



**Universitas Negeri Surabaya
Faculty of Social and Legal Sciences,
Bachelor of Laws Study Program**

Document Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

| Courses | CODE | Course Family | Credit Weight | SEMESTER | Compilation Date | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| International law | 7420103240 | Compulsory Study Program Subjects | T=3 P=0 ECTS=4.77 | 2 | August 20, 2023 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AUTHORIZATION | SP Developer | | Course Cluster Coordinator | Study Program Coordinator | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Elisabeth Septin Puspoayu, S.H., M.H | | Elisabeth Septin Puspoayu, S.H., M.H | Vita Mahardhika, S.H., M.H. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Learning model | Case Studies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Program Learning Outcomes (PLO) | PLO study program that is charged to the course | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | PLO-7 | Able to collaborate in mapping and making decisions accurately, scientifically, independently, with integrity and responsibility in the field of sports law in particular and legal cases in general; | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | PLO-16 | Able to make appropriate decisions in resolving legal problems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Program Objectives (PO) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | PO - 1 | Able to apply logical, critical, systematic, solution and innovative thinking in international law material | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | PLO-PO Matrix | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | P.O | PLO-7 | PLO-16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | PO-1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | P.O | Week | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | |
| | PO-1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Short Course Description | This course discusses the basics of international law. This course functions as a reference for the substance of the international law course. It teaches principles, norms and rules as well as phenomena that exist in international law. Lectures are carried out by means of lectures, case study analysis, presentations, discussions, using online and/or offline media. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| References | Main : | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anders Henrikson. 2017. International Law. Oxford: Oxford University Press. 2. Andrea Bianchi, Daniel Peat, and Matthew Windsor (Eds). 2015. Interpretation in International Law. Oxford: Oxford University Press. 3. Boer Mauna. 2005. Hukum Internasional Pengertian Peranan dan Fungsi dalam Era Dinamika Global Edisi ke 2. Bandung: Alumnri. 4. D. J. Harris. 2010. Cases and Materials on International Law (VI Ed). Sydney: Law Book Co. 5. I Wayan Partiana. 2008. Pengantar Hukum Internasional. Bandung: Mandar maju. 6. Malcolm N. Shaw. 2008. I nternational Law. UK: Cambridge University Press. 7. Mochtar K. 2007. Pengantar hukum Internasional. Bandung: PT. Alumnri. 8. Sefriani. 2011. Hukum Internasional :Suatu Pengantar. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada. 9. Huala adolf. 2004. Hukum Penyelesaian Sengketa Internasional. Bandung: Sinar Grafika. 10. J.G.Merrils. 2011. International Dispute Settlement. UK: Cambridge University Press. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Supporters: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6I0JgW7JlRQ&list=PL5B3KLQNC5jCBGW8Hv8Ej4idTbRtO5UG 2. https://legal.un.org/avl/ls/internationallaw.html 3. https://research.un.org/en/docs/law 4. https://www.un.org/en/ 5. Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts 2001 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supporting lecturer | Nurul Hikmah, Lc., M.HI. Elisabeth Septin Puspoayu, S.H., M.H. Irfa Ronaboyd, S.H., M.H. Kharizha Krishnandya, S.H., M.H. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Week- | Final abilities of each learning | Evaluation | | Help Learning, Learning methods, Student Assignments, [Estimated time] | Learning materials [References] | Assessment Weight (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | stage (Sub-PO) | Indicator | Criteria & Form | Offline (offline) | Online (online) | | |
|-----|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---|-----|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1 | Explain the nature of international law | After taking this course students will be able to: a. outline the history of international law b. explain the development of international law c. identify the relationship between international law and national law d. explains the basis for the application of international law | Criteria: good is bad Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities | discussion lecture 3 X 50 | | Material: outlining the history of international law Reference: Mochtar K. 2007. <i>Introduction to international law</i> . Bandung: PT. Alumni. Material: explains the development of international law Reader: I Wayan Partiana. 2008. <i>Introduction to International Law</i> . Bandung: Mandar forward. Material: identifying the relationship between international law and national law Reference: Boer Mauna. 2005. <i>International Law Understanding Roles and Functions in the Era of Global Dynamics 2nd Edition</i> . Bandung: Alumni. Material: international law Library: https://legal.un.org/... | 4% |
| 2 | 1.the nature of international law 2.especially identifying the relationship between HI and HN with the existence of a Primate of International Law 3.explains the basis for the application of international law in a country with differences in its HI primacy | After taking this course students will be able to: a. identify the relationship between international law and national law b. explains the basis for the application of international law | Criteria: observing students in class discussions Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment | 3 X 50 discussion presentation | | Material: outlining the history of international law Reference: Mochtar K. 2007. <i>Introduction to international law</i> . Bandung: PT. Alumni. Material: explains the development of international law Reader: I Wayan Partiana. 2008. <i>Introduction to International Law</i> . Bandung: Mandar forward. Material: identifying the relationship between international law and national law Reference: Boer Mauna. 2005. <i>International Law Understanding Roles and Functions in the Era of Global Dynamics 2nd Edition</i> . Bandung: Alumni. Material: international law Library: https://legal.un.org/..... Material: international law Bibliography: Sefriani. 2011. <i>International Law: An Introduction</i> . Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada. | 4% |

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| 3 | <p>1.Explain the sources of international law</p> <p>2.where to find sources of international law</p> <p>3.identification of sources of international law</p> | <p>After taking this course students will be able to: a. Explain the sources of law in general b. Identify sources of international law c. Mention the sources of international law</p> | <p>Criteria: observing students in class discussions</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p> | Synchronous 3 X 50 | | <p>Material: basic development of legal sources in international law.</p> <p>Bibliography: <i>Andrea Bianchi, Daniel Peat, and Matthew Windsor (Eds). 2015. Interpretation in International Law. Oxford: Oxford University Press.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: International legal sources according to expert literature: <i>DJ Harris. 2010. Cases and Materials on International Law (VI Ed). Sydney: Law Book Co.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: International Law Sources Bibliography: <i>I Wayan Partiana. 2008. Introduction to International Law. Bandung: Mandar forward.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: International Customs and International Agreements as Legal Sources Bibliography: <i>Malcolm N. Shaw. 2008. International Law. UK: Cambridge University Press.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: General Legal Principles and Judicial Decisions and teaching as Sources of International Law Library: <i>Anders Henrikson. 2017. International Law. Oxford: Oxford University Press.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: international law Library: https://legal.un.org/...</p> | 4% |
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| 4 | <p>1.Explain the sources of international law</p> <p>2.where to find sources of international law</p> <p>3.identification of sources of international law</p> | <p>After taking this course students will be able to: a. Explain the sources of law in general b. Identify sources of international law c. Mention the sources of international law</p> | <p>Criteria: observing students in class discussions</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p> | <p>3 X 50 discussion presentation</p> | | <p>Material: basic development of legal sources in international law. Bibliography: <i>Andrea Bianchi, Daniel Peat, and Matthew Windsor (Eds). 2015. Interpretation in International Law. Oxford: Oxford University Press.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: International legal sources according to expert literature: <i>DJ Harris. 2010. Cases and Materials on International Law (VI Ed). Sydney: Law Book Co.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: International Law Sources Bibliography: <i>I Wayan Partiana. 2008. Introduction to International Law. Bandung: Mandar forward.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: International Customs and International Agreements as Legal Sources Bibliography: <i>Malcolm N. Shaw. 2008. International Law. UK: Cambridge University Press.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: General Legal Principles and Judicial Decisions and teaching as Sources of International Law Library: <i>Anders Henrikson. 2017. International Law. Oxford: Oxford University Press.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: international law Library: https://legal.un.org/...</p> | <p>7%</p> |
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| 5 | <p>1.Describing the Subject of International Law</p> <p>2.identification of HI subjects</p> <p>3.development of HI Subjects</p> | <p>After taking this course students will be able to: a. identify the subjects of international law b. Explains the subjects of international law</p> | <p>Criteria: good is bad</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p> | <p>discussion lecture 3 X 50</p> | | <p>Material: Explaining the subjects of international law Reader: <i>I Wayan Partiana. 2008. Introduction to International Law. Bandung: Mandar forward.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: classifying International Law Subjects Library: <i>Sefriani. 2011. International Law: An Introduction. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: countries, OI, I-NGO, Individuals, Vatican, ICRC, Belligerent and MNC/TNC as subject in International law Library: <i>I Wayan Partiana. 2008. Introduction to International Law. Bandung: Mandar forward.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: countries, OI, I-NGO, Individuals, Vatican, ICRC, Belligerent and MNC/TNC as subject in International law Reader: <i>DJ Harris. 2010. Cases and Materials on International Law (VI Ed). Sydney: Law Book Co.</i></p> | 2% |
| 6 | <p>1.Describing the Subject of International Law</p> <p>2.identification of HI subjects</p> <p>3.development of HI Subjects</p> | <p>After taking this course students will be able to: a. identify the subjects of international law b. Explains the subjects of international law</p> | <p>Criteria: observing students in class discussions</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p> | <p>presentation group discussion 3 X 50</p> | | <p>Material: Explaining the subjects of international law Reader: <i>I Wayan Partiana. 2008. Introduction to International Law. Bandung: Mandar forward.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: classifying International Law Subjects Library: <i>Sefriani. 2011. International Law: An Introduction. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: countries, OI, I-NGO, Individuals, Vatican, ICRC, Belligerent and MNC/TNC as subject in International law Library: <i>I Wayan Partiana. 2008. Introduction to International Law. Bandung: Mandar forward.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: countries, OI, I-NGO, Individuals, Vatican, ICRC, Belligerent and MNC/TNC as subject in International law Reader: <i>DJ Harris. 2010. Cases and Materials on International Law (VI Ed). Sydney: Law Book Co.</i></p> | 9% |

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| 7 | Explain the basis of the binding power of international law and the relationship between international law and national law | <p>1. After taking this course students will be able to: Explain the nature and binding basis of International Law</p> <p>2. Describe the relationship between International Law and National Law</p> | <p>Criteria: good is bad</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p> | Synchronous 3 X 50 | | <p>Material: essence and binding basis of International Law Reference: Mochtar K. 2007. <i>Introduction to International law.</i> Bandung: PT. Alumni.</p> <hr/> <p>Material: the relationship between international law and national law. Bibliography: Sefriani. 2011. <i>International Law: An Introduction.</i> Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.</p> <hr/> <p>Material: the relationship between international law and national law. Reference: Boer Mauna. 2005. <i>International Law Understanding Roles and Functions in the Era of Global Dynamics 2nd Edition.</i> Bandung: Alumni.</p> | 5% |
| 8 | UTS | UTS | <p>Criteria: good is bad</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p> | 3 X 50 | | <p>Material: outlining the history of international law Reference: Mochtar K. 2007. <i>Introduction to international law.</i> Bandung: PT. Alumni.</p> <hr/> <p>Material: explaining the basis for the application of international law. Reader: Sefriani. 2011. <i>International Law: An Introduction.</i> Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.</p> <hr/> <p>Material: Doctrine and International Judgment as a source of Law Library: I Wayan Partiana. 2008. <i>Introduction to International Law.</i> Bandung: Mandar forward.</p> <hr/> <p>Material: General Legal Principles and Judicial Decisions and teaching as Sources of International Law Library: I Wayan Partiana. 2008. <i>Introduction to International Law.</i> Bandung: Mandar forward.</p> <hr/> <p>Material: classification of sources of international law, as explained at the last meeting. Reference: Sefriani. 2011. <i>International Law: An Introduction.</i> Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.</p> <hr/> <p>Material: HI legal subjects Library: I Wayan Partiana. 2008. <i>Introduction to International Law.</i> Bandung: Mandar forward.</p> | 10% |

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| 9 | Explaining Recognition | After taking this course students will be able to: a. explain the types of theories in recognition b. explain ways to provide recognition c. explains the classification of forms of recognition in the international world | Criteria: good is bad Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities | Discussion Lecture 3 X 50 | | Material: explains ways to provide recognition c. explains the classification of forms of recognition in the international world. References: <i>Andrea Bianchi, Daniel Peat, and Matthew Windsor (Eds). 2015. Interpretation in International Law. Oxford: Oxford University Press.</i> Material: explains ways to provide recognition c. explains the classification of forms of recognition in the international world. Library: <i>I Wayan Partiana. 2008. Introduction to International Law. Bandung: Mandar forward.</i> Material: explains ways to provide recognition c. explains the classification of forms of recognition in the international world. Reader: <i>Boer Mauna. 2005. International Law Understanding Roles and Functions in the Era of Global Dynamics 2nd Edition. Bandung: Alumn.</i> | 5% |
| 10 | Explaining Recognition | After taking this course students will be able to: a. explain the types of theories in recognition b. explain ways to provide recognition c. explains the classification of forms of recognition in the international world | Criteria: observing students in class discussions Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities | Participatory Activities 3 X 50 | | Material: explains ways to provide recognition c. explains the classification of forms of recognition in the international world. References: <i>Andrea Bianchi, Daniel Peat, and Matthew Windsor (Eds). 2015. Interpretation in International Law. Oxford: Oxford University Press.</i> Material: explains ways to provide recognition c. explains the classification of forms of recognition in the international world. Library: <i>I Wayan Partiana. 2008. Introduction to International Law. Bandung: Mandar forward.</i> Material: explains ways to provide recognition c. explains the classification of forms of recognition in the international world. Reader: <i>Boer Mauna. 2005. International Law Understanding Roles and Functions in the Era of Global Dynamics 2nd Edition. Bandung: Alumn.</i> | 5% |

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| 11 | 1.1. Be able to explain the various types of state jurisdiction 2.2. Able to explain the principles of state jurisdiction | After taking this course students will be able to: 1. Explain the principles of International Legal Jurisdiction 2. Explain the types of jurisdiction 3. Explain Jurisdictional Immunity 4. Analyze cases of jurisdictional conflict | Criteria: good is bad Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Practice/Performance | Lectures and discussions 3 X 50 | | Material: explain the principles of International Legal Jurisdiction. Library: Sefriani. 2011. <i>International Law: An Introduction</i> . Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada. Material: explaining the principles of International Legal Jurisdiction. Library: Boer Mauna. 2005. <i>International Law Understanding Roles and Functions in the Era of Global Dynamics 2nd Edition</i> . Bandung: Alumni. | 5% |
| 12 | Explain the responsibilities of states in international law | After taking this course students will be able to: a. mention the various types of state responsibility b. explain the nature of state responsibility c. distinguish between responsibilities under international and national law d. Analyzing state responsibility for cases taken e. Students are able to criticize the state's responsibility for the cases they take | Criteria: observing students in class discussions Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities | Lectures and discussions 3 X 50 | | Material: mention the various types of state responsibility. Reader: I Wayan Partiana. 2008. <i>Introduction to International Law</i> . Bandung: Mandar forward. Material: mentions types of state responsibility. Reference: Boer Mauna. 2005. <i>International Law Understanding Roles and Functions in the Era of Global Dynamics 2nd Edition</i> . Bandung: Alumni. | 5% |
| 13 | Explain the responsibilities of states in international law | After taking this course students will be able to: a. mention the various types of state responsibility b. explain the nature of state responsibility c. distinguish between responsibilities under international and national law d. Analyzing state responsibility for cases taken e. Students are able to criticize the state's responsibility for the cases they take | Criteria: observing students in class discussions Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities | Class 3 X 50 discussion presentation | | Material: mention the various types of state responsibility. Reader: I Wayan Partiana. 2008. <i>Introduction to International Law</i> . Bandung: Mandar forward. Material: mentions types of state responsibility. Reference: Boer Mauna. 2005. <i>International Law Understanding Roles and Functions in the Era of Global Dynamics 2nd Edition</i> . Bandung: Alumni. Material: state accountability Library: https://research.un.org/... Material: convention Bibliography: <i>Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts 2001</i> | 10% |

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| 14 | Explain the meaning and forms of dispute resolution | After taking this course students will be able to: a. Students can understand the meaning and forms of dispute resolution. b. Students can understand the practices of countries or other subjects of international law in resolving international disputes | Criteria: good is bad Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities | Discussion Lecture 3 X 50 | | Material: students can understand the meaning and forms of dispute resolution. Reader: JGMerrils. 2011. <i>International Dispute Settlement</i> . UK: Cambridge University Press. Material: students can understand the meaning and forms of dispute resolution. Reader: Sefriani. 2011. <i>International Law: An Introduction</i> . Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada. Material: students can understand the meaning and forms of dispute resolution. Reference: Huala Adolf. 2004. <i>International Dispute Resolution Law</i> . Bandung: Sinar Graphics. | 5% |
| 15 | Explain the meaning and forms of dispute resolution | After taking this course students will be able to: a. Students can understand the meaning and forms of dispute resolution. b. Students can understand the practices of countries or other subjects of international law in resolving international disputes | Criteria: observing students in class discussions Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities | Group discussion Presentation 3 X 50 | | Material: students can understand the meaning and forms of dispute resolution. Reader: JGMerrils. 2011. <i>International Dispute Settlement</i> . UK: Cambridge University Press. Material: students can understand the meaning and forms of dispute resolution. Reader: Sefriani. 2011. <i>International Law: An Introduction</i> . Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada. Material: students can understand the meaning and forms of dispute resolution. Reference: Huala Adolf. 2004. <i>International Dispute Resolution Law</i> . Bandung: Sinar Graphics. | 10% |
| 16 | UAS | ABLE TO WORK | Criteria: good is bad Form of Assessment : Test | OFFLINE 3X50 | | Material: dispute resolution Reference: Huala Adolf. 2004. <i>International Dispute Resolution Law</i> . Bandung: Sinar Graphics. Material: dispute resolution Reader: JGMerrils. 2011. <i>International Dispute Settlement</i> . UK: Cambridge University Press. Material: Recognition, jurisdiction Reader: Malcolm N. Shaw. 2008. <i>International Law</i> . UK: Cambridge University Press. | 10% |

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

| No | Evaluation | Percentage |
|----|---|------------|
| 1. | Participatory Activities | 85.5% |
| 2. | Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment | 2% |
| 3. | Practice / Performance | 2.5% |
| 4. | Test | 10% |
| | | 100% |

Notes

1. **Learning Outcomes of Study Program Graduates (PLO - Study Program)** are the abilities possessed by each Study Program graduate which are the internalization of attitudes, mastery of knowledge and skills according to the level of their study program obtained through the learning process.
2. **The PLO imposed on courses** are several learning outcomes of study program graduates (CPL-Study Program) which are used for the formation/development of a course consisting of aspects of attitude, general skills, special skills and knowledge.
3. **Program Objectives (PO)** are abilities that are specifically described from the PLO assigned to a course, and are specific to the study material or learning materials for that course.
4. **Subject Sub-PO (Sub-PO)** is a capability that is specifically described from the PO that can be measured or observed and is the final ability that is planned at each learning stage, and is specific to the learning material of the course.
5. **Indicators for assessing** ability in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that identify the ability or performance of student learning outcomes accompanied by evidence.
6. **Assessment Criteria** are benchmarks used as a measure or measure of learning achievement in assessments based on predetermined indicators. Assessment criteria are guidelines for assessors so that assessments are consistent and unbiased. Criteria can be quantitative or qualitative.
7. **Forms of assessment:** test and non-test.
8. **Forms of learning:** Lecture, Response, Tutorial, Seminar or equivalent, Practicum, Studio Practice, Workshop Practice, Field Practice, Research, Community Service and/or other equivalent forms of learning.
9. **Learning Methods:** Small Group Discussion, Role-Play & Simulation, Discovery Learning, Self-Directed Learning, Cooperative Learning, Collaborative Learning, Contextual Learning, Project Based Learning, and other equivalent methods.
10. **Learning materials** are details or descriptions of study materials which can be presented in the form of several main points and sub-topics.
11. **The assessment weight** is the percentage of assessment of each sub-PO achievement whose size is proportional to the level of difficulty of achieving that sub-PO, and the total is 100%.
12. TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.