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 LEGAL COUNTERACTION TO CORRUPTION

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 «International legal counteraction to corruption» is drawn up in accordance with the educational and professional program of the master's degree in the field of knowledge D Business, Administration and Law, Specialty D9 International Law.

1. Description of the academic discipline

1.1. The purpose of teaching the academic discipline

The purpose of teaching the academic discipline is to master a specific set of tools in the field of combating corruption-related crimes and to study the international organizational and legal frameworks for countering corruption at both universal and regional levels.

1.2. The main tasks of studying the discipline

The main tasks of studying this discipline are as follows:

- to familiarize students with the formation and development of the legal foundations for combating corruption at the international level;
- to study the concept, characteristics, and types of corruption-related crimes;
- to become acquainted with the legal classification of specific elements of corruption offenses;
- to explore the organizational and legal framework for combating corruption within the United Nations system;
- to study the provisions of regional international legal instruments in the field of anti-corruption;
- to understand the organizational basis for combating corruption at the regional international level;
- to examine the specifics of anti-corruption efforts within the activities of the International Criminal Police Organization;
- to study the peculiarities of combating corruption within international intergovernmental organizations.

1.3. The number of credits – 3

1.4. The total number of hours – 90

1.5. Characteristics of the discipline The subject of the academic discipline is international legal relations in countering corruption. The course program of the academic discipline consists of one section.	
Compulsory / Optional **Compulsory**	
Full-time mode of study	Part-time (distance) mode of study
Year of study	
2nd	2nd
Semester	
3rd	3rd
Lectures	
14 hours	4 hours
Practicals, seminar classes	
14 hours	4 hours
Lab practicals	

-	-
Independent work	
62 hours	82 hours
Individual task	
1	1
Form of final control	
Exam	

1.6. List of competencies formed by this discipline:

GC 1. The ability to think critically, analyse and synthesize. GC 2. The ability to identify, pose and solve problems. GC 3. The ability to adapt and act in a new situation. GC 8. Ability to act based on ethical considerations (motives); GC 10. Ability to use information and communication technologies. SC 1. Ability to critically understand the problems and patterns 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 5. Ability to prepare draft national and international legal acts, to provide proposals for the implementation of international standards into national legislation, to bring domestic legislation into line with international law. SC.10. Ability to solve research and/or innovative problems in the field of international law, EU law, comparative law. SC 11. Ability to adhere to professional and academic integrity, to bear responsibility for the reliability of the obtained results of scientific research.

1.7. Programme learning outcomes:

According to the requirements of the educational and professional program students must achieve the following programme learning outcomes (PLO): LO 3. Communicate fluently in the state and foreign languages orally and in writing to discuss issues of professional activity, research results and innovations, search and analysis of relevant information. LO 4. Understand the international legal situation, predict its development, professionally and critically evaluate events and phenomena in the field of international relations and world politics, using legal tools. LO 7. Make reasoned decisions, including under conditions of uncertainty, generate and evaluate alternatives, be aware of the consequences of these decisions for various subjects of national and international law. LO 8. Prepare draft international treaties and acts of national legislation, provide proposals for eliminating conflicts between the norms of international law, as well as bringing the norms of national law into line with the norms of international law. LO 9. Implement the norms of international treaties, acts of international intergovernmental organizations, decisions of international courts into the national legal order. LO 10. Provide legal support to the processes of adapting the legislation of Ukraine in various sectors to the law of the European Union. LO 11. Organize and conduct negotiations, ensure effective communication 3 with specialists at the national and international levels. LO. 14. Clearly and unambiguously convey one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments to specialists and nonspecialists.

1.8. Prerequisites: Theory of Law and State, Constitutional Law of Ukraine, Criminal law, International public law (the fundamentals of theory), International public law (the main branches).

2. Topic plan of the discipline

Topic 1. Formation and Development of the Anti-Corruption Framework in International Law

Genesis of the development of international legal foundations in the field of anti-corruption. The historical process of adopting international conventions and resolutions with an anti-corruption focus. Legal issues of combating corruption. The role of international organizations in the establishment of the anti-corruption framework. The significance of international cooperation in combating corruption. Specifics of international anti-corruption cooperation.

Topic 2. Concept and Types of Corruption Offenses

General characteristics of corruption within the system of social relations. Negative consequences of corruption. The content of corruption as a socio-legal phenomenon. Doctrinal approaches to the definition of corruption. Concept, features, and types of corruption. Legal characteristics of specific elements of corruption offenses provided for in international anti-corruption treaties: accepting undue advantage; offering undue advantage; illicit enrichment; abuse of official position; embezzlement, misappropriation, or other misuse of property by a public official and embezzlement in the private sector; money laundering of proceeds derived from corruption-related offenses.

Topic 3. Combating Corruption within the United Nations Framework

International legal framework for combating corruption. The 2000 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The 2003 United Nations Convention against Corruption: general overview. Conference of the States Parties to the UN Convention against Corruption. Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. The role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in combating corruption. UN Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and their significance in combating corruption offenses.

Topic 4. Combating Corruption within the Council of Europe

International legal basis for anti-corruption efforts. The 1999 Criminal Law Convention on Corruption. The Civil Law Convention on Corruption. Additional Protocol to the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption. Resolution (97) 24 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe “On the Twenty Guiding Principles for the Fight against Corruption.” Recommendation No. R (2000) 10 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on Codes of Conduct for Public Officials. Recommendation Rec(2003)4 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States “On Common Rules against Corruption in the Funding of Political Parties and Electoral Campaigns.” Group of States against Corruption: objectives, functions, structure, and evaluation procedures.

Topic 5. Combating Corruption within the European Union

General overview of anti-corruption principles in the European Union. The EU Convention against Corruption involving officials. Convention on the Protection of the European Communities’ Financial Interests. Institutional mechanisms for combating corruption in the European Union. The role of Europol in fighting corruption. The role of OLAF (European Anti-Fraud Office) in anti-corruption efforts.

Topic № 6. Combating Corruption in the Americas

International legal framework for combating corruption in the Americas. The 1996 Inter-American Convention against Corruption: general overview. Cooperation among member states of the Organization of American States in combating corruption. The Follow-Up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption: structure and areas of activity. The role of the Department of Legal Cooperation in anti-corruption efforts.

Topic 7. Combating Corruption in Africa

International legal basis for anti-corruption efforts. The African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption. The Protocol against Corruption of the Southern African Development Community. The Protocol on the Fight against Corruption of the Economic Community of West African States. The African Union Advisory Board on Corruption: structure and powers.

Topic 8. Combating Corruption in Asia, the Pacific, and the League of Arab States

International legal basis for anti-corruption efforts. The ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Action Plan for Asia and the Pacific. The Arab Convention against Corruption. Anti-corruption strategies in Singapore.

Topic 9. The Role of the International Criminal Police Organization in Combating Corruption Offenses

The activities of the International Criminal Police Organization in the field of combating corruption offenses. Asset recovery. Providing operational support. Cooperation with national, regional, and international bodies, including the International Anti-Corruption Coordination Centre. Global Program against Corruption, Financial Crime, and Asset Recovery.

Topic 10. Combating Corruption within International Intergovernmental Organizations

Prevention of conflicts of interest among international civil servants. Standards of professional ethics for preventing corruption among international civil servants. Declarations of income, financial assets, and interests of international civil servants. Management of internal oversight services: powers and procedures for conducting investigations.

3. Structure of the course

Sections and topics	Course hours											
	Full-time						Part-time					
	Total	Including					Total	Including				
		lec	pr	lab	in/t	in/w		lec	pr	lab	in/t	in/w
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Topic 1. Formation and Development of the Anti- Corruption Framework in International Law	10	2	2			6	8					8

Topic 2. Concept and Types of Corruption Offenses	8	1	1			6	12	2	2			8
Topic 3. Combating Corrup-tion within the United Nations Framework	9	1	1			7	12	2	2			8
Topic 4. Combating Corrup-tion within the Council of Europe	10	2	2			6	8					8
Topic 5. Combating Corrup-tion within the European Union	11	2	2			7	9					9
Topic 6. Combating Corrup-tion in the Americas	8	1	1			6	8					8
Topic 7. Combating Corrup-tion in Africa	8	1	1			6	8					8
Topic 8. Combating Corrup-tion in Asia, the Pacific, and the League of Arab States	8	1	1			6	8					8
Topic 9. The Role of the International Criminal Police Organization in Combating Corruption Offenses	10	2	2			6	8					8
Topic 10. Combating Corrup-tion within International Inter-governmental Organizations	8	1	1			6	9					9
Total Hours	90	14	14			62	90	4	4			82

4. Topics of seminar classes

Full-time/part-time (distance) modes of study

№	Topics	Hours
1.	Topic 1. Formation and Deve-lopment of the Anti- Corrup-tion Framework in International Law	2/0
2.	Topic 2. Concept and Types of Corruption Offenses	1/2
3.	Topic 3. Combating Corrup-tion within the United Nations Framework	1/2
4.	Topic 4. Combating Corrup-tion within the Council of Europe	2/0
5.	Topic 5. Combating Corrup-tion within the European Union	2/0
6.	Topic 6. Combating Corrup-tion in the Americas	1/0
7.	Topic 7. Combating Corrup-tion in Africa	1/0
8.	Topic 8. Combating Corrup-tion in Asia, the Pacific, and the League of Arab States	1/0
9.	Topic 9. The Role of the International Criminal Police Organization in Combating Corruption Offenses	2/0
10.	Topic 10. Combating Corrup-tion within International Inter-governmental Organizations	1/0
	In total	**14/4**

5. Independent work

Full-time/part-time (distance) modes of study

№	**Types, content of independent work**	**Hours** Full-time/ distance
1	Topic: Formation and Development of the Anti-Corruption Framework in International Law *Task:* getting acquainted with the lecture doctrinal provisions, basic international legal acts regulating cooperation in this area, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests.	6/8
2	Topic: Concept and Types of Corruption Offenses *Task:* getting acquainted with the lecture doctrinal provisions, basic international legal acts regulating cooperation in this area, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests.	6/8
3	Topic: Combating Corruption within the United Nations Framework *Task:* getting acquainted with the lecture doctrinal provisions, basic international legal acts regulating cooperation in this area, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests.	7/8
4	Topic: Combating Corruption within the Council of Europe *Task:* getting acquainted with the lecture doctrinal provisions, basic international legal acts regulating cooperation in this area, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests.	6/8
5	Topic: Combating Corruption within the European Union *Task:* getting acquainted with the lecture doctrinal provisions, basic international legal acts regulating cooperation in this area, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests.	7/9
6	Topic: Combating Corruption in the Americas *Task:* getting acquainted with the lecture doctrinal provisions, basic international legal acts regulating cooperation in this area, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests.	6/8
7	Topic: Combating Corruption in Africa *Task:* getting acquainted with the lecture doctrinal provisions, basic international legal acts regulating cooperation in this area, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests.	6/8
8	Topic: Combating Corruption in Asia, the Pacific, and the League of Arab States *Task:* getting acquainted with the lecture doctrinal provisions, basic international legal acts regulating cooperation in this area, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests.	6/8
9	Topic: The Role of the International Criminal Police Organization in Combating Corruption Offenses *Task:* getting acquainted with the lecture doctrinal provisions, basic international legal acts regulating cooperation in this area, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests.	6/8

10	Topic: Combating Corruption within International Intergovernmental Organizations *Task:* getting acquainted with the lecture doctrinal provisions, basic international legal acts regulating cooperation in this area, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests.	6/9
	In total	**62/82**

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. Corruption as a social phenomenon and the consequences of its existence.
2. Doctrinal approaches to the definition of corruption in international law: doctrine and practice.
3. Types and forms of corruption crimes.
4. The main organizational and legal mechanisms of international counteraction to corruption at the universal level.
5. The main organizational and legal mechanisms of international counteraction to corruption at the regional level.
6. The role of international organizations in the formation of the institute of international legal counteraction to corruption.
7. Features of the qualification of obtaining an unlawful benefit as a component of a corruption crime provided for by international treaties on the fight against corruption.
8. Features of the qualification of providing an unlawful advantage as a component of a corruption crime provided for by international treaties on the fight against corruption.
9. Features of the qualification of illicit enrichment as a component of a corruption crime provided for by international treaties on the fight against corruption.
10. Peculiarities of qualification of abuse of official position as a component of corruption crime, provided for by international treaties on combating corruption.
11. Peculiarities of qualification of embezzlement, misappropriation or other misuse of property by a public official and embezzlement of property in the private sector as a component of corruption crime, provided for by international treaties on combating corruption.
12. Peculiarities of qualification of laundering of proceeds from corruption-related offenses as a component of corruption crime, provided for by international treaties on combating corruption.

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 diagnostic activity methods that allow for feedback in the study process to obtain data on the success of learning and the effectiveness of the educational process.

Control measures assess whether students' levels of knowledge, skills, and abilities meet 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.

Department control is used to assess the level of training of students in the discipline at various stages of their studies.

The following types of control of study 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, and 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 for this course. Entrance control is carried out in the first lesson on the tasks that correspond to the programs of previous training.

The results of control are analyzed at the departmental (interdepartmental) meetings and meetings of methodical commissions, together with scientific and pedagogical workers who conduct classes on security discipline. Based on the results of the entrance control, measures are developed to provide individual assistance to students and adjust the educational process.

Current control is carried out on all types of classes during the semester. Current control can be carried out in the form of oral questioning or written control in practicals, seminars, lectures, in the form of a colloquium, student speeches when discussing issues in seminars, in the form of computer testing, etc. Specific forms of current control and criteria for assessing the level of knowledge are determined by the curriculum. The results of the evaluation of students' work must be communicated to students in a timely manner. A type of current control is the rector's control works. The results of the evaluation of the rector's tests can be counted 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 educational process and in the volume of educational material defined by the program of educational discipline. Semester control is conducted in the form of a test or semester exam in a particular discipline. The student is admitted to the semester control provided that he performs all types of work provided for in the curriculum for the semester in this discipline.

Semester test: a form of final control that consists of assessing the assimilation of students' lecture material as well as their work on certain seminars.

A semester exam is a form of final control in a particular discipline for the semester, which aims to test the mastery of theoretical and practical material. Exams are based on examination tickets approved by the department. The teacher must acquaint students with the content of examination questions and provide a sample examination ticket at the beginning of the study discipline. The maximum number of points that a student can score when passing an exam (test) in a discipline is 40. The score of the final control is set on a national scale as the sum of points earned by the applicant during the semester during the control activities provided by the program of the discipline (practice) and points scored during the semester exam (credit). The maximum number of points that a student can score when studying the discipline is 100.

8.1. Questions for current and final control

1. Genesis of the development of international legal foundations in the field of combating corruption.
2. Historical process of adopting international anti-corruption conventions and resolutions.
3. Legal issues in combating corruption.
4. The role of international organizations in the formation of the anti-corruption framework.
5. The importance of international cooperation in the fight against corruption.
6. General characteristics of corruption in the system of social relations.
7. Negative consequences of the existence of corruption.
8. The essence of corruption as a socio-legal phenomenon.
9. Doctrinal approaches to defining corruption.
10. Concept and features of corruption.
11. Types of corruption-related crimes.
12. Legal characteristics of certain elements of corruption-related crimes under international anti-corruption treaties: accepting undue advantage.
13. Legal characteristics of certain elements of corruption-related crimes under international anti-corruption treaties: offering undue advantage.
14. Legal characteristics of certain elements of corruption-related crimes under international anti-corruption treaties: illicit enrichment.
15. Legal characteristics of certain elements of corruption-related crimes under international anti-corruption treaties: abuse of office.

16. Legal characteristics of certain elements of corruption-related crimes under international anti-corruption treaties: embezzlement, misappropriation, or other misapplication of property by a public official, and embezzlement in the private sector.

17. Legal characteristics of certain elements of corruption-related crimes under international anti-corruption treaties: laundering of proceeds of corruption-related offenses.

18. UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000): general overview.

19. UN Convention against Corruption (2003): general overview.

20. Conference of the States Parties to the UN Convention against Corruption.

21. Mechanism for the review of the implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption.

22. The role of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime in combating corruption.

23. UN Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and their significance in combating corruption-related crimes.

24. Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (1999): general overview.

25. Civil Law Convention on Corruption: general overview.

26. Additional Protocol to the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption: general overview.

27. Resolution (97) 24 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe "On the Twenty Guiding Principles for the Fight against Corruption": general overview.

28. Recommendation No. R (2000) 10 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to member states concerning codes of conduct for public officials: general overview.

29. Recommendation No. Rec(2003)4 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to member states "On Common Rules against Corruption in the Funding of Political Parties and Electoral Campaigns": general overview.

30. Group of States against Corruption: goals, functions, structure.

31. Group of States against Corruption: evaluation procedures.

32. General characteristics of anti-corruption principles in the European Union.

33. EU Convention against Corruption involving Officials: general overview.

34. Convention on the Protection of the European Communities' Financial Interests: general overview.

35. Institutional mechanisms for combating corruption in the European Union.

36. Europol's activities in combating corruption.

37. The role of OLAF in combating corruption.

38. Inter-American Convention against Corruption (1996): general overview.

39. Cooperation of the member states of the Organization of American States in combating corruption.

40. Follow-up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption: structure, areas of activity.

41. The role of the Department of Legal Cooperation in combating corruption.

42. African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption: general overview.

43. Protocol against Corruption of the Southern African Development Community: general overview.

44. Protocol on the Fight against Corruption of the Economic Community of West African States: general overview.

45. Advisory Board on Corruption of the African Union: structure, powers.

46. ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Action Plan for Asia and the Pacific: general overview.

47. Arab Convention against Corruption: general overview.

48. Singapore's anti-corruption strategies.

49. Activities of the International Criminal Police Organization in combating corruption-related crimes: asset recovery.

50. Activities of the International Criminal Police Organization in combating corruption-related crimes: operational support.

51. Activities of the International Criminal Police Organization in combating corruption-

related crimes.

52. Cooperation of the International Criminal Police Organization with national, regional, and international bodies, and with the International Anti-Corruption Coordination Centre.

53. Global Programme against Corruption and Financial Crime and Asset Recovery.

54. Prevention of conflicts of interest among international civil servants.

55. Professional ethics standards in the field of corruption prevention for international civil servants.

56. Declarations of income, financial assets, and interests by international civil servants.

57. Internal oversight services management in the UN: powers and procedures for conducting investigations.

9. Scoring scheme

An example for the final semester control during the final test

Full-time/distance mode of study

Points in total – 100.
The minimum amount of points for admission to the exam – 10.
Number of points for the exam – 40.
Number of points during the semester – 60:
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, independent work, term paper							Exam	Sum
				Control work provided by the syllabus	Individual task	Total		
T1	T2	T3	T4-13					
∑40				20	-	60	40	100

T1, T2 ... – topics sections

For effective scientific work (writing a research paper, theses for presentations, participation in scientific and practical conferences, involvement in academic clubs, etc.) related to the subject of this discipline, a student may receive up to 10 additional (incentive) points by decision of the department, according to the criteria established by the course program, but within the maximum total score limit of 100.

Seminar participation score – from 1 to 5 points.

Criteria for evaluating oral answers

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

5 points are put under the following conditions:

- the student actively works during all practical lessons;

- gives a complete, correct, consistent, coherent, substantiated statement of the issue, accompanied by correct examples and a reference to the current legislation;

- all that is taught should indicate a profound understanding and orientation in the phenomena and processes being studied;

- correct comprehensive answers to additional questions of the teacher.

4 points are put under the following conditions:

- the student actively works during the practical training;

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

- insufficiently comprehensive answers to additional questions of the teacher.

3 points are put under the following conditions:

- a student behaves passively in the classroom, responds only to the challenge of a teacher;

- in general, reveals the knowledge of the main study material under consideration, but during the answer makes mistakes and recognizes them only after the instruction of the teacher;

- Answers to the questions do not immediately, but only after some tension of memory, with what answers are fuzzy;

- not able to deduce the relationship with other problems of the discipline without the help of the teacher;

2 points are put under the following conditions:

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

- the student reveals the lack of knowledge of a significant part of the educational material, illogical and uncertainly teaches him, in the answer there are humps and breaks, can not explain the problem, although he understands it;

- the teaching material is not sufficiently connected and consistent.

1 point is put under the following conditions:

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

Criteria for evaluating control works and exam/credit assignments.

Control and final (exam/credit) assignments are completed in written form. The control work consists of 20 test questions, while the final (exam/credit) assignment consists of 40 test questions. Each question has five answer options, only one of which is correct. One point is awarded for each correct answer.

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.

Rating scale

The amount of points for all types of educational activities during the semester	**Score on a national scale**	
	On a four-level evaluation scale	**On a two-level evaluation scale**
90 – 100	Excellent	Credit
70-89	Good	Credit
50-69	Adequate	Credit
0-49	Inadequate	Not credit

10. Recommended literature

***Basic*:**

1. Гринчак В.А., Земан І.В., Когутич І.І., Марін О.К. Міжнародне кримінальне право (співробітництво держав у протидії злочинності). Підручник. Харків: Право. 2019. 440 с.
2. Історія міжнародного права хрестоматія – практикум для студентів напряму підготовки 6.030202 – «Міжнародне право» /О.А. Гавриленко, Л.В. Новікова, Т.Л. Сироїд, Харків: ХНУ імені В. Н. Каразіна, 2016. 676 с.
3. 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.
4. 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
5. Сироїд Т.Л. Міжнародне публічне право: підручник. 2-ге вид., перероб. і допов. Харків: Право. 2020. 648 с.
6. 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. 474 с.
7. Сироїд Т.Л. Міжнародне кримінальне право: підручник. Харків: Право. 2023. 512 с.
8. 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.

9. Сироїд Т. Л. Міжнародне кримінальне право : підручник / Т. Л. Сироїд ; Харків. нац. ун-т ім. В. Н. Каразіна. Вид. 2-ге, допов. Харків : Право, 2025. 536 с. ISBN 978-617-8602-30-7

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

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18. Gerhard Werle, Florian Jeßberger. Principles of International Criminal Law (4th Edition). Oxford: Oxford University Press. 2020. 720 p.

19. International Criminal Law: a Discussion Guide Edited by John / Cerone and Susana SáCouto. 160 p. URL: https://www.wcl.american.edu/impact/initiatives-programs/warcrimes/resource-court-information-and-external-links/resources/special-panels- for-serious-crimes-in-east-timor/international-criminal-law-a-discussion-guide/.

20. International Criminal Law: a Discussion Guide Edited by John / Cerone and Sentencing in International Criminal Law: The UN ad hoc Tribunals and Future Perspectives for the ICC. By D'Ascoli. Oxford: Hart Publishing. 2011. 468 pp.

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23. Omotoye Abiodun Marumo, Holtzhausen Natasja. Integration of digital technologies in anti-corruption initiatives in Botswana: lessons from Georgia, Ukraine and South Africa. 2025. Transforming Government: People, Process and Policy, Vol. 19 No. 1. Pp. 22-36.

24. Stephenson Mattew. International anti-corruption norms: Their impacts and limits. 2015. Duke Journal of Comparative & International Law, 25(2). Pp. 231–268.

25. Chalmers D., Davies G., Monti G., Heyvaert V. European Union Law: Text and Materials (5th ed.). Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2024. 1232 p.

26. Crawford E., Pert A., Saul, B. (Eds.). Public International Law. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2023. 528 p.

27. Cryer R., Robinson D., Vasiliev S. An Introduction to International Criminal Law and Procedure. 4th ed. Cambridge University Press, 2019. 644 p.

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29. Ferro L., Angelet N., Ruys T. The Cambridge Handbook of Immunities and International Law. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2019. 720 p.

30. Geert-Jan Alexander Knoops. International Criminal Evidence at the International Criminal Court. Brill | Nijhoff. 2024. 342 p.

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York : Oxford University Press, 2018. 296 p.

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2. Міжнародне право XXI століття: сучасний стан та перспективи розвитку (до 60-ліття В.М. Репецького: Монографія) / М.М. Микієвич, М.В.Буроменський, В.В. Гутник [та ін.]; за ред. д.ю.н. М.М. Микієвича. Львів: ЛА «Піраміді», 2013. 320 с.

3. Міжнародне право у світі динамічних змін: контури майбутнього міжнародного правопорядку: колект. монографія / наук. ред. В. Репецький, І.Земан, В. Гутник: Львів-Дрогобич, 2021. 420 с.

4. Практикум з міжнародного права: Навчально-методичний посібник / Перепьолкін С.М., Сироїд ТЛ. Дніпропетровськ: АМСУ, 2011. 116 с.

5. Сироїд Т.Л. Гарбазей Д.О. Міжнародно-правова протидія легалізації доходів, отриманих від правопорушень, пов'язаних із корупцією. *Вісник Харківського національного університету внутрішніх справ*. 2015. No1(68). С.95–104.

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10. Stephenson Matthew. Extraterritorial anti-corruption enforcement: Trends and challenges. 2021. Harvard International Law Journal, 62(2). Pp. 45–78.

11. Syroid Tatiana. Sanctions in International Criminal Law / *Ukraine in the system of modern international legal order and European integration: problems of doctrine and practice in the context of modern humanitarian challenges*: collective monograph / edited by authors. Chernivtsi, Ukraine: Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, 2022. P. 37-70. 644 p.

12. Wang Hongying, Rosenau James. China's anti-corruption campaign: A global perspective. 2016. Journal of Contemporary China*, 25*(97). Pp. 1–15.

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11. Links to information resources

1. Official website of the European Union. URL: http://europa.eu/
2. Official website of the Court of Justice of the European Union. URL: https://curia.europa.eu
3. Official website of the European Court of Human Rights. URL: http://www.echr.coe.int
4. Official website of the Council of Europe. URL: http://hub.coe.int
5. Official website of the United Nations. URL: http://www.un.org
6. Official website of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. URL: http://www.osce.org

7. Official website of the International Criminal Court. URL: https://www.icc-cpi.int
8. Official website of the International Court of Justice of the United Nations. URL: www.icj-cij.org
9. Official website of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (ICTY, ICTR). URL: www.unmict.org
10. Official website of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. URL: http://www.itlos.org