Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University

Department of International and European Law

**"APPROVED"** by
Dean of the School of Law

Vitalii SEROHIN

"31" 08 2026

Course program

# HUMAN RIGHTS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

| | |
|---|---|
| Level of academic degree: | **first (bachelor's degree level)** |
| Subject area: | **29 International Relations** |
| Special field: | **293 International Law** |
| Program of study: | **International Law** |
| Type of discipline: | **Compulsory** |
| Faculty: | **School of Law** |

2026/2027 academic year

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

"31" August 2026, Protocol №1

DEVELOPERS: Syroid T. L., Head of the Department of International and European Law of V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Doctor of Law, Professor.

The program was approved at the meeting of the department of International and European Law

Protocol of "28" August 2026, №1

Head of the department of
International and European Law Tetiana SYROID

The program was agreed with the guarantor of the educational and professional program of the first (bachelor) level of higher education in the specialty 293 International Law

Guarantor of the educational and professional program of the
first (bachelor) level of higher education "International Law"
PhD in Law, associate professor Ievgen TITOV

The program is approved by the Scientific and Methodological Committee of School of Law

Protocol of "31" August 2026, №1

Head of the Scientific and Methodological Committee Hanna ZUBENKO

## INTRODUCTION

The program of the academic discipline «Human rights in international law» is drawn up in accordance with the educational and professional program «International Law» of the first (bachelor) level of higher education in specialty 293 International Law.

## 1. Description of the course

### *1.1. The purpose of teaching the academic discipline*

The purpose of teaching the academic discipline «Human rights in international law» is mastering certain tools in the field of international human rights law, studying its essence and features; study of the activities of universal and regional bodies whose powers include the protection of human rights; studying the content and components of fundamental human rights.

### *1.2. Main tasks of studying the discipline*

The primary objectives of studying this discipline are: mastering the specific tools and mechanisms of international human rights law; analyzing the genesis and development of the human rights protection framework within international law; examining the essence of international human rights law and its sources; distinguishing between the legal status of an individual and that of a citizen; focusing on universal international mechanisms for human rights protection; studying regional international mechanisms for human rights protection; determining the grounds for responsibility regarding human rights violations and identifying the relevant subjects; examining the scope and components of fundamental human rights, including the right to life; the prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; the right to liberty and security of person; the right to respect for private and family life, home, and correspondence; freedom of thought, conscience, and religion; freedom of expression; the right to information; freedom of assembly and association; the right to property; and the prohibition of discrimination; defining the role of international organizations in regulating rights and ensuring the protection of individuals; developing the ability to work independently with legal instruments governing the status of individuals; acquiring skills for participation in international negotiations and the activities of international bodies and organizations providing assistance to individuals, as well as for making well-founded and effective management decisions; developing the capacity to provide expert interpretation of international human rights instruments and to offer professional legal opinions and advice on international legal matters; and ensuring compliance with international law and Ukraine's international obligations in the course of performing official duties.

### *1.3. Credit hours – 5.*

### *1.4. Total hours – 150.*

| *1.5. Characteristics of the course.* | |
|---|---|
| **Compulsory** | |
| Full-time mode of study | Part-time (Distance) mode of study |
| Year of study | |
| 4th | 4th |
| Semester | |
| 8th | 8th |
| Lectures | |
| 30 hours | 8 hours |
| Practical, seminar classes | |
| 30 hours | 6 hours |
| Independent work | |

| 90 hours | 136 hours |
|---|---|
| Control work | |
| 1 | |
| Individual tasks | |
| - | |

***1.6. List of competencies that the discipline forms****:*

As a result of studying the discipline, the students are supposed to achieve the following general competencies: GC 5. Ability to communicate in foreign languages both orally and in writing; GC 8. Ability to act on the basis of ethical considerations (motives); GC 12. Ability to argue the choice of ways to solve problems of professional nature, critically evaluate the results and justify decisions; GC 14. The ability to preserve and multiply moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society based on understanding the history and patterns of international law, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, technic and technology; and professional competencies: PC2. Knowledge and understanding of the retrospective of the formation of international institutions, foreign policy structures, legal and state institutions; PC6. Ability to apply knowledge of the principles and content of institutions of private international law.

***1.7. List of learning outcomes that the discipline forms:***

According to the requirements of the educational-professional program (chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://law.karazin.ua/resources/doks2021/inform_pak/2023-2024/OPP_293_bakalavr.pdf) the students are supposed to achieve the following programme learning outcomes: PLO 6. Evaluate the disadvantages and advantages of arguments, analyzing a known problem; PLO 10. Communicate freely in state and foreign languages both orally and in writing, correctly using legal terminology; PLO 19. Demonstrate the necessary knowledge and understanding of the essence and content of basic legal institutions and norms of fundamental branches of national law; international law; European law and the law of the European Union; PLO 21. Apply the acquired knowledge and skills in international relations, international law in solving practical problems; PLO 23. Provide advice on possible ways to protect the rights and interests of clients at the national and international levels in various legal situations.

***1.8. Prerequisites:***

To master the course, it is necessary to have knowledge of the Theory of State and Law, Public International Law, History of International Law, Protection of Vulnerable Categories of Persons in International Law, Law of International Treaties, European System of Human Rights Protection.

## 2. Topic plan of the academic discipline

### Section 1. Main provisions

***Topic 1. History of formation and development of ideas about human rights***

Genesis of the formation and development of human rights. The emergence of ideas about human rights. Development of ideas about human rights. Human rights and civilization. Ancient Greece. Ancient Rome. Middle Century. New time.

The creation of the UN is the beginning of a new stage in the development of the concept of human rights. A civilizational approach to the concept of human rights.

***Topic 2. The concept and essence of human rights***

The concept of human rights. Human rights as a normative form of relations between individuals, society, and the state. The priority of human rights as a prominent principle of the rule of law.

***Topic 3. Legal status of a person and a citizen***

The concept, structure of the legal status of a person. Rights, freedoms, obligations of human rights. Guarantees of human rights. Human rights and citizen's rights. Grounds for restricting human rights and freedoms. Legal regime of citizens in international law. International treaties in the field of citizenship. Grounds for acquiring and terminating citizenship. Simplified regime for acquiring citizenship. Principles of citizenship. Status of stateless persons. Status of dual nationals. Conflict of laws issues. Status of foreigners. Types of foreign regimes. The right of asylum.

***Topic 4. Classification of human rights***

Types of classifications. Content of individual rights and freedoms. Basic and other human and civil rights. "Generations" of human rights. Individual rights and collective rights. Personal (civil) rights and freedoms. Political rights and freedoms. Economic and social rights. Cultural rights.

***Topic 5. International mechanism for the protection of human rights***

Establishment and development of the institution of human rights protection in international law. The concept, the essence of the institution of human rights protection. Legal mechanism for the protection of human rights. Charter of Human Rights. Helsinki Final Act of the CSCE (1975), Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1950), Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (2000), American Convention on Human Rights (1969), African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (1981).

Institutional mechanism for the protection of human rights. International human rights bodies. Statutory authorities. Treaty (monitoring) bodies for the protection of human rights: concept, competence, types. Universal organs. Regional bodies. Non-governmental organizations in the field of human rights protection. Correlation of the international and national system of human rights protection.

***Topic 6. International universal mechanism for the protection of human rights***

UN Charter. International treaties in the field of human rights protection. Competence of UN bodies and institutions in the field of human rights. UN Secretary-General. UN General Assembly. Security Council. ECOSOC. UN Human Rights Council: competence, activities. UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. International Ombudsman Institute. Committee Against Torture. Special Rapporteurs. Center for Human Rights. Competence of the UN peacekeeping forces to protect certain categories of persons during armed conflicts.

***Topic 7. International regional mechanism for the protection of human rights***

Council of Europe. European Court of Human Rights (ECHR). European Commissioner for Human Rights (European Ombudsman). European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT). Judicial protection of the rights and freedoms of the European Union. Extrajudicial mechanisms for the protection of EU rights and freedoms. African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights: the procedure for consideration, the conditions for the admissibility of complaints.

***Topic 8. Responsibility for human rights violations***

Grounds, types, forms of responsibility for human rights violations. The duty of states to protect human rights and freedoms. Responsibility of states for human rights violations during armed conflicts. Responsibility of individuals for violation of human rights and freedoms. Competence of international judicial institutions to protect human rights and freedoms.

## Section 2. The scope and components of fundamental human rights

### *Topic 9. Right to life. Right to health*

The scope and components of the right to life. Regulation of the right to life at the international universal and regional levels (Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966, Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950, Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union of 2000, American Convention on Human Rights of 1969, African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of 1981, etc). CCPR General Comment No. 6: Article 6 (Right to Life). CCPR General comment No. 36: Article 6 (Right to life). State obligations regarding the right to life. Prohibition of arbitrary deprivation of life. The duty to protect life. Imposition of the death penalty. Case law of the European Court of Human Rights regarding the right to life. International legal regulation of the right to health at the international universal and regional levels. International legal regulation of patients' rights. The right to health of certain categories of persons (women, children, the elderly, prisoners (detainees) etc). International control in the field of ensuring the right to health.

### *Topic 10. Prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment*

The scope and components of the prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Regulation of the prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment at the international universal and regional levels (Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and punishment, Guidelines against Intimidation or Reprisals ("San Jose Guidelines"), Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950, European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 1987, Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union of 2000, American Convention on Human Rights of 1969, African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of 1981, etc.). CCPR General Comment No. 20: Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture, or Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment). State obligations to prohibit torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Monitoring the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and punishment. UN Committee against Torture. UN Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment and Punishment. UN special procedures on the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. European Committee for the Prevention of Torture or Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Case law of the European Court of Human Rights on the prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

### *Topic 11. Right to liberty and security of person*

The scope and components of the right to liberty and security of person. Arbitrary detention and unlawful detention. Notification of the reasons for the arrest and any criminal charges. Judicial control over detention in criminal charges. The right to be tried regarding release from unlawful or arbitrary detention. The right to compensation for unlawful or arbitrary arrest or detention. Regulation of the right to liberty and security of person at the international universal and regional levels (Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966, Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950, Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union of 2000, American Convention on Human Rights of 1969, African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of 1981 etc.). CCPR General Comment No. 35 – Article 9 (Liberty and security of person). State obligations regarding the right to liberty and security of person. Case law of the European Court of Human Rights on the right to liberty and security of person.

***Topic 12. Right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence***

The scope and components of the right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence. Regulation of the right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence at the international universal and regional levels (Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966, International Covenant on Social and Economic Rights of 1966, Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950, Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union of 2000, American Convention on Human Rights of 1969, African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of 1981, etc.). CCPR General Comment No. 16: Article 17 (Right to Privacy). State obligations regarding the right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence. Case law of the European Court of Human Rights on the right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence.

***Topic 13. Freedom of thought, conscience and religion. Freedom of expression***

The scope and components of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. Regulation of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion at the international universal and regional levels (Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966, International Covenant on Social and Economic Rights of 1966, Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950, Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union of 2000, American Convention on Human Rights of 1969, African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of 1981, Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief of 1981 etc.). CCPR General Comment No. 22: Article 18 (Freedom of Thought, Conscience or Religion). State obligations regarding the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. Case law of the European Court of Human Rights regarding the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. The scope and components of the right to freedom of expression. Freedom of expression and mass media. The right to access information. Freedom of expression and political rights. Restrictions on freedom of expression. Regulation of the right to freedom of expression at the international universal and regional levels (Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966, International Covenant on Social and Economic Rights of 1966, Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950, Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union of 2000, American Convention on Human Rights of 1969, African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of 1981 etc.). CCPR General Comment No. 34 – Article 19: Freedom of opinion and expression. State obligations regarding the right to freedom of expression. Case law of the European Court of Human Rights on the right to freedom of expression.

***Topic 14. Freedom of assembly and association***

The scope and components of the right to freedom of assembly and association. Regulation of the right to freedom of assembly and association at the international universal and regional levels (Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966, International Covenant on Social and Economic Rights of 1966, Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950, Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union of 2000, American Convention on Human Rights of 1969, African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of 1981 etc.). CCPR General comment no. 37 (2020) on the right of peaceful assembly (article 21). State obligations regarding the right to freedom of assembly and association. Restrictions of the right of peaceful assembly. Assemblies (gathering) during a state of emergency and armed conflict. Case law of the European Court of Human Rights on the right to freedom of assembly and association.

***Topic 15. Right to property***

The scope and components of the right to property. Regulation of the right to property at the

international universal and regional levels (Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966, International Covenant on Social and Economic Rights of 1966, Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950, Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union of 2000, American Convention on Human Rights of 1969, African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of 1981 etc.). State obligations regarding the right to property. Case law of the European Court of Human Rights on the right to property.

***Topic 16. Prohibition of discrimination***

The scope and components of the prohibition of discrimination. Regulation of the prohibition of discrimination at the international universal and regional levels (Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966, International Covenant on Social and Economic Rights of 1966, Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950, Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union of 2000, American Convention on Human Rights of 1969, African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of 1981, Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention of 1958, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 1965, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women of 1979, International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families of 1990, Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities of 1992, Durban Declaration and Program of Action of 2001, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities of 2006 etc.). CCPR General Comments No. 28: Article 3 (The Equality of Rights Between Men and Women), No. 18: Non-discrimination. State obligations to prohibit discrimination. Case law of the European Court of Human Rights on the prohibition of discrimination. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD). Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Council of Europe Gender Equality Strategy 2024-2029. European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI). PACE Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination.

## 3. Structure of the course

| Sections and topics | Course hours | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Full-time | | | | | | Part-time | | | | | |
| | Total | Including | | | | | Total | Including | | | | |
| | | lec. | pr. | lab. | in/w | in/t | | lec. | pr. | lab. | in/w | in/t |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **Section 1. Main provisions** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Topic 1.** History of formation and development of ideas about human rights | 9 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 5 | 10 | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| **Topic 2**. The concept and essence of human rights | 9 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 5 | 12 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 8 |
| **Topic 3**. Legal status of a person and a citizen | 9 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 5 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| **Topic 4**. Classification of human rights | 9 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 5 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| **Topic 5**. International mechanism for the protection of human rights | 9 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 5 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| **Topic 6**. International universal mechanism for the protection of human rights | 9 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 5 | 10 | 2 | - | - | - | 8 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Topic 7**. International regional mechanism for the protection of human rights | 9 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 5 | 10 | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| **Topic 8.** Responsibility for human rights violations | 9 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 5 | 10 | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| **Total for section 1:** | **72** | **16** | **16** | **-** | **-** | **40** | **76** | **4** | **2** | **-** | **-** | **70** |
| **Section 2. The scope and components of fundamental human rights** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Topic 9**. Right to life. Right to health | 10 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 6 | 12 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 8 |
| **Topic 10**. Prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment | 11 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 7 | 12 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 8 |
| **Topic 11**. Right to liberty and security of person | 10 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 6 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| **Topic 12**. Right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence | 10 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 6 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| **Topic 13**. Freedom of thought, conscience and religion. Freedom of expression | 10 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 6 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| **Topic 14**. Freedom of assembly and association | 10 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 6 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| **Topic 15**. Right to property | 7 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| **Topic 16**. Prohibition of discrimination | 10 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 6 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| **Total for section 2:** | **78** | **14** | **14** | **-** | **-** | **50** | **74** | **4** | **4** | **-** | **-** | **66** |
| **Total:** | **150** | **30** | **30** | **-** | **-** | **90** | **150** | **8** | **6** | **-** | **-** | **136** |

## 4. Topics of seminar (practical, laboratory) classes

| № | Topics | Hours f.t./p.t. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | History of formation and development of ideas about human rights | 2 |
| 2. | The concept and essence of human rights | 2/2 |
| 3. | Legal status of a person and a citizen | 2 |
| 4. | Classification of human rights | 2 |
| 5. | International mechanism for the protection of human rights | 2 |
| 6. | International universal mechanism for the protection of human rights | 2 |
| 7. | International regional mechanism for the protection of human rights | 2 |
| 8. | Responsibility for human rights violations | 2 |
| 9. | Right to life. Right to health | 2/2 |
| 10. | Prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment | 2/2 |
| 11. | Right to liberty and security of person | 2 |
| 12. | Right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence | 2 |
| 13. | Freedom of thought, conscience and religion. Freedom of expression | 2 |
| 14. | Freedom of assembly and association | 2 |
| 15. | Prohibition of discrimination | 2 |
| | ***In total:*** | 30/6 |

## 5. Independent work

| № | Types, content of independent work | Hours f.t./p.t. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | **Topic 1**: History of formation and development of ideas about human rights<br>*Task:* to get acquainted with doctrinal sources, lecture material; to answer the control questions in accordance with the topic; to develop presentation material in accordance with the topic. | 5/8 |
| 2. | **Topic 2**: The concept and essence of human rights<br>*Task:* to get acquainted with doctrinal sources, lecture material; to answer the control questions in accordance with the topic; to develop presentation material in accordance with the topic. | 5/8 |
| 3. | **Topic 3**: Legal status of a person and a citizen<br>*Task:* to get acquainted with doctrinal sources, international legal acts, lecture material; to answer the control questions in accordance with the topic; to develop presentation material in accordance with the topic. | 5/8 |
| 4. | **Topic 4**: Classification of human rights<br>*Task:* to get acquainted with doctrinal sources, lecture material; to answer the control questions in accordance with the topic; to develop presentation material in accordance with the topic. | 5/8 |
| 5. | **Topic 5**: International mechanism for the protection of human rights<br>*Task:* to get acquainted with international legal acts, lecture material; to answer the control questions in accordance with the topic; to develop presentation material in accordance with the topic. | 5/8 |
| 6. | **Topic 6**: International universal mechanism for the protection of human rights<br>*Task:* to get acquainted with international legal acts, lecture material; to answer the control questions in accordance with the topic; to develop presentation material in accordance with the topic. | 5/8 |
| 7. | **Topic 7**: International regional mechanism for the protection of human rights<br>*Task:* to get acquainted with international legal acts, lecture material; to answer the control questions in accordance with the topic; to develop presentation material in accordance with the topic. | 5/10 |
| 8. | **Topic 8:** Responsibility for human rights violations<br>*Task:* to get acquainted with international legal acts, lecture material; to answer the control questions in accordance with the topic; to develop presentation material in accordance with the topic. | 5/10 |
| 9. | **Topic 9**: Right to life. Right to health<br>*Task:* to get acquainted with international legal acts, lecture material; to answer the control questions in accordance with the topic; to develop presentation material in accordance with the topic. | 6/8 |
| 10. | **Topic 10**: Prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment<br>*Task:* to get acquainted with international legal acts, lecture material; to answer the control questions in accordance with the topic; to develop presentation material in accordance with the topic. | 7/8 |
| 11. | **Topic 11**: Right to liberty and security of person<br>*Task:* to get acquainted with international legal acts, lecture material; to answer the control questions in accordance with the topic; to develop presentation material in accordance with the topic. | 6/8 |
| 12. | **Topic 12**: Right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence<br>*Task:* to get acquainted with international legal acts, lecture material; to answer the control questions in accordance with the topic; to develop presentation material in | 6/8 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | accordance with the topic. | |
| 13. | **Topic 13**: Freedom of thought, conscience and religion. Freedom of expression<br>*Task:* to get acquainted with international legal acts, lecture material; to answer the control questions in accordance with the topic; to develop presentation material in accordance with the topic. | 6/8 |
| 14. | **Topic 14**: Freedom of assembly and association<br>*Task:* to get acquainted with international legal acts, lecture material; to answer the control questions in accordance with the topic; to develop presentation material in accordance with the topic. | 6/8 |
| 15. | **Topic 15**: Right to property<br>*Task:* to get acquainted with international legal acts, lecture material; to answer the control questions in accordance with the topic; to develop presentation material in accordance with the topic. | 7/9 |
| 16. | **Topic 16**: Prohibition of discrimination<br>*Task:* to get acquainted with international legal acts, lecture material; to answer the control questions in accordance with the topic; to develop presentation material in accordance with the topic. | 6/9 |
| | ***Total hours:*** | **90/136** |

## 6. Individual Tasks

Individual tasks develop skills in performing independent work and contribute to a more in-depth study of theoretical material, the formation of skills in using knowledge to solve relevant practical tasks.

Types of individual tasks in the academic discipline (essays, tests performed during classroom classes and independent work, term papers, theses etc.) are determined by the curriculum. Individual tasks include the preparation of an essay on a topic determined or chosen by the student with the help of a teacher, as well as other types of work approved by the department. The deadlines for the implementation and protection of individual work are determined by the program of the academic discipline.

Individual tasks are performed by the student independently with the necessary consultations from the scientific and pedagogical worker. It is allowed to perform complex works by several persons.

### *6.1. List of topics:*

1. Adherence to the principle of gender equality in the activities of international bodies and organizations.
2. European Court of Human Rights: organization and procedure.
3. Right to freedom of expression and journalistic activity.
4. The practice of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on the prohibition of discrimination.
5. The role of control bodies in the protection of human rights.
6. The role of the UN General Assembly in the protection of human rights.
7. Activities of the UN Human Rights Committee.
8. Status of citizens in international law.
9. Case law of the European Court of Human Rights on the right to property.
10. Regional treaties on citizenship.
11. The status of the European Ombudsman.
12. Activities of the UN peacekeeping forces in ensuring human rights during armed conflicts.
13. Visits to states by the UN Subcommittee against Torture.
14. Concluding observations of the UN Human Rights Committee on the right to life.

15. Human rights protection mechanism in Ukraine.
16. International monitoring mechanisms for the protection of human rights.
17. International legal regulation of the right to information.
18. UN Human Rights Council.
19. International human rights standards and their implementation in the national legislation.
20. Regional systems of international protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
21. Activities of the Council of Europe in the field of human rights protection.
22. Competence of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.

## 7. Teaching methods

The teaching method is an interrelated activity of the teacher and the student, aimed at the assimilation of the system of knowledge by students, the acquisition of skills and abilities, their education and general development.

Explanatory and illustrative method or informational and receptive method. Students gain knowledge at lectures, educational or methodological literature. Students perceive and comprehend facts, assessments, conclusions and stay within the limits of reproductive thinking. This method is widely used to transmit a large amount of information.

Reproductive method. Students' activities are algorithmic in nature, that is, they are performed according to instructions, prescriptions, rules in situations that are analogous, similar to the sample shown. Students' activities are organized according to the repeated reproduction of the acquired knowledge. For this purpose, a variety of exercises, practical tasks, programmable control, and various forms of self-control are used.

Problem-based presentation method. Before presenting the material, the scientific and pedagogical worker poses a problem, formulates a cognitive task on the basis of various sources and means. He/she shows a way to solve a problem. The way to achieve the goal is to reveal the system of evidence, compare points of view, different approaches. Students become witnesses and participants in scientific research. Students not only perceive, comprehend and memorize ready-made information, but also follow the logic of evidence, the movement of thought of scientific and pedagogical workers.

Partial-search, or heuristic, method. It consists in the organization of an active search for solutions to the cognitive tasks put forward in the training (or formulated independently). The search for a solution takes place under the guidance of the scientific and pedagogical worker. The thinking process becomes productive. The thinking process is gradually directed and controlled by the academic staff or by the students themselves on the basis of work on programs (including computer programs) and textbooks. The method helps to activate students' thinking and arouse their interest in learning at seminars.

Research method. The material, the formulation of problems and tasks, and brief oral or written instruction of students are analyzed. Students independently study literature, sources, and perform other search activities. Tasks that are performed using the research method should contain all the elements of an independent research process (task statement, justification, assumptions, search for appropriate sources of necessary information, task solution process).

Discussion methods. Elements of discussion (disputes, clashes of positions, deliberate exacerbation and even exaggeration of contradictions in the discussed content) can be used in almost any organizational form of learning, including lectures.

Modeling method. Modeling situations during the educational process is the creation of such situations-models where real objects are replaced by symbols and the relationships between the participants in the activity are not natural, but are organized specifically under the guidance of the scientific and pedagogical worker, that is, artificially.

## 8. Control methods

**Control methods** are methods of diagnostic activity that allow for feedback in the learning process in order to obtain data on learning progress and the effectiveness of the educational process.

Control measures determine the compliance of the level of knowledge, skills and abilities acquired by students with the requirements of regulatory documents on higher education.

Self-control is intended for self-assessment by higher education students of the quality of mastering the educational material of the discipline (section, topic). For this purpose, the textbooks for each topic (section), as well as the methodological developments for seminars, provide questions for self-control.

Departmental control is carried out in order to assess the level of training of students in the discipline at different stages of its study and is carried out in the form of entrance, current, midterm and semester control.

The following types of control of learning outcomes are used in the educational process: entrance, current during the semester, tests provided by the curriculum, acceptance of individual assignments, term papers, final semester, deferred control.

**Entrance control** is carried out before studying a new course in order to determine the level of training of students in the disciplines that provide this course. Entrance control is carried out at the first lesson on tasks corresponding to the programs of previous training. The results of the control are analyzed at departmental (interdepartmental) meetings and meetings of methodical committees together with scientific and pedagogical staff who conduct classes to ensure discipline. According to the results of the entrance control, measures are being developed to provide individual assistance to students, adjust the educational process.

**Current control** is carried out on all types of classroom classes during the semester. Current control can be carried out in the form of an oral survey or written control at practical, seminar classes, lectures, in the form of a colloquium, students' speeches when discussing issues in seminar classes, in the form of computer testing, etc. Specific forms of current control and criteria for assessing the level of knowledge are determined by the program of the discipline. The results of the evaluation of students' work should be communicated to students in a timely manner. The form of current control is rector control work. The results of the evaluation of the rector's control works can be counted as the results of the control work provided by the curriculum.

**The final semester control** in the discipline is a mandatory form of assessment of the student's learning outcomes. It is carried out within the time limits established by the schedule of the educational process, and in the amount of educational material determined by the program of the discipline. Semester control is carried out in the form of a semester credit or semester exam in a specific academic discipline. Students are admitted to semester control if they perform all types of work provided by the curriculum for a semester in this discipline.

**Semester credit** is a form of final control, which consists in assessing the assimilation of lecture material by students, as well as certain works performed by them at seminar classes. Semester credit does not require the mandatory presence of students, provided that they perform all types of work required by the curriculum for the semester.

**Semester exam** is a form of final control in a separate academic discipline for a semester, aimed at checking the assimilation of theoretical and practical material. Exams are taken on examination tickets approved by the department. The lecturer must necessarily acquaint students with the content of the examination questions, a sample of the examination ticket at the beginning of the study of the discipline.

The maximum number of points that a student can score when passing an exam in an academic discipline is 40.

The assessment of the final control is set on a national scale as the sum of the points scored by the higher education student during the semester when performing the control measures provided for by the program of the discipline (practice) and points scored during the semester exam.

The maximum number of points that a student can score when studying an academic discipline is 100.

***8.1. Questions for current and final control***

1. The genesis of the formation and development of human rights in international law.
2. The creation of the UN is the beginning of a new stage in the development of the concept of human rights.
3. Classification of human rights.
4. Human rights, freedoms and duties.
5. Guarantees of human rights and freedoms.
6. The concept, structure of the legal status of a person.
7. Human rights and civil rights.
8. Grounds for restricting human rights and freedoms.
9. Formation and development of the institution of human rights protection in international law.
10. The concept and essence of the institution of human rights protection.
11. International legal mechanism for the protection of human rights.
12. International Human Rights Bill.
13. Helsinki Final Act of the CSCE of 1975.
14. Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Rights of 1950: general characteristic.
15. Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union of 2000.
16. American Convention on Human Rights of 1969.
17. African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of 1981.
18. Institutional international legal mechanism for the protection of human rights.
19. International human rights bodies.
20. Statutory bodies for the protection of human rights.
21. Treaty (monitoring) bodies for the protection of human rights: concept, competence, types.
22. Universal human rights bodies.
23. Regional human rights bodies.
24. Non-governmental organizations in the field of human rights protection.
25. Correlation of the international and national system of human rights protection.
26. Competence of the main UN bodies in the field of human rights.
27. Competence of UN institutions in the field of human rights protection.
28. UN Human Rights Council: competence, activities.
29. UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.
30. Committee against Torture: competence, complaints procedure.
31. Competence of the UN peacekeeping forces to protect certain categories of persons during armed conflicts.
32. European Court of Human Rights: competence, procedure for the transfer and consideration of complaints.
33. European Ombudsman: competence, legal force of decisions.
34. European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment: competence, complaints procedure.

35. Judicial protection of rights and freedoms in the European Union.
36. Extrajudicial mechanisms for the protection of rights and freedoms in the European Union.
37. African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights: complaints procedure, conditions of admissibility of complaints.
38. Grounds, types, forms of liability for human rights violations.
39. The duty of states to protect human rights and freedoms.
40. Responsibility of states for human rights violations during armed conflicts.
41. Responsibility of individuals for violations of human rights and freedoms.
42. Competence of international judicial institutions to protect human rights and freedoms.
43. The scope and components of the right to life.
44. Regulation of the right to life at the international universal and regional levels.
45. Obligations of the state regarding the right to life.
46. Case law of the European Court of Human Rights on the right to life.
47. International legal regulation of the right to health at the international universal and regional levels.
48. International legal regulation of patients' rights.
49. The right to health of certain categories of persons (women, children, the elderly).
50. International control in the field of ensuring the right to health.
51. The scope and components of the prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
52. Regulation of the prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment at the international universal and regional levels.
53. Obligations of the state to prohibit torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
54. UN Committee against Torture.
55. UN Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
56. UN special procedures on the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
57. European Committee for the Prevention of Torture or Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
58. Case law of the European Court of Human Rights on the prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
59. The scope and components of the right to liberty and security of person.
60. The right to compensation for unlawful or arbitrary arrest or detention.
61. Regulation of the right to liberty and personal integrity at the international universal and regional levels.
62. State obligations regarding the right to liberty and security of person.
63. Case law of the European Court of Human Rights on the right to liberty and security of person.
64. The scope and components of the right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence.
65. Regulation of the right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence at the international universal and regional levels.
66. State obligations regarding the right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence.
67. Case law of the European Court of Human Rights on the right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence.
68. The scope and components of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.
69. Regulation of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion at the international universal and regional levels.

70. State obligations regarding the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.
71. Case law of the European Court of Human Rights regarding the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.
72. The scope and components of the right to freedom of expression.
73. The right to access information.
74. Restrictions on freedom of expression.
75. Regulation of the right to freedom of expression at the international universal and regional levels.
76. State obligations regarding the right to freedom of expression.
77. Case law of the European Court of Human Rights on the right to freedom of expression.
78. The scope and components of the right to freedom of assembly and association.
79. Regulation of the right to freedom of assembly and association at the international universal and regional levels.
80. State obligations regarding the right to freedom of assembly and association.
81. Restrictions of the right of peaceful assembly.
82. Assemblies (gathering) during a state of emergency and armed conflict.
83. Case law of the European Court of Human Rights on the right to freedom of assembly and association.
84. The scope and components of the right to property.
85. Regulation of the right to property at the international universal and regional levels.
86. State obligations regarding the right to property.
87. Case law of the European Court of Human Rights on the right to property.
88. The scope and components of the prohibition of discrimination.
89. Regulation of the prohibition of discrimination at the international universal and regional levels.
90. State obligations to prohibit discrimination.
91. Case law of the European Court of Human Rights on the prohibition of discrimination.
92. UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.
93. European Commission against Racism and Intolerance.
94. PACE Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination.

## 9. Scoring scheme

### Full-time (distance) mode of study

The total number of points is 100.
The number of points for the exam is 40.
Minimum number of points for admission to the exam – 10.
Number of points during the semester – 60:
Number of points for answers at seminars – 40:

***Formula:***

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

***Note:***

Σ40 - the sum of the maximum number of points
Σ1 - the sum of the points received by the student for answers to practical (seminar) classes.
Σ2 the number of practical (seminary) classes during the semester.
8 is the coefficient
Control work - 20 points.

| Current control, independent work, individual tasks | | | | | | Control work | Individual task | Total | Final test | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T1-2 | T3-5 | T6-7 | T8 | T9 | T10 | | | | | |
| 40 | | | | | | 20 | - | 60 | 40 | 100 |

T1, T2 ... – topics sections

**Exam scoring criteria**

The exam is conducted in the form of a written work consisting of 40 test tasks on the topics provided by the syllabus within the questions for the final control. Each correct answer to one test task is rated at 1 point. The maximum number of points scored during the final exam is 40.

**Written test scoring criteria**

The written test consists of 20 test tasks on the topics provided by the syllabus within the questions for the final control. Each correct answer to one test task is rated at 1 point. The maximum number of points scored is 10.

**Oral response scoring criteria**

**Criteria for evaluating oral answers.**

The answer to the seminar is 1-5 points.

The current control is carried out, in particular, in the form of a survey and verification of the results of speeches at seminars and practical classes in a five-point scale of assessments.

**5 points are put under the following conditions:**

- the student actively works during all practical lessons;
- gives a complete, correct, consistent, coherent, substantiated statement of the issue, accompanied by correct examples and a reference to the current legislation;
- all that is taught should indicate a profound understanding and orientation in the phenomena and processes being studied;
- correct comprehensive answers to additional questions of the teacher.

**4 points are put under the following conditions:**

- the student actively works during the practical training;
- gives a correct, complete statement of the content of the textbook and the material provided by the teacher, but additional control questions that the teacher sets to clarify the depth of understanding and ability to navigate in phenomena and processes, responds only with some help from a teacher or colleagues;
- insufficiently comprehensive answers to additional questions of the teacher.

**3 points are put under the following conditions:**

- a student behaves passively in the classroom, responds only to the challenge of a teacher;
- in general, reveals the knowledge of the main study material under consideration, but during the answer makes mistakes and recognizes them only after the instruction of the teacher;
- Answers to the questions do not immediately, but only after some tension of memory, with what answers are fuzzy;
- not able to deduce the relationship with other problems of the discipline without the help of the teacher;

**2 points are put under the following conditions:**

- admits significant errors or completely misses the material and partially corrects these errors only after the instruction of the teacher;
- the student reveals the lack of knowledge of a significant part of the educational material, illogical and uncertainly teaches him, in the answer there are humps and breaks, can not explain the problem, although he understands it;
- the teaching material is not sufficiently connected and consistent.

**1 point is put under the following conditions:**

- the student assumes gross errors in the presentation of the material and does not correct these errors, even if they instruct them on the teacher; - reveals a lack of understanding of the educational material and, as a result, a complete lack of skills in the analysis of phenomena, and in the further implementation of practical tasks.

During the study of the course, the use of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies shall be carried out in accordance with the Policy on the Use of Artificial Intelligence Technologies of V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University.

The following AI use models are applied within the course:

**«AI Prohibited» Model.**

The use of artificial intelligence technologies is not permitted during assessment activities aimed at verifying the student's individual knowledge and acquisition of competencies, including oral questioning, modular tests, examinations (pass/fail assessments), unless otherwise specified by the , as well as other forms of assessment for which the instructor has established restrictions on the use of AI.

**«AI as an Assistant» Model.**

During preparation for practical classes and completion of individual assignments, essays, analytical reviews, and other written assignments, students are permitted to use AI for: searching for and systematizing information; selecting and conducting a preliminary analysis of academic sources; explaining complex concepts; improving the structure of a text; checking grammar, style, and formatting; generating ideas, work plans, or examples.

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

**«AI as a Tool» Model.**

For certain laboratory, practical, project-based, or research assignments, the use of AI technologies may be a mandatory component of the task. In such cases, students may use generative AI models for: data analysis and preparation; generation, analysis, and optimization of code; comparison of the results produced by different AI models; creation of visualizations, diagrams, or images; analysis of large datasets; and conducting experiments using modern AI tools.

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

**Declaration of AI Use**

If artificial intelligence technologies are used, the student is required to indicate: the name of the AI service or model; the date of use; and the nature of the assistance provided (e.g., idea generation, information search, data analysis, code generation, text editing, etc.).

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

Undeclared use of artificial intelligence technologies or submission of AI-generated material as the student's own academic work shall be considered a violation of the principles of academic integrity in accordance with the University's internal regulations.

**Grading scale**

| **The amount of points for all types of educational activities during the semester** | **Score on a national scale** | |
|---|---|---|
| | **for an exam** | **for a final test** |
| 90 – 100 | Excellent | Credited |
| 70-89 | Good | |
| 50-69 | Satisfactory | |
| 1-49 | Unsatisfactory | Not credited |

## 10. Recommended literature

***International legal acts:***

1. Arusha Declaration on Good Prison Practice. URL: https://www.penalreform.org/resource/arusha-declaration-good-prison-practice/.

2. Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners adopted and proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 45/111 of 14 December 19. URL: https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/basicprinciples.pdf.

3. Code of Judicial Ethics. URL: https://www.icc-cpi.int/sites/default/files/2022-10/A5-09.Code%20of%20Judicial%20Ethics-EN-v.3.pdf.

4. Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power. URL: https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/declaration-basic-principles-justice-victims-crime-and-abuse.

5. Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women. URL: https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/declaration-elimination-violence-against-women.

6. Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict. URL: https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/declaration-protection-women-and-children-emergency-and-armed.

7. Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons. URL: https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/declaration-rights-disabled-persons.

8. Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons. URL: https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/declaration-rights-mentally-retarded-persons.

9. Guide on Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights. Prohibition of torture. URL: https://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Guide_Art_3_ENG.pdf.

10. Guide on the case-law of the European Convention on Human Rights (Prisoners' rights): updated on 31 August 2022. URL: https://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Guide_Prisoners_rights_ENG.pdf.

11. Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System. URL: https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/guidelines-action-children-criminal-justice-system.

12. Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime. URL: https://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/docs/2005/resolution%202005-20.pdf.

13. Kampala Declaration on Prison Conditions in Africa. URL: https://www.penalreform.org/resource/kampala-declaration-prison-conditions-africa/.

14. Model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against women in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. URL: https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/crimeprevention/Model_Strategies_and_Practical_Measures_on_the_Elimination_of_Violence_against_Women_in_the_Field_of_CP_and_CJ.pdf.

15. Principles on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. URL: https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/principles-effective-investigation-and-documentation-torture-and.

16. Proclamation on Ageing (res. UN GA 47/5). URL: https://www.un.org/development/desa/ageing/resources/international-year-of-older-persons-1999/resolution-475.html.

17. United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems. URL: https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/UN_principles_and_guidlines_on_access_to_legal_aid.pdf.

18. United Nations Principles for Older Persons. URL: https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/united-nations-principles-older-

persons.

19. United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (The Tokyo Rules) adopted by General Assembly resolution 45/110 of 14 December 1990. URL: https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/tokyorules.pdf.

20. WMA Declaration of Malta on Hunger Strikers. URL: https://elearning.icrc.org/detention/en/story_content/external_files/Malta%20Declaration.pdf

21. Декларація Організації Об'єднаних Націй про права корінних народів. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_l56#Text.

22. Декларація про права осіб, що належать до національних або етнічних, релігійних та мовних меншин (резолюція ГА ООН резолюцією 47/135). URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_318#Text.

23. Довідник із застосування статті 7 Європейської конвенції з прав людини. Ніякого покарання без закону: принцип встановлення законом кримінальних правопорушень і покарань. URL: https://ks.echr.coe.int/documents/d/echr-ks/guide_art_7_ukr.

24. Додатковий протокол до Женевських конвенцій від 12 серпня 1949 року, що стосується захисту жертв збройних конфліктів неміжнародного характеру (Протокол II) від 8 червня 1977 року. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_200#Text.

25. Додатковий протокол до Женевських конвенцій від 12 серпня 1949 року, що стосується захисту жертв міжнародних збройних конфліктів (Протокол I) від 8 червня 1977 року. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_199#Text.

26. Європейська конвенція про правовий статус трудящих-мігрантів. URL: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_307.

27. Європейська конвенція про правовий статус трудящих-мігрантів. URL: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_307.

28. Європейський кодекс поліцейської етики. Рекомендація (2001) 10, та Пояснювальний меморандум. URL: https://hrea.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Recommendation-Rec200110_European-Code-of-Police-Ethics_Ukrainian.pdf.

29. Женевська конвенція про поводження з військовополоненими. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_153#Text.

30. Закон України «Про біженців та осіб, які потребують додаткового або тимчасового захисту». URL: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3671-17.

31. Конвенція Організації Об'єднаних Націй про ліквідацію всіх форм дискримінації щодо жінок. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_207#Text.

32. Конвенція про заборону та негайні заходи щодо ліквідації найгірших форм дитячої праці № 182. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_166#Text.

33. Конвенція про захист прав людини і основоположних свобод. URL: http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_004.

34. Конвенція про захист цивільного населення під час війни. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_154#Text.

35. Конвенція про права дитини. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_021#Text.

36. Конвенція про статус біженців 1951 року. URL: http://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/conventions/refugees.shtml.

37. Мінімальні стандартні правила поводження з в'язнями. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_212#Text.

38. Факультативний протокол до Конвенції про ліквідацію усіх форм дискримінації щодо жінок. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_794#Text.

39. Факультативний протокол до Конвенції про права дитини щодо процедури повідомлень. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_l60#Text.

40. Факультативний протокол до Конвенції про права дитини щодо торгівлі дітьми, дитячої проституції і дитячої порнографії. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_b09#Text.

41. Факультативний протокол до Конвенції про права дитини щодо участі дітей у збройних конфліктах. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_795#Text.

**Basic literature:**

1. Гончаров В. В. Міжнародний захист прав людини : навчальний посібник для підготовки до ЄФВВ. Київ : Юрінком Інтер, 2025. 300 с.

2. Ґендерна рівність в освіті та через неї: навчальний посібник /за ред. К. Б. Левченко, О. С. Мурадян. Харків, 2024. 264 с. Gender Equality in Education and Through it: educational and methodological manual / ed. K. Levchenko, O. Muradyan. Kharkiv, 2024. 264 p.

3. Міжнародне право: словник-довідник / С.М. Перепьолкін, Т.Л. Сироїд, Л.А. Філяніна; за заг. ред. Т.Л. Сироїд. Х.: Юрайт, 2014. 408 с.

4. Міжнародний захист прав людини : навчальний посібник / кол. авторів ; за ред. О. Б. Онишко. Львів : Львівський державний університет внутрішніх справ, 2022. 540 с.

5. Права людини у міжнародному праві : підручник / за заг. ред. канд. юрид. наук, доцента А. В. Войціховського; [Бакумов О. С., Варунц Л. Д., Войціховський А. В., Гудзь Т. І. та ін.]; передм. А. В. Войціховський. Харків : ООО «Планета- Принт», 2021. 404 с.

6. Сироїд Т. Л. Міжнародне кримінальне право : підручник / Т. Л. Сироїд ; Харків. нац. ун-т ім. В. Н. Каразіна. Вид. 2-ге, допов. Харків : Право, 2025. 536 с.

7. Сироїд Т. Л. Міжнародне публічне право: підручник. Одеса : Фенікс, 2018. 744 с.

8. Сироїд Т. Л., Фоміна Л. О. Міжнародне право прав людини: підручник. Київ: Юрінком Інтер, 2023. 564 с.

9. Сироїд Т. Міжнародне публічне право: навч. посібник. Київ : Юрінком Інтер, 2025. 628 с.

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## 11. Links to information resources on the Internet,

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3. Association of Southeast Asian Nations. URL: https://asean.org.
4. Council of Europe. URL: http://www.coe.int.
5. European Court of Human Rights. URL: https://www.echr.coe.int.
6. European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation. URL: https://www.europol.europa.eu/.
7. European Union. URL: http://europa.eu.
8. Human rights handbooks Practical guides to the implementation of the European Convention on Human Rights. URL: https://www.coe.int/en/web/human-rights-rule-of-law/human-rights-handbooks.
9. Human Rights Watch. URL: http:/www.hrw.org.
10. International Committee of the Red Cross. URL: http://www.icrc.org/eng/.
11. International Court of Justice. URL: https://www.icj-cij.org.
12. International Criminal Court. URL: https://www.icc-cpi.int/.
13. International Criminal Police Organization. URL: http://www.interpol.int/.
14. Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. URL: http://www.osce.org.
15. Organization of American States. URL: https://www.oas.org/.
16. UN Audiovisual Library of International Law: Human Rights. URL: https://legal.un.org/avl/ls/humanrights.html.
17. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. URL: http://www.unicef.org.
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