

POLTAVA UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS AND TRADE  
Educational and Scientific Institute of Full-time Education  
Educational and Scientific Institute of Correspondence and Distance  
Learning  
Department of Law



APPROVED  
Head of Department  
Prof. Halyna LAVRYK  
"30" 06 2026

WORK PROGRAM  
of the academic discipline

**«INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW AND  
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF  
FIGHTING CRIME»**

Education program	Law
Specialty	D8 «Law»
Field of knowledge	D «Business, administration and law »
Level	Master

The working program of the academic discipline "International Criminal Law And International Cooperation in The Field Of Fighting Crime" was approved and recommended for use in the educational process at the meeting of the department, minutes of June 30, 2026 No. 11

Poltava 2026

Developers:

**Anna Slavko** - PhD, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Law of Poltava University of Economics and Trade

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**APPROVED:**

Guarantor of the educational and professional program "Law"  
for the preparation of higher education applicants  
of the second (masters's) level of higher education  
in the specialty D8 Law  
field of knowledge D Business, Administration and Law  
Dr. of Law, Professor

  
\_\_\_\_\_ Halyna LAVRYK

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### Chapter 1. Description of the academic discipline

Table 1. Description of the academic discipline "International Criminal Law and International Cooperation In The Field Of Fighting Crime" for higher education applicants of the second (master's) level of higher education in the specialty D8 Law of the field of knowledge D Business, Administration and Law (hereinafter referred to as higher education applicants)

<b>Description of the academic discipline</b>
Place in the structural and logical scheme of training: – prerequisites (academic disciplines that are basic for studying this academic discipline): “Criminal procedural evidence”; – postrequisites (academic disciplines for which this academic discipline is basic): “Theorie and practice of European Court of Human Rights” and others.
Language of instruction – English
Status of the discipline – mandatory.
Course/semester of studying the discipline – 1 course, 2 semester.
Number of ECTS credits/number of modules – 3 ECTS credits, 3 modules Full-time form of study: number of hours: 90
– lectures: 18 hours
– seminars: 14 hours
– independent work – 58 hours
– type of final control: summative assessment
Part-time form of study: number of hours: 90
– lectures: 10 hours
– seminars: 6 hours
– independent work – 74 hours
– type of final control: summative assessment

## Chapter 2. List of competencies and program learning outcomes

The academic discipline "International criminal law and international cooperation in the field of fighting crime" **is aimed** at providing students with a comprehensive understanding of the legal framework governing transnational and international crimes. It focuses on the roles and functions of international criminal tribunals, the International Criminal Court, and the application of international humanitarian law. The discipline also seeks to develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills to address complex issues in international criminal justice.

The main **objectives** of the academic discipline "International criminal law and international cooperation in the field of fighting crime" include:

- to develop a comprehensive understanding of the principles, sources, and mechanisms of international criminal law, enabling students to effectively analyze and address transnational and international crimes;

- to study the roles, functions, and effectiveness of international criminal tribunals and the International Criminal Court in the prosecution, adjudication, and punishment of perpetrators of international and transnational crimes;

- to explore the application of international humanitarian law during armed conflicts and the responsibilities of both states and individuals for violations, fostering a strong foundation in the rules and norms governing the conduct of armed hostilities;

- to define standards for the implementation of key post-conflict settlement instruments, including transitional justice.

The academic discipline is designed to help future specialists master a set of relevant competencies, as well as the formation and development of the ability to carry out law enforcement activities..

**Table 2. List of competencies and program learning outcomes**

<b>№</b>	<b>Competencies that a student must master</b>	<b>Program learning results</b>
<b>General competencies</b>		
1	the ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis (GC 1);	Correlate the modern system of civilizational values with legal values, principles and professional ethical standards (PLR 02);
2	the ability to search, process and analyze information from different sources (GC 3);	Collect, integrate analysis and generalize materials from various sources, including scientific and professional literature, databases, digital, statistical, test and others, and check them for reliability using modern research methods (PLR 03);
3	the ability to communicate in a foreign language in the professional sphere, both in speaking and writing (GC 5);	Communicate fluently in a legal foreign language (one of the official languages of the Council of Europe) orally and in writing (PLR 05);
4	the ability to make informed decisions (GC 7);	To formulate one's legal position in a reasonable manner, to be able to oppose, evaluate evidence and give convincing arguments (PLR 06);

### Special (professional, subject) competencies

<p>5. the ability to analyze and evaluate the impact of the legal system of the European Union on the legal system of Ukraine (SC2);</p> <p>6. the ability to assess the interaction of international law and international legal systems with the legal system of Ukraine (SC4);</p> <p>7. the ability to use modern legal doctrines and principles in law-making and in the process of applying institutions of public and private law, as well as criminal justice (SC5);</p> <p>8. the ability to justify and motivate legal decisions, to give detailed legal arguments (SC6);</p> <p>9. the ability to make decisions in situations that require a systematic, logical and functional interpretation of legal norms, as well as an understanding of the peculiarities of the practice of their application (SC10).</p>	<p>To analyze the interaction of international law and international legal systems with the legal system of Ukraine based on the awareness of the main modern legal doctrines, values and principles of the functioning of law (PLR 10);</p> <p>To conduct a comparative legal analysis of individual legal institutions of different legal systems, taking into account the relationship of the legal system of Ukraine with the legal systems of the Council of Europe and the European Union (PLR 12);</p> <p>To use advanced knowledge and methods in the process of lawmaking and law enforcement of public and private law and criminal justice institutions (PLR 11);</p> <p>Substantiate the legal position at different stages of law enforcement (PLR 14);</p> <p>Integrate the necessary knowledge and solve complex law enforcement tasks in various areas of professional activity (PLR 17)</p>
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### **Chapter 3. Program of the academic discipline**

The program of the academic discipline "International Criminal Law And International Cooperation In The Field Of Fighting Crime" was discussed and approved at the meeting of the Department of Law, minutes of the meeting of the Department of Law of May 27, 2026 No. 10

#### **Program content of the academic discipline**

##### **Module 1. Basics of International Humanitarian Law**

###### **Topic 1. International Humanitarian Law: sources and conditions for the Application**

History of International Humanitarian Law. Purpose of International Humanitarian Law. Principles of International Humanitarian Law. Principle of Distinction. Principle of Humanity. Sources of International Humanitarian Law. International treaties and international customs as sources of international humanitarian law. Law of Hague. Law of Geneva.

The concept and types of armed conflicts. International armed conflicts. Non-international armed conflicts. Legal regimes of international and non-international armed conflicts. Parties to an international armed conflict. Signs of international armed conflict. Parties to non-international armed conflict. Signs of non-international armed conflict. Legal regime of non-international armed conflict. Extraterritorial application of international humanitarian law. Qualification by the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court of the armed conflict caused by the aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine.

###### **Topic 2. Armed Conflict Participants. Victims of War**

The Status of Combatants. Status of other participants in armed conflict. Status of civilians in International Humanitarian Law. Civil objects. Military targets. Distinction between combatants and civilians. Prohibition of indiscriminate attacks. Proportionality and military necessity. Treatment of prisoners of war and detainees. Protection of cultural property and the natural environment. Victims of war. Prisoners of war. Civil population. Regime of occupation.

###### **Topic 3. International Organisations in the Area of International Humanitarian Law. International Responsibility for Violations of International Humanitarian Law**

International organisations in the area of International Humanitarian Law. Red Cross. Symbolic of Red Cross. Protection of Red Cross

Symbolic. International Red Cross Committee. National Red Cross Committees.

Definition of International Humanitarian Law violations. Content of International Humanitarian Law violations. State's responsibility for International Humanitarian Law violations. Individual's responsibility for International Humanitarian Law violations. Grave breaches and war crimes. Command responsibility. Immunity and accountability. Reparations for victims and post-conflict justice.

## **Module 2. International Criminal Law**

### **Chapter 1. Criminal Law Procedures in International Law**

#### **Topic 4. Evolution of international criminal law and international criminal justice. Sources of international criminal law and procedure**

Emergence of international criminal law. The fight against international terrorism in the first half of the twentieth century. Codification of international crimes. The First International Conference on the Unification of Criminal Law in 1927.

Nuremberg and Tokyo trials. Ad hoc international criminal tribunals. Establishment of the International Criminal Court. Role of international criminal justice in peace and reconciliation. Challenges and future prospects of international criminal justice.

Treaties and conventions. Customary international law. General principles of law. Judicial decisions and teachings. International criminal procedure rules. Role of domestic law in international criminal law.

The Hague Convention on Limitation of the Use of Force in the Recovery of Contract Debts, 1907. Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, 1949. Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, 1954. European Convention on the Extradition of Offenders, 1957. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969. Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, December 10, 1984. Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure, and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime, 1990.

#### **Topic 5. Principles of international criminal law and cooperation in the fight against crime Concepts, types, and forms of cooperation of states in the fight against international crime**

Nullum crimen sine lege. Nulla poena sine lege. Universal jurisdiction. Individual criminal responsibility. Complementarity principle. Cooperation mechanisms and extradition.

The role of the basic principle of international law of non-intervention in internal affairs in the formation of international cooperation in the fight against crime.

The role of the basic principle of international law of good faith fulfilment of obligations under international law in the formation of international cooperation in the fight against crime. Branch principles of international cooperation in the fight against crime.

Legal model (construction) of state cooperation in combating international crime. Mutual legal assistance. Extradition. Joint investigations. Asset recovery and freezing. Police and intelligence cooperation. Diplomatic measures and sanctions.

Westphalian Congress. Congress of Vienna. Congress of Aachen. International Criminal and Penitentiary Commission.

INTERPOL. Europol. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Financial Action Task Force (FATF). World Customs Organization (WCO).

United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Shanghai Opium Commission. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Regional security organizations.

## **Topic 6. International criminal procedure and International Criminal Court**

The history of the establishment of the International Criminal Court. The emergence of the idea and the first attempts to create a permanent institution in the field of international criminal justice. The creation of ad hoc military tribunals as a key stage in the development of international criminal justice.

International Criminal Court (ICC): jurisdiction and admissibility. Structure of the ICC. Preliminary examinations. Investigation and prosecution. Rights of the accused. Trial and sentencing. Appeals and reparations.

The International Criminal Court and the states parties to the Rome Statute. The algorithm for signing and ratifying the Rome Statute by countries. Rome Statute and Ukraine.

## **Chapter 2. Crimes in International Law**

### **Topic 7. The concept, nature, and system of international crimes**

The concept, essence, and features of international crime. The legal nature of international crime. Types of international crimes.

Genocide. Crimes against humanity. War crimes. Aggression. Acts that violate the principles of non-aggression and non-intervention in the affairs of other states, as recognized by international law. Torture. Enforced disappearance. Crimes against the environment.

### **Topic 8. The concept, nature, and system of transnational crimes**

The concept, essence, and features of transnational crimes. The legal nature of transnational crimes. Types of transnational crimes. The system of transnational crimes. Stages and dynamics of the formation of the system of transnational crimes.

Drug trafficking. Human trafficking. Arms trafficking. Cybercrime. Environmental crime. Money laundering. Other types of transnational crimes.

Crimes against civil aviation security. Corpus delicti and types. Hijacking of aircraft. An act of violence committed with the use of any device, substance or weapon against a person at an airport serving international civil aviation that causes or is likely to cause serious injury or death. Destruction of or serious damage to the equipment and facilities of an airport serving international civil aviation, or to aircraft in operation located at the airport, or disruption of airport services if such an act threatens or may threaten security at that airport.

Crimes committed at sea. Corpus delicti and types. Pollution of the sea. Failure to provide assistance to a ship and persons in distress. Failure of the master to report the name of his vessel in the event of a collision.

Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC). Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

## **Module 3. Transitional Justice**

### **Topic 9. Concept of Transitional justice. Bringing perpetrators to justice and preventing impunity**

Genesis of Transitional Justice. Purpose of Transitional Justice. Transitional Justice for post-conflict societies. Elements of Transitional Justice. De-occupation. International organizations for Transitional Justice. Principles for Transitional Justice.

Criminal prosecutions of perpetrators. Institutional reform for Transitional Justice. Vetting and lustration of perpetrators. Hybrid courts.

National courts. Restorative justice. Traditional and indigenous justice mechanisms.

**Topic 10. Compensation for victims of the conflict. Ensuring the right to the truth about the armed conflict. Implementing measures to prevent future conflict**

Victims of the conflict. Reparations for victims. Guiding principles and common practices for reparations. Gender-balanced approach to Transitional Justice. Victim-oriented approach to Transitional Justice. Transitional Justice and human rights.

Right to the truth. Elements of right to truth. Truth and reconciliation commissions. Memory and memorialization. Media politic in post-conflict societies. Disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) programs. Civil society engagement. Matters related to transitional justice in Ukraine.

### Chapter 4. Thematic plan of academic discipline

Table 4. 1. Thematic plan of the academic discipline "International Criminal Law And International Cooperation in The Field Of Fighting Crime"

with the distribution of study time by types of classes for full-time higher education students

№	Topics	Total, hours				
		total	Contact hours			Extracurricular activities
			lectures	seminars	practical work	
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Module 1. Basics of International Humanitarian Law</b>						
1.	International Humanitarian Law: sources and conditions for the Application	10	2	2	-	6
2.	Armed Conflict Participants. Victims of War	10	2	-	-	8
3.	International Organisations in the Area of International Humanitarian Law. International Responsibility for Violations of International Humanitarian Law	10	2	2	-	8
	Total:	30	6	4	-	20
<b>Module 2. International Criminal Law</b>						
<b>Chapter 1. Criminal Law Procedures in International Law</b>						
4.	Evolution of international criminal law and international criminal justice. Sources of international criminal law and procedure	10	2	2	-	6
5.	Principles of international criminal law and cooperation in the fight against crimes Concepts, types, and forms of cooperation of states in the fight against international crime	8	2	-	-	6
6	International criminal procedure and International Criminal Court	8	-	2	-	6
<b>Chapter 2. Crimes in International Law</b>						

7.	The concept, nature, and system of international crimes	10	2	2	–	6
8	The concept, nature, and system of transnational crimes	9	2	2	-	5
	Total:	45	8	8	–	29
<b>Module 3. Transitional Justice</b>						
9	Concept of Transitional justice. Bringing perpetrators to justice and preventing impunity.	7	2	-	–	5
10	Compensation for victims of the conflict. Ensuring the right to the truth about armed conflict. Implementing measures to prevent future conflict.	8	2	2	–	4
	Total:	15	4	2	–	9
	<i>Total in discipline</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>58</i>

*Table 4. 2. Thematic plan of the academic discipline "International Criminal Law And International Cooperation in The Field Of Fighting Crime"*  
with the distribution of study time by types of classes for part-time higher education students

№	Topics	Total, hours				
		total	Contact hours			Extracurricular activities
			lectures	seminars	practical work	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
<b>Module 1. Basics of International Humanitarian Law</b>						
1.	International Humanitarian Law: sources and conditions for the Application	10	2	-	-	8
2.	Armed Conflict Participants. Victims of War	10	-	-	-	10
3.	International Organisations in the Area of	10	2	-	-	8

	International Humanitarian Law. International Responsibility for Violations of International Humanitarian Law					
	Total:	30	4	0	0	26
<b>Module 2. International Criminal Law</b>						
<b>Chapter 1. Criminal Law Procedures in International Law</b>						
4.	Evolution of international criminal law and international criminal justice. Sources of international criminal law and procedure	10	2	2	–	6
5.	Principles of international criminal law and cooperation in the fight against crimes Concepts, types, and forms of cooperation of states in the fight against international crime	10	-	-	-	10
6.	International criminal procedure and International Criminal Court	10	2	-	-	8
<b>Chapter 2. Crimes in International Law</b>						
7.	The concept, nature, and system of international crimes	8	-	2	-	6
8.	The concept, nature, and system of transnational crimes	7	-	-	-	7
	Total:	45	4	4	-	37
<b>Module 3. Transitional Justice</b>						
9.	Concept of Transitional justice. Bringing perpetrators to justice and preventing impunity.	10	2	-	-	8
10.	Compensation for victims of the conflict. Ensuring the right to the truth about the armed conflict. Implementing measures to prevent future conflict.	5	-	2	-	3
	Total:	15	2	2	-	11
	<i>Total in discipline</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>74</i>

**Table 4.3. Technological map  
of the thematic plan of the academic discipline**  
"International Criminal Law and International Cooperation In The Field Of Fighting Crime"  
for full-time higher education students

Title of the topic (lecture) and questions of the topic (lecture)	Number of hours	Title of the topic and questions of the seminar session	Number of hours	Independent work tasks by topic	Number of hours
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1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Module 1. Basics of International Humanitarian Law</b>					
Lektion 1. <b>International Humanitarian Law: sources and conditions for the Application</b> 1. History of International Humanitarian Law. 2. Purpose of International Humanitarian Law. 3. Principles of International Humanitarian Law. 4. The concept and types of armed conflicts	2	Seminar 1. <b>International Humanitarian Law: sources and conditions for the Application</b> 1. Make a general overview of the history of the development of international humanitarian law. Analyze the main approaches to understanding the essence of international humanitarian law. 2. Reveal main Principles of International Humanitarian Law. 3. Reveal the concept and types of armed conflicts 4. Characterize the Qualification	2	1. Preparation and discussion of theoretical issues at a seminar session (or compilation of a terminology dictionary). 2. Completion of test tasks. 3. Completion of educational (practical) tasks.*	6

1	2	3	4	5	6
		by the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court of the armed conflict caused by the aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine.			
<b>Lecture 2. Armed Conflict Participants. Victims of War</b> 1. The Status of Combatants. Status of other participants in armed conflict. 2. Status of civilians in International Humanitarian Law. 3. Victims of war. 4. Prisoners of war.	2	<b>Seminar 2. Armed Conflict Participants. Victims of War</b> 1. Analyze the essence of the distinction between combatants and civilians 2. Briefly describe content of proportionality and military necessity 3. Reveal the concept of victims of war 4. Characterize the legal status of prisoners of war.	0	1. Preparation and discussion of theoretical issues at a seminar session (or compilation of a terminology dictionary). 2. Completion of test tasks. 3. Completion of educational (practical) tasks.	8
<b>Lecture 3. International Organisations in the Area of International Humanitarian Law. International Responsibility for Violations of International Humanitarian Law</b> 1. International organisations in the area of International Humanitarian Law. Red Cross 2. Definition of International Humanitarian Law violations	2	<b>Seminar 2. International Organisations in the Area of International Humanitarian Law. International Responsibility for Violations of International Humanitarian Law</b> 1. Name and reveal the International organisations in the area of International Humanitarian Law. 2. Characterize protection mechanism of Red Cross symbolic.	2	1. Preparation and discussion of theoretical issues at a seminar session (or compilation of a terminology dictionary). 2. Completion of test tasks. 3. Completion of educational (practical) tasks.	6

1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Grave breaches and war crimes.		3. Reveal the content of International Humanitarian Law violations. 4. Reveal the grave breaches of international humanitarian law and war crimes			
<b>Module 2. International Criminal Law</b>					
<b>Chapter 1. Criminal Law Procedures in International Law</b>					
<b>Lecture 4 Evolution of international criminal law and international criminal justice. Sources of international criminal law and procedure</b> 1. Emergence of international criminal law 2. Nuremberg and Tokyo trials 3. Sources of international criminal law and procedure.	2	<b>Seminar 3. Evolution of international criminal law and international criminal justice. Sources of international criminal law and procedure</b> 1. Reveal the Nuremberg and Tokyo trials. 2. Reveal establishment of the International Criminal Court 3. Provide examples of customary international law as source of international criminal law 4. Outline the role of domestic law in international criminal law	2	1. Preparation and discussion of theoretical issues at a seminar session (or compilation of a terminology dictionary). 2. Completion of test tasks. 3. Completion of educational (practical) tasks.	4
<b>Lecture 5. Principles of international criminal law and cooperation in the fight against crime. Concepts, types, and forms of cooperation of states in the fight against international crime.</b>	2	<b>Seminar 4. Principles of international criminal law and cooperation in the fight against crime. Concepts, types, and forms of cooperation of states in the fight against international crime.</b>	0	1. Preparation and discussion of theoretical issues at a seminar session (or compilation of a terminology dictionary). 2. Completion of test tasks.	5

1	2	3	4	5	6
<p>Principles of international criminal law</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Concepts, types, and forms of cooperation of states in the fight against international crime</li> <li>2. Legal model (construction) of state cooperation in combating international crime</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Briefly analyze universal jurisdiction</li> <li>2. Briefly analyze the role of the basic principle of international law for fight against crime.</li> <li>3. Reveal the legal model (construction) of state cooperation in combating international crime.</li> <li>4. Reveal the legal status of INTERPOL and Europol.</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Completion of educational (practical) tasks.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>Lecture 5. International criminal procedure and International Criminal Court</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The history of the establishment of the International Criminal Court.</li> <li>2. International Criminal Court (ICC): jurisdiction and admissibility.</li> <li>3. Structure of the ICC.</li> </ol> <p>Procedures before ICC</p>	0	<p><b>Seminar 4. International criminal procedure and International Criminal Court</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reveal the history of the establishment of the International Criminal Court</li> <li>2. Make characteristic of International Criminal Court (ICC) jurisdiction and admissibility</li> </ol>	2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preparation and discussion of theoretical issues at a seminar session (or compilation of a terminology dictionary).</li> <li>2. Completion of test tasks.</li> <li>3. Completion of educational (practical) tasks.</li> </ol>	5
<b>Chapter 2. Crimes in International Law</b>					
<p><b>Lecture 6. The concept, nature, and system of international and transnational crimes</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The concept, essence, and features of international crime</li> <li>2. Genocide.</li> <li>3. Crimes against humanity.</li> <li>4. War crimes.</li> <li>5. Aggression</li> </ol>	0	<p><b>Seminar 5. The concept, nature, and system of international and transnational crimes</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reveal the legal nature of international crime.</li> <li>2. Reveal the essence of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and aggression.</li> <li>3. Describe the essence crimes</li> </ol>	2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preparation and discussion of theoretical issues at a seminar session (or compilation of a terminology dictionary).</li> <li>2. Completion of test tasks.</li> <li>3. Completion of educational (practical) tasks.</li> </ol>	5

1	2	3	4	5	6
		against civil aviation security. 4. Reveal the essence of crimes committed at sea.			
<b>Lecture 7. The concept, nature, and system of transnational crimes</b> 1. The concept, essence, and features of transnational crimes 2. Crimes of Human Trafficking 3. Crimes of Narcotrafficking 4. Crimes of Money laundering 5. Crimes against civil aviation security. 6. Crimes committed at sea.	2	<b>Seminar 6. The concept, nature, and system of transnational and transnational crimes</b> 1. Reveal the the legal nature of transnational crime 2. Describe the essence of crimes against civil aviation security. 3. Reveal the essence of crimes committed at sea 4. Analyse the essence of international cooperation in combating human trafficking	2	1. Preparation and discussion of theoretical issues at a seminar session (or compilation of a terminology dictionary). 2. Completion of test tasks. 3. Completion of educational (practical) tasks.	5
<b>Module 3. Transitional Justice</b>					
<b>Lecture 8. Concept of Transitional justice. Bringing perpetrators to justice and preventing impunity</b> 1. Genesis of Transitional Justice. 2. Purpose of Transitional Justice. 3. Elements of Transitional Justice. 4. Criminal prosecutions of perpetrators. 5. Institutional reform for Transitional Justice.	2	<b>Seminar 7. Concept of Transitional justice. Bringing perpetrators to justice and preventing impunity</b> 1. Reveal the genesis of Transitional Justice 2. Reveal the essence of elements of Transitional Justice. 3. Please define criminal prosecutions of perpetrators. 4. Describe the traditional and domestic justice mechanisms.	0	1. Preparation and discussion of theoretical issues at a seminar session (or compilation of a terminology dictionary). 2. Completion of test tasks. 3. Completion of educational (practical) tasks.	8
<b>Lecture 9. Compensation for</b>	2	<b>Seminar 7. Compensation for</b>	2	1. Preparation and	8

1	2	3	4	5	6
<p><b>victims of the conflict. Ensuring the right to the truth about the armed conflict. Implementing measures to prevent future conflict</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Victims of the conflict</li> <li>2. Guiding principles and common practices for reparations.</li> <li>3. Right to the truth. Elements of right to truth.</li> <li>4. Truth and reconciliation commissions.</li> <li>5. Memory and memorialization</li> </ol>		<p><b>victims of the conflict. Ensuring the right to the truth about the armed conflict. Implementing measures to prevent future conflict</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reveal the essence of reparations for victims</li> <li>2. Reveal the essence of gender-balanced approach to Transitional Justice.</li> <li>3. Reveal the victim-oriented approach to Transitional Justice</li> <li>4. Reveal the elements of right to truth.</li> <li>5. Reveal the matters related to transitional justice in Ukraine</li> </ol>		<p>discussion of theoretical issues at a seminar session (or compilation of a terminology dictionary).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Completion of test tasks.</li> <li>3. Completion of educational (practical) tasks.</li> </ol>	
Total	18		14		58

**Table 4.4. Technological map  
of the thematic plan of the academic discipline  
"International Criminal Law And International Cooperation In The Field Of Fighting Crime"  
for part-time higher education students**

Title of the topic (lecture) and questions of the topic (lecture)	Number of hours	Title of the topic and questions of the seminar session	Number of hours	Independent work tasks by topic	Number of hours
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Module 1. Basics of International Humanitarian Law</b>					
Lection 1. <b>International Humanitarian Law: sources and conditions for the Application</b> 1. History of International Humanitarian Law. 2. Purpose of International Humanitarian Law. 3. Principles of International Humanitarian Law. 4. The concept and types of armed conflicts	2	Seminar 1. <b>International Humanitarian Law: sources and conditions for the Application</b> 1. Make a general overview of the history of the development of international humanitarian law. Analyze the main approaches to understanding the essence of international humanitarian law. 2. Reveal main Principles of International Humanitarian Law. 3. Reveal the concept and types of armed conflicts 4. Characterize the Qualification by the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court of the armed conflict caused by the aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine.	0	1. Preparation and discussion of theoretical issues at a seminar session (or compilation of a terminology dictionary). 2. Completion of test tasks. 3. Completion of educational (practical) tasks.	8

<p><b>Lection 2. Armed Conflict Participants. Victims of War</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Status of Combatants. Status of other participants in armed conflict.</li> <li>2. Status of civilians in International Humanitarian Law.</li> <li>3. Victims of war.</li> <li>4. Prisoners of war.</li> </ol>	0	<p><b>Seminar 1. Armed Conflict Participants. Victims of War</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Analyze the essence of the distinction between combatants and civilians</li> <li>2. Briefly describe content of proportionality and military necessity</li> <li>3. Reveal the concept of victims of war</li> <li>4. Characterize the legal status of prisoners of war.</li> </ol>	0	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preparation and discussion of theoretical issues at a seminar session (or compilation of a terminology dictionary).</li> <li>2. Completion of test tasks.</li> <li>3. Completion of educational (practical) tasks.</li> </ol>	8
<p><b>Lection 2. International Organisations in the Area of International Humanitarian Law. International Responsibility for Violations of International Humanitarian Law</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. International organisations in the area of International Humanitarian Law. Red Cross</li> <li>2. Definition of International Humanitarian Law violations</li> <li>3. Grave breaches and war crimes.</li> </ol>	2	<p><b>Seminar 1. International Organisations in the Area of International Humanitarian Law. International Responsibility for Violations of International Humanitarian Law</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Name and reveal the International organisations in the area of International Humanitarian Law.</li> <li>2. Characterize protection mechanism of Red Cross symbolic.</li> <li>3. Reveal the content of International Humanitarian Law violations.</li> <li>4. Reveal the grave breaches of international humanitarian law and war crimes</li> </ol>	0	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preparation and discussion of theoretical issues at a seminar session (or compilation of a terminology dictionary).</li> <li>2. Completion of test tasks.</li> <li>3. Completion of educational (practical) tasks.</li> </ol>	8

<b>Module 2. International Criminal Law</b>			
<b>Chapter 1. Criminal Law Procedures in International Law</b>			
<b>Lecture 3 Evolution of international criminal law and international criminal justice. Sources of international criminal law and procedure</b> 1. Emergence of international criminal law 2. Nuremberg and Tokyo trials 3. Sources of international criminal law and procedure.	2	<b>Seminar 1. Evolution of international criminal law and international criminal justice. Sources of international criminal law and procedure</b> 1. Reveal the Nuremberg and Tokyo trials. 2. Reveal establishment of the International Criminal Court 3. Provide examples of customary international law as source of international criminal law 4. Outline the role of domestic law in international criminal law	2
<b>Lecture 3. Principles of international criminal law and cooperation in the fight against crime. Concepts, types, and forms of cooperation of states in the fight against international crime</b> 1. Principles of international criminal law 2. Concepts, types, and forms of cooperation of states in the fight against international crime 3. Legal model (construction) of state cooperation in combating international crime	0	<b>Seminar 2. Principles of international criminal law and cooperation in the fight against crimes Concepts, types, and forms of cooperation of states in the fight against international crime</b> 1. Briefly analyze universal jurisdiction 2. Briefly analyze the role of the basic principle of international law for fight against crime. 3. Reveal the legal model (construction) of state cooperation in combating international crime. 4. Reveal the legal status of INTERPOL and Europol.	0
<b>Lecture 4. International criminal procedure and International</b>	2	<b>Seminar 2. International criminal procedure and International Criminal Court</b>	2
		1. Preparation and discussion of theoretical issues at a seminar session (or compilation of a terminology dictionary). 2. Completion of test tasks. 3. Completion of educational (practical) tasks.	6
		1. Preparation and discussion of theoretical issues at a seminar session (or compilation of a terminology dictionary). 2. Completion of test tasks. 3. Completion of educational (practical) tasks.	7
		1. Preparation and discussion of theoretical issues at a	6

<b>Criminal Court</b> 1. The history of the establishment of the International Criminal Court. 2. International Criminal Court (ICC): jurisdiction and admissibility. 3. Structure of the ICC. 4. Procedures before ICC		1. Reveal the history of the establishment of the International Criminal Court 2. Make characteristic of International Criminal Court (ICC) jurisdiction and admissibility	seminar session (or compilation of a terminology dictionary). 2. Completion of test tasks. 3. Completion of educational (practical) tasks.	
<b>Chapter 2. Crimes in International Law</b>				
<b>Lecture 4. The concept, nature, and system of international and crimes</b> 1. The concept, essence, and features of international crime 2. Genocide. 3. Crimes against humanity. 4. War crimes. 5. Aggression	0	<b>Seminar 2. The concept, nature, and system of international and transnational crimes</b> 1. Reveal the legal nature of international crime. 2. Reveal the essence of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and aggression. 3. Describe the essence crimes against civil aviation security. 4. Reveal the essence of crimes committed at sea.	1. Preparation and discussion of theoretical issues at a seminar session (or compilation of a terminology dictionary). 2. Completion of test tasks. 3. Completion of educational (practical) tasks.	6
<b>Lecture 4. The concept, nature, and system of transnational crimes</b> 1. The concept, essence, and features of transnational crimes 2. Crimes of Human Trafficking 3. Crimes of Narcotrafficking 4. Crimes of Money laundering 5. Crimes against civil aviation security. 6. Crimes committed at sea.	0	<b>Seminar 3. The concept, nature, and system of transnational and transnational crimes</b> 1. Reveal the the legal nature of transnational crime 2. Describe the essence of crimes against civil aviation security. 3. Reveal the essence of crimes committed at sea Analyse the essence of international cooperation in combating human trafficking	1. Preparation and discussion of theoretical issues at a seminar session (or compilation of a terminology dictionary). 2. Completion of test tasks. 3. Completion of educational (practical) tasks.	7

**Module 3. Transitional Justice**

<p><b>Lecture 5. Concept of Transitional justice. Bringing perpetrators to justice and preventing impunity</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Genesis of Transitional Justice.</li> <li>2. Purpose of Transitional Justice.</li> <li>3. Elements of Transitional Justice.</li> <li>4. Criminal prosecutions of perpetrators.</li> <li>5. Institutional reform for Transitional Justice.</li> </ol>	2	<p><b>Seminar 3. Concept of Transitional justice. Bringing perpetrators to justice and preventing impunity</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reveal the genesis of Transitional Justice</li> <li>2. Reveal the essence of elements of Transitional Justice.</li> <li>3. Please define criminal prosecutions of perpetrators.</li> <li>4. Describe the traditional and domestic justice mechanisms.</li> </ol>	0	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preparation and discussion of theoretical issues at a seminar session (or compilation of a terminology dictionary).</li> <li>2. Completion of test tasks.</li> <li>3. Completion of educational (practical) tasks.</li> </ol>	8
<p><b>Lecture 5. Compensation for victims of the conflict. Ensuring the right to the truth about the armed conflict. Implementing measures to prevent future conflict</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Victims of the conflict</li> <li>2. Guiding principles and common practices for reparations.</li> <li>3. Right to the truth. Elements of right to truth.</li> <li>4. Truth and reconciliation commissions.</li> <li>5. Memory and memorialization</li> </ol>	0	<p><b>Seminar 3. Compensation for victims of the conflict. Ensuring the right to the truth about the armed conflict. Implementing measures to prevent future conflict</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reveal the essence of reparations for victims</li> <li>2. Reveal the essence of gender-balanced approach to Transitional Justice.</li> <li>3. Reveal the victim-oriented approach to Transitional Justice</li> <li>4. Reveal the elements of right to truth.</li> <li>5. Reveal the matters related to transitional justice in Ukraine</li> </ol>	0	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preparation and discussion of theoretical issues at a seminar session (or compilation of a terminology dictionary).</li> <li>2. Completion of test tasks.</li> <li>3. Completion of educational (practical) tasks.</li> </ol>	10
Total	10		6		74

\* Independent work of higher education students in the academic discipline "**International Criminal Law And International Cooperation In The Field Of Fighting Crime**" is the main means of mastering its educational and practical material, assimilation of knowledge, acquisition and skills in free time from classroom training. Independent work of the student consists of preparation for seminar and other types of classes by performing oral and written homework.

In the process of independent work, students repeat and consolidate the material that was analyzed with a scientific and pedagogical worker in lecture classes, and also master individual program questions that are provided for independent study.

Independent work in preparation for seminar classes is carried out according to the appropriate plan, which contains for each topic a list of program questions that are brought up for discussion in the seminar class.

Based on the lecture material listened to, having familiarized themselves with legislative and regulatory documents, having worked out the main and additional recommended sources of information, students prepare theses of their speeches, and also, at their own request, can choose the topic of an essay, report, having agreed it with the teacher, for presentation at the seminar-discussion. This report must contain, in addition to highlighting the essence of the problem identified by the students, a justification of its relevance and their own proposals for its solution. The report must necessarily relate to the topic of the seminar, but it can cover a wider range of issues than those provided for by the curriculum of the discipline.

Also, students independently complete written homework assignments, carry out self-control of their knowledge by taking educational tests, etc.

In the academic discipline "**International Criminal Law And International Cooperation In The Field Of Fighting Crime**" students perform (in writing, with submission to the teacher for verification), the following types of independent work:

1. Familiarization with the recommended sources of information on the topic with the preparation of a supporting outline of questions for discussion at the seminar session (students must thoroughly study the recommended sources of information on the topic, and prepare a supporting outline of questions for discussion at the seminar session in writing).

2. Compilation of a terminological dictionary on the topic and preparation for a conceptual dictation (the terminological dictionary is drawn up in manuscript or in printed form according to the terms specified for each topic). Compilation of a terminological dictionary is a type of independent work of the student, which includes the collection and systematization of definitions of the terms of the criminal law on the topic provided by the teacher/selected by the student. The dictionary indicates doctrinal and normative definitions of the

terminology of the criminal law with a mandatory reference to the relevant scientific, theoretical and regulatory legal sources. Examples of the use of terminology can be given and the content of the concepts denoted by the corresponding terms can be revealed. Particular attention should be paid to the problem of consistency of terminology contained in various legislative acts, as well as the interpretation of certain concepts of the criminal law in the judgements of the ICC.

3. Development of structural and logical schemes by topic (structural and logical schemes by topic are drawn up in handwriting or in printed form).

4. Completion of test tasks (students should take into account that tests are divided into simple, of increased complexity and complex.)

Simple, of increased complexity and complex tests provide for one correct answer out of four proposed.

5. Solving situational tasks (answers to questions of a situational task are drawn up in handwriting or in printed form with reference to the relevant regulatory legal acts).

6. Familiarization with recommended sources and literature on the topic with the preparation of a supporting outline of questions provided for independent study on the topic (students must thoroughly study the recommended sources of information, in particular the main and additional recommended sources of information, and prepare a written supporting outline of questions provided for independent study on the topic).

## Charter 5. System for assessing the level of achievement of program learning outcomes by students

*Table 5.1.* Distribution of points based on the results of studying the discipline “International Criminal Law And International Cooperation In The Field Of Fighting Crime” by full-time students

№	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Kind of activity</i>	<i>Points</i>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Module 1. Basics of International Humanitarian Law</b>			
1.	International Humanitarian Law: sources and conditions for the Application.	1. Attending a lecture	-
		2. Preparing and discussing theoretical issues at a seminar (or compiling a terminology dictionary)	2
		3. Testing	2
		4. Performing educational (practical) tasks (case tasks)	3
		<b>Total:</b>	7
2.	Armed Conflict Participants. Victims of War.	1. Attending a lecture	-
		2. Preparing and discussing theoretical issues at a seminar (or compiling a terminology dictionary)	2
		3. Testing	2
		4. Performing educational (practical) tasks (case tasks)	3
		<b>Total:</b>	7
3.	International Organisations in the Area of International Humanitarian Law. International Responsibility for Violations of International Humanitarian Law	1. Attending a lecture	-
		2. Preparing and discussing theoretical issues at a seminar (or compiling a terminology dictionary)	2
		3. Testing	2
		4. Performing educational (practical) tasks (case tasks)	3
		<b>Total:</b>	7
<b>Module 2. International Criminal Law</b>			
<b>Chapter 1. Criminal Law Procedures in International Law</b>			
4.	Evolution of international criminal law and international criminal justice. Sources of	1. Attending a lecture	-
		2. Preparing and discussing theoretical issues at a seminar (or compiling a terminology dictionary)	2

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
	international criminal law and procedure	3. Testing	2
		4. Performing educational (practical) tasks (case tasks)	3
		<b>Total:</b>	7
5.	Principles of international criminal law and cooperation in the fight against crimes Concepts, types, and forms of cooperation of states in the fight against international crime	1. Attending a lecture	-
		2. Preparing and discussing theoretical issues at a seminar (or compiling a terminology dictionary)	2
		3. Testing	2
		4. Performing educational (practical) tasks (case tasks)	3
		<b>Total:</b>	7
6.	International criminal procedure and International Criminal Court	1. Attending a lecture	-
		2. Preparing and discussing theoretical issues at a seminar (or compiling a terminology dictionary)	2
		3. Testing	2
		4. Performing educational (practical) tasks (case tasks)	3
		<b>Total:</b>	7
<b>Chapter 2. Crimes in International Law</b>			
7.	The concept, nature, and system of international crimes.	1. Attending a lecture	-
		2. Preparing and discussing theoretical issues at a seminar (or compiling a terminology dictionary)	2
		3. Testing	2
		4. Performing educational (practical) tasks (case tasks)	3
		<b>Total:</b>	7
8	The concept, nature, and system of transnational crimes	1. Attending a lecture	-
		2. Preparing and discussing theoretical issues at a seminar (or compiling a terminology dictionary)	2
		3. Testing	2
		4. Performing educational (practical) tasks (case tasks)	3
		<b>Total:</b>	7
<b>Module 3. Transitional Justice</b>			
9.	Concept of Transitional	1. Attending a lecture	-

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
	justice. Bringing perpetrators to justice and preventing impunity.	2. Preparing and discussing theoretical issues at a seminar (or compiling a terminology dictionary)	2
		3. Testing	2
		4. Performing educational (practical) tasks (case tasks)	3
		<b>Total:</b>	7
10.	Compensation for victims of the conflict. Ensuring the right to the truth about the armed conflict. Implementing measures to prevent future conflict.	1. Attending a lecture	-
		2. Preparing and discussing theoretical issues at a seminar (or compiling a terminology dictionary)	2
		3. Testing	2
		4. Performing educational (practical) tasks (case tasks)	3
		<b>Total:</b>	7
<b>Final testing</b>			30
<b>Total:</b>			100

*Table 5.2. Distribution of points based on the results of studying the discipline “International Criminal Law And International Cooperation In The Field Of Fighting Crime” by part-time students*

№	Topic	Kind of activity	Points
1	2	3	4
<b>Module 1. Basics of International Humanitarian Law</b>			
1.	International Humanitarian Law: sources and conditions for the Application.	1. Attending a lecture	-
		2. Preparing and discussing theoretical issues at a seminar (or compiling a terminology dictionary)	2
		3. Testing	2
		4. Performing educational (practical) tasks (case tasks)	3
		Total:	7
2.	Armed Conflict Participants. Victims of War.	1. Attending a lecture	-
		2. Preparing and discussing theoretical issues at a seminar (or compiling a terminology dictionary)	2
		3. Testing	2
		4. Performing educational (practical) tasks (case tasks)	3
		Total:	7
3.	International Organisations in the Area of International Humanitarian Law. International Responsibility for Violations of International Humanitarian Law	1. Attending a lecture	-
		2. Preparing and discussing theoretical issues at a seminar (or compiling a terminology dictionary)	2
		3. Testing	2
		4. Performing educational (practical) tasks (case tasks)	3
		Total:	7
<b>Module 2. International Criminal Law</b>			
<b>Chapter 1. Criminal Law Procedures in International Law</b>			
4.	Evolution of international criminal law and international criminal justice. Sources of international criminal law and procedure	1. Attending a lecture	-
		2. Preparing and discussing theoretical issues at a seminar (or compiling a terminology dictionary)	2
		3. Testing	2
		4. Performing educational (practical) tasks (case tasks)	3
		Total:	7

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
5.	Principles of international criminal law and cooperation in the fight against crime. Concepts, types, and forms of cooperation of states in the fight against international crime	1. Attending a lecture	-
		2. Preparing and discussing theoretical issues at a seminar (or compiling a terminology dictionary)	2
		3. Testing	2
		4. Performing educational (practical) tasks (case tasks)	3
		Total:	7
6.	International criminal procedure and International Criminal Court	1. Attending a lecture	-
		2. Preparing and discussing theoretical issues at a seminar (or compiling a terminology dictionary)	2
		3. Testing	2
		4. Performing educational (practical) tasks (case tasks)	3
		Total:	7
<b>Chapter 2. Crimes in International Law</b>			
7.	The concept, nature, and system of international and transnational crimes.	1. Attending a lecture	-
		2. Preparing and discussing theoretical issues at a seminar (or compiling a terminology dictionary)	2
		3. Testing	2
		4. Performing educational (practical) tasks (case tasks)	3
		Total:	7
8	The concept, nature, and system of transnational crimes	1. Attending a lecture	-
		2. Preparing and discussing theoretical issues at a seminar (or compiling a terminology dictionary)	2
		3. Testing	2
		4. Performing educational (practical) tasks (case tasks)	3
		<b>Total:</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Module 3. Transitional Justice</b>			
9.	Concept of Transitional justice. Bringing perpetrators to justice and preventing impunity.	1. Attending a lecture	-
		2. Preparing and discussing theoretical issues at a seminar (or compiling a terminology dictionary)	2
		3. Testing	2
		4. Performing educational (practical) tasks (case tasks)	3
		Total:	7
10.	Compensation for victims	1. Attending a lecture	-

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
	of the conflict. Ensuring the right to the truth about the armed conflict.	2. Preparing and discussing theoretical issues at a seminar (or compiling a terminology dictionary)	2
	Implementing measures to prevent future conflict.	3. Testing	2
		4. Performing educational (practical) tasks (case tasks)	3
		Total:	7
Final testing			30
Total:			100

*Table 5.3. System of awarding additional points by types of work on the study of the academic discipline "International Criminal Law And International Cooperation In The Field Of Fighting Crime"*

<b>Type of work</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Points</b>
1. Education	1. Participation in subject Olympiads: university, interuniversity, all-Ukrainian, international	10-30
	2. Participation in competitions for the best expert in the discipline: university, interuniversity, all-Ukrainian, international	10-30
	3. Participation in public volunteer initiatives, various forms of non-formal and/or informal education <sup>1</sup> .	1-15
	5. Creation and demonstration of a presentation to accompany a report on issues for discussion at a seminar.	0-5
2. Research	1. Participation in scientific circles ("In-Yure")	5-20
	2. Participation in scientific student clubs ("Themis")	5-20
	3. Participation in student work competitions: university, interuniversity, all-Ukrainian, international	5-15
	4. Participation in scientific student conferences: university, interuniversity, all-Ukrainian, international	5-15
	5. Preparation of publications in scientific publications.	20
<b>Total</b>		*

\* The maximum number of additional points is 30. Additional points are added to the overall final grade for studying the academic discipline, but the overall final grade cannot exceed 100 points.

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<sup>1</sup> This includes, in particular, taking a number of online courses on online educational platforms HELP, Prometheus, Coursera, EdEra ect. for higher education applicants of the second (master's) level of higher education in the specialty D 8 Law in the field of knowledge D Business, management and law, as well as attending speeches by scholars who are directly involved in the educational process in higher education institutions in training higher education applicants of the second (master's) level of higher education in the specialty D 8 Law in the field of knowledge D Business, management and law.

*Table 5.3. Scale for assessing the achievements of higher education applicants based on the results of the final control in the academic discipline International Criminal Law And International Cooperation In The Field Of Fighting Crime*

<b>Total points for all types of learning activities</b>	<b>ECTS scale score</b>	<b>National scale score</b>
90-100	<b>A</b>	excellent
82-89	<b>B</b>	good
74-81	<b>C</b>	
64-73	<b>D</b>	satisfactory
60-63	<b>E</b>	
35-59	<b>FX</b>	unsatisfactory with the possibility of retaking
0-34	<b>F</b>	unsatisfactory with mandatory re-study of the discipline

## Chapter 6. Information sources

### *Legislative acts:*

1. Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). 31 October 2003. URL: [https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Convention/08-50026\\_E.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Convention/08-50026_E.pdf)
2. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT). 10 December 1984. URL: <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CAT.aspx>
3. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). 5 June 1992. URL: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/legal/cbd-en.pdf>
4. Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM). 30 May 2008. URL: <https://www.clusterconvention.org/files/2011/01/Convention-ENG.pdf>
5. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). 18 December 1979. URL: <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/cedaw.pdf>
6. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. 9 December 1948. URL: <https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%2078/volume-78-I-1021-English.pdf>
7. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (CWC). 13 January 1993. URL: [https://www.opcw.org/sites/default/files/documents/CWC/CWC\\_en.pdf](https://www.opcw.org/sites/default/files/documents/CWC/CWC_en.pdf)
8. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Ottawa Treaty). 18 September 1997. URL: [https://www.apminebanconvention.org/fileadmin/APMBC/IWP/CMC\\_IW\\_Texts\\_versions/Convention\\_text/Convention-EN.pdf](https://www.apminebanconvention.org/fileadmin/APMBC/IWP/CMC_IW_Texts_versions/Convention_text/Convention-EN.pdf)
9. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). 20 November 1989. URL: <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/crc.pdf>
10. Geneva Conventions (I, II, III, IV). 12 August 1949. URL: <https://www.icrc.org/en/doc/assets/files/publications/icrc-002-0173.pdf>
11. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings/ 15 December 1997. URL: <https://treaties.un.org/doc/db/Terrorism/english-18-9.pdf>
12. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. 9 December 1999. URL: [https://treaties.un.org/doc/Treaties/1999/12/19991209%2001-50%20AM/Ch\\_XVIII\\_11p.pdf](https://treaties.un.org/doc/Treaties/1999/12/19991209%2001-50%20AM/Ch_XVIII_11p.pdf)

13. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD). 21 December 1965. URL: <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/cerd.pdf>
14. Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. 11 December 1997. URL: <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.pdf>
15. Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC). 17 July 1998. URL: <https://www.icc-cpi.int/resource-library/documents/rs-eng.pdf>
16. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). 1 July 1968 URL: <https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/text>
17. United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC). 15 November 2000. URL: <https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf>
18. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). 9 May 1992. URL: [https://unfccc.int/files/essential\\_background/background\\_publications\\_htmlpdf/application/pdf/conveng.pdf](https://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/background_publications_htmlpdf/application/pdf/conveng.pdf)
19. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). 10 December 1948. URL: <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>
20. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. 18 April 1961. URL: [https://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/conventions/9\\_1\\_1961.pdf](https://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/conventions/9_1_1961.pdf)
21. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. 23 May 1969 URL: [https://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/conventions/1\\_1\\_1969.pdf](https://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/conventions/1_1_1969.pdf)
22. World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC). 21 May 2003. URL: [https://www.who.int/fctc/text\\_download/en/](https://www.who.int/fctc/text_download/en/)

***Main recommended sources of information:***

23. Ambos K. Treatise on International Criminal Law. Volume 1. Foundations and General Part. Oxford, 2013. 520 p.
24. Cryer R., Friman H., Robinson D., Wilmschurst E. An Introduction to International Criminal Law and Procedure. Cambridge, 2014. 640 p.
25. Gerhard W., Florian J. Principles of International Criminal Law. Oxford, 2020. 720 p.
26. Marchuk I. The Fundamental Concept of Crime in International Criminal Law: A Comparative Law Analysis. Springer, 2014. 311 p.
27. Okoth Juliet R. The Crime of Conspiracy in International Criminal Law. Haag, 2014. 224 p.

28. Rauter T. *Judicial Practice, Customary International Criminal Law and Nullum Crimen Sine Lege*. Springer, 2017. 274 p.

*Additional sources of information:*

29. Ambos, K. *Treatise on International Criminal Law: Volume I: Foundations and General Part*. Oxford University Press, 2013. 528 p.

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## **Chapter 7. Software of the academic discipline International Criminal Law And International Cooperation In The Field Of Fighting Crime**

### **Online courses**

1. Online course “Introduction to International Criminal Law”  
Enroll at the link: <https://www.coursera.org/learn/international-criminal-law/> / online course on the Coursera education platform, made by Case Western Reserve University
2. Online course “Human Rights and International Criminal Law: An Introduction”  
Enroll at the link: <https://www.futurelearn.com/courses/human-rights-and-international-criminal-law/> / online course on the Future Learn education platform, made by University of Padova
3. Online course “International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights”  
Enroll at the link: <https://help.elearning.ext.coe.int/enrol/index.php?id=7227/> / online course on the HELP education platform, made with support of Council of Europe

### **Search systems**

1. Google : search system. – URL : <http://www.google.com.ua/>

### **Official web-sites**

1. International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. URL: <https://www.icrc.org/en/>
2. International Criminal Court. URL: <https://www.icc-cpi.int/>
3. International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. URL: <https://unictr.irmct.org/en/tribunal>
4. International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) . URL: <https://www.icty.org/>

### **Library resources**

1. Vernadsky National library of Ukraine. URL: <http://www.nbuv.gov.ua/>
2. Poltava University of Economy and Trade Library. URL: [http://lib.uccu.org.ua/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=15&Itemid=36](http://lib.uccu.org.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=15&Itemid=36)
3. United Nations Digital Library. URL: <https://digitallibrary.un.org/>