

The Role of the International Criminal Law, the importance of Cooperation in Protection of Human Rights

Prof. Ass. Dr. Halim Bajraktari

University "Ukshin Hoti" of Prizren, Law Faculty

Abstract

Human rights have become the most discussed topic in two areas: their promotion and protection, and in the frame of all the challenges the world is facing, such as their exploitation, mistreatment, terrorism, international criminality, etc. Nowadays, these right are facing the fear of death, rather than life and hope and are being overshadowed by the youth.

What are the future risks in society? How much the cooperation between states is needed in the protection of these rights, why states need to have more cooperation and cooperative agreements in the protection of human rights?

The beginning of the 21st century finds the world with never ending challenges. How many states are today able to defend human rights in this little co-operation on the one hand, and with a great deal of peril, crime, and misuse of these rights?

These and many issues of cooperation between international criminal law and human rights remain the key to the implementation of international declarations and acts in this 21st century international justice fair.

Keywords: International criminal law, role, cooperation, human rights, needs and challenges.

Introduction

In the frame of today's reality, the role of international criminal law has been increasing, influencing the cooperation between the subjects of the law, thus increasing the role they have in the international laws on human rights.

One thing now is that the orientation of international criminal law after World War II is increasing the factoring of the human rights protection element by investing in states and in the delivery of international laws by increasingly revising their standardization legal, both national and international. This area should be the main contemporary contributor, which does not stop even in the regional aspect by trying to make "*Europeanization*" (Salihu, 2016, p. 83), for the protection of human rights and their criminal security (Pradel, J, Korstens, G, & Vermeulen, G. 2010, p.216.). Such addressed efforts are the result of many international mechanisms with defense elements such as: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Freedoms, (Where by this 1947 declaration (Article 11)). The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights, which together have clearly intertwined how these legal and state areas need to be linked to help protect citizens in the world.

The importance of cooperation

The new approach that creates international criminal law is essential for the collaborative importance of protecting citizens and human rights in this process

(Practical guide No.6, p.45), where these two areas are the symbiosis of the peace and security, both in terms of cooperation and preventing misuse of cases in violation of declarations and international acts.

This contributing factor of international criminal law should be obligatory for states, to support the implementation of international rules, dealing with human rights in the national aspect that extend these rights and internationally, because their violation is now seen as the pervasive danger of security and peace, and because these negligences are bringing about global revolt, aggression, and social insecurity. The role of this right should be looked at by approaching the practical side by setting up high standards mechanisms for not penalizing these rights by empowering the principles.

The importance of co-operation is of utmost importance today. More and more states are alerted to changes such as the result of serious criminal offenses, terrorist acts committed by individuals and organized criminal groups that affect the life of the citizens and create problems of international criminal law, which does not stop its international activity from creating a climate more favorable to humanity.

In this approach, the UN (Gruda, 2010, p. 38) expresses concern over making progress in protecting human rights by creating a cooperative climate to protect these rights (Article 55 (c). Underlines the United Nations'). This contribution has also been expressed in various activities in the prevention and combating of criminality (Salihu, 2016, p. 43). The Council of Europe is one of the main sources of human rights and rule of law, which have developed the standards for European countries by increasing the role of the individual and the state, through the issuance of European acts, codes and conventions, which are at the same time useful and a guarantee for the protection of human rights. At the same time they are the right way to respect, the various principles of legality of these also bring about a fair and impartial trial basis. This mechanism is said to be one of the most perfect factories of democracy and justice, dealing with human rights, as well as the issuance of acts, and conventions with the highest standards in the world, that relate to human rights and the right to international criminal proceedings, such as trials and judgments. Those are the ultimate standards of security and justice (CADRS Program for Albania, 2007, p.9), that key element has a common defense and respect for human rights in conveying conventions to prisoners of war, wounded, sick, torture and other inhumane forms and degrading behaviors (Conventions, These approved at UN, "model agreement"). Another important element is the cooperation of these fields because the dangers in the 21st century come because of the injustices and movements of citizens from one vened to another, which besides social and economic goods on the other hand brings with them criminal problems. Therefore, there is a need for a strengthening of cooperation, making joint agreements in the area of legislative-cooperation recognition in various campaigns to protect these rights, so that these abuses are isolated and access is not generalized. Priority remains the fulfillment of these standards in the formal aspect, but not quite in terms of martial. On the other hand considering the fact that the EU today has a large number of consultations between international criminal law and numerous agencies which are the best measure in inter- state prevention criminality and the strengthening of the role of human rights, they reveal new horizons that live

up to these rights.

Finally, the European Union is increasingly contributing to the adoption of standards and values in national legislation, which can be considered as a process of Europeanization.

The EU is a major contribution to our region, where priority is given to these processes now, and in the future remain the main mechanisms for the protection of human rights in the criminal justice field without going through EU states.

Human Rights and Challenges

The international horizon is affirmed in the interest of human rights defenders, in parallel with many international mechanisms, infinitely contributing to these principles as a stable social issue and that the perfection of these standards should be the foremost aspect of these rights. The European Court of Human Rights headquartered in Strasbourg, has a decisive role in the cases of violated freedoms and human rights for the Eu member states. Unfortunately, Kosovo is not yet part of this court, which in a way diminishes the role and weight of these rights and the disregard of the various principles that our country incorporates in the local legislation in conformity with the European one.

Summary

We are questioning what will be the role of the international criminal law, and how much this role will be in the future. The fact that this right has more and more demand in the international market recently is a need for increased added value by giving countries the right to raise this right at a parallel stage with the freedoms and human rights to be protected and not to violate these rights, so these injustices may be prohibited.

Strong states should appeal to be all more unique in international co-operation and gains in international criminal law and that these universal principles should be transformed into national principles in state codes and laws and that these states should pursue the perpetrators wherever they commit these offenses and violate human dignity and integrity. This right must be a necessary reason to raise the level of protection of human rights and installs the most powerful principles of international criminal law such as universal principles, legality, the principle of war against criminality, the principle of humanity and justice, etc., which are a positive element for humanity and the foretold of slavery.

The disturbing future of this right is increasing the protection of human rights, but it does not stand in the way of building mechanisms for the protection of these rights. International justice today has the scales on the waist in terms of this right to the protection of human rights, so only the states need to pay more attention to the implementation and implementation of these principles that addresses the international criminal law on which it builds a balance for freedom and security for the 21st century.

Recommendations

In order to fight the organized crime, minimize the terrorist attacks and injustices, there is a need to strengthen the cooperation between the states through the implementation of agreements in the field of human rights.

International criminal law has spread security-building satellites in peace building, knowing how to handle the challenges of all countries together. These and many interrelated issues between international criminal law and human rights should be considered as unseparated

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