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

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

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

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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 syllabus of the academic discipline “International Humanitarian Law” has been developed in accordance with the second (Master’s) level of higher education, Field of Knowledge D “Business, Administration and Law”, Specialty D9 “International Law”.

The subject of study is the system of international legal norms regulating the conduct of hostilities and protecting persons affected by armed conflict. The course examines the evolution, principles, and sources of International Humanitarian Law, its relationship with human rights and international criminal law, and the mechanisms for ensuring respect and accountability for violations.

Program of the course: concept, origin, principles, and sources of International Humanitarian Law; Geneva and Hague branches and their convergence; scope of application of IHL (ratione personae, loci, temporis, situationis); international and non-international armed conflicts; legal status and protection of wounded, sick, shipwrecked persons, prisoners of war, and civilians; lawful and prohibited means and methods of warfare; protection of the natural environment; interaction between IHL and human rights law in armed conflict; lex specialis principle and extraterritorial application of human rights norms; peculiarities of the law of naval and air warfare; national and international mechanisms of IHL implementation, including the role of the ICRC, UN, and fact-finding commissions; individual and state responsibility for violations of IHL; international movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, their legal status, functions, and emblem protection.

1. The purpose and tasks of the educational discipline

1.1. The purpose of the discipline

The purpose of teaching the academic discipline is for students to acquire knowledge about the basic provisions of international humanitarian law, to study its essence and features, principles and sources, subjects, and the relationship with human rights law.

In addition, in the process of teaching the discipline, the following goals are pursued: to give students basic knowledge about the qualifications of armed conflicts and the legal status of participants in modern armed conflicts; familiarize with the specifics of the application of human rights norms in the conditions of an armed conflict; to form an idea about the limitation and prohibition of modern means and methods of conducting military operations; to form students' basic knowledge about the implementation of international humanitarian law, responsibility for violations of the norms of international humanitarian law; familiarize with the system of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

1.2. The main tasks of studying the discipline:

The main tasks of studying the discipline are: mastering a certain toolkit of the field of international humanitarian law; studying the essence, principles and

sources of international humanitarian law; the ability to distinguish between an international armed conflict and a non-international armed conflict; determining the status of participants in armed conflicts (combatants); determination of the status of persons who do not take direct part in the armed conflict (non-combatants); paying attention to the activities of international organizations in providing protection to the population during armed conflicts; analysis of the UN humanitarian system; determining the status of the occupied territories; analysis of the institute of neutrality; determining the place and role of international non-governmental humanitarian organizations in modern international relations.

1.3. Credit hours – 5
1.4. Total hours – 150

1.5. Characteristics of the course	
The subject of study of the academic discipline is international legal acts in the field of regulation of conflicts of an international and non-international nature, which establish the procedure for conducting hostilities, determine the status of participants in the conflict, and establish prohibited methods and means of waging war. The program of the academic discipline consists of one part in which the concept, subject, sources of international humanitarian law, and principles are considered. The concept of armed international conflict and the concept of non-international armed conflict. Legal consequences of the start of war and the start of hostilities. Legal status of combatants; legal status of non-combatants. Means and methods of waging war and the main principles of IHL on their limitation and prohibition. International movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent: origin, basic principles, Statute, Conference and role in the development of IHL. Liability for violation of IHL norms. The relationship between IHL and Human Rights Law. Implementation of IHL.	
Compulsory / optional Compulsory	
Full-time mode of study	Part-time mode of study
Year	
2nd	2nd
Semester	
3rd	3rd
Lectures	
28 hours	6 hours
Seminars	
14 hours	4 hours
Lab practicals	
-	
Independent work	
108 hours	140 hours

Control work
1
Form of final control: exam

1.6. List of competencies formed by this discipline:

Ability to identify, pose and solve problems (GC 2); Ability to adapt and act in a new situation (GC 3); Ability to conduct research at the appropriate level (GC 6); Ability to appreciate and respect diversity and multiculturalism (GC 9).

Ability to critically analyse the problems and regularities of the functioning and development of international relations, to determine the trends in the development of world politics, to assess the impact of global political processes on national legal, political and economic systems (SC 1); Ability to integrate and solve complex problems of international law, in broad or multidisciplinary contexts (SC 3); Ability to solve problems of international law, adaptation of Ukrainian legislation to EU law in new or unfamiliar environments in the presence of incomplete or limited information, taking into account aspects of social and ethical responsibility (SC 7); Ability to develop and implement innovations in various fields and institutions of international law, EU law with the help of international legal instruments (SC 9); Ability to observe professional and academic integrity, bear responsibility for the reliability of the obtained results of scientific research (SC 11).

1.7. Planned learning outcomes:

According to the requirements of the Educational and Professional Programme https://law.karazin.ua/resources/2025/epp_master_international_law_2025.pdf, students are expected to achieve the following programme learning outcomes:

Produce new ideas for solving practical tasks in the field of professional legal activity (PLO 2); Communicate freely in national and foreign languages orally and in writing to discuss issues of professional activity, research and innovation results, search and analysis of relevant information (PLO 3); Prepare drafts of international treaties and acts of national legislation, to provide proposals for the elimination of conflicts between the norms of international law, as well as to bring the norms of national law into compliance with the norms of international law (PLO 8); Implement norms of international treaties, acts of international intergovernmental organisations, decisions of international courts into the national legal order (PLO 9).

1.8. Prerequisites:

Public International Law, International Treaty Law, Law of External Relations, International Security Law.

2. Topic plan of the discipline

TOPIC 1. International humanitarian law: history, concepts, principles, sources and place in the system of international law

Origin and development of international humanitarian law (IHL). Concept of IHL. The subject of IHL regulation. A set of norms on the protection of war victims that make up the "Law of Geneva". A set of rules on limiting the means and methods of waging war, which make up the "Hague Law". Convergence of "Geneva Law" and "Hague Law" norms and formation of "mixed law". IHL norms. Basic principles of IHL. Principles of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Concept and system of IHL sources. International treaties and customs as the main sources of IHL. The importance of general principles of law. The role of judicial decisions of the doctrine and acts of international organizations as sources of IHL. The place of IHL in the system of international law. Correlation of IHL with other branches of international law: international security law, international human rights law, international criminal law, etc.

TOPIC 2. The scope of application of international humanitarian law

Situational scope of application of IHL (ratione situationis). Concept and types of international armed conflicts. The concept of armed conflict. The concept of non-international armed conflict. The relationship between the terms "armed conflict" and "war". Application of IHL norms in relation to persons (ratione personae). Application of IHL norms in relation to states, international organizations, peoples waging an armed struggle for self-determination, and parties to an armed conflict. Application of IHL norms in time (ratione temporis). Legal consequences of the start of war and the start of hostilities. Truce. Legal consequences of the end of hostilities. General rules for the initiation and termination of the application of IHL in situations of armed conflict. Spatial scope of application of IHL norms (ratione loci). Theater of war. Territories that cannot be a theater of war. Application of IHL norms in naval and air warfare.

TOPIC 3. International armed conflicts: the status of protected persons and the regime of certain objects

Legal status of wounded, sick and shipwrecked persons in accordance with IHL norms (humane treatment, respect, protection, care). Medical, sanitary and religious personnel: concept and legal status. Legal regime of medical formations and institutions, sanitary transport. Prisoners of war: concept and legal status. Prisoner of war regime. Civilian population: concept and legal status. Legal regime of civilian objects. Legal regime of the occupied territory. Prohibition of hostile impact on the natural environment in IHL.

TOPIC 4. International armed conflicts: limitation of means and methods of warfare

The concept of means and methods of warfare and the main principles of IHL on their limitation and prohibition. Sources of IHL regarding the prohibition of methods and means of warfare. IHL on the restriction and prohibition of specific types of weapons. Restrictions and bans on the use of specific types of conventional weapons. Ban on the use of explosive and incendiary bullets, expand or flatten easily in the human body. Ban on the use of anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions. Prohibition of chemical and bacteriological (biological)

weapons. The use of nuclear weapons and the principles of IHL. Prohibition of hostile influence on the environment. Prohibited methods of conducting military operations. IHL norms prohibiting certain methods of waging war against civilians (starvation, terror, hostage-taking, looting, robbery, deportation).

TOPIC 5. Non-international armed conflicts

The concept of non-international armed conflicts. Norms and principles applicable to non-international armed conflicts. Legal protection of victims of armed conflicts in accordance with Art. 3, common to all Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Additional Protocol II of 1977, as well as customary international humanitarian law. IHL norms (treaty and customary) on restrictions relating to the means and methods of conducting military operations in cases of armed conflicts of a non-international nature. Prohibition of hunger, terror and other methods of warfare. Prohibition or restriction of the use of certain types of weapons. Limiting the scope of application of IHL norms relating to non-international armed conflicts. Legal norms operating in a situation of internal disturbances and internal tensions. Minimum humanitarian norms applicable in a situation of internal disturbances and internal tension.

TOPIC 6. Protection of human rights during armed conflicts

The relationship between IHL and international human rights law. "Integrative", "delimiting" and "mutually complementary" concepts. Correlation between the concepts of Lex specialis and Lex generalis. Protection of human rights in a situation of international armed conflict. Extraterritorial jurisdiction of states regarding obligations in the field of human rights protection. Protection of human rights in a situation of non-international armed conflict. Human rights during the state of emergency and martial law. Protection of human rights in other situations of violence within the state. Protection of human rights in the situation of "global war on terrorism". Rights of detainees in the fight against terrorism. Protection of human rights in a situation of "cyber war".

TOPIC 7. Peculiarities of the law of naval war and the law of air war

Determination of the area of hostilities at sea. Areas where hostilities are prohibited. Mode of neutral waters. Enemy ships and aircraft that cannot be attacked. Status of neutral merchant vessels and civil aircraft. Means and methods of warfare at sea. The right to intercept, inspect, search, change course and capture enemy merchant ships, civilian aircraft and cargo, as well as neutral merchant ships. General principles applicable to the law of air warfare. Special rules for waging war against objects in the air. The status of persons under protection.

TOPIC 8. Implementation of international humanitarian law

Concept of implementation of international humanitarian law. Means used in peacetime and in a war situation. Adherence to the norms of international humanitarian law. Implementation of norms of international humanitarian law in the legal system of Ukraine. International, legal and institutional control mechanisms for compliance with IHL norms. Bilateral investigation procedure. Activities of the international fact-finding commission. Control of the Protecting Powers, ICRC, UN, international non-governmental organizations. Liability for

violation of IHL norms.

Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind. Responsibility of states for violations of IHL norms. Liability of individuals for violation of IHL norms.

TOPIC 9. International movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent

International movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent: origin, basic principles, Statute, Conference and role in the development of IHL. International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC): history of creation, Statute, structure and functions. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies: Statute, structure and functions. National Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent: order of creation, standard statute, functions. Emblem of the Red Cross and Red Crescent: history of creation, functions, Model law concerning the use and protection of the emblem of the red cross or red crescent. Prevention and repression of misuse of Red Cross and Red Crescent emblems.

3. Structure of the course

Sections and topics	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
Topic 1. International humanitarian law: history, concepts, principles, sources and place in the system of international law	18	4	2		0	12	19	2	2			15
Topic 2. The scope of application of international humanitarian law	16	4	0		0	12	15	0	0			15
Topic 3. International armed conflicts: the	18	4	2		0	12	17	2	0			15

status of protected persons and the regime of certain objects												
Topic 4. International armed conflicts: limitation of means and methods of warfare	18	4	2		0	12	15	0	0			15
Topic 5. Non-international armed conflicts	16	2	2		0	12	16	0	0			16
Topic 6. Protection of human rights during armed conflicts	18	4	2		0	12	20	2	2			16
Topic 7. Peculiarities of the law of naval war and the law of air war	14	2	0		0	12	16	0	0			16
Topic 8. Implementation of international humanitarian law	16	2	2		0	12	16	0	0			16
Topic 9. International movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent	16	2	2		0	12	16	0	0			16
Total hours	**150**	**28**	**14**		**0**	**108**	**150**	**6**	**4**			**140**

4. Topics of seminar classes

№	Topics	Hours full-time/part-time
1.	International humanitarian law: history, concepts, principles, sources and place in the system of international law	2/2
2.	International armed conflicts: the status of protected persons and the regime of certain objects	2/0
3.	International armed conflicts: limitation of means and methods of warfare	2/0
4.	Non-international armed conflicts	2/0
5.	Protection of human rights during armed conflicts	2/2
6.	Implementation of international humanitarian law	2/0
7.	International movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent	2/0
	Total	**14/4**

5. Independent work

№	Types, content of independent work	Hours full-time/part-time
1	*Topic:* International humanitarian law: history, concepts, principles, sources and place in the system of international law *Task:* to work with the lecture material, with the texts of international treaties (Hague, Geneva Conventions). Prepare answers to control questions, answer tests.	18/15
2	*Topic:* The scope of application of international humanitarian law *Task:* to work with the lecture material, with the texts of international treaties. Prepare answers to control questions, answer tests.	16/15
3	*Topic:* International armed conflicts: the status of protected persons and the regime of certain objects *Task:* to work with the lecture material, with the texts of international treaties (Hague, Geneva Conventions). Prepare answers to control questions, answer tests.	18/15
4	*Topic:* International armed conflicts: limitation of means and methods of warfare *Task:* to work with the lecture material, with the texts of international treaties. Prepare answers to control questions,	18/15

	answer tests.	
5	*Topic:* Non-international armed conflicts *Task:* to work with the lecture material, with the texts of international treaties. Prepare answers to control questions, answer tests.	16/16
6	*Topic:* Protection of human rights during armed conflicts *Task:* to work with the lecture material, with the texts of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, with the provisions of treaties of a general nature in the field of human rights protection. Prepare answers to control questions, answer tests.	18/16
7	*Topic:* Peculiarities of the law of naval war and the law of air war *Task*: to work with the lecture material, with the texts of the Hague Conventions and the provisions of other international acts that establish the norms of the law of naval warfare and the law of air warfare. Prepare answers to control questions, answer tests	14/16
8	*Topic:* Implementation of international humanitarian law *Task:* to work with the lecture material, prepare answers to control questions, answer tests.	16/16
9	*Topic:* International movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent *Task*: to work with the lecture material, with the texts of international treaties defining the status of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent. Prepare answers to control questions, answer tests.	16/16
	Total	108/140

6. Individual tasks

An individual task is a kind of out of class independent work of a student of educational or educational-research character. Such work of students is mainly aimed at in-depth study of discipline. In doing so, they must learn how to work with scientific publications, methodological literature, conduct a search on the Internet, conduct a theoretical study, etc. At the second year students carry out tasks of a semi-algorithmic experimental model (awareness of the problem to be investigated, analytical processing of scientific sources, determination of the ways of realization of the research problem). The result of such a study may be an analytical review, an abstract, a presentation, an oral report.

The assignment may be chosen by the student either on his own initiative or at the request of the teacher to work out the missed class or in case of improper preparation for the seminar.

6.1.Topics of individual tasks

1. Humanization of the armed conflict.
2. Concept and subject of international humanitarian law.

3. The place and role of international humanitarian law in the system of international law.
4. Correlation of international humanitarian law with international human rights law.
5. Basic principles of international humanitarian law.
6. The difference between the principles of international humanitarian law and the principles of the International Committee of the Red Cross.
7. System of sources of international humanitarian law.
8. Main sources of international humanitarian law.
9. The importance of general principles of law and other sources of international humanitarian law.
10. Concepts and types of international armed conflicts.
11. Armed conflicts during national liberation movements and their difference from separatist wars.
12. The concept of non-international armed conflicts. And their separation from situations of internal unrest and internal tension. Norms of international humanitarian law applicable to non-international armed conflicts.
13. Internationalized armed conflicts and peculiarities of application of norms of international humanitarian law to them.
14. UN peacekeeping operations and the issue of application of norms of international humanitarian law.
15. Application of international humanitarian law in time (ratione temporis).
16. Application of international humanitarian law to persons (ratione personae).
17. Spatial scope of application of international humanitarian law (ratione loci).
18. The concept of combatant. Personal composition of the armed forces. Volunteers and militiamen. Participants of the resistance movement. The population of an unoccupied territory that spontaneously takes up arms.
19. Concept of civilians and civilian population. Difference between civilians and combatants.
20. Status of spies, mercenaries, deserters.
21. Norm of international humanitarian law on the duties of the attacker and the defending party
22. Legal protection of wounded, sick and shipwrecked persons.
23. Legal status of medical and spiritual personnel. Legal status of medical formations and medical institutions, as well as sanitary transport.
24. Hospital ships, sanitary transport and their legal status. Legal status of medical personnel on such transport.
25. Legal protection of prisoners of war.
26. Legal protection of the civilian population during armed conflicts.
27. Legal protection of civilian objects during armed conflicts.
28. Legal regime of the occupied territory.
29. Legal protection of refugees and stateless persons during armed

conflicts.
30. Prohibited means and methods of waging war. Legal bases of restriction and prohibition of certain types of weapons.
31. Prohibited methods of conducting military operations.
32. Legal protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts.
33. Implementation of norms of international humanitarian law into national legislation.
34. Control over compliance with norms of international humanitarian law and its form.
35. Responsibility for violations of norms of international humanitarian law.
36. International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.
37. Functions of the Red Cross and Red Crescent emblems.
38. Protection of human rights during international armed conflicts.
39. International mechanisms for the protection of human rights during international armed conflicts.
40. Protection of human rights during non-international armed conflicts.
41. International Committee of the Red Cross: history of creation and main activities.

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 organisation 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. Methods of control

Control methods are methods of diagnostic activity that allow for feedback in the learning process in order to obtain data on the success of learning, 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 applicants of the quality of assimilation of the educational material of the course (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 academic course at different stages of its study and is carried out in the form of incoming, current, milestone 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 course. 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.

Semester exam 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 seminars. **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.

The maximum number of points that a student can score when passing an exam (credit) in an academic course 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 course (internship) and points scored during the semester exam (credit).

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

8.1. Questions for current and final control

1. Origin of the laws and customs of war and the main stages of their development.
2. The development of the law of armed conflicts in the second half of the 19th century (the Paris Convention of 1856, the Lieber Code of 1863, the Crimean War.
3. The Battle of Solferiano in 1859 and Henri Dunant's contribution to the founding of the ICRC and the development of international humanitarian law.
4. International humanitarian law of the 20th century and today.
5. Concept of international humanitarian law, subject of regulation.
6. "Law of Geneva".
7. "Hague Law".
8. Convergence of "Geneva Law" and "Hague Law" and formation of "mixed law".
9. Concept, essence of international humanitarian law.
10. Concept of norms of international humanitarian law.
11. Principles of international humanitarian law.
12. Principles of the International Committee of the Red Cross.
13. The difference between the principles of international humanitarian law and the principles of the International Committee of the Red Cross.
14. Sources of international humanitarian law.

15. International treaties and customs as the main sources of international humanitarian law.
16. Peculiarities of international treaties in the field of international humanitarian law.
17. Custom as a source of international humanitarian law and the "custom-treaty-custom" trend.
18. Court decisions, doctrines, decisions of international organizations as sources of international humanitarian law.
19. International humanitarian law in the system of international public law.
20. Concepts and types of international armed conflicts.
21. Concept of armed conflict.
22. The concept of non-international armed conflict.
23. The relationship between the terms "armed conflict" and "war".
24. Application of norms of international humanitarian law in relation to persons (ratione personae).
25. Situational scope of application of international humanitarian law (ratione situationis).
26. Application of norms of international humanitarian law in time (ratione temporis).
27. Legal consequences of the beginning of war and the beginning of hostilities.
28. Legal consequences of the end of hostilities.
29. General rules for the initiation and termination of the application of international humanitarian law in situations of armed conflicts.
30. Spatial scope of application of norms of international humanitarian law (ratione loci).
31. Theater of war. Territories that cannot be a theater of war.
32. Application of norms of international humanitarian law in sea and air warfare.
33. Legal status of the wounded, sick and shipwrecked persons in accordance with the norms of international humanitarian law (humane treatment, respect, protection, care).
34. Medical, sanitary and spiritual personnel: concept and legal status.
35. Legal regime of medical formations and institutions, sanitary transport.
36. Prisoners of war: concept and legal status. Prisoner of war regime. Civilian population: concept and legal status.
37. Legal regime of civilian objects.
38. Legal regime of the occupied territory.
39. Prohibition of hostile influence on the natural environment in international humanitarian law.
40. The concept of means and methods of waging war and the main principles of international humanitarian law on their limitation and prohibition.
41. Sources of international humanitarian law regarding the prohibition of methods and means of waging war.
42. International humanitarian law on the limitation and prohibition of specific types of weapons.

43. Limitation and prohibition of the use of specific types of conventional weapons.
44. Norms of international humanitarian law prohibiting certain methods of waging war against civilians (starvation, terror, hostage-taking, looting, robbery, deportation).
45. Non-international armed conflicts. Norms and principles applicable to non-international armed conflicts.
46. Legal protection of victims of armed conflicts in accordance with Art. 3, common to all Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Additional Protocol II of 1977, as well as customary international humanitarian law.
47. Norms of international humanitarian law (treaty and customary) on restrictions relating to the means and methods of conducting military operations in cases of armed conflicts of a non-international nature.
48. Prohibition of hunger, terror and other methods of waging war.
49. Prohibition of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons.
50. Use of nuclear weapons and principles of international humanitarian law.
51. Prohibition or restriction of the use of certain types of weapons.
52. Limitation of the scope of application of norms of international humanitarian law.
53. Sources of law relating to non-international armed conflicts.
54. Legal norms operating in a situation of internal disturbances and internal tensions.
55. Minimum humanitarian norms applicable in a situation of internal disturbances and internal tensions.
56. Correlation of international humanitarian law with other branches of international human rights law.
57. Protection of human rights in a situation of international armed conflict.
58. Extraterritorial jurisdiction of states regarding obligations in the field of human rights protection.
59. Protection of human rights in the situation of a non-international armed conflict.
60. Protection of human rights during a state of emergency and martial law.
61. Protection of human rights in the situation of "global war on terrorism".
62. "Integrative", "delimiting" and "mutually complementary" concepts of the relationship between IHL and international human rights law.
63. Determination of the area of hostilities at sea. Areas where hostilities are prohibited.
64. Status of neutral merchant vessels and civil aircraft.
65. Means and methods of warfare at sea.
66. The right to intercept, inspect, search, change course, and capture enemy merchant ships, civilian aircraft, and cargo, as well as neutral merchant ships.
67. General principles applicable to the law of air warfare.
68. Special rules for waging war against objects in the air.
69. Status of persons under protection.

70. The concept of types and forms of implementation of international humanitarian law.
71. Compliance with norms of international humanitarian law.
72. Means used in peacetime and in a war situation.
73. Implementation of norms of international humanitarian law in the legal system of Ukraine.
74. International, legal and institutional control mechanisms for compliance with the norms of international humanitarian law.
75. Procedure of bilateral investigation.
76. Activities of the international fact-finding commission.
77. Control of the Protecting Powers, the ICRC, the UN, international non-governmental organizations in compliance with the norms of international humanitarian law.
78. Responsibility for violations of norms of international humanitarian law.
79. Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind.
80. Responsibility of states for violations of norms of international humanitarian law.
81. Liability of individuals for violations of norms of international humanitarian law.
82. Liability of international organizations for violations of norms of international humanitarian law.
83. Grounds, types and forms of responsibility for violations of norms of international humanitarian law.
84. Jurisdiction of International Criminal Law to Prosecute War Crimes.
85. Competence of international bodies of criminal jurisdiction regarding prosecution for war crimes.
86. International movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent: origin, basic principles, Statute, Conference and role in the development of IHL.
87. International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC): history of creation, Statute, structure and functions.
88. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies: Statute, structure and functions.
89. National societies of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent: order of creation, standard statute, functions.
90. Emblem of the Red Cross and Red Crescent: history of creation, functions, Model law on the use and protection of emblems.

9. Scoring scheme

Full-time (distance)

Points in total – 100.
Number of points for the exam – 40.
Number of points during the semester – 60.
Minimum number of points for admission to the exam – 10.
Number of points for answering at seminars ∑40 = 40:
Calculation formula

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

Note:
∑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
Points for the control work – 20.

Current control						Individual task	Control work provided by the syllabus	Total	Exam	Sum
T1	T 2	T 3	T 4	T 5	TN					
∑40						-	20	60	40	100

T1, T2 ... TN – topics.

For effective scientific work (writing a scientific paper, theses, participation in scientific and practical conferences, participation in the work of a scientific club, etc.) on to the profile of this discipline, according to the decision of the department in accordance with the criteria established by the program of the academic discipline, the student can receive up to 10 additional (bonus) points, but within the maximum amount of 100 points.

The answer at the seminar: **1-5 points.**

Evaluation criteria for an oral answer.

The current control is conducted, in particular, in the form of questioning and verification of the results of the performances at the seminars on a five-point rating scale.

5 points are given to a student under the following conditions:

- the student works actively during the entire seminar;
- gives a complete, correct, consistent, coherent, well-founded explanation of the issue, accompanied by correct examples from doctrinal sources and a reference to current legislation;
- everything that is presented should demonstrate 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 seminar;
- 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 in 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, they cannot explain the issue, although they understand it;

- presents the material not 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.

Part-time (distance)

The total number of points is 100.
The number of points for admission to the exam
is 10.
The number of points for the exam is 40.
Number of points during the semester - 60:
Number of points for answers at seminars - 40:
Points for the control work - 20.

Current control		Individual task	Control work provided by the syllabus	Total	Exam	Sum
T1	T6					
∑40		-	20	60	40	100

T1, T6 ... TN – topics.

Oral response assessment criteria

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 twenty-point scale of assessments.

15-20 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.

10-14 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.

5-9 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;

2-4 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.

Evaluation criteria of control works and exams

Control and exam papers are performed in a written form. The control paper consists of 10 test tasks, the exam paper consists of 40 test tasks. Each test item has four answer options, only one of which is correct; one point is awarded for each correct answer (two for the control work).

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:

1. “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 instructor, as well as other forms of assessment for which the instructor has established restrictions on the use of AI.

2. “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.

3. “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 number of points for all types of educational activities during the semester	Score on a national scale	
	On a four-level evaluation scale	On a four-level evaluation scale
90-100	Excellent	Credit
70-89	Good	Credit
50-69	Adequate	Credit
1-49	Inadequate	No credit

10. Recommended literature

International legal acts:

1. Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949). URL: http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_151.
2. Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949). URL: http://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/conv1946.shtml.
3. Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (1968). URL: http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_168.
4. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948). URL: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_.
5. Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949). URL: http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_154.
6. Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949). URL: http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_153.
7. Convention respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land (The Hague Convention of 1907). URL: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_222.

Basic literature:

1. Грушко М. В. Міжнародне гуманітарне право: навчально-методичний посібник / за ред. завідувача кафедри міжнародного та європейського права, професора О. В. Бігняка. Одеса: Видавничий дім «Гельветика». 2022. 136 с.
2. Гнатовський М. М. Міжнародне гуманітарне право. Довідник для журналістів / М.М. Гнатовський, Т. Р. Короткий, Н. В. Хендель. – 2-ге вид., доповн. Одеса: Фенікс, 2015. 92 с. С. 13-14.
3. Кориневич А.О. Застосування міжнародного гуманітарного права до збройного конфлікту на території України: навч. посіб. Київський національний університет імені Тараса Шевченка. Одеса: Фенікс, 2015. 78 с.

4. Міжнародне право : словник-довідник /[С.М. Перепьолкін, Т.Л. Сироїд, Л.А. Філяніна]; за заг. ред. Т.Л. Сироїд. Х.: Юрайт, 2014. 408 с.
5. Міжнародне публічне право: підручник: у 3 т. / [В. Ф. Антипенко, Л. Д. Тимченко, О. В. Бєглий, О. А. Радзівілл та ін.] ; за заг. ред. В. Ф. Антипенка. К. : НАУ, 2012. Т. 1. 420 с.
6. Міжнародне публічне право: підручник: у 3 т. / [В. Ф. Антипенко, Л. Д. Тимченко, О. В. Бєглий, О. А. Радзівілл та ін.] ; за заг. ред. В. Ф. Антипенка. К. : НАУ, 2012. Т. 2. 348 с.
7. Міжнародне публічне право : підручник : у 2 т. / С. М. Перепьолкін, Д.О.Трескін, В. В. Філатов, Л. А. Філяніна ; за ред. С. М. Перепьолкіна. Дніпро : Університет митної справи та фінансів, 2025. Т. 1. : Основи теорії. 250 с. http://biblio.umsf.dp.ua/xmlui/handle/123456789/8261
8. Міжнародне публічне право : підручник : у 2 т. / О. В. Легка та ін. ; за ред. С. М. Перепьолкіна. Дніпро : Університет митної справи та фінансів, 2026. Т. 2.: Основні галузі. 240 с. http://biblio.umsf.dp.ua/jspui/handle/123456789/8777
9. Репецький В.М., Лисик В.М. Міжнародне гуманітарне право: Підручник. К.: Знання, 2007. 467 с.
10. Сироїд Т.Л. Міжнародне право: навчальний посібник. Харків: ХНУВС, 2009.
11. Сироїд Т.Л. Міжнародне публічне право: підручник. Одеса: Фенікс, 2018. 744 с.
12. Сироїд Т. Л. Міжнародне публічне право: підручник. 2-ге вид., перероб. і допов. Харків: Право. 2020. 648 с.
13. Сироїд Т.Л., Фоміна Л.О. Міжнародний захист прав людини: навчальний посібник. Х.: Право, 2019. 310 с.
14. 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. 4-те вид., перероб і допов. Харків: Право. 2021. 462 с.
15. 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. 5-те вид., перероблене і доповнене. Харків: Право. 2023. 462 с.
16. Сироїд Т.Л. Міжнародне кримінальне право: підручник. Харків: Право. 2023. 512 с.
17. Сироїд Т. Міжнародне публічне право: навч. посібник. Київ.: Юрінком Інтер, 2025. 628 с.
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19. Antoon De Baets The view of the past in international humanitarian law (1860–2020). International Review of the Red Cross (2022), 104 (920-921), 1586–1620. doi:10.1017/S1816383122000145

20. Alice Priddy. Who is the civilian population? Ensuring IHL is implemented for the protection of the entirety of the civilian population – including persons with disabilities. International Review of the Red Cross (2023), 105 (922), 242–251.
21. Crawford E., Pert A., Saul, B. (Eds.). Public International Law. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2023. 528 p.
22. Focarelli C. International law. Cheltenham : Elgar, 2019. 717 p.
23. Frédéric Casier. The role of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in the development of international humanitarian law: Lessons learned and perspectives based on the Belgian Red Cross experience. International Review of the Red Cross (2022), 104 (920-921), 2027–2051.
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25. Hernández G. International law (3rd edition). Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2025. 744 p.
26. Hernández G. The law of treaties. International Law (2nd edn) / G. Hernández. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2022. Pp. 177-209.
27. Hill J. Aust's Modern Treaty Law and Practice (4th ed.). Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2023. 608 p.
28. International Review of the Red Cross. Volume 105 Number 923 Humanitarian debate: Law, policy, action. https://international-review.icrc.org/sites/default/files/reviews-pdf/2023-06/Organized-Crime-International-Review-of-the-Red-Cross-No-923.pdf
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30. Klabbers J. International Law. 4th edition. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2023. 350 p.
31. Kolb R. The Law of Treaties: An Introduction: Second edition. Cheltenham : Edward Elgar Publishing, 2023. 374 p.
32. Kolb R. Theory of international law. Oxford : Hart, 2016. 475 p.
33. Malcolm N. Shaw. International Law 8th ed. Cambridge University Press, 2017. 1118 p.
34. Pataraia D. International Law. Text, Cases and Materials (1st Edition). Abingdon; New York : Routledge, 2021. 1152 p.
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36. Robert Mardini. Persons with Disabilities in Armed Conflicts: From Invisibility to VIsibility. URL: https://international-review.icrc.org/sites/default/files/reviews-pdf/2022-11/editorial-persons-with-disabilities-in-armed-conflicts-from-invisibility-to-visibility-922.pdf
37. Yahli Shereshevsky. International humanitarian law-making and new military technologies. International Review of the Red Cross (2022), 104 (920-921), 2131–2152.

Supplementary literature:

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2. Сироїд Т.Л., Гавриленко О.А. Правовий статус особи під час воєн, що вели держави Стародавнього Сходу. *Вісник Харківського національного університету імені В. Н. Каразіна.* Серія «ПРАВО». Випуск 29, 2020. С. 46-53

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11. Tilman Rodenha¨user. Strengthening IHL protecting persons deprived of their liberty: Main aspects of the consultations and discussions since 2011. URL: https://international-review.icrc.org/sites/default/files/irrc-903-13.pdf.

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

1. Amnesty International. URL: http:/www.amnesty.ch.
2. Human Rights Watch. URL: http:/www.hrw.org.

3. International Commission of Humanitarian Fact-Finding. URL: http:/www.ihffc.org.
4. International Committee of the Red Cross. URL: http:/www.icrc.org.
5. International Court of Justice. URL: http:/www.icj-cij.org.
6. International Criminal Court. URL: http:/www.icc.int.
7. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. URL: http:/www.ifrc.org.
8. International Humanitarian Law Research. URL: URL: http:/www.ihl.ihlresearch.org.
9. International Law Commission. URL: http:/www.un.org/law/ilc.
10. International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. URL: http:/www.redcross.int.
11. Medecins sans Frontieres. URL: http:/www.paris.msf.org.
12. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. URL: http:/www.unhchr.ch.
13. United Nations. URL: http:/www.un.org.