



UNIVERSITETI "KADRI ZEKA" UNIVERSITY

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PUBLIC UNIVERSITY "KADRI ZEKA" GJILAN

LAW FACULTY

PROGRAM: GENERAL LAW

REACCREDITATION

LEVEL: BACHELLOR (LLB)

SELF ASSESSMENT REPORT

FEBRUARY 2020



This Self-Assessment Report is prepared by the staff of the Faculty of Law, Public University “Kadri Zeka” Gjilan, based on the Guidelines of the Kosovo Accreditation Agency (KAA).

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1. LIST OF ACRONYMS

<i>ECTS</i>	European Credit Transfer System
<i>CBA</i>	Project "Quality and Equality in Education"
<i>FEMC</i>	European Foundation for Quality Management
<i>ZEAL</i>	European Area of Higher Education
<i>SJC</i>	External Quality Assurance
<i>KEK</i>	European Qualifications Framework
<i>SUE</i>	European Standards and Guidelines
<i>IAL</i>	Higher Education Institutions
<i>SBC</i>	Internal Quality Assurance
<i>SSBC</i>	Internal Quality Assurance System
<i>NJBSCFK</i>	Internal Quality Assurance Unit of the Faculty of Economics
<i>ONS</i>	International Organization for Standardization
<i>TKP</i>	Key Performance Indicators
<i>KKKK</i>	National Qualifications Framework Kosovo
<i>PBKV</i>	Planning, Making, Control, Action
<i>SC</i>	Quality Assurance
<i>KKZEAL</i>	Qualifications Framework for the European Area of Higher Education
<i>FJ</i>	Law Faculty
<i>KFJ</i>	Law Faculty Council
<i>SWOT</i>	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats analysis
<i>UKZ</i>	University of Gjilanit "Kadri Zeka"
<i>MASHT</i>	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology



2. INTRODUCTION

This Self-Assessment Report (hereinafter SAR) was prepared by the Faculty of Law (hereinafter FJ) in the Public University “Kadri Zeka” Gjilan (hereinafter UKZ), based on the KAA’s Guideline for the RAS on academic units. The purpose of this report is related to the preparation for the reaccreditation of the **Bachelor-Level program “General Law”**, for the period 2020 – 2025.

UKZ for further development of the teaching process, shall be guided by the following documents:

- *Bologna Declaration;*
- *Standards and guidelines for quality assurance in the European Higher Education Area - European Association for Quality Assurance in Higher Education (EAQA)*
- *European Association for Quality Assurance in Higher Education (AESC)*
- *Lisbon Convention;*
- *Kosovo Law on Higher Education;*
- *Provisional Statute of the University “Kadri Zeka”;*
- *Instructions of the Kosovo Accreditation Agency.*

The study program, subject to the assessment, is aligned to the following strategic documents:

- National Development Strategy 2016-2021;
- Kosovo Education Strategic Plan 2017-2021;
- UKZ’s Development Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2022;
- Labor market research in Kosovo

https://www.unsa.ba/sites/default/files/dodatak/2017-12/2016-higher-education-labour-market-balkans_en.pdf.

Referring to these documents and labor market research in Kosovo, it turns out that the greatest opportunities for graduates to be employed are in: courts, prosecutions, administration, public enterprises, private companies, as well as in independent law institutions such as: mediation, notary, free legal aid, etc., It has been identified that a high potential for employment of graduates has been shown by independent law institutions such as: Lawyer, mediation, notary, free legal aid, then in private enterprise etc.

On this basis and relying on the professional work of its staff, the Faculty of Law of UKZ presents this Self-Assessment Report for the Reaccreditation of the study program: General Law, as an orientation to:



- i. for the preparation of generations for the labor market, with particular emphasis on enhancing their legal capacity by drawing on contemporary scientific achievements and their application in practice;
- ii. preparing staff to deepen scientific research skills and to advance to higher levels of study.

The contents of this report include the results of extensive analysis both in terms of curriculum as well as market and society needs. Therefore, the following report is the result of extensive debate and comprehensive analysis in preparation of a study program that will be in line with labor market needs.

The report was prepared with the broad participation of the academic staff of the Law Faculty, alumni students and lawyers practitioners.



1.1 Report preparation methodology

The structure and content of this report is based on the KAA Guidelines for the preparation of the SAR. The Faculty Dean initially conducted the Graduate Career Survey of this program in 2019. Then there were meetings with representatives of justice institutions such as: courts, prosecution offices; then with representatives of independent justice institutions. Three other representatives of the academic staff participated in these two meetings. In the meantime, in the organization of the Dean's Office, working meetings were held with the staff of the Law Faculty (dated 03.10.2019 and 10.10.2019, where they discussed the programs that will be applied for accreditation / re-accreditation. After these meetings and working in small groups, the last joint meeting was held (dt. 31.01.2020) <https://www.uni-gjilan.net/lajmet/fakulteti-juridik-i-ukz-se-ka-mbajtur-takim-pune-per-pergatitjet-rreth-akreditimit-te-programeve-studimore/> from which the final version of the SAR was released. On the basis of this work and the comprehensive analysis, the final proposals were presented by the Dean to the Faculty Council at the meeting of 24.10.2019. At this meeting, the programs, program holders according to the fields of study were approved as proposals, as well as working groups and the support staff for the design of the SAR. Subsequently, a series of smaller working group meetings were held as well as seven joint meetings (dt. 22.10.2019, dt.07.11.2019; 30.012.2020; 16.01.2020; 30.01.2020 and 07.02.2020 see attached documents) where the principles are first set out for the structure of the study programs, namely the curriculum, then their content is agreed upon.

After working in small groups, where the task of designing separate parts of the SAR was divided, the last joint meeting was held where this SAR form was harmonized. The opinions expressed in this report on various issues are based on the existing data presented in this report. The report also analyzes the methodology of teaching, student assessment, design and implementation of ECTS credits.



1.2 A brief overview of the institution and program under assesment

The mission and objectives of the study programs offered

PUBLIC UNIVERSITY “KADRI ZEKA” GJILAN was established by the Decision No. 118/03 dated 6th of March 2013 of the Government of Kosovo, which was approved by the Assembly of Kosovo on 30 May 2013. This Decision of the Assembly of Kosovo allowed for the achievement of decades-long objective and work done in Gjilan with regard to higher education since 1958 when the Centre for Teacher Education (a school for education of teachers) was established. Establishment of the UKZ allowed for a greater number of students from the East of Kosovo, Presevo Valley, the Kumanovo region of Northern Macedonia, and other areas, to be included in higher education. In the VIII meeting of the UKZ's Founding Council held on 31.10.2013, it was proposed that the Public University in Gjilan be named "Kadri Zeka" and the acronym "UKZ", which is a proposal that was approved by MEST on 13.11.2013.

In accordance with the Provisional Statute of the University "Kadri Zeka" Gjilan, the establishment of the UKZ carries the idea of promoting and developing higher university education, research, artistic creativity and qualification up to the doctorate degree.

The UKZ continuously works to create high quality, in all its activities, to ensure and improve the quality of teaching, study and scientific research, by monitoring and evaluating the performance of academic staff and creating conditions of learning for students.

Our vision: *The Public University "Kadri Zeka" in Gjilan is in service of knowledge, education and welfare of Kosovo's society and humanity in general.*

University is the best opportunity for a society to educate and hold its members accountable to core values: freedom, principles of democracy, family, economic well-being, social peace and other humanistic values, which stand at the core of a high value society.

Vision of UKZ, as one can see, has five pillars: knowledge, education, well-being of Kosovar society and the well-being of human society. With this vision, the UKZ places itself among the world's universities that work for knowledge, education and the well-being of human society. In such spirit of this globalization, the UKZ's vision also mentions some of the fundamental values of modern humanist society and culture, such as: freedom, the principles of democracy, family, economic well-being, social peace and other humanist values.

The mission of the university is: *A temple of knowledge, which cultivates human love and affirms principles of loyal competition!*

Prepare responsible and professionally capable young people to be part of a modern and global society, part of a wider market than traditional labour markets and, at the same time, a model for other members of our society.

UKZ's mission is also oriented towards broader labour markets, loyal competition and professional training of its students.

Therefore, UKZ has a special role and responsibility in promoting and developing intellectual, scientific, artistic and cultural wealth, as well as strengthening and developing mutual



cooperation with relevant institutions of the world in the field of scientific knowledge and research.

For that purpose, UKZ has drafted the **Development Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2022**, which was adopted by the Governing Board in May 2017, summarizing the work, achievements, challenges and future goals of the UKZ.

UKZ offers equal conditions for acquiring and generating knowledge, reflected by non-discrimination.

Creativity reflects in new ideas and forms of expression, intellectual curiosity, readiness to face risks, and the entrepreneurial spirit reflect our adherence to the highest ethical standards in personal and professional behaviour.

There have been debates at UKZ regarding a gradual change to the teaching approach: from the classical approach of memorizing information toward the promotion of critical thinking. The academic staff has already come to realize that in the world of information technology the classical lecturing by professors in the classroom has lost its genuineness, considering that student can now simultaneously follow the same lecture from many other professors online. For that reason, professors should change their approach: they should encourage students to think critically about the topics they intend to explain, encourage them to explain and understand the essence of the topic. This way the professor becomes the key to knowledge, instead of the holder and distributor of knowledge, as it has been since the period of Humanism and Renaissance.

UKZ's commitment to transparency and accountability in governance and academic activity, creates the sustainability reflected in our shared commitment to lead by example in our approach to responsible academic and financial planning. UKZ is always in pursue of excellence because it understands the importance of critical thinking, discipline, and responsibility, therefore high standards are sought and expected for the UKZ institution and students.

Currently, 10 programs are delivered within the University (8 bachelor's and 2 master's programs):

1. Faculty of Education
 - Preschool Programme
 - Primary Programme
2. Faculty of Law
 - General Law
3. Faculty of Economy
 - Banks, Finances and Accounting
 - Marketing
 - Management
4. Faculty of Computer Sciences
 - Computer sciences



5. Faculty of Applied Sciences
 - Mathematics education
6. Faculty of Computer Sciences, Law and Economy
 - Master's Program (interdisciplinary): E- governance
7. UKZ, UPZ and UHZ
 - Master's Program (joint): Local Governance and Democratic Society.

A broad debate has taken place at UKZ with regard to UKZ orientation toward applied sciences. This resulted with the establishment of the Faculty of Applied Sciences in 2019 and accreditation of the first applied Mathematics Education programme. There are two coherent paths of UKZ's academic development that have been outlined in the Development Strategy of UKZ:

- Development of scientific programmes
- Development of applicative programmes

With regard to development of Master Degree study program, the UKZ has innovated the higher education system in Kosovo by developing joint programs with two public universities (University of Prizren and University of Peja), and by developing inter-disciplinary programs under ownership of the three UKZ faculties (Faculty of Computer Sciences, Faculty of Economy and Faculty of Law).

The following table presents faculties, denominations of programmes and respective grades acquired upon completion of studies in these programmes:

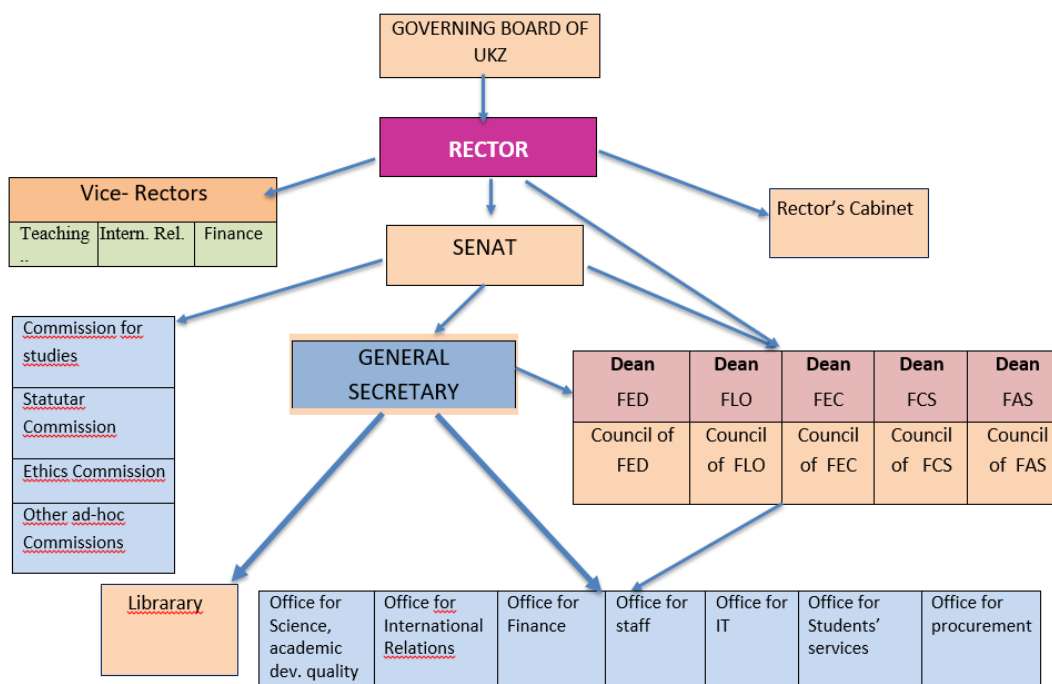
No.	Faculty	Study Program	Study Level	Grade acquired
1.	Faculty of Education	Preschool	BA	Bachelor of Preschool Education
		Primary	BA	Bachelor of Primary Education
2.	Faculty of Law	General Law	LLB	Graduated Lawyer
3.	Faculty of Economy	Banks, Finances and accountability	BSc	Bachelor of Banks, Finances and Accountability
		Management	BSc	Bachelor of Management
		Marketing	BSc	Bachelor of Marketing
4.	Faculty of Computer Science	Computer Sciences	BA	Bachelor of Computer Science



5.	Faculty of Applied Sciences	Mathematics Education	BA	Bachelor of Mathematics Education
6.	Faculty of Computer Science Faculty of Law Faculty of Economy	E- Governance	MA	Master of E- government
7.	University of Gjilan University of Prizrenit University of Peja	Local governance and democratic society	MA	Master of Local governance and democratic society

• *Institutional leadership, management structures and agreements of the administration personnel*

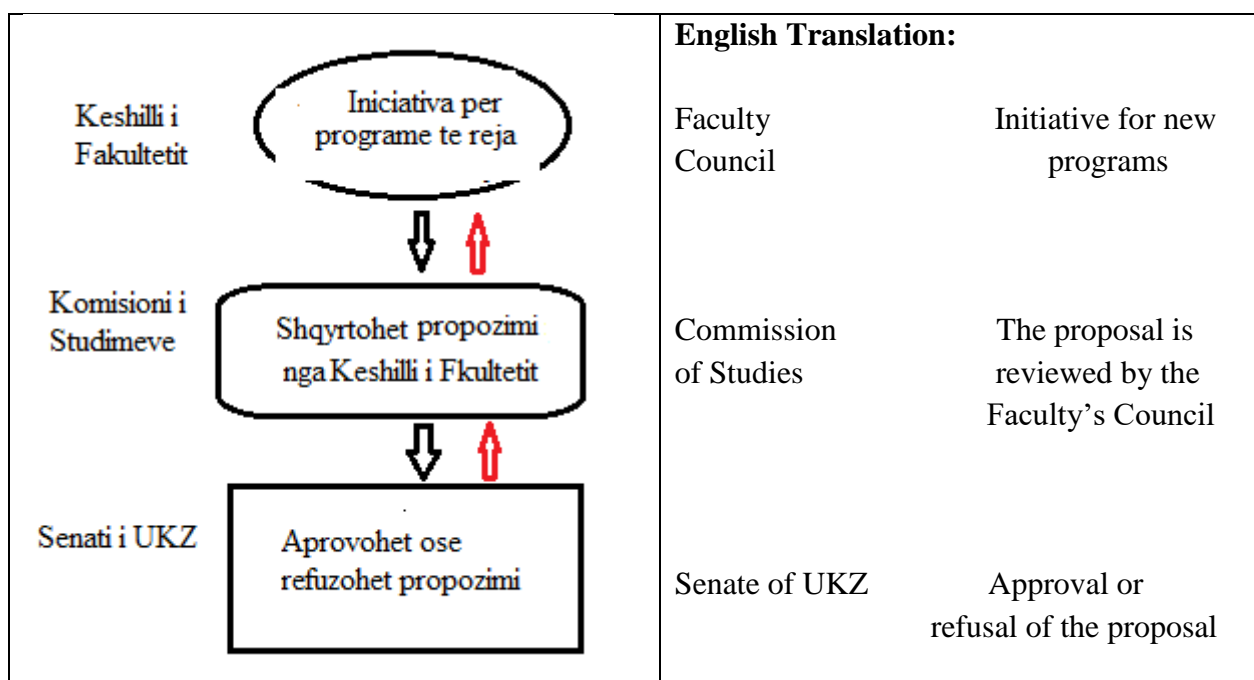
Denomination of the Institution is: Public University “Kadri Zeka” in Gjilan, with the abbreviation: UKZ. In the meeting of the Steering Committee of the University of Gjilan held on 01.04.2016 was approved the Regulation on Systematization of Jobs in UKZ. (see Annex: Regulation on Systematization of Jobs in UKZ). Organisation of decision-making structures in the universities administration is presented via the following organisational structure:





Organisation of decision-making structures on academic structures is done in accordance with the Provisional Statute of the University. The Steering Committee shall render decision on the opening and closing of study programmes and academic units.

The University's Senate shall decide on all academic issues, which is led by the rector. The members of the senate are elected by the academic units of the University, the administration and by the students' parliament. The Faculty's Council proposes the new study programme, which is then sent to the Faculty's Studies Commission for review purposes. The Studies Commission shall review, rejects or proposes approval by the UKZ senate. The senate of UKZ approves or rejects the proposal of the Faculty's Council. The organisation is presented below in a schematic manner:



Special place is given to student participation in the organizational structures. Student representation is done:

- according to the University Statute, two student representatives are voting members of the highest body of the University - the Senate;
- in the Council of Faculty, one student with the right to vote;
- in the Managing Council, one observer student - member;
- in the Study Committee (two students participate with the right to vote).

For the organization of student activities, the management of UKZ has provided full support, providing the necessary space and other necessary logistics.



Staff Selection Procedures, in particular, the procedures for appointments of teachers are based on the University Statute (see Annex nr. 1: UKZ Statute) and at <https://www.uni-gjilan.net/ep-content/uploads/2016/09/Rregullorje-p%C3%ABr-zgjedhjen-e-stafit-akademik-n%C3%AB-Universitetin-Kadri-Zeka.pdf> as well as that of 2019). The Procedure for Staff Selection and Teacher Appointments is as follows.

After identifying the need for teachers by the University's academic units, with the approval of the Senate, the Rector announces an open vacancy in the media, describing the job and the necessary conditions to be met by the applicant.

Review Committees are established (of 3 members - committee members must have higher academic calling than what is required in vacancy) in the academic unit, for each job, which committees review candidate documentation, interview those for whom it is considered necessary and propose them to the academic unit. The proposals of the Review Committee are reviewed by the *Council of Faculty* and then are sent to the *Study Committee* of the Senate. The Study Committee reviews the academic aspect, the scientific results of the candidate, and other aspects, which ensure quality in the academic work of the university.

After passing the Study Committee, the appointment procedure is carried out by *the University Senate* for a 4-year period for professors, associate professors, and assistant professors. For the appointment of lecturers and teaching assistants, the appointment is made for a 3-year period. No one shall be a member of the Review Committee if one of the candidates to be appointed is his/her spouse, partner or member of his or her immediate family.

See Annex No.2. Regulation on the Selection of Academic Staff (ref.01/1474, on 09.12.2015).

The following are the titles for Academic Staff, based on the UKZ Statute:

- *Prof. PhD. (regular professor)*
- *Prof. Asoc. PhD. (associate professor)*
- *Prof. Ass. PhD. (assistant professor)*
- *Lect. (lecturer)*
- *Ass. (teaching assistant)*

The conditions and modes of selection in these calls are set out in the University Statute (see Annex No. 1).

Requests of academic units (faculties) for the announcement of vacancies for full-time academic staff have been processed in areas that lack academic staff, requests that will be reviewed by the Senate and processed for implementation during this academic year and the start of the new academic year 2020/2021, with sufficient and well-trained staff.



Whereas, the administrative staff, including the Secretary General, has 21 officials, divided into separate units as follows: 2 officials in the Rectorate; 3 officials for finances; 1 official for certification; 2 IT officials; 2 officials for academic affairs; 1 official for diplomas; 6 officials for student service, 1 librarian, 1 archive official and 1 practical learning official.

GENERAL SECRETARY	
<i>Offices</i>	<i>Office staff</i>
Office for Science, Academic Development and Quality	Director Quality Coordinators from Faculties
Office for Budget and Finance	Director 3 Officials 1 Official (in procedure)
Office for Procurement	1 Official
Office for Certification	1 Official
Office for External Relations	1 Official 1 Senior Official (in procedure)
Office for Academic Affairs	1 Official
Staff Office	Manager
Legal Office	1 Official
IT Office	Head 1 Official
Archive Office	1 Official



Office of the Rector	1 Assistant
Office of the Secretary	1 Assistant
Office for Information and Protocol	Head
Office for Student Service	Head 5 Officials 1 Official in procedure
Office of Coordinator for Learning	1 Official
University Library	1 Official

As regards the area of UKZ infrastructure development in the future, it is planned to build a new, modern University Campus with the entire necessary infrastructure. This investment will be implemented by the Government of Kosovo.

On 28 and 29 January 2020, UKZ met with the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kosovo and the European Investment Bank and the Council of Europe Development Bank for the drafting of the feasibility study and the construction of the new UKZ Campus.

The Assembly of Gjilan has foreseen the place where the new UKZ Campus should be built (see Decision 01.No.45809, Gjilan, 27.05.2013) and the Prime Minister of Kosovo has decided to transfer to the UKZ a 7.30 hectare parcel for the construction of the new Campus (see Decision No. 01/19 dated 15.12.2017), but there is still no agreement from all parties on the exact location where the Campus will be built. There are two choices:

1. To build the Campus in the place foreseen by the Assembly of Gjilan and decided by the Prime Minister of Kosovo;
2. To build the Campus in the location where the current UKZ facility is, with an additional facility on its west side. This second option implies the renovation of the entire current UKZ facility.

During 2020 this issue should be resolved and work on the implementation of the UKZ Campus should commence (See Request to MA of Gjilan, No. 01/2517 dated 27.11.2019)

Regarding the details of the UKZ funded plan, please find attached to this report, the budget allowed by the MEST for the next 3 years, (see Annex - UKZ Budget)



- *Students of “Kadri Zeka” University, their socio-economic background and relevant contextual information about the field in which the institution operates*

Public University “Kadri Zeka” in Gjilan is open to all candidates who meet the formal requirements to enrol in university studies in programmes accredited by the Kosovo Accreditation Agency. Studies are conducted in Albanian. Candidates who have completed Secondary School are invited to the regular competitions for admission of new students without limitation, regardless of gender, ethnicity or other. Most of the students are from Gjilan and Ferizaj region (municipalities such Kamenica, Novo Brdo, Gjilan, Vitia, Ferizaj, Kacanik, Hani i Elezit, Partesh, Kllokot, Ranilug), but a significant number are from other regions of Kosovo (especially in the *E-Governance*, Master Degree programme, which is unique not only in Kosovo), as well as from the Presevo Valley (Presevo, Bujanovac and Medveda) and North Macedonia (Kumanovo with surroundings).

The management of UKZ, after several meetings with majority-Serb municipalities, is also discussing the possibility of starting the study programme of Primary and Pre-school Education in Serbian language.

UKZ has a total of **6789** students, in all study programmes across academic units. There are usually two competitions for admission of new students, in July and September. For the vacancies that are not filled in the first competition (July), UKZ announces the second vacancy (September) for full-time students. For the academic year 2019/2020 a total of **772 students** have been admitted. From 2016 (when the first UKZ students graduated) to date a total of **980 students** have graduated.

In the first term of admission all the places foreseen by the competition are filled in, while the second term of admission is for students from minorities, students from Presevo Valley and other quotas set by MEST. There is a growing interest in young students in primary education, computer science, and then law and economics. Also, of great interest to students over the past year were the *E-Governance*, and *Local Governance and Democratic Society* Master Programmes. From surveys conducted with high school students in Gjilan and the surrounding area, there is a growing interest in new UKZ programmes. For this reason, innovations (Faculty of Law and Criminal Law Master Program) take place in the proposed Accreditation and Re-accreditation Programmes.

In any competition for the admission of new students, MEST Decision shall be respected as regards the quotas set for minorities living in Kosovo. We have the largest number of the Turkish and Bosnian minorities registered in the UKZ.

Another characteristic is that UKZ also reserves a certain number of places for students from Presevo Valley, given that this population has the Public University “Kadri Zeka” in Gjilan the nearest university for its students to attend. Continuously, in each student enrolment competition, quotas foreseen for students from the Presevo Valley are enrolled in all UKZ study programmes, although students continually have problems with official Serbian



authorities as regards diplomas issued by the Republic of Kosovo, due to difficult recognition or rejection of diplomas.

It is also expected that for the new academic year there will be increased interest from Kumanovo students as the Kumanovo-Gjilan road has been released for traffic with the opening of the Border Crossing Point in Stancic (<https://tvklan.al/hapet-pika-kufitare-kosove-maqedoni/>).

The socio-economic background of UKZ students has two main characteristics:

- UKZ students are almost all students who have completed upper secondary education (12 years) and Matura exam (for both these qualifications a certain number of points is obtained to which points are added from the admission exam organized by the respective faculties). There is no drastic difference in the students' economic situation, given that the semester registration fee is acceptable for students. For students with economic hardship, the municipalities from which they come, regularly provide scholarships for students. Scholarships for excellent students are awarded by the University as well as the MEST. Other organizations also award scholarships for categories of excellent students, students with economic and other difficulties. A large number of students who live outside of Gjilan travel in order to attend lectures and other teaching activities. Thanks to the position of Gjilan, which is close to most student settlements and the rapid development of public transport companies, no bottlenecks are noticed in this regard.
- A number of students who live further away from Gjilan use the dormitory of pupils and students managed by the Municipality of Gjilan, while the price of accommodation and food (35 euros per month) is economically advantageous.

The teaching process at UKZ is conducted from 9:00 to 18:00, while for Master studies, until 20:00.

• *Teaching, learning and curriculum*

Teaching and learning in UKZ study programmes is based primarily on regulations approved by the Senate. During the drafting and preparation of study programmes, and especially during the conduction of the teaching process in these programmes, an important role plays the stimulation and motivation of students in the teaching process, providing a range of activities: providing syllabuses at the beginning of the semester, lectures and exercises with flexible methods and materials needed, organizing periodic and on-going assessments, using of IT and e-learning applications, regular consultations with teachers, etc. In measuring teacher and the teaching process performance, the main indicators are: student evaluation and students achievements, regular monitoring of the teaching process, etc.

In increasing the oversight role of the academic process, the management of the UKZ has put in the UKZ entrances, digital registration for the academic and administrative staff. The staff



entry and exit register is checked by the Deans of the faculties and the Secretary General for administration on a weekly basis, and the findings are also discussed in the weekly meetings of the Rector with Deans. The manner in which the teaching process is organized, as well as the assessment of student achievement in General Law Programme, is carried out in accordance with the Regulation for Bachelor Studies. (https://www.uni-gjilan.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Rregullore_per_Studimet_Themelore_Baqelor_Fakulteti_Juridik).

The Regulation on Bachelor Studies defines the organization of studies, the duration of studies, the conditions of enrolment, the criteria for passing in the following year, the change of study programme, the transfer from/to other faculties, the organization of exams, the rights and duties of the students, student organization, completion of studies and student graduation etc. (see Annex: Regulation on Bachelor Studies).

The exams submission takes place during three regular terms: January term, 15 - 20 January, June term 1 - 5 June, September term, 20 - 30 August.

After completing the final exam results, the teacher is obliged to submit the exam report to the Service Official, together with the student list and physical copies of the submission forms downloaded from the SMU system, within 72 hours at the latest. Examination forms are: written exam, verbal exam, test exam, practical exam and colloquium.

Exam evaluation is expressed with a grade:

Grade in UKZ	Description in words	Equivalent to the Bologna System
10	Excellent	A
9	Very Good	B
8	Good	C
7	Satisfactory	D
6	Sufficient	E
5	Fail	F

Students must achieve a minimum grade of 6 for passing, which means that students must achieve a minimum of 50% of the final grade for the respective subjects.



Students' decision-making role in the UKZ organizational structures is developed by their participation in the decision-making bodies: Based on the UKZ Statute, two student representatives are voting members of the UKZ Senate; one observer student - member on the Managing Council; two voting students in the Study Committee; at the Council of Faculty, students are represented by one member for each academic unit, with the right to vote. For the organization of student activities, the management of the UKZ has provided full support, providing the necessary space and other necessary logistics.

The organization of the teaching process in the UKZ is always in function of the Government's Higher Education policies in Kosovo. All decisions made by MEST are implemented in the UKZ.

The UKZ applies the organization of curricula based on the higher education three-cycle system, the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) and implements all Bologna process recommendations.

An important determinant of work at the University "Kadri Zeka" is the UKZ Development Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2022, approved by the UKZ Managing Council in May 2017.

3. PROGRAM EVALUATION

2.3. Mission, objectives and administration

(Please provide a self-assessment of your performance against each of the standards and performance indicators included in this general area, as set out in the KAA Accreditation Manual)

Name of institution	"Kadri Zeka" University, Gjilan, Law Faculty
Program name	Program: General Law
KKK Level (BA, MA, PhD, etj.)	BA
Academic degree and diploma designation in full and abbreviated form	BSc
Field of study under the Erasmus Subject Area Codes (ESAC)	10.0
Academic program profile (specialization)	General Law
Minimum duration of study	8 semesters, 4 years
Form of study (regular, non-part-time, distance learning)	Regular
Number of ECTS credits (total and per year)	8 X 30, total 240 ECTS
	Year I - Semester I (Compulsory and Elective Subjects)



<p>Courses (C - compulsory and E- elective)</p>	<p>C – Introduction of Law C - Parliamentary theory and practice C - Economy C - English or German foreign language C - History of state and legal institutions E - Consumption and consumer law E - Legal Sociology E - Introduction to international relations E - Introduction to civil law</p> <p>Year I - Semester II (Compulsory and Elective Subjects)</p> <p>C - International human rights law C - Judicial system and free professions in the Republic of Kosovo C - English or German foreign language C - History of Albanian state and law C - European economic integration E - Roman Law E - Mass Communication, Law and Politics E - Introduction to criminal law E - History of diplomacy</p> <p>Year II - Semester III (Compulsory and Elective Subjects)</p> <p>C - Constitutional law C - Criminal law C - Civil law C - International organizations C - Economic policy E - Local government E - International law on minorities E – Property law E - International legal cooperation in the criminal field</p> <p>Year II - Semester IV</p>
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	<p>(Compulsory and Elective Subjects)</p> <p>C - Administrative law C - Family and inheritance law C - Criminalistics C - Financial Law C - Comparative Law E – Cadastre Law E - Constitutional Judiciary E - Practical Judicial Skills E - Organized crime</p> <p>Year III - Semester V (Compulsory and Elective Subjects)</p> <p>C - Public international law C - Methodology of scientific research C - European Union law C - Administrative procedure C - Commercial law E - Criminal policy E - The law of international treaties E - The insurance law E - The political system of Kosovo</p> <p>Year III - Semester VI (Compulsory and Elective Subjects)</p> <p>C - Labor law and social security C - The criminal proceedings law C – Private International Law C – Tort Law C - Criminal Law Clinic E - Settlement of international disputes E - Crimes and cyber security E - Legal and professional ethics E - Forensic psychology</p> <p>Year IV - Semester VII (Compulsory and Elective Subjects)</p>
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	<p>C - The civil procedure law C - Administrative law clinic C - Criminology with penology C - Civil law clinic C - Case law of the European Court of Human Rights E – Foreign Policy of European Union E - Forensics E - Criminal liability of legal persons E – Arbitration Law</p> <p>Year IV - Semester VIII (Compulsory and Elective Subjects)</p> <p>Module: Constitutional and Administrative Law</p> <p>C - Positive constitutional law C - Administrative law - special section C - Electoral systems C - Public administration C - Professional practice</p> <p>Year IV - Module: Criminal Law</p> <p>C - Criminal law - special section C - Criminal procedure law - special section C - Victimology C - International criminal law C - Professional practice</p> <p>Year IV - Module: International Law</p> <p>C - International collective security and NATO C - Theory of International Relations C - International humanitarian law C - Diplomatic and Consular Law</p>
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	<p>C - Professional practice</p> <p>Year IV: Module: Civil Law</p> <p>C – Property Law C - Civil procedure law - special section C - Contract Law C - Notary Law C - Professional Practice</p> <p>Year IV - Module: Financial Law</p> <p>C - International financial institutions C - International economic law C - Human Resource Management C - International Business Law C - Professional Practice</p>
Number of study places	250
Study program leader	Prof. asoc. dr. Sadik Haxhiu
Permanent academic staff	Prof. asoc.Dr. Fejzulla Berisha Prof. ass. dr. Fejzullah Hasani Prof.ass.dr. Dukagjin Leka Prof.ass.dr. Urtak Hamiti Prof. ass. dr. Albulena Hajdari Prof.ass.dr. Fadil Osmani Prof.ass.dr. Liridon Dalipi Dr. sc. Fatmire Krasniqi Dr. sc. Selim Daku Ass.PhD.c. Detrina Alishani-SOPI
Study Fees	25 Euro per semester

The establishment of the Faculty of Law is based on the following documents:

- Decision of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo No.03 / 118, dated: 06/03/2013.
- Provisional Statute of the Public University of Gjilan dated 12/08/2013
- UKZ Development Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2022

When drafting the self-evaluation report of the General Law program we have taken into consideration the programs of the universities, namely the law faculties of Sarajevo, Ljubljana and Sheffield.



Legislation in Kosovo also requires new standards for its drafting, because we are an aspiring country to join the big European family - in the European Union, whether primary or secondary legislation. This legislation should be drafted by future lawyers according to the Acquis communautaire standard where Kosovo will be a full member of the European Union within a decade.

The self-assessment report is a substantive and practical innovation in this program, as we are geared to introduce applied and practical subjects such as law clinics and professional practice as a compulsory subject. We have done this because of new social developments in Kosovo and the demand of the labor market which is looking for year by year law graduates who need to be up-to-date with practical knowledge in the judicial and prosecutorial system of Kosovo. Kosovo as well as new institutions in the justice system in Kosovo.



The re-accreditation of the Law Faculty should be done for at least the following reasons:

- ***The great need*** to train qualified lawyers in the region of east Kosovo as well as for Presevo and Bujanovac.
- ***Achievement of our students'*** results so far in passing the bar exam, master's degree in UP, various local and international competitions, international scholarships, international projects, etc.
- ***Putting applicable and practical subjects*** into the new program due to new changes in the justice system in Kosovo, especially after the start of new reforms in the Kosovo judicial and prosecutorial system.
- ***Sanctions in Kosovo*** in recent years by laws of free professions such as: notary, mediation, free legal aid, private enforcement etc.
- ***Promoting research results*** for both UKZ law professors and students;
- ***International cooperation*** and the presentation of the UKZ Law School as a serious partner in organizing international conferences, workshops, and other international events;
- ***International projects***, where the Faculty of Law has managed to be a serious partner with projects with Ohio Northern University, USAID, OSCE, US Embassy in Kosovo, Fulbright program, Erasmus + program, HERAS, etc.
- ***Membership in international networks*** that assist in the development of higher education in Kosovo and especially the Law Faculty, such as membership in the ***European Association of Law Faculties***, where we have been members since December 2019.
- ***Membership in the European Network for Academic Integrity.***
- ***Reforming the State Administration*** as an EU criterion
- ***Labor Market Survey for Graduate Lawyers***, Lawyers, Prosecutors, Judges, Notaries, Bailiffs, Legal Officers, Secretaries, etc., in the Gjilan region, Ferizaj and the Presevo Valley.

Therefore, we rightly consider that from the above, the re-accreditation of the Law Faculty is in line with the principles and mission of the university to contribute to the development and advancement of the judicial system, as well as to labor market needs. Such a basic study program at the UKZ Faculty of Law, proposed for re-accreditation, has been prepared to comply with the requirements of the governing system and the judicial system in Kosovo.

The combined theoretical and practical courses will also provide students with study opportunities through case studies which will select students in collaboration with subject professors and professors will provide collaboration with experts in specialized fields who, their knowledge can demonstrate it to students during lectures. This will be done in collaboration with lawyers, judges, prosecutors, notaries, bailiffs, law drafters, etc.



Therefore, the vision and mission of the Law Faculty are defined within the vision and mission of the UKZ:

The mission of the Faculty of Law is to: *promote and engage students for a continuing research of development and education in the field of law, as one of the most vital instruments of the state for improving social life in the country, by paying particular attention to teaching students that law is the primary means of combating all social injustice.*

The Law Faculty program at "Kadri Zeka" University aims to make the law graduates in the general law program capable of practicing the profession of a graduate lawyer and in providing legal services in the Republic of Kosovo and beyond. As a result, upon completion of this program, students will acquire applicable theoretical and practical knowledge and skills. Students will have the opportunity to gain basic knowledge of the jurisprudence system and the functioning of the justice system in general, practicing the profession of legal officer, practicing lawyer and civil servant in public administration, in private companies, in the legal service departments, notary, mediation, enforcement institutions, free legal aid, NGOs, etc., by covering the key concepts, practices and techniques of legal writing and legal communication. This program also develops analytical, comparative, practical skills related to practicing the profession of graduate lawyer.

The general law curriculum is combined with theoretical and practical courses, each of which is related to the other, while from the third and fourth year courses and especially from the eight semester modular courses have a direct link to the practical subjects. The relation of the theoretical part to the practical one is specifically observed in some cases, such as: Civil law which is a theoretical subject and has a relation to practical subjects such as: Civil law clinic; Criminal Law, which has a relation to the practical subject Criminal Law Clinic; Administrative Law as a theoretical course, which has a relationship with the practical course Administrative Law Clinic and Constitutional Law that has a practical relation with the course Constitutional Judiciary, and the International Human Rights Course that has connection with the practical subject Case law of the European Court of Human Rights.

It is also worth noting that one of the innovations we have brought under this program is that the law clinics are compulsory subjects as well as the practices of the courts, as is the case with the Case law of the European Court of Human Rights. And very important is the introduction of Professional Practice as a compulsory course in the last semester for each module, where the student at the end of the faculty is required to complete a semester of internship in any public or private institution in Kosovo and make a self-assessment report for the practical work, which is then evaluated by the subject professor.



Practical lessons will also be organized at the university building, Room A-34, which is suitable for simulating court hearings and conducting clinical instruction.

From what has been discussed above, we have presented the aspect that the preparation of the general law study program includes the theoretical - practical work that is conducted through theoretical - practical subjects. The Law Faculty, considering that this is not enough, has pushed the University "Kadri Zeka" to conclude cooperation agreements with the Judicial Council of the Republic of Kosovo, where students can practice in the Basic Court in Gjilan and its branches in Kamenica, Viti and Artana municipalities.

UKZ has also entered into agreements with the municipalities of Gjilan, Kamenica, Ferizaj, Viti, Kacanik and Hani i Elezit, where students can practice in administration in all local government bodies. The Faculty has also entered into a cooperation agreement with the Kosovo Chamber of Advocates, where our students can complete internships with lawyers in all municipalities in East Kosovo and beyond.

At the Faculty of Law, Bachelor studies are organized in 8 semesters (4 years), with a program offering a total of 240 ECTSs and approximately 6000 teaching hours for the subjects offered for study. Upon graduation, the student is awarded the title of Graduate Lawyer (B.Sc).

In the first year of studies, 250 students are enrolled. So far (from 2017 when the first generation graduated and up to now) 194 students have graduated.

In this program we apply the credit system (ECTS) for all subjects. A syllabus is developed for each subject, which describes in detail the data naming, program, ECTS credits, teacher, goals, etc. At this level it is usually required to apply theory, principles and methods based on theoretical and practical knowledge and understanding of a field of work or study, as well as consistent use of judgment in research, analysis, interpretation and application of theories, principles and methods. Skills are also required to take on responsibilities and improve broader knowledge, skills and competencies towards further specialization.

One of the important points is the calculation of ECTS for each subject in particular and in total for the semester study program. The ECTS calculation formula is based on the sum of hours of: *lectures (lectures), internships, seminars, individual work (in the library or at home) and exams or other assessment activities*. Thus, counting that the student is engaged for 40 hours during the week and that the school year has 37 weeks of lectures, laboratory exercises, independent study, exams, tests, etc., (see below), we obtain the total student engagement during the academic year:



Student engagement during one year: $40 \frac{\text{hours}}{\text{week}} \cdot 37 \frac{\text{weeks}}{\text{year}} = 1480 \frac{\text{hours}}{\text{year}}$

Therefore, during the academic year the student will accumulate 60 credits to complete the year successfully, namely:

$$60 \frac{\text{ECTS}}{\text{year}} = 1480 \frac{\text{hours}}{\text{year}}, \rightarrow 1 \text{ECTS} \approx 25 \text{hours}$$

By calculating that the total number of hours per semester is 750 including *lectures (lectures), exercises, practical work, seminars, individual work (in the library or at home) and exams or other assessment activities* in all subjects form the structure of the semester curriculum.

The credits for each subject are individually determined by the teacher, making sure not to exceed 750 hours or 30 total credits per semester. In cases where an incomplete number of credits is presented, rounding is allowed, eg where a subject has 135 hours, then it has 5 credits (but may have 6 credits), and the subject having 105 hours will have 4 credits. The number of ECTS credits for the courses, for the semester, and the contents of the courses are given in this report in the study plan (see point 3.4.13). Credits are earned by passing the exams and the student will earn as much credit as the credits are foreseen by the study plan for that subject. Student achieving Master of Law Degree in Criminal Law is obliged to accumulate at least 60 ECTS and to write and defend thesis.

Student achieving a Bachelor of Law Degree is required to accumulate at least 240 ECTS.



SWOT analysis for mission, objectives and administration:

(Please give your perspective on the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges related to institutional operations. These may refer to internal and external factors affecting institutional performance against performance standards and indicators contained in this general field as defined in the KAA Accreditation Manual)

A. Strengths:

- Faculty of Law in "Kadri Zeka" University in Gjilan would provide a European and contemporary approach to the study, which will guarantee its students the training of the highest legal level in Kosovo, with the aim to enable them to start a professional career in the service of law and society, which is characterized by a maximum professional commitment to justice and high ethical standards that are related and necessary for the functioning of justice.
- The academic staff of the UKZ Faculty of Law program has a very adequate preparation and international teaching experience. This academic staff has recorded results and published important papers in important legal education institutions in Europe and the world. With their papers and presentations, they have participated in local, regional and international conferences. They have published international impact papers, which are indexed in major international databases, such as Web of Science, Scopus, DOAJ, EBSCO, etc., which are also evaluative criteria for the advancement of our academic staff. All these international experiences will be brought and implemented in the UKZ Law Faculty.
- The quality of studies at the Faculty of Law means that we still have a larger number of applicants than we can accept. In each academic year, we accept 1 out of 3 applicants for the Faculty of Law, which implies that this faculty has proven to be and is continuing to be successful. Even in the academic year 2019/20, candidates with excellent secondary education have also failed to register.
- The practice so far in bachelor studies in our country is of an extremely high level, which has been well appreciated by USAID, the US Embassy in Kosovo and even the Ambassador of the United States of America, His Excellency Mr. Philip Kosnet.



- Kadri Zeka University is leading institution with projecta in Kosovo under the Capacity Building - Erasmus + program, where UKZ is currently in 7 active projects, with one being a coordinator. It is worth noting that the ENEMLOS project together with the University of Podgorica is concerned with the development of Legal Clinics.
- The results of our students in various competition in Kosovo, applications for Masters programs, scholarships, various projects, such as the HERAS project for stateless persons in the Republic of Kosovo, then the completion of the bar exam, etc.
- Membership of the Law Faculty in international networks and associations, as we have done with the membership of the Law Faculty in the Association of European Law Faculties. Membership in international research-related networks, of which UKZ is a member of the European Network for Academic Integrity.
- International cooperation and the presentation of the UKZ Law Faculty as a serious partner in organizing international conferences, workshops, and other international events;
- International projects, where the Faculty of Law has managed to be a serious partner with projects with Ohio Northern University, USAID, OSCE, US Embassy in Kosovo, Fulbright program, Erasmus + program, HERAS, etc.

B. Weaknesses:

- UKZ lack of infrastructure in UKZ to further advance the development of Legal Clinics and
- UKZ lack of willingness by Attorneys, Judges, Prosecutors, Notaries, etc. to come and maintain voluntary internships with our students, despite our maximum commitment.

C. Opportunities:

- Preparing our teachers with the scientific achievements of the 21st century, moving forward with the times and advances in contemporary teaching.
- Creating a community of young lawyers, both alumni and lawyers, who together with professors organize various debates on legal issues, such as the case of USAID, OSCE, UNICEF, GIZ, Police Kosovo, Courts, Prosecutions, Lawyers, etc. These have also created free legal aid, which together with the USAID project have managed to provide free legal aid.



- So that our master's degree candidates will be able to prepare research on organized crime, the use of drug and its distribution, prostitution organization, etc.
- That secondary Law schools should start to better prepare students for law, as we as a faculty would be able to attract even more qualified students.

D. Challenges:

- The student has a large number of elective courses, which give him the opportunity to be selected; then that the legal clinics are advanced and are being further developed through international projects; that professional practice has been introduced as a compulsory subject and that modules have been increasingly advanced with contemporary subjects, which have been compared to universities from Europe and the region that present challenges to their implementation.
- Inability to follow the development of more contemporary literature, which is more than necessary to create cadres that are prepared for the practice of the profession in contemporary times.



2.2. Quality Management

(Please provide a self-assessment of your performance against each of the standards and performance indicators included in this general area, as set out in the KAA Accreditation Manual.)

Kadri Zeka University (hereinafter UKZ), in an effort to provide quality assurance in the institutional aspect, including all academic activities carried out within the relevant institution, continues to focus on conducting quality studies. Ensuring adequate human resources, determination of competences (the assignment and distribution of responsibility), quality management and adequate definition of the reporting form about the responsibilities taken, increasingly contributes to the quality assurance in higher education, provided from UKZ.

The whole quality assurance system within the UKZ is based on a rich normative framework that directly contributes to the fulfillment of the institution's goals. Consequently, all activities and procedures applied within the UKZ are based on the following normative framework:

1. *Law on Higher Education of Kosovo;*
2. *Statute of UKZ;*
3. *Regulation on Quality Assurance Procedures at UKZ;*
4. *Internal Quality Assurance Standards for Kadri Zeka University Gjilan;*
5. *Guidelines for Assessment of Academic Staff and Courses and*
6. *Regulation of Code of Ethics in UKZ.*

We emphasize that the UKZ quality assurance procedures also respect and rely on the *Quality Assurance Standards in the European Higher Education Area (ESG)*. (Please find attached the normative acts which ensure academic quality at UKZ - above)¹

¹ Normative acts and the links:

1. [https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2761;](https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2761)
2. <https://www.uni-gjilan.net/dokumentet/statuti-i-universitetit-kadri-zeka-gjilan>
3. [https://www.uni-gjilan.net/ep-content/uploads/2016/05/Rregullore-ABr-procedurat-e-sigurimitAB.pdf;](https://www.uni-gjilan.net/ep-content/uploads/2016/05/Rregullore-ABr-procedurat-e-sigurimitAB.pdf)
4. [https://www.uni-gjilan.net/ep-content/uploads/2016/09/Rregullore-p%C3%ABr-zgjedhjen-e-personelit-akademik-n%C3%AB-Universitetin-Kadri-Zeka-n%C3%AB-Gjilan.pdf;](https://www.uni-gjilan.net/ep-content/uploads/2016/09/Rregullore-p%C3%ABr-zgjedhjen-e-personelit-akademik-n%C3%AB-Universitetin-Kadri-Zeka-n%C3%AB-Gjilan.pdf)
5. [https://www.uni-gjilan.net/ep-content/uploads/2016/05/Standardet-e-sigurimit-t%C3%AB-brendshem-UniversitetinKadri-Zeka-Gjilan.pdf;](https://www.uni-gjilan.net/ep-content/uploads/2016/05/Standardet-e-sigurimit-t%C3%AB-brendshem-UniversitetinKadri-Zeka-Gjilan.pdf)
6. [https://www.uni-gjilan.net/ep-content/uploads/2017/07/Masat-disciplinore-shtese.pdf;](https://www.uni-gjilan.net/ep-content/uploads/2017/07/Masat-disciplinore-shtese.pdf)
<https://www.uni-gjilan.net/ep-content/uploads/2018/03/Rregullore-p%C3%ABr-Kodin-e-Etik%C3%ABs-n%C3%AB-UKZ.pdf>



Always in the function of quality creation and management, the UKZ has also established the Office for Academic Development and Quality, which is a bridge between the mechanisms necessary for quality realization, with particular emphasis on coordinating activities between the respective office and the UKZ Senate, the Governing Council, academic units, faculty councils, committees and other working groups.

The evaluation of the academic staff as well as the courses will be a regular assessment within the UKZ, and in this sense also within the academic unit, respectively within the Criminal Law Master Program. Such evaluation will be conducted in two sessions. The first session will include assessment after the end of the **winter semester** and the second session will include assessment after the end of the **summer semester**. For the purpose of transparency, the Office for Academic Development and Excellence will also publish, on the UKZ official website, a summary and detailed report of such a process, always in the function of teaching and learning.

In addition, in cooperation with the Office for Academic Development and Quality, the Faculty of Law has also assigned a Quality Coordinator, who has important duties and responsibilities in the area of quality assurance within the relevant academic unit. In addition, the Quality Coordinator is one of the academic staff members. As such, the Coordinator is the bridge between the academic unit and the Office of Academic Development and Quality of the University. The Coordinator, in an effort to ensure quality assurance, reports to the faculty management and has the following duties and responsibilities: instructs academic staff and students within the academic unit on the practical and academic aspects of implementing ECTS; in collaboration with the management of the academic unit, takes care of and monitors the involvement of all stakeholders (academic staff, students, businesses, Advisory Board members, etc.) for the design / review of study programs during the re-accreditation process; The quality coordinator is part of the planning and monitoring of the subject and teacher evaluation process, as well as the internal quality assessment; in cooperation with the management of the academic unit assists in the systematization of data and information related to the scientific / artistic activity in the academic unit (identification of scientific works, artistic performance, professional and scientific projects); The Coordinator advises, plans, and monitors quality assurance schemes, activities, and activities in the academic unit. The Coordinator also takes care of the quality of the academic papers and information on the faculty published on the web site.

On the other hand, in order to achieve an adequate level of quality, periodically the evaluation of the academic staff as well as the subjects is done, which is a regular evaluation within the UKZ, and in this sense also within our academic unit, respectively within the Faculty of Law.



Such evaluation will be conducted in two sessions. The first session will include assessment after the end of the **winter semester** and the second session will include assessment after the end of the **summer semester**. For the purpose of transparency, the Office for Academic Development and Excellence will also publish, on the UKZ official website, a summary and detailed report of such a process, always in the function of teaching and learning.

By continuously contributing to the realization of quality within the Law Faculty, especially in achieving the most appropriate academic performance, the academic unit will motivate and will also support the application of various instruments with particular emphasis on: reporting, complaints, surveys, questionnaires and other ongoing student activities through which they will become part of quality assurance and fulfillment within the *Faculty of Law*, UKZ.

In this regard, the Faculty of Law through: the Dean, the Office for Academic Development and Quality and the Faculty Quality Coordinator will develop a questionnaire that will periodically evolve and contribute to presenting student assessment anonymously about the academic life as a whole in this academic unit.

Quality control and quality management in the Faculty of Law-General Law Program will be carried out periodically and during the academic year this important process will go through several necessary stages. Consequently:

- **First Stage:** in the first week of each following semester, the teacher will present and offer their work plan in relation to the subject which he/she will lecture. The subject syllabus (all syllabuses of all subjects will be presented electronically on the UKZ website) will be distributed to students (electronically or in hard copy), which will help them 'enable an adequate orientation in terms of quality teaching and learning.
- **Second Stage:** after each lesson, the teacher will submit reports on the topics discussed to the students, which will contribute to the gradual realization of the study plan presented by the teacher at the beginning of the academic semester, respectively obligations taken by the teacher in relation to the academic unit as well as students.
- **Third Stage:** At the end of each calendar month, the teacher will submit to the academic unit a monthly report on his / her academic activity, which will further strengthen his / her responsibility in relation to the academic unit and the students, always in the function of fulfillment of the study plan presented before them.
- **Fourth Stage:** at the end of each semester, the teacher will present a report to the



academic unit outlining the achievements or eventual deficiencies in the realization of the study plan for the given subject.

- **Fifth Stage:** Students, through their free and anonymous expression, will respond to the questionnaires presented by the Law Coordinator of the Faculty of Law, thus making a valuable contribution to the evaluation of both the academic staff and the subjects.
- **Sixth Stage:** from the reports collected, the Quality Coordinator of Law Faculty will process the data, compare it, match the data presented by the teacher with the semester curriculum, the teachers engagements and dedication during the teaching process, reports from student assessment, etc., and will be able to create a unique report for each teacher separately.
- **Seventh Stage:** from the reports collected, the Dean of Law Faculty will write the Evaluation Report, which will become part of the personal file for each teacher or assistant).

Consequently, at the end of each semester, but also at the end of the academic year, within the *Faculty of Law* a *summary report on the evaluation of academic staff and subjects* will be published on the UKZ website, and in detail it will reflect the accomplishments and deficiencies for the semester or academic year completed. Presenting it in such a form, however, contributes to the enhancement of the quality of academic life within the UKZ *Law Faculty*, further motivates the academic staff and in turn contributes to the identification of eventual deficiencies, always with the aim to eliminate them.

SWOT analysis for quality management:

(please write your perspective on strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges related to institutional operations. These may refer to internal and external factors affecting institutional performance against the standards and performance indicators involved in this general area of, as defined in the KAA Accreditation Manual)

A. Pikat e forta

- *Faculty of Law - General Law Program*, in terms of content of study program will have high compliance with national and international academic standards. We have also compared the models of regional and European countries such as: University of Ljubljana, University of Sarajevo and University of Sheffield.
- The relevant curriculum in terms of teaching and learning will also provide high quality. Students who will be part of such a program, we consider that they will be successful in the labor market as well. Moreover, the acquisition of knowledge



from such a program has a strong impact on the fulfillment of their professional profile. As a result, the specifics of the study program that will be implemented will further contribute to the success of our students.

- Teaching and learning will be intertwined between the theoretical and the practical aspects, which makes the students much more efficient in acquiring and applying their knowledge after completing their law studies. One of the important achievements within this program is especially the inclusion of new subjects in the scientific study plan, the inclusion of subjects directly related to practice, with a particular emphasis on Clinical Learning within the five modules and professional practice in the fourth year - eighth semester. However, beyond preparing for the job market of future lawyers, the level of studies envisaged in this program will provide the opportunity to produce professional staff in the future also in terms of professionals-researchers. In this regard, professional practices will be strongly influenced as a condition for their graduation.
- Classroom lectures and exercises will be held by consulting the latest literature in terms of scientific textbooks.
- Based on the institutional cooperation that UKZ has with other academic institutions at home and abroad, our teachers will also be able to engage in higher education institutions at home and abroad. Moreover, thanks to the cooperation of UKZ, both our students and foreigners will be in periodic mobility, which will provide them with not only mutual affirmation but also much more qualitative and academic development.
- The agreements signed by the UKZ and those that this higher education institution is realizing every day, not only with the justice institutions, such as courts, prosecution offices, local and central administration, as well as the independent justice institutions. This faculty will increasingly become powerful contributing factors in terms of enhancing the quality of education not only within the UKZ but also throughout the country.
- The academic staff has a high degree of professional and academic qualification, while its continuing interest will be focused on the research plan which will be a direct contributor to the academic quality within the *Law Faculty*.
- The study program will be constantly updated, in line with changes in the justice system within the country, as well as in line with the trends in the development of the legal sciences in general.



- Excellent students will be constantly motivated to engage in learning, offering them gratitude but also opportunities to collaborate in circumstances where they can contribute to enhancing quality within the Faculty of Law. and their ideas will be taken into account.
- Most distinguished students have the advantage of receiving scholarships shared by the university, donor institutions as well as their opportunity for study visits to peer institutions in the region and to different universities across Europe, where UKZ has cooperative relationships.

B. Weaknesses

- The lack of a moot courtroom for Law Faculty students, the Master of Criminal Laws program who would apply their theoretical knowledge in practical terms.
- The lack of some of the technical means through which experiments would be conducted in terms of clarifying the way in which traces could be identified, which would be of interest to the establishment of a forensic cabinet and forensic medicine.
- Students' unsatisfactory knowledge of English, which would make it easier the communication with scientific literature.
- Lack of some of the additional scientific titles in the UKZ Library.

C. Opportunities

- *Flaw Faculty, General Law Program* in terms of program content and in terms of content of the relevant program as well as in the aspect of its implementation is quite different in comparison with similar programs at the country level. Consequently, students will be offered easier access to acquiring the necessary knowledge in theory (greater focus on the positive legal subjects) and specifically in practical terms, through legal clinics and the compulsory professional practice subject..
- Continuous cooperation and coordination in the realization of the study program between teachers and students will create an adequate system of learning and greater freedom of students in presenting and addressing topics of interest to them, always in as appropriate professional preparation for them.
- Within the Faculty of Law, General Law Program, educational, research and scientific activities are constantly organized, through: debating topics,



roundtables, seminars etc. which increasingly contributes to the increase of quality in our faculty and in our university.

D. Challenges

- Organizing the scientific conference at specific intervals, divided into five modules, in accordance with the modular program. The Faculty of Law has an academic staff that is constantly attending scientific conferences of local, regional and international character, so this staff is prepared to take up this initiative for organizing scientific conferences from legal fields divided into modular sessions.
- In order to achieve a higher quality of education in UKZ, and in this sense within the Law Faculty, the main goal remains the planning, organization and launch of a scientific research journal, which would motivate even more academic staff as well as interested students in this level of research in the scientific aspect.

2.4. Academic Staff

(Please provide a self-assessment of your performance against each of the standards and performance indicators included in this general area, as set out in the KAA Accreditation Manual)

The academic staff of the Faculty of Law has participated in international scientific conferences and published scientific papers in internationally credible scientific journals. Also, the Law Faculty staff regularly participates in study visits, scientific meetings, public debates, etc.

The Dean/holder of General Law Program Prof.Asoc.Dr. Sadik Haxhiu, graduated from the Faculty of Law and Postgraduate Studies at the University of Prishtina Faculty of Law. He completed his doctoral studies at the Constitutional Administrative Department at the University of Bihac in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the field of electoral systems. He has participated in local, regional and international scientific conferences, and has published 7 impact papers. He has compiled 3 university texts and one published monograph and one manuscript - monograph, in English and is expected to publish it soon. He has participated in dozens of lawmaking committees in Kosovo, some of which have served as committee chairmen. Mentored 22 candidates for master's degree and participated in 2 doctoral committees.

Prof.asoc.dr. Fejzulla Berisha:



Prof.Asoc.Dr. Fejzulla Berisha graduated from the Faculty of Law at the University of Prishtina, and graduated from the University of Prishtina with a Master's Degree in Constitutional Law in 1981, respectively in 1993. He defended his Ph.D. on 6 April 1999. He contributed in different universities around the region, such as the University of Tirana, "SUT" Tetovo, "Ukshin Hoti" in Prizren, "Hasan Prishtina" in Prishtina, "Haxhi Zeka" in Peja, "Kadri Zeka" in Gjilan. He mentored 50 candidate for master's degree and 3 candidate for doctorate in constitutional law, published eight university books and a monograph as well as over 50 scientific papers in local, regional and international journals.

For academic contribution to the Faculty of Law, the Rector of Public University "Kadri Zeka" Gjilan has given: Acknowledgment. He has also participated in various symposiums and conferences in Kosovo and abroad. After the end of the 1999 war, he was engaged in the KPC, respectively in the Ministry of Justice, as Director of the Directorate for Legislation, then Co-Director of the KPA Department of Local Government. He was engaged in the Cabinet of the Ministry of Trade and Industry in the capacity of Political Adviser, respectively in the Cabinet of the Prime Minister of Kosovo.

Prof.ass.dr. Fejzullah Hasani: He completed his basic studies at the University of Prishtina. He also holds master's and doctoral degree from the University of Prishtina in Criminal Law. He started his professional career in Basic Court.

Having demonstrated high professionalism, he was promoted to the High Court by being elected to a term of office (7 years) as Vice President of the Supreme Court and 7 years as President of the Supreme Court. He has 15 years of academic experience. He has participated in local, regional and international scientific conferences.

He has participated in local, regional and international scientific conferences. He has published several scientific papers with international review, participated in the drafting of commentaries in the criminal field. Has drafted the project for the bar exam. He was the Chairman of the Committee for the Bar Exam in the Republic of Kosovo. He has compiled 2 university texts and 2 monographs.

Prof.ass.dr. Dukagjin Leka: He has completed basic studies at the Faculty of Law in Prishtina and the Faculty of Philosophy - Political Science; Masters Degree in International Law in Prishtina, and a PhD in International Law at the University of Tirana. He has over a decade and a half experience as an expert in international organizations and has a long career in international missions such as UNMIK and EULEX. He has participated in scientific conferences of local, regional and international character and has published 7 scientific papers with impact factor journals. He has published a scientific monograph on international law. He



has implemented several scientific projects of international character. His professional career with various trainings is quite sensational, notably those in countries such as the US and European Union countries. He has also participated in many regional and international scientific conferences, furthering his consolidation in both professional and scientific terms. He has now published several scientific articles, mainly in the field of law, international politics and social science, with one of his papers indexed on the Web of Science, four papers on Scopus and some other papers indexed on other international platforms. He has been involved in several universities in Kosovo as lecturers, such as "Haxhi Zeka" University in Peja, "Ukshin Hoti" University in Prizren, and AAB College. He is fluent in English and Serbo-Croatian and has a basic knowledge of French.

Prof.ass.dr. Urtak Hamiti, he completed his studies in Prishtina, and his doctoral studies at the University of Tirana where he received his PhD in History and International Relations. He has worked in the cabinet of the Prime Minister of Kosovo as a Political Adviser in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kosovo, as a Director for NATO and OSCE, and has been a senior diplomat of Kosovo at the Embassy of the Republic of Kosovo in Croatia. He is an expert in the field of diplomatic relations and US foreign policy. He has participated in international, national and international scientific conferences, and has published scientific papers in international scientific journals with impact factor. He has also participated in the protection of accreditation programs (KAA) at the University of Gjilan.

Prof.ass.dr. Albulena Hajdari; she has completed her basic studies at the Faculty of Law in Prishtina, the Master of Criminal Law at the Faculty of Law in Prishtina, and her doctoral studies at the Faculty of Law in Tirana, earning a Doctoral degree in Criminal Law. She has participated in national and international scientific conferences and published scientific papers in international scientific journals with impact factor. She is co-author of a scientific monograph. Lectures criminal legal cases.

Prof.ass.dr. Liridon Dalipi; graduated from the Faculty of Law at the University of Tetova; Master of Science - Media Strategy - Media and Elections. He completed her doctorate at the University of Sofia in Librarian Studies and Information Technology, where he received a doctorate in administrative, business and social communications through technology. He has participated in national and international scientific conferences and has published scientific papers in international scientific journals with impact factor.

Prof.ass.dr. Fadil Osamni; has completed basic studies at the Faculty of Economics in Prishtina, master studies at the University of Prishtina in the field of Management; He completed his doctoral studies at the University of Tirana in the field of Economics for Politics and Governance in Europe on the topic: EU Integration - Kosovo's Challenge (Economic, Political and Legal Aspects). He has published a scientific monograph. He has



participated in national and international scientific conferences and has published scientific papers in international scientific journals with impact factor.

Also, he has a relatively good experience in several universities in Kosovo as lecturers, such as: Gjakova Business University, Globus College in Prishtina and AAB College in Prishtina and Ferizaj, and has mentored several candidates for master studies and Graduate, at these Universities. Karriera e tij profesionale është edhe e, zv.Kryetar i Këshillit Drejtues (bordit) të UP-se "Hasan Prishtina" në Prishtinë dhe tani staf i rregullt akademik, në Universitetin "Kadri Zeka" në Gjiilan.

Ass.Dr. Fatmire Krasniqi; she completed her basic studies at the Faculty of Law as well as her Master's Degree at the Faculty of Law at the University of Prishtina in criminal law with an average grade of 10.00. Doctoral studies at the Faculty of Law in Prishtina at the Department of Criminal Law, where she received the title: Doctor of Criminal Law Sciences. She has published a scientific monograph. She has participated in local and international scientific conferences and has published scientific papers in international scientific journals with impact factor. She is an assistant in criminal law.

Ass.Dr. Selim Daku: graduated from the Faculty of Education at the University of Prishtina, master studies at the South East European University in the field of diplomacy, and doctorate studies at the Faculty of Political Science, South East European University. Attended local and international scientific conferences; has published scientific papers in local and international scientific journals with impact factor. He has participated in international research projects. He is an assistant in international law.

Ass. PhD (c) Detrinë Alishani; she has completed her basic studies at the University of Prishtina in two faculties, the Faculty of Law and the Faculty of Economics. She completed her master's degree in civil law from the Faculty of Law. Attended local and international scientific conferences; has published scientific papers in local and international scientific journals with impact factor. She is completing her doctoral studies in the field of Civil Law. She is currently a civil law assistant.



Regular academic staff for this program						
	Name	Surname	Scientific degree	Academic degree	Field of study	Duration of Contracts
1	Sadik	Haxhiu	Dr. sc	Prof. asoc.	Constitutional – Administrative fields of Law Sciences	4 years
2	Fejzulla	Berisha	Dr.sc.	Prof. asoc.	Constitutional – Administrative fields of Law Sciences	4 years
3	Fejzullah	Hasani	Dr. sc	Prof. ass.	Criminal field of Law Sciences	4 years
4	Dukagjin	Leka	Dr. sc.	Prof.ass.	Jurisprudence - fields of European studies and legislation	4 years
5	Albulena	Hajdari	Dr. sc.	Prof. ass.	Criminal field of Law Sciences	4 years
6	Urtak	Hamiti	Dr. sc.	Prof. ass.	International Relations and Diplomacy	4 years
7	Liridon	Dalipi	Dr. sc.	Prof. ass.	Administrative field, business and social communications through technology	4 years
8	Fadil	Osmani	Dr.Sc	Prof. ass.	EU integration - Kosovo's challenge - economic, political and legal aspects	4 years
9	Fatmire	Krasniqi	Dr. sc.	Ass. dr.	Criminal field of Law Sciences	3 years
10	Selim	Daku	Dr. sc.	Ass.dr.	Administrative Law sciences	3 years
11	Detrinë	Alishani	PhD.c	Ass.	Civil Law sciences	3 years



In the table above are the professor with regular employment in UKZ. Most of them have long and successful academic experience in public universities within and outside Kosovo. In addition to being engaged in basic studies, they are also engaged in two master's degree programs, depending on their profile.

The Law Faculty, in compliance with the normative acts in force, such as: University Statute and Regulations for the selection of full-time academic staff, has recruited sufficient academic staff for the program. First the Faculty Council has identified the needs for full time academic staff, professors; it was then debated in the Council and based on justification such as the number of hours to be completed and the financial viability assessed to the University Senate for approval. Upon approval by the University Senate, the Rector of the University makes a public announcement for the recruitment of full time professors. In the vacancy it must be specified in detail the conditions that a candidate must meet to be elected a full-time professor at the university, such as: professional qualifications up to a doctoral degree in science, participation in local, international and international scientific conferences; impact scientific work (conforming to AI MEST no. 01/2018) as well as other academic and professional contributions. The competition is open and it is published through the media, enabling candidates to compete equally for both internal and external staff. The Faculty Council, following the announcement of the public competition, proposes the Review Committee of three professors who must have relevant academic backgrounds. The Review Committee, after examining the documentation of competing candidates, calls those candidates who meet the formal legal requirements in the interview. Upon completion of the interview, the Review Committee drafts the reports for each candidate and then through the Personnel Office publishes the bulletin on the university website. Upon completion of the review through the web site bulletin, the Faculty Council submits the review reports to the University Studies Committee. The Committee of Studies is obliged to evaluate the content, legality, objectivity of the work of the Review Committee and the evaluation of the scientific and professional contributions of the competing candidates. The Council of Studies makes a candidate evaluation report and sends it to the Senate for consideration and approval. The Senate then, after a detailed and professional debate, decides whether or not to nominate a professor. After voting in the Senate, the appointment of the elected professor shall be for a period of 4 years. See in more detail: (Annex 1 to the Regulation on the Selection of Full-time Academic Staff. Ref.01 / 315, dated 18/03/2019).



SWOT analysis for academic staff:

(Please note your perspective on strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges related to institutional operations. These may refer to internal and external factors that influence institutional performance against the standards and performance indicators involved in this general area, as specified in the KAA Accreditation Manual).

A. Strengths:

- The academic staff of the faculty has a satisfactory professional background, where they teach over 80% of the subjects of the General Law program.
- Professionalism of the academic staff and their previous experience in academic institutions and relevant state and justice institutions such as: Courts, prosecutors, governments, parliament, independent state institutions etc.,
- High quality and discipline of professors and assistants in lectures and exercises.
- A number of professors are university textbook writers, whose texts are compulsory not only at Kadri Zeka University but also at other universities in Kosovo, Albania and Macedonia.
- Support and close cooperation between the management of the UKZ and the Faculty of Law in achieving the faculty's goals of: organizing scientific roundtables, visits to professional institutions such as courts, prosecution offices, parliament, government, sister faculties in Kosovo and abroad; study visits of our students to South East European University, University of Maribor, University of Zug, etc.,
- Experience of program holders in the field of constitutional administration, international law and international relations, criminal law, etc.
- Results of students from Gjilan region in studies at world renowned universities as Split in Croatia, IOWA of USA, Zug in Switzerland, SEEU in Tetovo, Germany.

B. Weaknesses

- Lack of sufficient administrative support staff which will make it easier for us to fulfill our administrative service obligations.
- Insufficient spatial infrastructure for academic, administrative staff and complicated procedures coming from the government to solve them.
- Difficult administrative procedures in the selection of new academic staff that last for months, as defined by the Law on Higher Education and MEST



Administrative Instructions as well as the Provisional Statute of UKZ approved by MEST.

- Difficult administrative procedures in conducting international academic staff exchange activities, literature supply, scientific journals, etc..

C. Opportunities

- Intensifying scientific research in the field of forensic science in Kosovo and incorporating it into European research streams.
- Creating opportunities for younger researchers, who study law to contribute in UKZ.
- The long experience of some of the professors in drafting and advancing the faculty curriculum.

D. Challenges

The challenges facing the UKZ are caused by various factors, such as:

- Insufficient interest of elite students to study in this program;
- Institutional lack of support by MEST for the creation of working conditions and projects that have financial costs etc.

Depending on the challenges presented and identified, appropriate measures will be taken to overcome them.



2.5. Content of the educational process

(Please provide a self-assessment of your performance against each of the standards and performance indicators included in this general area, as set out in the KAA Accreditation Manual)

Study program description (name, weekly hours, ECTS credits and status)

Year I - Semester I - General Law Program					
Nr	Name of subject	Hours/ week	ECTS	C/E	Professor
Semestri I					
1	C – Introduction of Law	3+1	6	C	Prof. Asoc. Dr. Fejzulla Berisha
2	C - Parliamentary theory and practice	2+1	5	C	Prof. Asoc. Dr. Sadik Haxhiu
3	C - Economy	2+1	5	C	Prof. Ass. Dr. Fadil Osmani
4	C - English or German foreign language	2+1	5	C	Prof. Ass. Dr. Shpresa Qamili Prof. Ass. Dr. Milote Sadiku
5	C - History of state and legal institutions	2+1	5	C	Prof. Ass. Dr. Urtak Hamiti
6	E - Consumption and consumer law	2+1	4	E	Prof. Ass. Dr. Fadil Osmani
7	E - Legal Sociology	2+1	4	E	Prof. Ass. Dr. Urtak Hamiti
8	E - Introduction to international relations	2+1	4	E	Dr. Sc. Selim Daku
9	E - Introduction to civil law	2+1	4	E	Dr. Sc. Burim Tahiri
Year I - Semester II - General Law Program					
1	C - International human rights law	3+1	6	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Dukagjin Leka
2	C - Judicial system and free professions in the Republic of Kosovo	2+1	5	O	Prof. Asoc. Dr. Sadik Haxhiu
3	C - English or German foreign language	2+1	5	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Shpresa Qamili Prof. Ass. Dr. Milote Sadiku



4	C - History of Albanian state and law	2+1	5	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Urtak Hamiti
5	C - European economic integration	2+1	5	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Fadil Osmani
6	E - Roman Law	2+1	4	Z	Dr. Sc. Ardian Emini
7	E - Mass Communication, Law and Politics	2+1	4	Z	Prof. Ass. Dr. Urtak Hamiti
8	E - Introduction to criminal law	2+1	4	Z	Dr. Sc. Fatmire Krasniqi
9	E - History of diplomacy	2+1	4	Z	Prof. Ass. Dr. Urtak Hamiti

Year II - Semester III - General Law Program					
Nr	Name of subject	Hours/w eek	ECT S	C/E	Professor
Semestri III					
1	C - Constitutional law	3+1	6	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Sadik Haxhiu
2	C - Criminal law	3+1	5	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Fejzullah Hasani
3	C - Civil law	3+1	5	O	Dr. Sc. Burim Tahiri
4	C - International organizations	2+1	5	O	Dr. Sc. Selim Daku
5	C - Economic policy	2+1	5	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Fadil Osmani
6	E - Local government	2+1	4	Z	Prof. Ass. Dr. Liridon Dalipi
7	E - International law on minorities	2+1	4	Z	Prof. Ass. Dr. Dukagjin Leka
8	E - Property law	2+1	4	Z	Prof. Ass. Dr. Muharrem Faiku
9	E - International legal cooperation in the criminal field	2+1	4	Z	Dr. Sc. Fatmire Krasniqi
Year II - Semester IV - General Law Program					



1	C - Administrative law	3+1	6	O	Prof. Asoc. Dr. Sadik Haxhiu
2	C - Family and inheritance law	2+1	5	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Muharrem Faiku
3	C - Criminalistics	2+1	5	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Albulena Hajdari
4	C – Financial Law	2+1	5	O	Prof. Asoc. Dr. Bajram Kosumi
5	C - Comparative Law	2+1	5	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Dukagjin Leka
6	E – Cadastre Law	2+1	4	Z	Dr. Sc. Burim Tahiri
7	E - Constitutional Judiciary	2+1	4	Z	Prof. Asoc. Dr. Fejzulla Berisha
8	E - Practical Judicial Skills	2+1	4	Z	Dr. Sc. Fatmire Krasniqi
9	E - Organized crime	2+1	4	Z	Dr. Sc. Fatmire Krasniqi

Year III - Semester V - General Law Program					
Nr	Name of subject	Hours/ week	ECT S	C/E	Professor
Semestri V					
1	C - Public international law	3+1	6	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Dukagjin Leka
2	C - Methodology of scientific research	2+1	5	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Fadil Osmani
3	C - European Union law	3+1	5	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Dukagjin Leka
4	C - Administrative procedure	3+1	5	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Liridon Dalipi
5	C - Commercial law	3+1	5	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Fadil Osmani
6	E - Criminal policy	2+1	4	Z	Prof. Ass. Dr. Albulena Hajdari
7	E - The law of international treaties	2+1	4	Z	Prof. Ass. Dr. Urtak Hamiti



8	E - The insurance law	2+1	4	Z	Prof. Ass. Dr. Muharrem Faiku
9	E - The political system of Kosovo	2+1	4	Z	Dr. Sc. Selim Daku
Year III - Semester VI - General Law Program					
1	C - Labor law and social security	3+1	5	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Liridon Dalipi
2	C - The criminal procedure law	3+1	6	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Fejzullah Hasani
3	C - Private International law	3+1	5	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Dukagjin Leka
4	C – Tort Law	2+1	5	O	Dr. Sc. Burim Tahiri
5	C - Criminal Law Clinic	3+1	5	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Fejzullah Hasani
6	E - Settlement of international disputes	2+1	4	Z	Dr. Sc. Selim Daku
7	E - Crimes and cyber security	2+1	4	Z	Dr. Sc. Fatmire Krasniqi
8	E - Legal and professional ethics	2+1	4	Z	Prof. Ass. Dr. Liridon Dalipi
9	E - Forensic psychology	2+1	4	Z	Dr. Sc. Fatmire Krasniqi

Year IV - Semester VII - General Law Program					
Nr	Name of subject	Hours/week	ECT S	C/E	Professor
1	C - The civil procedure law	3+1	6	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Muharrem Faiku
2	C - Administrative law clinic	3+1	5	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Liridon Dalipi
3	C - Criminology with penology	3+1	5	O	Dr. Sc. Fatmire Krasniqi
4	C - Civil law clinic	3+1	5	O	Prof. Dr. Adnan Jashari



5	C - Case law of the European Court of Human Rights	3+1	5	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Dukagjin Leka
6	E – Foreign Policy of European Union	2+1	4	Z	Dr. Sc. Selim Daku
7	E - Forensics	2+1	4	Z	Dr. Sc. Fatmire Krasniqi
8	E - Criminal liability of legal persons	2+1	4	Z	Prof. Ass. Dr. Fejzullah Hasani
9	E – Arbitration Law	2+1	4	Z	Dr. Sc. Burim Tahiri

Year IV - Semester VIII - General Law Program

Module: Constitutional and Administrative Law

1	C - Positive constitutional law	3+1	6	O	Prof. Asoc. Dr. Fejzulla Berisha
2	C - Administrative law - special section	3+1	6	O	Prof. Asoc. Dr. Fejzulla Berisha
3	C - Electoral systems	3+1	5	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Liridon Dalipi
4	C - Public administration	3+1	5	O	Dr. Sc. Selim Daku
5	C - Professional practice	5+1	8	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Sadik Haxhiu

Year IV - Semester VIII - General Law Program

Module: Criminal Law

1	C - Criminal law - special section	3+1	6	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Fejzullah Hasani
2	C - Right to criminal procedure - special section	3+1	6	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Fejzullah Hasani
3	C - Victimology	3+1	5	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Albulena Hajdari



4	C - International criminal law	3+1	5	O	Dr. Sc. Fatmire Krasniqi
5	C - Professional practice	5+1	8	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Fejzullah Hasani

Year IV - Semester VIII - General Law Program					
Module: International Law					
1	C - International collective security and NATO	3+1	6	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Urtak Hamiti
2	C - Theory of International Relations	3+1	5	O	Dr. Sc. Selim Daku
3	C - International humanitarian law	3+1	6	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Dukagjin Leka
4	C - Diplomatic and Consular Law	3+1	5	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Urtak Hamiti
5	C - Professional practice	5+1	8	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Dukagjin Leka

Year IV - Semester VIII - General Law Program					
Module: Civil Law					
1	C – Property Law	3+1	6	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Muharrem Faiku
2	C - Civil procedure law - special section	3+1	6	O	Prof. Dr. Adnan Jashari
3	C - Contract Law	3+1	5	O	Dr. Sc. Burim Tahiri
4	C - Notary Law	3+1	5	O	Prof. Dr. Adnan Jashari
5	C - Professional Practice	5+1	8	O	Dr. Sc. Burim Tahiri

Year IV - Semester VIII - General Law Program					
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Module: Financial Law						
1	C - International financial institutions	3+1	6	O	Prof. Asoc. Dr. Gani Asllani	
2	C - International economic law	3+1	6	O	Prof. Asoc. Dr. Gani Asllani	
3	C - Human Resource Management	3+1	5	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Fadil Osmani	
4	C - International Business Law	3+1	5	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Fadil Osmani	
5	C - Professional Practice	5+1	8	O	Prof. Ass. Dr. Fadil Osmani	

Description of the General Law Program Courses

Name of the subject: INTRODUCTION OF LAW

The aim of the course and outcomes: To explain the fundamental opinion for the state and the law, and the relations between them; to study forms of states, to understand the concept of legal norm, types and structure; to understand the essence of the study of law and the importance of functioning of legal order, the importance of legal remedies and the importance of ensuring legal certainty; recognize and study the sources of law; be familiar with the acts and specific types of legal acts; to know and understand the legal relationships, creation, modification and termination of them, to know the notion of interpretation, types, to know the clarification of law; to know the implementation and ways of implementing the law.

Description of the course: Introduction of Law as beginning of scientific discipline and general theory does not deal with the study of a country or an individual right (concrete), a state or a right in existence (positive), or a state and earlier right (Historical), but study more the general aspects, basic and beginning of the state legal reality.



Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Hyrje në të drejtën, (Fillet e se drejtës), Dr.sc.Fejzulla BERISHA, 2013
2. Hyrje në të drejtën, (Fillet e se drejtës), Dr.sc.Fejzulla BERISHA, 2015
3. Osman Ismaili: Fillet e së drejtës (botimi i pestë), Universiteti i Prishtinës, Fakulteti Juridik, Prishtinë, 2014.

Recommended additional literature:

1. Luan Omari: Parime dhe institucione të së drejtës publike, Tiranë, 2004.
2. Richard A.Posner; Frontiers of Legal Theory, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, London, England, 2004.

Name of the subject: THEORY AND PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE

The aim of the course and outcomes: This course first of all has as object of study the parliamentary system as a form of state government and as one of the most important components of representative democracy. Most of the theoretical considerations of the parliamentary system during the lectures in this course will have the comparative character and will consist of an analysis of the main parliamentary institutions in countries that represent the characteristic models of state government. Besides the theoretical aspects in the coming weeks in this course



will be considered as important practices from countries that represent examples of successful or good practices and different parliamentary systems.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Arsim Bajrami, Demokracia parlamentare, Prishtinë, 2005.

Recommended literature:

2. Arsim Bajrami, Draftimi i Kushtetutës, Prishtinë, 2007.
3. Luan Omari, Sistemi parlamentar, Tiranë, 2000.
4. Kavanagh, D. (2000), British Politics, 4th edition. (New York: Oxford University Press Inc).

Name of the subject: ECONOMY

The aim of the course: Explanation of students of economy helps them better and easier understand, categories and economics laws. In the introduction part will explain the basic concepts of economic science, such as limited resources, selection, usefulness, inputs, output, costs, and economic activities, the economic and other benefits. After recognizing these notions are going to be explained sources of economic knowledge, principles of economic thinking, to proceed with the recognition of types of economic systems and to continue to explain the interconnection between economics and law.

In the context of microeconomics will be explained the effects of economic changes and policies of individuals and small groups, usually within the context of certain



market (analysis of supply and demand, the theory of the firm, etc.) as well as the forms of advancement of capital and appropriations these developments bring. In the third part of macroeconomics will be explained the effects of economic and political issues of the economy as a whole.

Expected results: The knowledge and skills that will absorb the successful students in this course are:

- To understand and describe the different ways of thinking about the various economic phenomena (economic way of thinking);
- Describe the primary economic problems facing each individual;
- Describe and analyze basic economic problems, terminology (language of the economy) and to develop rational economic logic;
- To compare the relationship between the lack of resources, value, utility, property and expenses;
- To know how to distinguish between the market economy, socialism and the mixed economy (mixed);
- Evaluate the profit motive of private businesses;
- To analyze and apply the laws of the market, supply, demand and specific problems of economic science;
- To explain the concept of the function of money, banker system, added measures and economic development, technological innovation and the development and enhancement of human capital (human);
- To know and understand the most important macroeconomic sizes, which describe the four phases of the economic cycle, etc .;
- Recognize and describe the basic concepts of the world economy, economic development, trade policy and today's global development processes..

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.



Basic literature:

1. Mejdî Bektashi & Mr.sc. Nysret Gacaferri: *Ekonomia*
 2. Mejdî Bektashi & Mr.sc. Nysret Gacaferri: *Ekonomia (botimi i dytë i plotësuar)*, Universiteti i Prishtinës, Fakulteti Juridik, Prishtinë, 2005.
 3. Gregory Mankivv dhe Mark P.Paylor: *Ekonomiksi*, UET Press, 2010.
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Name of the subject: ENGLISH FOR LAW I

The goal of teaching English at the Faculty of Law is to make students to understand and use English in the legal field, and use literature from this field during graduate education and professional work and scientific research.

Accomplished goals are going to be set by analyzing authentic texts (lectures). Thus, students are introduced to vocabulary characteristic in its original context. Selected lectures from the relevant literature include basic legal terminology that enable and encourage further independently work. In this way, the students gradually acquire the skills to think, talk and take notes in English. Through various language exercises, grammar and syntax will be clarified the language problems encountered in the respective lectures.

This approach is based on the fact that students have a general knowledge of basic precautions and recognize the "system" of this language. In this sense, the teaching of professional language it means a higher exchange (specialist) rather than the initial rate. During this one should consider the fact that through this course is taught English in the profession rather than the study of the profession itself.

Expected results:

Upon completion of this course the student will be able to:

- Use justice literature in English and will be equipped with the necessary knowledge for the relevant issue;
- Is trained to expand their professional knowledge using diverse literature in this area and familiar with legal terminology in English.
- Knowledge and skills gained in this course be exercised to use them for further work and scientific research, given the existence of a flourishing literature that exists in this language from this field, as well as the enormous opportunities offered by the internet.
- Understand the language problems encountered in the respective lexicons and know the "system" of this language.
- To compare the different legal systems and laws in the world with local ones.



Forms of Teaching: The course is organized in the form of lecture, discussion of relevant topics, individual work (preparation of presentations of different topics and their presentation in front of the students) and working groups (mock trial preparation).

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Calves, Pavić, Smerdel – English for Lawyers, Zagreb 2003.
2. Vesel Nuhiu – English Grammar, exercises, Prishtina 1996
3. Vićan, Pavić, Smerdel – ENGLISH FOR LAWYERS, Zagreb, 2003.
4. Vesel Nuhiu - ENGLISH GRAMMAR EXERCISES, Prishtinë 1996

Course title: GERMAN FOREIGN LANGUAGE I

Course Outline: The course "German Language I" aims to practice the communication and social skills necessary for communication in a language: writing, reading, speaking and listening; acquisition of knowledge of language structure; awareness of intercultural aspects. The vocabulary as well as the grammatical structures treated in this subject are of the initial A1 level. During the lectures will be taught parts of the grammar of the German language that are in the service of communication and are closely related to the topics to be dealt with during the lectures and foreseen language exercises. All four skills will be practiced through the treatment of various topics. At the same time, the students' vocabulary is enriched with words and word constructs used during communication in accordance with the initial level of linguistic knowledge. In addition to the basic textbooks, authentic texts related to the language of the profession and everyday life, CDs for the practice of listening skills, etc. will be used.

The themes from the basic book of this course "Menschen" are selected from everyday life and the everyday situations that everyone faces at work and coincide with the interests and



initial knowledge of the German language. These topics deepen existing knowledge and skills in daily communication. Students learn how to respond to different communicative situations with people, about their professions, about basic living needs, and so on.

In order to practice listening skills, CDs from the basic book themes by Kursbuch and Arbeitsbuch will also be used during the exercises.

Learning outcomes: Upon completion of this course students will be able to: Upon successful completion of this course, the student will be able to:

- understand, speak and write in German at level A1 of the European Common Framework;
- use the German language for both personal and professional purposes;
- communicate with native and non-native speakers of German at A1 level;
- to draft short texts.

Teaching and learning forms: interactive, through questions and answers, small group discussions, presentations, seminar papers, test tests, etc.

Assessment models and passing criteria: active participation in lectures and exercises, presentations, presence in lectures and exercises, successful passing of probationary tests. Passage will be based on the final exam test evaluation criteria, which will require at least 50% of the correct questions. Including and calculating other contributions during the semester lectures will serve for greater success.

Concreting tools: application of projector, board, internet.

Relationships between theoretical and practical: theoretical to practical will have 70% - 30% engagement ratio

Basic literature:

- *Menschen*. Kursbuch. A1.1., Hueber Verlag, Ismaning, 2012.
- *Menschen*. Arbeitsbuch. A1.1., Hueber Verlag, Ismaning, 2012
- *Vokabeltaschenbuch*. A1.1., Hueber Verlag, Ismaning, 2012
- *Deutsch üben. Wortschatz und Grammatik A1*. Hueber Verlag, Ismaning, 2018

Name of the subject: HISTORY OF STATE AND LEGAL INSTITUTION

Objectives of the course and outcomes: From lessons of history of legal institutions and state we expect that students by completing this course will benefit the general culture of law in particular cultural and legal history, to understand the



development process of law and rules of its development since its creation until the present day and the laws of this process.

To understand that the development of law has a positive trend of improvement and that the right of a later Historical period is always more progressive and more developed than that of the previous period. Expectations coming from this course will be that students, after completing the course will understand that laws always (so even today) should be an expression of the existing social relations, economic, cultural and political life of a given society, therefore, they in the future as experts of law, shall take into account this knowledge and is expected from them to be writer and author of the best laws and general normative acts but also their best enforcer.

Course Description: The course includes an explanation of the history of the most important legal institutions and state through different Historical formations, from the periods of the birth of the state and law until the liberal and contemporary periods.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

H. Ismaili – F. Sejdiu, Historia e institucioneve juridike dhe shtetërore, Prishtinë, 2010.

Recommended additional literature:

- Aurela Anastasi, Historia e institucioneve, Tiranë, 1998.
- H. Ismaili, Burime të zgjedhura juridiko-historike I, Prishtinë, 2001.
- Grup autorësh, Historia e shtetit dhe së drejtës shqiptare, Tiranë, 1998.



Name of the subject: CONSUMPTION AND CONSUMER LAW

The aim of the course and outcomes: Will introduce students to the development and presentation of customer history as strength and association of protection from the production and trade. Forms of organization of consumers in developed countries and in Kosovo as well.

Course Description: This course will provide knowledge on understanding on general consumer understanding, sharing and general structure and theses on the consumer. General theories on the customer, organization of consumers in Europe, etc.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Berat Aqifi, Ligjëratatë autorizuar, 2010.
2. LIGJI nr. 2004 / 17: Për mbrojtjen e konsumatorëve në Kosovë.
3. LIGJI nr.9902, datë 17.4.2008 Për mbrojtjen e konsumatorëve.

Name of the subject: LEGAL SOCIOLOGY

The aim of the course: the course of legal sociology goal is to provide knowledge on the traditional law where is studied the social livability of law. In recent centuries the world is facing major social changes. These changes are reflected in many areas of life. These changes are part of the development of law and its general conception.



Description of the course and outcomes: Sociology of Law is a new discipline within sociology and as such represents a new subject not only for Kosovo but also beyond. This course sees the law and its development in relation to general social developments.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Fatmir Zanaj, "Sociologjia e se drejtës", Tiranë, 2010.

Recommended Literature

Dushko Verban, "Sociologjia prava", Zagreb 2006
Anthony Giddens, "Sociologjia", Tiranë: 1997.
Joze Goricar „Sociologjia,, Beograd 1981,
Luan Omari, "Shteti i së Drejtës," Tiranë: 2002.
Jean Carbonnier, "Sociologie juridique" Paris: 1978
Zhan Karbonje, "Pravna Sociologjia," Titograd:1992.
Žorž Gurvid, "Sociologjia prava," Podgorica: 1997
Ž. Gurvić, "Problemi Sociologjia prava" Zagreb 1966

Course title: INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Course Goal and Expected Results:

Course description:

Teaching and learning forms: interactive, through questions and answers, small group discussions, presentations, seminar papers, test tests.

Assessment models and passing criteria: active participation in lectures and exercises, presentations, presence in lectures and exercises, successful passing of



probationary tests. Passage will be based on the final exam test evaluation criteria, which will require at least 50% of the correct questions. Including and calculating other contributions during the semester lectures will serve for greater success.

Concreting tools: application of projector, board, internet.

Relationships between the theoretical and the practical: the theoretical to the practical part will have a commitment ratio of 70% - 30%

Basic literature:

Course title: INTRODUCTION TO CIVIL LAW

Course Outline and Expected Results: Course goals consist of providing the opportunity for bachelor studies to gain basic knowledge of civil law institutes and to develop student awareness in applying the provisions by which the judiciary and civil affairs are concerned. regulated. Students will be able to solve required tasks in the field of civil law using logical and analytical approaches. Students will develop skills in criticism, approach to law and legal argument in the field of civil law.

Course description: The course “Introduction to Civil Law” involves elaborating the principles of civil law in general in a contemporary way, which are fundamental to all other parts of civil law. Judicial institutions that are subject to civil law in general will be treated on the basis of Kosovo's positive law and comparative civil law in the continental and common law system. The lectures and seminars of this course will be held once a week for two hours. This course is elective for first year students. Students will have a chance to gain basic theoretical and practical knowledge in civil law matters.

Forms of teaching and learning: An interactive methodology will be implemented, which includes both teacher and student activities, through presentations, seminars, test sessions.

Assessment Models and Passage Criteria: Student assessment will be done after the first assessment (30%); Second Rating 25%; Homework or Other Commitments 10% Regular Attendance and Activity 5% and Final Exam 30%. Passage is achieved by 51%.

Concreting tools: application of projector, board, internet.

Ratios between the theoretical and the practical: the theoretical to the practical will have a 70% - 30% engagement ratio.

Basic literature:

- Abdulla Aliu, "E drejta civile" Prishtinë 2013
- Abdulla Aliu "E Drejta Sendore (Pronësia), Prishtinë, 2014

Recommended Literature:

- Ligji për të drejtat e autorit dhe të drejtat e përafërta i Republikës së Kosovës, Ligji nr. 04/L-065



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- Kodi civil Frances 1804
 - Kodi Civil Gjerman 1900
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Name of the subject: INTERNATIONAL LAW ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The aim of the course and outcomes: To understand and explain the intellectual origins, meaning and discourses of developments and movement of human rights.

- Understand and explain the current world system of human rights, as sources as well as institutions and main legal instruments in force.
- Understand and explain regional systems of human rights, in particular the European system of protection and promotion of human rights, etc.
- Course Description: This course aims to provide an international public order of studies of human rights.
- As institutional structures, as well as the legal framework in force for protection of human rights and mechanisms for the implementation of this framework, including the critical analysis of the adequacy of the current structure, institutional and implementation, which represent the essence of the content and interest of this course.
- Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

- Zejnullah Gruda, Mbrojtja ndërkombëtare e të drejtave të njeriut (Universiteti i Prishtinës, 2001, ose botimi i katërt, Prishtinë, 2007).

Recommended Literature:



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- Konventa ndërkombëtare për mbrojtjen e të drejtave të njeriut 1948.
 - Konventa ndërkombëtare për mbrojtjen e të drejtave të njeriut 1966
 - Tekste dhe materiale të përgatitura, si në gjuhën shqipe ashtu edhe në atë angleze.
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Course title: JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND FREE PROFESSIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO

Purpose of the Course and Expected Results: Provide basic knowledge about some features about the organization and functioning of the judicial system. To provide students with the opportunity to do practical learning by observing court hearings in all instances of the judicial system of the Republic of Kosovo.

Course description: Studying the organization of the judicial system in general, including all types of courts, prosecutions, advocacy, enforcement, mediation, notary, state advocacy, etc.

Teaching and learning forms: interactive, through questions and answers, small group discussions, presentations, seminar papers, test tests.

Assessment models and passing criteria: active participation in lectures and exercises, presentations, lectures and exercises, successful passing of test tests. Passage will be based on the final exam test evaluation criteria, which will require at least 50% of the correct questions. Including and calculating other contributions during the semester lectures will serve for greater success.

Concreting tools: application of projector, board, internet.

Relationships between theoretical and practical: theoretical to practical will have 70% - 30% engagement ratio

Basic literature:

Sadik Haxhiu, Flamur Hyseni, Sistemi gjyqësor në Republikën e Kosovës, Gjilan, 2013.

Recommended Literature:

1. Kushtetuta e Republikës së Shqipërisë
 2. Ligj i për gjykata në Republikën e Kosovës.
 3. Ligji për prokuroritë në Republikën e Kosovës.
 4. Ligji për Avokaturën në Republikën e Kosovës.
 5. Ligji për Gjykatën Kushtetuese.
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Name of the subject: ENGLISH II

Objectives of the course: The benefit of advanced knowledge of English for lawyers and trends that enable candidates into the profession language, be able to understand, explain, communicate and translate into English language the learning units from Albanian conform to their profession.

Learning outcomes: The student learns to communicate and write in the language of the profession.

Course description: Legal issues are found regularly in our daily life and language of the law is everywhere. The language of law and judiciary is a practical course that will guide us through the language of the legal system and legal procedure. The language of the law differs from most other languages with specific roles. In this way, we must recognize that language with legal terminology is culture related and intertwined with each particular society and its legal system. The language of the law is not a universal language, as in the case of the language of science, which is an almost universal language used by scientists worldwide. Legal language is developed in laws or sentences, in administrative acts or in private negotiations and it is always based on the dialectical relationship between the existence and the need to exist, in the midst of a legal prescription.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: Active participation in lectures and exercises, presentations, lectures and exercises presence, successfully passing rate of probationary tests. The passing limit will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final test exam, which will require at least 50% of the correct questions. Inclusion and calculation of other contributions during lectures held during the semester will serve for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. English for lawyers, Mr. Dunja M. Vićan – Mr Zlata Pavić - Dr. Branko Smerdel, Narodne Novine, ninth edition, Zagreb, 1996.

Recommended Literature:

1. First steps in the Law, Geoffrey Rivlin, Blackstone Press, ISE edition.



2. Oxford Dictionary of Law, Oxford University Press, (Web linked), Oxford Paperback reference, 2013.
3. Fjalor i terminologjisë juridike: anglisht-shqip, shqip-anglisht, Law dictionary : English-Albanian, Albanian-English, Shefije Hasani, Universiteti i Prishtinës, 1998.

Course title: GERMAN FOREIGN LANGUAGE II

Course Outline: The course “German Language II” is a continuation of the German Language I course, which aims to practice the communication and social skills necessary for communication in a language: writing, reading, speaking and listening; acquisition of knowledge of language structure; awareness of intercultural aspects. The vocabulary as well as the grammatical structures treated in this subject are of the initial A1 level. During the lectures will be taught parts of the grammar of the German language that are in the service of communication and are closely related to the topics to be dealt with during the lectures and foreseen language exercises. All four skills will be practiced through the treatment of various topics. At the same time, the students' vocabulary is enriched with words and word constructs used during communication in accordance with the initial level of linguistic knowledge. In addition to the basic textbooks, authentic texts related to the language of the profession and everyday life, CDs for the practice of listening skills, etc. will be used.

The themes from the basic book of this course "Menschen" are selected from everyday life and the everyday situations that everyone faces at work and coincide with the interests and initial knowledge of the German language. These topics deepen existing knowledge and skills in daily communication. Students learn how to respond to different communicative situations with people, about their professions, about basic living needs, and so on.

In order to practice listening skills, CDs from the basic book themes by Kursbuch and Arbeitsbuch will also be used during the exercises.

Expected results:

Upon completion of this course students will be able to: Upon successful completion of this course, the student will be able to:

- understand, speak and write in German at level A1 of the European Common Framework;
- use the German language for both personal and professional purposes;



- communicate with native and non-native speakers of German at A1 level; to draft short texts.

Teaching and learning forms: interactive, through questions and answers, small group discussions, presentations, seminar papers, test tests, etc.

Assessment models and passing criteria: active participation in lectures and exercises, presentations, presence in lectures and exercises, successful passing of probationary tests. Passage will be based on the final exam test evaluation criteria, which will require at least 50% of the correct questions. Including and calculating other contributions during the semester lectures will serve for greater success.

Concreting tools: application of projector, board, internet.

Relationships between theoretical and practical: theoretical to practical will have 70% - 30% engagement ratio

Basic literature:

Menschen. Kursbuch. A1.1., Hueber Verlag, Ismaning, 2012.

Menschen. Arbeitsbuch. A1.1., Hueber Verlag, Ismaning, 2012

Vokabeltaschenbuch. A1.1., Hueber Verlag, Ismaning, 2012

Deutsch üben. Wortschatz und Grammatik A1. Hueber Verlag, Ismaning, 2018

Name of the subject: THE HISTORY OF THE ALBANIAN STATE AND LAW

Objectives of the course and outcomes: From lessons from the history of the Albanian state and law, we expect from students to complete this course and will benefit the general culture in law in particular legal-history culture and, to understand the development process of law and the development of laws from the ancient period to the twentieth century.

Course Description: The course includes an explanation of the history of the most important justice institutions and state through different Historical formations from the ancient period until the contemporary period. In particular adequate space is dedicated to the Albanian customary law, which has been highly developed and which has had an impact on family legal relations, reports of blood feuds/revenge



and to regulate the property and inheritance relations. In the context of history, common law is taught as cultural heritage of the Albanian people, not as a means to resolve disputes.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

Grup autorësh, Historia e shtetit dhe e së drejtës në Shqipëri, Tiranë, 2002.

Recommended Literature:

- A. Luarasi, Shteti dhe e drejta shqiptare në epokën e Skënderbeut, Tiranë, 1998.
- A. Luarasi, Akte juridike për historinë e shtetit dhe të së drejtës në Shqipëri, I, II, Tiranë, 1999.
- I. Elezi, E drejta zakonore e Labërisë (në rrafshin krahasues), Tiranë, 2003.
- Sh. Gjeçovi, Kanuni i Lekë Dukagjinit (botim i cilitdo vit).
- Xh. Meçi, Kanuni i Lekë Dukagjinit (Varianti i Pukës), Tiranë, 1997. Dom F. Ilija, Kanuni i Skënderbeut, Milot, 1993.

Course title: EUROPEAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

Course description

The aims of the course "European Economic Integration" are presented clearly, which reflects the summary of goals we wish to achieve with students when completing the course set for all challenges in the Integration process. In the field of European Economic Integration,



international trade is also a major focus, mainly in the currencies of large economies that are widely accepted as international payment instruments or in precious metals.

Other problems that concern developing countries include volatile export markets, deteriorating trading conditions and limited access to industrialized countries' markets. While other transition economies have implemented trade liberalization in the context of general economic reforms, in Kosovo this has been done outside the context of a consistent transition and economic reconstruction strategy, under the pressure of the emerging needs of manufacturing sector collapse and collapse. Immediately after the war. Other main goals are presentations and general notions of integration processes in international organizations and mechanisms.

Course objective:

- The main objectives of the course are general presentations and notions, which will be provided to students on knowledge of political, legal and economic processes in international mechanisms.
- The goals will be divided into the overall purpose of the course as well as the specific goals, where the students will be provided with the literature they will need to make the comparisons and needs necessary for an adequate country economy and legislation.

Learning outcomes:

- Upon completion of this course the student will be able to:
 - To become familiar with the forms and processes of integration within the European Union
 - To gain knowledge about general notions of European integration, in particular on European economic integration;
 - be able to compare local and international institutions
 - be able to develop an idea of how to proactively approach the state compared to economically advanced countries through strategies for integration processes
 - have the opportunity to be actively involved in lectures and conduct independent research;
 - create critical approaches to the notions and issues under consideration

Teaching and learning forms: interactive, through questions and answers, small group discussions, presentations, seminar papers, test tests.



Assessment models and passing criteria: active participation in lectures and exercises, presentations, lectures and exercises, successful passing of test tests. Passage will be based on the final exam test evaluation criteria, which will require at least 50% of the correct questions. Including and calculating other contributions during the semester lectures will serve for greater success.

Concreting tools: application of projector, board, internet.

Relationships between theoretical and practical: theoretical to practical will have 70% - 30% engagement ratio

Basic literature:

Blerim Reka/OtmarHoell/Ylber Sela: Institucionet dhe politikat e Unionit Evropian, Tetove 2011.

Musa Limani: Integrimet Ekonomike Evropiane, Prishtine 2008

Recommended Literature:

- MauriceDorousset: Bashkimim Evropian ne shekullin XXI – Institucionet Ekonomike, Logosa, Shkup 2001
- Blerim Reka/Arta Ibrahim: Studime Evropiane, Tetove 2004
- Jean-YvesLetessier/JasquesSilvano/Robert Soin: Evropa ekonomike dhe e ardhmja e saj, Tirane 2008
- Iva Zajmi:Tregu i perbashket evropian, Tirane 2009, www.eu.int

Name of the subject: ROMAN LAW

The aim of the course and outcomes: Getting the knowledge about the process of creation, evolution and changes in institutions and norms of Roman law under the action of different Historical circumstances. Understanding the continuity of the legal tradition and the continental European legal theory; drawing the general conclusions about the role and influence of the law in the Historical development of the Roman state; familiarize students with legal terminology which today is present, recognizing the influence of Roman law in the contemporary law of European states, which is built on the concepts and norms of Roman law, by accepting directly or through theory the base which was developed by the teaching of the Roman law in universities; familiarity with the techniques of the work of Roman jurists, which represent permanent value model when it comes to the practical operation of law and social needs of its adaptation.



Course Description: Roman Law is one of the traditional disciplines of European law school, which aims to study the legal systems of continental Europe. Since its practical application is finished, Roman law has acquired the character of the Historical and legal disciplines with a nearly unified content in most university faculties around Europe. To use legal terminology, write requests, paperwork and other legal acts and business cards, etc.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

Asllan Bilalli, Bedri Bahtiri, E drejta romake, Prishtinë, 2015.

Course title: MASS COMMUNICATION – LAW AND POLICY

Purpose of the course: The purpose of the Mass Communication course is to acquaint students with the masses and forms of communication, processes, types, structure, perspective of mass communication, the role of mass communication, mass communication functions in society.

Lately today the world is facing major social changes, these changes have reflected in many spheres of life, namely mass communication. Part of these changes has been the development of mass communication and its emphasis on the general.



As a result, in modern times there has been a need for more interactivity between cultures, science, language, and other systems that inform and align people with one another in order to exchange social values in general.

Familiarity with brief history of media, language, newspapers, magazines. Books, radio, sound recording, free-to-air television feature films, satellite and internet cable television, the Web, and more.

Therefore, the aim of the course is to acquaint students with the development of mass media culture their influence on the social dimension, the history of its development starting from the earliest civilization to the present day. The course addresses and promotes, the influence, the social interior of the elements of mass communication in social life by opposing negative and harmful media access to the individual, family and society.

Tackling this approach, which focuses on the social conditioning of the mass media as well as its relationship to social reality, provides a functional harmonization between these two segments, mass communication and social life.

This naturally includes the implementing side of the values of the mass media, namely the effects of the implementation of mass communication which is a crucial segment in the development of society at large and mass communication in particular.

Course description: Mass communication is a new discipline within the social sciences and as such represents a new subject not only for Kosovo but beyond.

Interest in this subject has grown steadily and it has now become very attractive in most European and world faculties.

What distinguishes Mass Communication is the methodology of how this course looks at Mass Communication and its development in relation to general techno-technological and social developments in an effort to address the social dimension in the modern world, address the nature and history of communication. mass media, forms, perspective, historical and cultural context, media, mass media rule, social effects of mass communication, etc.

Expected results:

Increasing and acquiring basic knowledge about Mass Communication and the social dimension of mass media and mass communication;

Critical treatment and application of critical thinking on various concepts of mass media, including understanding and application of mass media;



Student presentations and seminars, opinions and assessments of mass media, etc.

Demonstrating individual independence in thinking, articulated in written and oral presentations on mass media issues.

Teaching and learning forms: interactive, through questions and answers, small group discussions, presentations, seminar papers, test tests.

Assessment models and passing criteria: active participation in lectures and exercises, presentations, presence in lectures and exercises, successful passing of probationary tests. Passage will be based on the final exam test evaluation criteria, which will require at least 50% of the correct questions. Including and calculating other contributions during the semester lectures will serve for greater success.

Concreting tools: application of projector, board, internet.

Relationships between theoretical and practical: theoretical to practical will have 70% - 30% engagement ratio

Basic literature:

1. Joseph R. Dominick, Dinamika e komunikimit masiv/ Mediat ne periudhen digjitale ,, 2010.

Recommended Literaturae:

1. Francis Balle ,, Mediat dhe shoqëritë,, 2011

Name of the subject: INTRODUCTION IN CRIMINAL LAW

The aim of the course and outcomes:

Course Description:

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test,



which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

Course title: HISTORY OF DIPLOMACY

Purpose and Expected Results: Presentation of topics and problems regulated by diplomatic practice, the historical role of diplomacy in resolving international disputes, description of the methodology of diplomatic service work from the beginning to the present, defining the role of diplomacy in international prevention activities aimed at maintaining peace and stability and creating the preconditions for sustainable international relations.

Teaching and learning forms: interactive, through questions and answers, small group discussions, presentations, seminar papers, test tests.

Assessment models and passing criteria: active participation in lectures and exercises, presentations, presence in lectures and exercises, successful passing of probationary tests. Passage will be based on the final exam test evaluation criteria, which will require at least 50% of the correct questions. Including and calculating other contributions during the semester lectures will serve for greater success.

Concreting tools: application of projector, board, internet.

Relationships between theoretical and practical: theoretical to practical will have 70% - 30% engagement ratio

Basic literature: Berridge, Geoff R. "Diplomacy Theory and Practice" 2015

Feltman, Ralph G "Diplomacia", AIIS, Tirane, 2010

Recommended Literature

Berković, Svjetlan, Diplomacija i diplomatska profesija, Urban Media, Dubrovnik, 2006.

Kissinger, Henry, Diplomacia, Laert, Tirane, 1999

Rich, Norman, Diplomacia e fuqive të mëdha, Toena, 2006



Name of the subject: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

The aim of the course and outcomes: This course aims to familiarize students with the theoretical part of studies in bachelor of constitutional law as a separate branch of law. In particular, students will analyze the fundamental constitutional concepts, systems and constitutional institutions, sources of constitutional law, the nature and types of constitutions, the constitutional aspect of the rule of law and the protection of constitutional rights and freedoms.

At the end of the course, students should be able to

- Understand and recognize basic legal and political institutions of the constitutional system;
- Apply the experiences gained from the constitutional law;
- Apply their knowledge regarding the constitutional and dukagjinand respect for their life;
- Follow the legal and political scientific achievements concerning the constitutionality and civil rights.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Arsim Bajrami, Draftimi i Kushtetutes, Prishtine, 2007.
2. Limiting Government: An Introduction to Constitutionalism, CEU Press, 1999.
3. The Rule of Law (History, Theory and Criticism), Pietro Costa et. al. Springer (2007)
4. Kurtesh Saliu, E drejta Kushtetuese, Prishtinë, 2010.
5. Luan Omari, Sistemi Parlamenntare, Tiranë, 2000.
6. Kushtetuta e Republikës së Kosovës (2008)
7. [Përmbledhje e kushtetutave në versionin anglisht dhe materiale relevante në të drejtën kushtetuese]
8. [burime juridike, artikuj nga revistat e universiteteve amerikane dhe materiale të dobishme në lëmin e drejtësisë].



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9. [Http://www.venice.coe.int/site/interface/english.htm](http://www.venice.coe.int/site/interface/english.htm). Komisioni i Venecias për demokraci ofron të dhëna të dobishme në lëmin e drejtësisë kushtetuese, të drejtave të njeriut, demokracisë dhe procesit zgjedhor dhe federalizmit.
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Name of the subject: CRIMINAL LAW

The aim of the course: Criminal Law is a positive discipline of law which has the object of study the criminal provisions contained in the current Criminal Code of the country, in order these provisions be made clearer, more understandable, effective and easy in implementation in the judicial practice.

Objectives of the course and outcomes: The purpose of the study of this legal discipline, very current and scientific is to provide students with essential and sufficient information on the structure of the offenses separately, and in general the special section of the penal code.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Ismet Salihu, E drejta penale, Prishtinë, 2013.
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Name of the subject: CIVIL LAW

Purpose of study, the content and benefits of students: Objectives of the course consists in giving the opportunity to students to better understand the field of civil



law and to develop awareness of students to implement the provisions which regulate matters referred to the civil legal field. Civil Law Subject include the whole provisions of civil-regulating of social relations with property character, which or in the last instance take material character, but which exists between private persons. Civil Law - the general part includes contemporary treatment of the general principles of civil law relations and institutions that are common to all civil legal relations.

Skills that will be gained after finishing this course: Learning through this course, students will get the general theoretical and practical knowledge for lawyers focusing at civil legal field. In particular they are trained, what are the relations that are regulated by the laws of civil law, the subjects and their ability to enter into legal relations, civil legal relations and ways how can be created, amended and abolished the legal relations, all these concretized and simulated with practical cases.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Abdulla Aliu, Hyrje në të drejtën civile, Prishtinë, 2013.

Recommended Literature:

1. E drejta civile (Pjesa e përgjithshme), Tiranë, 2009.
2. Juliana Latifi, E drejta civile (Pjesa e përgjithshme), Tiranë, 2005.
3. Abdulla Aliu, Parimet e së drejtës civile (E drejta civile), Prishtinë, 2013.
4. Abdulla Aliu, Burimet e së drejtës civile, Prishtinë, 2013.

Name of the subject: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Contents: The course of study includes: theories of international organizations, the United Nations (main bodies, peacekeeping missions, and specialized agencies),



political organizations / military and regional organizations. This course also focuses on issues of global governance in the international system.; on how international organizations are used at different levels of governance in the international system to solve international issues; problems of cooperation in the international system and how institutions are designed and built to overcome these problems.

Objectives and learning outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences): Students will be able to understand the role of international organizations in the global arena; Will be discussed the main theoretical principles and concepts used for the study of international organizations; To understand the different reasons why international organizations are formed and disappeared or are continuing to exist; Develop critical thinking skills by analyzing global problems from different angles and perspectives. They will be introduced to issues of global governance in the international system; They will be able to understand the role of international organizations in the global arena; We discuss the main theoretical principles and concepts used for the study of international organizations; They will be able to make political analysis on the global role of international organizations in relation to ensuring peace and limiting state sovereignty.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Zejnullah Gruda, Public International Law, Pristina 2007.
2. Leroy Bennett, International Organizations (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1995) of the same book in the Croatian language (translated).
3. Bashkim Zahiti, European Law, Second Edition.



4. Karns, Margaret and Karen MINGST. 2004 International Organizations: The Politics and Processes of Global Governance. Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc.
5. Diehl, Paul F. ed. 2005. The Politics of Global Governance: International Organizations in an Interdependent.
6. Zejnullah Gruda, E drejta ndërkombëtare publike, Prishtinë, 2007.

Recommended Literature

7. Bashkim Zahiti, E drejta evropiane (botimi i dytë).
 8. KARNS, Margaret and Karen MINGST, 2004. International Organizations: The Politics and Processes of Global Governance. Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc.
 9. DIEHL, Paul F. ed. 2005. Politics of Global Governance: International Organizations in an Interdependent world.
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Name of the subject: ECONOMIC POLICY

Purpose of Study: "Economic Policy" is a general introduction on the knowledge and methods of elaboration of economic science. The aim of the course is the skill development of academic and practical skills in order to review the economic functions of the state and the system of state interventionism in the economy in accordance with modern development of directions of economic policy as scientific discipline. The course of economic policy in terms of methodological and substantive aims that students of basic studies to enable recognition with specific skill that are more than necessary for the development of their future career.

Expected results: Skills that students will acquire after successful completion of this course are:

Understand and describe the different ways of thinking about the various economic phenomena (economic way of thinking);

To gain adequate knowledge of economic policy actions and its impact on economic, social and political life;

Get to know and understand the economic functions of the state, its organs respectively;

Earn enough basic knowledge and the interdependence and interrelationship between economic and legal system;

Understand and be able to operate with primary terms of economic policy and different categories of macroeconomic and social;

Get acquainted how the state orients the economic activities in order to ensure the stability of the market and the addition of permanent and stable social welfare;

Understand that democracy cannot function and cannot survive without the rule of law, as well as the market economy cannot function and cannot survive without state regulation.



In this segment the role of the lawyers is undisputed as instruments and economic policy measures must be translated into proper legal rate;

To understand that a necessary precondition for the functioning of successful economic policy is associated with many disciplines law, such as commercial law, law of obligations, administrative law, financial law, tax law, budget law, economic analysis of law, etc.;

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

Dr. Hivzi Sojeva, *Ekonomia e aplikueshme (Ligjërata të autorizuara)*, Fakulteti Juridik, Prishtinë, 2004.

Recommended Literature:

Dr. Hivzi Sojeva & Dr. Mejdi Bektashi: *Politika ekonomike (Ligjerata të autorizuara)*, Fakulteti Juridik, 2014 (pjesët e këtij libri do të ndahen gjatë ligjëratave ose do të vendosen në faqen elektronike të fakultetit);

Jean – Yves Letessier, Jacques Silvano, Robert Soin: *Evropa ekonomike dhe e ardhmja e saj*, Koleksioni Evropa, Papirus, Tiranë, 2009;

N. Gregory Mankiw dhe Mark P. Taylor: *EKONOMIKSI*, UETPres, Tiranë 2010.

Versioni i konsoliduar i Traktateve të Bashkimit Evropian dhe Karta e të Drejtave Themelore të Bashkimit Evropian, Ministria e Integritimit; Tiranë, 2008.

Name of the subject: LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Course Description: The course Local Administration guaranteed and regulated by the constitution and law. It will also break down the activity of the organs of local government based on the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Kosovo and the European Charter of Local Self-Government focusing on the principles of good governance, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness in providing public services, by paying special attention to the specific needs and concerns of communities and not the majority and their members. It would also explain the powers of the municipality as the basic unit of local government.



Objectives and learning outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences): The student will be able to understand the concept of local self-government in Kosovo, which is guaranteed by the highest legal acts in Kosovo. Moreover, they will be able to understand and apply modern principles of local self-government with the aim of providing the best possible services and to be closer to the citizens. This course will familiarize students with the right of local self-government, including the breakdown of the activity of the local government according to the constitution and laws of the Republic of Kosovo and the European Charter of Local Self-Government; students will be able to understand the role and function of local government bodies as well as constitutional and legal basis for their operation; They will be familiar with different forms and models of local governance systems in Europe, and will be able to reflect, analyze and interpret the role of government in achieving local public services that should provide a national government, etc.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

Esat Stavileci „, Administrative Law ", University of Pristina;

Law on Local Self-Government, 2007;

Manual on Local Government;

Recommended Literature:

Course title: INTERNATIONAL MINORITY RIGHTS

Course Outline and Expected Results: The course aims to increase the knowledge and skills of students in the recognition and application of minority law. The course aims for students to develop their ideas on human rights, especially minorities, how to give birth to and develop ideas on legal protection of minorities, universal values of minority protection, the legal basis of minority support. The course aims to develop students' critical thinking about the state and international legal basis for the protection of minority rights.



After attending this course, students should be familiar with the legal basis of minority rights and protection, the consequences of inequalities and injustices, major minority problems, forms of legal, economic, political, cultural discrimination. Universal and state approaches to minority protection and good practices.

Course description: The course is aimed at developing knowledge of the history of minority rights under international law, dealing with international acts of a universal character, and the European legal framework of minority rights. The individual and collective rights of minorities, the right to participate, their self-determination under Kosovo legislation and other characteristics.

Teaching and learning forms: teaching will take place through interactive lectures, questions and answers, student research and case studies, small group discussions, presentations, seminar papers, test tests.

Assessment models and passing criteria: active participation in lectures and exercises, presentations, presence in lectures and exercises, successful passing of probationary tests. Passage will be based on the final exam test evaluation criteria, which will require at least 50% of the correct questions. Including and calculating other contributions during the semester lectures will serve for greater success.

Concreting tools: application of projector, board, internet, laptop, tablet

Relationships between the theoretical and the practical: the theoretical to the practical part will have the commitment ratio to practice what is taught in the theoretical part, demonstrating practically and will be 60% - 40%.

Basic literature:

Zejnullah Gruda, Mbrojtja Ndërkombëtare e të Drejtave të Njeriut - I, Universiteti i Prishtinës, Prishtinë, 2001, ose botimi i katërt, 2007);

Zejnullah Gruda, E Drejta Ndërkombëtare Publike, Universiteti i Prishtinës, Prishtinë, 2007, Pjesa që ndërlidhet me Mbrojtjen Ndërkombëtare për të Drejtat e Njeriut;

Dr. Gentian Zyberi, E Drejta Ndërkombëtare e të Drejtave të Njeriut, Botart 2011;

Recommended Literature:

1. Raija Hanski dhe Markku Suksi, Hyrje në Mbrojtjen Ndërkombëtare të të Drejtave të Njeriut, Instituti për të Drejtat e Njeriut, Universiteti i ABO Akademisë, 1999.
2. Louis Henkin et Al., Human Rights, Foundation Press, 2009.
3. Henry J. Steiner & Philip Alston, International Human Rights in Context: Law Politics, Morals, Oxford University Press, 2000;
4. Material i përgaditur dhe shpërndarë nga ligjëruesi i lëndës;
5. Raste të zgjedhura gjyqësore;
6. Për një Rend Publik Evropian, Vendime të Zgjedhura të Gjykatës Europiane të të Drejtave të Njeriut, Vëllimi - I, Tiranë, 2001;



7. Raija Hanski & Martin Scheinin, Rastet Kryesore të Komitetit për të Drejtat e Njeriut, Përmbledhje, 2003;
8. Philip Aston & Ryan Goodman, International Human Rights: The Successor to International Human Rights in Context, Oxford University Press, 2012.
9. Skrentny, John D., and John David Skrentny. The Minority Rights Revolution, Harvard University Press, 2004. ProQuest Ebook Central, <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/hselibrary-ebooks/detail.action?docID=3300032>.
10. Dersso, Solomon A.. Taking Ethno-Cultural Diversity Seriously in Constitutional Design : A Theory of Minority Rights for Addressing Africa's Multiethnic Challenge, BRILL, 2012.
11. K. Shoraka, Human rights and minority rights in the EU, Routledge, 2010; ProQuest Ebook Central, <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/hselibraryebooks/detail.action?docID=1081538>.
12. Minority Issues in Europe: Rights, Concepts, Policy, edited by Tove H. Malloy, Frank & Timme, 2013. ProQuest Ebook Central, <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/hselibraryebooks/detail.action?docID=1742546>.
13. Henrard, Kristin. Minority Protection in Post-Apartheid South Africa : Human Rights.
14. Minority Rights, and Self-Determination, Greenwood Publishing Group, Incorporated, 2002. ProQuest Ebook Central, <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/hselibraryebooks/detail.action?docID=3000835>.
15. On Minority Rights, edited by Li Lin, et al., Paths International Ltd., 2012. ProQuest Ebook Central, <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/hselibraryebooks/detail.action?docID=2076754>.
16. S.May, Language and minority rights: ethnicity, nationalism and politics of language, Routledge 2012.

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Name of the subject: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

The aim of the course and outcomes: The purpose of the study of this course is to introduce students to the importance of intellectual property rights as separate scientific discipline and branch of law and the need of



necessary and imperative in the defense of creators, all modalities, fields and genres of intellectual creativity. Naming of intellectual property law is the common denominator of the law of industrial property and copyright which includes the entirety of legal norms which regulate the entirety of the modalities and multiple forms of spiritual creativity, where the creators have individual certain legal permissions.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

Abdulla Aliu, authorized lectures, Prishtina, 2006

Recommended Literature:

Law no. 04 / L-065 on Copyright and Related Rights, Prishtina 2011.

Course title: INTERNATIONAL LEGAL COOPERATION IN CRIMINAL FIELD

Course Outline and Expected Outcome:

By gradually tackling selected topics, students will come to understand the fundamental notions of international co-operation in criminal law, the instruments and conditions of such co-operation, the meaning and modes of action of states in extradition requests, the meaning and justifications of the transfer of criminal proceedings, the transfer of convicted persons, matters relating to "minor" international criminal legal assistance, normative acts which strengthen the cooperation of States in the criminal field etc ..



After completing this program, the student will be able to: Understand the fundamental issues related to international legal cooperation in the criminal field; understand the legal instruments of cooperation between states in criminal matters; understand the ways in which states act in the circumstances of possessing a request for international legal cooperation; to understand the basic principles in the field of international legal cooperation; understand the obstacles that may arise in the field of international legal cooperation in criminal matters; to understand the content but also to compile various official documents in the field of international criminal legal cooperation; understand the legal framework supporting international legal aid in the criminal field etc...

Course description:

International legal cooperation in the field of criminal law is a discipline in the field of criminal law that provides fundamental knowledge in the field of international legal cooperation between states, which contributes substantially to the field of crime prevention and combating. With particular emphasis, the relevant discipline will convey important data directly related to legal aid and extradition.

Teaching and learning forms: teaching will take place through interactive lectures, questions and answers, student research and case studies, small group discussions, presentations, seminar papers, test tests.

Assessment models and passing criteria: active participation in lectures and exercises, presentations, presence in lectures and exercises, successful passing of probationary tests. Passage will be based on the final exam test evaluation criteria, which will require at least 50% of the correct questions. Including and calculating other contributions during the semester lectures will serve for greater success.

Concreting tools: application of projector, board, internet, laptop, tablet

Relationships between the theoretical and the practical: the theoretical to the practical part will have the commitment ratio to practice what is taught in the theoretical part, demonstrating practically and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Hajdari, Azem, *Ndihma juridike dhe ekstradimi*, Prishtinë, 2014.
2. Pradel J. etj., *E drejta penale evropiane*, Tiranë, 2010.

Recommended Literature:

1. Fausto I. *E drejta procedurale penale*, Përkthim, Tiranë, 2002.
2. Samaha J., *Criminal procedure*, Boston, 2014.
3. Rolando V. *Criminal Procedure: Laë and Practice*, New York, 2016.
4. Grigor Gj. *Procedura penale e RPSH-Pjesa e posaçme*, Tiranë, 1970.
5. Grubač M. *Krivično procesno pravo, Posebni deo*, Beograd, 2004.



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6. Hajdari A. *E drejta e procedurës penale-Pjesa e përgjithshme*, Prishtinë, 2014.
Islami H. etj., *Procedura penale*, Tiranë, 2003.
7. *Konventat evropiane* (për ekstradimin, ndihmën juridike në fushën penale, transferimin e procedimeve në çështjet penale, transferimin e personave të dënuar, mbikëqyrjen e personave të dënuar, vlefshmërinë ndërkombëtare të gjykimeve penale, mbikëqyrjen e personave të dënuar ose liruar me kusht).
8. Nova K. *Proçedura penale-Pjesa e përgjithshme*, Tiranë, 1966.
9. Panta M. *Komentaret na zakonot za krivičnata postopka*, Skopje, 1979.
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Name of the subject: ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

The aim of the course and the outcomes expected: Administrative Law provides basic knowledge as science and as a branch of the legal system. In broader sense, it is defined as the set of legal norms that include regulation of the position and functioning of the organs of administration in general, regardless of the specificity of the load of the different institutions of the state administration; administrative reports with other bodies of state power; administrative affairs; administrative and other organizations.

Objectives and learning outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences): This course is to prepare students with basic knowledge about the way of functioning of the organization and administration; the appearance and development of administrative law in the world; basic institutions of the respective systems and knowledge on forms of state government. Students will be able to understand the ways and functions of administrative organizations; knowledge about administrative law and the basic institutions of the respective systems; They will be competent to develop administrative acts; analyze the activity of administrative organizations from the perspective of administrative law.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.



Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Fejzulla Berisha, E drejta administrative (Pjesa materiale) Pejë, 2013.

Recommended Literature:

1. Dobjani, Ermir, E drejta administrative (tekst universitar - botim i ribotuar), Tiranë, 2007.
2. Pollozhani, Bajram, Dobjani, Ermir, Stavileci, Esat dhe Salihu, Lazim, E drejta administrative – aspekte krahasuese, Shkup, 2010.
3. Stevan Lilic, Predrag Dimitrijevic, Milan I. Markovic, Upravno pravo, Savremena Administracija, Beograd, 2006.

Name of the subject: FAMILY AND INHERITANCE LAW

The aim of the course and outcomes: This subject will provide to students the knowledge to learn the basic concepts of family, marriage, inheritance by law and will, as well as other institutes of family law and inheritance. Training of students in legal thinking in theoretical as well as practical application of the gained knowledge.

Course Description: The course will cover topics from family law and family, family as legal institution. Family functions, the structure of the family, the meaning of the law of marriage. Conditions for marriage. Why Kosovo's new constitution does not foresee the opposite sexes as a condition for marriage etc.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.



Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Hamdi Podvorica, E drejta familjare, Universiteti “Iliria”, Prishtinë.

Recommended Literature:

2. Hamdi Podvorica, Pengesat martesore, revista e Drejta e Fakultetit Juridik të Universiteti të Prishtinës nr. 1/5.
3. Hamdi Podvorica, E drejta trashëgimore, Prishtinë, 2006.

Name of the subject: CRIMINALISTICS

The aim of the course and expected results: Provide general knowledge on the detection, investigation and clarification of the crime. Train students in the use of the criminology techniques used in fixing the trail of offenses in general. Scientific methods for identifying ballistic traces.

Course Description: Provision of general knowledge on criminalistics, origin, history, general knowledge methods, dealing with the two important parts of criminalistics: Criminalistics Techniques and Criminal method.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 60% - 40%.

Basic literature:

1. Prof. dr. Vesel Latifi, Kriminalistika, Prishtinë, 2009.

Recommended Literature:

2. Prof. dr. Skender Begeja: Kriminalistika, Tiranë, 2004.
3. Prof. dr. Vlladimir Vodinelij, Kriminalistika, Prishtinë, 1981



Name of the subject: FINANCE AND FINANCIAL LAW

The aim of the course and outcomes: Providing financial and legal knowledge as much important for major public financial institutions through the recognition of the theory and practices on financial institutions, functioning of financial institutions.

Course Description: Science on finance and financial law studies the financial operations of state and other legal persons of public law-public-legal collectives which is entrusted by law to perform such activities.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Genta Bungo, Shkenca mbi financat dhe e drejta financiare (Cikël leksionesh "ARSA", Tiranë, 2004.
2. Harvey S. Rosen, Financat Publike, "ALBIN", Tiranë, 2003.
3. James M.Poterba, Jurgen von Hagen, Fiscal Institutions and Fiscal Performance, NBER, The University of Chicago 1999

Name of the subject: COMPARATIVE LAW

The aim of the course and outcomes: the primary purpose of this course is to increase students' skills, which in theory are familiar with the law and know how to compare it, and also, to be able tomorrow in practice to recognize and enforce them.

Also, as the other main purpose of the course is. to deepen the knowledge about the basic concepts of legal knowledge in the field of civil law, property law, binding law, international, public law, etc., which are created within different countries.



Through this knowledge will deepens knowledge in national law and will also be added the right knowledge also for international law with comparative elements.

Students thus will attain knowledge on the rights of other states, creating in them the unification of law, concept and function within the comparative law, achieving to reach and enable students, who graduate in our faculty with different knowledge of law, as the French law, Italian law, German law, Swiss law and the English Common law, the law of the United States, the Scandinavian and other countries.

At the end of the semester students should be able to recognize basic concepts of law in general, managed to make a comparison between the law systems.

Course Description: This course primarily aims to provide a study of international legal systems that exist, as characteristic of today's modern world.

This subject, among other things, offers a new approach in terms of teaching Comparative Law.

Instead of teaching as a systematic doctrine, in the Faculty of Law at “Kadri Zeka” University, it will work with a lot of problems designed to convey basic knowledge in dynamic, realistic and comparative ways about the different legal systems of the world.

Through this course students will recognize the laws and their different Historical developments, until today, thus creating those legal knowledge for them, in order they can perform as lawyers in other countries of Europe and the world.

Students will know the main legal families in the world as legal families – Roman Families, Germanic, French, Anglo-Saxon, Indian, Nordic, etc..

Forms of teaching and learning: Over time, academic methods change and progress. Focusing on critical thinking, analytical and creative will be the central philosophy of the organization and management of this course. Particular importance will be given to the content of the discussion and active participation of students during hours of lectures of this course.

The teaching methodology that will be used in implementing the program of this course is based on deep analysis of the selected materials. Students should be confronted with the problems of everyday life to research and interpretation, selected among those most common and typical in decision-making and international law-making in the field of human rights, with priority to those who have or can have a closer correlation with the experiences and needs in Kosovo. In other words, not only will introduce the basic rules outlined in resources, but the most common problems that arise during their application, to illuminate their structure and interpretive problems associated with them.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: Presence at lectures and exercises, active participation, quality and substantial lectures and exercises, lectures and



presentations, the preparation of the seminar, the tests successfully passing score probation (mid-semester exam).

There are two types of evaluation: the first is that evaluation can pass the exam successfully completing two mid-semester exams, including the calculation of other contributions during the semester of lectures and exercises held, which will be calculated as follows:

1. - Mid-semester exam, 30 percent (%)
2. - Final exam: 50 percent (%)
3. - Active and regular participation in lectures: 10 percent (%)
4. - Case law review – Book review, presentation of the case, etc.: 10 percent (%)

While the second way is to pass the rate, which will be based also on the evaluation criteria of the final test of the exam that will contain 51% of the correct questions for all those students who have not reached the threshold of the test under first evaluation.

Concretization means: Using the projector, table, internet and other means that may be necessary to achieve as much success and quality of teaching and learning process in the classroom.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

Zweigert & Kotz, *Njohuri për të drejtën e krahasuar – Parimet themelore*, përkthyer nga Mariana Tutulani-Semini (botimi i dytë, 2008), Skanderbeg books, Tiranë, 2008.

Michael Fromont, *Sistemet e huaja më të mëdha të së drejtës – Koleksioni LEX* (përkthyer nga Edmond Xhabija dhe Kleopatra Koleka), Papirus, Tiranë, 2009.

Recommended Literature:

1. Maurice Adams & Jacco Bomhoff, *Practice and Theory in Comparative Law*, Cambridge University Press, London, 2012.
2. W.W. Buckland and Arnold D. McNair, *Roman Law and Common Law: A Comparison in Outline*, 2nd ed., revised by F.H. Lawson (KJA162 .B836 2008). First published in 1952, this book is "...a comparison of some of the leading rules and institutions of the two systems."



Course title: CADASTRE LAW

Course Outline and Expected Outcomes: The purpose of the course is to provide students with legal and practical knowledge on how to better understand: 1) the legal provisions governing property and other property rights and 2) 3) Functioning of the Cadastre System in Kosovo and cadastral registers etc. This course aims to provide students with the necessary knowledge for their practical application. Upon completion of this course the student will be able to understand the notions and institutes of property law and other real rights such as servitudes, mortgages, pledges, construction rights and liens. To get knowledge about the functioning of the Cadastre and how to register real rights in the Cadastre.

Course description: The cadastral law is part of the civil cases group which is provided in the law curriculum in order to inform students in particular about the meaning of the objects, respectively the immovable things, then cadastre, real estate registries, mapping, and land registry systems around the world and procedures for registering immovable property rights

Forms of teaching and learning: An interactive methodology will be implemented, which includes both teacher and student activities, through presentations, seminars, test sessions.

Assessment Models and Passage Criteria: The student assessment method will be done after the first assessment (30%); Second Rating 25%; Homework or Other Commitments 10% Regular Attendance and Activity 5% and Final Exam 30%. Passage is achieved by 51%. Concreting tools: application of projector, board, internet.

Ratios between the theoretical and the practical: the theoretical to the practical will have a 70% - 30% engagement ratio.

Basic literature:

- Abdulla Aliu “ E Drejta Sendore (Pronësia), Prishtinë, 2014
- Kadastri 2014” – Vizion për të ardhmen e sistemeve kadastrale – Jürg Kaufmann & Daniel Steudler, Prishtinë, 2004.
- Administrimi i Tokave dhe Kadastri në Kosovë 2000-2014, Prof. Dr. Murat Meha, Prishtinë, 2013.

Recommended Literature:

Ejup Statovci, “Marrëdhëniet pronësoro-juridike në sendet e paluajtshme në KSA të Kosovës”. Prishtinë, 1977, Ribotim 2009

Ligji nr 2002/5 mbi themelimin e regjistrimit të të drejtave në pronën e paluajtshme, i ndryshuar me Ligjin nr. 2003/13., me ndryshime në vitin 2011



Name of the subject: THE CONSTITUTIONAL JUDICIARY

The aim of the course and outcomes: Acquisition of knowledge about constitutional judiciary and techniques of constitutional interpretation. Training and equipping students with knowledge related to basic notions of constitutional justice, basic models of judicial, constitutional control processes etc. Elaborate practice basic knowledge regarding the constitutionality and legality and functioning of constitutional courts as a fundamental constitutional control mechanisms.

Course Description: An explanation of the basic concepts of constitutional justice and constitutional interpretation techniques. Familiarity with models of judicial control and to apply their knowledge regarding constitutional control and protection of freedom and human rights on the constitutional level, etc.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 60% - 40%.

Basic literature:

1. Visar Morina, Gjyqësia kushtetuese, Prishtinë, 2014.

Recommended Literature:

2. Prof.dr. Arsim Bajrami, Demokracia parlamentare, Prishtinë, 2005.
3. Joseph Marko, The New Kosovo Consitution in a Regional Comparative Perspective, Review of Central and East European Law, Volume 33. Number 4, 2008, pp. 437-450 (14).
4. Kristaq Traja, Drejtësia kushtetuese, Tiranë, 2000.
5. Materiale ne web faqen e komisionit te Venecias ne www.venice.int

Name of subject: JUDICIAL PRACTICAL SKILLS

Course Outline and Expected Results: This syllabus enables the acquisition and deepening of knowledge of Judicial Practice Skills, which as part of Forensic Science contributes



broadly to the fight against criminality. Course curriculum Skills in judicial practice will be elaborated in both theoretical and practical terms (through lectures, drafting of procedural files, seminars, debates and student discussions). The purpose of this program is to prepare and enable students, as future lawyers to easily face the challenges of resolving various procedural issues, to address fundamental issues that address practical litigation skills, to easily draft procedural documents. - criminal, properly address issues related to the jurisdiction of the courts and thus contribute to the prevention of crime.

Course description: Course Judicial practice skills, as elective courses, include elective teaching units that facilitate the acquisition of knowledge of the matters referring to, say, all aspects of judicial procedural actions that determine judicial practice skills, which in a way or else they are the subject of a criminal law study. By addressing specific units of the Judicial Practices Skills course, students are provided with the knowledge of what to do as future judges in order to properly and within procedural timeframes solve the problems they will face in adjudicating a particular criminal case. Appropriate methods of teaching the subject are implemented in the teaching system, so that debates, tests, seminars and colloquia are organized in order to encourage active work in the development of the teaching process. With these teaching methods, the law graduate student is trained with basic knowledge of how the courts operate in efficient, lawful and fair resolution of criminal cases. Student assessment during lectures is also done with testing. Thus, evaluation tests are organized every month.

Teaching and learning forms: Most of the time, interactive lectures will be held, which means that in addition to teaching the lectures, students are also involved in asking, discussing, exchanging opinions on thematic issues that are the subject of lecture.

Seminar papers are determined by the student's choice. They are provided with instructions on how to prepare the seminars. Then the seminar paper is delivered, the teacher checks it, then in the class, is presented by the student and a discussion opens.

Exercises in drafting various judicial acts addressing criminal procedural cases. The case is simulated, students are tasked with preparing a ruling, order or judgment, and then the discussion opens and the issue is commented on.

Assessment models and passing criteria: active participation in lectures and exercises, presentations, presence in lectures and exercises, successful passing of probationary tests.

Passage will be based on the final exam test evaluation criteria that will require at least 50% of the correct questions. Including and calculating other contributions during the semester lectures will serve for greater success.

Concreting tools: application of projector, board, internet.

Relationships between the theoretical and the practical: the theoretical to the practical will have a 50% - 50% engagement ratio.

Basic literature: Azem Hajdari, Shkathtësitë e praktikës gjyqësore, Prishtinë, 2013,



Recommended Literature:

Fausto I. E drejta procedurale penale, Përkthim, Tiranë, 2002.
Grigor Gj. Procedura penale e RPSH, Pjesa e posaçme, Tiranë, 1970,
Hajdari A. E drejta e procedurës penale të Maqedonisë, Prishtinë, 2004. Islami H. etj.
Procedura penale, Tiranë, 2003,

Subject name: ORGANIZED CRIME

Course Outline and Expected Results:**Course Outline:**

Teaching and learning forms: interactive, through questions and answers, small group discussions, presentations, seminar papers, test tests.

Assessment models and passing criteria: active participation in lectures and exercises, presentations, presence in lectures and exercises, successful passing of probationary tests. Passage will be based on the final exam test evaluation criteria, which will require at least 50% of the correct questions. Including and calculating other contributions during the semester lectures will serve for greater success.

Concreting tools: application of projector, board, internet.

Relationships between the theoretical and the practical: the theoretical to the practical will have the commitment ratio to practice what is taught in the theoretical, practically demonstrating and will be 70% - 30%

Basic literature:**Recommended literature:**

Name of the subject: PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Course Description: During this course is explained the notion of public international law; the name, definition, subjects of public international law; The program of the course "Public International Law will also focus on legal and public relations with foreign element; legal - Relationship with external element and in the area of human rights. In the normative area will be explained codification of public international law; legal power of acts of international institutions; Acquisition of citizenship and recognition of statehood and international recognition of statehood, etc.,

Objectives and learning outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences): Students will be able to understand the notion of public international law; legal resources to



create this branch of the law; codification of international law, subjects of international law; States as subjects of international law; International mandate; Forms of the state union and their positions in the international arena; International recognition; Responsibility and succession in international law; Human rights; etc. They will be introduced to the notion of public international law, the name, definition, subjects of public international law; They will be able to understand the notion of public international law; legal resources to create this branch of the law; codification of international law, subjects of international law; state as subjects of international law, etc .; they will also be competent to conform to the principles of the right to analyze and interpret developments in the international arena.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

Zejnnullahe Gruda, E drejta ndërkombëtare publike, Prishtinë, 2010.

Recommended Literature:

1. Arben Puto, E drejta ndërkombëtare publike (ShB “Albin”), Tiranë, 1999.
2. Zejnnulla Gruda; Mbrojtja ndërkombëtare e të drejtave të njeriut, Dokumente II, Prishtinë, 2010.
3. William R. Slomanson, Pikëpamje themelore për të drejtat ndërkombëtare, 2006.

Course title: SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Course Goal and Expected Results:

Course description:

Teaching and learning forms: interactive, through questions and answers, small group discussions, presentations, seminar papers, test tests.



Assessment models and passing criteria: active participation in lectures and exercises, presentations, lectures and exercises, successful passing of test tests. Passage will be based on the final exam test evaluation criteria, which will require at least 50% of the correct questions. Including and calculating other contributions during the semester lectures will serve for greater success.

Concreting tools: application of projector, board, internet.

Relationships between theoretical and practical: theoretical to practical will have 60% - 40% engagement ratio

Basic literature:

Recommended literature

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Name of the subject: EUROPEAN UNION LAW

Course Description: The course includes basic knowledge of law within the European Union and the Council of Europe; complex institutional structure of the European Union and the European Community; Knowledge in the field of human rights focusing on the European system of human rights. It will also include knowledge on human rights in Kosovo according to the current legislation.

Goals and outcomes of learning (knowledge, skills and competences): The purpose of the course is to familiarize the students with the complex institutional structure of European Union and the transformed European Community, which is ongoing transformation along the integration process which is hereinafter above, its legal basis, process and legislative mechanisms including supranational and obligations of Community law over national law of member states. They will learn about the EU institutions and their role in the field of human rights; They will learn about the legislation governing the issue of human rights in Kosovo; They will be able to understand the role and function of the institutions of the European Union, including the recognition of legislation that can bring these institutions and the scope of these legislative acts on the member states of the EU; they will gain the power of analysis and interpretation of political developments, economic and social European Union in conformity with European law, including the interpretation of the importance of harmonization of pan-European legislation as a form of social and political strengthening of Europe.



Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Bashkim Zahiti, E drejta evropiane, Prishtinë, 2013.

Recommended Literature:

1. Horspool, M & Humphres, M, “European Union Law”, Oxford, 2008
2. Blerim Reka, “Studime Evropiane”, Tetovë, 2004.
3. http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/declaration/declaration_albanian.pdf
4. Profesor Klaus-Diter Borçard, ABC – ja e të drejtës së Bashkimit Evropian.

Name of the subject: ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

The aim of the course and outcomes: Administrative procedure covers three administrative areas, administrative disputes and offenses that constitute the basic object of study of the formal part known as (procedural) administrative law. Enabling to obtain the knowledge to understand, explain and analyze issues relating to concepts and institutes of administrative law proceedings. At the beginning of each single part will explain the basic concepts and principles of administrative law proceedings.

Course Description: The meaning and importance of developing administrative procedures, concepts, basic principles of administrative procedure, the principle of legality in administrative procedure, the principle of protecting the participants in the administrative proceedings, the communication of the parties in the administrative proceeding, the start of administrative proceedings, etc.



Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Dr. Agur Sokoli, E drejta procedurale administrative, Fakulteti Juridik, Prishtinë, 2005.

Recommended Literature:

2. Akademik Esat Stavileci, Hyrje në shkencat administrative, Enti i Teksteve dhe i Mjeteve Mësimore i Kosovës, Prishtinë, 1997.
3. Stavileci, Esat: Nocione dhe parime të administratës publike, Akademia e Shkencave dhe e Arteve e Kosovës, Prishtinë, 2005.
4. Sadushi, Sokol: E drejta administrative II, Tiranë, 2005.
5. Çomo, Jani: E drejta administrative e Republikës së Shqipërisë (Libri i tretë), Tiranë, 1984.

Name of the Course: TRADE LAW

The aim of the course and expected results: The primary goal of the course is to provide legal superficial knowledge, regarding the business and trade at home and abroad. The main focus will be on developing analytical skills to students and provide legal problems before they advance.

Course Description: The trade law is important subject material for intellectual and professional development of students. Now more than ever, this subject has a special importance because Kosovo is going through a legal and economic transformation. For these reasons, this course will prepare students of Kosovo internationally. All that function adequately in a legal environment evolving.



Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Mehdi Hetemi, E drejta tregtare, Prishtinë, 2007.

Recommended Literature:

2. Skripta e hartuar nga mësimdhënësi;
3. Kapituj nga libra të ndryshëm që kanë të bëjnë me të drejtën e biznesit.
4. Materiale shtesë.

Name of the subject: CRIMINAL POLICY

The aim of the course and outcomes: Providing knowledge on preventive and auto-repressive measures applied in the fight against crime.

As the subject of preventive character are considered the family, school, social environment, institutions that help educate and grow up children, etc.

Course Description: With this course of criminal policy, students will be able to learn about theoretical and practical measures undertaken by the state in order to prevent and combat the criminality in general.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.



Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Prof. dr. Vesel Latifi, Politika kriminale, Prishtinë, 2003.

Recommended Literature:

2. Prof. dr. Vesel Latifi, Kriminalitstika dhe të provuarit e krimit, Prishtinë, 2009.
3. Prof.dr. Vesel Latifi , Politika kriminale, Prishtinë, 2010.
4. Prof. dr. Ismet Elezi, prof.dr. Vasilika Hysi, Politika penale, Tirane, 2001.

Course title: INTERNATIONAL LAW OF TREATIES

Course Goal and Expected Results:

Course description:

Teaching and learning forms: interactive, through questions and answers, small group discussions, presentations, seminar papers, test tests.

Assessment models and passing criteria: active participation in lectures and exercises, presentations, lectures and exercises, successful passing of test tests. Passage will be based on the final exam test evaluation criteria, which will require at least 50% of the correct questions. Including and calculating other contributions during the semester lectures will serve for greater success.

Concreting tools: application of projector, board, internet.

Relationships between theoretical and practical: theoretical to practical will have 70% - 30% engagement ratio

Basic literature:

Recommended literature:

Course title: INSURANCE LAW

Course Outline and Expected Results: The aims of the course "Law of Insurance" consist in giving students the opportunity to be able, in the future, to raise their degree to a higher level in order to apply it. the future of the basic provisions relating to the right to insurance.



Course description: The subject of Insurance Law covers contemporary treatment of insurance law starting from the notification, preparation and training of future lawyers in the field of insurance, familiarity with the basic principles of insurance, insurance subjects, regulation of the insurance market. , the institutional nature of their operation, legal regulations, their contracts and preparation, insurance policy, types of insurance, enabling and interpreting provisions in the field of insurance and other matters of interest to students

Forms of teaching and learning: An interactive methodology will be implemented, which includes both teacher and student activities, through presentations, seminars, test sessions.

Assessment Models and Passage Criteria: The student assessment method will be done after the first assessment (30%); Second Rating 25%; Homework or Other Commitments 10% Regular Attendance and Activity5% and Final Exam 30%. Passage is achieved by 51%.

Concreting tools: application of projector, board, internet.

Ratios between the theoretical and the practical: the theoretical to the practical will have a 70% - 30% engagement ratio.

Basic literature:

- Doracak i trajnimeve për Sigurime. Shoqata e Sigurimeve të Kosovës, Prishtinë, 2015
- Menaxhmenti i Rrezikut dhe Sigurimet, Dr. Xhevat Bakraçi, Prishtinë, 2007
- Ligji per sigurimin e detyrueshem nga autopergjegjesia 2011

Recommended Literature:

- Ligjit mbi marrëdhëniet e detyrimeve 2012
- Ekonomika Osiguranja, S. Andrijasevic- V. Petrenovic, Zagreb,1999

Course title: POLITICAL SYSTEM OF KOSOVO

Course description: This course will elaborate on the political system in the establishment of the Republic of Kosovo. Within it will be discussed: the historical context of the state-formation of the state of Kosovo, focusing on the main events that have influenced this process; institutional architecture focusing on the legislature, executive and judiciary; and in the end it will be compared to the political systems of the states of the region in the light of the European integration process.

Expected Results: By elaborating on these topics, this course also aims to raise debates on challenging topics for the Kosovo System itself and to provide students



with opportunities for critical analysis and discussion. The secondary purpose of this course will also be to provide presentations of specific topics during lectures and exercises that will develop students' abilities for contemporary presentations and dealing with peer questions. This methodology of development of this course provides a conveyance of knowledge of the above topics to students and student formation in particular.

Teaching and learning forms: interactive, through questions and answers, small group discussions, presentations, seminar papers, test tests.

Assessment models and passing criteria: active participation in lectures and exercises, presentations, lectures and exercises, successful passing of test tests. Passage will be based on the final exam test evaluation criteria, which will require at least 50% of the correct questions. Including and calculating other contributions during the semester lectures will serve for greater success.

Concreting tools: application of projector, board, internet.

Relationships between theoretical and practical: theoretical to practical will have 70% - 30% engagement ratio

Basic literature:

Recommended literature:

Course title: LABOR AND SOCIAL INSURANCE

Purpose of the Course and Expected Results: Informing, preparing and training future lawyers, especially those who will work in institutions referring to the social field, who apply the most appropriate methods for solving problems in this field.

Students will:

- are capable of interpreting legal provisions in this field;
- are more closely acquainted with the relationship between employer and employee.
- are recognized for the rights and obligations of employees.
- be ready to use theoretical and practical knowledge for the purpose of drafting legislation in this field.

Teaching and learning forms: interactive, through questions and answers, small group discussions, presentations, seminar papers, test tests.

Assessment models and passing criteria: active participation in lectures and exercises, presentations, lectures and exercises, successful passing of test tests.



Passage will be based on the final exam test evaluation criteria, which will require at least 50% of the correct questions. Including and calculating other contributions during the semester lectures will serve for greater success.

Concreting tools: application of projector, board, internet.

Ratios between the theoretical and the practical: the theoretical to the practical will have a 70% - 30% engagement ratio.

Basic literature:

Dr. Hava Bujupaj - Ismajli, E drejta e punës, Prishtinë, 2009.

Recommended Literature:

1. Prof. dr. Kudret Çela, E drejta e punës I, Tiranë, 2000.
2. Prof. dr. Kudret Çela, E drejta e punës II, Tiranë, 2000.
3. Ligji i Punës së Kosovës, janar 2011.
4. Ligji i Punës i Republikës së Kosovës, janar 2012.
5. Karta Sociale Evropiane e Ndryshuar, 1999.
6. Ligji për siguri në punë, mbrojtje të shëndetit të punësuarve dhe mbrojtjen e ambientit të punës.

Name of the subject: THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS LAW

Objectives of the course and outcomes: This subject enables to learn and get knowledge of the criminal procedure law which as part of the criminal law in the broad sense of the word contributes to the fight against preventive and repressive crime.

Description of subject: The Criminal Procedure Law provides the basic knowledge for the criminal law in broad sense of the word, the ratio of the right of criminal procedure branches of other legal and other scientific disciplines, the validity of the provisions of criminal procedure, entities of criminal procedure, criminal procedural actions, criminal procedural principles, evidence, etc.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.



Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Dr. Azem Hajdari, E drejta e procedurës penale (Pjesa e përgjithshme), Prishtinë, 2013.

Recommended Literature:

1. Dr. Ejup Sahiti dhe Dr. Rexhep Murati, E drejta e procedurës penale, Prishtinë, 2013.
2. Dr. Azem Hajdari, E drejta e procedurës penale e të miturve, Prishtinë, 2005.
3. Fausto, I., E drejta procedurale penale (Përkthim), Tiranë, 2002.
4. Grigor, Gj., Procedura penale e RPSH, (Pjesa e posaçme), Tiranë, 1970,
5. Grubač, M. Krivično procesno pravo, (Posebni deo), Beograd, 2004,

Name of the subject: PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

The aim of the course and outcomes: Intensification of legal relations with a foreign element as well as the type of content law imposes various problems, which greatly appear anew and laid in a new shape and dimension.

Upon completion of the course students will gain basic knowledge concerning:

Naming of the subject (why is named as the private international law); -

Do you recognize private-legal relations (civil) by private-legal relations (civil) with a foreign element (international);

They will gain knowledge on legal resources that will have to apply for adjustment of private-legal relations with a foreign element (national and international sources);

They will gain knowledge about ways of regulating relations with foreign element of private law (direct and indirect ways of collision or that is characteristic only to DNP); etc.

The object of study: First of all are the material rates (substantial) and those of collision through which regulates private legal relations with a foreign element. Afterwards, the positive law norms of national and international character. Practice judicial and arbitration courts and national and international arbitration, because through their concrete decisions applicable legal rules to regulate private legal relations with foreign element. And the element should finally be recognized theoretical positions regarding the legal regulation of private and legal relations with a foreign element



Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Asllan Bilalli, E Drejta Ndërkombëtare Private, Prishtinë, 2012.
2. Adrian Kalia, E drejta ndërkombëtare private, Tiranë, 2009.

Recommended Literature

Hajredin Kuçi, Asllan Bilalli, Zanafilla, zhvillimi historik dhe burimet e të drejtës ndërkombëtare private, Prishtinë, 2006.

Hajredin Kuçi, Asllan Bilalli, Kolizioni i ligjeve, Prishtinë, 2006.

Asllan Bilalli, Arsyet për aplikimin e normës së kolizionit gjatë rregullimit të marrëdhënieve juridiko civile me element ndërkombëtar dhe element të brendshëm (interlokal), “E Drejta”- Law, Nr. 1, 2004, Prishtine;

Name of the subject: TORT LAW / LAW OF OBLIGATIONS

The aim of the course and outcomes: Notice, preparation and training of future lawyers, especially those that work in the institutions, which are referred to legal civil and obligations field, to implement the most appropriate methods and more adequate for solving problems of this area.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct



questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 60% - 40%.

Basic literature:

1. Dr. sc. Nerxhivane Dauti, E drejta e detyrimeve, Prishtinë, 2004.

Recommended Literature:

1. Ligji i detyrimeve të Kosovës, 2004;
2. Dr. Mariana Semini, E drejta e detyrimeve, Tiranë, 2003;
3. Dr. Vizner B., Komentar zakona o obligacioni odnosna, Knjiga I, II, Zagreb, 1978.

Name of the subject: CRIMINAL LEGAL CLINIC

The object of the study of the course "Criminal Legal Clinic" provides students with practical knowledge above all with the procedural criminal activity relating with detection, lighting and solving the case. The study of criminal legal clinics is referred to criminal procedure, pretrial (investigation, indictment and control the ascent's indictment), the trial, the proceedings relating to remedies, special procedures, etc. By studying criminal offenses from the practice students reinforce the knowledge gained in criminal law and develop skills in the criminal law in a particular case being prepared as jurists with practice of the profession or the judge, prosecutor, lawyer, etc.

The aim of the course and outcomes: After completing this course of study is intended that the student: - through the review of criminal cases develop skills for analysis of the factual and legal issues. – To know the legal provisions and the right to interpret and apply in practice teaching methods: Declare how can be learned one subject (how to learn). Teaching methodology, etc.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.



Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 30% - 70%.

Basic literature:

1. Sahiti, Ejup, E drejta e procedurës penale, Universiteti i Prishtinës, Fakulteti Juridik, Prishtinë, 2005.

Recommended Literature:

1. Murati, Rexhep, Rishikimi i procedurës penale për shkak të fakteve dhe provave të reja, Universiteti i Prishtinës, 2006.
2. Islami, Halim, Hoxha, Artan, Panda, Ilir, Procedura penale, Tiranë, 2003.

Course title: SOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

Course Goal and Expected Results:

The object of the study:

Teaching and learning forms: interactive, through questions and answers, small group discussions, presentations, seminar papers, test tests.

Assessment models and passing criteria: active participation in lectures and exercises, presentations, presence in lectures and exercises, successful passing of probationary tests. Passage will be based on the final exam test evaluation criteria, which will require at least 50% of the correct questions. Including and calculating other contributions during the semester lectures will serve for greater success.

Concreting tools: application of projector, board, internet.

Relationships between theoretical and practical: theoretical to practical will have 70% - 30% engagement ratio

Basic literature:

J. Merrills, International Dispute Settlement (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2011)

Recommended Literature:

R. Mackenzie, C. Romano & Y. Shany, Manual për Gjykatat Ndërkombëtare dhe Tribunalet, botimi 2 (Oxford University Press, 2010).

Një koleksion i instrumenteve ligjore (statutet, rregullat e raste të tentimeve dhe zgjidhjes së marrvëshjeve ndërkombëtare, wefaqe, Revista shkencore, dokumente etj.)

M. Shaw, E Drejta Ndërkombëtare (edn 7th, CUP, 2014),

M. Evans, E Drejta Ndërkombëtare (edn. 4, OUP, 2014).



Course title: CRIMES AND CYBER SECURITY

Course Outline and Expected Results: The course aims to identify and explain the law of money laundering correctly. Understand how cybercrime affects individuals' work and responsibilities. The purpose of this course is to develop methodologies in analyzing and documenting cybercrime. The course also covers topics such as intellectual property infringement, security risks, cybercrime, identity theft, employee surveillance, privacy and compliance. While analyzing these topics the student will acquire decision making skills for business managers and professionals.

Course description: Course Cybercrime studies the main directions of cybercrime development in our country and further develops students' knowledge about contemporary issues of applying criminal responsibility to forms of cybercrime. This course will address the legal issues that are raised for discussion in the practice of criminal justice authorities and law enforcement officers in their confrontation with various forms of cybercrime. Special attention has been paid to presenting specific techniques for identifying and investigating cybercrime. The transmission of knowledge is done gradually by explaining essential concepts, conveying theoretical knowledge, and referring to the legal provisions applicable to the criminal acts in question.

Teaching and learning forms: Most of the time there will be interactive lectures, that is to say, in addition to the lectures of the teacher, students are also involved in asking, discussing, exchanging opinions on the thematic issues that are the subject of the lecture.

Seminar papers are determined by the student's choice. They are provided with instructions on how to prepare the seminars. Then the seminar paper is delivered, the teacher checks it, then at the assigned class time, is read by the student and a discussion opens. Exercises in drafting various judicial acts addressing criminal procedural cases. The case is simulated, students are tasked with preparing a ruling, order or judgment, and then the discussion opens and the issue is commented on.

Assessment models and passing criteria: active participation in lectures and exercises, presentations, presence in lectures and exercises, successful passing of probationary tests. Passage will be based on the final exam test evaluation criteria that will require at least 50% of the correct questions. Including and calculating other contributions during the semester lectures will serve for greater success.

Concreting tools: application of projector, board, internet.

Ratios between the theoretical and the practical: the theoretical to the practical will have a 70% - 30% engagement ratio.

Basic literature:

Evisa Kambellari, "Cikël leksionesh mbi krimin financiar dhe kibernetik" (Tiranë 2014)



Jonathan Clough, "Principles of Cyber-crime" (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 2010)

Recommended Literature:

1. Howard E Williams, "Investigating White-collar Crime: Embezzlement and Financial Fraud" (2nd edition, Illinois: Charles C Thomas Publisher 2006)
2. Iljasa Salihu, "Krimi ekonomik, sfidat e sigurisë kombëtare në Shqipëri, Kosovë dhe Maqedoni, perballë krimit ekonomik" (Shkup: Print Ism 2012)
3. "Biznesi, korrupsioni dhe krimi në Shqipëri: Ndikimi i rryshfetit dhe krimeve të tjera në ndërmarrjet private" (Vjenë: UNODC 2013)

Name of the subject: LEGAL AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

The aim of the course and outcomes: The purpose of the study of this course is to familiarize students with the positive provisions on ethics and professional conduct of lawyers, judges, prosecutors, etc. Also this course enables students to develop the skills of case studies from the practice in relation to the ethics standards of professional conduct.

Course Description: This course focuses on the study of moral-ethical behavior of lawyers, especially judges and prosecutors. Students will be introduced to the provisions in force within the code on ethics and professional conduct of lawyers, judges and prosecutors, and the protection of human rights in the exercise of the profession by lawyers, with special emphasis on criminal matters. As part of the course is addressed the professional conduct of notaries. All topics addressed by this course through studying hypothetical cases and practices.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 60% - 40%.

Basic literature:



1. Etika ligjore dhe profesionale, Doracak i përgatitur nga ABA/ROOLI (botimi shqip) 2005.

Recommended Literature:

2. Materialet e ofruara nga ligjëruesi.
3. Kodi i etikës profesionale për Avokatë, OAK, Prishtinë, 2007.
4. Statuti i Odës së Avokatëve të Kosovës, Prishtinë, 2007.
5. Kodi i Etikës dhe Sjelljes profesionale të Gjykatësve, KGJK, Prishtinë, 2006.

Course title: JUDICIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Course Goal and Expected Results:

Course description:

Teaching and learning forms: interactive, through questions and answers, small group discussions, presentations, seminar papers, test tests.

Assessment models and passing criteria: active participation in lectures and exercises, presentations, lectures and exercises, successful passing of test tests. Passage will be based on the final exam test evaluation criteria, which will require at least 50% of the correct questions. Including and calculating other contributions during the semester lectures will serve for greater success.

Concreting tools: application of projector, board, internet.

Relationships between theoretical and practical: theoretical to practical will have 60% - 40% engagement ratio

Basic literature:

Recommended literature:

Name of the subject: THE CIVIL PROCEEDINGS LAW

The aim of the course and outcomes: Introduction to the principles of the contentious proceedings law, procedural actions, procedures for the regulation of personal status, procedures for the regulation of property issues. Introduction to the law of the execution procedure, the grounds of the law of the execution procedure, the subjects of the execution procedure, procedure execution. The application and the basis for determining the execution. Legal remedies in the procedure of execution decisions, the implementation of the execution, executing procedures.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.



Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Brestovci, Faik, E drejta e procedurës civile II, Prishtinë, 2004.

Recommended Literature:

1. Ligji për procedurën kontestimore.
2. Ligji për procedurën përmbarimore.
3. Ligji për procedurën jo kontestimore.
4. Ligji mbi gjykatat.

Name of the subject: LEGAL ADMINISTRATIVE CLINIC

The aim of the course and outcomes: Treatment of this subject (practical course) at the Faculty of Law, University "Kadri Zeka" in Gjilan, has meant that students to bring a practical knowledge, including legal expertise in practical coping, where the administrative law applies to daily life.

The purpose of this course is for students to solve problems more easily, learn from experience and become professionally and skilled to the scope of administrative law in general.

Another objective of this course is for students to specialize in terms of drafting legal documents and legal writing (standard format - the drafting of regulations, administrative guidelines, administrative orders, circulars, etc.).

After completing this course, students are expected to be independent in making decisions; to be able to compile administrative acts; make decisions independently; apply theoretical knowledge in practice and be accountable and ethical.

Course Description: In the context of legal expertise provided is intended to give students knowledge of the legal framework in the field of administrative law; the depth of judicial review of administrative activity; possible options that gives



Kosovo law for administrative acts, as well as lawsuits for review of an action or administrative action and practical knowledge about administrative proceeding (parties, ways of commencement of proceedings, actions during the proceedings, the principles, the outcome of proceedings, etc.). Practical knowledge regarding administrative complaint (procedural tools, effects, ways of reviewing the terms and decision) and as required by Kosovo legislation.

Forms of teaching and learning: After completing this course, students should be able that the theoretical knowledge acquired in the field of administrative law apply in practice. In this way they may draft freely the administrative acts of a different nature and be familiar with the functioning of administrative law in practice.

Also, after completion of this course, students will easily resolve problems; They will be more professionally skilled and make decisions independently; be responsible and ethics, etc.

Also, after completion of this course, students are expected to be able to organize interviews and administrative hearings.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: Presence at lectures and exercises, active participation, quality and substantial lectures and exercises, lectures and presentations, the preparation of the seminar, the tests successfully passing score probation (mid-semester exam).

There are two types of evaluation: the first is that evaluation can pass the exam successfully completing two mod-semester exams, including the calculation of other contributions during the semester of lectures and exercises held, which will be calculated as follows:

- Mid-semester exam, 30 percent (%)
- Final exam: 50 percent (%)
- Active and regular participation in lectures: 10 percent (%)
- Case law review – Book review, presentation of the case, etc.: 10 percent (%)

While the second way is to pass the rate, which will be based also on the evaluation criteria of the final test of the exam that will contain 51% of the correct questions for all those students who have not reached the threshold of the test under first evaluation.

Concretization means: Using the projector, table, internet and other means that may be necessary to achieve as much success and quality of teaching and learning process in the classroom.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 30% - 70%.



Basic literature:

1. Esat Stavileci, Mirlinda Batalli, Sokol Sadushi, “E drejta administrative – Organizimi dhe veprimtaria administrative”, Prishtinë, 2012.
2. Esat Stavileci, Mirlinda Batalli, Agur Sokoli, “E drejta administrative – Administrata, kontrolli i punës së administratës dhe përgjegjësia politike e saj, kompjuterizimi i administratës”, Prishtinë, 2010.

Recommended Literature;

1. Ligji për Procedurën Administrative i Kuvendit të Kosovës No. 02/L-28.
2. Ligji mbi Procedurën e Përgjithshme Administrative, Gazeta Zyrtare e RSFJ-së, 47/86.
3. Ligji mbi Konfliktet Administrative i Republikës së Kosovës, Nr. 03/L-202
4. Ligji mbi Konfliktet Administrative (LKA), Gazeta Zyrtare e RSFJ-së, 4/77.
5. Rregulloret e tjera të nga fusha e administratës.
6. Përmbledhje ligjesh të së Drejtës Administrative në Republikën e Shqipërisë, Tiranë, Tetor, 2009.
7. Ligji për Administratën Shtetërore të Republikës së Kosovës, nr. 03/L-189.
8. Kodi i Procedurave të Përgjithshme Administrative të Republikës së Shqipërisë, nr.8485, datë 12.5.1999.

Name of the subject: CRIMINOLOGY WITH PENOLOGY

The aim of the course: Handling of the Course Criminology with Penology, for students of the Faculty of Law, represents a special significance. After completion of the study program in relation to two cases followed in terms of joint presenting, students will be able to create knowledge about different forms of criminality, volume, structure, shape and dynamics of crime, issues of meaning that have related to the execution of criminal sanctions and accompanying features, aspects relating to the proper way of preventing and combating crime, etc..

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.



Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 80% - 20%.

Basic literature:

1. Ragip Halili, Kriminologjia, Universiteti i Prishtinës, Fakulteti Juridik, Prishtinë, 2005.

Recommended Literature:

1. Ragip Halili, Penologjia - shkenca mbi ekzekutimin e sanksioneve penale, Universiteti i Prishtinës, Fakulteti Juridik, Prishtinë, 2005.

Name of the subject: CIVIL LEGAL CLINIC

The aim of the course and outcomes: The main purpose of this course is to provide knowledge in solving the family disputes, marriage, and inheritance by law and by will and other institutes of family and inheritance law in proceedings.

Description of the subject: In the area of family law students will learn about notions of suing, for verifying the existence of marriage, sue for annulment of marriage, a proposal to dissolve the marriage agreement, claim to change the decisions of faith and upbringing of the children juvenile, charges for keeping grown children in school, etc. major.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 40% - 60%.

Basic literature:

1. Hamdi Podvorica, E drejta familjare, Universiteti “Iliria”, Prishtinë.

Recommended Literature:



1. Hamdi Podvorica, Pengesat martesore, revista “E drejta”, Fakultetit Juridik i Universitetit të Prishtinës, nr.1/5.
2. Hamdi Podvorica, E drejta trashëgimore, Prishtinë, 2006.
3. Hamdi Podvorica, Trashëgimia e domosdoshme, revista “E drejta”, Fakultetit Juridik i Universitetit të Prishtinës, nr.1/7.

Name of the subject: THE CASE LAW OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The aim of the course and outcomes: Having in mind the development of the protection of freedoms and human rights in international terms, on the one hand, and the violation of these freedoms in some certain regions around the world, on the other hand, as well as taking into account the fact that today the majority of universities internationally recognized in the world, especially those of Europe have the subject of case law of the European Court of Human Rights as a specific subject, the Faculty of Law of the University "Kadri Zeka" in Gjilan has seen necessary that this subject to be included in the curriculum of the Faculty of Law, University "Kadri Zeka" in Gjilan - as an optional subject.

The main goal of this course is to make possible for students to understand and explain the practical aspect of trials of European Court of Human Rights court.

Also, students will be able to: recognize and use the procedures that are used for the protection of human rights at the regional level, based on the case law of the European Court of Human Rights, recognize and understand specific aspects of human rights, such as the right to life and the right to a fair trial, the rights of minorities, the right to self-determination, prohibition of discrimination, the protection of refugees, asylum, human rights in armed conflicts, and challenges in the implementation of these rights and to be able to use and analyze cases and legal documents in the context of specific problems in the real world.

Description of the course: This course primarily aims to provide an international study of public order of human rights, as well as the instruments and institutions that were created to protect those rights.

It will be studied very carefully the Council of Europe and in this context even more the European Court of Human Rights and the mode of operation of this court.

Other purposes of the subject will be the review of the provisions, especially examining the most important cases that have been tried before the European Court of Human Rights.



Finally, the structure of this course is organized in a way that basically involves analyzing and studying the issues, specific cases and human rights, protected by the proceedings at the European Court for Human Rights.

Forms of teaching and learning: Over time, academic methods change and progress. Focusing on critical thinking, analytical and creative will be the central philosophy of the organization and management of this course. Particular importance will be given to the content of the discussion and active participation of students during hours of lectures of this course.

The teaching methodology that will be used in implementing the program of this course is based on deep analysis of the selected materials. Students should be confronted with the problems of everyday life to research and interpretation, selected among those most common and typical in decision-making and international law-making in the field of human rights, with priority to those who have or can have a closer correlation with the experiences and needs in Kosovo. In other words, not only will introduce the basic rules outlined in resources, but the most common problems that arise during their application, to illuminate their structure and interpretive problems associated with them.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: Presence at lectures and exercises, active participation, quality and substantial lectures and exercises, lectures and presentations, the preparation of the seminar, the tests successfully passing score probation (mid-semester exam).

There are two types of evaluation: the first is that evaluation can pass the exam successfully completing two mod-semester exams, including the calculation of other contributions during the semester of lectures and exercises held, which will be calculated as follows:

- Mid-semester exam, 30 percent (%)
- Final exam: 30 percent (%)
- Active and regular participation in lectures: 20 percent (%)
- Case law review – Book review, presentation of the case, etc.: 20 percent (%)

While the second way is to pass the rate, which will be based also on the evaluation criteria of the final test of the exam that will contain 51% of the correct questions for all those students who have not reached the threshold of the test under first evaluation.

Concretization means: Using the projector, table, internet and other means that may be necessary to achieve as much success and quality of teaching and learning process in the classroom.



Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 30% - 70%.

Basic literature:

1. Zejnullah Gruda, Mbrojtja ndërkombëtare e të drejtave të njeriut - I, Universiteti i Prishtinës, Prishtinë, 2001 (ose botimi i katërt, 2007);
2. Raija Hanski dhe Markku Suksi, Hyrje në mbrojtjen ndërkombëtare të të drejtave të njeriut, Instituti për të Drejtat e Njeriut, Universiteti “ABO”, 1999;

Recommended Literature:

1. Zejnullah Gruda, E drejta ndërkombëtare publike, Universiteti i Prishtinës, Prishtinë, 2007 (Pjesa që ndërlidhet me Mbrojtjen ndërkombëtare për të drejtat e njeriut);
2. Henry J. Steiner & Philip Alston, International Human Rights in Context: Law Politics, Morals, Oxford University Press, 2000;
3. Raste të zgjedhura gjyqësore nga Praktika gjyqësore e Gjykatës Evropiane për të Drejtat e Njeriut;
4. Për një Rend Publik Evropian, Vendime të zgjedhura të Gjykatës Evropiane për të Drejtave e Njeriut, vëllimi I, Tiranë, 2001;
5. Raija Hanski & Martin Scheinin, Rastet kryesore të Komitetit për të Drejtat e Njeriut, Përmbledhje, 2003;
6. Philip Aston & Ryan Goodman, International Human Rights: The Successor to International Human Rights in Context, Oxford University Press, 2012.

Course title: EU FOREIGN POLICY

Course Goal and Expected Results:

Course description:

Teaching and learning forms: interactive, through questions and answers, small group discussions, presentations, seminar papers, test tests.

Assessment models and passing criteria: active participation in lectures and exercises, presentations, lectures and exercises, successful passing of test tests. Passage will be based on the final exam test evaluation criteria, which will require at least 50% of the correct questions. Including and calculating other contributions during the semester lectures will serve for greater success.



Concreting tools: application of projector, board, internet.

Relationships between theoretical and practical: theoretical to practical will have 70% - 30% engagement ratio

Basic literature:

Recommended literature:

Name of the subject: FORENSICS

Description of the subject (content): Forensic together with Psychopathology Forensics, are special sciences, which law enforcement organs helps in the selection and recognition of biological and medical nature, to the discovery and protection of human rights, determination death, sled mechanism, the cause of death, prevention of many diseases, responsibility and insanity of the accused etc.

The method of evaluation: Exam in Forensics and psychopathological Law is held in two parts: practical exam (lasts 30 minutes) theoretical - tests (lasting an hour) exam will be evaluated with points, where one student passes when running the practice and meets 51% of points developed in the test. The student is evaluated with the final test, which is the result of the success of the practical work, test, and activity in seminars.

The aim of the course and outcomes: Knowledge needed regarding legal obligations to people at work, as well as criminal responsibility of physicians in cases of violations of medical teaching methods: Teaching is in the form of lectures, seminars, and practical exercises. They will be prepared with a shorter presentations and debates. You have the possibility of problem-based learning "PBL", where more students join in discussions.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Basic literature:

1. Meksi dhe B. Çipi, Mjekësia Ligjore Juridike, Tiranë, 2003.

Recommended Literature:

1. B. Knight – Forensic Patology, 1991.
2. G. Maurice Godwin - Criminal psychology and Forensic technology, 2001.
3. Librat e rekomanduara Barry A. J. Fisber – Crime science investigation, 2004.
4. Vincent J. Dimaio – Forensic Pathology, 2001.
5. Gazetat dhe materialet tjera, revistat Mjeko-ligjore etj.



Name of the subject: CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF LEGAL PERSONS

The aim and outcomes of the course: In this subject, the main focus will be explaining the conditions for the existence of the criminal responsibility of legal persons; sanctions that may apply to legal persons; The main types of crimes for which legal persons may be liable, etc. Aims of the course remains that students:

- Will form the concept of what is criminal responsibility of legal persons and how is regulated in legislation;
- Clearly understand the conditions of existence of a legal responsibility (As well as its fundamental principles);
- To understand the system of penal sanctions and have the ability to interpret criminal legal norms;
- Recognize the legal basis for the treatment of legal persons responsible for the offense, thereby approaching the analysis of positive legal provisions (de lege lata) and taking into account the need to amending the legal framework in this area (de lege ferenda) ;
- Be equipped with sufficient skills that will serve as the basis for the deepening of knowledge on criminal liability of legal persons to continue its studies.

Description of the course: The lecture will be addressed to national and international legal basis for the liability of legal persons for offenses committed in the name and on their behalf. In particular, this course will cover the criminal liability of legal persons in Kosovo.

Understand dynamic and complex phenomenon of criminality carried out on behalf and for the benefit of legal entities, it is one of the current and challenging problems for modern criminal justice system.

Forms of teaching and learning: During the lecture will be applied the active and interactive teaching method, which means the exploration and interpretation of the fundamental issues of this course, offering students explanation, given the essential information and the current basic concepts and principles of criminal responsibility in implementing legal entities. At the same time, this method implies the active engagement of students in debates and treatment of issues, which is considered of particular interest.

It will also be used the case study method, the method of interpretation of current laws, methods of analysis of court cases, etc.



In the treatment and explanation of such problems will also be used other methods and teaching techniques, which are more appropriate and useful for specific content. Thus, the debate will be held separately, will apply tests, essays and seminars that will encourage students to actively and on its own initiative to engage in the learning process, learning and advancement in the matter of the subject.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: Presence at lectures and exercises, active participation, quality and substantial lectures and exercises, lectures and presentations, the preparation of the seminar, the tests successfully passing score probation (mid-semester exam).

There are two types of evaluation: the first is that evaluation can pass the exam successfully completing two mod-semester exams, including the calculation of other contributions during the semester of lectures and exercises held, which will be calculated as follows:

- Mid-semester exam, 30 percent (%)
- Final exam: 50 percent (%)
- Active and regular participation in lectures: 10 percent (%)
- Case law review – Book review, presentation of the case, etc.: 10 percent (%)

While the second way is to pass the rate, which will be based also on the evaluation criteria of the final test of the exam that will contain 51% of the correct questions for all those students who have not reached the threshold of the test under first evaluation.

Concretization means: Using the projector, table, internet and other means that may be necessary to achieve as much success and quality of teaching and learning process in the classroom.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Bozheku, E., Elezi, I., Përgjegjësia penale e personave juridikë, Tiranë, 2012.

Recommended Literature:

1. Kambovski, Vllado, Përgjegjësia penale e personave juridikë - një hulumtim krahasues, Shkup, 2007.
2. Michael Jefferson: Corporate Criminal Liability: The Problem Of Sanctions, Journal of Criminal Law (JCL 65 (235)),2001;
3. Joel Samaha: Criminal Law, Tenth Edition (Cengage Learning) 2000.
4. Philip E.Carlan, etc.: An Introduction to Criminal Law, London 2010.
5. Roger Geary : Understanding Criminal Law, London , 2002.



Name of the subject: ARBITRATION LAW

Purpose of the Course and Expected Results: The lectures will deal with issues related to Arbitration as an institution and the arbitration procedure and how it begins, how it develops and how it ends. Student will understand what arbitration is. The student will understand how the arbitration procedure begins, develops, and ends. The student will understand how it is executed. The decision made in the arbitration procedure

Course description: Arbitration is an alternative method of resolving civil legal disputes. Disputes arising in the field of civil law are settled in a judicial and non-judicial way. Contested procedure is a recognition procedure, which establishes whether a subjective civil right exists or whether such a right has been violated or endangered. Apart from the contested procedure, the process of recognizing and protecting subjective civil rights can also be conducted before the Arbitration. The law also permits the development of a process before a non-state court and it is before the Arbitration.

Forms of teaching and learning: An interactive methodology will be implemented, which includes both teacher and student activities, through presentations, seminars, test sessions.

Assessment Models and Passage Criteria: Student assessment will be done after the first assessment (30%); Second Rating 25%; Homework or Other Commitments 10% Regular Attendance and Activity 5% and Final Exam 30%. Passage is achieved by 51%.

Concreting tools: application of projector, board, internet.

Ratios between the theoretical and the practical: the theoretical to the practical will have a 70% - 30% engagement ratio.

Basic literature:

- Iset Morina, Arbitrazhi dhe procedura e arbitrazhit, Prishtinë 2015
- Ligji për arbitrazhin
- Rregullat e Arbitrazhit të TPAK

Recommended Literature:

- Brestovci, Faik, E drejta procedurale civile II, 2004, Prishtinë
- Morina, Iset/Nikqi, Selim, LPK-Komentar, 2012 Prishtinë



Name of the subject: THE CONSTITUTIONAL POSITIVE LAW

The aim of the course and outcomes: This course aims to familiarize students with the theoretical part of bachelor studies of constitutional law as a separate branch of law. In particular, students will analyze the fundamental constitutional concepts, systems and constitutional institutions, sources of constitutional law, the nature and types of constitutions, the constitutional aspect of the rule of law and the protection of constitutional rights and freedoms. At the end of the course, students should be able to understand and recognize basic legal and political institutions of the constitutional system; apply the experiences gained from the constitutional right; apply their knowledge regarding the constitutional and civil rights and respect during their daily life; follow the legal and political scientific achievements related to the constitution and civil rights.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Arsim Bajrami, *Draftimi i Kushtetutes*, Prishtine, 2007.

Recommended Literature:

1. *Limiting Government: An Introduction to Constitutionalism*, CEU Press, 1999.
2. *The Rule of Law (History, Theory and Criticism)*, Pietro Costa et. al. Springer (2007).
3. Kurtesh Salihu, *E drejta kushtetuese*, Prishtinë, 2010.
4. Luan Omari, *Sistemi parlamentar*, Tiranë, 2000.
5. *Kushtetuta e Republikës së Kosovës* (2008)
6. (Përmbledhje e kushtetutave në versionin anglisht dhe materiale relevante në të drejtën kushtetuese).
7. [Http://www.lexisnexis.com](http://www.lexisnexis.com) (burim juridike, artikuj nga revistat e universiteteve)



amerikane dhe materiale të dobishme në lëmin e drejtësisë).

8. [Http://www.venice.coe.int/site/interface/english.htm](http://www.venice.coe.int/site/interface/english.htm). Komisioni i Venecias për demokraci ofron të dhëna të dobishme në lëmin e drejtësisë kushtetuese, të drejtave të njeriut, demokracisë dhe procesit zgjedhor dhe federalizmit.

Name of the subject: ADMINISTRATIVE LAW – SPECIAL PART

The aim of the course and outcomes: The aim of the study of this course is focused on theoretical and practical approach to the recognition and transformation of social relations in general and in particular those of administrative law.

Course Description: The study focuses on the meaning of the Administrative Act. Administrative Act is one of the forms, we can say foremost in executive and decision-making activities of public administration.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Esat Stavileci, Agur Sokoli, Mirlinda Batalli, E drejta administrative – administrata, kontrolli i punës së administratës dhe përgjegjësia politike e saj, kompjuterizmi i administratës, (pjesa e parë).

Recommended Literature:

1. Sokol Sadushi, E drejta administrative, Tirane, 2008.
2. Sokol Sadushi, Akti administrativ, Tirane, 2008.
3. Agur Sokoli, E drejta administrative, Prishtinë, 2009.



Name of the subject: ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

The aim and outcomes of the course: Electoral systems subject is a new discipline of political science and law in the contemporary world. Creation of party pluralism and recognizing the need for permanent electoral systems research. Social changes in the world are very large, so the demands for electoral reforms should be in accordance with these changes.

Electoral system we have been explored and studied by scholars of political science and law, but not as separate institutions. Even at this scale are explored only after the fall of Communist dictatorship.

Description of the course: Through this course students will be provided basic knowledge about electoral systems, three main families of electoral systems, some of their subsystems and dozens of variants combined. They will also acquire knowledge about the bodies that make the call and the administration of elections that almost every country in the world has its own version for their organization and management by discretionary assessment. Basic principles of the European Electoral Heritage (Principles of Venice) are the basic policy framework for organizing genuine democratic elections, the application of which is a guarantee for the organization of elections according to the highest international standards.

Forms of teaching and learning: In addition to lectures of teachers, the students can engage either with comments, questions, discussions or alternative views on topics that are the object of treatment in a lecture. Students will be free to opt for any topic for seminar paper. They are given adequate preliminary instructions on how to prepare a seminar paper. After drafting the paper and acceptance by the teacher, together they set the date of the public defense of the thesis. During the public defense are opened discussions with students on the topic of the workshop and its contents. When organizing and holding the exercises the students will be free to express their opinions, views, opinions and visions regarding issues in the field of electoral systems.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: Presence at lectures and exercises, active participation, quality and substantial lectures and exercises, lectures and presentations, the preparation of the seminar, the tests successfully passing score probation (mid-semester exam).

There are two types of evaluation: the first is that evaluation can pass the exam successfully completing two mod-semester exams, including the calculation of



other contributions during the semester of lectures and exercises held, which will be calculated as follows:

- Mid-semester exam, 30 percent (%)
- Final exam: 50 percent (%)
- Active and regular participation in lectures: 10 percent (%)
- Case law review – Book review, presentation of the case, etc.: 10 percent (%)

While the second way is to pass the rate, which will be based also on the evaluation criteria of the final test of the exam that will contain 51% of the correct questions for all those students who have not reached the threshold of the test under first evaluation.

Concretization means: Using the projector, table, internet and other means that may be necessary to achieve as much success and quality of teaching and learning process in the classroom.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Sadik Haxhiu, Zgjedhjet, sistemet zgjedhore dhe proceset zgjedhore (aspekti juridik, politik dhe krahasues), Prishtinë, 2013.

Recommended Literature:

1. Guy S. Goodwin Gill, Zgjedhjet e drejta dhe të lira e Drejta Ndërkombëtare dhe Praktika , Gjenevë, 1994.
2. Guy S. Goodwin Gill, Kodet e sjelljes në zgjedhje, Gjenevë, 1998.

Course title: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Course Goal and Expected Results:

Course description: This course will address the basics, organization, institutions, actors involved in the functioning of the administration and the state. Students will be able to develop a better understanding of the relationship between the three areas of government: executive, legislative and judiciary. and the way they operate in a democratic society. The main aspects to be discussed during the semester are: organizational theories, the difference between public and private organizations, the public policy process, the public sector decision-making process and also a comparative analysis of different policy and administrative structures.



Forms of teaching and learning: In addition to teaching the lecturer, students may also engage, with comments, questions, discussions or alternative thoughts on topics that are addressed in the lecture. Students will be free to choose a topic for a seminar. They are given adequate prior guidance on how to prepare a seminar paper. After drafting the paper and accepting it from the teacher, they together set the date for the public protection of the paper. During the public defense discussions with students on the topic of the seminar and its content are opened. Students will be free to express their opinions, views, opinions and visions on issues in the field of electoral systems while organizing and conducting the exercises.

Assessment Models and Passage Criteria: Attendance at lectures and exercises, active, qualitative and substantive participation in lectures and exercises, lecture and exercise presentations, preparation of seminar papers, successful passing of test (colloquiums). Assessment is that passing will also be based on the final exam test grade criteria which will contain 51% of the correct questions for all those students who failed to pass the exam threshold on the basis of the first grade.

Concreting tools: Using a projector, board, internet, and other tools that may be needed to make the teaching and learning process more successful and quality.

Ratios between the theoretical and the practical: the theoretical to the practical will have a 70% to 30% engagement ratio.

Basic literature:

Recommended literature:

Course title: PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

Course Goal and Expected Results:

Course description:

Forms of teaching and learning: In addition to teaching the lecturer, students may also engage, with comments, questions, discussions or alternative thoughts on topics that are addressed in the lecture. Students will be free to choose a topic for a seminar. They are given adequate prior guidance on how to prepare a seminar paper. After drafting the paper and accepting it from the teacher, they together set the date for the public protection of the paper. During the public defense discussions with students on the topic of the seminar and its content are opened. Students will be free to express their opinions, views, opinions and visions on issues in the field of electoral systems while organizing and conducting the exercises.



Assessment Models and Passage Criteria: Attendance at lectures and exercises, active, qualitative and substantive participation in lectures and exercises, lecture and exercise presentations, preparation of seminar papers, successful passing of test (colloquiums). Assessment is that passing will also be based on the final exam test grade criteria which will contain 51% of the correct questions for all those students who failed to pass the exam threshold on the basis of the first grade.

Concreting tools: Using a projector, board, internet, and other tools that may be needed to make the teaching and learning process more successful and quality.

Relationships between the theoretical and the practical: the theoretical to the practical will have a 70% to 30% engagement ratio.

Basic literature:

Recommended literature:

Name of the subject: CRIMINAL LAW - THE SPECIAL PART

The aim of the course and outcomes: Monitoring of knowledge on the subject, Criminal Law- special part, as criminal law discipline and legal-positive discipline, is done with the underlying intent that Law students can clearly understand the provisions in the first criminal case, so that the same applied in the most effective in practice. By transmitting knowledge from this scientific discipline, are transmitted the knowledge for each offense separately, treating the same from all criminal and legal dimensions. Realistically, such criminal offenses are defined by provisions of criminal law under the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kosovo, through the discipline of such scientific criminal case, reached to explain separately, revealing the contents and characteristics of each of them.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.



Basic literature:

1. Ismet Salihu, *E drejta penale – pjesa e posaçme*, Universiteti i Prishtinës, Fakulteti Juridik, Prishtinë, 2008.

Recommended Literature:

1. Kodi Penal i Republikës së Kosovës, Nr. 04/L-82, 20 prill 2012;
 2. Bajram Uka, *Dënimet në të drejtën penale të Shqipërisë*, Prishtinë, 2006.
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Name of the subject: THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS LAW - THE SPECIAL PART

The aim of the course and outcomes: Through treatment of the content structures of the course, criminal procedural law-part special is intended for determined students to advance further in Module of criminal law within the Faculty of Law, manage to expand knowledge in their specific field of criminal procedural law. More specifically, through the study treatment units, students will be trained in terms of: the main stages of criminal proceedings, court decisions, the procedure that has to do with legal remedies and extraordinary, special criminal procedures, etc..

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Ejup Sahiti, *E drejta e procedurës penale*, Universiteti i Prishtinës, Fakulteti Juridik, Prishtinë, 2005.

Recommended Literature:



1. Ejup Sahiti, Rexhep Murati, *E drejta e procedurës penale*, Universiteti i Prishtinës në Prishtinë, Fakulteti Juridik, Prishtinë, 2013.
2. *Kodi i Procedurës Penale i Republikës së Kosovës*, Nr.04/L-123, 13 dhjetor 2012.

Name of the Course: VICTIMOLOGY

The aim of the course and outcomes: Victimology as a scientific discipline is learned by Law students to acquire knowledge about relevant aspects relating to deal with the victims as subjects of law. In this regard, the case study like this will provide knowledge about: victimizing processes, protection of victims, forms of victimizations in contemporary society, the factors (causes) that send to the appearance of victimization in society, preventive aspects to prevent the high number of victims as a result of victimization or even their re-victimization, etc.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Ragip Halili, *Viktimologjia*, Universiteti i Prishtinës, Fakulteti Juridik, Xhad studio, Prishtinë, 2007.

Name of the subject: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW

The aim of the course and outcomes: The purpose of the study of this scientific criminal course discipline has to do with a view to students of the Faculty of Law,



in order to be provided essential knowledge regarding many international criminal cases. Among other things, upon completion of the program such a study, which relates to the subject of international criminal law, Law students will gain knowledge about: history of development of international criminal law, sources of international criminal law, international legal assistance, as well as a number of principles and institutes of law dealing with this scientific discipline of criminal law.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Ismet Salihu, *E drejta penale ndërkombëtare*, Prishtinë, 2010.

Recommended Literature:

1. Kodi Penal i Republikës së Kosovës, Nr. 04/L-82, 20 prill 2012.
2. Kodi i Procedurës Penale i Republikës së Kosovës, Nr.04/L-123, 13 dhjetor 2012.
3. Ligji për ekzekutimin e sanksioneve penale, Nr. 04/L-149, 29 korrik 2013.

Course title: PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

Course Goal and Expected Results:

Course description:

Forms of teaching and learning: In addition to teaching the lecturer, students may also engage, with comments, questions, discussions or alternative thoughts on topics that are addressed in the lecture. Students will be free to choose a topic for a seminar. They are given adequate prior guidance on how to prepare a seminar



paper. After drafting the paper and accepting it from the teacher, they together set the date for the public protection of the paper. During the public defense discussions with students on the topic of the seminar and its content are opened. Students will be free to express their opinions, views, opinions and visions on issues in the field of electoral systems while organizing and conducting the exercises.

Assessment Models and Passage Criteria: Attendance at lectures and exercises, active, qualitative and substantive participation in lectures and exercises, lecture and exercise presentations, preparation of seminar papers, successful passing of test (colloquiums). Assessment is that passing will also be based on the final exam test grade criteria which will contain 51% of the correct questions for all those students who failed to pass the exam threshold on the basis of the first grade.

Concreting tools: Using a projector, board, internet, and other tools that may be needed to make the teaching and learning process more successful and quality.

Relationships between the theoretical and the practical: the theoretical to the practical will have a 70% to 30% engagement ratio.

Basic literature:

Recommended literature:

Name of the subject: INTERNATIONAL COLLECTIVE SECURITY AND NATO

The aim of the course and outcomes: The aim of this course is to provide knowledge to the students of the third year of studies in cycle degree at the Law Faculty of UGJ in conjunction with the notion of international security and what the basic principles that are regulating international security are. In the absence of a central authority decision-making in international relations, where the state is subject to the primary and at the same time supreme and equal towards other countries, organization of individual and collective security has been one of the challenges that have accompanied mankind throughout its history, especially after the Peace of Westphalia and the founding of the modern state which we know today.

UN order, defined by the UN Charter, determines the main principles which aim to preserve peace and international security, as defined by Article 2 and Chapters VI, VII and VIII, containing basic provisions which allow making individual measures, regional aid in the form of state or regional organizations, as well at UN level, namely the Security Council.



NATO is an organization for security - collective defense, which was established in 1949 with the aim of protecting the interests of democratic states / capitalist towards the eastern bloc, dominated by the socialist / communist. Students will have to focus on the study of the organization, its reasons for submitting the treaty for the establishment of this organization and its principal institutions. In particular, students will be introduced to review its mission after the Cold War and which is the main threat to the organization since 1991. During this course students will be introduced specifically to NATO's role in Kosovo, Afghanistan and in other countries.

Course Description: The objective of this course is to familiarize students with the basic concept of individual and collective security of states in the international system without a central decision-making authority. At the end of this course, students will be able to identify the principles, the main international documents and provisions established by states to achieve international security at global or regional levels. During the study of this course, students will focus specifically on NATO's role in maintaining the security of its member countries, but also to international peace and security in general. Kosovo is a geopolitical sphere of NATO interests of being part of the European continent and, therefore, encompasses its role in the overall European security. Among the main objectives of the foreign policy of Kosovo is membership in NATO in the near future, for which it imposed on the importance of teaching this course.

Forms of teaching and learning: After completing this course students should be able to understand the role and organization of collective international security; What is the concept of collective and defense security; understand the role of global organizations like the UN and NATO regional collective security, and the role of states in international organization of collective security; differentiate preventive measures, peacekeeping and peace implementation measures.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: Presence at lectures and exercises, active participation, quality and substantial lectures and exercises, lectures and presentations, the preparation of the seminar, the tests successfully passing score probation (mid-semester exam).

There are two types of evaluation: the first is that evaluation can pass the exam successfully completing two mid-semester exams, including the calculation of other contributions during the semester of lectures and exercises held, which will be calculated as follows:

- Mid-semester exam, 30 percent (%)



- Final exam: 50 percent (%)
- Active and regular participation in lectures: 10 percent (%)
- Case law review – Book review, presentation of the case, etc.: 10 percent (%)

While the second way is to pass the rate, which will be based also on the evaluation criteria of the final test of the exam that will contain 51% of the correct questions for all those students who have not reached the threshold of the test under first evaluation.

Concretization means: Using the projector, table, internet and other means that may be necessary to achieve as much success and quality of teaching and learning process in the classroom.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Doracak i NATO-së (Zyra për Informim e Traktatit Veriatlantik, 2001), <http://juristat.files.ëordpress.com/2012/08/doracak-i-natos.pdf>
2. Zejnullah Gruda, E Drejta Ndërkombëtare Publike (Universiteti i Prishtinës, 2013).

Recommended Literature:

1. NATO in focus: An introduction to the transatlantic alliance, publikuar në internet në faqen: http://www.nato.int/nato_static/assets/pdf/pdf_publications/1303-nato_in_focus-en.pdf
2. Strategic Concept for the Defence and Security of the Members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization 2010, publikuar në internet në faqen: http://www.nato.int/nato_static/assets/pdf/pdf_publications/20120214_strategic-concept-2010-eng.pdf.
3. Ademola Abass, Regional Organisations and the Development of Collective Security: Beyond Chapter VIII of the UN Charter (Hart Publishing, 2004).
4. Lise Morje Howard, UN Peacekeeping in Civil Wars (Cambridge University Press, 2009).
5. Le Roy Bennett: Internaitonal Organizations: Principles and Issues (Prentice Hall, 1995).
6. www.nato.org.
7. www.un.org



Name of the subject: THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The aim of the course and expected results: Given the development of international law and international relations and the role that these relationships and this law in the constellation of law, even in the international and political constellation and knowing the fact that today the majority of universities internationally recognized in the world, the subject of Theory of International Relations has as a particular subject, and also we as the Faculty of Law of the University "Kadri Zeka" in Gjilan have seen more necessary that this subject be included in the curriculum of the Faculty of Law, University "Kadri Zeka" in Gjilan.

This course aims to provide students with basic knowledge of theoretical concepts that tend to give a scientific explanation of international relations. The content and nature of the theory of international relations is not fixed. The theory of international relations remains the subject of intense academic debate, intellectual and political development. This course provides students with knowledge as to traditional paradigms in the field of international relations as well as to current debates in the field. Students will become familiar with the nature of the construction of paradigms in the field of international relations as well as their use to understand phenomena and phenomena that includes this study discipline.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Karen A. Mingst, *Bazat e marrëdhënieve ndërkombëtare* (AIIS, Tiranë, 2010)

Recommended Literature:

2. Joshua S. Goldstein, *Marrëdhëniet ndërkombëtare* (Dituria, Tiranë, 2003);
3. Bekim Baliqi, *Hyrje ne Diplomaci dhe Politikë të Jashtme*, (Universiteti i Prishtinës, Prishtinë, 2010);



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4. Tim Dunne, Milja Kurki, Steve Smith, *Teori të Marrëdhënieve ndërkombëtare - disiplina dhe shumëllojshmëria*, (, UET Press, Tiranë, 2010).
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Name of the Course: INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

The aim of the course and outcomes: international peace and security are interdependent on each other. While peace is a prerequisite for the enjoyment of human rights, the lack of the latter may lead to a serious threat to international peace and security. For this reason, although expected that the end of the Cold War would follow peace and stability, on the contrary, they opened numerous conflicts mainly internal, which led to a humanitarian crisis and massive violations of human rights. International Humanitarian Law is a challenging course because it operates in a political arena for the structure and dynamics that differs from the domestic law and is much more special when we consider even the humanitarian character that it has.

The main goal of this course is: to enable students to understand and explain the international institutional structure dealing with the aspect of humanitarian law, including the beginnings and development of international humanitarian law; to recognize and use the resources of international humanitarian law, as well as aids for determination of the fair in the international arena; to understand and explain the role of law in international policy-making processes; to know and understand the specific aspects and / or specialized international humanitarian law (such as the use of the military instrument in international law, international dispute resolution, protection of civilians in war, etc.); and to acquire skills and analytical skills, argumentative and creative through the analysis and discussion of cases and legal texts.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of



the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Zejnullah Gruda, E drejta ndërkombëtare publike, Universiteti i Prishtinës, Prishtinë, 2007.

Recommended Literature:

1. Zejnullah Gruda, E drejta ndërkombëtare publike, Universiteti AAB, Prishtinë, 2010.
2. William R. Slomanson, Pikëpamje themelore mbi të drejtën ndërkombëtare, 2006 (Pjesë të përkthyer në gjuhën shqipe).
3. Arben Puto, “E drejta ndërkombëtare publike”, “Marin Barleti”, 2009.

Name of the Course: DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR LAW

The aim of the course and outcomes: This course aims to provide an understanding of the theory and practice of legal rules codified and customary law governing the activity of diplomatic missions, consular missions and permanent missions to the international organizations, as well as aspects related that characterize the activities of foreign services or state authorities in charge of external relations. In a more detailed description, the course will study aspects related to the creation and development of diplomatic relations, the status of heads of states and governments, foreign ministers and diplomatic representatives, as well as the status and functions of diplomatic missions, tasks of diplomatic missions, the privileges and immunities of diplomatic missions and personnel, consular, special missions and missions at international organizations and conferences. To provide a practical perspective, a number of court cases and relevant practices of the states will be analyzed and discussed as well.

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to: understand and explain the basic principles of the art of doing diplomacy, including the origins and Historical development of diplomacy; distinguish particular forms of institution that represent states and international organizations in their mutual relations; understand the process of creation,



operation and termination of diplomatic relations; identify and understand the legal conditions under which diplomatic and consular representatives live and work in the host country; develop communication skills, in writing and through oral presentations.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Ralph G. Feltham, *Diplomacia*, Instituti i Studimeve Ndërkombëtare, Tiranë, 2010.

Recommended literature:

1. Zejnullah Gruda (2009), *Manual diplomatik*. Prishtinë;
2. Ian Brownlie (2003), *Principles of Public International Law*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Chapter 17: "Diplomatic and Consular Relations";
3. Eileen Denza (2008), *Diplomatic Law. A Commentary on the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations*, 3rd ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press;

Course title: PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

Course Goal and Expected Results:

Course description:

Forms of teaching and learning: In addition to teaching the lecturer, students may also engage, with comments, questions, discussions or alternative thoughts on topics that are addressed in the lecture. Students will be free to choose a topic for a seminar. They are given adequate prior guidance on how to prepare a seminar paper. After drafting the paper and accepting it from the teacher, they together set the date for the public protection of the paper. During the public defense



discussions with students on the topic of the seminar and its content are opened. Students will be free to express their opinions, views, opinions and visions on issues in the field of electoral systems while organizing and conducting the exercises.

Assessment Models and Passage Criteria: Attendance at lectures and exercises, active, qualitative and substantive participation in lectures and exercises, lecture and exercise presentations, preparation of seminar papers, successful passing of test (colloquiums). Assessment is that passing will also be based on the final exam test grade criteria which will contain 51% of the correct questions for all those students who failed to pass the exam threshold on the basis of the first grade.

Concreting tools: Using a projector, board, internet, and other tools that may be needed to make the teaching and learning process more successful and quality.

Relationships between the theoretical and the practical: the theoretical to the practical will have a 70% to 30% engagement ratio.

Basic literature:

Recommended literature:

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Name of the subject: PROPERTY LAW

The aim of the course and outcomes: The aim of the course is to provide legal and practical knowledge for students in such a way to better understand 1) the legal provisions that regulate the right of ownership and other real rights, and 2) professional treatment on how and in what way participants in property transactions, meet their needs and goals, they can negotiate, to have the rights and obligations, acquisition or transfer of risk in property transactions, advocacy and protection of property rights and other real rights, the economic importance of property and other property rights, etc. Through this course we aims to prepare students with the knowledge necessary to implement them in practice.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of



the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Abdulla Aliu, E drejta sendore (pronësia), Prishtinë, 2014.

Recommended Literature:

1. Haxhi Gashi, Fitimi dhe humbja e pronësisë sipas ligjit për pronësinë dhe të drejtat tjera sendore: Influenca e Kodit Civil Gjerman-BGB në Ligjin e Kosovës”, publikuar në Konferencën ndërkombëtare për legjislacionin pronësor dhe reformën e tij në Kosovë dhe regjion, Prishtinë 28-29 qershor 2010, Botuar në Revistën E drejta, nr. 1, 2013.
2. Ligji për pronësinë dhe të drejtat tjera sendore, Gazetën Zyrtare e Republikës së Kosovës, nr. 57/2009 datë 4 Gusht 2009.
3. Ligji nr. 2002/5 mbi themelimin e regjistrimit të të drejtave në pronën e paluajtshme, i ndryshuar me Ligjin nr. 2003/13., me ndryshime në vitin 2011.
4. Ligji nr. 2003/25, për kadastrën, i ndryshuar me Ligjin nr. 02/L-96 dhe ndryshimet në vitin 2011.

Name of the subject: THE CIVIL PROCEEDINGS LAW - THE SPECIAL PART

The aim of the course and outcomes: The goals of the subject "Civil Procedural Law - special part" consists of giving the opportunity to the students in the future to be able that through the knowledge acquired to increase at the highest level their knowledge to implement in the future based provisions dealing with all the stages through which passes an execution process and uncontested civil case, ranging from general principles on the purpose of the formation of a lawyer in the future. Students will be able to access the logical and analytical manner to resolve the issues that are required in the field of civil procedural law in terms of argumentation and critical approach.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and



practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Faik Brestovci, E drejta e procedurës civile II, Universiteti i Prishtinës, Fakultetit Juridik, Prishtinë, 2005.

Recommended Literature:

1. Morina, Iset dhe Nikqi, Selim, LPK - Komentar, Prishtinë, 2012.
2. Ligji për procedurën kontestimore, Ligji Nr. 03/L-006, i miratuar nga Kuvendi i Republikës së Kosovës, më 30.6.2008, shpallur me dekretin e Presidentit të Republikës së Kosovës më 29.7.2008. \
3. Ligji për procedurën përmbarimore, Ligji Nr. 03/L-008, i miratuar nga Kuvendi i Republikës së Kosovës më 02.06.2008, shpallur me dekretin e Presidentit të Republikës së Kosovës më 26.06.2008.
4. Ligji për procedurën përmbarimore,
5. Ligji Nr. 2012/04-L-139, i miratuar nga Kuvendi i Republikës së Kosovës më 20.12.2012, shpallur me dekretin e Presidentit të Republikës së Kosovës më 03.01.2013: shiko nenin 402.
6. Ligji për procedurën jokontestimore, Ligji Nr. 03/L-007, i miratuar nga Kuvendi i Republikës së Kosovës më 20.11.2008, shpallur me dekretin e Presidentit të Republikës së Kosovës më 13.12.2008.
7. Ligji për gjykatat

Name of the subject: CONTRACTUAL LAW

The aim of the course and outcomes: Subject Contract Law aims that student: 1. knows to interpret and apply legal provisions in this area; 2. Be ready to prepare programs for the purpose of interpretation of legal norms liabilities; 3. Use appropriate methods in order to build an adequate system of compensation for pecuniary and non-pecuniary in judicial practice; 4. Be



able to draft contracts, authorizations, etc. compensation claims, foreign affairs free of charges.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Nerxhivane Dauti, E drejta e detyrimeve, Prishtinë, 2010.

Recommended Literature:

2. Bogdan Loza, Obligaciono Pravo, Sarajevo, 1978.
3. Vizner, B., Komentar zakona o obveznim odnosnima, Knjiga II, Zagreb
4. Mariana Semini, E drejta e detyrimeve, Tiranë, 2003.

Course title: NOTARY LAW

Course Outline and Expected Results: The purpose of the course is to emphasize the close and critical analysis of the exercise of the notarial function under the Law in force in Kosovo, and how it affects the needs of citizens and businesses day by day. These issues include questions as to which legal work, namely the contract should be subject to the act of notarization, the conditions under which notarization is executed, what happens in case of deficiencies of the notarial act, and remedies available in case of deficiencies in the act. notarized.

Course description: The course "Notary Law" gives an initial introduction to the general concepts of civil law notary. The course focuses on the aspects of notarial practice in Kosovo, first addressing the general and ethical part, and then the special part that includes notarial office inspection and disciplinary law. In addition, students will study and practice the drafting and procedure of notarial acts authentication, with particular emphasis on the drafting



and authentication of notarial acts and acts that refer to immovable rights, commercial law and business organization, and then notarial deeds of marriage and inheritance law.

Teaching and learning forms: interactive, through questions and answers, small group discussions, presentations, seminar papers, test tests.

Assessment models and passing criteria: active participation in lectures and exercises, presentations, presence in lectures and exercises, successful passing of probationary tests. Passage will be based on the final exam test evaluation criteria, which will require at least 50% of the correct questions. Including and calculating other contributions during the semester lectures will serve for greater success.

Concreting tools: application of projector, board, internet.

Ratios between the theoretical and the practical: the theoretical to the practical will have a 70% - 30% engagement ratio.

Basic literature:

- Instituti Ndërkombëtar i Noterisë, Materiali për formimin e noterëve të Kosovës (material i organizuar në 9-të module). Prishtinë, 2011
- E drejta dhe Noteria- Mr.Sc. Mustafë R. Musa

Recommended Literature;

- Ligji për Noterinë, Ligji Nr. 03/L-010;
- Udhëzim Administrativ Nr. 7/2010 për provimin e noterisë;
- Udhëzim Administrativ Nr. 6/2010 për procedurën disiplinore për noter;
- Udhëzim Administrativ Nr. 5/2010, mbi kushtet për depozitimin e gjerave me vlerë, dokumenteve dhe gjerave tjera tek noteri;

Course title: PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

Course Goal and Expected Results:

Course description:

Forms of teaching and learning: In addition to teaching the lecturer, students may also engage, with comments, questions, discussions or alternative thoughts on topics that are addressed in the lecture. Students will be free to choose a topic for a seminar. They are given adequate prior guidance on how to prepare a seminar paper. After drafting the paper and accepting it from the teacher, they together set the date for the public protection of the paper. During the public defense discussions with students on the topic of the seminar and its content are opened. Students will be free to express their opinions, views, opinions and visions on



issues in the field of electoral systems while organizing and conducting the exercises.

Assessment Models and Passage Criteria: Attendance at lectures and exercises, active, qualitative and substantive participation in lectures and exercises, lecture and exercise presentations, preparation of seminar papers, successful passing of test (colloquiums). Assessment is that passing will also be based on the final exam test grade criteria which will contain 51% of the correct questions for all those students who failed to pass the exam threshold on the basis of the first grade.

Concreting tools: Using a projector, board, internet, and other tools that may be needed to make the teaching and learning process more successful and quality.

Relationships between the theoretical and the practical: the theoretical to the practical will have a 70% to 30% engagement ratio.

Basic literature:

Recommended literature:

Course title: INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Course Outline: This course is about understanding the building blocks and implementation of International Economic Institutions after World War II. These institutions have played a special role in their member states in ensuring the overall socio-economic well-being.

Purpose of the course: The purpose of this course is to study the general principles of international economic institutions, their development over the last decades, the role of states in their economic relations, international agreements. This course aims to provide essential and current knowledge about the financial processes and the role of these institutions in the processes of globalization.

In this case, in particular, international rules that have unified the applicable rules of international trade will be analyzed.

The following goals are intended to be achieved: to provide knowledge of international institutions regulating international trade and economic relations, the role of the state, etc.

Expected results:

Upon successful completion of this course, students are able to:

1. Understand and explain the general principles of International economic institutions;
2. Understand the role of states in the framework of international economic organizations
3. Understand the role of international economic institutions;
4. Know the procedures for arbitration in the settlement of international economic disputes;
5. Use and analyze cases and legal documents in the context of problems arising in the interpretation of international conventions governing this field.



6. To study and familiarize with the types of economic and financial organizations in the international context

7. Understand and analyze the activity of the Bretton Woods institutions

8. Understand and judge the importance of international financial support for our country

Teaching and learning forms: interactive, through questions and answers, small group discussions, presentations, seminar papers, test tests.

Assessment models and passing criteria: active participation in lectures and exercises, presentations, lectures and exercises, successful passing of test tests. Passage will be based on the final exam test evaluation criteria, which will require at least 50% of the correct questions. Including and calculating other contributions during the semester lectures will serve for greater success.

Concreting tools: application of projector, board, internet.

Ratios between the theoretical and the practical: the theoretical to the practical will have a 70% - 30% engagement ratio.

Basic literature:

Ligjerata të autorizuara të mësimdhënësit

Recommended Literature:

Randy Charles Epping: Një guidë e ekonomisë botërore, Tiranë 2007.

Craig VanGrasstek, The History and Future of the World Trade Organization, Gjeneve, 2013

A Handbook on the WTO Dispute Settlement System, cambridge university press, 2004

Roberto Bendini, THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION, Fact Sheets on the European Union – 2016

J. Samuel Barkin, International Organization: Theories and Institutions, PALGRAVE MACMILLAN, 2006

MARRËVESHJE PËR AMENDIMIN DHE ZGJERIMIN E

MARRËVESHJES SË TREGTISË SË LIRË TË EVROPËS QENDRORE

TREGTIA NDËRKOMBËTARE, Prishtinë, 2011

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Name of the subject: THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW

The aim of the course and expected results: The primary goal of the course is to deepen the knowledge of international economic law and institutions. Special consideration will be given to the financial aspects of the institutions. Some of the topics covered dealing with institutions that affect and practice the international economic law, international monetary system, the World Trade Organization, competition, etc.. The international Trade Law is an important subject for intellectual and professional development of students who plan to develop a professional career in the sector of international trade law. Now more than ever, the substance is of particular importance considering globalization and consolidation of international markets.

Forms of teaching and learning: interactive, through questions and answers, dividing in small discussion groups, through presentations, seminar papers, tests probation.

Evaluation models and the passing criteria: active participation throughout the lectures and practices, presentations, presence at lectures and practices, by passing successfully the tests probation. The passing will be based on the evaluation criteria of the final examination test, which will be required at least 50% of the correct questions. Including the calculation of the contribution during the lectures held during the semester will be used for higher success.

Concretization means: use of the projector, table, and internet.

Relations between the theoretical and the practical: theoretical and practical part will present the commitment to practice what they have learned in theory by demonstrating practical and will be 70% - 30%.

Basic literature:

1. Mehdi J. Hetemi, E drejta ndërkombëtare tregtare, afariste, Universiteti "FAMA", Prishtinë, 2007.

Recommended Literature:

1. Artikuj të ndryshëm nga E drejta ndërkombëtare tregtare.

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Course title: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Course description: The course description "Human Resource Management" is to introduce students to the role and importance of human resource management in contemporary business organizations. Within this course, students will gain knowledge of human resource



process management in both the theory and practice of international and domestic companies.

To get acquainted with the corpus of issues and problems, which are an integral part of the labor law, starting from the fundamental premise that each of us will one day establish a working relationship and that is why recognizing the rights from the relationship the workplace also presents a host of issues in the fight for a better quality of life;

To get acquainted with different aspects of the realization of the rights, obligations and responsibilities of the employment relationship, as well as with the legal institutions in the field of work.

Purpose of the course: The purpose of this course is to introduce students to the basics and concepts of human resources, to broaden the knowledge of studies in the field of human resources by presenting and incorporating knowledge in this field, the impact of human resources on personal development, the impact of resources. human development in the enterprise and economy as the need for the development of new contemporary concepts

Expected results: Upon completion of this course, students will be able to acquire the knowledge, skills and skills they will acquire during semester engagement and upon successful completion of this module.

Therefore, upon completion of this course, the student will be able to:

- know the meaning of the concept of human resources.
- human resource management.
- staff recruitment and selection
- Human resource development and strategies
- human resource theory,
- performance and evaluation

Teaching and learning forms: interactive, through questions and answers, small group discussions, presentations, seminar papers, test tests.

Assessment models and passing criteria: active participation in lectures and exercises, presentations, lectures and exercises, successful passing of test tests. Passage will be based on the final exam test evaluation criteria, which will require at least 50% of the correct questions. Including and calculating other contributions during the semester lectures will serve for greater success.

Concreting tools: application of projector, board, internet.

Ratios between the theoretical and the practical: the theoretical to the practical will have a 70% - 30% engagement ratio.

Basic literature:

Fadil Osmani, Menaxhimi i Burimeve Njrezore, Prishtine, MASHT 2015

Recommended Literature:

- Zana Koli, Menaxhimi i Burimeve Njerzore, 2008, Tirane



- Shyqeri Llaci, Manaxhimi, 2011 Tirane
- Ahmet Ceni, Menaxhimi i Ndryshimit, 2013 Tirane

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Course title: INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS LAW

Course description: International Business Law includes any transaction between parties from one or more countries. Advances in communications technology, the reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers, and the formation of a number of trading blocks around the world have made international business a special aspect of the global economy.

As the importance of expanding firms in foreign markets is increasing, most of the actors within the firms themselves, directly or indirectly, address issues that are addressed in International Business Law. This course will provide the basic knowledge needed in international business relations, specifically the environment in which businesses operate, strategies to penetrate foreign markets, and the managerial aspects of doing business in the international market.

Course Outline: This course will provide the necessary knowledge in international business relations, specifically the environment in which businesses operate, strategies to penetrate foreign markets, and the managerial aspects of doing business in the international market.

Expected results:

Upon completion of this course the student will be able to:

1. Understand the various challenges that businesses face when operating in the foreign market;
2. Understanding the impact of cultures, political and legal aspects on the international activities of firms;
3. Gaining knowledge of international institutions and other practices that have a particular impact on international business;
4. Understanding of investment and trade theory, currency exchange as well as factors that influence the international exchange rate.
5. Knowledge of the relationship between the firm's management activities and the firm's international activities.
6. have the opportunity to actively engage in lectures and conduct independent research;
7. create critical approaches to the notions and issues under consideration

Teaching and learning forms: interactive, through questions and answers, small group discussions, presentations, seminar papers, test tests.

Assessment models and passing criteria: active participation in lectures and exercises, presentations, presence in lectures and exercises, successful passing of probationary tests.



Passage will be based on the final exam test evaluation criteria, which will require at least 50% of the correct questions. Including and calculating other contributions during the semester lectures will serve for greater success.

Concreting tools: application of projector, board, internet.

Relationships between theoretical and practical: theoretical to practical will have 70% - 30% engagement ratio

Basic literature:

- ILIA KRISTO, Biznesi Ndërkombëtar, ribotim 2015
- Hill, C. W. L (2007), International Business: Competing in the Global Marketplace, sixth edition, New York: McGraw-Hill.

Recommended Literature:

- Angjeli, A , (2007) Tranzicioni dhe Liria ekonomike, Tirane
- Civici, A (2009) Globalizmi, Tirane
- Manqellari , A (1999) Tregtia Ndërkombëtare, Tirane

Course title: PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

Course Goal and Expected Results:

Course description:

Forms of teaching and learning: In addition to teaching the lecturer, students may also engage, with comments, questions, discussions or alternative thoughts on topics that are addressed in the lecture. Students will be free to choose a topic for a seminar. They are given adequate prior guidance on how to prepare a seminar paper. After drafting the paper and accepting it from the teacher, they together set the date for the public protection of the paper. During the public defense discussions with students on the topic of the seminar and its content are opened. Students will be free to express their opinions, views, opinions and visions on issues in the field of electoral systems while organizing and conducting the exercises.

Assessment Models and Passage Criteria: Attendance at lectures and exercises, active, qualitative and substantive participation in lectures and exercises, lecture and exercise presentations, preparation of seminar papers, successful passing of test (colloquiums). Assessment is that passing will also be based on the final exam test grade criteria which will contain 51% of the correct questions for all those students who failed to pass the exam threshold on the basis of the first grade.



Concreting tools: Using a projector, board, internet, and other tools that may be needed to make the teaching and learning process more successful and quality.

Relationships between the theoretical and the practical: the theoretical to the practical will have a 70% to 30% engagement ratio.

Basic literature:

Recommended literature:

SWOT analysis of the content of the educational process

(please note your perspective on strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges related to institutional operations. These may refer to internal and external factors affecting institutional performance against the standards and performance indicators involved in this area of general operations, as specified in the KAA Accreditation Manual).



A. Strengths

- Comparability with similar European programs (University of Ljubljana, Sarajevo and Shiefild).
- Competency-based learning outcomes that are in line with the current Kosovo Curriculum Framework for Pre-University Education.
- By motivating students to study at the Faculty of Law and promoting contemporary justice institutions in line with the new legislation on justice system reform in Kosovo.
- The motivation to study the academic program which so far has been a very theoretical academic program, in a concrete, applicable and practical program.

B. Weaknesses

- The resistance of the legal community to innovations in the study of applied and practical legal sciences.
- Insufficient capacities for the implementation of the study program.
- The tendency of a number of young people/potential students to gain "easier qualifications" in other private colleges in the legal field.

C. Opportunities

- Implementation of the objectives of the General Law study program, which promotes university education in Kosovo, in the region as well as in the European arena and beyond.
- Increasing UKZ's cooperation with other European and world universities, which started more strongly three or four years ago.
- Participation of our professors and assistants in scientific, regional and international conferences.
- Contemporary education in the General Law program indirectly enhances the quality of studies in the law field in Kosovo and beyond.

D. **Challenge** - The implementation these goals and objectives.

2.6. International Comparability of the program

International comparability of the Law Faculty program, University "Kadri Zeka" Gjilan.

It is important to note that we, as a Faculty of Law at the University of Gjilan "Kadri Zeka" have made many comparisons with some regional and international programs and as such have found great similarities with many law faculty programs in these countries.



However, to be more specific in our comparison, we have selected a Faculty of Law from a regional country, namely the Faculty of Law from the University of Sarajevo, a Faculty of Law from a European Union country - the Faculty of Law from the University of Zagreb and Ljubljana, and we have seen as reasonable to make comparison also with one other university coming from a different continental legal system, namely the Anglo-Saxon system of law, namely the University of Sheffield Law School in the United Kingdom.

Our ultimate goal in this comparability has been to become a real competitor in the labor market, taking into account the aspect of globalization and the need for worker mobility and why not the students mobility, during the study period. As another reason why we have found it reasonable to be close to a certain number of law faculty programs is that we have attempted in the long run to have many student exchanges with students from these faculties and this exchange not to create problems of different nature as a result of different programs, but be an exchange that is easily achieved.

The program system we have prepared is a system of study in accordance with the highest national and international standards and ensures high quality of studies for the faculty students and their successful inclusion in the justice system in Kosovo and in the wider region, and why not in the European Union and world markets themselves.

As described above, for this reason we as a Faculty of Law have selected three Law Faculties programs, which are to a large extent compatible with our Law Faculty program at Kadri Zeka University Gjilan.

We have responded with the respective courses, for each subject whether or not we are in compliance with the subjects within our curriculum and the programs of these faculties. We have also provided necessary explanations, when the subjects are one way or another with different titles but more or less the same content, or learn their legal system. We have also not gone into detail about the description of each difference that may be between faculties, but we have focused primarily on the similarities of the programs, which in a way also bring us the differences.

From what we have noticed, the Law Faculty of the University "Kadri Zeka" Gjilan has similarities with the Law Faculty of the University of Zagreb² at some 88%. Also the Law Faculty of the University "Kadri Zeka" Gjilan has similarities with the Law Faculty of the

² <https://www.pravo.unizg.hr/studij/integrirani-pravni/prva>



University of Ljubljana³ at some 70%. From what we have noticed, the Law Faculty of the University "Kadri Zeka" Gjilan has similarities with the Law Faculty of the University of Sarajevo⁴ somewhere at 86%. From what we have noticed, the Law Faculty of Kadri Zeka University Gjilan has similarities with the University of Sheffield Law Faculty in the United Kingdom somewhere around 61%. This similarity also stems from the fact that at the University of Sheffield School of Law⁵ students can choose from a wide range of subjects depending on the field of specialization that their student wishes to graduate from.

But we should also bear in mind the fact that this faculty is more prevalent in Common Law and Equity Laws, which differ from our own continental system, to which we find the three faculties brought into this comparison, including even our own faculty.

The first comparison was made with the University of Ljubljana from Slovenia. The second comparison was made with the University of Sarajevo from Bosnia and Herzegovina. The third comparison is made with the University of Sheffield from the UK.

The following table highlights the facts mentioned above:

	UNIVERSITY "KADRI ZEKA" GJILAN	UNIVERSITY #1	UNIVERSITY #2	UNIVERSITY #3	UNIVERSITY #4
Name of University	University "Kadri Zeka" Gjilan	University of Zagreb	University of Sarajevo	University of Ljubljana	University of Sheffield
Faculty	Law Faculty	Law Faculty	Law Faculty	Law Faculty	Law Faculty

³ http://www.pf.uni-lj.si/media/ang.-.first.cycle.university.program.in.law_presentation.booklet.2018-19.pdf

⁴ <http://www.pfsa.unsa.ba/pf/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/Nastavni-plan-i-program-1.pdf>

⁵ <https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/prospectus/myProspectus.do?id=M1002020>



Name of study program and % of comparison					
		~88%	~86%	~70%	~61%

Table: Comparability of subjects at international level

	Subjects	University of Zagreb	University of Sarajevo	University of Ljubljana	University of Sheffield
1.	Introduction of Law	The Theory of Law	Introduction to the Theory of State and Law of the structure of law	Introduction of Law	Introduction of Jurisprudence
2.	Theory and Parliamentary Practice	Contemporary political system	Theory and Parliamentary Practice	Theory and practice of parliamentary	Legislatures and legislative process
3.	Economics	Economic policy	The economic base of state and law	Economics	Economics
4.	English or German foreign language	English and German	Foreign Language (English)	Foreign Language (English)	Foreign Language (German/French/Spanish)
5.	The History of State and Legal Institutions	General History of Law and State	The History of State BiH	Legal History	The History of State and Legal Institutions (Common Law and Equity in UK)
6.	Consumption and Consumer Law	Consumer protection	The right of consumer	-	-



		protection			
7.	Legal Sociology	Sociology	Legal Sociology	Sociology of Law	Legal Sociology
8.	Introduction to international relations	Development of International Law	International Relations	-	-
9.	Introduction to civil law	Civil Law I	Civil Law I	Introduction to Civil Law	-
10.	International Law for Human Rights	International Legal protection of Human Rights	Introduction to internationalization human rights	International human rights law	International Law for Human Rights
11.	Judicial system and free professions in the Republic of Kosovo	Extra-judicial and enforcement law	The judicial system in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Judicial System of the Republic of Slovenia	Public Law in United Kingdom and EU
12.	English or German foreign language	English and German	Foreign Language (English)	Foreign Language (English)	Foreign Language (German/French/Spanish)
13.	History of the Albanian State and Law	Croatian Legal History in the European Context	History of Law BiH	History of the Slovenian State and Law	History of the UK and Common Law
14.	European economic integration	EU economy and institutions	Economic integration of EU	Economic Law	-
15.	Roman Law	Roman Private Law	Institutions of Roman law	Roman Law	-
16.	Mass Communication,	Freedom of Expression	Culture of Law	-	-



	Law and Politics	Law Clinic			
17.	Introduction to criminal law	Juvenile Criminal Law	Criminal Law I	Law on Offences	Crime Law and History
18.	History of diplomacy	History of modern political theories	Diplomacy I	History of Civilian European Codifications	-
19.	Constitutional Law	Constitutional Law	Constitutional Law	Constitutional Law	Advanced Constitutional Law
20.	Criminal Law	Criminal Law	Criminal Law	Criminal Law	Criminal Law and Justice
21.	Civil Law	Civil Law II	Civil Law	Civil Law	Civil Law
22.	International Organizations	International Organizations Law	International organizations	-	-
23.	Economic Policy	Political Economy	The law of economic system	Economic analysis of law	Economic Policy
24.	Local government	Local government	-	-	Law, accountability and government
25.	International law on minorities	Rights of minorities in Europe	Minority Law	European Law of Human Rights	-
26.	Copyright Law	Copyright	Basics of intellectual property rights	Intellectual Property Law	Intellectual Property Law
27.	International legal cooperation in the criminal field	Criminal Law of the European Union	-	-	-



28.	Administrative Law	Administrative Law	Administrative Law	Administrative Law	Administrative Law
29.	Family and Inheritance Law	Family Law	Family Law and Inheritance Law	Family Law	Family Law
30.	Criminalistics	Criminalistics	Criminalistics	Criminalistics	Criminalistics
31.	Financial Law	Financial Law and Financial Science	Finance and Financial Law	Finance	Finance
32.	Comparative Law	Fundamental rights and freedoms in comparative constitutional law	Comparative law history	Introduction to Comparative Law	Principles of Comparative Law
33.	Cadastre Law	Land and registry law	-	-	Advanced Land Law
34.	Constitutional Judiciary	Organization of the Judiciary	Constitutional jurisprudence	-	-
35.	Judicial Practical Skills	-	Interpretation of the law-topic and argumentation	-	-
36.	Organized Crime	-	-	-	-
37.	Public International Law	International Law	Public International Law	Public International Law	Advanced Issues in International Law
38.	Methodology of scientific research	Methodology of Law	Legal Writing and methodology	Legal Research and Writing	Legal Writing
39.	European Union Law	Fundamental of European	Introduction to the European	European Union Law	Advanced EU Law



		Private Law	Union		
40.	Administrative Procedures	Administrative Procedural Law	The science of administration	Administrative Procedures	Administrative Procedures
41.	Commercial Law	Commercial Law	Rights of companies and business laws	Coorporate Law	Trade Law
42.	Criminal Policy	-	-	-	Criminal Policy
43.	The law of international treaties	-	The european Law of treaties	-	Foundations of International Law
44.	Insurance Law	Insurance Law	Insurance Law	Banking, Insurance and Financil Markets	-
45.	The political system of Kosovo	-	Comparative political systems	-	-
46.	Labour Law and social security	Labour and Social Law	Labour law and social law	Labour Law	Employment Law
47.	Criminal Proceedings Law	Criminal Procedural Law	Criminal Proceedings Law	Criminal Proceedings Law	Criminal Process
48.	Private International Law	Private International Law	Private International Law	European Private Law	Private International Law
49.	Tort Law	Civil Law/Contractual Obligation	Contract law	Tort Law	Law on obligations
50.	Criminal Law Clinic	Criminal Law exercises	Legal Clinic of the criminal	Clinics	Criminal Legal Clinic



			procedure law		
51.	Settlement of international disputes	Alternative and Dispute Resolution	-	Resolution process and social disputes	-
52.	Crimes and cyber security	Cyber Security and cyber crime	-	-	Cybernetic Crimes
53.	Legal and Professional Ethic	Bioethic and human rights	-	-	Legal and Professional Ethic
54.	Judicial Psychology	Psychiatry of Law	Legal Psychopatology	-	-
55.	Civil Proceedings Law	Civil Procedural Law	Civil Procedure	Civil Proceedings Law	Civil Proceedings Law
56.	Administrative law clinic	Law Theory exercises	Administrative Clinics	Clinics	-
57.	Criminology with Penology	Criminology	Criminology	Criminology	Criminology and war
58.	Civil Legal Clinic	Family Law exercises	Legal Clinic of family law	Clinics	-
59.	Case law of the European Court of Human Rights	Human Rights and Criminal Justice	Basics of case law	EU case-law	-
60.	EU Foreign Policy	European Public Law	EU foreign aspects	Public Service and EU Law	-
61.	Forensics	Medicine Law	Forensic medicine	Civilian Medicine Law	Forensics
62.	Criminal Liability of Legal Persons	-	-	-	-



63.	Arbitration Law	Dispute Settlement through arbitration and mediation	-	Arbitration Law	-
64.	Constitutional Positive Law	-	Constitutional Positive Law	-	Constitutional Positive Law
65.	Administrative Law – Special Part	Administrative Law	Special Administrative Law	Administrative Law – Special Part	Advanced Administrative Law
66.	Electoral Systems	-	Election law	Election and Parliamentary Rights	-
67.	Public Administration	Administrative Science	Public Administration system	Public Administration	-
68.	Criminal Law – Special Part	Criminal Law	Criminal Law – Special Part	Criminal Law – Special Part	Advanced Criminal Law and Justice
69.	Criminal Proceedings Law – Special Part	Criminal Procedural law exercises	Criminal Procedure Code - Special Part	Criminal Law and executive criminal rights	Criminal Proceedings Law – Special Part
70.	Victimology	Victimology	Victimology	-	-
71.	International Criminal Law	International Criminal Law	International Criminal Law	International Criminal Law	-
72.	Collective Security and NATO	-	NATO	Collective Security	Collective Security and NATO
73.	Theories of International Relations	Development of European Integration and	Teorije moderne države	-	International Legal Theory and Practice



		Institutions			
74.	International Humanitarian Law	Human Rights and Atrocity crimes prevention	International Humanitarian Law	International Humanitarian Law	-
75.	Diplomatic and Consular Law	Diplomatic and Consular Law	Diplomatic and Consular Law	Diplomatic and Consular Law	-
76.	Property Law	Property Tax Law	Land Registry law	-	Property Law
77.	Civil Proceedings Law – Special Part	Civil Procedural Law	Civil Procedure	The law of civil procedure - a special part	Civil Proceedings Law – Special Part
78.	Contractual Law	Civil Law - Contractual Obligations	Contract Law	-	Advanced Law of Contract
79.	Notary Law	Notary Law	-	-	-
80.	International Financial Institutions	Financial markets and regulations in EU	The law of financial institutions	International Financial Institutions	-
81.	International Economic Law	International Economic Relations	International financial Law	International Commercial Law	International Commercial Arbitration
82.	Human Resource management	Management Sociology	-	-	-
83.	International Business Law	Company Law	-	-	-
84.	Professional Practice	-	-	-	-



2.5. Students

(Please provide a self-assessment of your performance against each of the standards and performance indicators included in this general area, as set out in the KAA Accreditation Manual.)

Self-assessment report for students

Special place in organizational structures is dedicated to student participation. Student representation is emphasized by: according to the University Statute, two student representatives are voting members of the highest University Body - the Senate; on the Governing Board is an observer student member; two students participate in the Study Committee with the right to vote; Student representatives participate in the Faculty Councils with the right to vote.

For the organization of student activities, UKZ management has provided full support, providing the necessary space and other necessary logistics.

Based on the UKZ budget, student scholarships are set at € 30,000. All UKZ students with an average grade of 8.50 are scholarship recipients.

The administration of "Kadri Zeka" University in Gjilan aims to be at the service of students and to carefully process and archive any document that is generated by the Institution or is part of the documentation of the student's file or the employee of the Institution. Thus, in addition to being responsible for the documentation of the UKZ management staff, the documentation of the UKZ regular and engaged teachers, and the documentation of other staff at the Institution, the Administration is also responsible for:

- *Documentation of candidates applying for UKZ registration,*
- *Documentation of students admitted to UKZ,*
- *The progress of exams and documentation required for student exams,*
- *Keeping up to date with lectures,*
- *The University Library and its enrichment,*
- *Website maintenance services as well as*



➤ *Other work related to student life.*

A special part of the academic staff's work is the student consultation schedule. Every teacher is obliged to announce a student consultation schedule at least once a week.

Based on the mission of the UKZ, the main concern of the UKZ, namely the General Law program, is to prepare students for a successful career.

The most important focuses for us as a UKZ, namely the General Law program, are the principles outlined in the last three points:

- European and international focus in all areas of higher education providing students and staff with mobility and comparability of standards in awarding diplomas and qualifications;
- Commitment to research and academic work to support teaching and learning and to expand the boundaries of knowledge within and outside Kosovo as well as
- Active engagement of students both individually and collectively in the life of the institution and in their learning.

Thus, the law students along with these principles established by UKZ, have managed to be part of student exchanges with European and American universities, thus creating all the prerequisites for our students to have successful careers after completing their undergraduate studies at UKZ.

In addition, undergraduate and postgraduate law students will benefit from bachelor and master studies at other European universities through ERASMUS and other projects.

As part of its collaboration with ERASMUS + and other student exchange programs, such as the partnership with Ohio Northern University, law students pursued bachelor and master studies and continued their careers in Kosovo and UKZ, embracing new methods of teaching gained from international experience.

At the same time, UKZ has partnered with USAID, OSCE, the US Embassy in Kosovo, the Fulbright Program, the Erasmus + Program, HERAS, etc., which bring opportunities for exchange of studies and experiences with different countries around the world.



SWOT analysis for students:

(please note your perspective on strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges related to institutional operations. These may refer to internal and external factors affecting institutional performance against the standards and performance indicators included in this general area, as defined in the KAA Accreditation Manual)

A. Strengths

- Law students have achieved excellent results in postgraduate studies, passing the bar exam and earning study fellowships at home and abroad.



- International projects and academic staff with experience from prestigious foreign Universities provide students with the most up-to-date teaching methodology.
- Law students are offered numerous exchange opportunities for study fellowships abroad at various European Universities, thereby providing other important life and professional experience.
- Legal clinic and practical teaching methodology prepares students for internships and learning of European standards.
- We have signed an agreement with the Kosovo Judicial and Prosecutorial Council for all fourth year students to perform professional practice in courts and prosecution offices in Gjilan, Viti, Kamenica and Novo Brdo.
- We have cooperation agreements with the municipalities of Kamenica, Viti, Gjilan, Novo Berdo for the fourth year students in the Administrative - Constitutional module to carry out professional practice in the administrative bodies in these municipalities.
- Material incentives and working conditions especially in justice institutions, where the salary of a judge in the Basic Court is similar to the salary of a minister.

B. Weaknesses

- Lack of computer space and access to contemporary library literature - Given the importance of using the internet today to disseminate various information and the library of books belonging to this field, space is necessary only for students of law, where they can browse the physical material and do on-line searches for their work.
- Lack of infrastructure in UKZ to further advance the development of Law Clinics;

C. Opportunities

- Students of law faculty will have the opportunity to gain qualifications that ensure successful employment and do the work of lawyer..
- Students of this faculty will have the opportunity to continue their studies in the master program: Local Governance and Democratic Society; Master program E-Governance, and Master in Criminal Law program.
- Opportunity to participate in international projects, where students of the Law Faculty may be able to participate in study projects with Ohio Northern University, USAID, OSCE, US Embassy in Kosovo, Fulbright Program, Erasmus + Program, HERAS, etc. .



- Possibility of achieving student results at various conferences and scientific event in Kosovo, applying for Master's programs, scholarships, various projects, such as the HERAS project for stateless persons in the Republic of Kosovo, then completing the bar exam. etc.

D. Challenges

- A challenge for the law faculty may be to collaborate on internships with relevant student institutions.
- Establishing a University fund that provides financial assistance to brilliant students who wish to attend various international conferences and tribunes in countries of the region, in European Union countries and beyond.
- Inability to follow the development of the most contemporary literature, which is more than necessary to create staff who are prepared to practice the profession of lawyer, i.e. attorney, judge, prosecutor, notary, private bailiff, bankruptcy administrator, etc. in contemporary times.

2.6. Research

(Please provide a self-assessment of your performance against each of the standards and performance indicators included in this general area, as set out in the KAA Accreditation Manual.)

Nr	Academic Title Name & Surname	Article title; The title of the journal; Number / year, place of
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		publication; factor impact; The status of the journal
1.	Prof.ass.dr. Sadik Haxhiu	<i>Sistemi proporcional i zgjedhjeve – lindja dhe zhvillimi. “E drejta”</i> Fakulteti Juridik Prishtinë, Qershor 2007, 12 faqe
2.	Prof.ass.dr. Sadik Haxhiu	<i>Financimi i partive politike dhe fushatave elektorale;</i> Revista shkencore shoqërore – ekonomike, Fakulteti i Shkencave të Aplikuara të Biznesit – Pejë, Nr. 2, 2010
3.	Prof.ass.dr. Sadik Haxhiu	<i>Modelet e Administrimit Zgjedhor.</i> Revista shkencore “NORMA” Kolegji “Gjilani” Gjilan, Viti 2013 Nr. 1/2 faqe 183-201
4.	Prof.ass.dr. Sadik Haxhiu	<i>Roli i medieve gjatë fushatës elektorale.</i> Revistën studimore për çështje juridiko-kushtetuese dhe parlamentare “Constitutio” Prishtinë. Prishtinë 2/2012, faqe 195-211 ISSN: 1409-8962
5.	Prof.ass.dr. Sadik Haxhiu	<i>Demokracia përfaqësuese dhe parimet themelore të saj,</i> Revista shkencore “HUMANISTICA” revistë periodike, botim i Kolegjit Universitar HUMANISTICA, nr. 1 viti i parë i botimit, Ferizaj 2014; faqe 24-47, ISSN:2334-8089
7.	Prof.ass.dr. Sadik Haxhiu	<i>Paraqitja dhe zhvillimi i demokracisë përmes zgjedhjeve nga demokracia e drejtpërdrejtë në demokracinë përfaqësuese,</i> Universiteti shtetëror i Tetovës, Fakulteti juridik, Revista ndërkombëtare – shkencore juridike “JUSTICIA” nr. 2. Tetovë 2014, faqe 311-333; ISSN: 1857-8454
8.	Prof.ass.dr. Sadik Haxhiu	<i>Roli i sistemeve elektorale për zhvillimin e demokracisë përfaqësuese.</i> Revista VIZIONE, nr. 22 (1) 2014, ISSN: 1409-8962 (PRINT), ISSN:1857-9221 (ELECTRONIC), Shkup 2014, Shkup 2014, Nr. 22, faqe 169-175
9.	Prof.ass.dr. Sadik Haxhiu	<i>Gender representation in representative and executive bodies through constitutional quotes, legal and political parties.</i> Acta Universitatis Danubius. Relationes Internationales, Vol 10, No 2 (2017) AUDRI, Vol. 10, no 2/2017, pp. 20-31, http://journals.univ-danubius.ro/index.php/internationalis/article/view/4572/4336



10.	Prof.ass.dr. Haxhiu Sadik	<i>Monetary expenditures and services in electoral campaigns. Balkan Journal of Interdisciplinary Research IIPCCL Publishing, Graz-Austria, Vol. 3 No. 3 January, 2018 ISSN 2411-9725 / ISSN 2410-759X, http://iipccl.org/ep-content/uploads/2018/01/BJIR-January-2018.pdf</i>
11.	Prof.ass.dr. Haxhiu Sadik	<i>Elements of State Poëer and its Territorial Extension., Acta Universitatis Danubius. Juridica, AUDJ, Vol. 14, no. 1/2018, pp. 44-59</i> http://journals.univ-danubius.ro/index.php/juridica/article/view/4512/4445
12.	Prof.ass.dr. Haxhiu Sadik	<i>Financing Of Political Parties And Electoral Campaigns In The Ëestern Balkans., Acta Universitatis Danubius. Relationes Internationales, Vol 11, No 1 (2018), AUDRI, Vol. 11, no 1/2018, pp. 98-111</i> http://journals.univ-danubius.ro/index.php/internationalis/article/
13.	Prof.ass.dr. Haxhiu Sadik	<i>The Certification and Decertification process of elections, with special emphasis in te republic of Kosovo, 2018, Acta U. Danubius Jur. 95 (2018)</i> https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/actdaj
14.	Prof.ass.dr. Haxhiu Sadik	<i>The Certification and Decertification process of elections, with special emphasis in te republic of Kosovo, 2018, Acta U. Danubius Jur. 95 (2018)</i> https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/actdaj
15.	Prof.ass.dr. Haxhiu Sadik	<i>Representation of National Minorities in State Institutions Through Quotas in The Region of South East Europe, Journal of Advanced Research in Laë and Economics, Volume IX Issue 1(31) Spring 2018, ISSN: 2068-696X Journal's DOI:https://doi.org/10.14505/jarle</i>
16.	Prof.asoc.Dr. Haxhiu Sadik	Haxhiu, Sadik Representative Democracy Elections. Journal of International Trade, Logistics and Laë,



		Istanbul Vol. 5, Iss. 1, (Jun 2019): 12-20. http://jital.org/index.php/jital/article/view/
17.	Prof.asoc.Dr. Sadik Haxhiu	Legal Gaps in the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo in Chapter on the President of the Republic., Acta Universitatis Danubius. Juridica, Vol 15, No 3 (2019, http://journals.univ-danubius.ro/index.php/juridica/article/view/)
18.	Prof.ass.dr. Sadik Haxhiu	Monetary expenditures in the electoral campaign, Fourth international on: "Education and Social Sciences – Challenges toöards the future", (ICES IV – 2017) , http://iipcccl.org/ep-content/uploads/2017/12/ICES-IV-Vol.-21.pdf
19.	Prof.ass.dr. Sadik Haxhiu	Advancing representative democracy through electoral systems., XV Internacional scientific conference knoëledge in practice, 14.12 - 17.12. 2017, Bansko, Bulgaria, ISSN 2545 -4439 ISSN 1857 - 923X, http://eprints.ugd.edu.mk/19307/11/Knoëledge.pdf
20.	Prof.ass.dr. Sadik Haxhiu	Management of the school environment: incorporation of strategic ideas into school planning., XV Internacional scientific conference knoëledge in practice, 14.12 - 17.12. 2017, Bansko, Bulgaria, SSSNR 2545 -4439 ISSN 1857 - 923X, http://eprints.ugd.edu.mk/19307/11/Knoëledge.pdf
21.	Prof.ass.dr. Sadik Haxhiu	Realizimi i parimit të barazisë së gjuhëve dhe shkrimeve në administratë "REFORMA".ISLD – Instituti për Studime Ligjore dhe Demokratike; Konferenca e dytë shkencore regjionale Kosovës, Shqipëri, Maqedoni, Serbi dhe Mali i Zi "Sundimi i ligjit dhe siguria publike faktor ndikues për bashkëpunim ekonomik rajonal" KDU 81-35, ISBN 978-9951-8906-2-5 , Gjilan, 07 Mars 2015, Gjilan
22.	Prof.ass.dr. Sadik Haxhiu	<i>Representation of minorities in state institutions – ëith emphasis in South Eastern Europe</i> , "Interregional developments in geographical, historical, social, economical and cultural focus", 03 nëntor 2017, Korçë
23.	Prof.ass.dr. Sadik Haxhiu	Shpallja dhe administrimi i zgjedhjeve. Konferenca e tretë shkencore ndërkombëtare me titull: Shteti, shoqëria e drejta: Bashkëpunimi rajonal; Universiteti "Aleksandër Moisiu" Durrës; http://ëëë.uamd.edu.al , 4 maj



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24.	Prof.ass.dr. Sadik Haxhiu	Paraqitja dhe zhvillimi i demokracisë përmes zgjedhjeve, nga demokracia e drejtëpërdrejt në demokracinë përfaqësuese JUSTICIA – International Journal of Legal Sciences page 2/2014; ISSN: 1857-8454/2014, Tetovë 2014
25.	Prof.ass.dr. Sadik Haxhiu	Legal uncertainties and gaps in the constitution of the Republic of Kosovo, the chapter for the President of the Republic of Kosovo. Konferencë shkencore ndërkombëtare: Shteti juridik dhe demokracia, 12/03/2014 Tetovë 2014
26.	Prof.ass.dr. Sadik Haxhiu	E drejta dhe kultura politike si faktor ndikues në ndërtimin e shtetit modern I, SLD – Konferenca e parë shkencore regjionale (Kosovë, Shqipëri, Maqedoni, Mali i Zi, Serbi); revista ‘‘REFORMA’’, 19-20 shtator 2014, Gjilan
27.	Prof.ass.dr. Sadik Haxhiu	Përfaqësimi i minoriteteve në organet përfaqësuese., Konferenca e pestë vjetore e shkencës, java e shkencës 2013, organizuar nga Ministria e arsimit shkencës dhe teknologjisë së Kosovës. Prishtinë ISBN: 9789-9511-6053716 maj 2013, Prishtinë
28.	Prof.ass.dr. Sadik Haxhiu	Legal Vacuums and collizive norms in Leegislation Of Local Government of Republic of Kosovo. Konferenca shkencore regjionale me titullin: Regional Science Conference ëith International Participation, E mbajtur me 3 dhe 4 qershor, Pejë 2011
29.	Prof.ass.dr. Sadik Haxhiu	Kosova dhe Europa Juglindre në dritën e Integritimit Europian. Tryezë shkencore Fakulteti Filozofik , Universiteti ‘‘Hasan Prishtina’’ Prishtinë Fakulteti Filozofik më 9 maj 2016.
30.	Prof.ass.dr. Sadik Haxhiu	<i>Sistemet Elektorale</i> ,– Prishtinë: Instituti i Statistikës ‘‘Rahmil Nuhiu.’’2007, faqe 222; Tekst Universitar
31.	Prof.ass.dr. Sadik Haxhiu	<i>Sistemi Gjyqësor në Republikën e Kosovës</i> ; Universiteti i Gjilanit ‘‘Kadri Zeka’’ Fakulteti juridik, 2013 Gjilan, faqe 229; Tekst i Autorizuar
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129	Prof.ass.dr.Albulena Hajdari	Permanent International School - Multiculturalism – [The European Center for Peace and Development, ECPD], Bar-Tivar, 13-16.10.2008 (Simpozium).
130	Prof.ass.dr.Albulena Hajdari	Simulation of International negotiations - Balkan Cultural heriitage Frameëork [NGO Milenijum], Beograd, 29.11-02.12.2007 (Simpozium).
131	Prof.ass.dr.Albulena Hajdari	Sanksionet penale ndaj të miturve në Republikën e Kosovës (monografi) Prishtinë, 2019.
132	Prof.ass.dr.Albulena Hajdari	Bazat e sistemit të drejtësisë, (Libër, bashkautore), Prishtinë, 2015.
133.	1. Sabiha Shala 2. Dukagjin Leka and 3. Tina Morganella	<i>Plagiarism in Kosovo: a case study of two public universities.’’</i> International Journal for Educational Integrity https://edintegrity.biomedcentral.com/track/pdf/10.1007/s40979-018-0037-6 https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85063878465&origin=inward&txGid=93d0479fca737623e0cdeb67a98e8a90 https://doaj.org/article/8e422464f0734ce7beede6cf5bc598ae
134.	1. Sabiha Shala 2. Dukagjin Leka and 3. Mimoza Hyseni	’Challenges in Publishing at Newly-established Universities in Kosovo and Macedonia.’ In Towards Consistency and Transparency in Academic Integrity edited by Salim Razi, Irene Glendinning and Tomáš Foltýnek. https://www.peterlang.com/abstract/9783631781593/xhtml/chapter16.xhtml?rskey=6pjnyu&result=1 Peter Lang është e indeksuar në Scopus (shih ‘’Download



		<p>Scopus Source List: https://www.scopus.com/sources?zone=TopNavBar&origin=NO%20ORIGIN%20DEFINED)</p> <p>Peter lang është e indeksuar edhe në World Cat: https://www.worldcat.org/title/towards-consistency-and-transparency-in-academic-integrity/oclc/1083581222&referer=brief_results ISBN: 9783631781586 DOI: https://doi.org/10.3726/b15273/29</p>
135.	1. Dukagjin Leka and Bajram Kosumi	<p>Plagiarism in Kosovo and its Perception in Kosovo and Albania Society https://www.peterlang.com/abstract/9783631781593/xhtml/chapter04.xhtml?rsk=ZtvkCS&result=1</p> <p>Peter Lang is indexed in Scopus (shih ‘‘Download Scopus Source List: https://www.scopus.com/sources?zone=TopNavBar&origin=NO%20ORIGIN%20DEFINED)</p> <p>Peter lang is indexed in World Cat: https://www.worldcat.org/title/towards-consistency-and-transparency-in-academic-integrity/oclc/1083581222&referer=brief_results ISBN: 9783631781586 DOI: https://doi.org/10.3726/b15273/14</p>
136.	1. Sabiha Shala 2. Dukagjin Leka and 3. Mimoza Hyseni	<p>Approximation of kosovo environmental legislation with european union acquis. https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85058896881&origin=inward&txGid=54c4ca0d4fdd4a2bacc863a0e6be095d SGEM Conference Proceeding. 2018. Volume 18, Issue 5.4, 2018, Pages 431-440</p>
137.	1. Dukagjin Leka 2. Sabiha Shala and Selim Daku	<p>The (Non) respect of environmental legislation as a fundamental human right violation in republic of Kosovo https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85058883395&origin=inward&txGid=0feac873bfa9faf23c0c9e2a0eaac2e8 SGEM Conference Proceeding. 2018. Volume 18, Issue 5.4,</p>



		2018, Pages 555-562
138.	Selim Daku and Dukagjin Leka	The importance of international cooperation in the management of environmental effects in western balkan countries https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85058873216&origin=inward&txGid=87c2bc8af75b3c997e4304127a47902d SGEM Conference Proceeding. 2018. Volume 18, Issue 5.4, 2018, Pages 579-586
139.	Dukagjin Leka	The Albanian National renaissance and Creation of the Albanian State https://dergipark.org.tr/en/pub/trakyasobed https://doi.org/10.26468/trakyasobed.550412
140.	Dukagjin Leka	Challenges of State Sovereignty in the Age of Globalization Acta Universitatis Danubius. Juridica http://journals.univ-danubius.ro/index.php/juridica/article/view/4051/4125 AUDJ, vol. 13, no. 2/2017, pp. 61-72
141.	1. Dukagjin Leka 2. Bajram Kosumi	The Impact of Democracy in the Media and Public Opinion Acta Universitatis Danubius. Communicatio http://journals.univ-danubius.ro/index.php/communicatio/article/view/4372/4309 AUDC, Vol. 11, no 2/2017, pp. 39-52
142.	1. Bajram Kosumi 4. Dukagjin Leka	Partnership of Media with the Public Acta Universitatis Danubius. Communicatio http://journals.univ-danubius.ro/index.php/communicatio/article/view/4090/4063 AUDC, Vol. 11, no 1/2017, pp. 65-74
143	1. Ilir Zylfiu 2. Dukagjin Leka 3. Valbona Ahmeti Zylfiu	Albanian Minority in Serbia Acta Universitatis Danubius. Relationes Internationales http://journals.univ-danubius.ro/index.php/internationalis/article/view/4353/4338 AUDRI, Vol. 10, no 2/2017, pp. 60-75
144.	Dukagjin Leka	“Plagiarism Across Europe and Beyond”, 24-26 May 2017 in Brno, Czech Republic International Conference held in Brno, Czech Republic Maj/May/2017
145.	Dukagjin Leka	Labour market policy and employment promotion - Background and concepts, 14-15 November 2017 International Conference held in GIZ Eschborn, Germany Nëntor/Nov/2017
146.	Dukagjin Leka	Academic Integrity with special focus on plagiarism and contract cheating, 6 December 2017, Prishtina Dec/2017



147.	Dukagjin Leka	Round Table – Codes of Conduct in Higher Education Round Table organized by Council of Europe, Pristina Nov/2017
148.	Dukagjin Leka	Seminar on Standards of Ethics in Higher Education / Seminar organized by Council of Europe, Pristina Aug/2017
149.	Dukagjin Leka	Horizon 2020 Info Days, 30 Nëntor 2017 European Commission, Prishtina Nëntor/Nov/2017
150.	Dukagjin Leka	Round Table-Presentation of the findings of the Baseline Study on Issues Affecting Integrity in Higher Education /Round Table organized by Council of Europe, Pristina Mar/2017
151.	Dukagjin Leka	“Horizontal Facility for the Western Balkans and Turkey” - Strengthening integrity and the fight against corruption in higher education; - Creating a democratic school culture, January 26, 2017 Joint European Union/Council of Europe International Conference Jan/2017
152.	Dukagjin Leka	Workshop / Punëtori “Developing student-centered learning methods at public universities in Kosovo with the design thinking methodology” , 5-6 Dhjetor 2017 World University Service (WUS) Austria, Prishtina Office Dhjetor/Dec/2017
153.	Dukagjin Leka	Workshop /Punëtori about the concept paper for profiling of Public HEIs, 7 Dhjetor 2017 World University Service (WUS) Austria, Prishtina Office Dhjetor/Dec/2017
154.	Dukagjin Leka	Internationalization of Higher Education – Best practices, 14 Dhjetor 2017 Joint European Union/Council of Europe International Conference Dec/2017
155.	Dukagjin Leka	Erasmus + Program Information Day for Higher Education Institutions, November 7, 2017 Erasmus + Office in Kosovo Nov/2017
156.	Dukagjin Leka	Seminar "Quality in International Partnerships" / Quality in International Partnerships, 8 Feb 2017 Joint European Union/Council of Europe International Conference Prishtinë Feb/2017



157.	Dukagjin Leka	International Conference "Together for Better Education", December 1, 2017 Ministry of Education, Science and Technology in cooperation with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Prishtinë Dec/2017
158.	Dukagjin Leka	GIZ Joint Planning Workshop on "Capacity Building in Primary Education in Kosovo / CDBE", 2-3 March 2017 with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Prishtinë Mar/2017

SWOT analysis for research:

(Please provide your perspective on strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges related to institutional operations. These may refer to internal and external factors affecting institutional performance against the standards and performance indicators included in this general area, as set out in the KAA Accreditation Manual)

A. Strengths

- Results of scientific research of institutions such as participating in national / local or international conferences
- The willingness of field experts from European universities and institutions to contribute to the teaching process of the study program.
- Collaboration in research on higher education problems in Kosovo with experts and researchers from other universities.
- Participation in various conferences affects the quality of higher education in Kosovo, namely UKZ Law Faculty – Gjilan

B. Weaknesses

- Lack of scientific research framework in the specific field for issues that the Faculty of Law needs
- Priority in research in the field of Law and a scientific conference of the program
- Lack of clear policies in support of higher education and scientific research, both at university and MEST level.

C. Opportunities



- Utilizing the results of institutions / institutes, national and international, in the curriculum teaching process.
- Organizing lectures and workshops by field experts from European universities and institutions as part of the study program teaching activities.
- Research of higher education problems in Kosovo in collaboration with experts and researchers from other universities

D. Challenges

- Challenges in the field of scientific research are of different nature.

2.7. Infrastructure and resources

***Standardi 7.1.** Adequate long-term implementation of the study program is ensured in quantitative indicators in terms of facilities, human resources and equipment. At the same time, it is guaranteed that the qualitative aspects are also taken into account.*

Compliance of the Faculty of Law

UKZ has ample space, classrooms, reading rooms, cabinets and solid space for academic staff to adequately implement the study program in the long-term: General Law. The Faculty of Law guarantees quality teaching and learning studies in the General Law Bachelor study program, given the sufficient study space.

UKZ has started using the University Management System (SMU), university data management software, in particular for students, including from admission to graduation. Student data is stored indefinitely. UKZ has also installed the use of e-learning. Students and academic staff use it in the academic process of teaching, consulting, homework, and other academic communications.

Standardi 7.2.

There is a financial plan at the study program level that will demonstrate the sustainability of the study program for at least the next three years.



Compliance of the Faculty of Law

UKZ is a public university funded by the Kosovo Budget. MEST establishes tuition fees. The UKZ drafts its Budget in consultation with the MEST (in the interim) and the Ministry of Finance, and it is adopted under the Kosovo Law on Budget. The FE unit funding plan and the current study program are part of the UKZ funding plan. (see: UKZ 2020 Financial Plan).

Standardi 7.3.

The higher education institution must demonstrate with adequate documents (property deeds, leases, inventories, invoices, etc.) that, for the study program submitted for assessment, that for the next three years there are at least the following:

- a) owned or rented premises appropriate to the educational process;*
- b) owned or rented laboratories, with adequate equipment for all compulsory disciplines within the curriculum, wherever the analytical curriculum includes such activities;*
- c) adequate software for the study disciplines included in the curriculum, with utilization licence;*
- d) library equipped with reading rooms, group work rooms and its own book stocks according to the disciplines included in the curricula.*

Compliance of the Faculty of Law

UKZ operates within a campus where all faculties are concentrated. The space is owned by the University and has no rental facilities. The University owns a shared library for all faculties.

Standardi 7.4.

The number of seats in lecture halls, seminar rooms and laboratories should depend on the size of study groups (series, groups, subgroups); application activities for the specialized disciplines included in the curricula are carried out in laboratories equipped with IT equipment.

Compliance of the Faculty of Law

Regarding the number of seats in the classrooms where lectures, seminars, etc. are held, it is sufficient for groups and subgroups of students according to specializations including



curricula according to the syllabus. The Law Faculty is equipped with solid equipment for lectures and exercises. The following table shows the data regarding the infrastructure, namely the space of the Faculty of Law in use.

There is a sufficient structure for the development of teaching activities in the UKZ in Gjilan. The structure of spaces including administration offices, classrooms, laboratories, cabinets, libraries, etc., is shown by the following table.

Tabel 1: Data presentation for: classrooms, classrooms, cabinets, amphitheater by number and area in m² used:

Office for Administration	21
Classroom (lectures)	25
Cabinets for teachers	10
Natural Sciences Laboratory	1
Storehouse	1
Informatics Hall	4
Music cabinet	1
Library	1
Reading Room	3
Total space	6100 m²

The UKZ facilities for organizing the teaching process are for 695 students at entry A and 790 at entry B, or a total of 1485 students at a time. This number can be increased to 1815 students as needed.

The structure of the lecture spaces is distributed in the two entrances of the UKZ facility: A and B. This distribution is as follows:

Entrance A	Entrance B
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Classroom nr.	Nr. of seats	Classroom nr.	Nr. of seats
A/01	110	B01	100
A/02	120	B02	100
A12	70	B03	30
A13	LAB.BSHN	B04	30
A14	70	B10	Kabinet IT/30
A21	35	B11	150
A22	70	B12	Kabinet IT/30
A23	40	B13	40
A24	Kabinet Muz 30	B21	100
A25	30	B22	50
A26	Kabinet Art 30	B23	Kabinet Routers Switches 50
A27	30	B24	Kabinet IT/35
A31	60	B31	Kabinet IT/35
A33	30		
Total	695		790

Equipment data such as projectors, concreting tools, laboratory equipment, etc., relevant to the institution and the program (s) under evaluation.

LIST OF EQUIPMENT IN THE PUBLIC UNIVERSITY "KADRI ZEKA" GJILAN

List of equipment in UKZ



Index nr.	Naming of Equipment	Unit / Piece
1	Computers in Informatics laboratories	110
2	Computers for academic staff	70
3	Computers for administration	38
4	Laptop	52
5	Laptop for student in the lab	15
6	Projectors	45
7	Photocopies	14
8	Printer	70
9	ID Card Printer	1
10	Optical Reader	1
11	WI-FI (modem)	15
12	Server	2
13	Laboratory equipment	15
14	Grafoskop	13
15	Security cameras	38
16	Professional Camera	4
17	Table electronics (smart)	4
18	Router	6
19	Managable Swith	10
20	Simple Switch	15
21	UPS	50
22	Scanner	4



Physical and electronic register of books relevant to the institution and the program / programs under evaluation: The library's fund is in the annex of the SAR.

Standardi 7.5.

Libraries of educational institutions must provide, for each study program:

- a) a number of seats in the reading rooms that correspond to at least 10% of the total number of students in the study program;*
- b) a number of places in the group work rooms corresponding to at least 10% of the total number of students in the study program;*
- c) their stocks of books from the literature of Albanian and foreign specialists, sufficient to cover the disciplines within the curricula, of which at least 50% must represent book titles or specialty courses of renowned publicists from the last 10 years;*
- d) A stock of books in their library with a sufficient number of books that meet the needs of all students in the cycle and year of study for which the relevant discipline is provided;*
- e) A sufficient number of descriptions for Albanian, foreign and periodical publications, according to the stated mission.*

Compliance of the Faculty of Law

UKZ has the University Library as a separate organizational unit. The Library has a capacity of 180 reading places and about 52 thousand book copies and about 15 thousand book titles.

The library has two types of reading rooms: the open type, where all students can use it, and one room has more seats; the second type are the smaller rooms, with a limited number of seats, serving the master students or even the academic staff.

The literature in the Library is available in several languages: Albanian, English, Serbian and some other language.

UKZ has in its procurement plan the regular purchase of books for the needs of students. Such purchases have been made for 2018, 2019 and it is planned to be purchased in 2020 and the following years.

The Library has a considerable number of scientific journals, Albanian and English.

A number of publications, mainly those purchased since the establishment of the UKZ, are new publications, not older than 10 years. While a number of books are old but important in the development of science.



In addition to enriching professional literature, UKZ has encouraged academic staff to publish university books and scientific monographs. To this end, it has established the University Publishing Council in 2019.

Standardi 7.6. The infrastructure and facilities dedicated to the implementation of the program are tailored to students with special needs.

Compliance of the Faculty of Law

The infrastructure and facilities dedicated to program implementation partially meet the needs of students with special needs.

Table 2: SWOT analysis for infrastructure and resources:

A. Strengths	B. Weaknesses
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is a financial plan at UKZ level that demonstrates the sustainability of the bachelor program: General Law 2. The use of SMU 3. The use of e-learning 4. The classrooms meet the average conditions for teaching. 5. The halls are equipped with concreting tools, projectors, tables and interiors 6. Utilizing the Library within the UKZ, where there is ample space for law students as well. 7. Annual supply of new literature. 8. Across all UKZ sites there is an internet service which will serve as a source for needed literature 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Outdated learning spaces. 2. Insufficient budget to purchase equipment for professors' cabinets 3. Lack of digital library 4. Low level of English as a tool for qualitative use of information sources.
C. Opportunities	D. Challenges
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financial support from the highest institutional instances 2. Donor book fundraising 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rapid changes in technological equipment. 2. Non-financial support for



<ol style="list-style-type: none">3. Providing books through procurement4. Digitizing the library5. Equipping the halls, amphitheatres with modern equipment.6. Using the Internet as a source of needed literature	<p>modernization of teaching equipment.</p>
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2.2. SWOT analysis for infrastructure and resources:

(please note your perspective on strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges related to institutional operations. These may refer to internal and external factors affecting institutional performance against the standards and performance indicators involved in this general area, as defined in the KAA Accreditation Manual)

A. Strengths

- There is an internet service throughout the UKZ that will serve as a source of needed literature
- Materials, works, presentations of the results recognized by the Law subjects presented through local and International conferences

B. Weaknesses

- Unsatisfactory level of English as a tool for qualitative use of information sources
- Difficulties in creating a new culture in utilizing university library infrastructure (electronic platforms).

C. Opportunities

- Using the Internet as a source of needed literature
- Utilizing scientific conference materials and presenting contemporary models to UKZ students.

D. Challenges

Fulfillment of these goals



3. EVOLUTION AND LAST TIME DEVELOPMENT REGISTERED FROM PREVIOUS EVALUATION (none, as we are in the application phase for accreditation)

Recommendation of the Expert Team in the previous External Review Report	The solution that the provider has implemented in addressing the recommendation	Other relevant comments
1. UKZ needs to develop a unique strategy and profile based on several workshops with staff students and further stakeholder from the region, like companies, civil society organisations or politicians.	UKZ developed unique strategies working with seminar papers with students, presentations and team work. The interactive teaching methodology in UKZ is unique because it provides students with practical skills from the clinical legal writings and practice.	
2. The ongoing international activities need to be framed by an overall strategy.	The ongoing international activities include projects with ERASMUS +, Erasmus Mundus, Horizon2020, IPA, USAID, etc.	
3. The faculty functional mechanisms for monitoring and improvement of research quality are partly implemented, as the development of quality assurance needs to strengthen and widen the scope of work of the Quality Committee, and involve all bodies and committees of the	UKZ has established an office for quality assurance evaluation. As a law faculty we have named Dr.Sc. Fatmire Krasniqi as a coordinator in the quality evaluation office.	



<p>Faculty to act in line with the quality policy, by setting up a more efficient organisational connection of constituent units and services, but increase public visibility and outreach, as well.</p>		
<p>4. Define a system for monitoring and evaluation of the selection, promotion and development of teaching and research staff system.</p>	<p>The selection and monitoring system for teaching and research staff is defined through the legal competencies positive in the country and the regulations from UKZ.</p>	
<p>5. The development of a unique profile and strong cooperation with the other departments in the university is one of the most critical aspects. The development of a profile and cooperation framework within the universities should be one of the main activities of the University and the faculty.</p>	<p>As a law faculty we have managed to establish two master level studies that are in cooperation with other faculties within UKZ, such as economy faculty and computer science fakulty, as well as with other Universities, such as Haxhi Zeka University and Ukshin Hoti University. Both this programs are unique in Kosovo, because they provide a multi-disciplinary character of studies.</p>	
<p>6. Based on the current numbers the student numbers need to be limited for the new academic year.</p>	<p>In 2013 there were approximately 700 students, year per year we have managed to lower the number of students and in the 2019/20</p>	



	academic year we have 250 students.	
7. An overarching didactic concept needs to be developed together with the faculty members, communicated and further developed by iterative evaluation circles. The sufficient opportunity for independent study needs to be considered in this development process.	Law faculty students have the independent study time foreseen in each syllabus of the courses for law studies. Independent studies will be improved with professors corner in the library, where students can have access in the latest university books from our professors, and do the research work as well.	
8. Improving information systems for study programs, curricula, learning outcomes, employment opportunities, ect., taking care of its accuracy and updating the information regularly, through printed documents (brochures to share at students fairs or public events), but also on websites or social networks.	The information system in UKZ has successfully developed into providing regular information for ongoing students and graduates with opportunities for employment.	
9. The quality of the study programmes under review should be more assured through various quality assurance	The quality of the study programs in UKZ has been scanned through various outside experts and alumni, thus we have chose means of including alumni in the re-accreditation process for the	



<p>instruments, including performance ranking of faculty and staff, surveys among students, employers and alumni, peer evaluations, expert commission, methodological commission, collective discussions, etc.</p>	<p>outside perspective and inclusion. In this process Armend Ahmeti a lawyer from Gjilan contributed and participated too.</p>	
<p>10. The workload needs to be evaluated, therefore the questioners at the end of the semester needs to be adapted, further qualified interviews should be made.</p>	<p>The faculty of law makes sure the workload is evaluated in the end of each semester, thus the questionnaire is open to all students and is specific for each subject. These methods has been advanced with the new quality evaluation office.</p>	
<p>11. Assure Quality of teaching and research activities by quantitative measures. The ranking criteria should be based on key performance indicator established at the state level. However, the process should be more focused on international and high- impact journals, involving student sin research, application of research results, participation in international conferences and seminars, social engagement and</p>	<p>This can be further shown best in the Professors CV for national and international publications. A new teaching methodology has been adopted as well. We have engaged teaching assistant with American LLM, focusing exactly on Socratic methods as a new mean to better teaching methods.</p>	



academic output, application of new teaching methods, new approaches to learning, and new methods of assessment.		
12. Develop a strategy and framework for staff development.	In 2014 we have started with only 2 professors, while now we have 11 professors and are in process for selecting 3 others.	
13. Develop a clear procedure for peer evaluations of teaching staff: Document the follow-up procedures: teaching visit each other's classes, exchange experience and ideas.	In law faculty we have managed to visit each other classes per each semester and exchange different experiences from this observation.	
14. Try to make the academic staff more international.	Consequently we have international professors coming to lecture in UKZ; some of them are visiting professors, while others are engaged.	
15. Conduct a study of teaching and research staff; develop a strategic promotion plan for the next five to ten years.	We have been focusing our strategic plan in establishing a law journal, which can be achieved up to five years from now.	
16. Establish a realistic yearly target for high quality international publications.	Throughout the past years our professors published several papers on journals with impact factor, thus, we maintain up to two publications for professors in international publications.	
17. Sign qualification agreements with your	Last year it has been approved the regulation on publications for	



<p>top junior staff members based on the recommended indicators, the qualification agreement should include clear goals for the staff members and support activities by UKZ/Faculty of Law.</p>	<p>professor. This regulation supports professors on publishing monograph and university text books.</p>	
<p>18. Develop a clear faculty and department-level strategy of international cooperation – memberships in professional associations, professional co-operations with international and national experts.</p>	<p>The International Office for cooperation has established several agreements with international organizations ERASMUS +, HERAS, ONU, and others, as well as with national organizations and institutions like the Chamber of Lawyers, The Judicial Council, Prosecutorial Council, etc.</p>	
<p>19. Develop a clear strategy to establish the faculty on research activities, and make sure that these activities are sufficiently integrated into teaching.</p>	<p>The faculty of law provides students with sufficient means for research activities. These research activities, students will be able to promote and publish them in UKZ.</p>	
<p>20. The management needs to develop a strategic plan for improving research and publishing activity among teaching staff.</p>	<p>The management has established the regulation which improves the research activity among professors.</p>	
<p>21. Make international cooperation not only due to personal</p>	<p>The International Office has made several agreements and cooperation with different Universities among</p>	



<p>interest of the staff, but as a response to the needs of the study programmes. Membership in international organisations for the study programmes is needed to be in line with the global trends and achievements.</p>	<p>Europe and further, with different organizations, it is a part of several international projects and the main coordinator in one of them.</p>	
<p>22. Involve more students in research activities, and take these activities into consideration for examinations.</p>	<p>Students are currently and consequently involved on research activities and they get graded for the research work.</p>	
<p>23. Make research projects of the students of students a part of curriculum.</p>	<p>Mostly, each subject syllabus includes the research project as vital part of the grading system.</p>	
<p>24. The ET recommends to build one strong digital library for all University, instead of investing into very limited paper based libraries at different locations. The best case scenario would be a solution which also includes in private institutions.</p>	<p>This year the law faculty has managed to create the law professors corner, in where they will bring they books which will be available to all law students.</p>	
<p>25. Give the quality assurance policy, strategy and procedures a formal and more prominent status at the faculty level. Provide opportunities for</p>	<p>The policy for quality assurance for law faculty is the coordinator in the quality evaluation office. The coordinator supports the office and maintains an ongoing duty to publish questionnaires' and interviews among professors and</p>	



further development of quality assurance and quality culture in close cooperation with staff and students.	students.	
26. Continue developing procedures for monitoring and improving the quality of the study programs offered and the research activities, with the involvement of representatives of members of the academic community, students, public and private institutions and organizations and civil society representatives.	Study programs quality develops cooperation among professors and students, with public and private institutions, like the Chamber of Lawyers, the Judicial Council, Prosecutorial Council, Legal Practitioners, etc... for research and study program activities.	
27. Establish criteria for evaluating the content and quality of the syllabus, in line with those used in other European institutions in the same field and with similar programs for teacher training and include the review of those fundamental elements based on the latest scientific findings.	In the re-accreditation process we have mentioned and compared the law program of our faculty with different law faculties of Universities abroad.	



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Agencija Kosova za Akreditaciju
Kosovo Accreditation Agency





3. ANNEXES (if any)

Please attach all relevant documents in support of the statements made in the Self-Evaluation Report.

It is mandatory that the first Appendix be the List of Testimonials - a self-explanatory title chart, all appendices that the provider attaches to the SER. The annexes should be structured according to the scope index and standard / performance, in the same way that they are listed in the KAA Accreditation Manual.