

# COURSE SYLLABUS

## Introduction to International Law

Term: April 2018 to August 2018  
Instructor: Thol Theany  
Credits: 3 Units/ 48 Hours (including exams)  
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### 1. COURSE DISCRIPTION

International law (or public international law), is a broad area of laws that cover a general relationship between states, international organizations, and to some extent some newly emerging actors of international law (i.e. individuals, insurgent groups and possibly international corporations). This course begins with fundamental concepts of laws, before comparatively examining the different characteristics between domestic law and international law. Later, it goes on to study in details the historical development and keys concepts and theories of international law, sources and subjects of international law, example of European system of international law, international criminal law, international economic law, principles of jurisdiction and immunity, law of treaties, state responsibility, international human rights law, international dispute settlement, and use of force under international law.

### 2. COURSE OBJECTIVES

The objective of this course is to enable students to:

- 1- Understand the development of philosophical ideas and key fundamental concepts of international law
- 2- Study about different international legal frameworks that cover outstanding issues/topics of international law
- 3- Develop critically thinking and analitical ability in the reality world of international law
- 4- Develop research, writing and presentation skills

### 3. METHODS OF TEACHING AND LEARNING

The following methods will be applied in teaching and learning:

- 1- Lecture and guest lecture (socratic methods)
- 2- Presentation
- 3- Report writing
- 4- Video production
- 5- Written Exam

To effectively learn at this class, students shall do the followings:

- 1- Attend the class regularly
- 2- Read the assigned chapters, laws and cases (before the class starts)
- 3- Submit all assigned works on time
- 4- Be active and take part in discussion in class

#### 4. Course Schedule:

	TOPIC	ACTIVITIES	DATES/ HOURS	READING MATERIALS
	- Introduction to class - Syllabus explanation - Group division - Class monitor	Information session	<i>7 May 2018</i> 1.5hr	Syllabus
Ch 1	Law, Domestic Law and International Law	Lecture	<i>9 May 2018</i> <i>16 May 2018</i> 3hr	Annex 1 Chapter 1
Ch 2	Historical Development and Theories of International Law	Lecture	<i>21 May 2018</i> <i>23 May 2018</i> 3hr	Annex 1 Chapter 2
Ch 3	Sources and Subjects of International Law	Lecture	<i>28 May 2018</i> <i>30 May 2018</i> 3hr	Annex 1 Chapter 3
Ch 4	European Union Law	Guest Lecture ( <i>Saskia</i> )	<i>04 June 2018</i> <i>06 June 2018</i> 3hr	Annex 1 Chapter 4
Ch 5	International Criminal Law and International Humanitarian Law	Guest Lecture ( <i>Danielle and Laura</i> )	<i>11 June 2018</i> <i>13 June 2018</i> 3hr	Annex 1 Chapter 5
Ch 6	International Economic Law	Guest Lecture ( <i>Laura</i> )	<i>20 June 2018</i> <i>25 June 2018</i> 3hr	Annex 1 Chapter 6
Ch 7	Jurisdiction and immunities	Presentation <b>G1</b> and discussion	<i>27 June 2018</i> <i>02 July 2018</i> 3hr	Annex 1 Chapter 7
Ch 8	Law of Treaties	Presentation <b>G2</b> and discussion	<i>11 July 2018</i> <i>16 July 2018</i> 3hr	Annex 1 Chapter 8
Ch 9	State Responsibility	Presentation <b>G3</b> and discussion	<i>18 July 2018</i> <i>23 July 2018</i> 3hr	Annex 1 Chapter 9
Ch 10	International Human Rights	Presentation <b>G4</b> and discussion	<i>25 July 2018</i> <i>30 July 2018</i> 3hr	Annex 1 Chapter 10
Ch 11	Pacific Dispute Settlements and Use of Force	Presentation <b>G5</b> and discussion	<i>01 Aug 2018</i> <i>06 Aug 2018</i> 3hr	Annex 1 Chapter 11
<i>Final Exam</i>	<i>Students seat for in-class written exam</i>		<i>13 Aug 2018</i> 1.5hr	

<i>Final Research Paper</i>		<i>Submission of final research paper and video</i>	<b>20 Aug 2018</b>	Annex 2
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*\*The dates are only tentative and subject to changed. Students are advised to be prepared well for the assigned work.*

## 5. GRADING CRITERIA

To earn grade from this class, students need at least 75% out of the following requirements:

Criteria	Explanation	Individual or Group
1. Attendance and participation: <b>25%</b>	For class attendance, students shall attend all class sessions. <u>If students miss the classes for <b>over 5 sessions</b> (whether with or without notification), they will fail the class automatically.</u> Any late arrival to or early departure from class maybe counted as an absence (the decision on this is at the discretion of the lecturer). For class participation, students should actively participate in class to contribute to learning environment. Students shall read the materials that are distributed beforehand to have ideas what the session is all about. Students should prepare and ask critical questions. A perfect attendance and participation is up to 25% of the total mark.	Individual
2. Midterm Presentation: <b>25%</b>	Students will be divided into 5 groups. Each group is assigned to do a presentation of one particular chapter. Presentation should be done preferably in Khmer language in a clear and precise manner. <u>The format of the presentation should follow the answers to the questions as listed in Annex 1 according to the specific chapter.</u> Presentation on each chapter shall be no longer than 1.5 hours. Instructor will provide a review and discussion session of the same chapter for another 1.5 hour. The maximum mark in this section is accounted for 25% of the total mark.	Group
3. Final Exam: <b>25%</b>	All students will be seating for a 1.5hr final written exam. Three critical questions will appear in the exam. The maximum mark in this section is accounted for 25% of the total mark.	Individual
4. Final Research Paper (FRP) and Video Recorded Presentation (VRP): <b>25%</b>	Each student group is required to write a Final Research Paper (FRP) and make a Video Recorded Presentation (VRP) as part of Midterm. Students will be divided into 5 groups, and each group will be assigned to do a FRP and VRP on the topic of <u>international intellectual property law</u> (the specific topic will be assigned at the beginning of the class). The length of FRP shall be between 10 and 15 pages (including references), and the length of VRP shall be between 15 to 20 minutes. Students shall apply the template ( <u>Annex 2</u> ) in their FRP and VRP. Detail about this assignment can be found in Annex 2. The maximum mark in this section is accounted for 25% of the total mark.	Group

	<i>Note that the video presentation is subject to a copyright owned by students, and it will only be used for class assessment.</i>	
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\*Re-examination: students who failed to obtain a minimum 75% must re-take the exam.

## 6. TEXTBOOKS AND MATERIALS

### 1. Textbooks

1. Rebecca M.M. Wallace: *"International Law"*, 4th Edition, 2002 (available at PUC book store)
2. Anthony Aust: *"Handbook of International Law"*, 2nd Edition, 2010 (available at Library)
3. Peter Malanczuk: *"Moder Introduction to Internationa Law"*, 7th Revised Edition, 1997 (Soft Copy available)

### 2. International Law Documents (Treaties and Conventions)

1. Charter of the United Nations (1945)
2. Statute of the International Court of Justice (1945)
3. Universal Declaration of Human Right (1948)
4. Four Geneva Conventions (1949)
5. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relation (1961)
6. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969)
7. Draft Articles on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts (2001)

### 3. Cases

1. Asylum Case, (Columbia vs. Peru), ICJ, 1950
2. Frontier Dispute Case, (Burkina Faso v Mali), ICJ, 1986
3. SS Lotus Case (France vs. Turkey), PCIJ, 1927
4. US Diplomatic and consular staff in Tehran Case (USA vs. Iran), ICJ, 1980
5. Arrest Warrant Case (Congo vs. Belgium), ICJ, 2000
6. Nuclear Test Cases, (Newzealand and Australia vs. France), ICJ, 1974
7. Temple of Preah Vihear Case, (Cambodia vs. Thailand), ICJ, 1962
8. LaGrand Case, (Germany vs. USA), ICJ, 1999
9. Corfu Channel Case, (Great Britain vs. Albania), ICJ, 1948
10. Reparation for Injuries Suffered in the Service of the United Nations, ICJ, 1949
11. Namibia Case, ICJ, 1971
12. Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962
13. Nicaragua Case (Nicaragua vs. USA), ICJ, 1986
14. Legality of Use of Force (Yugoslavia v. USA), ICJ, 1999
15. Legality of the Threat and Use of Nuclear Weapons, ICJ, 1996

## Annex 1: Course Outline

# Chapter 1

## Law, Domestic Law and International Law

Please read the below materials and answer the below questions, before the class starts:

### READING MATERIALS & CASE STUDY

1. REBECCA M.M. WALLACE, International Law, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed, 2002, Chapter 1 and Chapter 3
2. ANTONY AUST, Handbook of International Law, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed, 2010, Chapter 1
3. PETER MALANCZUK, Modern Introduction to International Law, 7th Revised Ed, 1997, Chapter 1 and Chapter 4

### STUDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE ABLE TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. What is law? Why do we need law? What is the difference between law and morality?
2. What is the difference between natural law and positive law?
3. What is the difference between hard law and soft law?
4. What is common law and what is civil law?
5. What is the difference between public law and private law?
6. What are substantive law and procedure law?
7. What is international law?
8. What is the difference between public international law and private international law?
9. How many types of international law are there?
10. How are international law and domestic law different in characteristics?
11. Do domestic law and international law concern the same subject matters? If so, what are those subject matters?
12. How is international law incorporated into domestic law?
13. What is Monism thought of the relationship between national law and international law?
14. What is Dualism thought of the relationship between national law and international law?
15. If national law is in conflict with international law, which one will prevail?
16. Does domestic law has any value for international law?

## Chapter 2

# Historical Development and Theories of International Law

Please read the below materials and answer the below questions, before the class starts:

### READING MATERIALS & CASE STUDY

1. REBECCA M.M. WALLACE, International Law, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed, 2002, Chapter 1
2. ANTONY AUST, Handbook of International Law, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed, 2010, Chapter 1
3. PETER MALANCZUK, Modern Introduction to International Law, 7th Revised Ed, 1997, Chapter 2

### STUDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE ABLE TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. When did international law exist? Where did it originate from?
2. What is Peace of Westphalia 1648? What are the key principles of Westphalia that formed the foundation of international law (classical international law)?
3. How was international law developed during the years of enlightenment (between 17th-20th Century)?
4. What is the Hague Peace Conferences 1899 and 1907?
5. How was international law developed during the period of WWI (1914-1918) and WWII (1939-1945)?
6. How has international law been developed after the establishment of United Nations (1945)?
7. What are the main differences between modern international law and classical international law?

## Chapter 3

# Sources and Subjects of International Law

Please read the below materials and answer the below questions, before the class starts:

### READING MATERIALS & CASE STUDY

1. REBECCA M.M. WALLACE, International Law, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed, 2002, Chapter 2 and Chapter 4
2. ANTONY AUST, Handbook of International Law, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed, 2010, Chapter 2, Chapter 3 and Chapter 9
3. PETER MALANCZUK, Modern Introduction to International Law, 7th Revised Ed, 1997, Chapter 3, Chapter 5 and Chapter 6
4. **Asylum Case, (Columbia vs. Peru), ICJ, 1950**
5. **Frontier Dispute Case, (Burkina Faso v Mali), ICJ, 1986**

### STUDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE ABLE TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. What is "source of law"? Where does law come from? (example of Cambodia law)
2. What are the sources of international law?
3. What is conventional international law?
4. What is customary international law? What are the elements of customary international law?
5. What is general principle of international law?
6. Is there any other possible sources of international law?
7. Is there hierarchy of sources of international law?
8. How is the **Asylum Case** relevant to the lesson?
9. What is "legal personality" and what is "international legal personality"?
10. How many kinds of person/entity that possess international legal personality?
11. What are the differences between subjects and objects of international law?
12. What is State? What are the elements of states? (Declarative theory vs. constitutive theory of statehood)
13. What is international organization? What are the elements of international organizations?
14. In what circumstances can an individual be also a subject of international law?
15. What other entities that can possibly be the subjects of international law? Why?
16. How is the **Frontier Dispute Case** relevant to the lesson?

## Chapter 4

### European Union Law

Please read the below materials and answer the below questions, before the class starts:

#### READING MATERIALS & CASE STUDY

1. ANTONY AUST, Handbook of International Law, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed, 2010, Chapter 23

#### STUDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE ABLE TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. What are the main purpose of the establishment of the EU?
2. How has the EU been developed until today?
3. What are the key institutions that forms the EU?
4. What is Counul of Ministers of EU and what are its functions?
5. What is European Commission and what are its functions?
6. What is European Parliament and what are its functions?
7. What is European Court of Justice and what are its functions?
8. How is EU law made and applied to its members?



## Chapter 5

# International Criminal Law and International Humanitarian Law

Please read the below materials and answer the below questions, before the class starts:

### READING MATERIALS & CASE STUDY

1. ANTONY AUST, Handbook of International Law, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed, 2010, Chapter 13

### STUDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE ABLE TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. How has international criminal law been developed?
2. What are international crimes under international law? (slavery, piracy, genocide, crime against humanity, war crimes, aggression)
3. How do states cooperate to prevent and repress international crimes?
4. What are the functions of International Criminal Court?
5. What is ICTY, ICTR, ECCC?
6. When did humanitarian law exist?
7. What are the conventions that formed the foundations of humanitarian law?
8. Who are protected under humanitarian law?
9. What rights that are protected under humanitarian law?
10. How are humanitarian law monitored and protected under international law?

## Chapter 6

# International Economic Law

Please read the below materials and answer the below questions, before the class starts:

### READING MATERIALS & CASE STUDY

1. ANTONY AUST, Handbook of International Law, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed, 2010, Chapter 19
2. PETER MALANCZUK, Modern Introduction to International Law, 7th Revised Ed, 1997, Chapter 15

### STUDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE ABLE TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. How did economy become a matter of international law?
2. What is Bretton Woods system?
3. What is World Bank?
4. What is GATT?
5. What is bilateral investment treaties?
6. What is ICSID?
7. What is WTO ? (Agreement on Goods, Services and Intellectual Property Rights)

## Chapter 7

# Jurisdiction and Immunity

Please read the below materials and answer the below questions, before the class starts:

### READING MATERIALS & CASE STUDY

1. REBECCA M.M. WALLACE, International Law, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed, 2002, Chapter 6
2. ANTONY AUST, Handbook of International Law, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed, 2010, Chapter 4, Chapter 6, Chapter 7, and Chapter 8
3. PETER MALANCZUK, Modern Introduction to International Law, 7th Revised Ed, 1997, Chapter 7 and Chapter 8
4. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relation (1961)
5. Draft Articles on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and their Property (1991)
6. **SS Lotus Case (France vs. Turkey), PCIJ, 1927**
7. **US Diplomatic and consular staff in Tehran Case (USA vs. Iran), ICJ, 1980**
8. **Arrest Warrant Case (Congo vs. Belgium), ICJ, 2000**

### STUDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE ABLE TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. What does "jurisdiction" mean under international law? And what does "immunity" mean under international law?
2. What is the difference between jurisdiction to prescribe and jurisdiction to enforce?
3. How many jurisdiction principles are there under international law? When can a state apply its own domestic law to a person/events/property?
4. What is "concurring jurisdiction"?
5. What is extradition?
6. What kind of persons and institutions that are immuned from prosecution, under international law?
7. What is "sovereign immunity"?
8. What is "head of state immunity"?
9. What is "diplomatic immunity" for state officers?
10. What is "diplomatic immunity" for international organization officers?
11. What does waiver of immunity mean?
12. How is **SS Lotus Case** relevant to the lesson?
13. How is **US Diplomatic and consular staff in Tehran Case** relevant to the lesson?
14. How is **Arrest Warrant Case** relevant to the lesson?

## Chapter 8

# Law of Treaties

Please read the below materials and answer the below questions, before the class starts:

### READING MATERIALS & CASE STUDY

1. REBECCA M.M. WALLACE, International Law, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed, 2002, Chapter 9
2. ANTONY AUST, Handbook of International Law, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed, 2010, Chapter 5
3. PETER MALANCZUK, Modern Introduction to International Law, 7th Revised Ed, 1997, Chapter 9
4. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969)
5. **Nuclear Test Cases, (Newzealand and Australia vs. France), ICJ, 1974**
6. **Temple of Preah Vihear Case, (Cambodia vs. Thailand), ICJ, 1962**

### STUDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE ABLE TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. What is treaty? Why do we need treaty? How many types of treaty are there?
2. What is Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969 (VCLT)?
3. What is the process of concluding the treaty and entering a treaty into force (for both bilateral treaty and multilateral treaty)?
4. What is "consent to be bound"? When does "consent to be bound" exist?
5. What is "reservation"? How does reservation work?
6. How shall a treaty be applied?
7. Does a treaty have an effect on the third party?
8. How shall a treaty be interpreted?
9. Can a treaty be amended and modified?
10. When is a treaty invalid? What are the consequence of invalidity?
11. When can a treaty be terminated? What are the consequences of termination?
12. When can the implementation of a treaty be suspended? What are the consequence of suspension?
13. Does a new established state have obligation before the treaties that its predecessor conclude with the third party?
14. How is **Nuclear Test Cases** relevant to the lesson?
15. How is **Temple of Preah Vihear Case** relevant to the lesson?

## Chapter 9

# State Responsibility

Please read the below materials and answer the below questions, before the class starts:

### READING MATERIALS & CASE STUDY

1. REBECCA M.M. WALLACE, International Law, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed, 2002, Chapter 8
2. ANTONY AUST, Handbook of International Law, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed, 2010, Chapter 21
3. PETER MALANCZUK, Modern Introduction to International Law, 7th Revised Ed, 1997, Chapter 17
4. ILC Draft Articles on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts (2001)
5. **LaGrand Case, (Germany vs. USA), ICJ, 1999**
6. **Corfu Channel Case, (Great Britain vs. Albania), ICJ, 1948**
7. **Reparation for Injuries Suffered in the Service of the United Nations, ICJ, 1949**

### STUDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE ABLE TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. What is the "state responsibility"? What is the "draft article the responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts (2001)"?
2. What is state wrongful acts? And what are the elements of internationally wrongdoing acts of a State?
3. What acts are considered to be the conduct of a state?
4. When does a state breach its international obligations?
5. When do other 3<sup>rd</sup> party states also breach international obligations?
6. What are the defenses before breaching international obligations?
7. What are the obligations of wrongful states, after breaching international obligation?
8. How many forms of reparations are there?
9. How do victim states invoke the claim for the reparation from wrongful state?
10. How does the victim state respond, if the violation of international obligation is on-going?
11. What is the state obligation toward alien residing in its territory?
12. What is national treatment standard and international minimum standard?
13. What is the state obligation toward the foreign investment in its territory?
14. What court can the alien go before, if its right is violated in a foreign state?
15. What is the state obligation toward refugees?
16. How is **LaGrand Case** relevant to this lesson?
17. How is **Corfu Channel Case** relevant to this lesson?
18. How is **Reparation for the Injuries Case** relevant to this lesson?

## Chapter 10

# International Human Rights Law

Please read the below materials and answer the below questions, before the class starts:

### READING MATERIALS & CASE STUDY

1. ANTONY AUST, Handbook of International Law, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed, 2010, Chapter 11, Chapter 12
2. PETER MALANCZUK, Modern Introduction to International Law, 7th Revised Ed, 1997, Chapter 14
3. Universal Declaration of Human Right (1948)
4. Four Geneva Conventions (1949)
5. **Namibia Case, ICJ, 1971**

### STUDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE ABLE TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. What is human rights law? And what is humanitarian law? What is the difference between the two laws?
2. When did human rights law exist?
3. How did human rights law become a matter of international law?
4. What areas of rights that human rights law cover?
5. How many international conventions related to human rights are there?
6. How are human rights protection mechanisms under international law?
7. How does **Namibia Case** related to human rights?

## Chapter 11

# Peaceful Dispute Settlement and Use of Force

Please read the below materials and answer the below questions, before the class starts:

### READING MATERIALS & CASE STUDY

1. REBECCA M.M. WALLACE, International Law, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed, 2002, Chapter 10 and Chapter 11,
2. ANTONY AUST, Handbook of International Law, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed, 2010, Chapter 10 and Chapter 22
3. PETER MALANCZUK, Modern Introduction to International Law, 7th Revised Ed, 1997, Chapter 18, Chapter 19, and Chapter 20
4. Statute of the International Court of Justice (1945)
5. **Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962**
6. **Nicaragua Case (Nicaragua vs. USA), ICJ, 1986**
7. **Legality of Use of Force (Yugoslavia v. USA), ICJ, 1999**
8. **Legality of the Threat and Use of Nuclear Weapons, ICJ, 1996**

### STUDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE ABLE TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. What is peaceful dispute settlement? Is the settlement through peaceful methods required by international law?
2. How many forms of peaceful dispute settlement are there?
3. What are the diplomatic methods of settlement, namely negotiation, mediation and conciliation?
4. What is semi-legal-diplomatic methods of settlement, or arbitration?
5. What is legal methods of settlement, or adjudication?
6. What is International Court of Justice (ICJ)?
7. How many kinds of jurisdictions that ICJ can exercise?
8. Who can submit the case to ICJ? How are the ICJ judges composed?
9. Do states have obligation to respect ICJ judgement? What if they fail to do so?
10. How is the **Cuban Missile Crisis** relevant to the lesson?
11. What does "use of force" mean under international law?
12. Is the "use of force" prohibited by international law?
13. What is the difference between Jus Ad Bellum and Jus In Bello?
14. In what circumstances can a use of force be lawful?
15. What is Security Council? What role does the Security Council play regarding use of force?
16. What are the differences between humanitarian intervention and responsibility to protect?
17. How is the **Nicaragua Case** relevant to the lesson?
18. How is the **Legality of the Use of Force Case** relevant to the lesson?
19. How is the **Legality of the Threat and Use of Nuclear Weapons** relevant to the lesson?

## Annex 2: Final Research Paper/Video Presentation on International Intellectual Property Law

Students are required to write a Final Research Paper (FRP) and make a Video Recorded Presentation (VRP) as part of Final. Students will be divided into 5 groups, and each group will be assigned to do a RP and VRP on the topic of international intellectual property law as following:

- GROUP 1: Patents, Utility Model and Industrial Designs
- GROUP 2: Copyright and Related Rights
- GROUP 3: Trademarks and Trade Names
- GROUP 4: Geographical Indications
- GROUP 5: Traditional Knowledge and Folklore

The length of FRP shall be between 10 and 15 pages (including references), and the length of VRP shall be between 15 to 20 minutes. Students shall apply the below template in their FRP and VRP. References materials for students to carry out this research will be provided by lecturer after.

N	Name	Detailed explanation
1	<b>Topic</b> <i>What is the main title of your report and presentation?</i>	
2	<b>Objectives and Learning Outcomes</b> <i>1- What are the key points that you will explain in this report and presentation?</i> <i>2- What do you expect people to learn from you after reading your report and listening to your presentation?</i>	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
3	<b>Significances</b> <i>Why is this issue important for human-being or society?</i>	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
4	<b>Doctrine and Historical Background</b> <i>1- Why has this concept been developed?</i> <i>2- What are scholar's opinions and convictions on this issue?</i> <i>3- How has the concept changed from time to time?</i>	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
5	<b>Legal Framework</b> <i>1- Is there any rule of international law that prescribes about this issue? i.e. customary international, treaties, general principles of law or judicial decision etc..</i> <i>2- Is there any rule of domestic law that prescribes about this issue? i.e. constitution, legislations, executive regulations, judicial decisions etc..</i> <i>3- Please quote the provision(s) and explain in details</i>	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
6	<b>Policy and Guidelines Framework</b>	1.



	<p>1- Is there any international or domestic policy or guidelines that prescribed about this issue? i.e. UN guidelines, regional organization guidelines or declarations, political agenda of the government (or National Strategic Development Plans) etc..</p> <p>2- Please quote the provision(s) and explain in details</p>	<p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5.</p>
7	<p><b>Promotion, Protection and Enforcement Institutions</b></p> <p>1- What international institutions (international organization) and domestic institutions (governmental ministries or agencies) are there to promote, manage and enforce this issue?</p> <p>2- Please specifically describe their relevant roles and duties according to law</p>	<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5.</p>
8	<p><b>Current issues and problems</b></p> <p>What are the contemporary problems related to the issue?</p>	<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5.</p>
9	<p><b>Personal opinions or convictions, and recommendations</b></p> <p>1- What do you think are the key solutions to those problems? And what do you suggest to the government, authorities and other stakeholders to do to improve this issue?</p> <p>2- Please list down the main proposed solutions</p>	<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5.</p>
10	<p><b>References</b></p> <p>What sources did you get the information from?</p>	<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5.</p>