

Table 5.2. Course Specification		
Study programme: First-cycle academic studies of the first level – Law		
Course title: Criminal Procedural Law		
Instructor(s): Aleksandra A. Jovanović		
Course status: Compulsory, third year, sixth semester		
ECTS: 9		
Prerequisites: Passed exam in Criminal Law		
Course Aim The aim of the course is the acquisition of theoretical knowledge about criminal procedure law and familiarisation with its basic concepts and institutions; the acquisition of knowledge about the aims, principles, procedural elements and subjects of criminal proceedings; understanding the individual phases and stages of criminal proceedings; and the development of critical thinking and logical analysis necessary for the practical application of acquired knowledge.		
Learning Outcomes Upon passing the exam, the student has acquired theoretical knowledge in the field of criminal procedure law; masters the key concepts and institutions of criminal procedure law; understands the nature and structure of modern criminal proceedings; possesses theoretical and practical knowledge about the phases of criminal proceedings and the basic procedural institutions. The student has the ability to approach criminal-procedural issues systematically and to connect criminal procedure law, criminal justice and other branches of law, all for the purpose of applying knowledge in practice.		
Course Content <i>Theoretical instruction</i> Concept, subject, sources, principles, effect and interpretation of criminal procedure law. Basic characteristics and subject matter of criminal proceedings. Procedural subjects, subjects performing the basic criminal-procedural functions (judicial function – jurisdiction of the criminal court; party functions – prosecution and defence in criminal proceedings). Evidence in criminal procedure law (concept and types of evidence, subject and burden of proof, evidence means, evidentiary actions). Criminal-procedural actions (place and time of performing criminal-procedural actions, submissions and official recording of criminal-procedural actions, types of criminal-procedural actions). Pre-investigative proceedings. Investigation. Indictment. Agreements between the public prosecutor and the accused. Main trial (preparations for the main trial and the main trial) and judgment. Proceedings on legal remedies. Special criminal proceedings (summary proceedings, hearing for pronouncement of criminal sanction, proceedings for pronouncing security measures of medical character, proceedings against juveniles) and special modifying criminal-procedural provisions. Proceedings for modifying a final court decision. Proceedings for realisation of the rights of the convicted person. International legal assistance and international cooperation in criminal matters. <i>Practical instruction</i> Analysis of court proceedings and concrete criminal case files, solving tasks, drafting procedural acts, simulation of procedural actions and discussion of concrete problems from judicial practice with active student participation. Within practical instruction, educational visits to correctional facilities, courts or prosecutor's offices are organised.		
Literature Lafave W., Israel J., King N., Kerr O., <i>Criminal Procedure</i> , West Academic Publishing, 2023. Ashworth A., Redmayne M., Roberts A., <i>The Criminal Process</i> , Oxford University Press, 2020. Slobogin C., Whitebread C., <i>Criminal Procedure: Regulation of Police Investigation: Legal, Historical, Empirical and Comparative Materials</i> , Foundation Press, 2023.		
Hours of active teaching:	Theoretical instruction: 90	Practical instruction: 30

Teaching Methods
1) Lectures: lectures are held in a lecture hall, with audiovisual presentation; interactive teaching; encouraging students to think, be creative and work independently in order to apply the acquired knowledge in practice. 2) Practical instruction is conducted: (1) in a lecture-hall format – elaboration of selected lecture topics and analysis of key legal concepts and institutions of criminal procedure law, (2) demonstrative – presentation of examples from practice, (3) discussion-based – discussion of selected topics and solving set problems in groups and individually, case analysis, drafting legal acts, simulation of procedural actions. 3) Consultations, individual student work (seminar paper) and written knowledge checks (colloquia).
Knowledge Assessment (maximum points: 100)

Pre-exam obligations	Points	Final exam	Points
Activity during lectures	10	Written exam	-
Practical instruction	10	Oral exam	50
Colloquium(s)	20		-
Seminar(s)	10	-	-

