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**UNIVERSITY OF PRISHTINA
LAW FACULTY**

***(FACULTY OF LAW - UNIVERSITY OF PRISTINA 'HASAN
PRISHTINA)
(ADVANCED EUROPEAN STUDIES MASTER'S PROGRAM)***

(Reaccreditation)

SELF-EVALUATION REPORT

Prishtina, 2 December 2022



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Abbreviations:

1. AFLA-Agency for Free Legal Aid;
2. KJC-Kosovo Judicial Council;
3. KPC-Kosovo Prosecutorial Council;
4. KCA-Kosovo Chamber of Advocates;
5. SEMS-Student Electronic Management System;
6. QAS-Quality Assurance System;
7. SER-Self-Evaluation Report;
8. EHEA-European Higher Education Area;
9. NQA -National Qualification Framework;
10. UP-University of Pristina.



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1. Introduction

1.1. A brief overview of the institution and program under evaluation

The Faculty of Law was founded on June 23, 1961 as a higher education institution in Kosovo and was initially called the Faculty of Law and Economics, a name it kept until 1970. From 1971 until today, the Faculty of Law functions as an academic unit within the University of Prishtina (UP). Being the first law faculty in Kosovo, it organized basic studies, master's and doctoral studies. At the Faculty of Law, studies were conducted according to the four-year system. Postgraduate studies were opened in 1974/75, initially in the Administrative-Political section and in the Legal-Civil section, and from the academic year 1984/85 also in the Legal-Penal section.

During the period 1991 - 1999, the Faculty of Law of the University of Prishtina, as well as other educational institutions, were the object of attack by the Serbian state forces, which resulted in the violent suppression of the teaching process in the Albanian language and the violent removal of professors, associates, administration workers and Albanian students from their premises. The Faculty of Law, like the entire University of Prishtina, during this period continued the teaching process in private homes. After the end of the war, in 1999, the Faculty of Law began work on its own/previous building, which was damaged, without inventory, without a library, demolished halls, etc. The faculty continues to work in these facilities today, but now with a new and continuously improved infrastructure. From the year 2021, the Faculty of Law has initiated a special project of transforming its premises, creating modern environment for students, including areas for students with special needs.

Throughout this period, since the beginning of the work, the Faculty of Law has produced numerous cadres, who have made an irreplaceable contribution in the field of legal science, judiciary, prosecution, administration, politics and in national and state building affairs. The Faculty of Law is the first institution of higher education in Kosovo that has offered the education of lawyers in the legal education system, despite facing numerous challenges.

The Faculty of Law, as well as all other faculties of the University of Prishtina, have seriously approached an intensive and continuous process of reforming education, in accordance with the most advanced European and international standards of higher education. (See the link for the history of the Faculty of Law: <https://juridiku.uni-pr.edu/page.aspx?id=1,8>)

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Currently, the Faculty of Law has over 4399 active students, at all levels (Bachelor's, Master's and PhD).

The Faculty of Law of the University of Pristina, as an academic unit of the University, is a public institution of higher education, which organizes and develops undergraduate, postgraduate (master's) and doctoral studies (PhD).

The Faculty of Law, in addition to the bachelor's program in Law where the student receives the Graduated Lawyer degree, also has studies in the Master's programs in the fields of: Criminal, Civil and Property Law, Constitutional - Administrative, Financial, International, Contract and Commercial Law and at the end of each of these programs, the student receives a Master's degree (LL.M.). From the year 2021, the Faculty of Law also offers a Master's program "Advanced European Studies" which is taught in English language. While it is in the process of accrediting the Master's program in English language: "Human Rights, International Criminal Law and Transitional Justice". This program is supported by the Council of Europe, other partners, for each course, in addition to the professors of the Faculty of Law, there will also be a co-professors from the most prestigious faculties/universities, where it is expected to have international students enrolled, also there will be an opportunity for implementation of student mobility programs with Erasmus+ project as well as other higher education projects Horizon 2020.

In addition, the Faculty of Law also offers Doctorate studies in Law program, with the focus on Constitutional - Administrative, Criminal, Civil, Financial, International, and upon completion of each of these programs, the student receives the scientific degree of Doctor of Legal Sciences (Dr.sc) in the relevant field. The Faculty of Law, apart from these foreseen programs, currently does not offer any other program (for information about the programs, see the program report section).

Over the years, the Faculty of Law has been accredited by the competent institutions of the Republic of Kosovo, starting from 2009. The accredited programs of the Faculty of Law so far are:



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Year of accreditation	Study program
2009-2011	Bachelor of Law
	Masters in Law
2010-2012	LLM Civil and Property Law
	LLM International Law
2011-2012	LLM Criminal Law
	LLM Financial Law
	LLM Administrative and Constitutional Law
	LLM Contract and Commercial Law
2012-2015	LLB in Law
	LLM Contract and Commercial Law
	LLM/PhD Criminal Law
	LLM/PhD Financial Law
	LLM/PhD Administrative and Constitutional Law
	PhD Civil Law
	PhD International Law
2015-2016	LLB Law
	LLM Contract and Commercial Law
	LLM Criminal Law



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	LLM Constitutional and Administrative Law
	LLM Financial Law
	LLM Civil and Property Law
	LLM International Law
	PhD in Criminal Law
	PhD in Civil Law
	PhD in Constitutional and Administrative Law
	PhD in Financial Law
	PhD in International Law
2016-2017	LLB Law
	LLM Contract and Commercial Law
	LLM Criminal Law
	LLM Constitutional and Administrative Law
	LLM Financial Law
	LLM Civil and Property Law
	LLM International Law
	PhD in Criminal Law
	PhD in Civil Law



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	PhD in Constitutional and Administrative Law
	PhD in Financial Law
	PhD in International Law

2017-2023	LLB Law
	LLM Contract and Commercial Law
	LLM Criminal Law
	LLM Constitutional and Administrative Law
	LLM Financial Law
	LLM Civil and Property Law
	LLM International Law
	PhD in Criminal Law Until 2021
	PhD in Civil Law Until 2021
	PhD Constitutional and Administrative Law
	PhD in Financial Law Until 2021
	PhD in International Law



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2021-2023

LLM Advanced European Studies

For the drafting of this self-evaluation report, the Faculty of Law has conducted a preliminary consultation on the needs of changing the program. This has included consultation with students, external partners, experts and internal working groups that have worked to make the appropriate changes in the program, the advisory body of the Faculty of Law, etc. Also, in all cases the consultation with the relevant branches was done.

In order to evaluate the program, three experts (professors) from the Council of Europe were engaged, who analyzed the bachelor's program. Then the Faculty of Law created a working group for the review and restructuring of this program, which included students and representatives from the labor market, whom it continuously consulted.

The Self-Assessment Report was completed by a working group created by the Faculty of Law, after the completion of the work done by the working group for the reorganization and revision of the program plan, this professional group which worked taking into account the components and the analysis of the engaged international experts from the Council of Europe.

In addition to the working group for the drafting of the self-evaluation report, the Faculty of Law has also created the working group for the review of the curriculum of the Faculty of Law (basic studies). This working group, based on the analysis of the experts of the Council of Europe, has presented a draft of the program, taking into account the advice given by the international experts.

On May 10, 2022, the curriculum and self-evaluation report for the basic studies program was approved by the Council of the Faculty of Law.

In the course of this process, the Faculty of Law held a workshop in December 2021 for the review of the Faculty of Law program, from which a document of principles emerged, this document was then approved by the Council of the Faculty of Law. This document of principles, among other things, has been a guide for the revision of the programs of the Faculty of Law. The principles document states:

The process of accreditation/re-accreditation of the programs of the Faculty of Law is based on the following principles:

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1. The evaluation process of the programs in the Faculty of Law should proceed according to the request for re-accreditation and within this concept the program plan should be changed up to 20%, as much as is allowed by KAA and according to the decision of the Council of the Faculty of Law.
2. In the re-accreditation process, according to the standards approved by AKA, no professor (academic staff) of the Faculty of Law will be jeopardized by the rate according to the employment contract.
3. The change of the Law Faculty's program plan for basic studies should be systematic and to consider the following:
 - 3.1. Recommendations from the experts of the Council of Europe.
 - 3.2. Labor market needs.
 - 3.3. Comparability with the programs of the best Law Faculties in other countries, taking into account the social and economic background of the Republic of Kosovo.
4. In the framework of the programme of basic studies, the re-arrangement of subjects, including modules, should be done according to the interrelationship of the subject matter between them, based on the needs of the labor market, the recommendations of experts.
5. Within the framework of the revision of the Law Faculty's program plan in basic studies, priority should be given to legal subjects (especially in the first year).
6. Throughout the re-accreditation/accreditation process of the Faculty of Law program, regardless of the level of revision and reorganization of the program, all course syllabi must be revised according to the rules of the KAA as well as taking into account the labor market, and the learning process.
7. Within the framework of the re-accreditation/accreditation process of the program of the Faculty of Law in the basic studies, the status and the ratio between compulsory and elective subjects should be reviewed.



8. Within the framework of the revision process of the basic studies program at the Faculty of Law, the re-conceptualization of clinical subjects should be done and these subjects should be developed in cooperation with the relevant institutions of the labor market, including the public and private sectors. This also includes a student certification program in clinical subjects, based on a document prepared by the Dean's Office, in consultation with professors and practical experts.
9. The new accreditation process of the basic studies program should be based on an organizational work structure, which means a professional commission that will analyze the restructuring of the basic studies program plan. The professional committee will consist of academic staff, students and labor market actors.
10. For all study programs that are subject to the accreditation/re-accreditation process, a separate self-evaluation report (SER) must be made.
11. In the new accreditation process, a central commission should be created for drafting the self-evaluation report in basic studies.
12. The self-evaluation reports of programs in Master's studies are drawn up by the departments (programmes). In order to finalize the reports, the chairs cooperate with the professional Commission for the revision of the curriculum, the management and the Coordinator for Academic Development.
13. For new and existing subjects, the possibility of translating texts and adequate literature from foreign languages into Albanian should be considered.
14. The review of the course syllabuses as well as the drafting of the final versions, in Albanian and English, is the responsibility of the teachers of the respective courses. In cases where there is more than one carrier in the subject, the syllabi of the subjects must be unified.

1.1.1. Mission and objectives, study programs at the Faculty of Law

Vision and mission:



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The Faculty of Law aims to be a space of advanced scientific thought in the legal field, which follows the best practices of scientific research and which contributes to the illumination of modern legal phenomena through the publication of findings in scientific journals with credible indexing and world renown publishing houses. Teaching and learning in accordance with a standard deeply based on critical thinking, and with a balanced approach between knowledge and skills required in the contemporary labor market, are also fundamental aims of the institution. The Faculty of Law also has as its mission the training of students in scientific research related to the labor market, so it can be rightly concluded that teaching and learning must be inseparable from research-scientific work.

Values of the Faculty of Law:

The Faculty of Law and the programs it offers are based on a variety of values as follows:

1. The Faculty of Law is committed to providing education in the field of legal sciences in accordance with the highest academic standards, academic ethics and a rich dimension of building practical and contemporary skills in its students in accordance with the current trends, the requirements of the market and the needs of society;
2. The Faculty of Law respects and is guided by the principle of legality, is subject to ethical rules, and applies appropriate legal measures to those who claim to profit unethically from the educational and intellectual process;
3. The Faculty of Law promotes the implementation of the principle of equality and merit for academic staff, administrative staff and students;
4. The Faculty of Law undertakes an active role in avoiding conflict of interest and nepotism in all areas of its activity, as well as in installing such a culture through the teaching and academic process;
5. The Faculty of Law as an institution and through its personnel contributes to the strengthening of the statehood of Kosovo, the rule of law and the development of democracy in general;
6. The Faculty of Law aspires to build a climate of active, critical, and intellectually reasoned debate among its staff, students, and to offer an academic alternative to public opinion;
7. The Faculty of Law offers an academic environment, which stands out for the high integrity of the staff and students, with a culture based on mutual respect despite personal differences, and with a serious apolitical and non-partisan character, entirely academic and independent in the ideological sense;

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8. The Faculty of Law as an institution function in the spirit of solidarity, humanity and mutual assistance among members of the academic staff;
9. The Faculty of Law values the essential role of the student in developing critical thinking, leadership qualities and serving the professional demands of the market in a planned manner. It remains loyal to the principle that student activity should develop the teacher-student relationship, and promote a culture of learning based on modern literature and active debate between them;
10. The Faculty of Law is an example of a reliable and professional image, as an elite faculty that continuously develops the intellectual character of its opinion in the public discourse. It also distances itself and draws attention to others from any behavior that constitutes a violation of the law, a violation of ethical rules and/or that undermines the character of the institution by identifying it with improper behavior in other social circles in Kosovo and beyond.

The vision and mission of the Faculty of Law, including the defined values, are interwoven and promoted in the programs of the Faculty of Law, including the documents of the institution as well as the program of the Dean's Office 2020-2024.

The Faculty of Law of the University of Pristina aims to prepare individuals who will contribute to the democratic and modern society as well as strengthen the rule of law. Also, it is making continuous efforts to ensure qualitative, educational-professional and scientific improvement in many areas of law, with the aim of preparing students to overcome the challenges that will be presented to them in legal and judicial life. This Faculty aims to have a leading role in the development of education related to legal reform, scientific training, training of cadres for legal/judicial practice, for policy-making activities and for state administration. Currently, the majority of almost 90% of the staff with legal education and founders of legal institutions and private institutions-organizations are from the staff of the Faculty of Law of the University of Pristina. The entire teaching and scientific research activity that takes place in the Faculty of Law is based on higher standards of teaching, learning and evaluating students' knowledge, without neglecting scientific research as well as the practical aspect of their development, through the Center for Clinical Studies. The Faculty of Law makes efforts to fully incorporate the most advanced European standards of higher education within the framework of its mission according to the Bologna Declaration and the reform of European legal higher education, adapting to the needs of the labor market. The entire teaching and scientific research activity that takes place in the Faculty of Law is based on higher standards in the process of teaching, learning and evaluating students' knowledge, without neglecting scientific research as well as

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the practical aspect of their shaping, through the Center for Clinical Studies. The Faculty of Law makes efforts to fully incorporate the most advanced European standards of higher education within the framework of its mission according to the Bologna Declaration and the reform of European legal higher education, adapting to the needs of the labor market.

1.1.2. Institutional leadership, management structures and administration and personnel arrangements

The University of Prishtina but also the Faculty of Law have a structure and leadership based on the Law on Higher Education and the Statute of the University of Pristina. The governing structure of the University of Pristina looks like the following:

- The Governing Council, which is the highest management body and responsible for the budget;
- The Senate of the University of Pristina, which is the highest academic body;
- The Rector, who is the main managing authority of the University.

This leadership structure of the University is based on the Statute of the University as well as on the relevant regulations with which the aforementioned bodies of the university operate.

The main managing authority for the University Administration is the Secretary General, who is also the main administrative officer.

As for the Faculty of Law, the main bodies of the Faculty are:

1. Council of the Faculty of Law;
2. Dean of the Faculty of Law
 - 2.1. Vice Deans;
3. Departments;
 - 3.1. Criminal Department;
 - 3.2. Civil Department;
 - 3.3. International Department;
 - 3.4. Constitutional-Administrative Department;
 - 3.5. Financial Department;
 - 3.6. Department of History-Sociology.
4. Secretary of the Faculty of Law;
5. Institute for Legal Research and Studies;



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6. Center for Clinical Studies;
7. Center for Human Rights, International Criminal Law and Transitional Justice;
8. Administration of the Faculty of Law.

The Council of the Faculty of Law is the main academic body of the Faculty which mainly consists of academic personnel as well as of a member from the administration. The Faculty Council is led by the Dean. The Faculty Council functions according to the powers defined by the Statute of the University of Pristina as well as the work regulations of the Faculty Councils.

The Dean is the leader of the Faculty who acts in the daily management of the Faculty. The dean is assisted by vice-deans who are chosen by the Faculty Council on the proposal of the Dean, and approved by the Senate. The foundation of the competences and scope of the Dean of the Faculty of Law is the Statute of the University of Pristina.

The Faculty of Law also has an administration which is led by the Secretary of the Faculty. The duties and responsibilities of the Faculty Administration are determined by special regulations. Within the Faculty of Law, relevant centers function as well, including the center for clinical studies, which aims to support and develop clinical teaching in the Faculty of Law, in cooperation with the labor market. The reconceptualization of clinical teaching has started in 2022 and is one of the distinguishing components in the program which is in the process of re-accreditation. The main tasks of the center for clinical studies are: Researching issues related to clinical teaching; Organizing of clinical learning activities, within the program, including all clinics; Organizing of extra-curricular activities of clinical teaching, in cooperation with the labor market; Organizing of special clinical teaching programs, according to Article 99 of the Statute; The organizing, creation and accreditation of new programs, under level 6 of the National Qualifications Framework (NQF), based on the needs of the labor market; Coordination of activities with the actors of the labor market, such as KJC, KP, KCA, etc.; Organizing of clinical teaching and pro bono legal assistance, within the Faculty of Law program, through faculty students and in cooperation with labor market actors; Coordination and support in the implementation of international projects related to clinical learning; Maintaining, cultivating and updating contacts with external actors of the labor market, such as local and international institutions, civil society, related to clinical education; Coordination of all activities related to clinical teaching within the Faculty of Law.

The Faculty of Law also has the Institute for Research and Legal Studies, which has the following tasks:

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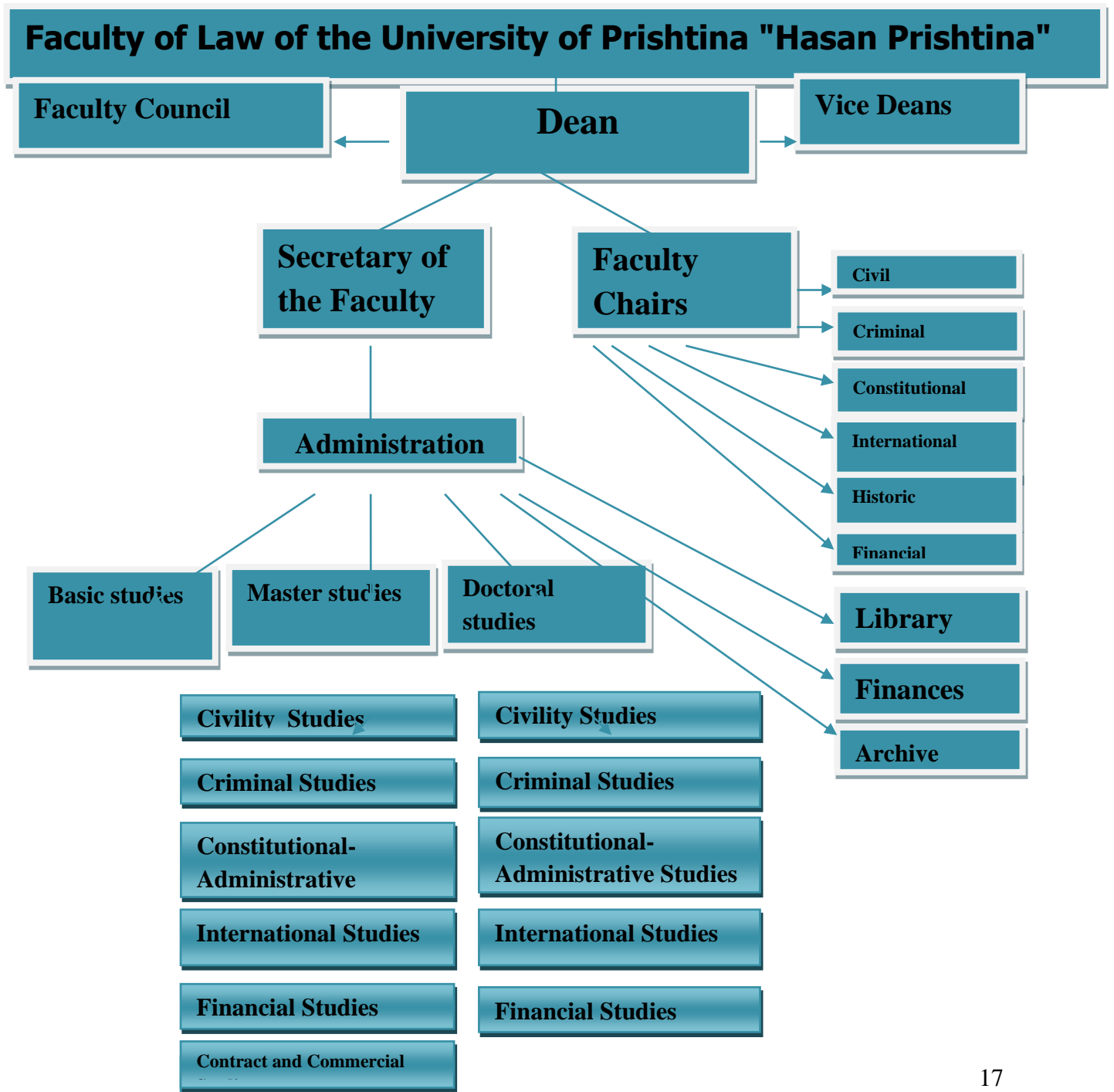


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1. Application and support of research and legal studies; 2. Supporting the academic staff of the faculty for their academic advancement; 3. Proposal for the advancement of study plans and programs; 4. Application of analyzes and expertise from the legal field; 5. Organizing of seminars, conferences, workshops, trainings from the legal field; 6. Promotion and advancement of the scientific journal of the faculty; 7. Enrichment of the faculty library with contemporary publications.



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE FACULTY OF LAW





1.1.1. Its students, their socio-economic background and relevant contextual information about the field in which the institution operates

The majority of students at the Faculty of Law of the University of Pristina are between the ages of 19-22, as an average age. These statistics are processed and extracted by the Faculty of Law itself and from the electronic system for the management of SEMS students. Considering that the population in Kosovo is relatively young, this also explains the average age group of the Faculty of Law.

The geographical scope of the students of the Faculty of Law includes the entire territory of the Republic of Kosovo, including the cities of: Pristina, Podujeva, Skenderaj, Drenas, Lipjan, Ferizaj, Peja, Istog, Klina, Deçan, Gjakova, Mitrovica, Prizren, Dragash, Gjilan, Kamenica , as well as other parts of the Republic of Kosovo. Such an extension is based on the analysis of the Faculty of Law, during the competition period of new students in the Faculty of Law, but also on the statistics that the bodies of the University of Pristina possess. According to the group age of 15-19 years old, there are 174 932 people registered in the Republic of Kosovo. While in the 20-24 age group, there are 164,467. These statistics are presented by the Kosovo Statistics Agency and are official.

The new structure of the population in Kosovo these years has given evidence of the possibility for young people to join the university education process, including the field of justice. Based on the statistics from the student management system (SEMS), in the Faculty of Law currently at all levels there are: 1362 males and 3037 females.

Table of the geographical distribution of students of the Faculty of Law, extracted from the SEMS system (statistics extracted in 2022)

Decan (Deçan)	28
Dragash	19
Ferizaj	218
Fushë Kosovë	163
Gjakova	148



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Gjilan	82
Glogovc	151
Gracanica	2
Hani I Elezit	7
Istog	56
Junik	5
Kaqanik	37
Kamenica	32
Kline	90
Klokot	3
Lipljan	203
Malishevë	126
Mitrovica	89
Northern Mitrovica	1
Novo Brdo	2
Obilic	98
Peja	105
Podujeva	515
Prishtina	1374
Prizren	109
Rahovec	52

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Shterpce	15
Shtime	43
Skenderaj	222
Suva Reka	79
Viti	49
Vushtri	179
Zubin Potok	1
Zvecan	3
Bajram Curri (Albania)	2
Bujanoc (Serbia)	6
Kruje (Albania)	1
Kumanovo (North Macedonia)	1
Medvegje (Serbia)	1
Preseva (Serbia)	29
Tivar (Montenegro)	1
Tropoje (Albania)	1
Ulcinj (Montenegro)	1
Vranja (Serbia)	3
Vuthaj (Montenegro)	1



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In general, it can be seen that the origin and geographical extent of the students who have attended the Faculty of Law include the entire territory of the Republic of Kosovo, and some of the students are also from the region (Albania, Serbia, Montenegro and North Macedonia), despite the fact that nowadays there is a significant number of private higher education providers as well as other public universities that offer studies in the field of law. For example, in the 2020/2021 academic year alone, 5,285 students graduated from private colleges (see: https://askdata.rks-gov.net/pxweb/sq/ASKdata/ASKdata_Education_12%20Private%20Colleges/edu95.px/table/tableViewLayout1/ Statistics Agency of Kosovo, April 2022) which shows that a large number of students in the Republic of Kosovo are absorbed by private colleges.

The Faculty of Law also has students from non-majority communities. Currently, 60 students from different communities are active in the Faculty of Law: Turkish, Bosnian, Roma, Ashkali, Egyptian, these statistics are from 2022.



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CHAPTER II

2.2. QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Standard 2.1

1. All staff participate in self-assessments and collaborate with reporting and improvement processes in their field of activity.

Quality assurance at the University of Pristina and at the Faculty of Law is a centralized system. The University of Pristina has issued the regulation for quality assurance and evaluation, which is based on the method of personnel evaluation. In the framework of the relevant regulation, the assessment of teaching and learning is defined as an important component of the assessment (Article 11 of the regulation).

The Dean of the Faculty of Law, the vice-deans, the coordinator for academic development and the study committee hold regular meetings with the academic staff to discuss the teaching process. In order to increase quality, the Faculty of Law has appointed a Vice-Dean for teaching and quality issues. The Dean's office has constant contacts with the academic staff, which aims to discuss aspects of quality assurance, for each academic year.

As part of the quality assurance process, an email with the domain **@uni-pr.edu** was created, for reporting and supervision of classes and the teaching process, this is an important component in the quality assurance part. Professors and the teaching process are directly supervised in the Electronic Student Management System (ESMS), by the Dean, the Vice-Dean for quality and the rectorate of the University of Pristina. Lessons are reported every month by teachers and assistants in the official email mesimi.juridik@uni-pr.edu, in electronic form. The vice-dean for teaching and quality, together with the teaching officer of the Faculty of Law, conducts monthly monitoring of teaching and regularity in teaching. Also, SEMS enables professors to automatically log in and out of class to see overall attendance. The evaluation and self-evaluation of the professors is done on a semester basis, where through the quality management system (QMS) it is possible to do the evaluation by the students. The assessment of the academic staff and their performance is also discussed in the study committee of the Faculty of Law. The evaluation results have been made public in the quality committee of the Faculty of Law.



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A challenge in itself, in terms of the self-evaluation of the academic staff, has been the Covid 19 pandemic, which has greatly disrupted the teaching and quality assurance process. In general, throughout the period of Covid 19, 2020-2021 (almost 4 semesters), quality assurance mechanisms have not been able to be implemented efficiently and effectively by the University.

UP applies questionnaires for:

1. Academic staff;
2. Students;
3. Administrative staff.

Quality Assurance system at University of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina"

The Quality Assurance System includes many of decision and implantation bodies, assisting academic and administrative units in continuously improving the quality of their services and ensuring the highest standards are maintained in accordance with the UP Statute¹, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEST) administrative instruction on evaluation of higher education institutions in Kosovo, and ENQA's set of Standards and Guidelines.

The higher authority in the reporting structure at the University of Prishtina for Quality issues is the University Senate. At the central level of the University there is a Quality Assurance Committee. The Committee is a Sub-Committee that reports directly to the University Senate through the Vice-Rector for Quality Development²

¹See Statute of the University of Prishtina (articles 210 – 222).

²See Quality Assurance Guidelines.



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Fig. 1. Structure of Quality Assurance at UP



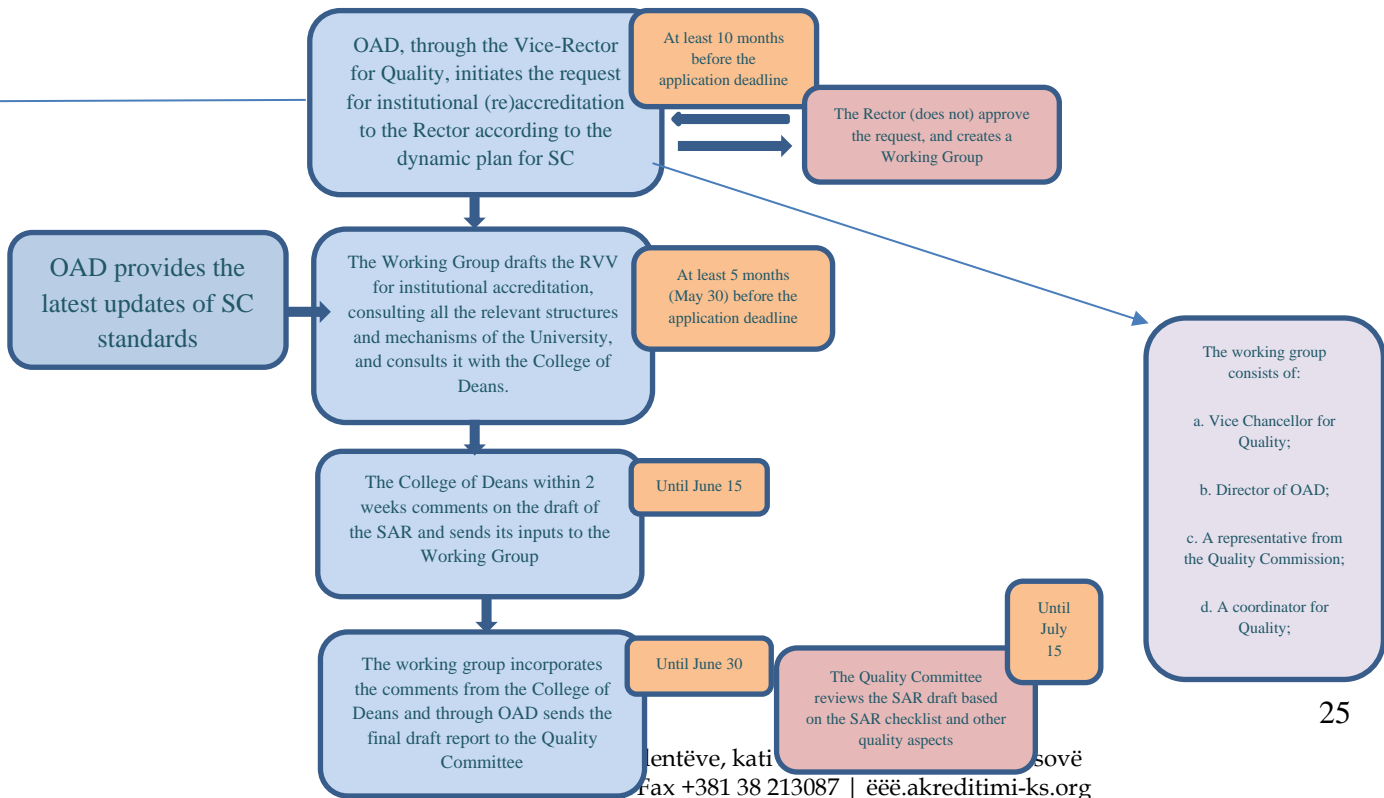
Institutional Evaluation Procedures

The procedures for institutional accreditation itself include a number of steps and procedures that are regulated by the Regulation. The Rector of the University is the bearer of the process, when he delegates responsibilities to a working group consisting of:

- Vice-Rector for Quality;
- Director of ADO;
- One representative from the Quality Commission;
- An Academic Development Coordinator (from AU);
- All (2) staff members;
- A student representative.

The organization and evaluation process for (re)institutional Accreditation is presented in the following diagram:

Rector for Quality/ Quality Commission/ OAD/ Deans.



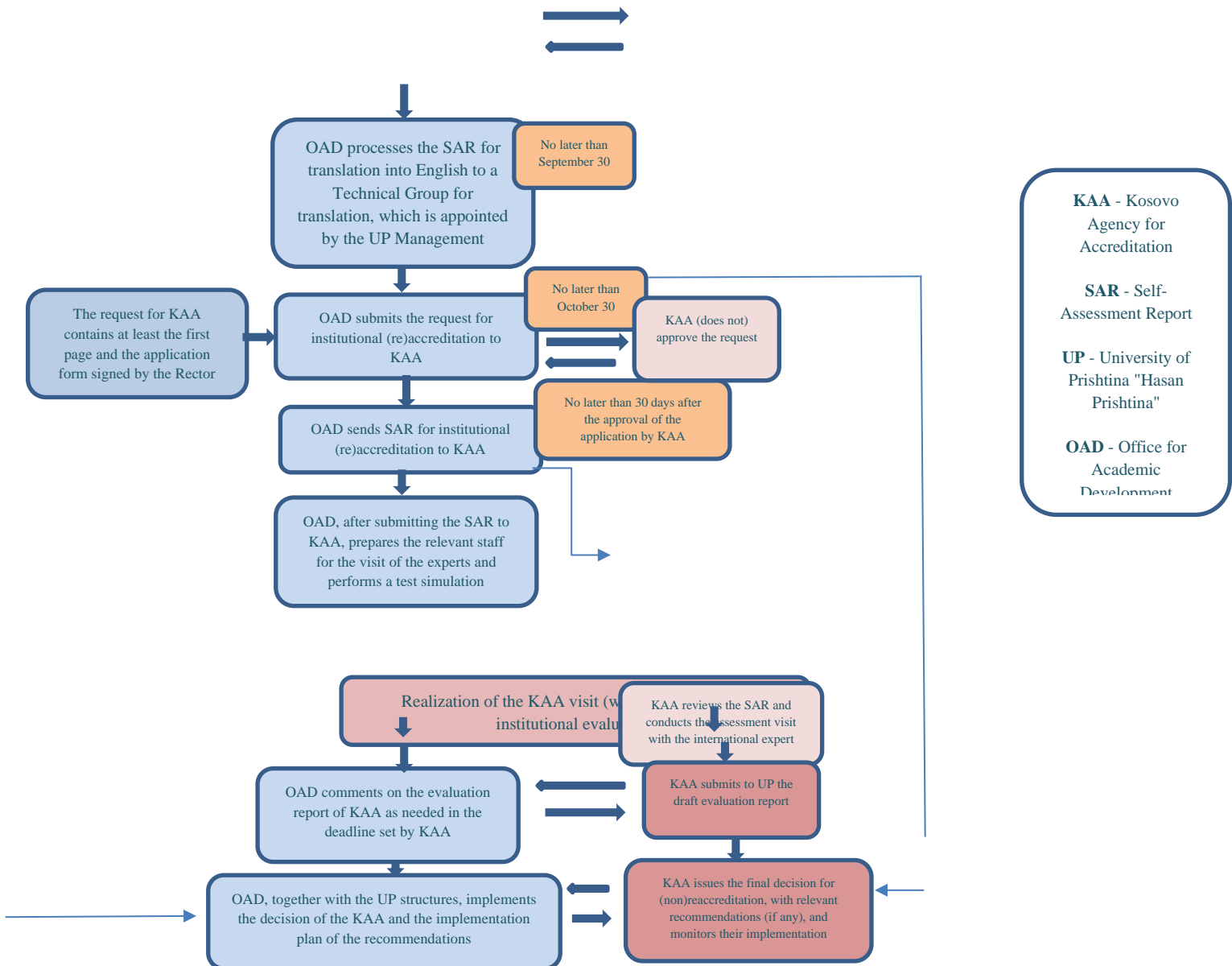


Figure 2. Institutional Organization and evaluation process of UP

The process of evaluation for Institutional Re-accreditation starts 10 months before the submission of applications for Institutional Re-accreditation to KAA. Initiation for Institutional



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Re-accreditation is processed by the Office of Academic Development through the Vice-Rector for Development and Quality to the Rector of the University.

According to the regulations in force at the University of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina", the first draft of the Self-Evaluation Report (SER), by the working group, must be ready at least 5 months before the deadline for applying to the KAA. can also be reviewed and commented on by the Dean's Collegium and University bodies, but also to ensure full transparency of the process.

The process of preparing for Re-institutional Accreditation is divided into stages.

- The first phase includes the steps leading up to the submission of applications for Institutional Re-accreditation by October 30, which includes internal evaluation and preparation for Institutional (re) accreditation.
- The second phase includes the steps after submitting applications for Re-accreditation, including the dates after October 30, as foreseen by the KAA Administrative Instruction.

Standard 2.2

2. Evaluation processes and planning for improvement are integrated into normal planning processes.

The process of evaluation and planning for improvement is carried out through the University-level quality management system (QMS). Within this process, the University of Pristina and the Faculty of Law undertake the following actions:

1. In cooperation with the Office for Academic Development, the evaluation of courses and professors by students is done twice a year;
2. Continuous monitoring is done to monitor the teaching process;
3. Realization of questionnaires for academic personnel related to self-evaluation;
4. Evaluation of the results and their discussion in the internal mechanisms of the Faculty of Law (commission of studies or other mechanisms that are created ad hoc).

All these quality assurance components provide information that enables the University and the Faculty of Law to take measures to improve the teaching process. In this context, the monitoring of the teaching process is continuous, both by the rectory and the Faculty of Law.

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The implementation of questionnaires for the evaluation of teachers and relevant subjects enables the creation of a real overview for the evaluation of the program, subjects, professors, learning, literature and preparation for the teaching process by the professors. The evaluation results are discussed in the competent bodies, including the Faculty Council and the study committee of the Faculty of Law.

The continuous monitoring of the teaching process has brought out examples in the Faculty of Law, of taking concrete measures for professors who have found that they have not sufficiently planned the curriculum.

The professors of the Law Faculty also have the opportunity and they have access to the evaluation of the students and the same have the opportunity to see all the comments of the students as well as to improve, in relation to the suggestion they may have received from the process of their evaluation by the students.

The management of the Faculty of Law, respectively the Dean and Vice-Dean for teaching and quality, have access to the evaluations of the academic staff. The evaluations are discussed in the regular meetings of the management as well as other mechanisms, and depending on the evaluations, concrete measures are taken in terms of improving the performance of the academic staff of the Faculty of Law, including the study committee, as mentioned above.

Standard 2.3

3. Quality assurance processes deal with all aspects of program planning and delivery, including services and resources provided by other parts of the institution.

Within the electronic system for quality management (QMS), students of the Faculty of Law have the opportunity to give real and confidential evaluations of the content of the syllabus of the courses and the teaching process, the program and the preparation of the professors for teaching. Within the assessment questions, students can answer and give additional comments related to the realization of the course and teaching.

As stated, the University of Prishtina and the Faculty of Law have created a concrete and transparent mechanism where students can give their evaluations for the teaching and performance of the program in general.



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Regular communication with staff and students provides the opportunity to discuss learning outcomes. Continuous assessment and evaluation by the students is a very important component of quality assurance, where the same can be expressed to measure the performance of each teacher in this aspect. The Dean's office and the study committee carefully handle all student complaints, which may be of a program evaluation or student performance evaluation nature.

Apart from the quality assurance system, students of the Faculty of Law, in particular, are actively involved in this process. At the same time, the students have also done an ad hoc evaluation of the program, as a quality assurance mechanism. Also, meetings have been held with students regarding the evaluation of the program, subjects and professors of the Faculty of Law. Students have addressed concrete remarks regarding the evaluation of the program, courses and academic staff.

Standard 2.4

4. Quality assessments provide an overview of quality issues for the overall program as well as the various components within it; assessments consider inputs, processes and outcomes, with particular attention given to learning outcomes for students.

Academic staff of the Faculty of Law have direct access to view student evaluations in the electronic quality management system (QMS). The Faculty of Law and management hold regular meetings with the University's academic development office to discuss the evaluation method and feedback in general.

The very program of the Faculty of Law and the way it is designed, gives the opportunity for the academic staff to be an important chain for quality assurance. Academic staff, for the first time in 2022, have had direct access to their course assessments and other student assessments. These evaluations were discussed with the Dean of the Faculty of Law, then in the studies committee, and there was a meeting of the Dean and Vice-Deans with the professors.

Also, the Professors of the Faculty of Law, taking into account the new developments as well as the evaluation results, which they have transparently at the beginning of each semester, they revise and update their course plan and such a revision helps the students to advance in the learning process. The academic staff of the Faculty of Law, within their work, are committed to an advanced and interactive lecture process, which helps students to perfect the subject matter and the program.

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It must be admitted that the Covid 19 pandemic and online learning have made this process difficult. However, even during the pandemic, the Faculty of Law has conducted an online questionnaire with students about the progress of the teaching process, including the necessary online teaching infrastructure.

Students of the Faculty of Law, within the SMC, have also evaluated the program in general, giving relevant comments on the literature. Overall, the program has been rated highly.

In order to advance the teaching process, the professors of the Faculty of Law have participated in trainings of the center for excellence in teaching and other projects related to clinical teaching. In this context, on 26.09.2022 the Faculty of Law hosted the delegation of UC College of the Law (San Francisco) from the University of California, which are partners within the Project "Expanding and Improving Practical Legal Education in Kosovo" supported by American Embassy in Pristina. Also within the framework of the visit, dated 26.09.2022, a joint meeting was held with the Professors of the Faculty of Law, where the main focus of the discussion was the model of operation of legal clinics at UC Hastings College of Law, but also on the possibility that such practices to be implemented within the framework of the model of Legal Clinics at Faculty of Law (UP), hence with the new curriculum it is expected to be implemented starting from the 2023/2024 academic year within the Center for Clinical Studies (CCS)".

As it was said above, it is important to re-emphasize that in order to ensure quality within the program, meetings were also held with students, representative bodies and other groups of students. In the framework of these meetings, it was also conducted the evaluation of the program.

Standard 2.5

5. Quality assurance processes ensure that required standards are met and that there is continuous improvement in performance.

The system for quality management, created by the University of Pristina and the transparency of the access of all academic personnel, creates the possibility for continuous improvement, due to the notification of professors with the results of the assessment, in real time and measurable. The continuous improvement of the staff also means the advancement and the trainings that the academic staff holds within the Center for Excellence in Teaching.

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In the management meetings with the faculty professors, the results of the improvement in general are also discussed. A mechanism of continuous quality improvement is also the professor of the course, who, based on the relevant results in the evaluation of students, undertakes concrete actions for continuous improvement.

To achieve this goal, the Dean and Vice-Deans hold meetings with all professors and discuss the results of student evaluations and the measures to be taken for improvement.

The quality management system clearly shows the improvement mechanisms and reflects the need for continuous improvement. This system is a real overview of the performance of the academic staff of the Faculty of Law.

Also, as was stated above, in addition to the assessment, meetings were also held with students, in order to discuss the need for improvement in the Faculty of Law, of the academic staff.

The University of Pristina, through the Office for Academic Development and the Quality Committee, systematically monitored and evaluated the quality in the Institution, collecting and analyzing relevant information from associates and stakeholders.

The collected information serves to improve the teaching and learning conditions at the University, but also to improve the administrative and other services offered by the University. One of the regular evaluations made by the University is the evaluation of the academic staff through the questionnaires that are distributed to students, which is described in the Guide for the evaluation of courses by students and the use of their results.

In order to control the quality of academic and administrative activities, the UP Senate has approved three types of quality evaluation instruments: **questionnaires for academic staff, questionnaires for administrative staff and questionnaires for students.**

In addition to these quality questionnaires, in accordance with the UP Statute, the assessment of students for teaching and learning for specific subjects is organized on a semester basis through anonymous questionnaires for lectures and this is coordinated by the deans of faculties (or vice-deans for learning) in cooperation with heads of departments, with the initiation of the vice-rector for quality development.

The external evaluation process, which is regulated by the Administrative Instruction (AI) issued by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology on the Accreditation of Higher

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Education Institutions in the Republic of Kosovo (AI 15/2018, MEST), determines accreditation standards and procedures of higher education institutions in Kosovo and their study programs.

Especially within the study committee, the issue of improvement mechanisms was discussed and a report with recommendations for improvement was submitted to the management of the Faculty of Law in 2022. Also, meetings were held with focus groups of students, with the purpose of discussion of the need for improvement in the Faculty of Law, of the academic staff.

Finally, the University of Pristina has created the working group and is in the process of drafting the regulation for the training of academic staff. This regulation aims to create a performance card for academic staff and integrate data, which will measure the performance of academic staff over the years in: scientific publications; teaching; performance of duties for the University; Community work; participation of professors in international activities that present the University, etc. All academic staff data will be integrated into the academic staff performance card, which will be managed by the University of Pristina.

Standard 2.6

6. Survey data is being collected from students, graduates and employers; the results of these evaluations are made public.

As it was said above, students have the opportunity to evaluate the work of the Faculty's professors, the subjects, the teaching, the course syllabuses, the relevance of the subjects to the labor market, their benefit in the subjects, etc. This is effectively achieved through the quality assurance system.

At the end of each semester, the UP Academic Development Office, in coordination with the Faculty of Law, distributes questionnaires to students to evaluate the courses, syllabus, accessibility, relevance of the course to the labor market, expected results of the courses, etc.. Academic staff also have unlimited access to these questionnaires from the academic year 2021/2022, each through their account in the electronic system for student management (SEMS) and they have the opportunity to see the way of evaluation as well as the comments given by students in the process of their assessment. This enables the academic staff to take concrete actions in order to improve.



The results of the evaluation of the subjects have been made public to all professors and the same have been processed by the quality assurance coordinator. Also, the results of the questionnaires have been made public in the study committee, where students have access, due to the representation of students in this committee.

Also, the Faculty of Law, through cooperation agreements and the advisory body, has a contact with the actors of the labor market. The Faculty of Law has managed to conclude an agreement to provide students with practical work in monitoring judicial processes so that they can be trained for the labor market. In the meetings with the actors of the labor market, the Faculty of Law has also discussed the issue of graduates and their approach to the labor market. In general, the Faculty of Law has collected data from various groups and actors that are part of the advisory body, to see the employment of students of the Faculty of Law in the Labor Market. One of the partners of the advisory body of the Faculty of Law is the Chamber of Advocates of Kosovo, which has confirmed that within this organization, 456 graduates from the Faculty of Law of the University of Prishtina were registered as lawyers, in the time period 01.01.2018 - 31.10.2022. The territorial extent of the employees of students of the Faculty of Law in KCA, through licensing as lawyers, is as follows:

Attorney's Office	The number of licensed lawyers during the years January 2018-October 2022
Deçan	6
Drenas	6
Ferizaj	23
Fushe Kosovo	8
Gjakova	15
Gjilan	29
Gracanica	1
Istog	3
Kaqanik	3
Kamenica	2
Kline	2
Lipljan	15
Malishevë	4
Mitrovica	25
Obilic	1



Peja	25
Podujeva	5
Pristina	223
Prizren	23
Rahovec	7
Shtime	1
Skenderaj	6
Suhareka	6
Viti	9
Vushtri	8
Total:	456

This statistic shows the continuous communication of the Faculty of Law with the actors of the labor market, through the advisory body, and the demand in the labor market of the students of the Faculty of Law.

The Faculty of Law has operationalized the ALUMNI group, which is an ad hoc mechanism that brings together students who have completed the Faculty of Law and who have completed part of their education abroad, or work abroad. A part of the students of the ALUMNI group are part of the official activities of the Faculty of Law and support the faculty as well as the students of the Faculty in various official activities, such as student competitions and other initiatives of a scientific and research nature, which take place in the Faculty.

Standard 2.7

7. The results of the internal quality assurance system have been taken into account for the further development of the study program. This includes assessment results, student load, academic success and graduate employability.

The professors' access to the quality management system enables them to have an overview for the evaluation of their work. The Faculty of Law program reflects the assessment results, hours and workload as well as the academic success of the students in the course syllabi.

The subject professors are responsible for the realization of the syllabus of the subjects as defined for each week. Professors (academic staff), within the internal quality assurance process, carry out a continuous evaluation of the results of the students' work. This continuous evaluation also means the evaluation of the scientific work, the evaluation of the course with

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mid-semester exams as well as the final grading of the students. The final grading of the students is done by accumulating all the students' activity within the relevant semester.

The Faculty of Law has addressed the issue of graduates within the framework of the agreements. In order to make it more efficient and faster for students, the Faculty of Law, in consultation with the actors of the labor market, has re-conceptualized clinical teaching and operationalized the Office/Centre for Clinical Studies, which also includes the pro bono legal assistance program, under the supervision of professors, as well as: prosecutors, judges, lawyers, officials of the Agency for free legal aid, etc. Also, the new program includes 2 separate certification programs within the criminal and civil clinic that will be carried out by prosecutors, judges and lawyers (for which the Faculty of Law has made a cooperation agreement with 3 institutions, for the realization of clinical teaching and certification programs), and this will enable graduates to gain additional skills for the labor market through the certification program. Also, in specific areas (domestic violence, gender equality and protection from discrimination, etc.) the Faculty of Law offers special certification programs for students.

Also, the Faculty of Law has a good cooperation with the advisory body, which was created by decision of the Faculty Council. The advisory body, among other things, has been part of ongoing consultations during the reform of the program plan, but also continuously. The Faculty of Law, based on consultation with the advisory body, continuously seeks advice and suggestions for the needs of the labor market. Contact with the advisory body is continuous, on the part of the Dean's Office of the Faculty of Law.

Standard 2.8

8. The institution ensures that reports on the overall quality of the program are prepared periodically (i.e. every three years) for review within the institution showing its strengths and weaknesses.

Students and the institution, respectively the Faculty of Law, have the opportunity to analyze the data collected by the quality management system. From the data that are exposed and extracted from the system, the same are analyzed and discussed in general and in the internal mechanisms. Whereas, the last evaluation of the program (curriculum) was done in a process developed during 2021 and 2022 (the chronology of which is presented in standard 1.3) and

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the changes are the results of the recommendation of international experts, counseling and student proposals and actors from the labor market. In the process from the beginning, the entire academic staff of the faculty has been involved.

Through the quality assurance and management system, the Faculty can take measures to improve the program and identify needs for change. The need to change the current program of basic studies has come as a result of continuous meetings with labor market actors, where weaknesses have been identified, especially students' access to practical work and research skills.

In order to review and change the program, at the request of the Faculty of Law, international experts from the Council of Europe were engaged, who analyzed the needs for change and made recommendations. For this purpose, an internal working group has been created to change the program of the Faculty of Law. In this process, the needs of the labor market were assessed. Previously, the Faculty of Law also held a workshop, where it drafted and approved a document of principles for the purpose of reviewing and re-evaluating the programs of the Faculty of Law (December 2021). It should be mentioned that the University of Pristina also has manual on the issue of quality assurance.

Standard 2.9

9. Quality assurance arrangements for the program itself are regularly evaluated and improved.

The University of Pristina and the Faculty of Law aims at the continuous improvement of quality assurance, which it aims to achieve through changing the mechanisms of evaluation and data analysis and their discussion with the staff, internal mechanisms (committee of studies) and students. These results are also discussed with the academic development office of UP. UP has started the procedures for drafting the regulation on the performance for the academic personnel.

The vision of the Faculty of Law in terms of continuous quality improvement is also reflected in the program of the Dean's Office 2020-2024, which program was discussed with the academic staff and the same was approved by the Council of the Faculty of Law.



The Faculty of Law will continue to implement the practice developed for program evaluation and identification of weaknesses and needs for change. Now this process is easier based on the cooperation agreements that exist with the actors of the labor market (*where lawyers, prosecutors, judges and representatives of other institutions and organizations will be directly involved in the realization of clinical teaching and training programs certification*), *the active role of students (now in the Faculty of Law, students are well organized, where in addition to the Student Council, which is the result of general student elections at the university, the Faculty of Law from 2021 and 2022 also has several student activation groups such as: Student Excellence Group, Debate Group, Group for International Competitions and Forums, The Ethics Club, as well as the network of the ALUMNI group founded in 2022), as well as cooperation with the university and external partners that now support the Faculty of Law (For the coming years, as partners that specifically support the reform of the programs of the Faculty of Law are the Council of Europe and the American Embassy project)*. Also, in this process, there is an inclusiveness of the academic staff of the faculty and an active role of the management.

SWOT analysis for quality management:

A. Strengths

1. Regulations and quality assurance system;
2. Involvement of students in the quality assurance process and their involvement in representative bodies;
3. The creation of student activation groups and the involvement of judges and prosecutors in the clinical learning process;
4. Continuous consultation with students regarding the program (including regular communication with the Student Council and student activism groups operating in the Faculty of Law from 2021 and 2022);
5. Determination of quality with course syllabuses and the role of professors in quality assurance;
6. Continuous communication between professors and students;
7. Continuous management communication with students and professors;
8. Access to literature sources;
9. The readiness of all personnel for involvement in quality assurance;



10. Adequate infrastructure for teaching;
11. Functionalization of the Office/Centre for Clinical Studies;
12. Digitalisation of the quality management system and direct access of academic staff;
13. Continuous communication for graduates with the actors of the labor market;
14. Evaluation of the program by students.

B. Weaknesses

1. Literature translated into the Albanian language;
2. The need for involvement of external actors in quality assurance on a permanent basis;
3. The Covid 19 pandemic and its impact on the quality process.

C. Opportunities

1. Mobility projects for staff exchange;
2. Activation of the Program for pro bono legal assistance within the Office/Centre for Clinical Studies.

D. Challenges

1. Addition of administrative staff;
2. Greater involvement of labor market actors;
3. Funding of staff research with easier procedures;
4. Creation and allocation of the budget for the operation of external quality assurance mechanisms by the University.



CHAPTER III

2.3.ACADEMIC STAFF

Standard 3.1.

1. Candidates for employment are provided with complete position descriptions and terms of employment.

The Master's Program (LLM) in Advanced European Studies within the Faculty of Law (UP), has a number of Professors and assistants with experience in teaching, research and academic experience. The University of Pristina and the Faculty of Law have created sufficient legal infrastructure to ensure a transparent and objective procedure of employment conditions.

The Statute of the University of Pristina defines the procedure for selecting personnel as well as the duties of academic personnel (Article 171 to Article 179). The University of Prishtina has issued a Regulation for selection procedures related to the appointment, reappointment and advancement of academic staff at the University of Pristina, which defines all staff recruitment procedures based on measurable, objective and meritocracy criteria.

The professors employed at the University of Pristina have their work duties defined by the University Statute, the employment contract and the decision of the Governing Council, dated February 11, 2022. The relevant decision of the Governing Council has clearly defined the workload of the Faculty's academic staff. Legal.

Standard 3.2.

2. The teaching staff must comply with the legal requirements related to the profession of teaching positions included in the Administrative Instruction for Accreditation.

The academic staff of the program meets all the legal conditions that are also defined in the Administrative Instruction for Accreditation. The academic staff of the Faculty of Law consists of:

- Full Professor;
- Associate Professor;



- Assistant Professor;
- Assistant.

All the academic titles of the academic staff of the Faculty of Law, namely the Chair, have been acquired, according to a regular procedure, as determined by the University's statute and the regulations in force. Such a thing is easily verifiable because all the academic staff of the Faculty of Law have published papers, monographs, books and meet other criteria which are necessary for advancement and earning of academic titles. This is easily comparable.

Standard 3.3.

3. The academic staff does not cover, within an academic year, more than two teaching positions (one full-time, one part-time), regardless of the educational institution where they perform their activity.

The University of Pristina has established clear policies to limit the coverage of more than two academic staff positions. Article 28 of the Law on Higher Education in the Republic of Kosovo states that a second job is allowed for professors and that this is determined by the University Statute. Also, the Statute of the University of Pristina stipulates that a second full-time job is not allowed.

The decision of the Governing Council to determine the workload of the academic staff does not allow full-time coverage of the two positions. Due to this decision, professors of the Faculty of Law who hold a second job, have switched to external collaborators until they complete their mandate or position in public office. The Faculty of Law, according to the instructions of the Rectorate, has monitored the engagements of the academic staff in other work and has taken care that these engagements do not affect the primary work of the academic staff.

4. At least 50% of the academic staff in the study program are full-time employees and make up at least 50% of the study program classes.

All academic staff, except in one case, are employed full-time. For more see the table below.



5. For each group of students (defined by the institution's statute) and for each 60 ECTS credits in the study program, the institution has employed at least one full-time employee with a doctoral degree or equivalent title in the case of artistic/applied scientific institutions.

All the academic staff engaged as the bearer of the program or even as the bearer of relevant subjects within the curriculum have a doctorate title. Assistants who have engaged in exercises, research or consulting activities are currently in doctoral programs. For more see the following table.

6. Opportunities are provided for additional professional development of teaching staff, with special assistance given to anyone experiencing difficulties.

The academic staff has the support of the faculty and the university for further training. It is worth mentioning here the possibility of using the sabbatical status through which the academic staff is allowed to leave their work with full payment for up to one year in order to engage in research projects in their fields of specialization. In addition, the faculty and the university have agreements for the exchange of professors within the ERASMUS programs or even bilateral agreements which enable the academic staff to engage in teaching or research activities in those universities. These possibilities are elaborated below in other chapters of this report.

7. The responsibilities of all teaching staff, especially full-time, include engagement in the academic community, availability for consultation with students and community service.

The academic staff is obliged to give absolute priority to the holding of lectures at the predetermined time in the teaching schedule published in time before the start of the relevant semester. In addition, academic staff must make available at least one day a week at a fixed time for students to access and receive advice regarding the course, course materials, assessment, research and research, etc. Also, the academic staff is committed to meeting the needs of the university and the academic community in general by providing expertise in the relevant field. It is worth mentioning here, the participation of academic staff in professional commissions where legal expertise is required, such as the ethics council, the central election commission, other relevant commissions for drafting regulations and other decisions within the university, etc.



8. Assessment of academic staff is carried out regularly at least through self-assessment, assessment of students, colleagues and supervisors and occurs on a formal basis at least once a year. The evaluation results are made public.

Academic staff evaluation has so far been carried out through two main ways: student evaluation and supervisor evaluation. SEMS technicians have developed a module of this program to allow the evaluation of professors by students in a simple, safe and fast way. All data is accessible in real time and professors have access to the evaluation of their course. The dean and vice dean for quality also have access to this data which is then used to address various concerns. The faculty in cooperation with the university will look at expanding the basis of evaluation of the academic staff by colleagues and through a self-evaluation method.

9. Strategies for improving quality include improving teaching strategies and the quality of teaching materials.

The faculty receives feedback through the evaluation of the academic staff and their subjects which they teach and through discussions draw up plans aimed at a strategic improvement of teaching and also the necessity of teaching resources such as relevant and contemporary literature. The faculty has a strategy which is linked to the general strategy of the university for a common and qualitative process.

Table 1

List of academic personnel (name, surname, academic title, employment contract)

	Name surname	Academic call	Work contract
1	Prof. Dr. Enver Hasani	Regular professor	Full time
2.	Prof. Hajredin Kuqi	Regular professor	Full time
3	Prof. Iliriana Islami	Regular professor	Full Time
4	Prof. Assoc. Dr. Qerim Qerimi	Regular professor	Full time
5	Prof. Assoc. Dr. Remzije Istrefi	Associate Professor	My part
6	Prof. Assoc. Dr. Besfort Rrecaj	Associate Professor	Full Time



7	Prof. Assoc. Dr. Flagur Mrasori	Associate Professor	Full time
8	Prof. Ass. Dr. Bekim Sejdiu	Assistant Professor	Full time
9	Prof. Ass. Dr. Donike Qerimi	Assistant Professor	Full time

SWOT analysis for academic staff:

A. Strengths

- The academic staff in this study program, respectively the personnel involved in teaching have the relevant qualifications and are competent in the work to be part of the Program.
- The academic staff in this study program, respectively the staff involved in teaching, have the relevant qualifications obtained in international universities (BA, MA and PhD).
- Sufficient number of competent and professional teachers, as well as young teaching staff (favorable age structure of teachers).
- The overall professor/student ratio is adequate.
- Ethical, scientific and professional performance is considered in the evaluation and promotion of academic staff.
- Mobility of the vast majority of academic staff.

B. Weaknesses

- Insufficient budgetary resources to support the development of academic staff for cooperation and exchanges with universities in the region and beyond in the specific field of EU law.

C. Opportunities



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- For quality assurance, the academic staff is encouraged and supported to participate in trainings outside the Faculty of Law, which focus on the relevant field, but also on the most contemporary methods of pedagogy and teaching.
- Another possibility of training for teachers is also part of the twinning process for the reform of the legal educational system, in accordance with the agreement with the European Commission, in which case a number of professors have had the opportunity to visit different universities.
- Application of the academic staff mobility program.
- Exchange of teaching experiences through the cooperation program with visiting professors from other universities in the region and beyond.
- Participation in specified training in teaching skills, assessment skills and research skills should be taken into account in the evaluation and promotion of academic staff.

D. Challenges

- Lack of funds regarding visiting professors and the expansion of cooperation with other sister programs.



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CHAPTER IV

2.4.THE CONTENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Standard 4.1.

- 1. The study program is modeled on the qualification objectives. These include subject-related and interdisciplinary aspects as well as the acquisition of AKA Accreditation Manual – completed 2021**

The Master's Program (LLM) in Advanced European Studies aims to offer students specialized knowledge of European law, the institutions and policies of the European Union, the role of the European Union at the regional and global level, the integrative processes of the European Union with a special focus on the Western Balkans, respectively the relations of the European Union with Kosovo. The European Union (EU) as a unique economic and political union between 27 European countries, has been created and continues to develop towards its full potential. What began as a purely economic union has evolved into an organization that encompasses European law in many different policy areas, from climate, environment and health to foreign relations and security, justice and migration. The EU has delivered more than half a century of peace, stability and prosperity, and helped raise living standards. However, “The European Union is not complete without the Western Balkans (High Representative/Vice President Josep Borrell). The EU is fully committed to the EU integration of the Western Balkans, as a common strategic objective that unites the entire region and the EU, for this reason, talks are currently underway with Montenegro and Serbia, until March 2020, the Council agreed to open membership negotiations with North Macedonia and Albania. Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo are potential candidates for EU membership. Now, all Western Balkan countries have Stabilization and Association Agreements with the EU, opening up trade and aligning the region with EU standards. The Stabilization and Association Agreements provide the general framework for EU relations with the Western Balkans. In Kosovo, the European Union Office plays a key role in the implementation of the EU agenda in the territory, especially in the promotion of European norms. In addition, the European Union Mission for the Rule of Law in Kosovo (EULEX) of the European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP), provides support to the relevant institutions of the rule of law in Kosovo on their way to increasing effectiveness, sustainability, multi-ethnicity and accountability, without political interference and in full compliance with international human rights standards and European

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best practices. The EU is also present through the embassies and liaison offices of the member countries.

In this respect, the Master Program (LLM) aims to develop the necessary skills of students to understand the legal basis, institutions and policies, as well as integrative processes, as well as interpretation, implementation and further research in the field of European law. Also, the LLM Program will help students to analyze and research specific policies of the EU, such as economic, social (human rights and gender equality), mechanisms of the integrative process (MSAS, IPA, etc.), foreign policy and security, including the mechanisms for building lasting peace (dialogue process and EU mediation).

In the first semester, it is expected to ensure that all students who come from different backgrounds become familiar with the main concepts, European law, institutions and policies as well as action strategies. This semester will provide students with a broad spectrum of subjects that would create a foundation for more specialized subjects in the second semester. In all subjects, special attention will be paid to the position and the application of European law and EU mechanisms in relation to the countries of the Western Balkans, respectively Kosovo.

Advancement of knowledge : The program will provide master's students a multi-disciplinary environment, to deepen their prior knowledge from the field of European law , focusing on the theory and practice of the EU , in the founding agreements of the EU. - to the relevant regulations, the decisions and notices of the Commission, the decisions of the Court of First Instance and the European Court of Justice . In this Program, students will have the opportunity to develop critical thinking as well as academic writing.

Research work: Through the program, master students should develop their capacities and become independent in their research work. They will be able, based on scientific research methodology, to research, analyze, compare and elaborate in detail the topics selected from this field of their study. In cooperation with the professors, students will have the opportunity to research, write and present their works in conferences and workshops that will be organized in UP, respectively in the Faculty of Law and elsewhere.

The introduction of advanced academic innovations in the field of European law: Through the program, it is intended that master's students expand their prior knowledge from the field of European law, including theory and judicial practice, but also the practices of the



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EU institutions themselves. Here, the analysis of the EU's approach to the countries of the Western Balkans in all aspects will be of particular importance. An important segment of the LLM program will be the further deepening of scientific research in these areas of law, in line with contemporary demands and developments at the European and global level.

Master's *Program (LLM) in Advanced Studies Europeans* which will be implemented by the International Chair, at the Faculty of Law of the University of Pristina, is one of the programs that aims to prepare students for their future careers in the field of European law, in national and local institutions. This LLM program targets students who have completed BA studies at the University of Pristina or other accredited universities in Kosovo or abroad. The program will be a combination of EU theory and practice, enabling students to simultaneously advance their knowledge of European law, EU institutions and policies, as well as their application and operationalization in practice. Concretely, the students will learn and analyze the treaties, respectively the basic laws of the EU; European Charter of Fundamental Rights which has the same legal value as treaties; Regulations or laws that apply to all member states; Directives/laws that establish goals for the implementation of member states, as well as Decisions that are important only for certain bodies. The program will enable students to join public and non-governmental institutions, as well as develop their further academic careers to develop their theoretical and research skills in this highly relevant and current field. Career prospects for students include but are not limited to the practice of corporate and private law; national public service as a diplomat or civil servant; legal or policy analysis with governments, international political organizations and NGOs; and academic or legal research.

Standard 4.2.

- 2. The study program is in line with the National Qualifications Framework and the Qualifications Framework of the European Higher Education Area. The individual components of the program are combined in a way to best achieve the specified qualification objectives and provide adequate forms of teaching and learning.**

This master's degree program is fully compliant with the National Qualifications Framework and the Qualifications Framework of the European Higher Education Area. All the objectives, mission and vision of this program aim to be achieved through adequate forms of the teaching and learning process.

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All subjects of the proposed fields of study implement combined teaching methods including classical, visual, interactive lectures, research activities, design activities and practical activities with students. These methods are also applied in similar programs within the sister programs in ZEAL, this is because the entire program, the content of the subjects and the syllabuses have been designed by consulting similar programs (the European studies program at the European College, in Brudge, Belgium and Natolin, Poland, European Studies Program at the University of Graz, Austria, etc. Throughout the relevant academic semester in all subjects of the program, various forms of student evaluation and testing are applied, starting from student activity during the learning process, evaluation through half-semester tests, evaluation of research activity, practical and up to the final evaluation. Respectively, the evaluation of students is done in a continuous manner and based on the advanced methods of similar programs that meet the criteria of ZEAL (student centered evaluation, Continuous evaluation, hands on evaluation etc.) This whole process is realized through a systematic form and step-by-step assessment in order to achieve a maximum degree of engagement and higher performance of students throughout the academic year, and the continuous engagement of students and professors. Also, this form of teaching and learning contributes to the shaping and completion of students in the scientific, academic and practical fields .

All the information about the content, respectively the topics that will be discussed, the details of the teaching methodology, the literature, the continuous evaluation are mentioned in the individual syllabuses of the subjects, which the students will be informed about in the first meeting, as well as accessible on the website of the Faculty. . Syllabus will be revised as needed.

Standard 4.3.

- 3. Disciplines within the curriculum are provided in a logical flow and meet the precise definition and definition of general and specific competencies, as well as compatibility with the study programs and curricula delivered to ZEAL. At least 7 learning outcomes for the program of study under assessment must be listed.**

The program, through qualified teachers in the relevant fields, aims to provide satisfactory results and at the same time offer the labor market a professional partner.

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At the end of this program, students will have the opportunity to:

1. acquire in-depth knowledge of the field of European law and the EU as a regional organization;
2. get advanced and related knowledge in three specific aspects: European law, institutions and policies as well as integration processes within the EU;
3. are equipped with skills for legal and policy analysis and integrative processes;
4. gain knowledge and be able to analyze developments in EU law and their application;
5. become familiar with the judicial practice of the EU and the application, respectively the effect of the practical application;
6. be equipped with the knowledge and skills to analyze and address the EU's approach to 21st century challenges, from Brexit to climate change and post-pandemic economic and social recovery;
7. to be equipped with knowledge, skills and critical thinking, as well as their application in practice.

Standard 4.4.

- 4. Disciplines within the curriculum have analytical syllabi which include at least: discipline objectives, basic thematic content, learning outcomes, class distribution, seminars and applied activities, student evaluation system, minimum bibliography, etc. Complete course descriptions/syllabi for each course must be attached only in electronic form to the evaluation report for the study program under evaluation.**

All disciplines within the curriculum ensure a logical flow and meet all specific competencies and are in full harmony with the curricula and program delivered at ZEAL . On the other hand, the program responds in a similar, structural and logical way to the study of the phenomena of European law, as many conventional programs in the education systems in Central and Western Europe. Until today, the interest of students in such a program has been proven, which is argued through the large number of students who have applied to the program. Likewise, the professional and academic level of the subjects of this study program is clearly at a higher level than any similar program in the Republic of Kosovo, a quality that can be proven both by the type and level of the scientific works they have authored but also from the experience enjoyed by the academic staff of this program.



Standard 4.5.

- 5. If the language of instruction is other than Albanian, measures are taken to ensure that the language skills of both students and academic staff are adequate for instruction in that language when students begin their studies. This can be done through language training before starting the program.**

The program as a whole is organized in English and as a result, all activities are conducted in English. The fact that this program and all the literature used is in English makes the program special, professional and adequate for the labor market. This is because the students get knowledge and skills for the terminology, the professional language within the EU, but also the authentic understanding of the content of the law and the scope of the EU.

Standard 4.6.

- 6. The student-teacher relationship is a partnership in which each takes responsibility for achieving learning outcomes. Learning outcomes are explained and discussed with students from the perspective of their importance in student development.**

The teachers of the Program attach special importance to the student-lecturer cooperation relationship. First of all, the process of holding interactive lectures with students simultaneously enables the realization of a close relationship of professor-student cooperation, which reflects the realization of a coordination of different activities related to the implementation of different methods of teaching and learning.

The results of such a student-professor report have proven that students are more motivated and committed to work and various activities both during the lecture process and at home, and have higher levels of expectation for success and values/goals. of the relevant course.

The interaction of students with professors includes the manifestation of a mutual respect and a culture of academic and professional ethics in order to enable the realization of the mission and vision of the respective field. When students perceive such interaction they have a good



relationship with their professor as well as have more hope and expectations for engagement, creativity and higher success and manage to value the respective course more highly.

By forming a mutual interaction, students were more likely to access the informative and helpful instruction that most teachers provided. This interaction manifested during the learning process has influenced the increase of their internal motivation to study, because when students feel interested in their work for the sake of mastering it, they develop a higher commitment to learning which it also affects their evaluation. Also as a result of such interaction they are also more likely to have positive attitudes towards their lecturers, classes and lessons. When students are focused less on grades and more on skills, they are well on their way to a successful professional career.

Standard 4.7.

7. Teaching strategies are appropriate for the different types of learning outcomes programs aim to develop. The teaching and assessment strategies set out in the program and course specifications are followed flexibly to meet the needs of different groups of students.

Teaching strategies by program professors are appropriate for different types of programs in terms of learning outcomes. The professors apply different teaching methods starting from the classical lecture method, interactive method, combined method, visual lecture method, simulation and solution of practical cases. Furthermore, the lecture method is relatively unaffected by changes in class size.

Combined teaching methods: The teaching methodology consists of combining theoretical and practical work for all subjects. The theoretical activity consists of the presentation of the topic by the professor (defined in the syllabus), followed by the reading of the material/literature as well as analytical discussions and critical perspectives regarding the respective topic. The major part of the practical activity consists in the inclusion of students in the legal analysis of documents (treaties, regulations, decisions, strategies and other documents (see e.g. Progress reports) and judgments, rulings of the European Court of Justice. Work practice is also related to the simulation of problems and study cases organized according to topics, including the close study of issues of interest to Kosovo and relations with the EU (eg visa liberalization, the Pristina-Belgrade dialogue, etc.). This activity is often carried out also through the use of various online platforms for distance communication.



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Simulation and practical problem solving: In simulated clinical methodology, students are required to take a higher degree of responsibility for other subjects and on a personal level. The self-confidence and trust of the student is very important for success in this direction. Problem-solving skills beyond the ability to understand classical doctrine or analyze court-ordered solutions are of particular importance. According to this methodology, students are required to integrate in practice the knowledge and skills acquired during the study process.

Here will be the connection of the program with the clinical subjects (see the Syllabus of the clinical subject which is taught in two semesters) that focuses on the development of professional skills and values by stimulating and enabling students to represent individual "clients" and the authorities in many environments. The emphasis here is to give the students of the program direct experience with "clients" being challenged with current problems within but not only the EU that result precisely from the application of EU law, and to offered the supervision of the academic staff. Students are also expected to develop and take full professional responsibility for competent, professional and ethical decision-making to help their clients solve their legal problems.

The classical and interactive lecture method: One of the most adequate and efficient teaching methods is the classical-interactive lecture method , which offers students the opportunity to have a close collaboration with the lecturer during the entire learning process. Through this method of discourse, a higher efficiency in the learning process has been proven, where a wide interactivity and the raising of various debates regarding the issues that are the subject of the treatment are possible. Students learn and manage to benefit more by presenting their thoughts. theirs to others and getting feedback. Greater interaction within the classroom has had the effect of increasing motivation to learn, creating higher standards of achievement and increasing student retention.

Visual lecture method: Some concepts during the lecture process are conveyed or understood more easily in visual form. Teaching technology via PowerPoint or Prezi is common, although it is used carefully so that such presentations are not loaded with definitions.



Standard 4.8.

8. Student assessment mechanisms are developed in a fair and objective manner, are appropriate for the different forms of learning required and are clearly communicated to students at the start of courses.

Student evaluation is an integral part of the curriculum that is related to the results achieved during and after the lecture process. The assessment of students is done in a fair and objective manner, being closely linked to the improvement of learning and teaching strategies and in harmony with the 2015 standards and guidelines for quality assurance in the European Higher Education Areas (ESG) where it is determined that "institutions must ensure that programs are delivered in a way that encourages students to take an active role in the learning process".

Professors ensure that assessment is inclusive and fair, particularly through assessment criteria clearly articulated in the curriculum. Student assessment is done by ensuring flexibility and by pre-preparing students about their assessment.

The systematic assessment of students is done through several assessment methods as follows:

tests - professors organize two half-semester tests during the semester, which enable a fair and flexible objective evaluation, facilitating the work of students in studying the relevant course. This form of assessment allows students to delve even deeper in terms of research and have a mutual interaction with professors.

Assessment of semester engagement/activity during lectures - during the entire duration of the course at the semester level, students are evaluated in a systematic way. Systematic assessment provides students with a more focused focus on the specific course by encouraging students in a step-by-step study of the various topics covered in a course. Such systematic activity, engagement, performance and creativity of students is evaluated on a weekly basis, having a certain percentage in the final evaluation.

Assessment of practical activity: The systematic assessment of students includes the assessment of practical work that is carried out through the simulation of practical cases, the drafting of various acts, legal analyzes and the analytical and critical approach of students



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throughout the academic semester. This evaluation of the practical dimension is done not only in clinical subjects but also in theoretical subjects.

Evaluation of research activities - all student engagement in the scientific research component is evaluated at the end of the academic semester. This assessment of the research aspect is done systematically from the moment of setting the topic for research until the evaluation of the final version of the research, paying attention to the content of the research, research questions, research methodology, the way and form of citation, the bibliography of bred and other relevant aspects.

Final evaluation - at the end of the semester, the final evaluation of the students is done through the calculation of all activities and results in the preliminary evaluations that the student has achieved.

Verbal and written evaluation - Student evaluation is done in verbal and written form. Written assessment is presented as a more applicable standard, however in many cases students are subject to the exam in verbal form according to their preferences. Professors evaluate students according to their requirements either through written tests or through verbal evaluation or in a combined form.

The use of student satisfaction questionnaires to evaluate teaching performance and quality is done at the end of each academic semester. The questionnaires mainly collect information about the lecturers, teaching experience and general organization of the courses and are usually completed near the end of the semester by all students attending. Such surveys are intended to provide feedback to assist lecturers in improving the course in subsequent years, citing strengths and weaknesses of the course and receiving recommendations for improvement in various aspects of the teaching and learning process. Evaluation is important for improving programs, identifying good and bad aspects of a course that may not be readily apparent to the lecturer otherwise. Appropriate course evaluations can provide a valuable way to reorganize material when the topics presented do not seem logical, can help examine the impact of an innovation on student interests and learning, in situations where a lecturer makes major changes to course content or teaching methods. Therefore, the understanding of the evaluation process and the assessment of the quality of higher education teaching represent important multidimensional factors to be considered as part of university governance and quality management.

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Standard 4.9.

- 9. Appropriate, valid and reliable mechanisms are used to verify standards of student achievement. The standard of work required for different grades is consistent over time, comparable across courses offered within a program and compared to other programs of study at rated institutions.**

Assessment of student achievement is of great importance for the supervision of the teaching management process. However, the traditional method of assessment and analysis is based on the regular performance of students thus providing a favorable basis for the teacher's skills to transmit relevant knowledge from the course in question.

The development of the plan and mechanisms to evaluate the effectiveness of the program in relation to student learning outcomes and the ability to prepare students to enter professional practice and the labor market is related to the identification of patterns of strengths and weaknesses in the achievement of students, the assessment plan or the effectiveness of the program, the design of the assessment plan that demonstrates a reliability on the achievement of the stated learning goals, the undertaking of corrective measures regarding the assessment plan or the academic and clinical curriculum, as necessary, to strengthen or improve the program.

The work standard considers differences between student learning, program outcomes, and quality assurance processes. Evidence of adequate student learning is relevant, verifiable, cumulative and actionable, and comparable in courses offered within a program and in comparison, to other programs of study at rated institutions.

Standard 4.10.

- 10. Policies and procedures include actions to be taken to address situations where student achievement standards are inadequate or inconsistently assessed.**

The holders of the Master's program (LLM) in Advanced European Studies continuously monitor the success and achievement of the students/participants of the program. In this, the enterprises within the program are consulted (the evaluation process, working hours for ECTS

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for students and teachers, as well as possible difficulties due to the language or complex literature, but also the advantages), but also the best practices in accordance with a more ambitious competency-based measures to tackle and address situations where student access is insufficient. In such situations, teachers continue with continuous lectures and testing to help students progress. In such cases, the conditions that support effective student learning come into play in terms of policies and procedures that include actions to be taken to address situations where student achievement standards are inadequate or non-differentiated.

These policies and standards include - safety, support, social-emotional learning and challenge - providing an overview of how information provided during lecture or practical work can and should be used to evaluate practices that support a positive learning environment. All such procedures are implemented through: adequate organization of classes, considering each student as an important individual, providing space for you to express and discuss, creating a supportive culture of studying, addressing the needs of students, and simplified procedures. Here, of particular importance is the professor-student collaboration, which is carried out in a professional and understanding spirit, through communication in the classroom, and individual consultations as well as electronic communication.

Standard 4.11.

11. If the program of study includes practical phases, the expected student learning outcomes are clearly specified and effective processes are followed to ensure that the learning outcomes and strategies to develop that learning are understood by the students. The practice phases are allocated ECTS credits and the work of students in practical training organizations is monitored through activity reports; students during the practice phases have assigned mentors from the academic staff in the study program.

At the beginning of the practical part, the collaborative memorandum will be signed between the Faculty of Law, respectively the program and the receiving institution, as well as the student and the teacher/mentor. The student has the obligation to report to the receiving institution as well as the Faculty of Law, respectively to the program/his/her mentor. Based on these regular reports, achievements and discussion with the mentor, the student will be evaluated for the practical work. The student has the obligation to deposit the monthly reports which will be

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evaluated by the Mentor (professor) as well as by the mentor in the institution where he is doing the internship. Also, the student must submit the final report in such a way as to reflect the time and activities as well as the progress achieved in the practical work. The tendency will be for the practical work to be reflected in the final paper, respectively in the Master's thesis.

The students of this program, as mentioned in other sectors, are mostly students at work. Therefore, practical work at this level is rarer as a student request. However, the Faculty of Law has focused on reconceptualizing and enabling clinical learning and participation in international competitions within the Bachelor program. Part of this benefit, which is the institutionalization of international competitions, is meant to be extended to Master's program students.

Interested students can participate in one of the international competitions, accredited at the level of the institution, which are then translated into credits.

12. To facilitate the practice stages, the higher education institution signs cooperation agreements, contracts or other documents with practical training institutions/organizations/units.

The Master's Program (LLM) in Advanced European Studies will benefit from the existing agreements of the Faculty of Law (about 50 of them, see: the agreements concluded and reflected in the BA program) with public, governmental and non-governmental institutions, local and international organizations. In a specific way, the Program Holders are committed to sign agreements with the relevant state departments responsible for the integration processes, as well as non-governmental institutions that monitor and contribute in this field.

**MASTER'S PROGRAM (LLM) IN ADVANCED EUROPEAN STUDIES
LLM IN ADVANCED EUROPEAN STUDIES**

In accordance with the Regulation of master's studies, the content of the educational process in the Master of Law (LLM) study program in Advanced European Studies is divided into two semesters. In the first semester, students will attend 4 compulsory courses and 2 elective courses and after completing the exams and research papers they will collect 20 ECTS

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credits. In the second semester, students will attend 4 compulsory courses and 2 elective courses and after completing the exams and research papers they will collect 20 ECTS credits. And 20 credits will be earned as part of their Thesis.

Internships in EU institutions and public institutions will be part of their studies. Students will take the exam or write research papers in the following subjects:

First Semester (compulsory):

History and Politics of European Integration
Institutions of the European Union
Legal Research and Writing Methodology
Introduction in to the European Union Legal System

Elective Courses :

European Union and Kosovo
Union Law and Policy European for Consumers

Second Semester (compulsory courses):

International Relations of the European Union
The European Union 's Common Foreign and Security Policy
Private International Law in European Union Structure
International Treaty Law and operation of Union European

Elective Courses:

European Union Environmental Law and Politics
Advanced Theory of International Relations



The table with information about the study program under evaluation must be completed as follows:

Semester of (-I-)

Compulsory subjects	L+E	ECTS	Electoral Matters	L+E	ECTS
History and Politics of European Integration	(2+1) Prof. Dr. Enver Hasani	5	European Union and Kosovo	(2+0) Prof. Assoc. Dr. Remzie Istrefi	3
Institutions of the Union European	(2+1) Prof. Dr. Hajredin Kuçi	4	European Union Law and Policy for Consumers	(2+0) Prof. Ass. Donike Qerimi (PhD)	3
Introduction to the EU Legal System	(2+1) Prof. Assoc. Flamur Mrasori	4			
Legal Research and Writing Methodology	(2+1) Prof. Ass. Dren Doli	4			
European Union Court of Justice Jurisprudence	Prof. Iliriana Islami	2			



	Prof. Ass. Bekim Sejdiu				
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Semester I (-II-)

Compulsory subjects	L+E	ECTS	Electoral Matters	L+E	ECTS
International Relations of the Union European	(2+1) Prof. Dr. Iliriana Islami	4	Advanced Theory of International Relations	(2+0) Prof. Enver Hasani	3
The European Union 's Common Foreign and Security Policy	(2+1) Prof. Assoc. Besfort Rrecaj	4	European Union Environmental _ Law and Politics	(2+0) Prof. Ass Bekim Sejdiu (PhD)	3
Private International Law in Context European of Union Structure _	(2+1) Prof. Dr. Hajredin Kuçi	5			
European Union International Treaty Law and operation	(2+1) Prof. Dr. Qerim Qerimi	4			



Jurisprudence of the Court of Justice of the Union European	(2+1) Prof. Assoc. Remzie Istrefi Prof. Ass. Donike Qerimi	3			
Thesis		20			

° Internships in EU Institutions and Public Institutions (will be specified in the application)

First Semester 20 credits (1x5 + 3x4 - for compulsory courses = 17 credits, 1x3 for elective courses = 3), Total 20 credits

Second semester 20 credits (1x5 + 3x4 - for compulsory courses = 17 credits, 1x3 for elective courses = 3), Total 20 credits

Thesis = 20 credits

SWOT analysis for the content of the educational process:

A. Strengths

- The LLM program in Advanced European Studies is harmonized with the existing needs and demands in the labor market.
- The LLM program is harmonized with the programs of well-known European universities and this enables candidates who receive the degree to be prepared and have access to the labor market, and to contribute to various international institutions.



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B. Weaknesses

- Unability to organise study visits to European institutions.
- Limited financial support in relation to contemporary trends for scientific collaborations (for students and academic staff).

C. Opportunities

- This study program aims to prepare new staff equipped with the necessary professional knowledge on a scientific basis in accordance with the requirements of the labor market in the field of European studies.
- This program will equip candidates with advanced knowledge of the EU, its institutions, laws, law and policies.

D. Challenges

- Following the development trends of innovations and changes from this field in the EU, taking into account the limited financial opportunities available for research, research and international scientific cooperation.



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CHAPTER V

2.5.STUDENTS

The conditions and requirements for the registration of students in this study program are determined by the Senate of the University of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina" in accordance with the Master Studies Regulations. The requirements in question are applied consistently in accordance with this regulation and equally without any distinction to all students who apply for this study program. Students enrolled in this program are expected to have prior knowledge on most of the subjects as part of the program. The designation of this program regarding of study and teaching and learning methodology is constructed in the way for it to guarantee an efficient teaching process. This is made possible by assigning adequate groups of students so that interactivity dominates while respecting contemporary teaching practices and standards. Not being the target group, only law students are considered. Nevertheless, students with divergent backgrounds are also considered to bring an added value to the program and are welcome to exchange opinions from their other educational and professional backgrounds. As a very important component of the program, among others, is the evaluation methodology, which in its entirety means a continuous evaluation, which enables students to have their evaluations almost in real time or very quickly. This is made possible by the evaluation mechanisms on the basis of which the final evaluation is completed for the subjects that are part of this program. Within the evaluation methodology there is a secure and successful mechanism for the adequate recording and certification of student evaluations for all courses providing an important quality component. It is quite important to highlight the fact that during their work students, in addition to having practical/clinical lessons, legal writings, as well as part of their assessment, will also have seminar papers which must have the quality of original papers and is subjected to the plagiarism verification process through the software programs that our University has made us available. Based on what was said above, emphasis should also be placed on different nature of assessments because different courses have different forms of assessment, depending on the topic, subject orientation (practical and theoretical), workload, etc. In general, students will engage in research seminars, workshops and discussion groups, with the aim of developing research, critical thinking, mastering methodology and general skills. Didactic learning will also be an important component after these studies. The expansion of students' knowledge is also supported by the practical work that they will have the



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opportunity to follow in local and/or international institutions related to the fields/subjects of this program which will be realized thanks to the agreements that the Faculty or University will have on relevant institutions or even thanks to any project that can be financed by different donors for the relevant spheres.

Students will be the bearers of the rights and obligations defined by the relevant acts of this program, but also those defined by the relevant higher legal acts through which equal treatment, equal access and the possibility of academic appeal in accordance with the acts are ensured internal to the University. In addition to the rules and regulations as above, the University also has adequate acts for the possibility of transferring students, which will also be applicable to the students of this program without exception.

Also, the academic staff, in addition to the hours provided in the program and the syllabuses of the relevant subjects, also has a schedule for consultations with students of all levels, which time will be able to be used without exception for the students of this program, enabling an approach easier and more valuable for consultations and orientations of a teaching, academic and research nature.

Standard 5.1

1. There is an officially accepted procedure at the institutional level that the study program follows when organizing the recruitment of students. Admission requirements are applied consistently and fairly to all students.

The University of Pristina and the Faculty of Law have defined clear rules for the admission of students to this study program. The Faculty of Law has followed the rules set by the Kosovo Accreditation Agency (AKA) regarding the number of students.

The proposal of the number of students for registration is given by the Chair of International Law, which is then approved by the Council of the Faculty of Law based on the accredited study program. While the final decision on the announcement of the competition for the admission of students to this program is taken by the Senate of the University of Pristina in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology. Further, the admission procedure is defined by Regulation no. 2/922 of 24.10.2019 for *Master Studies* by the University of Pristina.



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The criteria for accepting students are clearly defined in the competition. The conditions set for candidates who wish to apply to the Advanced European Studies program are:

- Have completed basic studies (bachelor) with 240 ECTS credits (four years of study)
- Candidates who have completed basic studies (bachelor) outside of Kosovo must have their bachelor's degree notarized and certified by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology of the Republic of Kosovo.
- Advanced knowledge of the English language

Students who wish to apply to the Advanced European Studies program must have the following documents:

- Original diploma of basic studies, notarized or duplicate, or graduation certificate - original;
- Evidence of accreditation of the institution of Higher Education (for candidates who have completed basic studies abroad and in private colleges of the Republic of Kosovo);
- Birth certificate;
- Application for application which is downloaded online and
- Candidates upon application are exempted from paying the entrance exam according to Administrative Instruction UA 09/2021.

The candidate application procedure is online and the same is verified by the administrative service of the Faculty of Law.

The student admission procedure follows the public competition announced by the Senate of the University of Pristina. In order to implement the competition, the Council of the Faculty of Law forms the relevant commissions for the management of the competition, as well as the commission for drafting professional questions and that of complaints.

The selection of candidates for the Advance European Studies program is made according to the following criteria:

The maximum number of points according to the following criteria is 100 points, and that:

- Success in basic studies up to 30 points;
- Success in the entrance exam up to 70 points;
- In addition to exams from professional subjects, candidates also undergo a test in English, from which they can secure up to 10% of the points of the admission test;

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- Candidates who prove that they have an international TOEFL certificate (or IELTS at least 5.65 points), automatically receive 5 points, while other points related to the English language test are added depending on the success shown in the entrance exam - the English language part.

The entrance exam is organized in English in the subjects: European Union Law, Public International Law and Theory of International Relations. The process exams evaluation is done in a confidential procedure, where the identity of the candidates is not revealed. The exams are evaluated through an optical reader and the results are generated automatically through the SEMS. The results are publicly announced on the website of the Faculty of Law, where unsuccessful candidates are allowed a period of 48 hours for their appeals. The procedure for examining complaints is public on the part of the commission. The complaints commission examines the complaints on a case-by-case basis and if any mistakes were made in the result, the commission corrects them.

The Faculty of Law has guaranteed quotas for non-majority communities as well as for students from Albania; North Macedonia, Presheva, Medveja and Bujanovci, as well as Montenegro.

Within the relevant academic years, the number of students presented in competitions for the study program was as follows:

1. 2021/2022-21 students

The criteria established for the admission of students enable transparent, objective, impartial and meritocracy-based procedures where all are equal and treated without discrimination. The program in its current design has the expectation and capacity to accept 30-40 students, depending on the fulfillment of the criteria.



Standard 5.2

2. All students enrolled in the Advanced European Studies program possess a bachelor's degree with 240 ECTS credits (four years of study) or another equivalent study document, according to the requirements of MEST.

Such a thing is easily verifiable in the files of candidates who have applied to the Faculty of Law, including the last year.

The application criteria, including the competition process, the regulation for master's studies as well as the criteria set by the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Kosovo do not allow application for candidates who do not have a diploma of basic studies (bachelor) with 240 ECTS credits (four years of study) or another equivalent study document.

Appendix 5.2:

- Regulation for master's studies no. 2/922, dated 24.10.2019;
- Regulation no. 2/640, dated 19.11.2020 for supplementing and amending Regulation No. 2/922, dated 24.10.2019 for master's studies at the University of Pristina;
- The competition for the admission of students in the academic year 2021-2022 and the competition file;
- The decision of the Senate of the University of Pristina to announce the competition for the academic year 2021/2022;
- UA no. 09/2016 for the application of affirmative measures and reserved places for the registration of candidates from non-majority communities in public institutions of higher education
- A file (portfolio) of the candidate is attached.

Standard 5.3

3. Study groups are dimensioned in order to ensure an effective and interactive teaching and learning process.

The Advanced European Studies program currently has 8 (eight) full-time professors. Taking into account the number of active students in the Faculty of Law, the approximate average includes an average of 1 professor for 6 students.



Appendix 5.3

1. Regulation on personal income of the University of Pristina, 2-543, 2021, <https://dokumente.uni-pr.edu/>;
2. Decision of the Council of the Faculty of Law on the division of groups in SEMS, 2019;
3. Handbook for holding groups and online learning.

Standard 5.4

- 4. Feedback to students on their performance and assessment results is provided immediately and accompanied by mechanisms for assistance if needed**

The Statute of the University of Pristina, but also the program clearly defines the way of measuring the knowledge of students of the Faculty of Law. The study program and course syllabi are designed in such a way that they define clear assessment mechanisms. The assessment of students in this study program is continuous and based on these mechanisms that measure their performance:

1. Class participation;
2. Classroom activity and interactivity;
3. Homework and research projects;
4. Classroom presentations after research on topics that are defined in the leaving syllabus;
5. Colloquiums or mid-semester exams, as a rule, two exams are organized;
6. Final exams and final assessment.

The students' final grade is administered in the SEMS electronic system. The students' final grade is constructed in that way, calculating all the assessment elements in a cumulative manner.

Students have the possibility to complain about the final result of the exams, 48 hours after their announcement. The same students may be subjected to an evaluation by the commission. In cases where students don't show good results, the academic staff holds additional consultations, or holds additional hours for the needs of the students.

In the course syllabuses, the allocation of ECTS credits is done in that way and based on real needs and international standards, through the guidelines created by the University of Pristina.



The Career Center also operates within the Faculty of Law, which has the task of providing career guidance to students as well as providing students with practical work. Another important issue within this dimension is the functionalization of the Office for Free Legal Aid, where the students of this study program will have the opportunity to make their contribution by offering free legal aid.

Appendix 5.4

1. Regulation for master's studies no. 2/922, dated 24.10.2019;
2. Regulation no. 2/640, dated 19.11.2020 to complete the amendment of Regulation no. 2/922, dated 24.10.2019 for master's studies at the University of Pristina;
3. Guide to Syllabus Review and Revision, 2018.

Standard 5.5

5 . The results obtained by students are certified by academic records

Based on the study program and course syllabi, students are offered contemporary literature. Students have access to literature in Albanian and English. Within the Faculty of Law, students have access to literature in Albanian written by the professors of the Faculty of Law, who are obliged to provide literature for all students. The literature is accessible in the Faculty of Law library, including the Faculty's open library, as well. Also, in the Faculty of Law there is a space where students have access to literature in the Albanian language.

All data and obtained results of the students are stored, including the exam tests, which must be stored according to the Statute of the University of Pristina, for at least one year.

Other student data as well as their graduation file are stored in SEMS where one can clearly see the student file and their academic success data throughout their period of studies.

Appendix, 5.5

1. Regulations for archiving documents at the University of Pristina;
2. Examples of student data in SEMS and their file;
3. Examples of syllabi and literature;
4. Lexis Nexis Access Agreement;
5. Model of SEMS;
6. Grade certificate model;



7. Degree certificate;
8. Diploma model.

Standard 5.6

6. Flexible treatment of students in special situations is ensured in relation to deadlines and formal requirements in the program and in all exams

The Statute of the University of Pristina and the rules of master's studies treat students in a flexible way, considering their requirements. In this aspect, the flexible treatment of students with special needs determines that:

1. The student has the right to enter the exam early and after the deadline;
2. The student has the right to continue his/her studies after no more than two years of interruption, with special reasons;
3. The student has the right to request the suspension of studies;
4. The Senate allows additional, non-regular exam periods up to two exams within the term;
5. The Senate allows additional terms for graduates;
6. The Senate allows the postponement of the deadline for payment of the semester;
7. The Dean's Office communicates on a regular basis with students through the electronic domain where all students of the Faculty are included;
8. The Faculty of Law carefully handles each complaint and submission of students to the study committee;
9. Students can postpone the study period.

Appendix 5.6

1. The Statute of the University of Pristina;
2. Regulation for master's studies no. 2/922, dated 24.10.2019;
3. Regulation no. 2/640, dated 19.11.2020 to supplement and amend Regulation No. 2/922, dated 24.10.2019 for master's studies at the University of Pristina,
4. Handbook on the rights of students of the Faculty of Law;
5. Decisions of the senate on additional exam deadlines;
6. Agenda of the study committee.



Standard 5.7

7. Records of student completion rates are maintained for all courses and for the program as a whole and are included among the quality indicators.

Student data for their courses and data for the entire International Law program are stored in:

1. SEMS;
2. Student files and
3. Reading books.

The SEMS database generates various statistics, this system provides various services and opportunities for students. SEMS generates general statistics and detailed statistics. This includes the total number of students, the number of registered students, the number of students by gender, the number of active students, the number of students who leave their studies, the number of students who graduate, the grading of students, statistics on the passing of courses.

The Faculty of Law processes the resulting statistical data about student progress, success, dropout rates, and student satisfaction with the study program and uses them to evaluate the program. The results achieved at the pass level are discussed with the teachers of the relevant subjects and at the top management level of the Faculty of Law.

The Master's Program in Advanced European Studies is designed for students who seek a particular expertise in the main areas of European integration and then become distinguished international lawyers in the respective fields. After successfully completing the Master's studies, students will be comprehensive and have knowledge and understanding of the rules, systems, techniques, practices, dynamics and discourses on the basis of which European states established and work within the framework of the European Union as a sui generis international organization.

Students of the Faculty of Law have also benefited from various academic mobility projects within the ERASMUS Plus project. The regulation in force for academic mobility allows the transfer and recognition of the knowledge gained in mobility and enables students to recognize the grades that students have received at the university where they attended the mobility. This



is achieved through learning agreements signed between the University of Pristina and the University/Faculty in which the student completed the mobility.

The importance of the program of the Faculty of Law and the benefit of the students, but also the quality of the program, can also be seen with the fact that even at the University of Pristina/Faculty of Law there were students who came on mobility and completed the mobility, benefiting from the advantages of program offered by the Faculty of Law.

In order to exchange programs, the Faculty of Law also has mobility agreements with Universities that enable the exchange of mobility of staff and students.

The Faculty of Law takes all these data as a basis and includes them in the program performance indicators document.

The number of students who *graduated* in the Advanced European Studies program for the respective academic years is and applies to those students who graduated within and outside the deadline:

1. 2021/2022 – 2 students (within the term) and 4 students (outside the term).

Appendix, 5.7

1. Examples generated by SEMS for student data;
2. Student deregistration data and reasons;
3. Proof of participation in student competitions;
4. Evidence of the successes of ALUMNI students;
5. Regulation of the University of Pristina for student mobility, <https://dokumente.uni-pr.edu/>
6. Examples of Learning Agreements of students of the University of Pristina and examples of recognition of grades and mobility results;
7. Examples of international students who have attended mobility at the Faculty of Law/University of Pristina;
8. Agreement between the Faculty of Law and the University of Oslo/Norway;
9. Application and participation of students in international competitions: <https://juridiku.uni-pr.edu/page.aspx?id=1,37,1047> and,



<https://juridiku.uni-pr.edu/page.aspx?id=1,37,1111>

Standard 5.8

8. Effective procedures are being used to ensure that the work submitted by students is original.

There is a code of ethics for professors and students as well as student disciplinary regulations that require that students' research work be original. An important link of this component are the professors of this study program.

The professors of this study program are an important mechanism for controlling the quality of students' work. Also, Professors have access to the Plagiarismcheck system where they can check students' works to see the originality of their work.

Appendix 5.9

1. Regulation on student disciplinary measures and procedures <https://dokumente.uni-pr.edu/>;
2. Academic staff access to the Plagiarismcheck system;
3. Examples of checking works in the Plagiarismcheck system;
4. Student research project, supported by UNDP.

Standard 5.9

9. The rights and obligations of students are made public, promoted to all those who are interested and applied equally; these will include the right to academic appeals

Students of the Faculty of Law are clear about all their obligations and rights in general. The rights and obligations of students of the Faculty of Law are distributed in a certain number of acts and regulations as follows:

1. The Statute of the University of Pristina;
2. Code of ethics;
3. Regulation on disciplinary measures and procedures for students;
4. Regulations for master's studies;
5. Regulation on student elections and the work of Parliament and Student Councils.



In the last year, the Faculty of Law has advanced the website of the Faculty and the communication system with students. Students communicate with the Dean's Office in real time, through the domain studentet.juridiku@uni-pr.edu , where they are informed of their information and rights.

In order to communicate with relatives and understand all their rights and appeal procedures, the Dean's Office has initiated the creation of a handbook on the rights of students of the Faculty of Law, with a working group in which the students of the Faculty of Law have participated and the Dean's Office. The Faculty of Law student rights handbook was published in April 2022 and students now have all their rights, frequently asked questions, appeals procedures and necessary information anchored in that handbook.

Appendix 5.9

1. Handbook on the rights of students of the Faculty of Law;
2. Student information through the domain studentet.juridiku@uni-pr.edu ;
3. Statute of the University of Pristina, <https://dokumente.uni-pr.edu/>
4. Code of ethics for academic staff and students, <https://dokumente.uni-pr.edu/>
5. Regulation on disciplinary measures and procedures for students, <https://dokumente.uni-pr.edu/>
6. Regulations for student elections and the work of parliament and Student Councils <https://dokumente.uni-pr.edu/> ;

Standard 5.10

10. The transfer of students between higher education institutions, faculties and study programs is clearly regulated in formal internal documents.

The transfer of students to the Faculty of Law of the University of Pristina originates from their right regulated by:

- University Statute;
- Regulation for UP master's studies;
- Decision of the Governing Council.



These acts clarify the criteria for transfer and the transfer procedures. Transfer of students is allowed in September of each calendar year. The Faculty of Law places on the web the announcement with the call for applications to transfer the studies. The decision to transfer studies is made by the Faculty's Studies Committee. The Faculty of Law has had cases of transfer of students.

Appendix 5.10

1. UP Statute;
2. Decision of the Governing Council allowing the transfer of students;
3. Public announcement for transfer and transfer criteria;
4. The decision of the study committee of the Faculty of Law on the transfer.

Standard 5.11

11. The academic staff is available in sufficient time for advising students. Adequate tutorial support is provided to ensure understanding and ability to apply the learning.

The Faculty of Law has a close and direct relationship with students, including academic staff. Academic staff are dedicated and available to students. The Governing Council, by decision, has defined the holding of regular consultations by the academic staff as an obligation of the academic staff. The academic staff of the Faculty of Law communicates with students in two ways:

1. Through the electronic address (e-mail);
2. Directly.

The academic staff hold consultations with students during the schedule when they have lectures but also in their halls and offices. Consultations include those related to research, term papers, homework, literature, etc.

In the professors' offices, among other things, the respective schedules of consultations, respectively meetings with students, are determined. During the time of the COVID-19 pandemic, consultations were held online and via e-mail. Even the management of the Faculty of Law has created a special way of communicating with students, through the email group, notifying them in real time.



Also, the Dean's Office has held meetings with students, through the Google Meet platform, so that students can get to know the mission and vision of the Faculty of Law, respectively with the program of the Dean's Office.

Appendix 5.11

1. Examples of student communication emails;
2. Professors' consultation hours;
3. Meeting (online) with the Dean to jointly discuss the mission and vision of the Faculty of Law, <https://juridiku.uni-pr.edu/page.aspx?id=1,37,1021> Analysis for students:

A. Strengths

1. The teaching staff is extremely well prepared and with studies from the most famous universities in Europe and the USA with a professional level of knowledge of the English language;
2. Clear student admission rules;
3. Regulations for the procedures, rights and obligations of students;
4. Considerable spaces for students;
5. Literature in the Albanian language and access to other literature;
6. Database for storing student data;
7. Involvement of students in decision-making and continuous consultation;
8. Active participation of students in activities in cooperation with the Faculty;
9. Student participation in student representation;
10. Involvement of students in some student activism groups;
11. High student achievement in mobility and new opportunities;
12. High achievements of ALUMNI students;
13. Participation of students in international competitions;
14. Student membership in international forums and joint groups with students of prestigious law faculties;
15. Clear division of groups and sufficient personnel;
16. Student participation in research;
17. Handbook for the rights of students of the Faculty of Law;
18. Arrangements for students' practical work and gaining knowledge during studies.



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B. Weaknesses

1. Stable and secure budgets for international competitions and participation in extracurricular activities.

C. Opportunities

1. Creation of new student activation programs and groups;
2. Creation of the Free Legal Aid Program;
3. Creating more student exchange programs.

D. Challenges

1. Literature as much as possible in the Albanian language;
2. Continuous migration of students;
3. Establishing sustainable student employment agreements.



CHAPTER VI

2.6. RESEARCH

Standard 6.1

1. The study program has defined scientific/applied research objectives (on its own or as part of a research center or interdisciplinary program), which are also reflected in the institution's research development plan; sufficient financial, logistical and human resources have been allocated to achieve the proposed research objectives.

The University of Pristina and the Faculty of Law have created clear objectives regarding scientific development and research, including relevant resources to develop scientific research within the program and beyond. The University of Pristina and the Faculty of Law are working to increase the capacity of the institutes as scientific and research institutions.

The Institute for Legal Studies and Research operates within the Faculty of Law. The Faculty of Law has developed concrete projects through the Institute, including the involvement of students in concrete research projects. The Faculty of Law also has agreements with external donors to support the Institute's work (agreement with UNDP).

The components of research and scientific objectives are intended to be included in relevant research projects:

1. Academic staff;
2. The students.

An important research window for the Faculty of Law is the publication of the magazine "E Dreta", which includes the publication of papers and contributions of academic staff and students. The Faculty of Law publishes the magazine "E Drejata" at least once a year, electronically by posting the relevant issue on the website of the Faculty of Law. The Council of the Faculty of Law has established within the relevant policies the obligation that the doctoral students of the Faculty of Law, in order to pass the procedures within the doctoral program, publish at least one paper, part of the research of their doctoral topic in the journal "E Rights".



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Within the regular annual budget, the Faculty of Law has provided a budget for relevant research. An important budget component, which includes the strengthening of research, is also the budget allocated for the digitization of the magazine "E Dreta", in which case it is intended that the magazine create a special electronic page to start membership procedures in international databases, such as: SCOPUS , DOAJ, EBSCO, etc.

The Office of the Dean of the Faculty of Law has defined clear objectives of scientific research such as:

- a) Establishing a consolidated structure of scientific research, which coordinates the efforts of academic personnel to discuss, develop and strengthen scientific activity at the individual and collective level;
- b) Building a system of competition for scientific research projects of academic personnel based on the principle of 'benefits for work', followed by a standard of transparency and organization that gives equal access to everyone;
- c) Establishing initiatives for discussions of scientific work, such as colloquiums, seminars or "research-in-progress";
- d) Real use of the opportunities for benefiting from scientific funds inside and outside the country, and bringing researchers together in competition groups;
- e) Genuine promotion of academic personnel who achieve important scientific results in the international field, and providing assistance in building research teams within the institution;
- f) Development of an annual program of scientific conferences and thematic tables through which the role and expertise of the Faculty's academic staff will be developed and promoted in public.
- g) Organization of ad hoc roundtables on current topics and of interest to the public;
- h) The Dean's Office will create real opportunities for the academic staff to offer their expertise to some local institutions.

In addition to concrete objectives, the Faculty of Law is also identified with the continuous participation of academic staff in scientific conferences and research projects, including permanent membership in international research institutions of academic staff.

The University of Prishtina/Faculty of Law has signed a Cooperation Agreement with the University of Milan-Bicocca, with the aim of promoting and strengthening academic and scientific cooperation through the exchange of students, researchers, academic staff and other staff.



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This agreement envisages cooperation in several areas of research, the joint undertaking of research projects, co-mentoring programs for doctoral students, as well as the organization of conferences and symposia related to topics of common interest.

The agreement has been signed for a period of five (5) years, and the cooperation foreseen according to the agreement will be concretized through the joint annual plans of the two respective universities.

Standard 6.2

2. Expectations for the involvement of teaching staff in research and academic activities are clearly specified and performance in relation to these expectations is considered in the staff evaluation and promotion criteria.

Scientific research is one of the obligations and important components of the academic staff. Scientific research is also a clear obligation for every teacher at the University of Pristina and at the Faculty of Law. The Statute of the University of Pristina, among other things, defines as a priority the fact that in cases where the academic staff during the relevant semester is charged with research in the field of the study program, he/she will be released from the rate of lectures. This means that the University of Pristina has created clear policies for evaluating the research and academic work of the academic staff of the University and the Faculty of Law.

In order to evaluate and promote the academic staff and their research and scientific work, the University of Pristina, respectively the Governing Council, dated 11.12.2020 issued the regulation for the financing of research, scientific, artistic and sports activities at the University of Pristina. Through this regulation, it is possible to support and promote the research and scientific work of the academic staff of the Faculty of Law, as well as the promotion of this work.

According to the relevant regulation, academic personnel who have published a paper in the journals indexed on the Scopus and Web of Science platforms, must present the same paper within the Faculty, respectively the chair, and through the supporting letter of the chair, apply for funding of the paper, after to have made such a presentation. The professors of the Faculty of Law who have published have benefited from this regulation and their scientific work has been promoted and financed by the budget of the University of Pristina.

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Likewise, the University of Pristina has created clear policies for the support of personnel, also regarding research and scientific projects and their support. The University of Pristina has made an internal announcement for academic staff to support research and scientific projects, whether individual or group.

Standard 6.3

3. Clear policies have been created for defining what is known as research, in accordance with international standards and established norms in the program's field of study.

The University of Pristina and the Faculty of Law have created clear policies related to research in accordance with international standards. In the University of Pristina and the Faculty of Law, the highest standards of publication and research in general are in force. The University of Pristina has established its research policies in accordance with international standards through:

1. Regulations for selection procedures related to the appointment, reappointment and advancement of academic staff at the University of Pristina, dated 16.02.2021

The relevant regulation has built publication recognition standards only in works that are indexed in:

1. SCOPUS and
2. Web of Sciences

Meanwhile, at the University of Pristina after 2023, for the works published on the platforms: EBSCO, Worldcat; DOAJ the regulation provides that only articles published before June 2020 will be counted for as a research work for the purposes of election or re-election as an academic staff.

For establishment of these platforms and policies of publication and scientific research, the University of Prishtina has also followed the lines established by the Kosovo Agency for Accreditation (AKA), which has promoted the increase in quality through the decisions of determining the relevant databases for the publication of scientific works. The research work of the academic staff of the Faculty of Law, published in the relevant scientific journals, is also presented in certain conferences and scientific symposia, which at the time of the Covid 19 pandemic were mainly held online.



Standard 6.4

4. Academic staff have a proven track record of research results on the same topics as their teaching activity

One of the strongest points of this program is the teaching staff who are extremely prepared and have demonstrated important research work and scientific results. The academic staff has a scientific preparation that originates from the most popular universities in Europe and the USA, which has influenced the rise of quality and dedication in scientific activity. All members of the academic staff who are part of this program have completed a scientific level at recognized universities in Europe or the USA. The academic staff of the Faculty of Law, even before the entry into force of the rules and policies of the University of Pristina, for setting publication and research standards, followed the approach of dedication to research and scientific work, achieving concrete results of their research work.

Academic staff members have published their scientific and research work in journals indexed in the SCOPUS and Web of Science databases as well as in other databases such as DOAJ, EBSCO, World Cat and HeinOnline etc.

The works of the academic staff and their publication are public and easily accessible and can be viewed through the CV of the staff, located on the website of the Faculty of Law of the University of Pristina. In addition to the works, the CV of the staff can also see the editions of publications, monographs, chapters and various reports, and books from local and international publishing houses.

Standard 6.5

5. Academic and research staff publish their work in specialty journals or publishing houses, scientific/applied/artistic products are presented at conferences, sessions, symposia, seminars, etc. Contracts, expertise, consultations, conventions, etc. Offered to domestic and/or foreign partners.

The academic staff of the Faculty of Law publish their work in scientific, local and international journals, which are recognized by the University of Pristina and beyond. Academic staff have published their work in international journals and credible publishing houses.

The scientific work of the academic staff of the Faculty of Law is made available to local and international researchers as well as relevant institutions. In order to make available the



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professional and scientific expertise of the academic staff of the Faculty of Law, a cooperation memorandum was signed with the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo, according to which the academic staff will make available their research and scientific expertise for the needs of the Assembly. Republic of Kosovo.

The CV of the academic staff of the Faculty of Law reflects the credible publications of the staff, in local and international publishing houses, as well as the way in which the scientific work of the academic staff of the Faculty of Law has been distributed and presented in conferences and symposia at home and abroad. Such a thing is easily noticeable, if one looks at the CV profile of the academic staff, where the vast majority of the staff have published works inside and outside the country, including books, monographs and various researches which are cited in local researchers and international.

Standard 6.6

6. Research is validated through: scientific and applied research publications, artistic products, technological transfer through consulting centers, scientific circles and other structures for validation.

The research work of the academic staff is mainly validated through scientific research publications, as well as the journal or publishing house where it is published. This is done through the standards defined in the University Regulations and the administrative instructions of MESTI.

The Faculty of Law aims to increase scientific cooperation and research through cooperation memoranda that strengthen these components and create joint research policies.

In order to strengthen these components, on September 14, 2021, in the premises of the Consulate General of the Republic of Kosovo in Strasbourg/France, the Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the University of Pristina, the Faculty of Law and the Rene Cassin Foundation - the International Institute for Rights Human's. The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding is to create a general framework for cooperation between the parties. Through this Memorandum, in particular, the consolidation of the Faculty of Law of the University of Pristina in the field of international law for human rights, humanitarian law, and international criminal law is aimed, using the expertise of the Foundation, and in particular,

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enabling the organization of training sessions, joint conferences, and the participation of Law Faculty students in programs, seminars and the summer session held annually in Strasbourg.

Standard 6.7

7. Each academic and research staff member has produced at least an average of one scientific/applied research publication or artistic result/product per year for the last three years.

The academic staff of the Faculty of Law has produced a record number of publications in the last three years. The publications of the academic staff of the Faculty of Law include:

1. Papers in journals that are indexed on platforms, SCOPUS, WEB OF SCIENCES;
2. Works in journals that are indexed on the platforms DOAJ, WORLD CAT, EBSCO, HEINONLINE;
3. University books published in Albanian and English;
4. Monographs published in Albanian and English;
5. Papers presented at conferences;
6. Other local and international publications.

The following data present the individual publications of the academic staff of the program in the last five (5) years:

Prof. Dr. Enver Hasani

Type of Publication	Other publication data: Publication database or publishing house
“Judicial Review of Democracy. Maintenance of Democracy as a Functionalist Mission in the Jurisprudence of the Constitutional Court of Kosovo”	<i>Südosteuropa</i> Vol. 68 No. 4 (2020)
“International (ized) Constitutional Court: Kosovo’s Transfer of Judicial Sovereignty	<i>Vienna Journal on International Constitutional Law</i> Vol. 13 Issue 4 (2019)
“Self-Imposed Limitations on Constitutional Jurisdiction: The Case of Kosovo”.	Ne librin: Manuel da Costa Andrade (ed.), <i>Estudos em Homenagem ao Senhor Conselheiro Presidente Joaquim de Sousa Ribeiro</i> (EDIÇÕES ALMEDINA, S.A.: Lisboa , Portugal, 2019)

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“Council of Europe Committee of Ministers Resolution Adopting the Revised Statute of the European Commission for Democracy Through Law, 21st February 2002 (CDL (2002) 027-e, Resolution (2002) 3)”. <i>Gjyqesia Kushtetuese</i>	<i>Oxford International Organizations [OXIO]</i> Report No. 426 . 30 January 2019
<i>Gjyqesia Kushtetuese</i>	(Fakulteti Juridik i UP “Hasani Prishtina”: Prishtinë, 2020)
<i>Gjyqesia Kushtetuese</i>	(Fakulteti Juridik i UP “Hasani Prishtina”: Prishtinë, 2020)
<i>E drejta kushtetuese. Studim kritik mbi librin “E drejta kushtetuese” të autorëve A. Bajrami dhe F. Mucaj</i>	Jalifat Publishing: Prishtina & Huston, 2018

Prof.Dr. Hajredin Kuçi

Type of Publication	Other publication data:
Scientific article, co-author	Publication database or publishing house Protection of the Right of real Servitude According to Local and International Legislation and Practice, Revista de Investigaciones de la Universidad del Quindío RIUQ ISSN: 1794-631x e-ISSN: 2500-5782
Scientific article, co-author	Settlement of International Disputes under the Law on Arbitration, International Journal on Integrated Education (IJIE) e-ISSN : 26203502p-ISSN : 26153785 Link: https://journals.researchparks.org/index.php/IJIE/article/view/3015
Scientific article, co-author	Institute of legal representation in Kosovo, World Journal of Advanced Research and Reviews:



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	Link: https://wjarr.com/content/institute-legal-representation-kosovo
Scientific article, co-author	Extradition under Domestic and International Law Central Asian Journal of Innovations on Tourism Management and Finance (ISSN: 2660-454X). Linku: https://cajitmf.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJITMF/article/view/225
Scientific article, co-author	EU Law as an Autonomous Legal System Central Asian Journal of Innovations on Tourism Management and Finance (ISSN: 2660-454X). Link: https://cajitmf.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJITMF/article/view/237/240
Scientific article, co-author	Acquisition of the Right of Real Servitude ler immovable Property According to The Legislation in Kosovo with A comparative View with Some Legislations of European Countries, Journal of Positive School Psychology, (ISSN 2717- 7564) Link: https://journalppw.com/index.php/jpsp/article/view/7083
Scientific article, co-author	The Creation of the Right of Real Servitude: Derivative and Original Method Based on the Kosovo and Some European Countries Hasanuddin Law Review ISSN: 2442-9880 e-ISSN: 2442-9899 Link:



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	http://pasca.unhas.ac.id/ojs/index.php/halrev/issue/view/144
Scientific article, co-author	<p>Property rights with special emphasis on the right of servitude according to the legislation in Kosovo with a comparative view with some European countries Review of International Geographical Education, Online</p> <p>ISSN: 2146 0353 04.11.2021.</p> <p>Link: https://rigeo.org/view/?id=22</p> <p>Scopus: https://www.scopus.com/sourceid/212</p>
Scientific article, co-author	<p>Establishment and Acquisition of the Right of real Servitude in immovable Property According to the legislation in Kosovo</p> <p>Perspectives of Law & Public Administration. 2021 Special Issue, Vol. 10, p81-90. 10p.</p> <p>Link: http://www.adjuris.ro/revista/an10se.html</p> <p>Ebsco: https://www.nheducatorresources.com/eds/detail?db=plh&an=153572620</p>
Scientific article, co-author	<p>Extinction of the Right of Real Servitudes in Kosovo comparative aspect with some European Countries</p> <p>Perspectives of Law & Public Administration. Jun2021, Vol. 10 Issue 2, p57-68. 12p</p> <p>Link: http://www.adjuris.ro/revista/an10nr2.html</p> <p>Ebsco: https://www.nheducatorresources.com/eds/detail?db=plh&an=152194160</p>



Scientific article, co-author	<p>Registration of property rights with special emphasis on the right of ownership and the right of real servitude over immovable property according to legislation and legal practice</p> <p>International Scientific Journal Monte, v4 n2 (2021).</p> <p>Link: http://www.journalmonte.com/volume-4-no-2-2021-april-social-sciences-session</p> <p>WorldCat: https://www.worldcat.org/search?qt=worldcat_org_all&q=Kastriote+Vlahna</p>
Scientific article, co-author	<p>Winner prescription as a way of gaining the right of real servitude according to the legislation in Kosovo with a comparative view with some European countries</p> <p>Looking for New Paths in Comparative and International Law ISBN 978-606-95351-0-3 (E-Book). 2021/6/25, Volume 3.</p> <p>Linku i publikimit: http://www.adjuris.ro/reviste/Inpci/Looking%20for%20New%20Paths%20in%20Comparative%20and%20International%20Law.pdf</p>
Scientific article, co-author	<p>Legal Characteristics of the EU-Kosovo Relations</p> <p>Perspectives of Law & Public Administration. Jun2021, Vol. 10 Issue 3, p. 347. 12p</p> <p>Link: http://www.adjuris.ro/revista/articole/An10nr3/17.%20Hajredin%20Kuci.pd</p>
Scientific article, co-author	<p>Institute of legal representation in Kosovo</p> <p>World Journal of Advanced Research and Reviews, v13 n3 (20220330): 405-409. Article DOI: 10.30574/wjarr.2022.13.3.0148</p>



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	<p>Link: https://wjarr.com/content/institute-legal-representation-kosovo</p> <p>WorldCat: https://www.worldcat.org/title/institute-of-legal-representation-in-kosovo/oclc/9457394841&referer=brief_results</p>
Scientific article, co-author	<p>Settlement of international disputes under the law on Arbitration</p> <p><i>International Journal on Integrated Education, 2022.</i></p> <p>https://journals.researchparks.org/index.php/IJIE, Indexed: Ebsco, Worldcat, etc.</p>
Scientific article, co-author	<p>International Legal Cooperation of Kosova with other states and international organisations</p> <p>Review of Central and East European Law (2018)</p>
Book chapter, author	<p>E Drejta Ndërkombëtare Private në Kosovë,</p> <p>Pjesë e librit "Hyrje në Sistemin Ligjor të Kosovës", botuar nga ADK (2019); Prishtinë, fq.103-140</p>
Book chapter, author	<p>E Drejta Evropiane</p> <p>Pjesë e librit "Hyrje në Sistemin Ligjor të Kosovës", botuar nga ADK (2019); Prishtinë, fq.73-103</p>
University book, co-author	<p>E Drejta Ndërkombëtare Private - Pjesa e Përgjithshme Liber universitar. Botues: Universiteti i Prishtinës (2020)</p>
University book, co-author	<p>E Drejta Nderkombetare Private- Pjesa e veçante Liber universitar. Botues: Universiteti I Tetoves(2022)</p>



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Prof. Dr. Iliriana Islami

Type of Publication	Other publication data:
Artikuj – Punime shkencore	Publication database or publishing house
Iliriana Islami (coauthor)“ <i>Consolidation of Statehood through membership in the UN’: Some remarks on Kosovo, Democracy and International Law</i> ”,	Review of Central and East European Law, 2018-brill.com
<i>Iliriana Islami (coauthor) “Incorporation of International Human Rights into National Legislation: The case of Kosovo ”</i>	SEER:Journal for Labour and Social Affairs in Eastern 2017 -JSTOR
Iliriana Islami “Can Constitutionalism build the rule of Law?”	SEER:Journal for Labour and Social Affairs in Eastern Europe, 2016
Iliriana Islami “Building Statehood Through Constitutionalism”, in Kosovo After the ICJ Opinion	University of Pittsburgh Law Review, vol.74, Spring 2013, issue 3,
Iliriana Islami “Building Constitutionalism in Kosovo”	Law and Justice Review (Justice Academy of Turkey Publications), vol1, issue1, year 2010
Iliriana Islami “ The Quest for Statehood in the Internationalized Territory of Kosova and the Challenges Ahead”,	A European Perspective for the W estern Balkans “edited by Hubert Isak in NW Neuer Wissenschaftlicher Verlag Recht in Wien-Graz 2007
Iliriana Islami “Reform of the Judicial System of Kosova”,	project run by Soros in Kosovo- published , November 2006.
<i>Iliriana Islami “The Insufficiency of International Legal Personality of Kosova as Attained Through The European Court of Human Rights: a Call for Statehood</i>	Chi.-Kent L. Rev.,vol 80, number 1, 2005 -

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Iliriana Islami “ <i>International Territorial Administration and the case of Kosova</i> ”,	published in the special edition of “ E Drejta Journal” June 2005
“Human Rights in Kosova Context”	Published in “LAWYERS BAR MANUAL”, April 2004
“ <i>New Dimensions of Human Rights after the Cold War</i> ”	Published at the “ E DREJTA” Faculty of Law-February 2000
PUBLISHED BOOKS	
Iliriana Islami and group of authors “ <i>Introduction to the Rule of Law System in Kosovo</i> ”-	2019- ad.rks-gov.net
Iliriana Islami “ <i>Human Rights according to the Jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights</i> ”	2018-jus.ighk.rks-gov.net
Iliriana Islami “ Rule of Law in Kosovo” in Transformation of Law System in Central, Eastern and Southeastern Europe in 1989-2015, Liber Liber Amicorum in Honorem Prof.Dr.Dres.H.C.Rainer Arnold,	Gdansk University Press, 2016

Prof. Dr. Qerim Qerimi

Type of Publication	Other publication data:
Book	Publication database or publishing house <i>Development in International Law: A Policy-Oriented Inquiry</i> BRILL – Martinus Nijhoff Publishers

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	http://www.brill.com/development-international-law 2012
Book	<i>The Political Economy of Southeast Europe from 1900 to the Present: Challenges and Opportunities</i> Continuum International Publishing Group http://www.bloomsbury.com/uk/the-political-economy-of-southeast-europe-from-1990-to-the-present-9780826428677/ 2008
Book	<i>E Drejta Ndërkombëtare e të Drejtave të Njeriut</i> 2015
Book	<i>Mbrojtja Ligjore e Mjedisit</i> Ministria e Arsimit, Shkencës dhe Teknologjisë (2013)
Book	<i>Të Drejtat e Njeriut sipas Jurisprudencës së Gjykatës Evropiane për të Drejta të Njeriut</i> Akademia e Drejtësisë (2018)
Book chapter	Human Dignity in Kosovo's Legal Order, <i>në</i> <i>Human Dignity in European Legal Culture – A Systematic Survey</i> (Paolo Becchi and Klaus Mathis eds.) Springer International Publishing http://www.springer.com/us/book/9783319280813 2007
Book chapter	Global Economic Crisis, Social Welfare and Social Disparities in South East Europe: Understanding the Crisis' Effects on Employment, <i>në</i> <i>The Social Dimension of EU Enlargement</i> Foundation for European Progressive Studies, Brussels http://iris-see.eu/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/the_social_dimension_of_eu_enlargement.pdf 2014
Book chapter	<i>A Values-Based Approach to Development: Principles of Content of Development, the Right to Development, and Sustainable (Human) Development, në</i> William T. Bagatelas, Getnet Tamene, David Reichardt and Bruno S. Sergi eds.), <i>Studies in Economics and Policy Making: Central and Eastern European Perspectives</i>



	Budrich UniPress Ltd., Opladen & Farmington Hills, MI 2010
Book chapter	Human Values-based Approach to Development: Amartya Sen and Central Eastern Europe, në Bruno S. Sergi and William T. Bagatelas eds., <i>Interpretations of European Post-Communist Transition Economics and Politics in Europe</i> IURA EDITION, Bratislava, Slovakia 2005
Scientific article	The Shapes and Shades of Global Legal Dissent: An International Human Right to Protest Online? <i>Harvard International Law Journal</i> , Vol. 63 (2022) https://harvardilj.org/2022/05/the-shapes-and-shades-of-global-legal-dissent-an-international-human-right-to-protest-online/
Scientific article	The Ambitious Modesty of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, <i>Global Policy</i> , Vol. 13, Issue 2 (2022). https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1758-5899.13052
Scientific article	Let's lessen conditionality in times of force majeure events. The archaic righteousness of the policy of conditionality of international Institutions amid COVID-19, <i>Research in International Business and Finance</i> , Vol. 58 (2021). https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0275531921000805
Scientific article	Dignity in <i>Transition</i> : The Constitutional and Operational Potential and Limits of Human Dignity Seen From the Lens of Post-Conflict Societies, <i>International Journal of Human Rights</i> , Vol. 25 (Issue 8, 2020). https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13642987.2020.1816970
Scientific article	Operationalizing and Measuring Rule of Law in an Internationalized Transitional Context: The Virtue of Venice Commission's Rule of Law Checklist, <i>Law and Development Review</i> , Vol. 13(1) (2020).



	https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/ldr-2019-0010/html
Scientific article	The Contents and Contours of Contemporary Cosmopolitan Constitution-Making: Immanuel Kant in the Twenty-First Century, <i>Global Constitutionalism</i> , Vol. 8(2) (2019). https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/global-constitutionalism/article/abs/contents-and-contours-of-contemporary-cosmopolitan-constitutionmaking-immanuel-kant-in-the-twentyfirst-century/76514DC6BEFC3C0FFA28CE2995582F87
Scientific article	'All You Can Do is Pray': Implications for Human Rights Advocacy of the Absence of Recognizing Ethnic Cleansing as an International Crime on its Own, <i>Journal of Human Rights Practice</i> , Vol. 10 (3) (2018). https://academic.oup.com/jhrp/article-abstract/10/3/508/5262296
Scientific article	Construing Contemporary Cosmopolitan Constitution-Making: A Comparative View, <i>Global Jurist</i> , Vol. 18(2) (2018). https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/gj-2018-0016/html
Scientific article	The Quest for Operational Priorities: Areas in Need of Strategic Development Intervention, <i>Law and Development Review</i> , Vol. 11(1) (2018). https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/ldr-2017-0007/html?lang=en
Scientific article	The Nature and the Scope of the Global Economic Crisis' Impact on Employment Trends and Policies in South East Europe, <i>Journal of International Studies</i> , Vol. 10(4) (2017). https://www.jois.eu/?383,en_the-nature-and-the-scope-of-the-global-economic-crisis%E2%80%99-impact-on-employment-trends-and-policies-in-south-east-europe
Scientific article	Bridge Over Troubled Water: An Emerging Human Right to Access to the Internet, <i>International Review of Law</i> , Vol. 2017/1.



Scientific article	Development and social development in the global context, <i>International Journal of Business and Globalisation</i> , 2015 / Vol. 14 / 383–407. http://www.inderscience.com/jhome.php?jcode=ijbg
Scientific article	The Balkans' Role in the 'Cool War': The Ukrainian Crisis and a New Energy Plan to Spur EU Integration, <i>Georgetown Journal of International Affairs</i> , Online (2015). http://journal.georgetown.edu/about/
Scientific article	Sustainable Development in International Law: From Origin to Operation, <i>City University of Hong Kong Law Review</i> , 2014-2015 / Vol. 5 / 1–27. http://www.cityu.edu.hk/slw/CityULR/
Scientific article	The 'S word' and Security Council: The Role and Powers of the United Nations Security Council in the Creation of New States, <i>Thomas Jefferson Law Review</i> , 2013 / Vol. 36 / 181–224. http://www.tjeffersonrev.org/about-tjlr & http://www.law.du.edu/forms/library/ejlawltr.cfm?ltr=T
Scientific article	Theories and Practice of State Succession to Bilateral Treaties: The Recent Experience of Kosovo, <i>German Law Journal</i> , 2013 / Vol. 14 / 1639–1660. https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/german-law-journal
Scientific article	A Constitutional Tradition in the Making: The Presidents' Cases and the Role of Kosovo's Constitutional Court in the Process of Democratic Consolidation, <i>Vienna Journal on International Constitutional Law</i> , 2013 / Vol. 7 / 49–67. https://www.degruyter.com/view/j/icl
Scientific article	Understanding the Relationship between the United Nations Security Council and Territorial Integrity, <i>Soochow Law Journal</i> , 2012 / Vol. 9 / 1–57. http://www.worldcat.org/title/soochow-law-journal/oclc/645110119 & http://www.scu.edu.tw/lex/SCU%20LAW%20%20Journal/Soochow%20Law%20Journal.htm#slje1



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Scientific article	Technology and Development: Universalizing Access to and Protection of Information and Communication Technology, <i>International Journal of Social Ecology and Sustainable Development</i> , 2012 / Vol. 3 / 1–21. http://www.igi-global.com/journal/international-journal-social-ecology-sustainable/1174
Scientific article	The Boundaries of a Neglected Relationship: Corruption and Economic Freedom, <i>Problems of Economic Transition</i> , 2012 / Vol. 55 / 68–97. http://www.tandfonline.com/action/journalInformation?journalCode=mpet20
Scientific article	The Effects of Economic Freedom on Institutional Performance in the Western Balkans countries, <i>International Journal of Business Governance and Ethics</i> , 2012 / Vol. 7 / 18–36. http://www.inderscience.com/jhome.php?jcode=ijbge
Scientific article	Development as a Universe of Human Aspirations: A New Haven School Perspective, <i>Asia Pacific Law Review</i> , 2011 / Vol. 19 / 113–134. http://www.cityu.edu.hk/slwa/aplr/
Scientific article	The global financial crisis and the post-Lisbon prospects of enlargement, <i>South-East Europe Review</i> , 2009 / Vol. 12(4) / 439–460. http://www.etui.org/Publications2/Periodicals/SEER-Journal-for-Labour-and-Social-Affairs-in-Eastern-Europe
Scientific article	A Regional-Based Approach towards Economic Development in the Western Balkans, <i>World Review of Entrepreneurship, Management and Sustainable Development</i> , 2008 / Vol. 4 / 182–202. http://www.inderscience.com/jhome.php?jcode=wremsd
Scientific article	An Informal World: The Role and Status of 'Contact Group' under International Law, <i>Chicago-Kent Journal of International and Comparative Law</i> , 2007 / Vol. 7 / 117–143. http://scholarship.kentlaw.iit.edu/ckjicl/

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Prof.Asoc. Dr. Remzie Istrefi

Type of Publication	Other publication data: Publication database or publishing house
Scientific article	Remzije Istrefi, “Upholding Peace Settlements Through Constitutional Review in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and North Macedonia”, Collected Papers of Zagreb Law Faculty, Zbornik Pravnog Fakulteta u Zagrebu 2022 Vol. 72 No. 5 , 2022.
Scientific article	Remzije Istrefi (coauthor), “ <i>Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Kosovo and lessons to be learned from the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia</i> ” Journal of International Humanitarian Legal Studies, Vol. XX, 2021.
Book chapter	Remzije Istrefi, “ <i>Emergency State Powers and Human Rights</i> ”, EPIDEMICS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW, The Hague Academy of International Law Centre for Studies and Research, (Shinya Murase & Suzanne Zhou, eds.) 2021.
Scientific article	Remzije Istrefi (coauthor), “ <i>Public Administration in an Atypical Transition and the Need for the Agents of Europeanisation in Kosovo</i> ” Croatian and comparative public administration : a journal for theory and practice of public administration , Vol. 20 No. 2, 2020.
Scientific article	Remzije Istrefi (coauthor) “ <i>Consolidation of Statehood through Membership in the UN: Some Remarks on Kosovo, Democracy and International Law</i> ”, in Review of Central and East European Law , Volume 43: Issue 3, 2018.
Scientific article	Remzije Istrefi: “ <i>Multicultural agenda</i> ” as a Part of Peace and State Building in Kosovo- Fictional Peace or Sincere Efforts? in Croatian and comparative public administration: a journal for theory and practice of public administration , Vol. 18 No. 1, 2018.
Scientific article	Remzije Istrefi: “ <i>International Security Forces in Kosovo and its Human Rights Implications</i> ”, in Croatian International Relations Review , Vol. 23 No.80, 2017.
	Remzije Istrefi: “ <i>European Union Support and Transitional Justice Processes in Kosovo</i> ”, in Europolity - Continuity and Change in European Governance , Vol.11 No. 2, 2017.

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Scientific article	Remzije Istrefi: (co-author), <i>“Building Environmental capacities in Kosovo and its challenges to comply with the EU environmental Aquis”</i> , The Holistic Approach to Environment, Vol. 7 No.3, 2017.
Scientific article	Remzije Istrefi: <i>“From Peace Building to State Building: Human Rights and Transitional Justice Processes in Kosovo”</i> , in <i>European Yearbook for Human Rights</i> , Vol. 16, 2016.
Scientific article	Remzije Istrefi: <i>“Implementation of European Convention for Human Rights, Country Report: Kosovo,”</i> book chapter in: THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE, Eleven International Publishing, Den Hag, (Leonard Hammer & Franc Emmert(eds)), 2011.
Scientific article	Remzije Istrefi: (Coo-author) <i>“The promise of 1989 - Kosovo's lost Treasure,”</i> book chapter in "1989 in: CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE: IMPLICATIONS AND MEANINGS TWENTY YEARS LATER, Peter Lang Publishers, (Nikolas Hayoz (eds)), 2011.
Scientific article	Remzije Istrefi: Should the United Nations (UN) create an independent human rights body in a transitional administration; the case of United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), book chapter in ACCOUNTABILITY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, Intersentia, (Jan Waouters, Eva Brems, Stefan Smis and Pierre Schmitt(eds.)), 2010.
Scientific article	Trafficking of Women in Post Conflict Societies, The Case of Kosova, (coo-author), book chapter in: GENDER AND POST CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION, Lang Publishers, Christine Eifler, Ruth Seifert(eds.), 2009.
Book chapter	Remzije Istrefi (Cooauthor), <i>Të drejtat e njeriut me perspektivë për barazi gjinore dhe mosdiskriminim: HYRJE NE SISTEMIN LIGJORE TE KOSOVES</i> , Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Prishtina 2019.
Book/educational material	Remzije Istrefi, (Cooauthor), <i>TË DREJTAT E NJERIUT SIPAS JURISPRUDENCËS SË GJYKATËS EVROPIANE PËR TË DREJTAT E NJERIUT</i> , Akademia e Drejtësisë e Kosovës, 2018.
Book/educational material	Remzije Istrefi (cooauthor), <i>E DREJTA NË PRONË- JURISPRUDENCA E GJYKATËS EVROPIANE PËR TË DREJTAT E NJERIUT</i>



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	E drejta në pronë-Jurisprudenca e Gjykatës Evropiane për të Drejtat e Njeriut, Agjencia e Shteteve të Bashkuara për Zhvillim Ndërkombëtar (USAID), në kuadër të Programit përtë Drejtat Pronësore 2018.
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Prof. Asoc. Dr. Besfort Rrecaj

Type of Publication	Other publication data: Publication database or publishing house
Monography	Politics of Legal Regimes of Nuclear Energy in the Aspect of Internaitonal Security: The NPT Regime, International Security, Nuclear Terrorism and International Cooperation, (LIT: Berlin, Munster, Wien, Zurich, London, 2014). Versioni në gjuhën shqipe është financuar nga Ministria e Arsimit, Shkencës dhe Teknologjisë e Kosovës dhe botuar në vititn 2015.
Book	Hyrje në Organizatat Ndërkombëtare, (Qendra Juridike e Kosovës, Prishtinë, 2011).
Book	Kosova’s right to self-determination and statehood/E drejta e Kosovës për vetëvendosje dhe shtetësi (“Victory” College, Prishtinë, 2006), publikuar në gjuhën shqipe dhe angleze.
Book chaper	Finalizing an Overdue process: Kosovo-Serbia Relations Crucial for the Long Term Peace in the Balkans, “Serbia-Kosovo Relations and Security in South-Eastern Europe” ed., Qendra për Studime Evropiane të Aplikuara dhe Qendra për Studime Interdisciplinare në Ballkan, Beograd 2019
Book chaper	R2P vs. Sovereignty: Controlling Hard Law With Soft Law, Not a Good Idea?!, në Hannes Swoboda ed., Military Interventions: Between Prohibition of Force and the Responsibility to Protect (Vienna International Institute of Peace, LIT Vienna, 2017)
Book chaper	A Contemporary Interpretation of the Principles of Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity and SelfDetermination in Kosovo Conundrum në James Summers (ed.), the Kosovo Precedent: Implications for Statehood, Self-determination and Minority Rights, Martinus Njihor, Brill, Chicago-Leiden, 2011. https://brill.com/view/book/edcoll/9789047429432/B9789047429432-s005.xml?language=en
Scientific article	Legal Consequenqes of the Separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Muritius in 1965, Utrecht Journal of International and European Law, 2020 (Index: WoS, Scopus Q2),

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Scientific article	<p>https://utrechtjournal.org/articles/10.5334/ujjel.492/</p> <p>Ten Years On: The Exhaustion Principle and the Practice of the Constitutional Court of Kosovo as the Final Authority for Protection of Human Rights, Open Journal for Legal Studies, Belgrade, 2018 – Co-author: Bardh Bokshi (Index: DOAJ, Crosref, World Cat, Heinonline).</p> <p>https://www.centerprode.com/ojls/ojls0101/coas.ojls.0101.03025r.pdf</p>
Scientific article	<p>A Relationship in Limbo: Challenges, Dynamics and Opportunities of Kosovo Integration in NATO, Croatian International Relations Review, Zagreb, 2017 ((Index: Scopus Q2, Cambridge Scientific Abstracts/Worldwide Political Science Abstracts/Sociological Abstracts/Social Services Abstracts, ProQuest, PAIS etc.).</p> <p>https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/141544082.pdf</p>
Scientific article	<p>The Reminiscence of the Cold War in Europe and the Relations between the West and Russia, 2015, Security Studies Dialogues, Shkup, Maqedoni (Index: EBSCO, Copernicus International)</p> <p>http://sd.fzf.ukim.edu.mk/pdf/sd-sedition6.pdf</p>
Scientific article	<p>Kosovo in International Relations after the Declaration of Independence: Admission to UN, NATO and EU, Croatian International Relations Review, 2009, Zagreb, Kroaci (Index: Scopus Q2, Cambridge Scientific Abstracts/Worldwide Political Science Abstracts/Sociological Abstracts/Social Services Abstracts, ProQuest, PAIS etc.)</p> <p>https://core.ac.uk/display/33187820</p>
Scientific article	<p>Resavanja Konacnog Statusa Kosova: Procesi i Perspektive (përkthim: Zgjidhja Përfundimtare e Statusit të Kosovës: Procese dhe Perspektiva), Medunarodne Studije, Zagreb, Kroaci, 2008 (Index: EBSCO, Cambridge Scientific Abstracts/Worldwide Political Science Abstracts, Sociological Abstracts, Social Services Abstracts)</p> <p>https://hrcak.srce.hr/medunarodnestudije</p>
Scientific article	<p>Establishment of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Kosovo and Immunities and Privileges of Foreign Missions in Kosovo: Legal Analysis, Victory, Prishtinë, 2008.</p>
Scientific article	<p>Towards SEE Stability: Resolving the Final Status of Kosovo, YEARBOOK of the Atlantic Council of Croatia, Zagreb, Kroaci, 2007 (Index: EBSCO, Public Affairs Information Services).</p> <p>http://atlantic-council.com.hr/yearbook-sipan/</p>



Prof. Asoc. Dr. Flamur Mrasori

Type of Publication– Punimet Shkencore	Other publication data: Publication database or publishing house
Scientific Research	1. Mrasori, Flamur. 2022. “The Role of the Unilateral Harmonization to the EU Integration.” <i>Lex Portus</i> 8 (2): 54–77. doi:10.26886/2524-101X.8.2.2022.3. Databaza: Scopus Shtepia Botuese: National University Odessa Law Academy
Scientific Research	2. Zeqiraj, Veton, Flamur Mrasori , Omer Iskenderoglu, and Kazi Sohag. 2021. “Dynamic Impact of Banking Performance on Financial Stability: Fresh Evidence from Southeastern Europe.” <i>Journal of Central Banking Theory and Practice</i> 10 (1): 165–81. doi:10.2478/jcbtp-2021-0008. Databaza: Scopus Shtepia Botuese: Walter de Gruyter - Sciendo
Scientific Research	3. Mrasori, Flamur. 2015. “Free Movement of Capital in Kosovo – Compliance with EU Criteria in the Light of Non-Contractual Relations.” <i>Pécs Journal of International and European Law I</i> (December): 44–58. Databaza: HEINONLINE Shtepia Botuese: Centre for European Research and Education
Scientific conference	Nahi, Shkendije, and Flamur Mrasori. 2018. “ECB LEGAL MEASURES ACCORDING TO THE FINANCIAL CRISES.” In <i>Knowledge Based Sustainable Economic Development</i> , 176–84. Association of Economists and Managers of the Balkans, doi:10.31410/eraz.2018.176.
Monografi - Doracak për Përgatitjen e Provimit të Jurispodences	4. Mrasori, Flamur (Grup autoresh). 2015. E Drejta e Unionit Evropian, Ministria e Drejtësisë, Republika e Kosovës.

Prof. Ass. Bekim Sejdiu

Type of Publication	Other publication data:
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	Publication database or publishing house
Academic article	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Relations between Turkey and Kosovo: factors and dynamics.” Journal of Southeast European and Black Sea Studies (Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, SSCI), 2022 (third co-author). 2. “Engaging with Self-Captive Nation: Albania in the U.S. Official Documents from 1945 to 1980,” Journal of Southeast European and Black Sea Studies (Routledge Taylor & Francis Group, SSCI), 2017 (first co-author). 3. “What Kant Preaches to the UN: Democratic Peace Theory and Preventing the Scourge of War,” European Perspectives, Slovenia. 2018. 4. “Rethinking the Unknown Face: The Role of the United Nations in promoting democracy,” (first co-author), Perceptions Journal of International Affairs, Turkey, 2014 (EBSCO, Columbia International Affairs Online, CSA).
Book	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bashkautor në librin: Threats and Challenges to Kosovo’s Sovereignty, KIPRED & Institute for Study of Human Rights of the Columbia University, 2018. 2. Bashkautor në librin: Forging Kosovo: Between Dependence, Independence and Interdependence. Botues: Peter Lang Group, Zvicër, 2021. 3. Autor i monografisë: Democracy, Peace and the UN: Bringing Kant to the East River, Shtëpia Botuese Koliqi, 2021. 4. Bashkëautori në librin (tekstin universitar):



	<p>MBROJTJA GJYQËSORE E TË DREJTAVE TË NJERIUT: PËRMBLEDHJE E RASTEVE KRYESORE TË GJYKATËS KUSHTETUESE TË KOSOVËS, GJYKATËS EVROPIANE PËR TË DREJTAT E NJERIUT DHE GJYKATËS SË DREJTËSISË TË BASHKIMIT EVROPIAN.</p> <p><i>Libri është pranuar të botohet si tekst universitar nga Këshilli i Fakulteti Juridik i UP dhe është në procedurat e botimit.</i></p>
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Prof.Ass.Dr. Dren Doli

Published:

I. Books/Book Chapters:

1. (Dren Doli) (February 2019) ‘The International Element, Statehood and Democratic Nation-building. Exploring the Role of the EU and International Community in Kosovo’s State-formation and State-building’. SPRINGER International Publishing, Sëitserland.
2. (Fisnik Korenica and Dren Doli) (September 2015) ‘The EU’s parliamentary representation in light of Strasbourg Court’s Sejdic and Zornic standards: is there tendency for a neë parliamentary order in the EU’ in Kuzeleëska, Elzbieta and others (eds.) ‘European Judicial Systems as a Challenge for Democracy’, European Integration and Democracy Series, Vol. 3, [EIADS-Vol.3), INTERSENTIA, Belgium.
3. (Fisnik Korenica and Dren Doli) (June 2012) ‘Constitutional Laë in Kosovo’. Ëolter/Kluëer Laë International: Netherlands.

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I. Articles published in 2018/2013:

1. Fisnik Korenica, Argjend Zhubi and Dren Doli (2018) 'TTIP's Judicature in the Light of Opinion 2/13'. *European Public Laë*, Vol. 24, No. 1, pp 73 – 97.
2. Fisnik Korenica and Dren Doli (2017) "The CJEU likes to blame loudly and to applaud quietly: the co-respondent mechanism in the light of opinion 2/13". *Maastricht Journal of European and Comparative Laë*, (2017), Vol. 24(1), pp. 86–107
3. Fisnik Korenica, Argjend Zhubi and Dren Doli (2016) 'The EU-engineered hybrid and international Specialist Court in Kosovo: Hoë 'special' is it?'. *European Constitutional Laë Revieë*, Vol. 12 , No.3 , pp. 474-498.
4. Fisnik Korenica and Dren Doli (2016) 'No more unconditional "mutual trust" betëeen the Member States: an analysis of the landmark decision of the CJEU in Aranyosi and Căldăraru'. *European Human Rights Laë Revieë*, No. 5, pp. 542-555.
5. Fisnik Korenica, and Dren Doli (2016) 'A Vieë on CJEU Opinion 2/13's Unclear Stance on and Dislike of Protocol 16 ECHR'. *European Public Laë*, Vol. 22, No. 2, pp. 269–286.
6. (Fisnik Korenica and Dren Doli) (2015) "“Not Taking Rights Seriously”". *Opting for the Primacy of EU Laë over Broader Human Rights Protection: Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) Opinion 2/13's 'Unserious' Stance on Article 53'*. *International Human Rights Laë Revieë*, Vol. 4, pp. 277-302.
7. (Dren Doli and Fisnik Korenica (2013) 'The Consociational System of Democracy in Kosovo: Questioning Ethnic Minorities' Special Status in Kosovo's Constitutional Regime'. *International Journal of Public Administration*, Vol. 36, pp. 601–613.



Prof. Ass. Donikë Qerimi

Type of Publication	Other publication data:
	Publication database or publishing house
Book chapter	Donikë Qerimi, 'Western Balkans', <i>Choice of Law in International Commercial Contracts</i> (Oxford University Press 2021).
Book chapter	Donikë Qerimi, 'Kosovo', <i>Cross-border Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judicial Decisions in South East Europe and Perspectives of HCCH 2019 Judgments Convention</i> (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH 2021).
Instructions	Donikë Qerimi, 'Zbatimi i Së Drejtës Ndërkombëtare Private Në Praktikën e Noterëve (Instructions)' (2021).
Doctoral thesis	Donikë Qerimi, 'Jurisdiction in International Disputes in Commercial Matters: A Comparison between the Brussels Ibis and the Western Balkans' (Gent University 2019).
Book	Donikë Qerimi, Remzije Istrefi and Dafina Bucaj (eds), <i>E Drejta Ne Prone: Jurisprudenca e Gjykates Evropiane per Te Drejtat e Njeriut</i> (USAID Property Rights Programme 2018).
Scientific article	Donikë Qerimi, 'International Sales of Software and Their Jurisdictional Implications: Focus on the Exchange between the Third State and the EU' [2016] Magazine @ ipr. Be; Tijdschrift voor Internationaal Privaatrecht 176; E qasshme në: https://www.worldcat.org/title/tijdschrift-voor-internationaal-privaatrecht-tijdschrift372iprbe-revue372diprbe-revue-de-droit-international-prive/oclc/862834613&referer=brief_results dhe si version i hapur në: https://biblio.ugent.be/publication/8519275/file/8519279.pdf



Scientific article	<p>Donikë Qerimi, ‘An Adapted Version of <i>Forum Non Conveniens</i>: A Potentially Beneficial Import for the Western Balkans’, <i>International Multidisciplinary Scientific Conferences on Social Sciences and Arts (SGEM 2014), Political Sciences, Law, Finance, Economics and Tourism, Volume I</i> (International Multidisciplinary Scientific Conference on Social Sciences and Arts SGEM2014 2014).</p> <p>E qasshme në: Web of Science; dhe https://publons.com/publon/46704471/#metrics</p>
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Standard 6.8

8. Academic and research staff publish under the name of the institution in Kosovo where they are affiliated as full-time staff.

The University of Pristina has issued the publication regulation according to which the academic staff has issued publications on behalf of the University of Pristina, respectively the Faculty of Law. The relevant regulation for publications of the University of Pristina defines a procedure for the publication of books and other materials (monographs) which the academic staff of the Faculty of Law publishes on behalf of the Faculty, respectively the University of Pristina, through relevant decisions and review committees.

The publication procedure begins with the decision of the Faculty Council, ends with the review reports of the reviewers, and finally the publishing council allows the publication of the academic staff with a final decision, after the publication reviews have passed to the Law Faculty Council.

The publications of the academic staff of the Faculty of Law, in the university's archives, are:

1. University books for students;
2. Monograph.

The literature for the most part which is used for the relevant subjects in the Faculty of Law is published under the logo of the institution (Faculty of Law/University of Pristina). The funding of these publications is provided by the University or relevant external donors.



Standard 6.9

9. Academic staff are encouraged to include in their teaching information about their research and scholarly activities that are relevant to the courses they teach, along with other important research developments in the field.

The academic staff of the Faculty of Law has a teaching position in accordance with the field of specialization for which they have completed, at least, doctoral studies. So, the academic staff teaches subjects for which they have an academic calling related to their field of study. The academic staff conducts research related to the subjects they teach and includes their research in the syllabus of each subject as literature.

In the framework of each academic year when revising the syllabuses, the academic staff of the Faculty of Law is encouraged to include in the course syllabuses their scientific works, monographs and researches which they publish in their field of specialization.

Within the personnel CV and easily accessible data, it can be seen that the academic personnel do their research from a narrow field of specialization, as well as the publications in the Albanian language are available to students to learn within the course program.

Standard 6.10

10. Intellectual property policies are in place and clear procedures are established for the commercialization of ideas developed by staff and students.

The protection of intellectual property is an issue which is promoted in the Statute of the Faculty of Law and the same is the competence of the Governing Council of the University of Pristina. The academic staff has the freedom to publish the results of their research and creative work, which is conditioned by the regulations of this Statute regarding the use of intellectual property rights for the benefit of the University. This is also a policy defined by the UP statute.

The University of Prishtina, in order to concretize the policies and protect the intellectual work and scientific infrastructure, with the support of the Heras Plus project, with a working group, has drafted the regulation for open access to the scientific infrastructure of the University of Prishtina. This regulation has been proposed for a vote to the Governing Council of the UP and it defines clear policies for the protection of intellectual property.



Standard 6.11

11. Students are engaged in research projects and other activities

The students are engaged in research projects within the study program, given that the nature of the program requires more extensive scientific activities of the students through seminary works but also through the master's topic, which is expected to be of a high scientific quality and equivalent to an article. which may be published in an international peer-reviewed journal.

The Faculty of Law in partnership with UNDP has created opportunities for students to be involved in research projects, for writing essays in the field of the rule of law. Law students are also encouraged to engage in virtual internships at James Madison University. Students of the Faculty of Law are also offered mobility projects at the University of Oslo and Anadolu University, Turkey. Then the project of the American Embassy, which will be implemented until the end of 2024, includes the component of student mobility in American universities, as well as the Council of Europe, which provides funding for the mobility/stay of students in Strasbourg at the Rene Cassin Foundation-International Institute for Human rights. Also, the Faculty of Law is in the process of finalizing agreements that provide for the mobility of students at several Law Faculties such as: Faculty of Law of Zagreb (based on the agreement signed between the two universities); Faculty of Law of Florence (Italy), etc.

Space has also been created for students to engage in international projects such as Hersas Plus, which have financed small scientific and research grants. Through the ANETREC project, students of the Faculty of Law are involved in the process of research and publication of their essays. Publication: "THE STUDENTS' VIEWS ON THE EUROPEAN INTEGRATION OF THE WESTERN BALKANS REGION" ISCOMET Institute for Ethnic and Regional Studies.

SWOT analysis for research:

A. Strengths

1. Academic personnel prepared and with scientific degrees abroad;
2. Publications of academic staff in journals indexed on the Scopus and Web of Sciences platforms;
3. Involvement of students in activities, workshops, scientific and research activities;



4. Support of international partners for strengthening the involvement of students in research, furniture and other activities;
5. Publication of academic staff literature in the Albanian language and under the logo of the Faculty of Law/University of Pristina;
6. Participation of academic personnel in conferences and symposiums as well as their international publications;
7. The operation of clear policies for the evaluation and promotion of the scientific work of the academic staff;
8. The inclusion of the research activity of the academic staff in the teaching process;
9. Memorandums of cooperation and the establishment of the expertise of academic staff in the function of local and international institutions;
10. Support and funding of research projects.

B. Weaknesses

1. Lack of a stable budget for research work and publications within the Faculty of Law;
2. Granting the functional independence of institutes within the University of Pristina.
3. A large number of students are engaged in work relationships, which affects their participation in scientific research and other extracurricular activities that are made possible by the faculty.

C. Opportunities

1. Applying to more research projects;
2. Creation of core groups for application in research projects;
3. Financing the translation of texts from English to Albanian, for the needs of the basic subjects of the program;
4. Binding more memorandums of cooperation that empower research and the involvement of staff and students in research;
5. Functionalization of the Center for Human Rights, International Criminal Law and Transitional Justice.

D. Challenges



1. Protracted procedures for publishing books and monographs through the UP and according to the publication regulation;
2. Increasing the UP budget for the issue of scientific research and publications.

CHAPTER VII

2.7. INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESOURCES

Standard 7.1

1. Adequate long-term implementation of the study program is ensured in quantitative terms in terms of premises, human resources and equipment. At the same time, it is guaranteed that quality aspects are also taken into account

It should be noted that for more than two (2) years, the teaching process at the Faculty of Law, due to the measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Kosovo, has been held online. In the last (winter) semester of the 2021/2022 academic year, the lesson was held 50% physically and 50% online. This means that for more than a year and a half, students of the Faculty of Law have not used the infrastructure offered by the Faculty of Law.

However, within the campus of the University of Prishtina, the Faculty of Law, since its establishment, continues to be located in the joint building with the Faculty of Economics of the University of Pristina, and this is presented as one of the challenges of this institution, but also of the University of Pristina in general. However, over the years this space has been sufficient for the organization of lectures, exercises and other practical work for the students of the Faculty of Law, but this has been achieved with the organization of the teaching schedule from 08:30 to 20:00 on some days of the week. It is worth mentioning that now the number of students in the Faculty of Law is smaller than before 2017. The entire learning process takes place in the premises of the Faculty of Law, which in total cover the space of over 6,000 m².



However, serious efforts have been made to make a choice in this direction, initially with renovations of the current infrastructure, and funds have also been allocated from the University of Pristina and a building permit (from the Municipality of Pristina) has been secured for the construction of the new facility. for the Faculty of Economics. Therefore, in the short-term plan, the spaces currently used by the Faculty of Economics will be vacated, and the entire facility will be used by the Faculty of Law, where there will be sufficient space in terms of infrastructure.

With all this, even with the current infrastructure, the lesson is organized and takes place from 8:30 to 20:00 and the accommodation of the requirements for smaller groups of students is achieved and we are of the opinion that there is an overall qualitative teaching of the teaching, teaching-learning and other research-scientific activities.

Considering in mind the cooperation with different partners, and in many different projects aimed at improving the quality of education and providing different opportunities for professional development for the students of the Faculty of Law, in some cases with the decision of the appropriate authorities of the University, the use of the premises of this institution has been released for its associates.

As explained above, the Faculty of Law building is located within the campus of the University of Pristina. The infrastructure of the Faculty of Law consists of:

1. Classrooms;
2. Courtroom;
3. Offices of academic staff;
4. The library (reading room);
5. Meeting rooms;
6. Workspaces for students.

There are a total of 12 classrooms of the Faculty of Law as follows:

1. Big Amphitheater-A1
2. Small Amphitheater -A2
3. Halls A3 and A4 (Floor I)
4. Halls S1, S2, S3, S4 (II floor)
5. Halls D1, D2, D3, D4 (IV floor)



Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosova - Republic of Kosovo



Agjencia e Kosovës për Akreditim
Agencija Kosova za Akreditaciju
Kosovo Accreditation Agency

From the academic year 2020/2021, the new management of the Faculty of Law has started a "Program for the transformation of the spaces of the Faculty of Law", where in 2021 and 2022, the new living spaces for students and reading have been promoted, where also necessary infrastructure for students with special needs.

With its budget (separated from the university) the Faculty of Law has invested to create new spaces for students, which include: work spaces, reading spaces and libraries, which have captured the investment figure of approximately 43,300 euros. The investment project in the Faculty of Law at the request of the Dean was planned and designed pro bono by the students of Architecture at the University of Pristina.

Likewise, during 2022, the Faculty of Law has planned about 170,000 euros of infrastructure investments that include:

1. Construction of spaces for students in the interior;
2. Construction of spaces for students, on the terrace on the outside, which includes spaces for student presentations, organization of debates, etc.;
3. Complete renovation of the small amphitheater hall;
4. The construction and revitalization of the part of the park for students, which includes an open amphitheater;
5. Revitalization and renovation of the courtroom.

According to the request of the Dean of the Faculty of Law, the projects in the amount of 170,000 euros (which were allocated from the university budget for the Faculty of Law) as above, were designed pro bono by the students and professors of the Faculty of Architecture (University of Pristina). While the part of drawings and paintings with symbols of justice will be made by the students and professors of the Faculty of Arts of the University of Pristina.

These projects have been presented in the form of an exhibition in the premises of the Faculty of Law for staff, students and the general public (media), which have received high praise. In July 2022, procedures were opened by the procurement office of the University and the projects are in the implementation phase.

Standard 7.2

2. There is a financial plan at the level of the study program that will demonstrate the sustainability of the study program for at least the next three years.

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Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosova - Republic of Kosovo



Agjencia e Kosovës për Akreditim
Agencija Kosova za Akreditaciju
Kosovo Accreditation Agency

The Faculty of Law has a clear budget planning. The budget of the Faculty of Law includes:

1. The budget allowed by the Governing Council of UP;
2. Donations from donors;
3. Certain projects.

The Faculty of Law within the allowed budget includes:

1. Salaries and wages;
2. Travel abroad expenses;
3. Domestic travel expenses;
4. Purchase of infrastructural assets;
5. Expenses for the organization of conferences;
6. Expenses for training services;
7. Costs for the co-financing of projects;
8. Expenses for official travel;
9. Expenses for publications;
10. Other marketing expenses;
11. IT expenses;
12. Expenses for renovations, etc.

The Faculty of Law has a consolidated budget for the year 2022 in total, without salaries and wages, **in the amount of over 339,000 euros**. The Faculty of Law also has three-year plans that show the three-year budget stability. According to the 3-year budget plan, the Faculty of Law has enough financial resources.

The Faculty of Law also has a budget from relevant projects, such as the project to strengthen the ENEMLOS clinics. Within this budget, the possibility of purchasing IT infrastructure, Books, etc., in order to operationalize clinical teaching, is foreseen.

PROGRAMME: BASIC STUDIES (BACHELOR)

BUDGET AND FINANCING PLANNING

Scheduled teaching hours for the study programme (for all specializations)

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No.	Description	Hours
1	Lectures	24
2	Exercise	40
3	Laboratory exercises	///
4	Field exercises	///
5	The number of students	100
6	Lecture group	5
7	Exercise group	6
8	Group of exercises in the laboratory	///
9	Group of field exercises	///

*This is completed based on the proposed study programme

Engagement of regular staff in the implementation of the proposed programme*				
Index number	Description	No. of the academic staff	Gross salary	in total
1	Regular professor	13	€1,486.72	€19,327.00
2	Associate Professor	7	€1,334.67	€9,342.70
3	Assistant Professor	17	€1,182.63	€20,105.00
4	Assistant	5	€803.40	€4,017.00
Total regular academic staff		42	4,807.42	€52,791.76

*The same academic staff is also engaged in other programs, under the same salary.

Engagement of engaged (non-regular/ part time) staff in the implementation of the proposed program				
Index number	Description	No. of hours	Gross salary	TOTAL
1	Lectures on norms (Regular Professor, Associate Professor, Assistant Professor)	140	500	3,500 x 5 €17,500.00
2	Exercises (Assistants)	60	400	€5,600.00



Operating expenses AT ALL FACULTY LEVEL- For all Programs				
Index number	Description	Expense/ month	Month x 12	Total expenses/year
1	stream	€534.28		€6,411.31
2	Water	€208.42		€2,501.08
3	Heating	€3,642.00		€21,852.00
4	Phone	€70.68		€848.25
5	Garbage	€		€
6	Fixed operating expenses (cleaning)	€500.00		€6,000.00
6	Fixed operating expenses (insurance)	€400.00		€4,800.00
7	Others			10,000,000
in total				€52,413.00

Consumable material for practical processing (laboratory, etc.) AT ALL FACULTY LEVEL- For all Programs		
No.	Description	Annual amount
1	Material for practical work	€6,000.00
2	Laboratory equipment	€50,000.00
3		
4		
5		
in total		€56,000.00

Standard 7.3

3. The higher education institution must demonstrate with adequate documents (property deeds, lease contracts, inventories, invoices, etc.) that, for the study program submitted for evaluation, it has at least the next three years:

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- a) owned or rented space suitable for the educational process;**
- b) owned or leased 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 a license to use;**
- d) the library equipped with reading rooms, group work rooms and its own reserves of books according to the disciplines included in the curricula.**

The Faculty of Law has all the facilities owned by the University of Pristina. The ownership of the Faculty of Law can be proven with concrete documents that the University of Pristina has.

Likewise, the Faculty of Law also has an inventory within its assets, the registration of which is done every year. An important asset for the Faculty of Law is the Faculty's website, which operates within the UP website and is owned by the University.

Within the web page, as mentioned above, the part of the platform "My Court" has also been operationalized, which constitutes the implementation of a project between the Faculty of Law, USAID and the Judicial Council of Kosovo, within which some of the engaged students the Office for Clinical Studies of the Faculty of Law will store and maintain the data of the judicial system of the Republic of Kosovo.

UP and the Faculty of Law also have the SEMS system in which: grading and evaluation of students, storage of student data, student files, literature as well as all other aspects related to students and data management are done. their as well as quality.

The Quality Management System is also integrated within SEMS.

In the new premises of the Faculty of Law, built in 2022, a lifting platform has been built for students with disabilities who, through that platform, can have easier access to the Faculty of Law facility.

The Faculty of Law also received a donation from the European Mission for the study of EULEX law, which contains (car and laptop) which are necessary for the teaching process at the Faculty of Law.



Standard 7.4

4. The number of seats in lecture halls, seminar rooms and laboratories should be related to 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.

The Faculty of Law, as explained above, has 12 halls which can be used effectively for teaching. Also, the Faculty of Law has a meeting room, including other work offices and professors' offices. The courthouse is a special space where the Faculty of Law conducts clinical teaching and practical work with students within the Center/Office for Clinical Studies.

The groups of students in the halls are divided according to the capacity of the halls and the number of students in the group. The teaching schedule is accommodated in such a way that groups with more students seem to be held in larger halls and smaller groups in halls with smaller capacities.

Table 1 halls and spaces

Hall	Number of seats	Surface
The Big Amphitheater	320	350 m ²
Small Amphitheater	220	200 m ²
Hall A3	40	1000 m ² in total
Hall A4	40	1000 m ² in total
Hall 1	120	1000 m ² in total
Hall 2	120	1000 m ² in total
Hall S3	120	1000 m ² in total
Hall S4	120	1000 m ² in total
Hall D1	120	1000 m ² in total
Hall D2	120	1000 m ² in total



Hall D3	120	1000 m2 in total
Hall D4	120	1000 m2 in total
Courtroom	35	200 m2
Hall of professors	25	40 m2
Meeting room	10	30 m2
Professors' offices	48 offices	

Table 2-Other infrastructure

Device	Amount
Projectors	13
Computers in use	97
Computers unused – in stock	27
Printers	62
Large photocopies	5

Standard 7.5

5. Libraries of educational institutions must ensure, for each of the study programs:

- a) A number of places 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 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 specialties, sufficient to cover the disciplines within the curricula, of which at least 50% must represent book titles or specialty courses of well-known 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 studies for which the relevant discipline is provided;

e) A sufficient number of descriptions for Albanian, foreign and periodical publications, according to the stated mission.

The University of Pristina and the Faculty of Law have designated reading areas. Within the Faculty of Law is the reading room for students, in which students can be accessible within the schedule, 08:30-20:00. The reading room meets the necessary conditions, including the capacity required for the active number of students in the program.

In the space of the Faculty of Law, other offices can also be used for group work of students. The new spaces built in the Faculty of Law are designed in such a way that they also serve for student work. Also, within the new spaces, a special hall has been built, which is used for group work of students. In most cases, the courtroom of the Faculty of Law as well as the professors' hall are used as a suitable room for group work of students of the Faculty of Law. The Faculty of Law also has a room for doctoral students, as a special research office for doctoral students.

The literature of the Faculty of Law students recommended in the course syllabuses is mainly in two languages: Albanian and English. This literature can be electronic and in physical literature, which is found in the library of the Faculty of Law and the commercial space (library) which is located in the Faculty of Law. Publications in the Albanian language are mainly publications by Professors of the Faculty of Law, which are published under the logo of the University of Pristina/Faculty of Law and are adapted to the syllabuses of the relevant subjects in the Faculty of Law, because the basic condition for publication under the logo of the University is adaptation of the text of the book to the content of the syllabus of the respective schools. In addition to literature, books found in the Albanian language, The Faculty of Law also has access to literature and electronic resources which it uses for all study programs. The faculty has access to the **EBSCO library and Lexis Nexis**, for academic staff and all students. Also, within the ENEMLOS project, an amount of 7,000 euros has been allocated and committed, which is dedicated to the purchase of books for students' needs. The respective chairs of the Faculty of Law have sent the list of books that must be purchased with these means



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and the same will be used for the needs of all study programs. Likewise, the Academy of Law of the Republic of Kosovo has donated 300 copies of its publications in the field of law to the Faculty of Law, so that they can be used for the needs of students. In general, based on the books available in Albanian language, access to on-line library, other books available for the Faculty of Law, in both Albanian and English language they are considered to be sufficient for the needs of the programs.

The European Mission for the Rule of Law, EULEX, has also allocated a donation of 10,000 euros, which foresees the purchase of books for the programs of the Faculty of Medicine, worth approximately 6,000 euros. Academic staff are authorized to compile the list of books, each in their own field.

Standard 7.6

6. The infrastructure and facilities dedicated to the implementation of the program are adapted to students with special needs.

In the framework of the "Program for the transformation of the spaces of the Faculty of Law", a special attention from the management of the faculty has been devoted to the infrastructure for students with special needs. As part of the renovations of the Faculty of Law in 2022, a special cloakroom/elevator has been installed, which creates access for students with special needs according to the standards required by law, and other parts of the entrance to the faculty have been adjusted to ensure adequate access to these categories of students.

The entire facility of the Faculty, including the new spaces built in 2021-2022, are reflected in the video.

SWOT analysis for infrastructure and resources:

A. Strengths

1. Sufficient spaces for teaching;
2. Literature published by the Faculty's professors in the Albanian language;
3. Access to electronic (on – line) libraries;
4. Student reading rooms;

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5. Sufficient infrastructure (computer, laptop and projector);
6. Sufficient work spaces and offices for the academic staff, including the accompanying infrastructure;
7. New work spaces for students and the transformation of 5 new spaces;
8. Access spaces for students with special needs;
9. Concrete plan for the transformation of the spaces of the Faculty of Law, including 5 concrete projects, for the year 2022-2023;
10. New spaces for renovation according to concrete projects.

B. Weaknesses

1. Small budget for infrastructural adjustments;
2. Difficult procurement procedures.

C. Opportunity

1. New infrastructure and new renovations at the Faculty of Law;
2. Access to more e-books;
3. Greater donor support for library issues.

D. Challenges

1. Increasing the budget for infrastructure issues



3. LATE EVOLUTION AND DEVELOPMENT REGISTERED AFTER THE PREVIOUS REPORT

RECOMMENDATION of the team of EXPERS IN The previous review report	Solution THAT the provider has implemented IN addressing the recommendation	Other comments _ relevant
The program should this a plan of defined good and comprehensive didactic and research	All professors have received training in teaching methodology organized by the university as well as by Ohio Northern University with which the Faculty of Law cooperates. The program as a whole but also the subjects are included by a requirement for didactic learning and accompanied by requirements for the presentation of research works and required results which are part of the overall assessment of learning .	
STRATEGY teachers should _ this view of DeVeLOpiNG	All professors have received training in teaching methodology organized by the university as well as by Ohio Northern University with which the Faculty of Law cooperates.	
Students should _ commit IN projects research and activities others	Students engage in research projects as part of the overall assessment of learning in the relevant subjects. Also, students can graduate only after the successful presentation of their thesis, which is an individual or	



	group work under the guidance/mentoring of the relevant professor or professors who give their advice on the development of the research. Students may also engage in other projects depending on opportunities and faculty participation in certain research programs.	
Institutional libraries _ educational should _ CARE THAT ABOUT each study program of this number of FAIRLY of detractory IN reading rooms . _	The university library operates within the university and also within the faculty there are spaces that are used by students for learning. Also, within the city of Pristina, there are libraries that offer spaces for reading and research to which students of the faculty can have easy access.	
Promotion of internationalization through creating of more many partnerships with institutions educational of EXTERNAL	The university and the faculty have signed agreements that foresee the possibility of student mobility as well as the development of research work.	
The program needs ABOUT more many formal/ contractual arrangement IN cooperation with the MA program and shareholders other the Social of different .	Agreements with market partners have been revised and other agreements have been signed which provide for the exchange of experiences, counseling and the holding of internships for students.	
Explanation more of wide how _ PROVIDED A oriented learning _ from student and skills practice within FORMAT of clinics legal .	In the legal clinic, students participate in an interactive way , assuming the role of researchers but also of the main actors in making certain decisions as well as in solving cases when the court sessions are simulated. During the	



	clinics, students are asked to analyze court cases, especially those cases that coincide with Kosovo and the region, and to interpret them in the light of the demands of society in Kosovo and future developments.	
Development and implementation of survey output ABOUT of graduates	The system for student management offers a comprehensive platform of interaction with students which, among other things, enables students to give their input/opinion regarding the program in general as well as the subjects in particular and the acquisition of skills related to the needs of the market of work.	
The program is lacking of A strategy of clearly which – INCLUDES accessible indicators _ of pPERFORMANCE IN SENSE of adoption of METHODS of NEw teaching .	The academy staff has gone through basic and advanced training in contemporary teaching methodology. These activities are organized by the university itself but also in cooperation with Ohior Northern University .	
methods more interactivity of strategy teacher who _ allows ORIENTATION on student (workshop , simulations etc.)	Within each syllabus , teaching methods are described, and depending on the development of the subject, the syllabuses foresee workshops, simulations, etc.	
Skill practical and _ overall of which are offered to them students should _ are dimensioned with the general aim of KOsoVa ABOUT achieving one _ level more of up of Europeanization .	The program aims to train students who will be able to help Kosovo's European integration processes depending on the stages of integration.	



Setting one _ page website of independently with the list of publications of STAFF of program as well as the CV the their IN English and Albanian .	The university has designed a special page within the official website of the faculties where all staff are obliged to update their CV as well as the list of publications with details of publishers, magazines and their indexing in the bases of international data.	
The program should contribute THAT of DONE part of networks THE INTERNATIONAL research .	The faculty has become part of the Association of European Law Faculties and this, among other things, enables the students of the faculty to compete for the prestigious award for the best topic in the field of European integrations.	
ADDRESSING IN ORDER of clear of weaknesses and threats IN self - assessment report .	In the self-evaluation report, the threats and weaknesses of the program were clearly addressed and in full cooperation with all members of the department, which will influence the development of policies to overcome them in the future.	
provision of A rank of large of records IN the basics of it chickenpox intoxicate magazines .	The university and faculty have created access for academic staff as well as students to international journals and literature through well - known international databases such as Lexis Nexis from USA, EBSCO etc.	



1. ANNEXES (if any)

Annex I. CV OF ACADEMIC PERSONNEL OF THE FACULTY OF ALW,
<https://juridiku.uni-pr.edu/page.aspx?id=1,14>

Annex II. COURSE SYLLABUSES

1. History and Politics of the European Integration

Course basic data	
Department	International Law Department
Title of the Course	History and Politics of the European Integration
Level	LLM
Status	Mandatory
Year of study	I
Number of hours	2+1
Credits	5 ETCS
Time/Location	Prishtina, Kosovo
Course instructor	Prof.Dr.Enver Hasani
Contact details	enver.hasani@uni-pr.edu



Course description:	<p>The aim of the course is to deepen students' knowledge about the European project and to help them grasp European integration as a political problem. The course introduces students to main theories of integration, alternative explanations for the underlying causes of integration and also the main challenges the EU had to face throughout the decades from enlargements through the economic crisis or the democratic deficit of its decision making.</p> <p>This course in addition will review the European integration process over the past 60 years, providing a short history of European integration since the mid-50s, an overview of the key European Institutions as well as of European governance and politics. Thematic sessions will discuss the achievements and challenges faced by Europe in various areas including the common currency, macroeconomic policies, movements of people inside Europe and across its external borders, labor market and social issues, movements of goods, etc. Hot topics such the Greek crisis, the future of the Euro, Brexit, the refugee crisis will be covered during those sessions.</p>
Purpose of the course:	<p>The course covers three main themes: <i>First</i>, theories of European integration and supranational governance: How can European integration be described and explained? How has integration been used to further economic and political cooperation, and how has the EU worked to promote itself as a major player on the global stage? <i>Second</i>, the problems of democracy and legitimacy in the EU: How democratic and legitimate is the EU as a political system? Is it possible and desirable to democratize the EU? What possible solutions are at hand for meeting the EUs current challenges? <i>Third</i>, how does the EU work as a representative political system? What channels for representation and participation exist at the EU level? Are there any differences between the EU and the member states in this regard?</p>
Expected results:	The course has 4 main objectives.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide students with a sufficient knowledge on European integration process; • Make students reflect on the current policy challenges faced by Europe; • Get students to reflect on the challenges faced by individual countries and present it in an effective way; • Get students to formulate and justify opinions on the possible ways forward in specific areas. 		
<i>I.</i>			
Contribution in the workload of the student (which therefore should correspond with the results of the student)			
Activity	Hours	Days/Weeks	Total
Lectures	2	15	30
Theoretical exercises / laboratory	1	15	15
Tutorial	-	-	-
Contacts with teacher / consultations	10 min.	15	2.5
Field exercises	-	-	-
Mid-terms, seminars	1	2	2
Homework	-	-	-
Own study time student (at the library or at home)	3	14	42
Final preparation	2	7	14



for exam			
Time spent on evaluation (tests, quiz, final exam)	2	2	4
Projects, presentations, etc.	4	4	16
Total			125.5 hour
Methodology			
	<p>With the passage of time, academic methods change and advance. The focus shall be on the critical, analytical and creative thinking as the overall underlying philosophy of the teaching method of this course. Special attention shall be paid to the substance of class discussions and active participation of students.</p> <p>Students are encouraged to read the materials in advance, as well as to refer to additional, recommended literature, so as to be able to familiarize themselves with the material and the range of subjects covered in a general course in international law.</p> <p>Note: This syllabus is a tentative one. It could be revised during the course time for the purpose of better students' participation and performance.</p>		
Assessment Method			



	<p>Throughout this course a specific focus will be devoted to the (research) term papers/colloquiums and/or seminars. Active students that are able to show deep understanding of the subjects covered in this course through their research papers (1 paper) and regular participation in research colloquia or seminars will be excused from the final examination.</p> <p>Otherwise, there shall be a mid-term and a final examination, which shall cover unless otherwise indicated, the assigned materials in addition to what has been said in class. The evaluation shall be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Mid-term examination: 40 percent (%)- Final examination: 50 percent (%)- Active and substantive participation in class discussions: 10 percent (%) <p>The final result will thus be cumulative, composed of the results of the mid-term and final examinations and class participation. Class activities, such debates and discussions, will also be taken into account and added to the overall value obtained by the principal method of assessment as defined above.</p> <p>A minimum of 55 percent (%) is required for a passing grade.</p>
Literature	



Primary literature:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Antje Wiener & Thomas Diez: <i>European Integration Theory</i>, OUP, 2018. 2. Chris J. Bickerton: <i>European Integration: From Nation-States to Member States</i>, OUP, 2013. 3. Mark Gilbert: <i>European Integration: A Concise History</i>, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2012. 4. Andrew Glencross: <i>Politics of European Integration: Political Union or a House Divided?</i>, Wiley Blackwel, 2014.
Additional literature:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Antje Wiener & Karlheinz Neunreither (ed.) <i>European Integration After Amsterdam: Institutional Dynamics and Prospects for Democracy</i>, OUP, 2003. 2. Trevor Hartley: <i>The Foundations of European Community Law</i>, Sixth Edition, Oxford 2014 3. John McCormick: <i>Understanding the European Union. A Concise Introduction</i>, 8th Edition, London 2020. 4. Desmond Dinan, <i>Europe Recast: A History of European Union</i>. 2nd edition. Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 2014; 5. Ben Rosamond, <i>Theories of European Integration</i>, Macmillan, 2000; 6. A Moravcsik, <i>The Choice for Europe: Social Purpose & State Power from Messina to Maastricht</i>, London, UCL Press, 1998; 7. Ian Bache, Stephen George and Simon Bulmer, <i>Politics in the European Union</i>. Fifth Edition, Oxford University Press, 2020. <p>Given the topical nature of European integration and the fact that history is being made every week, one of the best sources of information is the Internet.</p> <p>Here are just a few suggestions to get you started.</p> <p>EU Official Website</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The European Union Online: information about the institutions, policies, activities: http://europa.eu/index_en.htm



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can find information on all the EU Treaties, including summaries and links to the full texts on www.europa.eu.int/abc/treaties/index_en.htm • The European Commission: information on the Commission's activities, its President and daily news: http://ec.europa.eu/index_en.htm • The Council of the EU: http://consilium.europa.eu • The European Parliament: http://www.europarl.europa.eu • The new European Parliament internet TV channel: http://www.europartv.europa.eu/ • For a useful guide to “EU speak”, see http://europa.eu/abc/eurojargon • For public opinion in the EU, see the regular Eurobarometer reports, http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm
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Detailed lecturing plan:

Week	Content
<i>First week:</i>	<p>Introduction: The Mosaic of EU Integration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the idea of a European Community to the European Union
<i>Second week:</i>	<p>Theories of European Integration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neo-functionalism and the Concept of Spillover



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inter-governmentalism and Liberal Inter-governmentalism• New Institutionalism and the Social Constructivism
Third week:	European integration between history and theory <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Postwar Europe and the Origins of Integration• The Early Years: Founding of the European Communities• From the Establishment of the European Union to the Lisbon Treaty
Fourth week:	The Institutional Dimension <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creation of EU Institutions• European Commission• The Council of the European Union and the European Council• The European Parliament
Fifth week:	Policies of the European Union <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Single Market• The Common Agricultural Policy• The EU's Social Dimension• Justice and Home Affairs• The EU's Foreign, Security and Defence Policies• European Union External Relations



Sixth week:	The EU as a New Kind of Supranational Region? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The concept of supranationality• EU as a federal state• Whether EU looks like US• EU as a super-state
Seventh week:	Mid-Term Exam
Eighth week:	Theory of economic integration <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scope of European economic integration• Political implications of economic integration• The Future of Single Market
Ninth week:	The Role of Europe in the 21st Century <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Limitations of European Power• Europe as a Dominant Power
Tenth week:	Does Europe Have a “Democratic Deficit”? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• European demos• The Economic Crisis and the EU's Response to the Crisis
Eleventh week:	EU Enlargement Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding the process• Does the enlargement <i>fatigue exist</i>?



Twelfth week:	<p>Current Trends and the Future of EU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Brexit</i> • Turkey as a ‘European Nation’? • The future of EURO currency
Thirteenth week:	<p>Europe and the rest of the World</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU relations with US • The EU relations with Russia • The EU relations with China
Fourteenth week:	Final Exam
Academic policies and rules of behaviour:	
<p>Students must act in conformity with the Code of Ethics and Behaviour</p> <p>Students are required to read the assigned reading before discussing them in the class. They are encouraged to think about them critically, raise questions, and engage in class discussion. Students are also required to respect their classmates’ ideas, no matter how different they are from theirs, and let other classmates finish their thoughts and not interrupt them. Students will be given time to respond to their classmates.</p> <p>Professors and Teaching Assistant will be at the students’ disposal for any additional clarification and will have specific office hours for consultation. Students will also be encouraged to follow the news and developments pertinent to the field of international organizations and raise questions about those issues or developments.</p>	



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2. European Union Institutions

Course basic data	
Department	International Law Department
Title of the Course	European Union Institutions
Level	LLM
Status	Mandatory
Year of study	I
Number of hours	2+1
Credits	4 ETCS
Time/Location	Prishtina, Kosovo
Course instructor	Prof. Dr. Hajredin Kuçi
Contact details	hajredin.kuci@uni-pr.edu

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Course description:	<p>This course aims to offer an in-depth reading of the EU institutions and European integration, and will examine the EU's unique nature, its influence on international affairs and development of the law of international organization. The emphasis will be on the important constitutional and administrative aspects of the EU law, competencies, decision-making processes and as well as important EU policies that are shared among the EU's institutions, their arrangement and power-sharing. The first part of the course is devoted to the origins of the today's European Union, its treaties and EU's unique nature as an international organization. In this course, we will also examine EU institutions, power-sharing mechanisms and inter-state relations. In this course a special focus will be devoted to the examination of the relationship between EU law and the law of the member states as promoted by the Lisbon Treaty, and analyse various types of enforcement of the EU law. The final part of the course discusses the developments in the EU enlargement process and aims to highlight the definitions that have put into the limelight the inter-play between EU institutions on the one hand and EU institutions and member states on the other.</p>
Purpose of the course:	<p>The purpose of this course is to provide students with a comprehensive and in-depth overview of the European Union's institutions, their evolution, competences, functioning and EU's overall structure. Major competencies and policy areas pertaining to these institutions, (i.e.: European Council, Council of Ministers, European Commission, European Parliament, Court of Justice of the EU, European Central Bank, Court of Auditors; special bodies and agencies of the EU) will specifically be assessed. Throughout this course, the students will learn principles, advanced concepts and fundamental framework governing the institutional structure of the EU. It is the multifaceted, complex and mixed perspective of theory and the main points in current political debate that will serve as mains elements of the evaluation of the most important parts of institutional structure of the EU. The influence of the Member States on the current and future policies of the EU as well as the directions of its development that will be the</p>



	highlights of this course. More general theoretical observations regarding the need for and the degree of democracy within EU and its institutions will be the key to understanding the current and the perspectives through which the EU is expected to evolve.		
Expected results:	<p>By the end of this course the students will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. develop in-depth knowledge on thematic course elements 2. understand and explain the development and limits of the application of EU law; 3. recognize and utilize contemporary principles of EU law, and understand the treaty making process; 4. understand and be able to explain the role of EU institutions in the policy-making process within EU and their impact in the general theory of international organizations; 5. understand and be able to decipher specialized aspects of EU law, their main institutional law principles and agenda setting; 6. stimulate students' logical argumentation, active participatin and communicative/rhetorical capacities 7. advance the ability of students to independently research and develop short policy papers on the basis of text and other materials provided 8. develop the ability of students to effectively apply scientific writing standards and legal argumentation. 		
Contribution in the workload of the student (which therefore should correspond with the results of the student)			
Activity	Hours	Days/Weeks	Total
Lectures	2	15	30
Theoretical exercises / laboratory	1	15	15



Tutorial	-	-	-
Contacts with teacher / consultations	10 min.	15	2.5
Field exercises	-	-	-
Mid-terms, seminars	1	2	2
Homework	-	-	-
Own study time student (at the library or at home)	2	14	28
Final preparation for exam	2	5	10
Time spent on evaluation (tests, quiz, final exam)	2	2	4
Projects, presentations, etc.	3	3	9
Total			100.5 hour
Methodology With the passage of time, academic methods change and advance. The			



	<p>focus shall be on the critical, analytical and creative thinking as the overall underlying philosophy of the teaching method of this course. Special attention shall be paid to the substance of class discussions and active participation of students.</p> <p>Students are encouraged to read the materials in advance, as well as to refer to additional, recommended literature, so as to be able to familiarize themselves with the material and the range of subjects covered in a general course in international law.</p> <p>Note: This syllabus is a tentative one. It could be revised during the course time for the purpose of better students' participation and performance.</p>
Assessment Method	<p>Throughout this course a specific focus will be devoted to the (research) term papers/colloquiums and/or seminars. Active students that are able to show deep understanding of the subjects covered in this course through their research papers (2 papers) and regular participation in research colloquia or seminars will be excused from the final examination.</p> <p>Otherwise, there shall be a mid-term and a final examination, which shall cover unless otherwise indicated, the assigned materials in addition to what has been said in class. The evaluation shall be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Mid-term examination: 40 percent (%)- Final examination: 50 percent (%)- Active and substantive participation in class discussions: 10 percent (%)



	<p>The final result will thus be cumulative, composed of the results of the mid-term and final examinations and class participation. Class activities, such debates and discussions, will also be taken into account and added to the overall value obtained by the principal method of assessment as defined above.</p> <p>A minimum of 55 percent (%) is required for a passing grade.</p>
Literature	
Primary literature:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Dermot Hodson & John Peterson - The Institutions of the European Union, 4th ed., (OUP, 2017) – Law Library 6. P. Craig & G. De Búrca, EU Law – Text, Cases and Materials, 6th ed., (OUP, 2015) – Law Library, 7. N. Foster, Foster on EU Law, 5th ed. (OUP, 2015) – Law Library 8. D. Chalmers, G. Davies, G. Monti, European Union Law – Cases and Materials, 3rd ed. (CUP, 2014) – Law Library,
Additional literature:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Karen Davies: Understanding European Union Law, Third Edition, New York 2008 9. Trevor Hartley: The Foundations of European Community Law, Sixth Edition, Oxford 2007 10. John McCormick: Understanding the European Union. A Concise Introduction, Fourth Edition, London 2008 11. Josephine Steiner/Lorna Woods: EU Law, Tenth Edition, Oxford 2009 12. European Union Website http://europa.eu/index_en.htm • EURLEX for EC Legislation http://europa.eu/documents/eur-lex/index_en.htm 13. European Court of Justice (ECJ) http://curia.europa.eu/ • EU-Treaties http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/treaties/index.htm 14. Interactive Map of Europe (Oxford University Press): http://www.oup.com/uk/orc/bin/eulaw/resources/map/map.html 15. Interactive Timeline of the European Union (Oxford University Press):



	http://www.oup.com/uk/orc/bin/eulaw/resources/timeline/index.htm
Detailed lecturing plan:	
Week	Content
<i>First week:</i>	The history of the European Integration. From Rome to Lisbon <ul style="list-style-type: none">• History of European Integration, (in-depth discussion about the treaties and accessions; some theoretical models of European integration)
<i>Second week:</i>	International legal personality and legal capacity of the EU as the international organisation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explanation of EU legal personality from the EU integration prism, from the communities and intergovernmental cooperation of States to the one supranational international organization, competences, categories, control and consequences.
<i>Third week:</i>	Constitutionalization of EU Law: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• EU Legal System as a New Legal Order and its Sui Generis status;• Nature, sources and principles of EU Law: treaties, regulations, directives, protocols, declarations, etc.



Fourth week:	Understanding and researching EU Law: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How to read judgments of the European Court of Justice• Supremacy through the EU Treaties, Declaration Concerning Primacy (Lisbon Treaty, p. 344)• Cases: 6/64 Costa v. ENEL;• 11/70 Internationale Handelsgesellschaft,• 106/77 Simmenthal,• C-105/03 Pupino
Fifth week:	Understanding and researching EU Law: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Direct effect; indirect effect• 26/62 Van Gend en Loos;• 41/72 Van Duyn v. Home Office;• 2/74 Rayners v. Belgian• State; 14/83 Von Colson;• 43/75 Defrenne v. Sabena;• 152/84 Marshall v. Southampton;• C91/92 Dori v. Recreb Srl;• C-387/02 Berlusconi;• C—149/96 Portugal v. Council;• C-171/11 Fra.bo SpA v. DVGW
Sixth week:	Institutional framework: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Structure and jurisdiction of the main EU institutions,



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• inter-relationships between the EU institutions;<ul style="list-style-type: none">• EU Treaties: Articles 5, 13-19 TEU, Articles 69, 223-281 TFEU
Seventh week:	Institutional framework: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• EU institutions and Member States:• transfer of powers and law-making powers,• principles of proportionality and subsidiarity<ul style="list-style-type: none">• EU Treaties: Articles 5, 12, and 13 TEU; Articles 49, 50 TEU and Articles 217, 218 and 289 TFEU
Eighth week:	Institutional framework- CJEU and Enforcement of the EU Law <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preliminary rulings<ul style="list-style-type: none">• EU Treaties: Art. 19(3) TEU; Arts. 256, 276 (ex. 234 TEC) TFEU• Cases: 28-30/62 Da Costa en Schaake;• 106/77 Simmenthal;• 283/81 CILFIT v. Ministry of Health;• 314/85 Firma Foto-Frost;• 104/79 Foglia v. Novello (No.1);• 244/80 Foglia v. Novello (No. 2);• C-224/01 Köbler v. Austria (paras. 105-119)
Ninth week:	Institutional framework- Commission- and Enforcement of the EU Law



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Suggested readings: the report on the infringements proceedings: http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/scoreboard/performance_by_governance_tool/infringements/index_en.htm<ul style="list-style-type: none">• EU Treaties: Articles 258-260 TFEU• 48/65 Lutticke,• 152/78 Commission v. France,• 22/87 Commission v. Italy,• C-388/95 Belgium v. Spain,• C-265/95 Commission v. France (Spanish Strawberries)
Tenth week:	<p>Institutional framework- CJEU and Enforcement of the EU Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preliminary References<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Objectives of Preliminary References• Preliminary References and National Law• Judicial Remedies and Review<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enforcement Actions by the European Commission• Enforcement Actions by a Member State• Judicial review of EU acts by the Court of Justice of the EU and actions for failure to act – direct actions<ul style="list-style-type: none">• EU Treaties: Articles 263, 265 and 277 TFEU• 25/62 Plaumann,• 22/70 Commission v. Council,• 294/83 Les Verts v. EP,• C-295/90, EP v. Council,• T-585/93 Greenpeace v. Commission,• C-378/98 Germany v. EP and Council;• T526/10 Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami v, Commission• Development of the principle of state liability<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cases: C-6/90 & 9/90 Francovich,• C-453/99 Courage Ltd. v Crehan,



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• C-224/01 Köbler
<i>Eleventh week:</i>	<p>Institutional Arrangement, decision-making and theoretical aspects of EU Law- European Parliament and European Commission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• European Parliament - Political and national interests, Elections, role of national parliaments in EU, politics and parliamentary committees in the European Parliament, inter-parliamentary cooperation, the institutions and the European citizens, principles of subsidiarity and proportionality• European Commission – EU interest, powers, appointment, decision-making powers and supervision.
<i>Twelfth week:</i>	<p>Institutional Setup, Decision-Making and Basic Aspects of EU Law -</p> <p>the Council of the EU and the Council of Ministers</p> <p>the Court of Justice of the European Union</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Other Institutions (Committee of the Regions, etc.)
<i>Thirteenth week:</i>	<p>Institutionalizing the Area of the Freedom, Security and Justice in the EU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Competences and powers of the EU's institutions and its special bodies, such as Eurojust, Europol, Frontex, creation of the European Public Prosecutor's Office, forms of interaction between institutions.• The structure of the Common Foreign and Security Policy:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ External actions of the EU, the role of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the European External Action Service, the limited jurisdiction of the Court of Justice.



<i>Fourteenth week:</i>	EU Institutions in Theory and Practice <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Institutional Interdependence The problem of integrating interests Theorizing EU Institutions Conclusion: The accountability conundrum
<i>Fifteenth week:</i>	Final Exam
Academic policies and rules of behaviour:	
<p>Students must act in conformity with the Code of Ethics and Behaviour</p> <p>Students are required to read the assigned reading before discussing them in the class. They are encouraged to think about them critically, raise questions, and engage in class discussion. Students are also required to respect their classmates' ideas, no matter how different they are from theirs, and let other classmates finish their thoughts and not interrupt them. Students will be given time to respond to their classmates.</p> <p>Professors and Teaching Assistant will be at the students' disposal for any additional clarification and will have specific office hours for consultation. Students will also be encouraged to follow the news and developments pertinent to the field of international organizations and raise questions about those issues or developments.</p>	



4. Research Methodology and Legal Writing

Basic data on the course	
Academic Unit:	Faculty of Law, Department of International Law
Name of course:	Research Methodology and Legal Writing
Level of study:	Master
Status of the course:	Compulsory
Year of studies:	I
No. hours per week:	2+1
Credits – ECTS:	4 ECTS
Time / location:	
Academic year:	
Lecturer:	Prof. Ass. Dr. Dren Doli
Contact:	dren.doli@uni-pr.edu
Description of the course:	<p>This course introduces the students to key research methods and methodology, combined with legal writing skills which they will need for the successful completion of the program.</p> <p>It will outline the fundamentals of doing research, aimed at the students in the program on European studies. It places the</p>



	<p>student experience at the center of our endeavors by engaging learners in a range of robust and challenging discussions and exercises.</p> <p>It provides the students with an understanding of research approaches and skills, and importantly an ability to deploy them in their studies or in their professional lives. In particular, this course will help students conduct research as part of their postgraduate studies who have not had access to research methods courses, or need additional support for self-improvement. No prior knowledge or experience in research is required to take this course.</p>
Course objectives:	<p>The course serves three main functions.</p> <p>First, it is an important aid to help students develop skills in legal research and methodology.</p> <p>Second, the course exposes students to the diversity of and intellectual challenges involved in great legal scholarship.</p> <p>Third, and most importantly, the course is a forum of peers in which research students can discuss the methodological challenges involved in their own research. As such, the course requires students to think critically and to work together as part of a community committed to producing legal scholarship of the highest quality.</p> <p>The course will also provide the students with an introduction to basic English legal terminology regarding European Integration and applying it in practice.</p>



<p>Expected learning results:</p>	<p>Upon completion of this course, the students shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be familiar with the main schools of research theory; - be able to explain the relative merits and demerits of basic qualitative and quantitative research methodologies for a given legal research project; - be familiar with and have an understanding of qualitative and quantitative research methods (if you have selected these sessions as part of your optional classes); - be able to select an appropriate legal research methodology for a given legal research project and - be aware of how you would go about using the methodology; - be able to use each of the main legal research techniques for a given research project; - be able to assess the relative importance of the main legal research techniques for a given research project; - have a basic understanding of data analysis issues, whether doctrinal or empirical; - be able to present legal research findings more effectively 		
<p>Student contribution (which therefore shall correspond with the results of learning)</p>			
<p>Activity</p>	<p>Hour</p>	<p>Day/week</p>	<p>Total</p>
<p>Lecture</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>30</p>
<p>Theoretical/ laboratory exercises</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>15</p>
<p>Tutorial</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>



Contact with the Professor/Consultations	10 min.	15	2.5
Field exercises	-	-	-
Colloquium, seminars	1	2	2
Homework	-	-	-
Student self-learning (at the library or at home)	2	14	28
Final preparation for the exam	2	5	10
Time spent on evaluation (tests, quiz, final exam)	2	2	4
Projects, presentation etc.	3	3	9
Total			100.5 hour
Teaching methodology:	<p>This course is partly lecture based and partly a seminar. Each class will consist of a lecture, a discussion on readings to be prepared before class.</p> <p>The course includes active teaching from the instructor(s) and practical skills training on most classes, including practicing research in databases and use of online and free software and research tools.</p>		



	<p>At the end of the course, students are obliged to make short 15 minute presentations of their research topics and discuss their research methodological choices.</p>
<p>Evaluation methodology:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Critical discussion of reading materials: 10% Critical presentation of one of the mandatory readings by the students, identification of the RQ, method defended/used (quantitative, qualitative), justification and sources (primary, secondary). - Draft of a disciplinary research proposal, of maximum 1000 words: 30% The student should prepare a research proposal (research topic, research question, and relevance of the research) related to the topic announced by the instructor. The proposal could e.g. consist of a comparative analysis of court decisions, an analysis of the complexity of regulating business activities that affect human rights, on the impact of international decisions on national law, a comparative analysis involving another country, etc. Mandatory readings and the readings of the skills course (already analyzed in previous sessions) should be considered as preliminary basis of the proposal; - Final Paper (instead of the final exam) 60%: Legal (case law) analysis and research proposal on a chosen topic. A final paper, of maximum 4000 words, shall consist of (i) a comparative case law analysis, and (ii) a research proposal.



Literature

Basic Literature:

1. K Zweigert and H Kötz, An Introduction to Comparative Law (Oxford, OUP, 3rd edn, 1998)
2. M Reimann and R Zimmermann (eds), The Oxford Handbook of Comparative Law (Oxford, OUP, 2006) chs *10, 11-13, and 21
3. E Örüçü and D Nelken (eds), Comparative Law: A Handbook (Oxford, Hart Publishing, 2007)
4. D Margaret, Asking the Law Question (4th ed, Pyrmont: Lawbook Company, 2017)
5. Mark Van Hoecke (ed.), Methodologies of Legal Research: Which Kind of Method for Which Kind of Discipline? (Oxford: Hart Publishing, 2011);
6. D Watkins and M Burton (eds), Research Methods in Law (London: Routledge, 2013);
7. R Banakar and M Travers (eds), Theory and Method in Socio-Legal Research (Oxford: Hart Publishing, 2005);
8. L Kestemont, Handbook on Legal Methodology: From Objective to Method (Cambridge: Intersentia, 2018).
9. J Law, After Method: Mess in Social Science Research (London: Routledge, 2004)
10. C McCrudden, 'Legal Research and the Social Sciences' (2006) 122 Law Quarterly Review 632-650
11. Hutchinson, Duncan, Defining and Describing what we do: Doctrinal Legal Research, (2012) 17 Deakin L Rev 83



	<p>12. R Murray, How to Write a Thesis (Open University Press McGraw Hill Education)</p> <p>13. https://www.mheducation.co.uk/how-to-write-a-thesis-9780335262069-emea-group</p> <p>14. Van Gestel, R., H.-W. Micklitz and M. Poiaras Maduro (2012) "Methodology in the New Legal World", EUI Working Papers</p> <p>15. T. Spaak (2005) "Kelsen and Hart on the Normativity of Law", in: P. Wahlgren (ed.), Perspectives on Jurisprudence: Essays In Honour Of Jes Bjarup, pp. 397-414.</p>
Additional Literature:	
Designed teaching plan:	
Week	Lecture to be elaborated:
Week one:	<p>Introduction to the course</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General introduction: presentation of the program, work method and assignments; - Introduction to disciplinary legal research methods vs. interdisciplinary research methods; -
Week two:	<p>Legal Sources and how to use them:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key legal documents: statutes, contracts and general conditions, judgments, policy papers; - Databases for International and European law and Case law - Secondary sources



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Databases and statutory interpretation
Week three:	Different approaches to legal scholarship; <ul style="list-style-type: none">- What is 'methodological rigour'?- How should we explain our scholarship?
Week four:	Introduction: Disciplinary Legal Research Methodology <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Legal Doctrine and its limits
Week five:	Law and humanities: Legal Philosophy: legal positivism <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The concept of law and legal interpretation:- Hermeneutics Principles,- Subsumption method (sources, legal analysis)
Week six:	Comparative legal methods <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Comparative law and comparative arguments- Comparative legal systems- Legal transplants and comparative Law
Week seven:	Introduction: Empirical and socio-legal research methods
Week eight:	Introduction to qualitative data collection: interviewing <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Analyzing qualitative data
Week nine:	Introduction to quantitative methods <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Sampling and analysis of data



Week ten:	Mid- term exam: Submission and discussion of a disciplinary research proposal
Week eleven:	Technical skills (I): <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Citation, styles of citation, academic honesty.
Week twelve:	Technical skills (II): <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reference management software;- How-to and in-class demonstration
Week thirteen:	Student presentation workshop (I): <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Presentation of ideas for their final research paper;- In-class discussions and challenges of students' methodological choices and approaches
Week fourteen:	Student presentation workshop (II): <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Presentation of ideas for their final research paper;- In-class discussions and challenges of students' methodological choices and approaches
Week fifteen:	Submission of final research papers

Academic policies and rules of conduct:

Students during the process of learning, examinations, as well as their presence in the faculty should pay attention to:

- respect the academic and non-academic staff of the university



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- not hinder the teaching process, and respect all class rules;
- not use food, drinks, chewing-gums in the class room;
- not use the mobile phone in the class room;
- respect the exam rules and other tests

ZGJEDHORE

2. European Union and Kosovo

Basic data on the course	
Academic Unit:	Faculty of Law
Name of course:	European Union and Kosovo
Level of study:	LLM
Status of the course:	Optional
Year of studies:	I
No. hours per week:	2+0
Credits – ECTS:	3
Time / location:	
Academic year:	
Lecturer:	Prof. Asoc. Remzije Istrefi

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Contact:	remzije.istrefi@uni-pr.edu
Description of the course:	<p>The present course addresses the need of students for clarifying and updating the framework in which they study the process of EU Integration and the Europeanization phenomenon at large. As a result the course will address the ways in which we study EU integration (both theoretical and methodological), the state of the art framework that can be employed by anyone seeking to broaden and deepen their knowledge of the Europeanization process. The course will tackle the concept of Europeanization from different angles; Looking at the evolution of the concept and the fierce debates it has triggered in the last two decades, and main Theories and International Relations Theories explaining the role of international and regional organizations. The course is, therefore, an attempt at picking up the pace of studies on Europeanization, applied on the concrete case study of Kosovo and its relations with the EU. In this context, the course is organized as follows: part one explores the conceptual debates and theories focused on EU integration and opens the avenue for the theoretical and methodological inquiries, part two is a guide for the theoretical patchwork of Europeanization where the rationalist and constructivist approaches stand as a centerpiece; finally, part three is dedicated to the unpacking the process of EU integration in the case of Kosovo analyzed from various policy perspectives.</p>
Course objectives:	<p>Overall, the course aims to offer students a complex understanding of the main challenges of Europeanization with the particular focus on Kosovo' experience in the EU accession framework.</p> <p>The main objectives of the course are:</p>



	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advance student's knowledge in the functioning of the EU, and its enlargement process; 2. To advance students' knowledge on how the EU's common foreign and security policy is affecting western Balkan countries; 3. To advance students' knowledge on the process and challenges of EU integration; 4. Students will be exposed to the main theoretical approaches and core debates about how to best understand the processes and integrative efforts of the western Balkan countries with particular attention to Kosovo; 5. To increase the level of critical thinking of the students on the issue of EU integration with particular focus on Kosovo's integrative efforts. 		
<p>Expected learning results:</p>	<p>After completion of this study course, the student will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gain deeper knowledge on the functioning of the EU and its enlargement policies; 2. Distinguish main legal and policy framework that relates to enlargement process; 3. Spot and predict the main EU politics toward Western Balkan Countries' 4. Know how the EU engages with Kosovo authorities in formulating the integration process; 5. Know the steps that Kosovo needs to undertake in order to get closer to the EU. 		
Student contribution (which therefore shall correspond with the results of learning)			
Activity	Hour	Day/week	Total



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Lecture	2	15	30
Theoretical/ laboratory exercises			
Tutorial	-	-	-
Contact with the Professor/Consultations	20 min.	15	5
Field exercises	-	-	-
Colloquium, seminars	1	2	2
Homework	-	-	-
Student self-learning (at the library or at home)	3	6	18
Final preparation for the exam	3	2	6
Time spent on evaluation (tests, quiz, final exam)	2	2	4
Projects, presentation etc.	2	5	10
Total			75.0 hour



Teaching methodology:	The main methods used will involve lectures, open debates, interactive presentations (unclosing Power Point materials and videos) and an EU Council simulation involving all students. The course will encourage critical reflection, the use of abundant academic texts on the topic and indepth discussions.
Evaluation methodology:	Student evaluation is based on the forms reflecting points gained in % as follows: -Mid-term exam-30% -Final exam-30% -Seminars -30% -In class active discussion-10% Total-100%
Literature	
Basic Literature:	Selected chapters from: Highs and Lows of European Integration Sixty Years After the Treaty of Rome, : Antoniulli, Luisa, Bonatti, Luigi, Ruzza, Carlo (Eds.) 2019 Theories Of European Integration, Ben Rosamond, 2014



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	<p>The Future of Europe: Towards a Two-Speed EU? Jean-Claude Piris Maria Giulia Amadio Vicere, The High Representative and EU</p> <p>Foreign Policy Integration: A Comparative Study of Kosovo and Ukraine (Palgrave MacMillan, 2018)</p> <p>Post-conflict europeanization and the war of meanings The challenges of EU conditionality in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Kosovo, Miruna Trancota</p> <p>Treaty of Lisbon available at: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:2bf140bf-a3f8-4ab2-b506-fd71826e6da6.0023.02/DOC_1&format=PDF.</p> <p>EU Global Strategy available at: https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/eu-global-strategy_en</p> <p>Kosovo EU integration strategy available at: http://www.kryeministri-ks.net/repository/docs/National_Strategy_for_European_Integration_Kosovo_2020_ENG.PDF</p> <p>Additional material provided during the class.</p>
Additional Literature:	<p><u>Internet sources with specific interest in the EU</u></p> <p>EU official webpage: http://europa.eu/</p>



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	<p>European Union Office in Kosovo European Union Special Representative in Kosovo: https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/kosovo_en/1387/Kosovo*%20and%20the%20EU</p> <p>Kosovo European Neighbourhood Policy And Enlargement Negotiations : https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/countries/detailed-country-information/kosovo_en</p> <p>Kosovo Government: https://www.rks-gov.net/EN/f43/republic-of-kosovo/government</p> <p>Kosovo Official Gazette: https://gzk.rks-gov.net/</p> <p>Ministry of European Integration: http://www.mei-ks.net/en/home</p>
Designed teaching plan:	
Week	Lecture to be elaborated:
<i>Week one:</i>	Introduction to the Course



Week two:	Part I.1 The Idea of Europe and EU integration
Week three:	Part I.2. The conceptual debates and theories focused on EU integration The rationalist and constructivist approaches Neo-functionalism Intergovernmentalism
Week four:	Part I.3. The conceptual debates and theories focused on EU integration (continuation) Liberal Intergovernmentalism (New) Institutionalism Multi -level Governance
Week five:	II. EU foreign policy towards Western Balkan's Stabilisation & Association Process
Week six:	III. EU and Kosovo The European integration process of Kosovo Main Mechanisms and Institutions



	SAA, IPA, Visa liberalization process, and other instruments
Week seven:	III.1 Kosovo –EU Legal framework, strategies and action plans: EU Integration strategy: STRATEGY – 2020
Week eight:	Mid-term exam
Week nine:	III.2 EU and Kosovo Political relations-EU s presence in Kosovo European Union Office in Kosovo EU Special Representative (EUSR), European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) EU mission in the rule of law area (EULEX)
Week ten:	III.3 Political and financial commitment to Kosovo EU Technical and financial cooperation Economic Relations Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA)
Week eleven:	III.4 EU and other international presences in Kosovo Cooperation or rivalry? UNMIK; NATO /KFOR; OSCE; CoE. Legal framework for cooperation: UNSC Resolution 1244.



Week twelve:	III.5 Guest speaker/visit (EU institutions in Kosovo and /or Ministry of European Integration)
Week thirteen:	III.6 Measuring progress Progress reports on Kosovo
Week fourteen:	III.7 Kosovo CSO's and EU integration processes EU –Kosovo Civil society dialogue
Week fifteen:	Final exam

Academic policies and rules of conduct:

Students during the process of learning, examinations, as well as their presence in the faculty should pay attention to:

- respect the academic and non-academic staff of the university
- not hinder the teaching process, and respect all class rules;
- not use food, drinks, chewing-gums in the class room;
- not use the mobile phone in the class room;
- respect the exam rules and other tests

E DREJTA DHE POLITIKA E UNIONIT EVROPIAN PËR KONSUMATORËT

Basic data on the course



Academic Unit:	Faculty of Law
Name of course:	European Union Consumer Law and Policy
Level of study:	Master
Status of the course:	Elective
Year of studies:	I
No. hours per week:	2+0
Credits – ECTS:	3
Time / location:	
Academic year:	
Lecturer:	Donikë Qerimi (PhD) Vjosa Osmani (PhD)
Contact:	donike.qerime@uni-pr.edu vjosa.osmani@uni-pr.edu
Description of the course:	<p>This course offers an insightful study of the how EU law protects consumers.</p> <p>EU Consumer law is part of the protective character of EU Private International law which guarantees this protection in two main ways: by ensuring the consumer safety and laying down rules for both product safety and food safety. Secondly, EU law seeks to ensure fairness for consumers. To this effect, it regulates unfair terms in business- to-consumer</p>



	<p>(B2C) contracts and prohibits unfair commercial practices.</p> <p>EU consumer law is specific in that it protects consumers while at the same time pursuing the internal market objective. This explains that both the EU legislator and the European Court of Justice make sure that consumer protection rules do not result in unacceptable barriers to trade.</p> <p>This course focuses on consumer protection and is complementary with other substantive EU law courses, especially the course on “Private International Law in the context of EU Legal Structure”</p>
<p>Course objectives:</p>	<p>The course aims giving the students a good command of the EU consumer protection rules. It aims to give the students an up-to-date outlook of the rules and regulations protecting the European consumers today, as inspired by teaching curricula of some of Europe’s best Universities.</p> <p>By using a case-law approach, the course aims at developing the students’ practical skills in applying the rules to factual situations.</p> <p>One of the most important objectives of the course is to also educate the first generations of Kosovo’s consumer protection lawyers, by introducing them to an extremely underdeveloped area of law in the country.</p>



Expected learning results:	<p>Upon the completion of this course, the students will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - possess the know-how to apply EU consumer protection rules to simple factual situations. - Be able to identify whether or not European consumer law governs a given factual situation and, if it does, which rules apply, in conjunction with national law. <p>This course also aims to provide opportunities to learn skills that are useful beyond the practice of European consumer law, in particular: 1) being able to identify legal rules applicable to a given factual situation and relevant in order to reach a practical aim;</p> <p>2) being able to present in writing the legal analysis of a given factual situation clearly and correctly.</p>		
Student contribution (which therefore shall correspond with the results of learning)			
Activity	Hour	Day/week	Total
Lecture	2	15	30
Theoretical/ laboratory exercises			
Tutorial	-	-	-
Contact with the Professor/Consultations	20 min.	15	5



Field exercises	-	-	-
Colloquium, seminars	1	2	2
Homework	-	-	-
Student self-learning (at the library or at home)	3	6	18
Final preparation for the exam	3	2	6
Time spent on evaluation (tests, quiz, final exam)	2	2	4
Projects, presentation etc.	2	5	10
Total			75.0 hour
Teaching methodology:	<p>This course is partly lecture based and partly a seminar. Each class will consist of a lecture, a discussion on readings to be prepared before class or a problem. While developing the students' problem-solving skills is a goal, so is giving them an opportunity to enhance their capacity to discuss the law critically. The students are invited to reflect on the effectiveness and fairness of EU consumer law as it stands and on ways to improve the law.</p> <p>Students will be given hypothetical and real case scenarios which they will have to reflect on as homework and classwork respectively. They will be</p>		



	then submitted to the course instructor in written. Volunteering students can also present important case law to the class and/or a chosen topic, in 15 minute presentations.
Evaluation methodology:	Student evaluation is based on the forms reflecting points gained in % as follows: -Final exam-60% -Homework (hypothetical case solutions) - 20% -Active in-class participation and presentations - 20%
Literature	
Basic Literature:	Hans-W Micklitz (ed.), <i>The Making of Consumer Law and Policy in Europe</i> , (Hart Publishing, 2021) Geraint Howells, Christian Twigg-Flesner et Thomas Wilhelmsson, <i>Rethinking EU Consumer Law</i> (Routledge, 2018). Stephen Weatherill, Jacques Delors, <i>EU Consumer Law and Policy</i> (Intersentia, 2014) Geert van Calster, <i>European Private International Law</i> (II, Bloomsbury 2016)



Additional Literature:	<p>Toshiyuki Kono, Mary Hiscock, Arie Reich (eds), <i>Transnational Commercial and Consumer Law: Current Trends in International Business Law</i>, Springer (2018)</p> <p>Claudia Lima, Marques Dan Wei (eds), <i>Consumer Law and Socioeconomic Development</i>, (Springer, 2017)</p> <p>Bram B. Duivenvoorde, <i>The Consumer Benchmarks in the Unfair Commercial Practices Directive</i>, (Springer, 2015)</p> <p>Teitz L.E., Stewart D.P. International Consumer Protection and Private International Law. In: Lima Marques C., Wei D. (eds) <i>Consumer Law and Socioeconomic Development</i>, (Springer, 2017)</p> <p>Michael I. Krauss, <i>Principles of product liability (III)</i>, West Academic Press, 2019)</p>
Designed teaching plan:	
Week	Lecture to be elaborated:
Week one:	Introduction to the course



	<p>Consumer protection and harmonization of rules in the field of protection EU-wide consumers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- General considerations on EU consumer policy and rights and their development, presentations on consumer rights theory, consumer law instruments, legislative techniques in this area at national and EU level, an overview of what belongs to the <i>consumer acquis</i>
<i>Week two:</i>	<p>Economic law, consumer interests and EU integration policy measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Perspectives on developing EU consumer policy and the idea of full harmonization in this area of law
<i>Week three:</i>	<p>The concept of consumer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- intermediary, average (typical) consumer, vulnerable consumer, weaker party paradigm and mixed situations
<i>Week four:</i>	<p>The Consumer Fitness Check and "New Deal for consumers"</p>
<i>Week five:</i>	<p>Pre-contractual information and right of withdrawal</p>



	Notice of cancellation to the trader, extension of the period during which the consumer can withdraw from the contract, period of unilateral withdrawal, the exercise of the right of withdrawal and its legal effects
<i>Week six:</i>	Unfair commercial practices Concept and purpose of defining unfair commercial practices with consumers, the concept of fair dealing (the concept of fairness in the treatment of consumers), consumer protection, non-economic interests, a general view of the duty to inform consumers and legal the consequences of the merchant's deafening of that duty, misleading business (including omission), by comparison advertising, aggressive business and promotional techniques
<i>Week seven:</i>	Unfair contract terms Notion of Fairness, criteria of fairness of contractual provisions), standard contractual provisions, special agreements as well provisions negotiated separately by the trader and the consumer, the legal consequences of the unfairness of the contractual provisions, indicative lists of provisions that are presumed to be unfair, an examination of fairness provisions governing the subject or price
<i>Week eight:</i>	Sales law and consumer protection Sales Contract, sale of goods that have yet to be produced, installation or assembly, sale of used goods, sale of digital



	content, commodity content, burden of proof, legal consequences of malpractice, contractual guarantee
<i>Week nine:</i>	Online consumer protection
<i>Week ten:</i>	Consumer protection and credits (consumer credits and mortgages) Consumer Protection in Financial Services, access to credit services, which persons enjoy protection, remedies of consumer protection in the field of investment, banking and payment services
<i>Week eleven:</i>	Product liability History and Reasons for harmonization, parallel existence of national liability regimes and defective product damage, product concept, responsible person concept, product placement, notion of defects, reasons for discharge, damages
<i>Week twelve:</i>	Access to justice and enforcement of consumer law protection in administrative proceedings, judicial protection of individual and collective consumer interests, arbitration and mediation, cross-border protection.



<i>Week thirteen:</i>	Access to justice and enforcement of consumer law (Part II) Continued topics of week thirteen.
<i>Week fourteen:</i>	III.7 Kosovo CSO's and EU integration processes EU –Kosovo Civil society dialogue

Academic policies and rules of conduct:

Students during the process of learning, examinations, as well as their presence in the faculty should pay attention to:

- respect the academic and non-academic staff of the university
- not hinder the teaching process, and respect all class rules;
- not use food, drinks, chewing-gums in the class room;
- not use the mobile phone in the class room;
- respect the exam rules and other tests



SEMESTRI I DYTË

1. MARRËDHËNIET NDËRKOMBËTARE TË UNIONIT EVROPIAN

Course basic data	
Department	International Law Department
Title of the Course	International Relations of the EU
Level	LLM
Status	Mandatory
Year of study	I
Number of hours	2+1
Credits	4 ECTS
Time/Location	
Course instructor	Prof.Dr.Iliriana Islami
Contact details	iliriana.islami@uni-pr.edu
Course description:	Over the past decades of EU integration, the role of the European Union is far more important than predicted, while today the EU has become an international actor which separately and distinctively acts from its Member States. Except its internal market related authorizations, the EU now possesses a wide competence to act before in international organizations, such as the World Trade Organization, once more reflecting the results of a deep political and economic integration. Being a distinct international actor opened the avenues to the EU to be in charge of the foreign direct investment, EU military actions, i.e. to combat piracy and the list continues. All together these new



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	<p>forms express best the variety of foreign action's that today the EU is able to undertake.</p> <p>This course therefore will help students understand and debate the legal and political paradigms that have shaped the present variations of the European Union in the world. Except the general understanding of the internal rules governing EU external relations, this course will focus in exploring the interplay between the EU law and general international law. Beyond this, in this course we will strive to understand the impact on socio-economic and political integration processes induced by a more active common foreign policy. In this course we will explore the treaty provisions and landmark CJEU cases and other policy issues that have permanently altered the dimensions of the EU foreign relations law. Institutions, mechanism, enlargement and neighbourhood policies, mixed agreements, external actions service and EU representations abroad will specifically be highlighted throughout this course.</p>
<p>Purpose of the course:</p>	<p>The aim of this course is to provide students interested in law of the European Union, public international law and international politics an in-depth insight into the growing body of EU External Relations Law. In doing so the course will seek to provide the student with a strong sense of why European integration and common and foreign policy has developed in the last decades.</p> <p>This course should be perceived as an opportunity for students to be guided through the internal and external aspects of EU external relations law. From the internal perspective, the course examines the organization of the European Union as an international actor,, it focuses on the development towards establishing a distinct legal personality; its exclusive policy competences and those it shares with the Member States. In addition, the legal nature of mixed international agreements – treaties concluded by both the EU and its Member States and the challenges they entail will receive a special focus in this course. In this course we strive to deconstruct the role of the European Court of Justice in shaping the EU external relations law and its institutional framework.</p>



	<p>Prominent in this course will be the highlights and changes introduced in Lisbon Treaty, with a special focus on the European Union External Action Service, the new diplomatic service of the Union.</p> <p>From the external perspective, in this course we will examine the participation of the EU in international organizations, and particularly by analysing the relationship between international law and EU law. The latter will be achieved by exploring the relationship between WTO and EU law, recent debates on human rights protection at EU and UN level and the relationship between the European organizations and their human rights standards (COE and EU)</p> <p>With the aim to recognize the context how the EU foreign relations law operates, in this course we will focus on numerous policy areas covered by external relations law, in particular: common foreign and security policy (defence and peacekeeping); and justice and home affairs, international trade, development; aviation and energy policy.</p>
Expected results:	<p>By the end of this course the students will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. acquiring new knowledge on the EU's external relations law;2. understand and identify the complex legal problems concerning the rules that govern the relationship between the Member States and the EU and between the EU institutions.3. understand, formulate and argue on the constitutional and institutional rules that guide the foreign relations of the EU;4. demonstrate analytical capacity to separate legal reasoning from political arguments, and possess the ability to argue how they interrelate in the context of EU external relations law;5. understand and recognise the role of the EU as an international actor, more so than in domestic legal systems.6. theoretically understand the processes of integration involved in European foreign, security and defence policies.



	7. understand the conceptual grounding in the evolution of transatlantic relations, the EU's relations with global players such as China and Russia and the Union's engagement with global issues through international institutions such as the United Nations		
Contribution in the workload of the student (which therefore should correspond with the results of the student)			
Activity	Hours	Days/Weeks	Total
Lectures	2	15	30
Theoretical exercises / laboratory	1	15	15
Tutorial	-	-	-
Contacts with teacher / consultations	10 min.	15	2.5
Field exercises	-	-	-
Mid-terms, seminars	1	2	2
Homework	-	-	-
Own study time student (at the library or at home)	2	14	28
Final preparation for	2	5	10



exam			
Time spent on evaluation (tests, quiz, final exam)	2	2	4
Projects, presentations, etc.	3	3	9
Total			100.5 hour

Methodology	<p>With the passage of time, academic methods change and advance. The focus shall be on the critical, analytical and creative thinking as the overall underlying philosophy of the teaching method of this course. Special attention shall be paid to the substance of class discussions and active participation of students.</p> <p>Students are encouraged to read the materials in advance, as well as to refer to additional, recommended literature, so as to be able to familiarize themselves with the material and the range of subjects covered in a general course in international law.</p> <p>Note: This syllabus is a tentative one. It could be revised during the course time for the purpose of better students' participation and performance.</p> <p>Participation, presentation and critical attitude to the EU law, and contextualisation of law are the key aims of this course. To attain this goal, the course goes beyond passive lectures, therefore active participation is necessary. The nature of the materials, court cases and documents distributed intend to lead</p>
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	to debates and disagreements. Interaction and discussion remains essential. To support the debate, questions prepared will be distributed and through debates we will induce the reasoning behind legal issues, and apply them within a particular political context.
Assessment Method	<p>Throughout this course a specific focus will be devoted to the (research) term papers/colloquiums and/or seminars. Active students that are able to show deep understanding of the subjects covered in this course through their research papers (2 papers) and regular participation in research colloquia or seminars will be excused from the final examination.</p> <p>Otherwise, there shall be a mid-term and a final examination, which shall cover unless otherwise indicated, the assigned materials in addition to what has been said in class. The evaluation shall be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mid-term examination: 40 percent (%) - Final examination: 50 percent (%) - Active and substantive participation in class discussions: 10 percent (%) <p>The final result will thus be cumulative, composed of the results of the mid-term and final examinations and class participation. Class activities, such debates and discussions, will also be taken into account and added to the overall value obtained by the principal method of assessment as defined above.</p> <p>A minimum of 55 percent (%) is required for a passing grade.</p>
Literature	
Primary literature:	The European Union's New Foreign Policy (The European Union in International Affairs) 1st ed. 2020 Edition by Martin Westlake (Editor)



	<p>European Union Contested (Foreign Policy in a New Global Context) , 2020,Editors: Johansson-Nogués, Elisabeth, Vlaskamp, Martijn, Barbé, Esther (Eds.)</p> <p>P, Kutrakos, EU International Relations Law, Hart Publishing, 2015.</p> <p>Paul James Cardwell, EU External Relations Law and Policy in the Post-Lisbon Era, Springer and TMC Asser Press 2012.</p> <p>Marise Cremona and Bruno de Witte, EU Foreign Relations Law: Constitutional Fundamentals, Hart Publishing, 2008.</p> <p>P. Craig & G. De Búrca, EU Law – Text, Cases and Materials, 6th ed., (OUP, 2015) – Law Library,</p> <p>N. Foster, Foster on EU Law, 5th ed. (OUP, 2015) – Law Library</p> <p>D. Chalmers, G. Davies, G. Monti, European Union Law – Cases and Materials, 3rd ed. (CUP, 2014) – Law Library,</p> <p>Grygiel, J. (2012) ‘The Faulty Logic of the European Union & Its Consequences for the United States’, Orbis: A Journal of World Affairs 56 (4), 517-529.</p> <p>Simón, L. and Fiott, D. (2014). ‘Europe After the U.S. Pivot’, Orbis: A Journal of World Affairs 58 (3), 413-428.</p> <p>Missiroli, A. (2016) ‘The EU and the world: players and policies post-lisbon. A handbook’, EU Institute for Security Studies. Dijkstra, H. and Vanhoonacker, S. (2016) ‘The Common Foreign and Security Policy’, in Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Politics.</p>
Additional literature:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Karen Davies: Understanding European Union Law, Third Edition, New York 2008 2. Trevor Hartley: The Foundations of European Community Law, Sixth Edition, Oxford 2007 3. John McCormick: Understanding the European Union. A Concise Introduction, Fourth Edition, London 2008



	<p>4. Josephine Steiner/Lorna Woods: EU Law, Tenth Edition, Oxford 2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Union Website http://europa.eu/index_en.htm • EURLEX for EC Legislation http://europa.eu/documents/eur-lex/index_en.htm • European Court of Justice (ECJ) http://curia.europa.eu/ • EU-Treaties http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/treaties/index.htm • Interactive Map of Europe (Oxford University Press): http://www.oup.com/uk/orc/bin/eulaw/resources/map/map.htm • Interactive Timeline of the European Union (Oxford University Press): http://www.oup.com/uk/orc/bin/eulaw/resources/timeline/index.htm
<p>Detailed lecturing plan:</p>	
<p>Week</p>	<p>Content</p>
<p><i>First week:</i></p>	<p>The Regulation of EU External Relations Law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The European Union in the World • History, Theory and Practice of Exclusivity • Explaining the Evolution of EU Competence in the Field of Foreign Policy
<p><i>Second week:</i></p>	<p>Implied Powers paradigm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Management of EU External Relations Law • “Constitutional law” in the European Union’s Foreign Relations • Defending the Community Interest: the Duties of Cooperation and Compliance
<p><i>Third week:</i></p>	<p>Decision-making in EU External Relations Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restraining External Competences of EU Member States under CFSP • Legal Basis and Delimitation of Competence in EU External Relations



<i>Fourth week:</i>	Institutionalization and Intergovernmental decision-making in the EU Foreign Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none">• International Commitments and agreements and management of mixity
<i>Fifth week:</i>	The relationship between the EU and International Law: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Status of International Law in the EU Legal Order• International Law and the Jurisdiction of the Court of Justice
<i>Sixth week:</i>	The relationship between the EU and International Law: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enforcement of International Law in the EU Legal Order• International Agreements Concluded by Member States Prior to their accession.
<i>Seventh week:</i>	The relationship between the EU and International Law: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Membership of the European Union in international organizations• The Practice of EU International Relations Law• The High Representative, the President and the Commission—Competing Players in the EU’s External Relations
<i>Eighth week:</i>	EU External Relations and Parliamentary oversight: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Parliamentary Involvement in European External Relations• Exploring the the Difficult Relationship between Foreign Policy and Fundamental Rights
<i>Ninth week:</i>	EU Foreign Relations, Human Rights and International Law: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Human Rights and ‘Common Values’ as Guiding Principles of EU Foreign Relations Law• Effects of International Agreements in the EU Legal Order
<i>Tenth week:</i>	Substantive policy areas: Links Between External Policies: Trade and Foreign Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Substantive Trade Law• Links with Third Countries• Foreign Direct Investment as Common Commercial Policy: EU External Economic Competence After Lisbon• Creating an EU Investment Policy: Challenges for the Post-Lisbon Era of External Relations



<i>Eleventh week:</i>	Substantive policy areas: Political Relations and Interactions Between Policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Common Foreign and Security Policy• Common Security and Defence Policy• The EU, NATO and the Treaty of Lisbon: Still Divided Within a Common City
<i>Twelfth week:</i>	Institutionalizing the Area of the Freedom, Security and Justice in the EU and the structure of the Common Foreign and Security Policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Competences and powers of the EU's institutions and its special bodies, such as Eurojust, Europol, Frontex, creation of the European Public Prosecutor's Office, forms of interaction between institutions.• The structure of the Common Foreign and Security Policy:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• External actions of the EU, the role of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the European External Action Service, the limited jurisdiction of the Court of Justice
<i>Thirteenth week:</i>	Pre and Post-Lisbon Institutional Trends in the EU's enlargement and Neighbourhood policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enlargements policy
<i>Fourteenth week:</i>	Pre and Post-Lisbon Institutional Trends in the EU's enlargement and Neighbourhood policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• EU-North Africa Relations in Cross-Border Law Enforcement• New Legal Challenges for the EU in the Post-Lisbon and Post-Stockholm Era• EU Member States and the EU's Latin America Policy in the Post-Lisbon Era

Academic policies and rules of behaviour:



Students must act in conformity with the Code of Ethics and Behaviour

Students are required to read the assigned reading before discussing them in the class. They are encouraged to think about them critically, raise questions, and engage in class discussion. Students are also required to respect their classmates' ideas, no matter how different they are from theirs, and let other classmates finish their thoughts and not interrupt them. Students will be given time to respond to their classmates.

Professors and Teaching Assistant will be at the students' disposal for any additional clarification and will have specific office hours for consultation. Students will also be encouraged to follow the news and developments pertinent to the field of international organizations and raise questions about those issues or developments.

2. POLITIKA E PËRBASHKËT E JASHTME DHE E SIGURISË E BE-SË

Basic data of the subject	
Academic unit:	Law faculty
Subject title:	The EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy
Level:	Master
Case Status:	OBLIGATORY
Year of studies:	Year I, semester 2
Number of hours per week:	2+1
Credit value – ECTS:	4
Time / location:	Law faculty facilities
Subject teacher:	Besfort Rrecaj
Contact details:	besfort.rrecaj@uni-pr.edu
<i>Description of the subject</i>	The Treaty of Lisbon, which includes the EU Treaty, the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU and EUROATOM, adopted in 2007 and entered into force in 2009, had amended the previous



	<p>fundamental treaties, that of Maastricht 1993, Rome 1957 and that of EUROATOM. The Treaty presents fundamental changes which have been reflected in the functioning of the EU which has also been reflected in foreign, defense and security policy in order to fuse decision-making and create a more coherent European Union in this regard.</p> <p>The course will focus on the main principles of the common foreign and security policy of the EU, including the institutional and decision-making processes in the formulation and design of these policies. Defense policy will be discussed as part of this policy. A special emphasis will be given to the specific provisions of the TBE and TFBE related to foreign and security policy.</p> <p>From the institutional aspect, the subject will discuss the role of the European Council, the Council, the Parliament and the ECJ in the formulation, implementation, supervision and final interpretation of the treaties and their main provisions. Throughout the course, an important role will be devoted to the ECJ and its role of border patrol over the role of the council, Parliament and the individual with a specific focus on its main judicial cases.</p> <p>The course will also discuss the impact of the common foreign and security policy outside the EU, in particular in Southeast Europe, discussing special cases such as the role of the EU in the normalization of relations between Kosovo and Serbia. During the class, the EU's foreign policy and defense strategy will also be discussed.</p> <p>Students enrolled in this course are expected to have basic knowledge about the institutional and legal framework of the EU.</p>
Objectives of the course:	<p>The main objectives of the course are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Advance students' knowledge on the functioning of the EU in the field of foreign policy, security and defence.



	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Advancing knowledge on the role of the European Council, the Council, the Parliament and the ECJ under CFSP. 3. Advancing knowledge on the role and rights of the physical persons within the realm of the CFSP. 4. Advancing knowledge on the legal and personal capacity of the EU and its role in international relations with specific reference to the UN, Council of Europe and NATO. 5. Advancing of students' knowledge on how the foreign and security policy is reflected particularly towards the countries of South-Eastern Europe. 6. Developing critical perspectives on whether there is a common foreign and security policy within the EU and where it is heading. 		
<p>Expected learning outcomes:</p>	<p>After successful completion of this course, students are able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the formulation, oversight, implementation and interpretation of the EU SAP. 2. Understands the role of the European Council, the Council, the Parliament and the ECJ in CFSP. 3. Implements the provisions of the Treaty of Lisbon on the CFSP. 4. Understands how EU member states engage in the formulation of the PPJS. 5. It understands the relations of the EU with the INs in particular, the UN, the Council of Europe and NATO 6. Interprets and elaborates on the main challenges of the EU SAP. 		
<p>Contribution to the student's workload (which must correspond to the student's learning outcomes)</p>			
<p>activity</p>	<p>hour</p>	<p>Day/week</p>	<p>Overall</p>
<p>Lectures</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>30</p>



Theoretical/laboratory exercises	1	15	15
Practical work	-	-	-
Contacts with the teacher/consultations	10 min.	15	2.5
Field exercises	-	-	-
Colloquiums, seminars	1	2	2
Homework	-	-	-
Student's independent study time (in the library or at home)	2	14	28
Final exam preparation	2	5	10
Time spent in assessment (tests, quizzes, final exam)	2	2	4
Projects, presentations, etc	3	3	9
TOTAL			100.5
Teaching methodology:	<p>The teaching methodology will include and implement as may be necessary:</p> <p>-Interactive lectures: most of the time, interactive lectures will be organized so that, following the teacher's lecture, students will be involved, either through asking questions or</p>		



	<p>discussions, sharing their opinions about the thematic issues as part of the curriculum.</p> <p>-Semnar work: Students will have the opportunity to choose a specific topic where they will first be given basic instructions regarding the requirements of the work and the research method and then they will have the opportunity to present their work in front of the students followed by a debate about the topic discussed.</p> <p>- Organization of students in small groups: Students can be organized in small groups where they will be able to debate and get involved by raising different issues related to the subjects of the course.</p> <p>-Visits to EU institutions in Kosovo: As part of practical work, we will try to organize visits to EU representations in Kosovo.</p> <p>- Implementation of simultaneous teaching methods: During the work with students, simultaneous teaching methods will be used which will serve to alleviate various problems so that students will be able to engage more easily in learning and benefit of knowledge about the subject.</p> <p>Eating food and using tablets, phones, and other electronic devices is prohibited. Laptops can only be used in justified cases. If the use of the laptop is allowed, it must be</p>
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	<p>disconnected from the Internet connection. The phone must be switched off during lectures.</p>																				
<p>Evaluation methods:</p>	<p><i>The evaluation of the students is based on the form of points weighted in % as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The mid-semester exam..... 30% -Final exam.....30% - Seminar.....30% -Active participation in class.....10% -Total.....100% <p><i>*Grading scheme may change to accommodate classroom needs.</i></p> <p>Description of the evaluation system:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="639 1167 1385 1883"> <thead> <tr> <th>Grading</th> <th>Assessment according to ECTS</th> <th>MARKS</th> <th>The definition</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>or</td> <td>91-100%</td> <td>Excellent – excellent knowledge with very few errors</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>B</td> <td>81-90%</td> <td>Very good – above average but with some faults</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>C</td> <td>71-80%</td> <td>Good – generally good with some bugs observed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>D</td> <td>61-70%</td> <td>Sufficient – good but with many errors</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Grading	Assessment according to ECTS	MARKS	The definition	10	or	91-100%	Excellent – excellent knowledge with very few errors	9	B	81-90%	Very good – above average but with some faults	8	C	71-80%	Good – generally good with some bugs observed	7	D	61-70%	Sufficient – good but with many errors
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8	C	71-80%	Good – generally good with some bugs observed																		
7	D	61-70%	Sufficient – good but with many errors																		



	6	E	51-60%	Simple - the results meet the minimum criteria
	5	F	00-39%	Bad – more work is required to accept loans
LITERATURE				
Basic literature:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graham Butler, Constitutional Law of the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy: Competence and Institutions in External Relations (Hart, 2019, US); • Ramses A. Wessel and Jed Odermatt eds., Research Handbook on the European Union and International Organizations (Edward Elgar, 2019, UK); • Ramses A. Wessel, Common Foreign, Security and Defense Policy in D. Patterson and A. Sodersten Eds., A Companion to European Union Law and International law (Wiley-Blackwell, 2016, US) • Pieter Jan Kuijper, Jan Wouters, Frank Hoffmeister, Geert De Baere, and Thomas Ramopoulos eds., The Law of EU External Relations: Cases, Materials, and Commentary on the EU as and International Legal Actor (2nd edition, Oxford University Press, 2015, UK). • Pol Morillas, Strategy-making in the EU: From Foreign and Security Policy to External Action (Springer International Publishing, 2018) • Alina Kaczorowksa, European Union (2nd Ed., Routledge, 2011. 			



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maria Giulia Amadio Vicere, The High Representative and EU Foreign Policy Integration: A Comparative Study of Kosovo and Ukraine (Palgrave MacMillan, 2018)• Treaty of Lisbon available at: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:2bf140bf-a3f8-4ab2-b506-fd71826e6da6.0023.02/DOC_1&format=PDF .• EU Global Strategy available at: https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/eu-global-strategy_en• Additional material provided during the class.
Additional literature:	<p>Books:</p> <p>Desmond Dinan, Ever Closer Union: An Introduction to European Integration, Lynne Rienner, 2010</p> <p>John McCormick, Understanding the European Union, Palgrave, 2008. (fourth edition)</p> <p>Internet resources</p> <p>EU Common Foreign and Security Policy available at: https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/common-foreign-security-policy-cfsp_en</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/ (European Commission: ECHO, Development policy)</p>



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	<p>https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat (Eurostat)</p> <p>http://eiop.or.at/eiop/ (European Integration Online Papers)</p> <p>http://euobserver.com/ (general information on the EU)</p> <p>http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/ (EU Law Portal)</p> <p>http://www.eupolitix.com (EU Politix)</p> <p>http://www.globeurope.com/news-views</p> <p>http://fgr.wu-wien.ac.at/institut/ef/home01en.html (Research Institute for European Affairs)</p> <p>http://isis-europe.org/ (information on European security)</p> <p>http://selene.uab.es/cs_iuee/english/Obs/m_working.html (Working Papers)</p> <p>http://ue.eu.int/ (Council of the European Union)</p> <p>http://www.ceps.be/ (Center for European Policy Studies)</p> <p>http://www.epc.eu (European Policy Centre)</p>
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	<p>http://www.iss.europa.eu (Institute for Security Studies)</p> <p>http://www.ecfr.eu (European Council on Foreign Relations)</p> <p>http://www.cer.org.uk/ (Center for European Reform)</p> <p>http://www.ecsanet.org/ (European Community Studies Association)</p> <p>http://www.eurunion.org/ (Delegation of the Commission to the US)</p> <p>http://www.eustudies.org/ (EUSA website: see the archives)</p> <p>http://www.jeanmonnetprogram.org/</p> <p>http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/GSSI/eu.html (official documents of EU)</p> <p>http://www.marshallcenter.org/ (George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies)</p>
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	<p>http://www.ucas.pitt.edu/cwes/EUC/euc.html (European Union Center)</p> <p>http://www.unc.edu/depts/europe/msie.html (University of North Carolina, Center for European Studies)</p> <p>www.euconflict.org (European Platform for Conflict Prevention and Transformation)</p> <p>www.euractiv.com/en/HomePage (general information on the EU)</p> <p>www.fornet.info (see the CFSP Forum)</p> <p>www.iue.it/EFPB/ (EU foreign policy archive)</p> <p>www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/intrel/EFPWorkingpapersseries.html (LSE Working Papers)</p> <p>www.theepc.be (think tank)</p> <p>http://www.ceps.eu/research-areas/eu-foreign-policy (Information on EU foreign policy (the Arab Spring, Caucasus))</p>
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	<p><u>General web addresses relevant to the course:</u></p> <p>http://www.iiss.org (think tank)</p> <p>http://www.hrw.org (Human Rights Watch)</p> <p>http://www.ploughshares.ca/content/ACR/acr.html (Project Ploughshares' Armed Conflicts Report)</p> <p>http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/inscr/mar2/ (information on ethnic conflict)</p> <p>http://democracyinafrica.org/ (information on democracy in Africa)</p> <p>http://www.nyu.edu/pages/cic/index1.html (Center on International Cooperation, NYU)</p> <p>http://www.fafo.no/piccr/ (Programme for International Cooperation and Conflict Resolution, Norwegian social research institute Fafo)</p> <p>http://www.ipacademy.org/ (International Peace Academy)</p>
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Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosova - Republic of Kosovo



Agjencia e Kosovës për Akreditim
Agencija Kosova za Akreditaciju
Kosovo Accreditation Agency

	<p>http://www.usip.org/ (United States Institute of Peace)</p> <p>http://www.isn.ethz.ch/ (International Relations and Security Network)</p> <p>http://www.reliefweb.int/ocha_ol/index.html (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs)</p> <p>http://www.twq.com/info/archives.cfm (The Washington Quarterly)</p> <p>http://carnegieeuropa.eu/strategieurope/?fa=54496 (Judy Dempsey's Blog)</p> <p>https://growthlab.cid.harvard.edu/news/what-should-we-do-about-inequality (Harvard Growth Lab)</p> <p><u>Main research journals:</u></p> <p>European Journal of International Relations, Journal of Common Market Studies, European Journal of Political Research, European Security, Journal of European Public Policy,</p>
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	European Union Politics, Hague Journal of Diplomacy.
Designed lesson plan:	
WEEK	The lecture that will take place
Week One:	Content, organization and course requirements; teaching methodology and evaluation method.
Second Week:	European integration and foreign and security policy <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The historical development of the EU's CFSP.• From the Treaty of Rome to the Treaty of Lisbon.• Key issues around the EU's CFSP.
Third week :	The legal framework of the EU's common foreign and security policy <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Decision-making in the EU and the main provisions of the Treaty of Lisbon on CFSP.• Representation of the EU in third countries.
Week Four:	CFSP and the role of Parliament



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legitimization of foreign policy.
Week Five:	CFSP and the role of the ECJ <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A limited court of the EU and the role in the CFSP.• Local courts.• Matters of a political nature.
Week Six :	The capacity of the EU to sign treaties
Week Seven:	The status of international law in EU law <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agreements signed by the EU.• The status of the UN body in the EU legal order.• General international law.
Week Eight:	Mid-semester test
Week Nine:	EU and International Organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Right of accession under EU and international law.• UN.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Council of Europe.
Week Ten:	<p>Common Security and Defense Policies of the EU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The origin of the common security and defense policy within the EU.• Integration of security and defense policy within CFSP.• Objectives, strategies and main features of the EU's security and defense policy.
Eleventh week :	<p>EU-NATO partnership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The role of Euro-Atlantic values and cooperation.• The legal framework of cooperation between the EU and NATO.• Common challenges, threats and the future of cooperation between the EU and NATO.
Week Twelve :	<p>EU Enlargement and Neighborhood Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• EU, South-Eastern Europe and Western Balkans• How the EU engages with SEE and WB countries• EU conditionality and its role in political, economic and legal development.• Normalization of relations between Kosovo and Serbia
Thirteenth week :	<p>The role of the EU representation in Kosovo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How is the EU represented in Kosovo?• The interaction of the EU office in Kosovo with the main actors in Kosovo.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building a policy and relations within a fragmented organization where the 5 EU states do not recognize Kosovo. • Signing the SAA as the first contracting agreement with the EU and other legal challenges.
Week Fourteen :	<p>Evaluation of the EU's CFSP and the challenges of the EU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How the EU can overcome the main challenges • BREXIT • Cyber crimes • Hybrid warfare • Terrorism
Week Fifteen:	Final exam
Academic policies and rules of conduct:	
<p><i>Set the etiquette policies according to the status of the UP.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Students are expected to attend lectures regularly; ■ The presence of students will be recorded in the attendance lists, where students will put their signature confirming their presence; ■ The active participation of students will be evaluated on the basis of active participation through interactivity with the Professor of the subject and other students, the presentation of different and individual topics and work groups where they can be assigned; ■ Students will have access to the curriculum in the first week of the semester where they will be familiar with the literature, both basic and recommended; 	



- Students are encouraged to raise various issues for discussion related to the objectives and purpose of the course;
- Students are not allowed to raise issues that do not correspond to the course.
- Breaks during lectures will be decided together with the students to best accommodate their needs.

3. E DREJTA NDËRKOMBËTARE PRIVATE NË KONTEKST TË STRUKTURËS SË UNIONIT EVROPIAN

Course basic data	
Department	International Law Department
Title of the Course	Private International Law in the Context of the EU Legal Structure
Level	LLM
Status	Mandatory
Year of study	I
Number of hours	2+1
Credits	5 ETCS
Time/Location	Prishtina, Kosovo
Course instructor	Prof. Dr. Hajredin Kuçi
Contact details	hajredin.kuci@uni-pr.edu ;
Course description:	<p>The course provides an in-depth study of Private International Law within the framework of the European Union's legal structure. It provides an advanced set of topics focusing on the sources of Union law as to the applicable law as well as procedural rules in civil, commercial and family matters.</p> <p>The course combines theoretical considerations regarding PIL in the European Union and its Member States on the one hand, with a practical</p>



	side within which students are required to apply those considerations in hypothetical scenarios as homework and exercises with the instructors.		
Purpose of the course:	The aim of the course is to provide students with specific knowledge in the field of private international law of the European Union, the process of harmonization of Kosovo Law with that of the European Union, and to specialize the students in working with modern European Union law in this field which is relevant to the legal status of EU and third-country nationals.		
Expected results:	<p>By the end of this course the students will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Identify the sources of private international law in the European Union in civil, commercial and family matters; 10. Familiarize themselves with the key contents of the said sources; 11. Distinguish between EU sources on applicable law versus ones on procedural rules in civil and commercial matters; 12. Distinguish between EU sources on applicable law versus ones on procedural rules in civil and family matters; 13. Apply the said sources to respective scenarios developed as homework and classwork; 14. Identify parallels of harmonised Kosovo PIL provisions with the equivalent European provisions 15. Conduct comparative analysis between Kosovo PIL provisions and relevant provisions of European Union Member States. 		
Contribution in the workload of the student (which therefore should correspond with the results of the student)			
Activity	Hours	Days/Weeks	Total
Lectures	2	15	30
Theoretical exercises / laboratory	1	15	15
Tutorial	-	-	-



Contacts with teacher / consultations	10 min.	15	2.5
Field exercises	-	-	-
Mid-terms, seminars	1	2	2
Homework	-	-	-
Own study time student (at the library or at home)	3	14	42
Final preparation for exam	2	7	14
Time spent on evaluation (tests, quiz, final exam)	2	2	4
Projects, presentations, etc.	4	4	16
Total			125.5 hour
Methodology			



	<p>This course will be taught through an interactive teaching method, including presentations of the instructor and active participation from the students;</p> <p>Pre-class readings will be handed out to the students who will be obliged to read them to incite participation in the next class discussions;</p> <p>Students will be able to volunteer to make short presentations on assigned specific topics for classes and/or exercise sessions;</p> <p>Students will be asked to write one seminar paper on an assigned topic per course;</p> <p>Small group seminar classes work on certain thematic units and defense of seminar papers.</p>
Assessment Method	<p>Throughout this course a specific focus will be devoted to the (research) term papers/colloquiums and/or seminars.</p> <p>Active students that are able to show deep understanding of the subjects covered in this course through their research/seminar papers and regular participation in research will be awarded for their commitment.</p> <p>The method of assessment of the students shall be comprised of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Final examination: 50 %- Research paper: 30 %- Active and substantive participation in class discussions: 10 %- In class presentations of a topic: 10% <p>The final result will thus be cumulative, composed of the results of the mid-term and final examinations and class participation. Class activities, such debates and discussions, will also be considered and added to the overall value obtained by the principal method of assessment as defined above.</p> <p>A minimum of 55 percent (%) is required for a passing grade.</p>
Literature	



Primary literature:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geert van Calster, <i>European Private International Law</i> (II, Bloomsbury 2016). - Horatia Muir Watt et al (eds), <i>Global Private International Law</i> (Elgar 2019); - James J Fawcett and Janeen M Carruthers, <i>Cheshire, North & Fawcett Private International Law</i> (Fourteenth, Oxford University Press 2008). - Peter Mankowski and Ulrich Magnus, <i>Brussels Ibis Regulation</i> (Ulrich Magnus and Peter Mankowski eds, Otto Schmidt 2016). - Franco Ferrari (ed), <i>Rome I Regulation: Pocket Commentary</i> (Sellier European Law Publishers 2015). - Peter Huber (ed), <i>Rome II Regulation</i> (Sellier 2011).
Additional literature:	<p>Directorate General for Internal Policies Policy Department C: Citizen's Rights And Constitutional Affairs Legal Affairs, <i>A European Framework for private international law: current gaps and future perspectives</i>, available at: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/document/activities/cont/201212/20121219ATT58300/20121219ATT58300EN.pdf</p> <p>Marise Cremona and Hans-W Micklitz (eds), <i>Private International Law in the External Relations of the EU</i> (Oxford University Press 2016).</p>

Detailed lecturing plan:

Week	Content
<i>First week:</i>	<p>Introduction to Private International Law in the context of EU Legal Structure;</p> <p>Principles of PIL in EU Legal Structure</p>



	Historical considerations
<i>Second week:</i>	Sources of Private International Law in EU <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Introduction to selected Regulations and Directives- Sources of PIL in Kosovo
<i>Third week:</i>	Applicable Law in Civil and Commercial matters in the EU: Regulation Rome I and Rome II CJEU Cases on interpreting these Regulations; Practical considerations of Rome I and Rome II; Comparison between said Regulations and equivalent provisions in Kosovo Law
<i>Fourth week:</i>	Applicable Law in Civil and Commercial matters in the EU: Regulation Rome I and Rome II (Part II) CJEU Cases on interpreting these Regulations; Practical considerations of Rome I and Rome II;
<i>Fifth week:</i>	Applicable Law in Family Matters: Applicable law to marriage and divorce Civil aspects of child abduction Inter-state adoptions Modern discussions around international surrogacy
<i>Sixth week:</i>	Applicable Law in Family Matters (Part II): Matrimonial Property Regime Applicable Law to Succession EU Succession Regulation and other modern considerations in international succession law
<i>Seventh week:</i>	Protective nature of EU Private Law: EU Consumer Law Key Regulations and Directives protecting Consumers in EU ADR in Consumer Protection



<i>Eighth week:</i>	Protective nature of EU Private Law: Individual Employment Contracts and Insurance Contracts
<i>Ninth week:</i>	International Civil Procedure in the EU: Introduction to key EU Regulations that regulate procedural aspects Introduction to key Conventions of the Hague Conference on Private International Law relevant to EU countries Litigation in Civil and Commercial Matters in the EU: Regulation Brussels Ibis General, special and exclusive jurisdiction rules Comparison with national jurisdiction rules of Member States
<i>Tenth week:</i>	Litigation in Family and Succession Matters in the EU Regulation Brussels IIbis and others Other elements of International civil Procedure in the EU Lis pendens Securities
<i>Eleventh week:</i>	Arbitration in the Context of EU Legal Structure Key Arbitration institutions in the EU Countries Interaction and (in)applicability of EU Regulations to International Arbitration awards Enforcement of International Arbitration awards in EU Member States
<i>Twelfth week:</i>	Recognition and Enforcement of Judgements in the EU (Part I): Civil and Commercial Matters
<i>Thirteenth week:</i>	Recognition and Enforcement of Judgements in the EU (Part II): Family and Succession



Fourteenth week:	Final Exam
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Academic policies and rules of behaviour:

Students must act in conformity with the Code of Ethics and Behaviour.

Students are required to read the assigned reading before discussing them in the class. They are encouraged to think about them critically, raise questions, and engage in class discussion. Students are also required to respect their classmates' ideas, no matter how different they are from theirs, and let other classmates finish their thoughts and not interrupt them. Students will be given time to respond to their classmates.

Professors and Teaching Assistant will be at the students' disposal for any additional clarification and will have specific office hours for consultation. Students will also be encouraged to follow the news and developments pertinent to the field of international organizations and raise questions about those issues or developments.

8. International Law of Treaties and the Functioning of the EU

Basic data on the course	
Academic Unit:	Faculty of Law
Name of course:	International Law of Treaties and the Functioning of the EU
Level of study:	LLM
Status of the course:	Mandatory
Year of studies:	I
No. hours per week:	2+1
Credits – ECTS:	4 ECTS



Time / location:	
Academic year:	
Lecturer:	Prof. Asoc. Qerim Qerimi
Contact:	qerim.qerimi@uni-pr.edu
Description of the course:	<p>The world today is composed of close to 200 independent and sovereign states which through years have managed to create some basic norms and principles applicable generally enabling to create predictability, security and better communication between them. In this process, states have established international intergovernmental institutions, but also other formal and informal institutions in order to enhance this communicative process. Additionally, some states in specific regions have managed to create a more integrated institutional structure such as the EU, which ended up creating a so-called self-contained regime operating under the modalities of international law, but with many other characteristics and unique to them. At some point, they depart from some main principles recognized and well established under international law. This course discusses this connection and relationship between the norms of international law and specific regimes operating within the sphere of international law, including the limits and departures of such regimes from basic norms of international law. The specific emphasis will be on the functioning of the EU and its treaty practice from the perspective of the international law of treaties.</p>
Course objectives:	<p>The main objectives of this course are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">9. To advance students' knowledge in the functioning of the EU and its relationship to basic norms and principles of international law.10. To advance students' knowledge on the concept of the fragmentation of international law and its pros and cons.11. To advance students' knowledge on the self-contained regimes and their operation under the rules of international law.



	12. To raise critical questions and present critical perspectives to students regarding the issue of the functioning of the EU and its treaty practice the perspective of the international law of treaties.		
Expected learning results:	<p>After completion of this study course, the student will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Identify the main principles of international law and obligations of states to abide them. 7. Identify the main contractual principles of the functioning of the EU. 8. Understand the obligations of the EU member states between each other and in relation to the EU institutions and third parties. 9. Understand the pros and cons of self-contained regimes such as the EU and how international law manages to avoid potential inter-state contests. 		
Student contribution (which therefore shall correspond with the results of learning)			
Activity	Hour	Day/week	Total
Lecture	2	15	30
Theoretical/ laboratory exercises	1	15	15
Tutorial	-	-	-
Contact with the Professor/Consultations	10 min.	15	2.5



Field exercises	-	-	-
Colloquium, seminars	1	2	2
Homework	-	-	-
Student self-learning (at the library or at home)	2	14	28
Final preparation for the exam	2	5	10
Time spent on evaluation (tests, quiz, final exam)	2	2	4
Projects, presentation etc.	3	3	9
Total			100.5 hour
Teaching methodology:	Teaching methodology will include and be implemented as may be necessary in the class: -Interactive lectures: Most of the time we will be organizing interactive lectures i.e. that in addition to lecturing by the Professor, students will be involved, either by asking or		



	<p>discussing and sharing their opinions regarding thematic issues that are the subject of the lecture.</p> <p>-Seminar work: Students will have the opportunity to opt for any topic or paper work, where preliminarily, they are offered elementary instructions regarding design of such works, and after that, they have the chance of introducing the result of their work to other students, followed by debates on the topics covered.</p> <p>-Organizing students in small groups: It is aimed to organize group work with students, where they are divided into small groups in order the debate and involvement of these groups in addressing various topics become the subject of the lecture.</p> <p>-Visits to EU institutions in Kosovo: As part of practical work with students will be organization of visits to an EU representation in Kosovo.</p> <p>-The implementation of modern teaching methods: When working with students modern methods and other techniques of teaching will be used, that will be in function of facilitating explanation of problems so that students have the opportunity to easily engage in learning and acquisition of matter that is subject to treatment.</p> <p>The consumption of food and the use of tablets, smartphones, and other electronic devices in class are not allowed. Laptops may be used only in case of a justified need. If you have been authorized to use a laptop, make sure you are disconnected from the Internet. Your phone must be shut off at the start of class.</p>
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Evaluation methodology:	<p><i>Student evaluation is based on the forms reflecting points gained in % as follows:</i></p> <p>-Mid-term exam.....30%</p> <p>-Final exam.....30%</p> <p>-Seminars.....30%</p> <p>-In class active discussion..... 10%</p> <p>-Total.....100%</p> <p><i>* Evaluation scheme may be subject to changes to accommodate class needs.</i></p> <p>Description of grading system:</p>																																	
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Grading</th> <th>ECTS grading</th> <th>points</th> <th>Definition</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>A</td> <td>91-100%</td> <td>Excellent -excellent knowledge with few minor errors</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>B</td> <td>81-90%</td> <td>VERY GOOD - above the average standard but with some errors</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>C</td> <td>71-80%</td> <td>GOOD - generally good results with some errors that are observed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>D</td> <td>61-70%</td> <td>Satisfactory - Good, but with many mistakes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>E</td> <td>51-60%</td> <td>SIMPLY - results meet the minimum criteria</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 *</td> <td>FX</td> <td>40-50%</td> <td>POOR – work is required by the student to earn credits</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>F</td> <td>00-39%</td> <td>POOR - more work is required to earn credit</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Grading	ECTS grading	points	Definition	10	A	91-100%	Excellent -excellent knowledge with few minor errors	9	B	81-90%	VERY GOOD - above the average standard but with some errors	8	C	71-80%	GOOD - generally good results with some errors that are observed	7	D	61-70%	Satisfactory - Good, but with many mistakes	6	E	51-60%	SIMPLY - results meet the minimum criteria	5 *	FX	40-50%	POOR – work is required by the student to earn credits	5	F	00-39%
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Basic Literature:	<p>Alina Kaczorowska-Ireland, <i>European Union Law</i> (4th Ed., Routledge, 2016).</p> <p>Paz Andrés Sáenz de Santa María, <i>The European Union and the Law of Treaties: A Fruitful Relationship</i>, <i>European Journal of International Law</i>, vol. 30, no. 3 (2019).</p> <p>Martti Koskenniemi, FRAGMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW: DIFFICULTIES ARISING FROM THE DIVERSIFICATION AND EXPANSION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW (Report of the Study Group of the UN International Law Commission, 13 April 2006). Available at: http://legal.un.org/ilc/documentation/english/a_cn4_l682.pdf</p> <p>Gerhard Hafner, Pros and Cons Ensuing from Fragmentation of International Law, <i>Michigan Journal of International Law</i>, vol. 25, issue 4 (2004).</p> <p>Ziegler, Katja S., <i>The Relationship between EU Law and International Law</i> (December 30, 2013). University of Leicester School of Law Research Paper No. 13-17. Available at SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=2373296 or http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2373296</p> <p>Treaty of Lisbon available at: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:2bf140bf-a3f8-4ab2-b506-fd71826e6da6.0023.02/DOC_1&format=PDF.</p> <p>EU Global Strategy available at: https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/eu-global-strategy_en</p> <p>Additional material provided during the class.</p>
Additional Literature:	<p>Pol Morillas, <i>Strategy-making in the EU: From Foreign and Security Policy to External Action</i> (Springer International Publishing, 2018)</p>



	<p>Desmond Dinan, <i>Ever Closer Union: An Introduction to European Integration</i> (Lynne Rienner, 2010).</p> <p>John McCormick, <i>Understanding the European Union</i> (4th ed., Palgrave, 2008).</p> <p><u>Internet sources with specific interest in the EU:</u></p> <p>http://legal.un.org/ilc/guide/1_9.shtml (UN International Law Commission)</p> <p>EU Common Foreign and Security Policy available at: https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/common-foreign-security-policy-cfsp_en</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/ (European Commission: ECHO, Development policy)</p> <p>https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat (Eurostat)</p> <p>http://eiop.or.at/eiop/ (European Integration Online Papers)</p> <p>http://euobserver.com/ (general information on the EU) http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/ (EU Law Portal) http://www.eupolitix.com (EU Politix) http://www.globeurope.com/news-views http://fgr.wu-wien.ac.at/institut/ef/home01en.html (Research Institute for European Affairs)</p> <p>http://isis-europe.org/ (information on European security) http://selene.uab.es/cs_iuee/english/Obs/m_working.html (Working Papers)</p> <p>http://ue.eu.int/ (Council of the European Union) http://www.ceps.be/ (Center for European Policy Studies)</p>
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	<p>http://www.epc.eu (European Policy Centre)</p> <p>http://www.iss.europa.eu (Institute for Security Studies)</p> <p>http://www.ecfr.eu (European Council on Foreign Relations)</p> <p>http://www.cer.org.uk/ (Center for European Reform)</p> <p>http://www.ecsanet.org/ (European Community Studies Association)</p> <p>http://www.eurunion.org/ (Delegation of the Commission to the US)</p> <p>http://www.eustudies.org/ (EUSA website: see the archives)</p> <p>http://www.jeanmonnetprogram.org/</p> <p>http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/GSSI/eu.html (official documents of EU)</p> <p>http://www.marshallcenter.org/ (George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies)</p> <p>http://www.ucis.pitt.edu/cwes/EUC/euc.html (European Union Center)</p> <p>http://www.unc.edu/depts/europe/msie.html (University of North Carolina, Center for European Studies)</p> <p>www.euconflict.org (European Platform for Conflict Prevention and Transformation)</p> <p>www.euractiv.com/en/HomePage (general information on the EU)</p> <p>www.fornet.info (see the CFSP Forum)</p> <p>www.iue.it/EFPB/ (EU foreign policy archive)</p> <p>www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/intrel/EFPUworkingpaperseries.html (LSE Working Papers)</p> <p>www.theepc.be (think tank)</p> <p>http://www.ceps.eu/research-areas/eu-foreign-policy (Information on EU foreign policy (the Arab Spring, Caucasus))</p>
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	<p><u>General websites useful for reference:</u></p> <p>http://www.iiss.org (think tank)</p> <p>http://www.hrw.org (Human Rights Watch)</p> <p>http://www.ploughshares.ca/content/ACR/acr.html (Project Ploughshares' Armed Conflicts Report)</p> <p>http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/inscr/mar2/ (information on ethnic conflict)</p> <p>http://democracyinafrica.org/ (information on democracy in Africa)</p> <p>http://www.nyu.edu/pages/cic/index1.html (Center on International Cooperation, NYU)</p> <p>http://www.fafo.no/piccr/ (Programme for International Cooperation and Conflict Resolution, Norwegian social research institute Fafo)</p> <p>http://www.ipacademy.org/ (International Peace Academy)</p> <p>http://www.usip.org/ (United States Institute of Peace)</p> <p>http://www.isn.ethz.ch/ (International Relations and Security Network) http://www.reliefweb.int/ocha_ol/index.html (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) http://www.twq.com/info/archives.cfm (The Washington Quarterly)</p> <p>http://carnegieeurope.eu/strategieurope/?fa=54496 (Judy Dempsey's Blog)</p> <p>https://growthlab.cid.harvard.edu/news/what-should-we-do-about-inequality (Harvard Growth Lab)</p> <p>Key Journals for Research: European Journal of International Relations, European Journal of International Law, Journal of</p>
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	Common Market Studies, European Journal of Political Research, European Security, Journal of European Public Policy, European Union Politics, Hague Journal of Diplomacy.
Designed teaching plan:	
Week	Lecture to be elaborated:
<i>Week one:</i>	Introduction to the Course
<i>Week two:</i>	Sources of International Law
<i>Week three:</i>	Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and the main principles governing treaties
<i>Week four:</i>	Other Sources of international law
<i>Week five:</i>	Fragmentation of International Law



Week six:	Self-contained regimes
Week seven:	Sources of EU law and exceptions regarding some principles of treaty law governing relations between EU member states
Week eight:	Mid-term exam
Week nine:	Treaties establishing the European Communities and the EU up to the Treaty of Lisbon
Week ten:	Treaty of Lisbon and its main operating principles: Obligations between member states and the EU institutions and obligations towards third states.
Week eleven:	Direct applicability, effect and the supremacy of the EU law



Week twelve:	Liability of EU member states under EU Law
Week thirteen:	Enforcement of the EU law
Week fourteen:	Direct action against EU institutions, bodies, offices and agencies
Week fifteen:	Final exam

Academic policies and rules of conduct:

Students during the process of learning, examinations, as well as their presence in the faculty should pay attention to:

- respect the academic and non-academic staff of the university;
- not hinder the teaching process;
- listen carefully to the professors and their colleagues;
- not use food, drinks, chewing-gums in the class room; ;
- not use the mobile phone in the class room;
- attend in time in the class room;
- not copy during the exam and other tests



ZGJEDHORE

11. Advanced Theory of International Relations

Course basic data	
Department	International Law Department
Title of the Course	Advanced Theory of International Relations
Level	LLM
Status	Optional
Year of study	I
Number of hours	2+0
Credits	3
Time/Location	
Course instructor	Prof. Dr. Enver Hasani
Contact details	enver.hasani@uni-pr.edu
Course description:	<p>Articulating scientific explanation of international relations is an intriguing academic venture. The theory-driven academic endeavour in this discipline aspires to understand, explain and predict international relations, against the backdrop of global political and socio-economic milieu. The discipline of international relations has evolved and has been shaped by sharp intellectual debates and contestations. The narrative of “three great debates,” in the discipline of international relations, is the most traditional depiction of the history of this discipline.</p> <p>This course offers an in-depth perspective on major issues and themes, which are object of scholastic inquiry in the discipline of theory of international relations.</p>



	<p>As such, the course encapsulates wide range topics including the classical philosophical writings, which erected the intellectual foundation of the discipline of international relations; major ontological and epistemological questions pertaining to this discipline; debate among “classical” international relations theories (such as realism and liberalism); the credibility of the second generation of international relations theories (such are English school, constructivism, neo-Marxist theories); penetration of alternative approaches, such as critical theory, post-modernism and feminism, as well as the emergence of new perspectives, issues and themes.</p>
Purpose of the course:	<p>This course is designed for master students, with the general objective of exposing them to theoretical thinking about international relations. This will be done through providing deep insights onto the key concepts and issues of international relations theory, as well as the main theoretical faultiness in the discipline. The major issues and arguments of the competing theoretical schools of international relations discipline will be explored and elaborated, in chronological order.</p>
Expected results:	<p>This course will prepare students to be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Have a theoretical grasp upon international relations and the wider global political milieu;• Discern the historical trajectory of international relations – as a particular field of academic studies – and be acquainted with the writings of the classical thinkers on the discipline;• Be familiar with the major theoretical perspectives/schools in international relations discipline;



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand and compare the major contenting theories of international relations; • Understand the key methodological concepts and dilemmas that lie beneath the debate between the contending theoretical approaches in the international relations; • Analyze the key international political trends and developments, from the perspective of the theories of international relations. 		
Student contribution (which therefore shall correspond with the results of learning)			
Activity	Hour	Day/week	Total
Lecture	2	15	30
Theoretical/ laboratory exercises			
Tutorial	-	-	-
Contact with the Professor/Consultations	20 min.	15	5
Field exercises	-	-	-
Colloquium, seminars	1	2	2
Homework	-	-	-
Student self-learning (at the library or at home)	3	6	18
Final preparation for the exam	3	2	6



Time spent on evaluation (tests, quiz, final exam)	2	2	4
Projects, presentation etc.	2	5	10
Total			75.0 hour
Methodology			
Assessment Method	25% - Class attendance and participation 25% - Mid-term Exam 50% - Final Exam		
Literature			
Primary literature:	<u>Basic (Introduction & all weeks):</u> Edward Hallet Carr. <i>The Twenty Years Crisis, 1919-1939: An Introduction to the Study of International Relations</i> . (Reissued with a new preface from Michael Cox), London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016. Paul Viotti and Mark Kauppi. <i>International Relations Theory: Realism, Pluralism, Globalism and Beyond</i> . Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 2011.		



	<p>Scott Burchill, Andrew Linklater, Richard Devetak, Jack Donnelly, Matthew Paterson, Christian Reus-Smit and Jacqui True. <i>Theories of International Relations</i>. Fifth Ed. New York: Palgrave, 2013.</p> <p><u>(Weeks 2-4)</u></p> <p>Hans Morgenthau. <i>Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace</i>. 1st edition. New York: Macat Library, 2017.</p> <p>John Mearsheimer. <i>Great Delusion: Liberal Dream and International Realities</i>. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 2018.</p> <p>Keneth Waltz. 2001. <i>Man, State and War</i>. With Preface by Stephen M. Walt. New York: Columbia University Press, 2018.</p> <p><u>(Weeks 5-6)</u></p> <p>Joh Ikenberry. <i>Liberal Leviathan: Origins, Crisis and transformation of the American World Order</i>. Princeton: Princeton University Pres, 2012.</p> <p>John Owen. 1994. "How liberalism produces democratic peace." <i>International Security</i>, vol. 19 (2), pp. 88–89.</p>
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	<p><u>Inderjeet Parmar</u>. 2013. “The ‘knowledge politics’ of democratic peace theory”. <i>International Politics</i>, vol. 50 (2) pp.231-256</p> <p>Joseph Nye. 1990. “Soft Power.” <i>Foreign Policy</i>, vol. 80 (Autumn), pp. 153-171.</p> <p>Robert Keohane (ed). <i>Neo-Realism and its Critics</i>. New York: Columbia University Press, 1986.</p> <p><u>(Week 7)</u></p> <p>Barry Buzan. 2001. “English School: An Underexploited Resource in IR.” <i>Review of International Studies</i>, vol. 27 (3), pp. 471-488</p> <p>Hedley Bull. <i>The Anarchical Society: A Study of Order in World Politics</i>. Fourth Edition. London: SPRINGER, 2012.</p> <p><u>(Week 8)</u></p> <p>Alexander Wendt. 1999. <i>Social Theory of International Politics</i>. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1999.</p>
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	<p>Ted Hopf. 1998. "The Promise of Constructivism in International Relations Theory." <i>International Security</i>, vol 23 (1), pp. 170-200.</p> <p>(Week 9: Mid-term exam)</p> <p>(Week 10)</p> <p>Immanuel Wallerstein . <i>After Liberalism</i>. New York: New Press, 1995.</p> <p>(Week 11)</p> <p>Jurgen Habermas. 2005. "The Frankfurt School and International Relations: On the Centrality of Recogniton." <i>Review of International Studies</i>, vol. 31 (1), pp .181 – 194.</p> <p>Robert Cox. 1981. Social Forces, States and World Orders: Beyond International Relations Theory." <i>Millenium: Journal of International Studies</i>, vol. 10 (2), pp. 126 – 155.</p> <p>(Week 12)</p>
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	<p>Martin Hollis and Steve Smith. 1991. <i>Explaining and Understanding International Relations</i>. Oxford: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>(Week 13)</p> <p>Gill Steans. 2013. <i>Gender and International Relations</i>. 3rd Edition. Cambridge: Polity.</p>
Additional literature:	<p>John J. Kriton. 2013. <i>G20 Governance for a Globalized World</i>. London: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group.</p> <p>Jurgen Habermas. <i>The Philosophical Discourse of Modernity</i>. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987.</p> <p>Martha Finnemore and Kathryn. 1998. "International Norm Dynamics and Political Change." <i>International Organization</i>, vol. 54(4), pp. 887-917.</p> <p>Michael Doyle. 1986. "Liberalism and world politics." <i>The American Political Science Review</i>, vol. 80 (4), pp. 1151 – 1169.</p>



	<p>Niccolo Machiavelli. 1531. <i>The Prince</i> (any contemporary translations).</p> <p>Robert Gilpin. 2010. <i>War and Change in World Politics</i>. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Steven Roach. 2010. <i>Critical Theory of International Politics</i>. London: Routledge</p> <p>Thomas Hobbes, Thomas. 2008. <i>Of the Natural Condition of Mankind, as Concerning their Felicity and Misery</i>. London: Routledge.</p> <p>Thucydides. <i>Peloponnesian War</i> [ca.404 B.C], I.20 – I,23, 2000. London: Penguin Classic Edition.</p>
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Detailed lecturing plan:

Week	Content
First week:	Introduction to the Course and the Syllabus
Second week:	Realism (I)



	<i>Discussing the birth of discipline; Assigning reading materials (book chapters)</i>
Third week:	<i>Realism (II)</i> <i>Discussing the methodology; Assigning reading materials for review in next class (book chapters)</i>
Fourth week:	<i>Neo-realism.</i> <i>Discussing the conditions of the birth of discipline and its current status; Reading materials assigned for the next class stressing the difference with Realism</i>
Fifth week:	<i>Liberalism (I)</i> <i>Discussing the birth of discipline; Assigning reading materials (book chapters)</i>
Sixth week:	<i>Liberalism (II)</i> <i>Discussing the Liberalism within the EU context; Assigning reading materials for review in next class (book chapters)</i>
Seventh week:	<i>English School</i> <i>Discussing the birth of discipline; Key authors; Difference between it and Liberalism; Assigning reading materials (book chapters)</i>



<i>Eighth week:</i>	<i>Constructivism</i> <i>Discussing the birth of discipline and its methodology; Assigning reading materials (book chapters); Preparations for Mid-term exam</i>
<i>Ninth week:</i>	<i>Mid-term exam</i>
<i>Tenth week:</i>	<i>Marxism and neo-Marxist theories</i> <i>Discussing the birth of discipline and the Method of Dialectic Materialism; Assigning reading materials (book chapters).</i>
<i>Eleventh week:</i>	<i>Critical theories</i> <i>Discussing the birth of discipline and its role in the IR Theory; Assigning reading materials (book chapters)</i>



Twelfth week:	<i>Postmodernism and positivist v. post-positivist debate</i> <i>Discussing the birth of discipline and the Method of Deconstructive Analysis of the Texts; Assigning reading materials (book chapters).</i>
Thirteenth week:	<i>Feminist theories</i> <i>Discussing the birth of discipline and the role of gender in IR Theory; Assigning reading materials (book chapters).</i>
Fourteenth week:	<i>Concluding Remarks</i> <i>Preparations for Final Exam</i>



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<i>Fifteenth week:</i>	<i>Final Exam</i>
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Academic policies and rules of behaviour:

1. Environmental law and politics in the European Union

Basic information about the course	
Department	Department of international law
Title of the course	Environmental law and politics in the European Union
Level	MASTER
Status	Mandatory
Academic year	I
Number of hours	2+0
Credits	3 ETCS
Time/Place	Prishtina, Kosovo
Instructor	Bekim Sejdiu (Dr. sc.)
Contact information	bekim.sejdiu@uni-pr.edu
Description of the course:	<p>The focus of this course is to study the international conventions and EU legislation on environment. The course explores the traditional and new legal instruments, as well as challenges of the environmental policies. This included topics pertaining to the quality of the environment, protection of the nature, climate changes, as well as sustainable production and consumption.</p> <p>Particular domains of the environmental law that are covered by this course, include climate and energy laws, protection of nature and living organisms, water</p>



	<p>management, industrial installations and integrated procedures, chemicals and waste.</p> <p>A particular attention is dedicated also to domestic legal framework on environment and energy.</p>
Aim of the course	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To familiarize students with the policies and policy-making processes in each of the above mentioned domains, with the particular emphasize on the EU;• To prepare students with the basic expertise, which is needed for analyzing the legal backdrop, policy considerations, as well as short term and long-term consequences of the environmental policy.
Expected results	<p>This course consists of the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• International environmental law-making, including implementing and enforcing environmental law;• International environmental principles;• Human rights and environmental protection;• International environmental law and the EU environmental law.
Requirements and obligations from the students (which should correspond to the learning results of the students)	



Activity	Hour	Day/Week	Total
Lessons	2	15	30
Theoretical/clinical assignment			
Tutoring	-	-	-
Contact with the teacher/consultation	20 min.	15	5
Field study	-	-	-
Mid-term exam and seminars	1	2	2
Home work	-	-	-
Independent studying by the students (library or home)	3	6	18
Final preparation of the exam	3	2	6
Time for evaluation (tests, quiz, final exam).	2	2	4
Projects, presentation, etc.	2	5	10
Total			75.0 hours



Methodology	<p>Teaching methodology in this course is interactive and oriented towards involving students in the discussions. Particular attention will be dedicated to practical aspects of the exploration of concrete topics, where students will be engaged in practical assignments related to the respective topics. Introductory presentations by the instructor will serve as a starting point and guiding framework, within which students will orient their work and engagement with the course.</p>
Evaluation method	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Med-term exam: 25 percent (%)• Final exam: 60 percent (%)• Active and meaningful participation in-class discussion: 15 percent (%). <p>The final result will be cumulative, consisting of results of the mid-term and final exams and participation in the class discussions. Activities in the class, such as debates and discussion, will be included also, as addition to the methods of evaluation, described above.</p> <p>A minimum of 55 percent (%) is needed for receiving passing grade.</p>
Literature	



Primary sources:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">9. Alam, Shawkat et al., <i>Routledge Handbook of International Environmental Law</i>. London: Routledge, 2012.10. David Langlet & Said Mahmoudi: <i>EU Environmental Law and Policy</i>. Oxford University Press, 2016.11. Delreux, Tom and Happaerts, Sander. <i>Environmental Policy and Politics in the European Union</i>. London: Palgrave, 2017.12. Ved P. Nanda & George R. Pring: <i>International Environmental Law and Policy for the 21st Century</i>. Martin Nijhoff Publishers, 2013.13. Wurzel, Rüdiger K.W. et al. "The European Council, the Council and the Member States: changing environmental leadership dynamics in the European Union," <i>Environmental Politics</i>, Vol. 28, No. 2, 2019.
Secondary sources:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">16. Nico Schrijver & Friedl Weiss: <i>International Law and Sustainable Development: Principles and Practice</i>. Brill: Martin Nijhoff Publishers, 2004.17. Jane Holder & Maria Lee: <i>Environmental Protection, Law and Policy: Text and Materials</i> (2nd ed.), Cambridge University Press, 2007.18. Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo (2008).19. Law No.03/L-025 on Environmental Protection, Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo.20. The Environmental Protection Strategy 2013-2022 of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo.21. The Energy Strategy of the Republic of Kosovo: 2017-2026. <p><i>Literature can be modified and supplemented with additional sources</i></p>



Schedule of lessons:	
Week	Content
<i>First week:</i>	GENERAL INTRODUCTION <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction to the course and explanation of the syllabus [objectives, program, methodology].• General introduction in the environmental law [main actors, issues and sources of environmental law]
<i>Second week:</i>	INTRODUCTION TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL LAW OF THE EUROPEAN UNION Environmental law and politics of the EU <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental policies• Legal framework
<i>Third week:</i>	SOURCES OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW OF THE EU <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental law of the EU: definitions and concepts
<i>Fourth week:</i>	EU ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Objectives of the environmental law of the EU• Environmental legislation – structure, implementation and enforcement



<i>Fifth week:</i>	PRINCIPLES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL LAW OF THE EU: LEGAL STATUS AND EFFECTS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PRINCIPLES IN THE EU LAW <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quality of air and noise• Water• Waste• Chemicals
<i>Sixth week:</i>	DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND POLITICS OF THE EU <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Role of the member states in implementation of the environmental law of the EU• Environment, environmental threats, and science• Regulations on the environmental threats
<i>Seven week:</i>	Mid-term exam
<i>Eight week:</i>	CLIMATE CHANGES AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Competences and policies of the EU towards climate changes
<i>Ninth week:</i>	ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental justice• Human rights• Rights of participation



Tenth week:	LAW ON WATERS AND WASTE POLICIES IN THE EU European policies and strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none">• EU legislation on wastes• Legislation on clean air and water
Eleventh week:	CLIMATE AND ENERGY LAW IN THE EU <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Law on energy market• Clean energy• Climate policies of the EU
Twelfth week:	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Economy and environment• Economy and energy• Transportation
Thirteenth week:	ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY AND DOMESTIC LAW <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitutional and legal framework of the Republic of Kosovo
Fifteenth week:	Final exam

Academic policies and code of conduct:

Students must behave in accordance with the Code of Conduct and Behaviour. Students are required to read the materials before the class. They are encouraged to read them with critical approach, to make questions and to participate in class discussions. Students are expected to respect ideas and opinions of their classmates – regardless of how much they



agree with their ideas and opinions – and to allow their classmates to express their opinions without interference. Students will be given the opportunity to respond to the opinions of their classmates. Assistants will be at the disposal of the students for any supplementary explanations and there will be additional hours for consultations.

Students will also be encouraged to follow news and developments pertaining to environmental issues and international organizations, and to raise pertinent questions and stimulate debate.

SHTOJCE III. VELERESIMET E STUDENTEVE -MENAXHIMI I CILESISE

APPENDIX III. STUDENT ASSESSMENTS - QUALITY MANAGEMENT

1. All course syllabuses of the program;
2. CVs of academic staff;
3. Program of the Office of the Dean, 2020-2024;
4. Letter of support from the Council of Europe for the revision of the Faculty of Law program;
5. Review of the Faculty of Law program by experts engaged by the Council of Europe (analysis);
6. Student research and their involvement in scientific research, through the UNDP project;
7. Letter to the Governing Council for the establishment of the Center for Clinical Studies and the Center for Human Rights, International Criminal Law and Transitional Justice;

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8. Decision on the Faculty of Law's Advisory Body;
9. The decision on the establishment of student activation groups of the Faculty of Law;
10. The decision to establish the ALUMNI group;
11. The decision on the establishment of the commission for the drafting of the regulation for the performance of the academic staff;
12. Agreement for access to the LxisNexis Bookstore;
13. The scientific profile of the academic staff of the Faculty of Law;
14. The Agreement of the Faculty of Law with the Judicial Council of Kosovo;
15. The Agreement of the Faculty of Law with the Prosecution Council of Kosovo;
16. The Law Faculty's agreement with the Agency for Free Legal Aid;
17. The Law Faculty's agreement with the Chamber of Advocates of Kosovo;
18. The agreement of the Faculty of Law with the Rene Casin Institute;
19. Memorandum of cooperation between the Faculty of Law and USAID/Project for strengthening the justice system, 25.11.2020;
20. Publication "THE STUDENTS' VIEWS ON THE EUROPEAN INTEGRATION OF THE WESTERN BALKANS REGION" ISCOMET Institute for Ethnic and Regional Studies;
21. ENEMLOS partnership agreement;
22. ENEMLOS, Legal Clinics in Service of Vulnerable Groups: Enhancing the Employability of Laë Students through Practical Education Progress Project Report;
23. Expanding and Improving Practical Legal Education in Kosovo, UC Hastings Foundation, a component unit of UC Hastings College of the Law ("UC Hastings");
24. Letter for donation for EULEX Kosovo, 13.04.2022;
25. The Statute of The University of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina", 2012;
26. Regulation on Quality Assurance and Evaluation at the University of Prishtina, Prot. No. 4/132;

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27. Regulation on Establishment and Functioning Principles of the Advisory Board of Academic Units at the University of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina";
28. Regulation on Selection Procedures Regarding Appointment, Reappointment and Advancement of the Academic Staff at the University of Prishtina, No. 2/747;
29. Regulation on the Student Academic Mobility in The University Of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina", No. 2/111;
30. Regulation on Evaluation Procedures for the Engagement of Part-Time At The University Of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina", Prot. No. 2/475;
31. Students Appeals, Student appeals are defined on the statute of University of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina";
32. Regulation on Students' Electronic Management system (Sems), recorded.nr: 579;
33. The Regulation for Funding of the Scientific, Artistic and Sports Research at The University of Prishtina, No. Prot.: 3/879;
34. Regulation on the Selection Procedures Related to the Appointment, Re-Appointment, and Promotion of the Academic Staff at the Faculty of Arts Of The University Of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina" no.:2/748;
35. Regulation On establishment and principles of functioning of institutes at University of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina" No. 2/513;
36. Rules and Procedures for General Elections in UP, No. 541;
37. Regulations on Elections at the University of Pristina and the Work of the Faculty Council, No. 542;
38. Code of Ethics for the Academic Staff of the University of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina", No.: 1/751;
39. Regulation on Disciplinary Measures and Procedures for the Academic Staff of the University of Prishtina, No. 857;
40. Regulation, on the work of the Steering Council of the University of Prishtina, No. 977;

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41. A Short Guide For Reviewing and Revising Syllabus for Teaching Staff And For Staff Supporting And Supervising Curriculum Development, 2018;
42. Plan of Activities for Academic Development Office of University of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina 2020-2022. (Quality assurance and accreditation plan for Academic Development Office 2020-2022);
43. University of Pristina, Center for Teaching Excellence - CTE –;
44. STRATEGIC PLAN, 2020-2022, UNIVERSITY OF PRISTINA "HASAN PRISTINA";
45. Guidelines for the Evaluation of Classes and the Use of their Results University of Prishtina – Hasan Prishtina, 2017;
46. Information about Central University Library collections;
47. Job Description – Dean, Faculty of, Faculty of Law;
48. Job Description, for Coordinator of the Office for Academic Development;
49. NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS, FRAMEWORK, 2020;
50. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STUDENTS: The questionnaire below is the recommended form for bachelor degree students. If necessary, changes can be made to adopt to the requests of your department;
51. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ACADEMIC STAFF: The questionnaire below is the recommended form for Academic Staff;
52. Questionnaire for Graduates;
53. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT STAFF OF THE UNIVERSITY: The following questionnaire is the recommended form for the administrative and support staff;
54. Regulation for Undergraduate Studies – Bachelor;
55. Regulation for Master Scientific Studies;
56. Student Evaluation for Teaching and Courses;
57. The Questionnaire for Labor Organization;



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58. Yearbook, University of Pristina;

59. Writing and Using Learning Outcomes: A Practical Guide.