

STUDY OBJECTIVES

UNIVERSITETI I PRIZRENIT "UKSHIN HOTI" UNIVERSITY OF PRIZREN "UKSHIN HOTI" Rruga e Shkronjave Nr.1, 20000 Prizren-Kosovë; Tel: + 381(0) 29-232 140; Homepage: <u>www.uni-prizren.com</u>

				Faculty of	Law					
		TEAC	HING PRO	GRAM - S	YLLABUS)				
Study level			Program		Academic year		r 2018/19			
Subject		HUMANITARIAN INTERNATIONAL LAW								
Year	IV	Status of								
Semestri	VIII	the subject	Alternative	2 hours (L)	1 hours (U)	ECT	S credit	S	<u>4</u>	
						Lectu	res	Ex	xercises	
Teaching v	Teaching weeks		15		Teaching hours 30		30		15	
methodologies		 and case analysis will provide practice and creative thinking of approach during the course of this course. During classroom learning, will be used contemporary teaching methods, so that this discipline of the law becomes more accessible, clearer and easier to learn and implement. Will encourage students to participate actively in the lecture through presentations of essays or workshops in this field of law. Lectures and exercises will be presented according to interactive methods After the end of each lecture students have the opportunity of consultation. Consultations on colloquium and for exams are made after results are published both 								
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The main purpose of this course is to provide students with basic knowledge of humanitarian international law, or the law of war. By addressing the basis of international laws governing the law to war, or the conditions under which war should be developed, the protection of human rights in times of war; protected categories, institutional structure, represent a central part of this subject. Addressing the Geneva and The Hague Convention on War Rights and the Analysis of Practical Cases in Current Humanitarian International Law will address the mechanisms for the protection of these rights foreseen international by 25 acts. This course will be important in providing basic student knowledge in order to understand human rights in wartime and international legal acts that protect these rights. Therefore, through the treatment of international legal instruments, the analysis of practical cases, it will be clear to students what human rights are in the time of warfare, and what are the mechanisms for the protection of these rights..

	Week	Торіс	Literature
PROGRAM	Week - I	 -Content, Organization and methodology of student assessment in this subject. - Introduction to International Humanitarian Law . 	
	Week - II	-Historical development of Humanitarian International Law, - Humanitarian Customary law	
	Week – III	-Sources and principles of Humanitarian International Law.	
	Week – IV	 International legal instruments in time of war: Geneva Conventions and its Additional Protocols. 	
	Week - V	-The Hague Conventions of Humanitarian International Law	
	Week - VI	-Convention (I) for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field. Geneva, 12 August 1949.	
	Week – VII	-Convention (II) for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea. Geneva, 12 August 1949.	
	Week - VIII	Midterm exam	
	Week – IX	-Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. Geneva, 12 August 1949.	
	Week – X	-Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. Geneva, 12 August 1949.	

	Week – XI	-Geneva additiona protocold on Domestic and International conflicts.			
	Week – XII	- International Red Cross, Emblems, Medical and Religious Staff			
	Week - XIII	-Cases on the International Tribunals for Violating the Laws of War.			
	Week– XIV	-Discussions on subject -Preparation for the exam			
ACHIEVEMENTS	 Understand Understand Recognize a Nations and a Recognize a of war, protection Analyze and war; Analyze and committed in 	letion of this course, the student is expected to be and explain the meaning and development of hu and explain international legal instruments; and use the procedures used to protect the rights in at the local level; and understand specific aspects of the law of war, cted personnel, etc.; I understand which rights and which international understand the practical cases of international tr the time of war; I understand practical solutions to various problem	manitarian international law discourse; n time of war, both at the United such as the rights of civilians, prisoners l legal instruments applies in times of ibunals who have decided on crimes		

	Basic literature:
	- ZEJNULLAH GRUDA, MBROJTJA NDËRKOMBËTARE E TË DREJTAVE TË NJERIUT I (UNIVERSITETI I PRISHTINËS: PRISHTINË, 2001;Fourth Edition, 2007.
	- JEAN S. PICTET, PARIMET E TË DREJTËS NDËRKOMBËTARE HUMANITARE (PUBLIKIM DHE PËRKTHIM I KRYQIT TË KUQ NDËRKOMBËTAR – ICRC)
	- Convention (I) for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field. Geneva, 12 August 1949,
	 Convention (II) for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea. Geneva, 12 August 1949. Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. Geneva, 12 August 1949. Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. Geneva, 12 August 1949.
LITERATURE	 Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the <i>Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts</i> (Protocol I), 8 June 1977. Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the <i>Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts</i> (Protocol II), 8 June 1977. Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the <i>Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem</i> (Protocol III), 8 December 2005.
	Recommended:
	- MARCO SASSOLI, ANTOINE A. BOUVIER, ANNE QUINTIN, <i>How does law protecct in war? cases, documents and teaching materials on contemporary practice in international humanitarian law</i> , 3rd ed.2011, icrc, geneva.
	-EMELY CRAFORD, ALISON CAPERT, INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS 2015.
	-JONATHAN CROWE, KYLIE WESTON- SCHEUBER, PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW, UK AND US, 2013
0LOGY	- Lectures, Exercises, individual work, experimental work, workshops, classmates, essays, group work etc.
TEACHING METHODOLOGY	

	The colloquium (the midterm test) is considered successful if the student reaches 51% of the possible points (100).
EVALUATION	 Success is calculated successfully if the student reaches 51% of the possible points (100). Each student must undergo the exam! If the grade of the successful collocation is higher than that of the successful exam, then the average grade will be taken as the final grade. In all other cases, only the exam grade is valid. Attendance and engagement in learning will be valued at 10% of potential points (100).