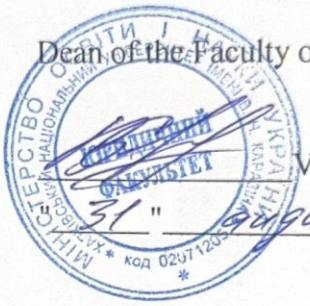
Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University
Department of State and Legal Disciplines

"APPROVED" by
Dean of the Faculty of Law



Vitalii SEROHIN
"31" August 2026 p.

ACADEMIC COURSE WORKING PROGRAM

CURRENT ISSUES OF THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ORDER

Higher education level: Second (master's)

Field of knowledge: D Business, Administration, and Law

Specialty: D9 International Law

Educational program: International Law

Type of academic discipline: Compulsory

Faculty: Law

2026/2027 academic year

The program is recommended for approval by the Academic Council of the Faculty of Law

"31" August 2026 year, protocol № 1

PROGRAM DEVELOPER: Tetiana Kahanovska, Professor, Department of State and Legal Disciplines; Nataliia Hryshyna, Associate Professor, Department of State and Legal Disciplines

The program was approved at the meeting of the Department of State Law Disciplines

«31» August 2026, protocol № 15

Head of the Department of State Law Disciplines Natalia HRYSHYNA

The program has been approved by the guarantor of the educational-professional program at the second (master's) level of higher education in the specialty D9 International Law.

Head of the Educational-Professional Program
of the Second (Master's) Level of Higher Education "International Law"
Doctor of Legal Sciences, Professor

Oleksandr HAVRYLENKO

The program was approved by the Scientific and Methodological Commission of the Faculty Of Law

«31» August 2023, protocol № 1

Head of Scientific and Methodological
Commission of the Faculty Of Law

Hanna ZYBENKO

INTRODUCTION

The syllabus for the academic discipline "Current Issues of the International Legal Order" has been developed in accordance with the educational-professional program for the second (master's) level of study, specializing in D9 International Law.

1. Course Description

1.1. The objective of this course is to develop in students a solid understanding of the system of international organizational and legal frameworks for ensuring and maintaining the international legal order.

1.2. The primary tasks of the course are:

– to enable students—in the context of evolving legal science and state policy—to enhance and develop their intellectual and general cultural level, and to acquire new knowledge using modern information and educational technologies;

– to conduct independent research, organize individual research, and participate in collaborative scientific research within their field of specialization; to formulate research objectives and design research programs; to select and organize primary and secondary sources of scientific and specialized information; and to document research findings—specifically by producing high-quality academic texts suitable for publication in professional journals;

– to engage competently in scientific discussion and debate; to defend one's own views in a highly effective, persuasive, appropriate, and tactful manner; and to demonstrate intellectual integrity and respond constructively to criticism;

– to apply acquired knowledge and skills in the field of international law to practical situations, and to analyze international legal instruments—whether of a normative or individual nature;

– to ensure compliance with the requirements of international law and Ukraine's international obligations in the course of performing professional duties. – the ability to provide expert interpretation of international legal instruments, as well as professional legal opinions and consultations on matters of international law;

– the ability to participate in international negotiations concerning the maintenance of the international legal order, and to engage in the work of international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with relevant specializations;

1.3. Number of credits: 3

1.4. Total number of hours: 90

1.5 Characteristics of the Academic Discipline The subject matter of this academic discipline encompasses the theoretical and normative foundations of relations between states and other subjects of international law regarding the maintenance of international legal order. The course curriculum consists of two parts, covering general provisions concerning international legal order, as well as the organizational and legal frameworks currently employed in the practice of international relations to ensure such order.	
Normative	
Full-time study	Part-time (distance) study
Preparatory Year	
1	1
Semester	
2	2
Lectures	
14 year.	4 year.
Practical and seminar sessions	
14 year.	4 year.
Independent Work	
62 year.	82 year.
Test	

1.6. List of competencies: ability to perform abstract analysis and synthesis (GC1); ability to search for, process, and analyze information from various sources (GC3); ability to adapt and act in new situations (GC4); ability to communicate in a foreign language within a professional context, both orally and in writing (GC5); ability to generate new ideas (creativity) (GC6); ability to make well-

founded decisions (GC7); ability to communicate with representatives of other professional groups at various levels (including experts from other fields of knowledge or sectors of economic activity) (GC8); ability to work in an international context (GC9); ability to develop and manage projects (GC10); ability to apply an interdisciplinary approach when evaluating legal phenomena and engaging in law-application activities (SC9); ability to develop and uphold ethical standards for legal practice, as well as standards regarding the professional independence and responsibility of a legal professional (SC12).

1.7. Intended learning outcomes: acquisition of knowledge regarding the fundamental issues characterizing the formation, evolution, and functioning of the modern international legal order; determination of the role of international law as a universal instrument for ensuring the international legal order; development of analytical skills in examining the nature of the primary threats to the modern international legal order; and acquisition of the ability to classify violations of international legal norms as threats to the legal order.

1.8. Prerequisites: Theory of State and Law; History of State and Law; Legal Interpretation; Philosophy.

2. Thematic Plan of the Academic Discipline

Section 1. General Provisions on the International Legal Order

Topic 1. The International Legal Order: Concept and Essence

The concept of legal order. Legal order globally. The International Legal Order. Issues surrounding the understanding of the international legal order. The essence of the international legal order. The significance of the international legal order. Concepts of the international legal order ("primitivist," positivist, liberal, and behavioralist).

Topic 2. The Formation of the Modern International Legal Order. International Law as the Foundation of the International Legal Order.

Periodization of the formation of the modern international legal order system. Specifics of the formation of the international security system in the post-World War II world. The system of checks and balances in international affairs during the second half of the 20th century. Characteristics of the modern international legal order.

The role and significance of international law as the foundation of the legal order in the contemporary world. International legality. Principles of international law as criteria for the legality of international legal relations (the principle of sovereign equality of states, the principle of non-use of force, the principle of the inviolability of state borders, the principle of territorial integrity of states, the principle of peaceful settlement of international disputes, the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of a state, the principle of universal respect for human rights, the principle of self-determination of peoples and nations, the principle of cooperation, and the principle of good-faith fulfillment of international obligations).

Legal codification of the peaceful coexistence of states and peoples.

Topic 3. The Structure of the International Legal Order

The structure of the international legal order. Areas of international relations safeguarded by the regime of international legal order: environmental protection, combating crime, countering terrorism, fostering cooperation among subjects of international relations in the fields of cultural preservation and scientific development, and addressing contemporary global challenges.

International legal, diplomatic, political, economic, humanitarian, military-technical, and institutional guarantees for upholding the international legal order.

Topic 4. Contemporary Global Challenges and the International Legal Order

The interrelationship between contemporary global challenges and the international legal order. The impact of hunger, overpopulation, natural resource scarcity, terrorism, and religious extremism on the system of international legal order. Key approaches to overcoming contemporary global challenges.

Topic 5. Oversight and Control in Upholding the International Legal Order.

International institutions for the oversight of the international legal order. International governmental and non-governmental organizations. Regional governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Topic 6. The International Legal Order and the European Union

The legal order within EU member states as a component of the international legal order system. Specifics of maintaining an interstate legal order within the EU's legal landscape. Institutions responsible for upholding the international legal order within the EU. The EU's contribution to maintaining the international legal order.

Topic 7. Ukraine within the System of the International Legal Order

Ukraine's position within the system of the international legal order. Ukraine's initiatives regarding the peaceful resolution of international disputes and conflicts. Participation of Ukrainian military and police peacekeeping contingents in international operations aimed at maintaining international law and order globally.

Section 2. International Legal Foundations for Ensuring International Legal Order

Topic 8. International Legal Bases for Ensuring International Legal Order

International peace and security: concept and significance for the international legal order. Components of international peace and security. Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction as a guarantee of global peace and stability. Key international legal instruments that establish the institutions of the international legal order.

Topic 9. Subjects Involved in Ensuring International Legal Order

Subjects involved in ensuring the international legal order. International governmental and non-governmental organizations, regional associations of states, states, peoples, nations, communities, and transnational corporations. The role of scholars and experts in ensuring the international legal order.

Topic 10. The Role and Significance of the United Nations in Ensuring International Legal Order

The UN: primary objectives and areas of activity regarding the maintenance of the international legal order. The UN's peacekeeping role in the contemporary world. UN bodies and units dedicated to ensuring the international legal order. UN peacekeeping operations. Challenges in the implementation of the UN's peacekeeping function.

Topic 11. International Missions: Objectives, Composition, and Formation Procedures

Concepts and types of military and police peacekeeping missions. Key areas of their operations. Legal grounds and mechanisms for the formation and functioning of such missions. Legal foundations for their activities. The practice of military and police peacekeeping missions over the last few decades.

Topic 12. Mechanisms and Procedures for the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes

The role and significance of the peaceful settlement of disputes in international relations. The institution of diplomatic negotiations. Involvement of influential international mediators. Consensus. International sanctions and their classification. The role of the UN Security Council in the peaceful settlement of disputes. Working procedures of the UN Security Council.

Topic 13. Forms of International Cooperation in Ensuring International Legal Order

International negotiations. Summits. International agreements. International guarantees of peace and security.

Topic 14. The Role of Diplomacy in Ensuring International Legal Order

Diplomacy within the system of peaceful dispute settlement and conflict resolution. Negotiating teams. International negotiations. Stages of the international negotiation process.

3. Structure of the Academic Discipline

Chapter and topic names	Number of hours											
	full-time mode						part-time mode					
	in total	including					in total	including				
		L	P	lab.	ind.	s. r.		L	P	lab.	ind.	s. r.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chapter 1. General Provisions on the International Legal Order												
Topic 1. International Legal Order: Concept and Essence	**10**	**2**	**2**			**6**	**10**					**10**
Topic 2. The Formation of the Modern International Legal Order. International Law as the Foundation of the International Legal Order.	**5**					**5**	**5**					**5**
Topic 3. Structure of the International Legal Order	**10**	**2**	**2**			**6**	**10**	**2**	**2**			**6**
Topic 4. Global Issues of the Modern Era and the International Legal Order	**5**					**5**	**5**					**5**
Topic 5. Oversight and Control in Ensuring the International Legal Order	**5**	**2**	**2**			**1**	**5**					**5**
Topic 6. The International Legal Order and the European Union	**5**	**2**	**2**			**1**	**5**					**5**
Topic 7. Ukraine within the System for Ensuring the International Legal Order	**5**	**2**	**2**			**1**	**5**					**5**
Chapter 2. International Legal Foundations for Ensuring International Legal Order												
Topic 8. International Legal Foundations for Maintaining International Legal Order	**5**					**5**	**5**					**5**
Topic 9. Subjects Involved in Maintaining	**5**	**2**	**2**			**1**	**5**					**5**

International Legal Order												
Topic 10. The Role and Significance of the United Nations in Maintaining International Legal Order	**5**					**5**	**5**					**5**
Topic 11. International Missions: Tasks, Composition, and Formation Procedures	**5**	**2**	**2**			**1**	**5**	**2**	**2**			**5**
Topic 12. Mechanisms and Procedures for the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes	**5**					**5**	**5**					**5**
Topic 13. Forms of Cooperation in Maintaining International Legal Order	**5**					**5**	**5**					**5**
Topic 14. The Role of Diplomacy in Maintaining International Legal Order	**5**					**5**	**5**					**5**
In total	**90**	**14**	**14**			**62**	**90**	**4**	**4**			**82**

4. Topics of seminar (practical, laboratory) sessions

№	Topic Title	Number Hours Full-time	Part-time
1	International legal order: concept, essence	2	
2	The structure of the international legal order	2	2
3	Supervision and control of international law enforcement	2	
4	International legal order and the European Union	2	
5	Ukraine in the system of ensuring the international legal order	2	
6	Subjects of international law enforcement	2	
7	International missions: tasks, composition, order of formation	2	2
In total		14	4

5. Tasks for Independent Work

№	Types and Content of Independent Work	Number of Hours Full-time	Part-time	Form of assessment
1	Topic 1. International Legal Order: Concept and Essence	6	10	Oral questioning, taking tests, preparing essays, written assessment
2	Objective: To define the content of the category "international legal order" and	5	5	Oral questioning, taking tests, preparing essays,

	the main scholarly concepts regarding the understanding of the international legal order.			written assessment
3	Topic 2. The Emergence of the Modern International Legal Order. International Law as the Foundation of the International Legal Order.	6	6	Oral questioning, taking tests, preparing essays, written assessment
4	Objective: To examine the historical aspects of the formation of the modern international legal order system. To determine the role and place of international law within the system for ensuring the international legal order. Topic 3. Structure of the International Legal Order	5	5	Oral questioning, taking tests, preparing essays, written assessment
5	Task: Characterize the structure of the international legal order and identify its key elements.	1	5	Oral questioning, taking tests, preparing essays, written assessment
6	Topic 4. Contemporary Global Issues and the International Legal Order	1	5	Oral questioning, taking tests, preparing essays, written assessment
7	Task: Classify contemporary global issues and outline the primary approaches and methods for addressing them.	1	5	Oral questioning, taking tests, preparing essays, written assessment
8	Topic 5. Oversight and Control in Ensuring the International Legal Order	5	5	Oral questioning, taking tests, preparing essays, written assessment
9	Task: Characterize the international legal foundations for exercising oversight and control over compliance with the international legal order.	1	5	Oral questioning, taking tests, preparing essays, written assessment
10	Topic 6. The International Legal Order and the European Union	5	5	Oral questioning, taking tests, preparing essays, written assessment
11	Task: Outline the European Union’s contribution to ensuring the international legal order and identify the EU institutions responsible for this.	1	5	Oral questioning, taking tests, preparing essays, written assessment
12	Topic 7. Ukraine within the System of Ensuring the International Legal Order	5	5	Oral questioning, taking tests, preparing essays, written assessment
13	Topic 8. International Legal Foundations for Ensuring the International Legal Order	5	5	Oral questioning, taking tests, preparing essays, written assessment
14	Task: Define Ukraine’s international legal obligations regarding the maintenance of the international legal order.	5	5	Oral questioning, taking tests, preparing essays, written assessment
Разом		62	82	

6. Individual Assignment

7. Teaching Methods

Teaching methods are systematic approaches to the activities of the instructor and students, aimed at the effective resolution of educational and developmental objectives. They are implemented through a system of techniques and tools for learning activities.

The following teaching methods are used in the instruction and mastery of the academic discipline "Civil Society Institutions":

- verbal methods (narration, explanation, lecture, discussion);
- visual methods (illustration);
- practical methods (case study analysis).

Furthermore, based on the level of independent mental activity, the following methods are applied:

- problem-based presentation;
- the partial-inquiry (heuristic) method;
- the research method.

8. Assessment Methods

Assessment methods are diagnostic approaches that facilitate feedback during the learning process, enabling the collection of data on student achievement and the effectiveness of the educational process.

Assessment measures determine the extent to which the knowledge, skills, and abilities acquired by students align with the requirements set forth in higher education regulatory documents.

Self-assessment allows higher education students to evaluate how well they have mastered the course material (within a specific section or topic). To support this, study guides and methodological materials for seminars include self-assessment questions.

Departmental assessment is conducted to evaluate students' preparation in a given academic discipline at various stages of study; it encompasses diagnostic (entry), ongoing, milestone, and semester-end assessments.

The educational process employs various types of learning outcome assessment: diagnostic (entry) assessment; ongoing assessment throughout the semester; written tests (as prescribed by the curriculum); the submission of individual assignments and term papers; final semester assessment; and delayed assessment.

Diagnostic (entry) assessment takes place before the commencement of a new course to determine students' level of preparation in the foundational disciplines that underpin the course. This assessment is conducted during the first class session, using tasks based on the curricula of prerequisite courses. The results are analyzed during departmental (or interdepartmental) meetings and sessions of methodological commissions, involving the academic staff responsible for teaching the foundational disciplines. Based on the results of the initial assessment, measures are developed to provide individual support to students and to adjust the educational process.

Ongoing assessment takes place during all types of in-class sessions throughout the semester. It may be conducted in the form of oral questioning or written assignments during practical classes, seminars, or lectures; via colloquia; through student contributions during discussions in seminars; or by means of computer-based testing, among other methods. The specific forms of ongoing assessment and the criteria for evaluating knowledge levels are defined by the course syllabus. Students must be informed of the results of their work in a timely manner. "Rector’s assessments" (institutional-level tests) also serve as a form of ongoing assessment; the results of these tests may be credited toward the requirements for assessments stipulated in the curriculum.

The final semester assessment for a course is a mandatory method for evaluating a student's learning outcomes. It is conducted according to the schedule established in the academic calendar and covers the scope of material defined by the course syllabus. Semester assessments take the form of either a pass/fail test (*zalik*) or a formal examination for a specific course. A student is eligible to

take the semester assessment only upon completing all work required by the curriculum for that course during the semester.

A semester examination is a form of final assessment for a specific course, designed to verify the student's mastery of both theoretical and practical material. Exams are conducted using examination sets approved by the department. At the beginning of the course, the instructor is required to inform students of the content of the questions that will be included in the examination test tasks.

Topics covered in the examination and forming the basis for the examination test questions:

1. The concept of legal order. The essence of legal order. The importance of legal order for the state. Legal order globally.
2. The concept of international legal order.
3. The structure of the international legal order.
4. The aims and objectives of the international legal order.
5. Concepts of international legal order ("primitivist," positivist, liberal, and behavioralist).
6. Historical aspects of the formation of the modern international legal order system.
7. Specifics of the formation of the international security system in the post-World War II era.
8. The system of checks and balances in international affairs during the second half of the 20th century.
9. Characteristics of the contemporary international legal order.
10. The role and significance of international law as the foundation of legal order in the modern world. The legal entrenchment of the peaceful coexistence of states and peoples.
11. The informational component of the international legal order.
12. International legality.
13. Specifics of international legality.
14. Democratism as a characteristic of international legality.
15. The moral-ethical dimension of international legality.
16. Principles of international law as criteria for the legality of international legal relations.
17. Fundamental requirements of international legality.
18. The structure of international legality.
19. The scope of international relations protected by the regime of international legal legality. 20. Economic, political, diplomatic, military-technical, and legal guarantees for ensuring international legal order.
21. International legal consolidation of the peaceful coexistence of states and peoples.
22. International institutions for the oversight of the maintenance of international legal order.
23. The interrelationship between contemporary global issues and international legal order.
24. The impact of famine, natural resource scarcity, terrorism, and international extremism on the global legal order.
25. Legal order within EU member states as a component of the international legal order system.
26. The EU’s contribution to ensuring global legal order.
27. EU institutions specialized in addressing issues related to ensuring stability in the European region.
28. Ukraine as an active proponent of peace and harmony in the modern world: a legal dimension.
29. Ukraine’s initiatives regarding the peaceful resolution of international disputes and conflicts.
30. Participation of Ukrainian military and police peacekeeping contingents in international operations aimed at strengthening global peace and security.
31. The system of actors involved in ensuring international legal order.

32. International governmental and non-governmental organizations, regional associations of states, states, peoples, nations, communities, and transnational corporations.
33. International peace and security: concept and significance for international legal order. Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
34. The concept and types of military and police peacekeeping missions. 35. Main areas of activity for peacekeeping and police missions
36. UN Civilian Police: core tasks and areas of operation
37. The UN Secretariat's Department of Peacekeeping Operations: history of its formation and primary objectives
38. Structure of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations
39. Legal basis, formation mechanisms, and functioning of military and police peacekeeping missions
40. The role and significance of the peaceful settlement of disputes in international relations
41. The institution of diplomatic negotiations
42. Procedures for engaging influential international mediators to resolve international conflicts
43. Consensus as a method for resolving international conflicts
44. International sanctions and their classification
45. Retorsion in international law
46. Reprisals in international law
47. The role of the UN Security Council in the peaceful settlement of disputes
48. International negotiations as a means of preventing and resolving international conflicts; summits
49. International agreements within the system for maintaining international legal order
50. International guarantees of peace and security
51. Diplomacy as a method for the peaceful settlement of disputes and conflict resolution
52. International legal status of diplomats; negotiating teams
53. International negotiations: stages of the negotiation process 54. International legal relations as the basis of the international legal order
55. Internationally wrongful act
56. Acts of aggression as a type of internationally wrongful act
57. Hostile acts as a type of internationally wrongful act
58. Unfriendly acts as a type of internationally wrongful act
59. International terrorism as a type of internationally wrongful act
60. International legal basis for countering the terrorist threat
61. International legal responsibility: concept and objectives
62. Grounds and principles of international legal responsibility
63. The institution of individual international legal responsibility
64. International Military Tribunal
65. The UN: main tasks and areas of activity in the context of ensuring the international legal order
66. UN activities to counter terrorism
67. Use of coercion in international legal relations
68. Blockade as a type of international measure of coercion
69. Boycott as a form of international coercive measure
70. Embargo as a form of international coercive measure
71. The peacekeeping role of the UN in the modern world.
72. UN units engaged in ensuring international legal order.
73. Peacekeeping operations conducted under the auspices of the UN
74. UN peace-making (peace-facilitating) operations
75. UN peacekeeping operations
76. UN peace-enforcement operations

77. UN peace-building operations.
78. The organizational and legal framework for conducting UN peacekeeping operations
79. Issues concerning the modern system for ensuring international legal order.
80. Ways to enhance the regulatory potential of international legal norms that govern the maintenance of international legal order

9. Point Allocation Scheme

Total points – 100.
Points for the exam/test – 40.
Points earned during the semester – 60:
Points for participation/responses during seminar sessions (∑40) = 40:

Calculation formula:

$$\sum 40 = \frac{\sum 1}{\sum 2} \times 8 \text{ (eight)}$$

Note:
∑40 – the sum of the maximum possible points.
∑1 – the sum of points a student received for responses during seminar sessions.
∑2 – the number of seminar sessions throughout the semester.
8 – coefficient.

Individual assignment – 10 points.
Written test/assessment – 10 points.

Ongoing assessment						Individual Assignment	Assessment task prescribed by the curriculum	Total	Exam / Pass-fail test	Sum
T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	TN					
∑40						10	10	60	40	100

T1, T2 ... TN – topics.

Criteria for Assessing Academic Achievement

Criteria for assessing the quality of a student's work during a seminar session. As each topic is covered, ongoing assessment is conducted in the form of oral questioning and student presentations on pre-assigned questions. For a contribution during a seminar session, a student may receive between 1 point (for providing an addition or clarification following another student's response or presentation) and 5 points (for a comprehensive analysis of the topic, including references to provisions of international legal instruments, as well as the use of academic articles, monographs, statistical data, diagrams, etc.). When evaluating a student's response, the following factors are considered: the student's command of the topic, the use of supplementary sources of information, and the examination of examples from the history of international relations. The logical coherence of the presentation of information on the given topic is also taken into account.

For a contribution during a seminar session, a part-time (correspondence) student may receive between 1 point (for providing an addition or clarification following another student's response or presentation) and 20 points (for a comprehensive analysis of the topic, including references to provisions of international legal instruments, as well as the use of academic articles, monographs, statistical data, diagrams, etc.). When evaluating a student's response, the following factors are

considered: the student's command of the topic, the use of supplementary sources of information, and the examination of examples from the history of international relations. The logical coherence of the presentation of information on the given topic is also taken into account.

Criteria for assessing the written assignment (control paper). Throughout the course, part-time (correspondence) students are required to complete a written assignment. This assignment is administered in the form of different versions (variants). When assessing the quality of a written assignment, the following factors are taken into account: the completeness of the material presented, knowledge of the provisions of international legal instruments, analytical insights into the specific topic, and the practical aspects of its implementation. Written assignments submitted by full-time and part-time students are graded on a scale of 1 to 10 points. When assessing the quality of a written assignment, the following factors are taken into account: the completeness of the material presented, knowledge of the provisions of international legal instruments, analytical insights into the specific topic, and the practical aspects of its implementation.

Assessment criteria for individual assignments (essays/papers). During the course, part-time students are required to complete an essay. The topics are provided by the instructor. When assessing the quality of the essay, the following factors are taken into account: the completeness of the material presented, knowledge of the provisions of international legal instruments, analytical insights into the specific topic, and the practical aspects of its implementation. Essays submitted by full-time and part-time students are graded on a scale of 1 to 10 points. When assessing the quality of a written assignment, the following factors are taken into account: the completeness of the material presented, knowledge of the provisions of international legal instruments, analytical insights into the specific topic, and the practical aspects of its implementation.

Assessment criteria for the examination. The maximum score a student can achieve on the examination is 40 points. The examination consists of test questions. Each version of the test contains 40 questions. Each correct answer is worth 1 point. Accordingly, the maximum number of points that can be earned upon completion of the course is 100.

Criteria for Assessing Learning Achievements

In the case of non-formal education, specify the platforms, course titles, and the number of credits/points to be awarded to the student upon successful completion of the relevant courses and submission of the appropriate documentation (certificate, diploma, etc.).

During the study of this academic discipline, the use of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies is governed by the Artificial Intelligence Usage Policy of V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University.

The following models for AI usage apply within this discipline:

1. "AI Prohibited" Model.

The use of artificial intelligence technologies is not permitted during assessment activities designed to evaluate a student's individual knowledge and competencies—specifically: oral examinations, modular tests, final exams (or pass/fail assessments) (unless otherwise specified by the instructor), and any other forms of assessment for which the instructor has restricted the use of AI.

2. "AI as an Assistant" Model.

When preparing for practical classes, completing individual assignments, writing essays, analytical reviews, or other written work, the use of AI is permitted for the following purposes: searching for and organizing information; selecting and conducting an initial analysis of academic sources; explaining complex concepts; refining the structure of a text; checking grammar, style, and formatting; and generating ideas, work outlines, or examples.

The final text of the work, conclusions, analysis, interpretation of results, and any decisions made must be prepared independently by the student.

3. "AI as a Tool" Model. For certain laboratory, practical, project-based, or research assignments, the use of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies may be a mandatory component of the task. In such cases, students may use generative AI models for: analyzing and preparing data; generating, analyzing, and optimizing software code; comparing the outputs of different AI models;

creating visualizations, diagrams, or images; analyzing large datasets; and conducting experiments using modern AI tools.

All results obtained with the assistance of AI must be critically analyzed, verified, and refined by the student.

Disclosure of AI Use.

If AI technologies are used, the student is required to specify: the name of the AI service or model; the date of use; and the nature of the assistance provided (e.g., generating ideas, searching for information, analyzing data, generating code, editing text, etc.).

Upon the instructor's request, the student must provide the prompts used or explain how the AI tools were utilized.

The undisclosed use of AI technologies, or the submission of AI-generated material as one's own original academic work, is considered a violation of the principles of academic integrity, in accordance with the University's internal regulations.

Assessment Scale

Total points for all types of academic activities during the semester	Grade on the national scale	
	Four-level grading scale	Two-level grading scale
90-100	excellent	passed
70-89	good	passed
50-69	satisfactory	passed
1-49	unsatisfactory	failed

10. Recommended Literature

Core Literature

Legal Acts

1. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966 (dated March 20, 1968; October 19, 1973; March 23, 1976, respectively);

2. Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966 (entered into force on March 23, 1976; Ukraine acceded on December 25, 1990);

3. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 1948 (signed by Ukraine on December 16, 1949; ratified by Ukraine on July 22, 1954; entered into force for Ukraine on February 15, 1955);

4. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 1966 (signed by Ukraine on March 7, 1966; ratified by Ukraine on January 21, 1969; entered into force for Ukraine on April 7, 1969);

5. European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950 (signed by Ukraine on December 9, 1995; ratified by Ukraine on July 17, 1996); 6. International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid of 1973 (signed by Ukraine on February 20, 1974; ratified by Ukraine on October 15, 1975; entered into force for Ukraine on July 18, 1976);

7. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 (signed by Ukraine on July 17, 1980; ratified by Ukraine on December 24, 1980; entered into force for Ukraine on September 3, 1981);

8. Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 (signed by Ukraine on February 14, 1990; ratified by Ukraine on February 28, 1991; entered into force for Ukraine on September 27, 1991)

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11. Links to online information resources, video lectures, and other methodological materials

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3. European Commission "Europa" Portal: http://europa.eu
4. European Neighbourhood Policy Website: http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/index_en.htm
5. Delegation of the European Commission to Ukraine: http://www.delukr.ec.europa.eu/
6. Eurobulletin (newsletter of the Delegation of the European Commission to Ukraine): http://www.delukr.ec.europa.eu/page962.html
7. Council of Europe: http://www.coe.int
8. Council of Europe Information Office in Ukraine: http://www.coe.kiev.ua/
9. Council of Europe Information Centre in Russia: http://www.coe.ru
10. Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE): http://www.osce.org
11. OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine: http://www.osce.org/ukraine
12. Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR): http://www.osce.org/odihr
13. World Trade Organization: http://www.wto.org