10 |
| Colloquium | 2 | 22 |
| Preparation for final exam | 1 | 27 |
| Exams  | 1 | 1 |
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| **Literature/References**  | **Basic literature:*** Ismet Salihu, International Criminal Law. University for Biasness and Technology UBT, Prishtina, 2016.
* Nerida Chazal, The International Criminal Court and Global Social Control. Australia 2018.
* [Antonio Cassese](https://www.routledge.com/search?author=Antonio%20Cassese), [Florian Jeßberger](https://www.routledge.com/search?author=Florian%20Je%C3%9Fberger), [Robert Cryer](https://www.routledge.com/search?author=Robert%20Cryer), [Urmila Dé](https://www.routledge.com/search?author=Urmila%20D%C3%A9), International Criminal Law.2017.
* Ilias Bantekas and Susan Nash, International Criminal Law. 2007.

**The legal framework:*** Law on international legal cooperation in criminal matters (Law No. 04/L-213 31 July 2013).
* The Convention on prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide, 1948.
* The Statute of International Criminal Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), 1993.
* The Statute of International Criminal court for Rwanda, 1994.
* Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, 1998
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