



University Name	:	HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY
Faculty Name	:	FACULTY OF LAW
Department Name	:	INTERNATIONAL LAW
Study Program Name	:	UNDERGRADUATE

RENCANA PEMBELAJARAN SEMESTER (RPS)

COURSE		COURSE CODE	CSU	STATUS	DEPARTEMENT	SM
INTERNATIONAL LAW		215B1614	4	COMPULSORY (NATIONAL)	INTERNATIONAL LAW	III
AUTHORIZATION		LECTURER		Vice Dean of Academic and Development		
		Signature		Signature		
		Prof. Dr. Marcel Hendrapati, SH, MH		Prof. Dr. Ahmadi Miru, SH, MH		
Expected Learning Outcomes (ELOs)						
S1	Having integrity and legal professional ethics based on values of Pancasila					
KU1	Ability to think critically, logically and systematically					
KU2	Ability to perform oral and written communication					
KU3	Ability to work individually and collectively					
P4	Demonstrate mastery of substantive laws (criminal law, civil law, international law, administrative law, constitutional law)					
KK1	Ability to conduct legal research to construct legal arguments					

LEARNING GOAL	
<p>By studying this course, student are expected to know about theoretical concepts of international law, as well as be able to make decisions in applying the law related to engagement cases and able to examine theories related to engagement and its implication in international and national society. After mastering the theory/concept about international law, the students will be able to analyze basic concepts in international law as a basis in solving law issues, particularly cross-cutting issues by applying discipline and global issue awareness.</p>	
SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE COURSE	
<p>This course studies definition of International Law, because with a comprehensive definition students will be able to master international law principles, the sources of international law, the history and development of international law, the basis and the binding force of international law, the relation between international law and national law, the subjects of international law, international recognition, state territory, state sovereignty and jurisdiction, sovereign immunity, immunity of diplomatic and consular, immunity of special mission and international organization, doctrine act of state, state responsibility doctrine. Furthermore, this course also studies about extradition and asylum issues, international dispute settlement, where all the subjects of this course will give students the ability to conduct legal research to arrange legal arguments, perform mediation and negotiation, provide advice and solving international law issues.</p>	

Daftar Referensi:

1. MochtarKusumaatmadja, PengantarHukumInternasional, 1976.
2. Boer Mauna, PengantarHukumInternasional, FungsidanPerananOrganisasiInternasional, 1990.
3. Brierly, J.L, (1963), HukumBangsa-Bangsa, diterjemahkanMoh. Hadjab, Jakarta: Bharata.
4. I WayanParthiana, PengantarHukumInternasional, 1990.

5. I Wayan Parthiana, Ekstradisidalam Hukum Internasional dan Hukum Nasional.
6. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja prof. Dr. SH, LL.M, (1986), Hukum Laut Internasional, Bandung: Binacipta.
7. Sefriani, Pengantar Hukum Internasional, 2015.
8. Sri Setaningsih, S.H. (1986), Intisari Hukum Internasional Publik, Bandung: P.T Alumni
9. Starke, J.G. (1972), Pengantar Hukum Internasional, Bandung: P.T. Alumni
10. Sulaiman Hamid, Lembaga Suaka Dalam Hukum Internasional, 2002.
11. Tasrif, S.H. (1987), Hukum Internasional Tentang Pengakuan Dalam Teori dan Praktek. Bandung: Abardin.
12. Judha Bhakti, Imunitas Kedaulatan Negara dan Forum Pengadilan Asing, 1999.
13. Berbagai Jurnal Nasional Terakreditasi, khususnya Hasanuddin Law Review (Harlev).
14. Berbagai Jurnal Internasional (Terindeks Scopus).
15. Berbagai Referensi yang dapat **dipertanggungjawabkan** dan ditemukan di berbagai media cetak dan elektronik.

Meeting number	LEARNING GOAL	Learning Materials	Learning Methods	Indicator / Assessment Criteria	Weight
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1-2	Students are able to explain the definition of International Law and international law	- Definition of International Law, and International Law	Interactive lecture	Activeness in class Accuracy in explaining the definition of International	3%

	<p>nomenclature or terms and able to distinguish general international law, regional, and particular as well as the difference between international law and national law.</p>	<p>terms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difference between general International Law, regional, and particular international law - Difference between international law and national law. 		<p>Law and distinguishing international law and national law.</p>	
3-4	<p>Students will be able to explain about the international community as the sociological basis of international law, elements of international society.</p>	<p>International society as sociological basis of international law.</p> <p>International society elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Several factors that influence society structure and international law. 	<p>Interactive lecture</p>	<p>Activeness in class</p> <p>Discipline</p> <p>Ability to ask and answer questions.</p> <p>Ability in explaining the definition of international society and the factors that affects the international society structures and international law.</p>	3%

5-6	Students will be able to explain the history and the development of international law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seeds of international law in ancient cultures and in medieval ages. - The Treaty of Westphalia (Peace of Westphalia) after the Den Haag I & II conference, world war I & II - The establishment of LN and UN - International Law after UN 	Interactive lecture	<p>Ability in developing ideas</p> <p>Activeness in class</p> <p>Accuracy in describing the stages of international law development</p>	4%
7-8	Students will be able to explain law theories of essence and basis of the application of international law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The essence and basis of international lawv enactment: Natural Law Theory, Positivism Theory, other theories based on those two theories (Hans Kelsen theory) - Compliance 	Interactive lecture	<p>Activeness in class</p> <p>Discipline</p> <p>Abilitytoaskandanswerquestions</p> <p>Accuracytodistinguishthe basis theories of internationallawbinfing force</p>	3%

		based on Repute theory.			
9-10	Students will be able to explain the definition of international law subjects; state actor and non-state actor .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State as the subject of international law (Montevideo Convention) - Rights and obligations of State - Specific forms of State (Federal State, (micro state, liliputian state). 	Interactive lectureanddiscuss ion	Ability to answer question Ability to develop ideas Activeness in discussion Ability to work in a team Discipline	4%
11-12	Students will be able to explain the definition of international organization, the classification, legal basis of international organization as a subject to international law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition of international organization, the classification. - Remedies for injuries case - International Committee of the Red Cross - Holy See / 	Interactive lecture	Activeness in class Discipline Ability to ask and answer questions	3%

		Vatican.			
13-14	Students will be able to explain the non-state international law actors or subjects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Liberation organization or the nation that is fighting for their rights, including Palestine Liberation - Belligerency Insurgency - Individual - Multinational Corporation (Non State Actor) - Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. 	Interactive lecture and discussion	Ability to answer question Ability to develop ideas Activeness in discussion Ability to work in a team Discipline	4%
15	MID TEST		Written exam	Accuracy in answering the questions with high integrity.	15%
16-17	Students will be able to distinguish the international law sources based on ICJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition of international law sources - Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) as reference or guidance in discussing the sources of 	Interactive lecture and Self Directed Learning	Ability to answer questions Ability to develop the subjects individually Activeness in discussion Ability to work in a team Discipline	4%

	Statute article 38 and the views of various scholars from various law system as well as some related issues.	<p>international law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issues related to article 38 of ICJ and experts views on the sources of international law. 			
18-19	Students will be able to distinguish one legal source from other legal source, distinguish international treaty from international custom, and general law principles, court decision, and doctrine.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International law: definition and the binding force of international treaty - International customs as the source of law - General law principles. - Court decision and doctrine. - Issues related to the establishment of international law sources. 	Interactive lecture and problem based learning.	<p>Ability in solving problems</p> <p>Ability in developing ideas</p> <p>Activeness in discussion</p>	7%

20-21	Students will be able to explain the correlation between one legal source to other legal sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correlation between one legal source to other legal sources. - Definition and the role of doctrine. - Definition of general principles of law - Definition of Jus Cogens (the peremptory norm of the general international law): Article 53 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaty. 	Interactive lecture and case study	<p>Ability to solve case</p> <p>Ability in developing ideas</p> <p>Activeness in discussion</p>	5%
22-23	Students will be able to distinguish doctrine of monism and dualism involving the relation between international law and national law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Classic doctrine Monisme and Dualisme. - Practice of the States concerning the influence of international law on national law and vice versa - Nationalisation case (RI v. Dutch company in German Court in Bremen) 	Interactive lecture	<p>Ability to answer questions</p> <p>Ability in developing ideas</p> <p>Activeness in class</p> <p>Ability in propounding question and answer</p>	4%

24-25	Students will be able to distinguish transformational theory, delegation theory, harmony theory and adoption theory.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transformation theory, delegation theory and harmonisation theory, adoption theory. 	Interactive lecture	<p>Ability to answer question</p> <p>Ability in developing ideas</p> <p>Activeness in class</p> <p>Ability in propounding question and answer</p>	3%
26-27	Students will be able to distinguish all kinds and forms of recognition. As well as distinguish the declaratory recognition theory (declaratory theory) and constitutive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various recognition (de facto and de jure recognition) - Forms of recognition (recognition of the new state, recognition of the new government of an existing state, recognition of insurgent and belligerent, recognition of liberation organization. - Non state actor, etc. - Declaratory and Constitutive Theory of state recognition. 	Interactive lecture and concrete case discussion	<p>Ability to answer question and ability to develop ideas as well as Activeness in discussion</p>	5%

	recognition theory (constitutive theory).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consequences of recognition. - Cases/issues related to recognition (e.g. Arantzazu Mendi case, Catalonia case, etc.) 			
28-29	Students will be able to distinguish territorial jurisdiction and personal jurisdiction and universal jurisdiction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition, elements, and relation between state jurisdiction and sovereignty. - Forms of state jurisdiction (territorial jurisdiction, personal jurisdiction, universal jurisdiction, jurisdiction based on protective principle). - Cases (Lotus Case, Sultan Johor case, the Schooner Exchange, etc). Act of state (iure imperii, iure gestionis). - Case of Slobodan Milosevic and Rodovan Karadzic, etc. - Immunity to state jurisdiction (state immunity (par in parem non habet imperium), 	Interactive lecture	<p>Ability to answer question</p> <p>Ability in developing ideas</p> <p>Activeness in class</p>	3%

		<p>act of state doctrine, diplomatic and consular immunity, special missions).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waiver of immunity. - Case of USA labour union lawsuit v. OPEC states 			
30-31	Students will be able to analyze State Responsibility, State Succession, and interpret the international dispute settlement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft Articles on State Responsibility. - Doctrine of Imputability (state responsibility for the act of organs / representative / officials at the central or regional level; responsibility for the act of individual). - State succession and its consequences. - Issues related to state succession. 	Interactive lecture	<p>Ability to answer questions</p> <p>Ability in developing ideas</p> <p>Activeness in class</p> <p>Ability to propound question and answer</p>	3%
32	Final Test		Written exam	<p>Accuracy in answering the questions</p> <p>Integrity in answering the questions</p>	30%

