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" august 2026

Course program

LAW OF INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Level of academic degree:	**second (master's degree)**
Subject area:	**D Business, Administration and Law**
Special field:	**D9 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: T. Syroid, 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 second (master's) level of higher education in the specialty D9 International Law

Guarantor of the educational and professional program of the
second (master's) level of higher education "International Law"
Doctor of Law, Professor Oleksandr HAVRYLENKO

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 «Law of international responsibility» is made according to the educational-professional program «International law» of the second (master) level of higher education in the specialty D9 International law.

1. Description of the academic discipline

1.1. The purpose of teaching the academic discipline

The purpose of teaching an academic discipline is mastery by students of a certain toolkit of the field of international responsibility law, study of its essence, features, subject composition; study of the main conceptual provisions of the responsibility of states for violation of obligations in the field of human rights protection; issues of codification of international responsibility of subjects. Fundamental issues are the basis of the international responsibility of states, the qualification of acts as international law; composition of international offenses, their types.

1.2. The main tasks of studying the discipline

The main objectives of studying the academic discipline are: understanding the basic issues of the law of international responsibility, in particular regarding the concept, types, forms, grounds of responsibility of subjects of international law; the concepts of an international offense, an international delict, an international crime and a crime of an international nature; features of state responsibility in international law; grounds for the responsibility of states for the behavior of bodies, persons, institutions; peculiarities of responsibility of international intergovernmental organizations; grounds of liability of natural persons in international law; competences and procedures for handling cases by international judicial bodies, in particular: the UN International Court of Arbitration, the International Arbitration, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, the EU Court, the European Court of Human Rights, international bodies of criminal jurisdiction (tribunals and ad hoc courts); circumstances exempting from liability and circumstances excluding the occurrence of liability; the essence of collective sanctions, the order of their application; procedure for making decisions on the application of sanctions on behalf of the UN, types of sanctions.

1.3. The number of credits is 4

1.4. The total number of hours is 120

1.5. Characteristics of the academic discipline	
Mandatory	
Full-time education (distance)	Correspondence (distance) form of education
A year of training	
5th	5th
Semester	
1st	1st
Lectures	
16 hours	6 hours
Practical, seminar classes	
16 hours	4 hours
Laboratory classes	
0	0
Independent work	
88 hours	110 hours
Including individual tasks (essays, translations)	

1
Control work
1

1.6. List of competencies formed by this discipline:

General Competencies (GC): GC 1. Ability to critical thinking, analysis and synthesis; GC 2. Ability to identify, pose and solve problems; GC 3. Ability to adapt and act in a new situation; GC 4. Ability to generate new ideas (creativity); GC 7. Ability to learn and master modern knowledge; GC 10. Ability to use information and communication technologies; and special competences (SC): SC 1. Ability to critically analyze the problems and regularities of the functioning and development of international relations, determine trends in the development of world politics, assess the impact of global political processes on national legal, political and economic systems; SC 3. Ability to integrate knowledge and solve complex problems of international law, in broad or multidisciplinary contexts; SC 6. Ability to represent the interests of one's own state or individuals and legal entities in international judicial institutions, arbitrations, national courts of foreign states, international intergovernmental organizations; SC 8. Ability to manage complex, unpredictable and those that require new strategic approaches working and/or educational processes in the professional field; SC 11. Ability to observe professional and academic integrity, bear responsibility for the reliability of the obtained results of scientific research.

1.7. Planned learning outcomes:

According to the requirements of the educational and professional program https://law.karazin.ua/resources/26-27/OPP_MP_drugij_magisterskij_riven_visoi_osviti_2026_compressed.pdf applicants must achieve the following learning outcomes (LO): LO 1. Identify, analyze, and propose solutions to multifaceted problems involving both international and national law; LO 2. Generate new ideas for solving practical tasks within the sphere of professional legal practice; LO 3. Communicate fluently—both orally and in writing—in the state language and foreign languages to discuss professional matters, research findings, and innovations, as well as to search for and analyze relevant information; LO 4. Understand the international legal landscape, forecast its evolution, and professionally and critically evaluate events and phenomena in international relations and global politics using legal tools; LO 6. Defend state interests in national courts, international commercial arbitration tribunals, international courts and organizations (including integration bodies), and at international conferences; LO 7. Make well-founded decisions—including under conditions of uncertainty—generate and evaluate alternatives, and recognize the consequences of these decisions for various subjects of national and international law; LO 11. Organize and conduct negotiations, and ensure effective communication with professionals at both national and international levels; LO 12. Demonstrate leadership skills, adapt to new challenges and threats in the fields of international and national law, and take responsibility for decisions made; LO 13. Develop and implement innovative and research projects in the field of international law, taking into account legal, social, economic, and ethical aspects; LO 15. Participate in the development and implementation of research projects, including international ones, and assess necessary resources and potential risks.

1.8. **Prerequisites:** Public International Law (fundamentals of theory), Public International Law (main branches), Law of Foreign Relations, Law of International Security, International Environmental Law, Human Rights in International Law.

2. Thematic plan of the educational discipline

Topic No. 1. International legal responsibility: stages of establishment and development

Legal responsibility. Concept of legal responsibility, main features. *Basic concepts of legal responsibility.* The concept of international legal responsibility. The concept of the law of international responsibility, principles. Peculiarities of the law of international responsibility. Legal and factual circumstances of international responsibility. Stages of formation of the law of international responsibility. The ancient world. The Middle Ages (VI-XVI centuries). Classical international law. Genesis (XVI-XVIII centuries). Development (1739-1919). Doctrine. Transition from classical to modern international law (1919-1946). Modern international law. Codification of the law of international responsibility. Doctrinal codification. Official codification.

Topic No. 2. International illegal act

The concept of an internationally illegal act. Elements of an internationally illegal act. Determination of violation of the subject's international obligation. Qualification of behavior of offenders.

Topic No. 3. International offenses: concepts, types, composition

International offenses of states: concepts, types. The composition of an international offense: the importance of the element of guilt and causation.

Topic No. 4. International crime. The concept of state crime in the doctrine of international law and international practice

International crimes. The concept of "state crime" in the doctrine of international law. The concept of "state crimes" in international practice. The concept of "state crime" of the UN International Law Commission. Articles on serious violations of obligations arising from mandatory norms of international law.

Topic No. 5. Responsibility of states in international law

Concepts and grounds of state responsibility in international law. Responsibility of states for internationally illegal acts. Elements of an internationally illegal act of the state. Responsibility of states in connection with the action of another state. Serious violations of obligations stemming from imperative norms of general international law. Determination of the violation of the state's international obligation in the field of human rights protection. Elements of internationally illegal acts of states regarding the violation of obligations in the field of human rights protection.

Topic No. 6. Responsibility of international interstate organizations

International crimes committed by international organizations. International torts. Types and forms of responsibility of international intergovernmental organizations. Internal judicial procedure of international organizations. Grounds of responsibility of international non-governmental organizations.

Topic No. 7. Responsibility of natural persons in international law

Grounds, peculiarities of responsibility of natural persons in international law. International treaties providing for individual responsibility of natural persons. Principles of responsibility of natural persons in international law. The procedure for bringing individuals to justice. Jurisdiction of international judicial bodies regarding prosecution of natural persons.

Topic No. 8. Content of international responsibility

General principles. Legal consequences of an internationally illegal act. Preservation of performance obligations. Stopping and not repeating the illegal act. Reimbursement. Inadmissibility of reference to domestic law and rules of an international organization. The scope of international obligations established by the norms on the content of responsibility.

Reparation. Types and forms of compensation.

Circumstances excluding international legal responsibility. The concept of circumstances excluding international illegality. Consent. Self-defense. Countermeasures Force majeure. Disaster. State of emergency. Compliance with mandatory norms. Consequences of reference to circumstances that exclude illegality.

Topic No. 9. Call for international responsibility

A call to responsibility. The concept of the victim. International legal formulation of the call for the responsibility of states for violation of obligations in the field of human rights protection. Admissibility of requirements. Loss of the right to call for responsibility. The multitude of victims. The plurality of persons who bear responsibility. A call for states to be held accountable for violations of obligations in the field of human rights protection by other entities.

Topic No. 10. Application of coercion in international law. Countermeasures and sanctions as means of realizing the international responsibility of states

The problem of coercion in international law. Countermeasures: purpose and conditions of application. Obligations not affected by countermeasures. Proportionality of countermeasures. Conditions for the use of countermeasures. Cessation of countermeasures. Measures applied by non-victim States. Sanctioned international legal norms and sanctioned international legal relations. Addressees of international sanctions. Activities of the Ombudsman within the UN sanctions regimes. Implementation of the regime of international sanctions and the domestic level. Suspension of application of international sanctions.

Topic No. 11. Problems of the effectiveness of the implementation of international responsibility. Development trends of the institute of international responsibility

Raising the question about the effectiveness of the implementation of international responsibility. Problematic aspects of the application of UN international sanctions. Ways to improve the effectiveness of UN international sanctions. Development trend of the institute of international responsibility.

3. The structure of the academic discipline

Names of topics	Number of hours											
	Full-time						Part-time					
	total	including					total	including				
		lec.	s/c	lab.	ind.	in.w		lec.	sem.	lab.	ind.	in.w
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Topic 1. International legal responsibility: stages of establishment and development.	10	2	2	-	-	6	10	-	-	-	-	10
Topic 2. International illegal act.	8	2	2	-	-	4	8	2	-	-	-	6
Topic 3. International law offense : concepts, types, composition.	10	2	2	-	-	6	10	-	-	-	-	10
Topic 4. International crime. The concept of state crime in the doctrine of international law and international practice.	12	2	2	-	-	8	12	-	-	-	-	12

Topic 5. Responsibility of states in international law.	12	2	2	-	-	8	12	2	2	-	-	8
Topic 6 Responsibility of international interstate organizations.	10	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	10
Topic 7. Responsibility of natural persons in international law.	12	2	2	-	-	8	12	2	2	-	-	8
Topic 8. Content of international responsibility.	12	2	2	-	-	8	12	-	-	-	-	12
Topic 9. Call for international responsibility.	12	2	2	-	-	8	12	-	-	-	-	12
Topic 10. Application of coercion in international law. Countermeasures and sanctions as means of realizing the international responsibility of states.	12	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	12
Topic 11. Problems of the effectiveness of the implementation of international responsibility. Trends in the development of the Institute of International Responsibility.	10	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	10
Total hours:	**120**	**16**	**16**	**-**	**-**	**88**	**120**	**6**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**110**

4. Topics of seminar classes

No.	Topic name	Number of hours f.t./ p.t.
1.	International legal responsibility: stages of establishment and development	2/-
2.	Internationally illegal act	2/-
3.	International offense: concepts, types, composition	2/-
4.	International crime. The concept of state crime in the doctrine of international law and international practice	2/-
5.	Responsibility of states in international law	2/2
6.	Responsibility of international interstate organizations	-/-
7.	Responsibility of natural persons in international law	2/2
8.	Content of international responsibility	2/-
9.	Call for international responsibility	2/-
10.	Application of coercion in international law. Countermeasures and sanctions as means of realizing the international responsibility of states	-/-
11.	Problems of the effectiveness of the implementation of international responsibility. Development trends of the institute of international responsibility	-/-
	Total:	**16/4**

5. Tasks for independent work

No	Types, content of independent work	Number hours f.t./ p.t.
1	**Topic 1.** International legal responsibility: stages of establishment and development. *Task:* get acquainted with the lecture material, with the provisions of international agreements, which provide for the responsibility of the subjects of the Ministry of Economy. Prepare answers to control questions, answer tests.	6/10
2	**Topic 2.** Internationally illegal act. *Task:* read the lecture material, prepare answers to test questions, answer tests.	4/6
3	**Topic 3**. International offense: concepts, types, composition. *Task:* read the lecture material, prepare answers to test questions, answer tests.	6/10
4	**Topic 4.** International crime. The concept of state crime in the doctrine of international law and international practice. *The task:* to get acquainted with the lecture material, with the texts of international treaties that provide for responsibility for the commission of crimes, founding acts of international bodies of criminal jurisdiction, etc. Prepare answers to control questions, answer tests.	8/12
5	**Topic 5.** Responsibility of states in international law. *Task:* to get acquainted with the lecture material, with the Draft articles on the responsibility of states of 2001, with the texts of international treaties that provide for the responsibility of subjects of international law. Prepare answers to control questions, answer tests.	8/8
6	**Topic 6.** Responsibility of international interstate organizations. *Task:* read the lecture material, prepare answers to test questions, answer tests.	10/10
7	**Topic 7.** Responsibility of natural persons in international law. *Task:* read the lecture material, prepare answers to test questions, answer tests.	8/8
8	**Topic 8.** Content of international responsibility. *Task:* read the lecture material, prepare answers to test questions, answer tests.	8/12
9	**Topic 9.** Call for international responsibility. *Task* : read the lecture material, prepare answers to test questions, answer tests.	8/12
10	**Topic 10.** Application of coercion in international law. Countermeasures and sanctions as means of realizing the international responsibility of states. *Task*: study the lecture material, prepare answers to test questions, answer tests.	12/12
11	**Topic 11.** Problems of the effectiveness of the implementation of international responsibility. Development trends of the institute of international responsibility. *Task* : read the lecture material, prepare answers to test questions, answer tests.	10/10
	Together:	**88/110**

6. Individual tasks

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

The types of individual tasks in the academic discipline (reports, control works performed during classroom classes and independent work, coursework, diploma works, etc.) are determined by the curriculum. Individual tasks consist in the preparation of an essay on a topic determined or chosen by the student with the help of the teacher and other types of work

approved by the department. The deadlines for issuing, completing and defending individual tasks are determined by the program of the academic discipline.

Individual tasks are performed by the student independently with the necessary consultations from a scientific and pedagogical worker. Cases of performance of works on complex subjects by several persons are allowed.

6.1. Topics of individual tasks

1. Responsibility in international law: problems of codification and progressive development of norms and principles of international legal responsibility.
2. Responsibility of international intergovernmental organizations.
3. Responsibility of natural persons in international law.
4. Responsibility of international non-governmental organizations.
5. UN humanitarian sanctions.
6. Activities of the Special Adviser to the UN Secretary General on the issue of responsibility for protection.
7. Activities of the UN Secretary General's Special Adviser on Genocide Prevention.
8. Application of UN international sanctions as a form of implementation of international responsibility for violation of obligations in the field of human rights protection.
9. Problems of the effectiveness of implementation of international responsibility of states for violation of obligations in the field of human rights protection.
10. Trends in the development of the institute of international responsibility of states for violation of obligations in the field of human rights protection.
11. Offenses in international law.
12. Grounds, types and forms of state responsibility in international law.
13. Transnational corporations as subjects of responsibility in international law.
14. The concept of "state crimes" in the doctrine of international law and international practice.
15. International legal grounds for intervention in the internal affairs of states on matters relating to the protection of human rights.
16. The international legal obligation of states to respect human rights: the main elements of content and limits.
17. International offenses.
18. International torts.
19. International crimes.
20. International legal responsibility: concepts, signs, types.
21. International legal countermeasures against terrorism.
22. International legal responsibility for the crime of genocide.
23. The practice of the UN International Court of Justice on the issue of compensation for damage caused as a result of internationally illegal acts of states.
24. Grounds, procedure for applying sanctions in international law.
25. Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice of the United Nations.
26. International bodies of criminal jurisdiction.
27. Forms of damage repayment in international law.
28. Individual sanctions.
29. Collective sanctions.
30. The grounds for applying sanctions in international law, the role of the UN Security Council.
31. Coercion in international law.
32. Sanctions of international organizations.
33. Grounds for exemption from responsibility in international law.
34. Absolute responsibility in international law.

7. Teaching methods

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

Explanatory or illustrative method or information and receptive. Students receive knowledge at lectures, from educational or methodical literature. Students perceive and interpret facts, assessments, conclusions and remain within the limits of reproductive (reproducing) thinking. This method is widely used for transferring a large amount of information.

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

Problem presentation method. A scientific-pedagogical worker (SPW) poses a problem to the presentation of the material, formulates a cognitive task based on various sources and means. Shows the method of solving the given task. The way to achieve the goal is to reveal the evidence system, compare points of view, different approaches. Students become witnesses and participants in scientific research. Students not only perceive, realize and remember ready-made information, but also follow the logic of evidence, the movement of thought of the SPW.

Partial search, or heuristic, method. It consists in the organization of an active search for a solution to cognitive tasks proposed in training (or formulated independently). The search for a solution is under the leadership of the SPW. The thinking process acquires a productive character. The thinking process is gradually guided and controlled by the SPW or the students themselves on the basis of work on programs (including computer ones) and study aids. The method allows you to activate thinking, arouse interest in learning at seminars.

Research method. An analysis of the material, setting of problems and tasks, and short oral or written instruction of students is carried out. Students independently study literature, sources, perform other actions of a search nature. Tasks that are performed using the research method must contain all the elements of an independent research process (setting the task, justification, assumptions, searching for relevant sources of the necessary information, the process of solving the task).

Discussion methods. Elements of discussion (argument, clash of positions, deliberate aggravation and even exaggeration of contradictions in the content material being discussed) can be used in almost any organizational form of education, including lectures.

Modeling method. Modeling situations during the educational process is the creation of such model situations where real objects are replaced by symbols and the relationships between the participants of the activity do not develop naturally, but are organized specifically under the guidance of the SPW, i.e. artificially.

8. Methods of control

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

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

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

Cathedral control is carried out in order to assess the level of preparation of students in the discipline at different stages of its study and is carried out in the form of incoming, current, boundary and semester control.

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

Entrance control is carried out before studying a new course in order to determine the level of preparation of students in the disciplines that provide this course. Entrance control is carried out at the first lesson on the basis of tasks that correspond to the programs of previous study. The results of control are analyzed at the cathedral (intercathedral) meetings and meetings of methodical commissions together with scientific and pedagogical workers who conduct classes to ensure discipline. Based on the results of the entrance control, measures are developed to provide individual assistance to students, or to adjust the educational process.

Current control is carried out during all types of classes during the semester. Current control can take the form of an oral interview or written control in time of practical, seminar or lecture classes, in the form of a colloquium, student speeches when discussing issues in seminars, in the form of computer-based testing, and so on. Specific forms of current control and criteria for assessing the level of knowledge are determined by the curriculum. The results of student performance evaluation should be communicated to students on time. Rector's control works is the form of current control. The results of the evaluation of rector's control works can be credited as the results of the tests provided for in the curriculum.

The final semester control in the discipline is a mandatory form of assessment of student learning outcomes. It is carried out in the terms established by the schedule of educational process, and in the volume of the educational material defined by the program of educational discipline. Semester control is conducted in the form of a credit or semester examination in a particular discipline. The student is admitted to the semester control if he / she performs all types of work provided for in the curriculum for the semester in this discipline.

Semester examination – a form of final control, which consists in assessing the assimilation of lecture material by students, as well as their work on certain seminars. The semester examination requires the mandatory presence of students.

The maximum amount of points that a student can score when passing the examination in the discipline is 40 points.

The score of the final control is set on a national scale as the sum of points earned by the student during the semester by fulfilment of control activities provided by the program of the discipline (practice) and points scored during the semester examination.

The maximum amount of points that a student can score in the study of the discipline is 100 points.

8.1. Questions for the preparation to the current and final control

1. Basic concepts of legal responsibility.
2. The concept of international legal responsibility.
3. The concept of the law of international responsibility, principles.
4. Peculiarities of the law of international responsibility.
5. Legal and factual circumstances of international responsibility.
6. Stages of formation of the law of international responsibility.
7. Modern international law on international responsibility.
8. Codification of international responsibility.
9. Doctrinal codification of international responsibility.
10. Official codification of international responsibility.
11. The concept of an internationally illegal act.
12. Elements of internationally illegal acts of states regarding the violation of obligations in the field of human rights protection.

13. Qualification of the behavior of states.
14. Determination of the violation of the state's international obligation in the field of human rights protection.
15. International offenses of states: concept, types.
16. Composition of the international offense of states: the importance of the element of guilt and causation.
17. International crimes.
18. The concept of "state crime" in the doctrine of international law. The concept of "state crime" in international practice.
19. The concept of "state crime" of the UN International Law Commission.
20. Articles on serious violations of obligations arising from mandatory norms of international law.
21. Concepts and grounds of state responsibility in international law.
22. Responsibility of states for internationally illegal acts.
23. Responsibility of states for violations of norms of international humanitarian law.
24. Elements of an internationally illegal act of the state.
25. International offenses: concept, essence.
26. Responsibility of states in connection with the action of another state.
27. Responsibility for giving help or assistance in the commission of an internationally illegal act.
28. Responsibility for the management and control of the commission of an internationally wrongful act.
29. Responsibility for forcing another subject to commit an internationally illegal act.
30. Crimes against the peace and security of mankind.
31. Crimes against humanity.
32. War crimes.
33. Serious violations of obligations stemming from imperative norms of general international law.
34. UN International Court of Justice.
35. International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.
36. International non-judicial settlement of international disputes.
37. International arbitration procedure.
38. Grounds of responsibility of international intergovernmental organizations.
39. International offenses committed by international organizations.
40. International delicts.
41. Types and forms of responsibility of international intergovernmental organizations.
42. Internal judicial procedure of international organizations.
43. Grounds of responsibility of international non-governmental organizations.
44. Grounds, peculiarities of responsibility of natural persons in international law.
45. The procedure for prosecuting natural persons.
46. The category of "officials" as subjects of responsibility in international law.
47. Responsibility of natural persons for violations of the norms of international humanitarian law.
48. Competence of international bodies of criminal jurisdiction to prosecute natural persons.
49. International treaties providing for individual responsibility of natural persons.
50. Principles of responsibility of natural persons in international law.
51. The procedure for bringing individuals to justice.
52. Jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court.
53. Legal consequences of an internationally illegal act.
54. Termination and non-repetition of the illegal act.
55. Inadmissibility of reference to domestic law and rules of an international organization.

56. The scope of international obligations established by the norms on the content of responsibility.
57. Grounds for damages repayment in international law.
58. Forms of damages repayment.
59. Circumstances excluding international legal responsibility.
60. The concept of circumstances excluding international illegality.
61. Consequences of reference to circumstances that exclude illegality.
62. A call to responsibility.
63. The status of the victim in international law.
64. International legal formulation of the call for the responsibility of states for violation of obligations in the field of human rights protection.
65. Loss of the right to call for responsibility.
66. The multitude of victims.
67. The plurality of persons who bear responsibility.
68. A call for states to be held responsible for violations of obligations in the field of human rights protection by other entities.
69. The problem of coercion in international law.
70. Countermeasures: purpose and conditions of application.
71. Obligations not affected by countermeasures.
72. Proportionality of countermeasures.
73. Conditions for the use of countermeasures.
74. Cessation of countermeasures.
75. Measures applied by non-victim States.
76. Sanction international legal norms and sanction international legal relations.
77. Concept, types of sanctions in international law.
78. Addressees of international sanctions.
79. Activities of the Ombudsman within the UN sanctions regimes.
80. Implementation of the regime of international sanctions and the domestic level.
81. Suspension of application of international sanctions.
82. Raising the question about the effectiveness of the implementation of international responsibility.
83. Problematic aspects of the application of UN international sanctions. Ways to improve the effectiveness of UN international sanctions.
84. Development trend of the institute of international responsibility.
85. Competence of international judicial bodies to prosecute subjects of international law.
86. The European Union as a subject of responsibility.
87. Separation of responsibility of international intergovernmental organizations and member states.
88. Responsibility of bodies and institutes of international intergovernmental organizations.
89. Responsibility of officials of international intergovernmental organizations.
90. Crime of terrorism.

9. Points calculation scheme

9.1. Full-time (distance) form of education

The total number of points is 100.
The number of points for the exam is 40.
The number of points during the semester is 60:
The minimum score for admission to the exam is 10.
Number of points for answers in seminar classes – $\sum 40 = 40$:

Calculation formula

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

Footnote:

∑(max 40) – the sum of the maximum number of points

∑1 – the sum of points received by the student for answers in seminar classes.

∑ 2 – the number of seminar classes during the semester.

8 is the coefficient

The answer at the seminar is 1-5 points.

Control work - 10 points.

Individual task - 10 points.

Current control, independent work, individual tasks											Exam	Sum
								Control work	Individual task	Together		
T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T7	T8	T9					
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	10	60	40	100

T1, T2 ... - topics of sections.

Evaluation criteria for an oral answer

Current control is carried out, in particular, in the form of a survey and checking the results of performances at seminars and practical classes in a five-point rating scale.

5 points are assigned under the following conditions:

- the student works actively during the entire practical session;
- gives a complete, correct, consistent, coherent, well-founded presentation of the issue, accompanied by correct examples from doctrinal sources and a reference to current legislation;
- everything that is taught should indicate a deep understanding and orientation in the phenomena and processes being studied;
- correct comprehensive answers to the teacher's additional questions.

4 points are given under the following conditions:

- the student works actively during the practical session ;
- gives a correct, complete description of the content of the textbook and the material presented by the teacher, but answers additional control questions that the teacher asks to clarify the depth of understanding and the ability to navigate phenomena and processes, only with some help from the teacher or colleagues;
- insufficiently comprehensive answers to the teacher's additional questions.

3 points are given under the following conditions:

- the student behaves passively during class, responds only when called upon by the teacher;
- in general demonstrates knowledge of the main educational material under consideration, but makes mistakes during the answer and becomes aware of them only after the instruction of the teacher;
- does not give answers to questions immediately, but only after some strain of memory, and the answers are unclear;
- unable to derive the relationship with other problems of the studied discipline without the help of a teacher;

2 points are given under the following conditions:

- makes significant mistakes or completely misses the material and partially corrects these mistakes only after the instruction of the teacher;

- the student shows ignorance of a significant part of the educational material, explains it illogically and uncertainly, there are pauses and interruptions in the answer, he cannot explain the problem, although he understands it;

- does not present the material coherently and consistently enough.

1 point is given under the following conditions:

- the student makes gross mistakes when presenting the material and does not correct these mistakes even when the teacher points them out;

- reveals a lack of understanding of the educational material and, as a result, a complete lack of skills both in the analysis of phenomena and in the subsequent performance of practical tasks.

Evaluation criteria of the control work

Control work is performed in written form. The control work consists of 10 test tasks on the topics provided by the work program as part of the questions presented for the current control. Each correct answer is valued at 1 point. The maximum number of points scored when writing a control paper is 10.

Evaluation criteria of the exam

The exam is conducted in the form of a written paper, consisting of 40 test tasks on the topics provided for in the work program as part of the questions submitted for the final examination. Each correct answer to one test task is valued at 1 point. The maximum number of points scored during the semester exam is 40.

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.

9.2. Correspondence (distance) form of education

The total number of points is 100.
The number of points for the exam is 40.
The number of points during the semester is 60:
The minimum score for admission to the exam is 10.
Number of points for answers in seminar classes – ∑ 40 = 40:

Calculation formula

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

Footnote:

∑ (max 40) – the sum of the maximum number of points
∑1 – the sum of points received by the student for answers in seminar classes.
∑2 – the number of seminar classes during the semester.
8 is the coefficient

The answer at the seminar is 1-5 points.
Control work - 10 points.
Individual task - 10 points.

Current control, independent work, individual tasks					Exam	Sum
T 5	T7	Control work	Individua l task	Together		
5	5	10	10	60	40	100

T1, T2 ... - topics of sections.

Evaluation criteria for an oral answer

Current control is carried out, in particular, in the form of a survey and checking the results of performances at seminars and practical classes in a five-point rating scale.

5 points are assigned under the following conditions:

- the student works actively during the entire practical session;
- gives a complete, correct, consistent, coherent, well-founded presentation of the issue, accompanied by correct examples from doctrinal sources and a reference to current legislation;
- everything that is taught should indicate a deep understanding and orientation in the phenomena and processes being studied;
- correct comprehensive answers to the teacher's additional questions.

4 points are given under the following conditions:

- the student works actively during the practical session ;
- gives a correct, complete description of the content of the textbook and the material presented by the teacher, but answers additional control questions that the teacher asks to clarify the depth of understanding and the ability to navigate phenomena and processes, only with some help from the teacher or colleagues;
- insufficiently comprehensive answers to the teacher's additional questions.

3 points are given under the following conditions:

- the student behaves passively during class, responds only when called upon by the teacher;

- in general demonstrates knowledge of the main educational material under consideration, but makes mistakes during the answer and becomes aware of them only after the instruction of the teacher;

- does not give answers to questions immediately, but only after some strain of memory, and the answers are unclear;

- unable to derive the relationship with other problems of the studied discipline without the help of a teacher;

2 points are given under the following conditions:

- makes significant mistakes or completely misses the material and partially corrects these mistakes only after the instruction of the teacher;

- the student shows ignorance of a significant part of the educational material, explains it illogically and uncertainly, there are pauses and interruptions in the answer, he cannot explain the problem, although he understands it;

- does not present the material coherently and consistently enough.

1 point is given under the following conditions:

- the student makes gross mistakes when presenting the material and does not correct these mistakes even when the teacher points them out;

- reveals a lack of understanding of the educational material and, as a result, a complete lack of skills both in the analysis of phenomena and in the subsequent performance of practical tasks.

Evaluation criteria of the control work

Control work is performed in written form. The control work consists of 10 test tasks on the topics provided by the work program as part of the questions presented for the current control. Each correct answer is valued at 1 point. The maximum number of points scored when writing a control paper is 10.

Evaluation criteria of the exam

The exam is conducted in the form of a written paper, consisting of 40 test tasks on the topics provided for in the work program as part of the questions submitted for the final examination. Each correct answer to one test task is valued at 1 point. The maximum number of points scored during the semester exam is 40.

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.

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«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.

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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.

Rating scale

The sum of points for all types of educational activities during the semester	Rating	
	for the exam	for credit
90-100	perfectly	credit
70-89	fine	credit
50-69	satisfactorily	credit
1-49	unsatisfactorily	not credit

10. Recommended literature

Basic:

1. Андрейченко С. С. Концепція атрибуції поведінки державі в міжнародному праві : монографія. Одеса : Фенікс, 2015. 578 с.

2. Важна К. А. Концепція кримінальної відповідальності держави: можливість реалізації в сучасному міжнародному праві : монографія. Київ: Вид-во Ліра, 2017. 292 с.

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

10. Сироїд Т. Л. Міжнародне право : навчальний посібник. Харків : ХНУВС, 2009.

11. Сироїд Т. Л. Міжнародне публічне право : підручник. Одеса : Вид-во «Феникс», 2017 р. 744 с.

12. Сироїд Т. Л. Міжнародне кримінальне право : підручник. Харків. нац. ун-т ім. В. Н. Каразіна. Харків : Право, 2023. 512 с.

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

14. Сироїд Т. Л., Фоміна Л. О. Міжнародне публічне право. Міжнародний захист прав людини : посібник для підготовки до зовн. незалеж. оцінювання / за заг. ред. Т. Л. Сироїд. 6-те вид., перероблене і доповнене. Харків : Право. 2024. 502 с.

15. Сироїд Т.Л. Поняття, ознаки та форми злочину торгівля людьми: міжнародно-правовий аспект // Moderní aspekty vědy: XXV. Díl mezinárodní kolektivní monografie / Mezinárodní Ekonomický Institut s.r.o.. Česká republika: Mezinárodní Ekonomický Institut s.r.o., 2022. str. 553. P. 308-324 http://perspectives.pp.ua/public/site/mono/mono-25.pdf

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22. Сироїд Т.Л., Гавриленко О.А., Фоміна Л.О. Міжнародне публічне право. Міжнародний захист прав людини: посібник для підготовки до зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання / за заг. ред. д.ю.н., проф. Т.Л. Сироїд. Вид. 2-ге вид., перероб і допов. Харків : Право. 2020. 494 с.

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11. Links to information resources on the Internet, video lectures, other methodical support

1. The UN International Court of Justice. URL: https://www.icj-cij.org/ru
2. International Criminal Court. URL: https://www.un.org/ru/law/icc/
3. International Maritime Tribunal. URL: www.itlos.org
4. European Court of Human Rights. URL: https://www.echr.coe.int/Pages/home.aspx?p=applicants/rus&c
5. Special Court for Sierra Leone. URL: http://www.sc-sl.org/
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7. International Tribunal for Rwanda. URL: https://web.archive.org/web/20090721034152/http://www.ictr.org/ENGLISH/cases/status.htm
8. International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. URL: https://www.icty.org/
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