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 STANDARDS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

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:	**Optional**
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; P. Fomin, PhD in International Law, Associate Professor at the Department International and European Law of V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University.

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 Standards of Law Enforcement Activities" is compiled in accordance with the educational and professional program of the second (master's) level of higher education in the field of knowledge D Business, Administration and Law, Specialty D9 International Law.

1. Description of the discipline

1.1. The purpose of teaching the academic discipline: to master certain tools in the field of law enforcement activities, to study international legal principles in the field of law enforcement activities, forms and directions of international cooperation in the law enforcement area and the activities of law enforcement bodies, institutions, and agencies at the international level.

1.2. The main objectives of studying the discipline: studying the concept and features of international law enforcement activities; forms and areas of international cooperation in the field of law enforcement activities; familiarization with the main international treaties in the field of law enforcement activities; familiarization with the activities, structure, and areas of activity of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) in the system of international law enforcement organizations; familiarization with the law enforcement activities of the United Nations; familiarization with the structure and areas of activity of European and subregional law enforcement bodies and institutions; studying international standards of compliance with human rights in the law enforcement sphere.

1.3. Credit hours – 3.

1.4. Total hours – 90.

1.5. Characteristics of the discipline The subject of study of the academic discipline is international legal relations in the field of law enforcement activities. The program of the academic discipline consists of one section.	
Compulsory / optional optional	
Full-time mode of study	Part-time mode of study
Year of study	
1	1
Semester	
2	2
Lectures	
14 hours	4 hours
Practicals, seminar classes	
14 hours	4 hours
Lab practicals	
Independent work	
62 hours	82 hours
Individual task	
Form of final control	
test	

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 4. The ability to generate new ideas (creativity). GC 10. Ability to use information and communication technologies. SC 3. Ability to integrate knowledge and solve complex problems of international law, in broad or multidisciplinary contexts. SC 4. The ability to effectively ensure the adaptation of Ukrainian legislation to EU law in law-making, law-interpreting and law-enforcing contexts, to provide legal support to European integration and Euro-Atlantic processes in various spheres of social relations. SC 6. Ability to represent the interests of one's own state or individuals and legal entities in international judicial institutions, arbitrations, national courts of foreign states, international intergovernmental organizations. SC 8. Ability to manage complex, unpredictable and those that require new strategic approaches working and/or educational processes in the professional field.

1.7. List of learning outcomes formed by this discipline: LO 1. Identify, analyse and propose ways to solve multifaceted problems of international and national legal content. LO 4. Understand the international legal situation, forecast its development, professionally and critically evaluate events and phenomena in the field of international relations and world politics, using legal tools. LO 6. To protect the interests of the state in national courts, international commercial arbitrations, international courts and organizations, in particular integration ones, at international conferences. LO 7. Make informed 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 12. Have leadership skills, be able to adapt to new challenges and threats in the field of international and national law, take responsibility for the decisions made.

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

2. Thematic plan of the academic discipline

Topic 1. International cooperation in the field of law enforcement

Concept, features and features of international law enforcement. Forms and directions of international cooperation in the field of law enforcement. International judicial activity and cooperation in the fight against crime within international organizations. International legal assistance in the field of law enforcement.

Topic 2. International legal principles in the field of law enforcement

International treaties in the field of law enforcement (United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. International Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance for the Prevention, Investigation and Repression of Customs Offences of June 9, 1977. UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of December 20, 1988. Inter-American Convention on Extradition of February 25, 1981. The EU Convention on Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters of May 29, 2000, etc.). Bilateral treaties on cooperation in the fight against crime. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, Including Diplomatic Agents of December 14, 1973.

Topic 3. Law enforcement activities of the United Nations

UN participation in law enforcement activities. The main UN bodies dealing with issues of combating crime. The main areas of their work. The legal force of decisions adopted. The UN program in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, its main tasks. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, UN Congresses on Crime Prevention and the Treatment

of Offenders, UN Institutes on Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders, their main areas of work. The activities of UN peacekeeping forces in maintaining law and order. Specialized UN agencies in resolving issues of international law enforcement. Features of participation in combating crime of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Universal Postal Union (UPU), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Labor Organization (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

Topic 4. International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) in the system of international law enforcement organizations

The place and role of the International Criminal Police Organization in international law enforcement activities. The formation and stages of the development of Interpol. The legal basis of the organization and activities of Interpol. The international legal status of the International Criminal Police Organization. Recognition of Interpol as an intergovernmental organization. Interpol as a subject of international law. Legal personality of the organization. Functions and main tasks of the International Criminal Police Organization. The role of international conferences held within the framework of Interpol. Interpol as an international centre for recording transnational crimes and persons who committed them. The basics of Interpol's information activities and the formation of its data bank. The procedure for sending requests, messages and responses through Interpol, the organization of their processing and execution. Interpol's interaction with international organizations and states that are not members of the organization. The structure of Interpol. Interpol General Assembly: composition, powers. Interpol Executive Committee: composition, powers. Interpol President: appointment procedure, powers. Interpol General Secretariat: composition, functions. Administrative, police, analytical and technical departments of the General Secretariat: areas of activity. Interpol Secretary General: appointment procedure, powers. Interpol National Central Bureau: its place in the Interpol system, functions. Advisors: appointment procedure, functions.

Topic 5. Interpol's activities in combating certain types of criminal offenses of an international nature

Category of crimes falling under Interpol's jurisdiction. Interpol's activities in combating international terrorism; counterfeiting; illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (drug trafficking); money laundering (legalization of criminal proceeds); theft of objects of special historical, scientific, artistic or cultural value; high-tech crimes; economic crime. Legal regulation of international cooperation in combating these crimes within Interpol. Principles of Interpol's participation in combating international terrorism. Grounds for mandatory notification by member states of the organization to the General Secretariat and the National Central Bureau of terrorist crimes. Organization of international search for terrorists through Interpol. International Criminal Police Organization as a permanent working body for coordinating the fight against counterfeiting. International Narcotics Control Board. Interpol's interaction with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in combating money laundering. Prospects for Interpol's activities in combating criminal offenses of an international nature.

Topic 6. The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) as a subject of international law enforcement activity

Prerequisites for the creation and stages of development of the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol). The place and role of Europol in the system of international law enforcement organizations. Legal basis of Europol's activities. Main tasks of Europol. Procedure for using Europol's capabilities. Category of crimes falling under Europol's jurisdiction. Forms of interaction between Europol member states. Fundamentals of Europol's information activities and formation of a data bank. Liaison officers. Creation of joint international investigation teams to combat crime. Europol National Bureau as a regional representation of

Europol. Main tasks of the Europol National Bureau. International cooperation of Europol with Interpol and other international organizations.

Topic 7. European law enforcement agencies and institutions

Group of States against Corruption (GRECO). Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism. Cooperation in police and deprivation of liberty. Economic Crime and Cooperation Division. Council of Europe Committee on Counter-Terrorism (CDCT). Cybercrime Convention Committee. Committee of the Parties to the Council of Europe Convention on the Counterfeiting of Medical Products and Similar Crimes involving Threats to Public Health. Council of Europe International Co-operation Group on Drugs and Addiction (the Pompidou Group). European Committee on Crime Problems. European Union Agency for Network and Cybersecurity (ENISA). European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust). European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex).

Topic No. 8. Subregional law enforcement agencies and institutions

African Union Police Cooperation Mechanism (AFRIPOL): structure, areas of activity, functions. Institutions, bodies, officials of the Organization of American States, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Topic 9. Ukraine is a participant in international cooperation in the field of law enforcement activities

Legal foundations of the activities of the National Central Bureau of Interpol in Ukraine. The Interpol NCB in Ukraine as a centre for coordinating the interaction of national law enforcement agencies of Ukraine with competent authorities of foreign states. The main tasks of the Interpol NCB in Ukraine. Interaction of the Interpol NCB in Ukraine with law enforcement agencies, central and local government agencies of Ukraine, management bodies and structural units of Interpol, law enforcement agencies of foreign states. Structure and organization of the work of the National Central Bureau of Interpol in Ukraine. The main tasks of regional divisions of the Interpol NCB in Ukraine. The procedure for interaction of law enforcement agencies through Interpol. Legal assistance through Interpol channels. Directions for ensuring cooperation of law enforcement agencies by the National Central Bureau of Interpol in Ukraine. The system of international wanted persons through Interpol. EU Law Enforcement Cooperation. EU Advisory Mission for Civilian Security Sector Reform in Ukraine (EUAM). European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine (EUBAM). National Contact Point.

Topic 10. International human rights standards in law enforcement

The concept and meaning of international human rights standards. International standards for the treatment of offenders. International standards for the treatment of juvenile offenders. Rules for the treatment of victims of crime. International standards relating to the death penalty. International standards relating to the use of firearms.

3. Structure of the course

Sections and topics	Course hours											
	Full-time						Part-time					
	Total	including					Total	including				
		lec	pr	lab	i n / w	in/t		lec	pr	lab	i n / w	in/t
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Topic 1. International cooperation in the field of law enforcement	10	2	2			6	12	2	2			8

Topic 2. International legal principles in the field of law enforcement	7	-	-			7	8					8
Topic 3 Law enforcement activities of the United Nations	10	2	2			6	9					9
Topic 4. International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) in the system of international law enforcement organizations	10	2	2			6	8					8
Topic 5. Interpol's activities in combating certain types of criminal offenses of an international nature	7	-	-			7	8					8
Topic 6. The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) as a subject of international law enforcement activity	10	2	2			6	8					8
Topic 7. European law enforcement agencies and institutions	10	2	2			6	12	2	2			8
Topic No. 8. Subregional law enforcement agencies and institutions	6	-	-			6	8					8
Topic 9. Ukraine is a participant in international cooperation in the field of law enforcement activities	10	2	2			6	9					9
Topic 10. International human rights standards in law enforcement	10	2	2			6	8					8
Total hours	90	14	14			62	90	4	4			82

4. Topics of the seminar classes (full time (distance) mode of study)

No.	Topics	Hours full-time
1.	International cooperation in the field of law enforcement	2/2

2.	International legal principles in the field of law enforcement	0/0
3.	Law enforcement activities of the United Nations	2/0
4.	International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) in the system of international law enforcement organizations	2/0
5.	Interpol's activities in combating certain types of criminal offenses of an international nature	0/0
6.	The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) as a subject of international law enforcement activity	2/0
7.	European law enforcement agencies and institutions	2/2
8.	Subregional law enforcement agencies and institutions	0/0
9.	Ukraine is a participant in international cooperation in the field of law enforcement activities	2/0
10.	International human rights standards in law enforcement	2/0
		Total: 14/4

5. Independent work

No.	Types, content of independent work	Hours full-time
1	Topic: International cooperation in the field of law enforcement *Tasks*: to study the lecture material, international legal acts, doctrinal sources, prepare answers to control questions, answer tests	6/8
2	Topic: International legal principles in the field of law enforcement *Tasks*: to study the lecture material, international legal acts, doctrinal sources, prepare answers to control questions, answer tests	7/8
3	Topic: Law enforcement activities of the United Nations *Tasks*: to study the lecture material, international legal acts, doctrinal sources, prepare answers to control questions, answer tests	6/9
4	Topic: International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) in the system of international law enforcement organizations *Tasks*: to study the lecture material, international legal acts, doctrinal sources, prepare answers to control questions, answer tests	6/8
5	Topic: Interpol's activities in combating certain types of criminal offenses of an international nature *Tasks*: to study the lecture material, international legal acts, doctrinal sources, prepare answers to control questions, answer tests	7/8
6	Topic: The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) as a subject of international law enforcement activity *Tasks*: to study the lecture material, international legal acts, doctrinal sources, prepare answers to control questions, answer tests	6/8
7	Topic: European law enforcement agencies and institutions *Tasks*: to study the lecture material, international legal acts, doctrinal sources, prepare answers to control questions, answer tests	6/8
8	Topic: Subregional law enforcement agencies and institutions *Tasks*: to study the lecture material, international legal acts, doctrinal sources, prepare answers to control questions, answer tests	6/8
9	Topic: Ukraine is a participant in international cooperation in the field of law enforcement activities *Tasks*: to study the lecture material, international legal acts, doctrinal sources, prepare answers to control questions, answer tests	6/9

10	Topic: International human rights standards in law enforcement *Tasks*: to study the lecture material, international legal acts, doctrinal sources, prepare answers to control questions, answer tests	6/8
	Total	**62/82**

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 and 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 List of topics

1. Agreement between Ukraine and the European Police Office on operational and strategic cooperation.
2. Mandate of the African Union Police Cooperation Mechanism (AFRIPOL).
3. European Migrant Smuggling Centre.
4. Respect for human rights in law enforcement activities - a guarantee of the rule of law.
5. International bodies and institutions in the field of combating cybercrime.
6. International bodies and institutions in combating environmental crime.
7. Network for combating environmental crime – "EnviCrimeNet".
8. International bodies and institutions in combating terrorism.
9. Counter-Terrorism Committee.
10. The role of the OSCE in the field of combating terrorism.
11. The role and importance of the European Police College.
12. Legal principles of police cooperation of the Member States of the European Union: from origins to the present day.
13. Forms and directions of police cooperation of the Member States of the European Union.
14. Characteristics of international standards of police activities of the Member States of the European Union.
15. Compliance with human rights in the activities of law enforcement officers in the performance of their duties.

7. Methods of teaching

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

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 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 analysed 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, 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 practical, seminar classes, 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. The form of current control is rector's control works. The results of the evaluation of 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 schedule of educational process, and in the volume of the educational material defined by the program of educational discipline. Semester control is conducted in the form of a 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, which consists in assessing the assimilation of students' lecture material, as well as their work on certain seminars. Semester exam - 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, a sample examination ticket at the beginning of the study discipline.

The maximum number of points that a student can score when passing the exam (test) in the 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. Concept, features and features of international law enforcement.
2. Forms and directions of international cooperation in the field of law enforcement.
3. International judicial activity and cooperation in the fight against crime within international organizations.
4. International legal assistance in the field of law enforcement.
5. International treaties in the field of law enforcement: general characteristics.
6. United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
7. The main UN bodies dealing with issues of combating crime. The main areas of their work.
8. UN congresses on crime prevention and treatment of offenders.
9. Activities of UN peacekeeping forces in maintaining law and order.
10. Specialized UN agencies in resolving issues of international law enforcement.
11. The place and role of the International Criminal Police Organization in international law enforcement. Formation and stages of development of Interpol.
12. Legal basis of the organization and activities of Interpol.
13. Functions and main tasks of the International Criminal Police Organization.
14. Interaction of Interpol with international organizations and states that are not members of the organization.
15. Structure of Interpol
16. Category of crimes falling under the jurisdiction of Interpol.
17. Interpol's activities in combating international terrorism; counterfeiting; illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (drug trafficking); "laundering" of dirty money (legalization of criminal proceeds); theft of objects of special historical, scientific, artistic or cultural value; crimes in the field of high technology; economic crime.

18. Prerequisites for the establishment and stages of development of the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol).
19. Place and role of Europol in the system of international law enforcement organizations. Structure.
20. Legal basis of Europol's activities.
21. Main tasks of Europol.
22. Category of crimes falling under the jurisdiction of Europol.
23. Forms of interaction of Europol member states.
24. Basics of Europol's information activities and formation of a data bank. Liaison officers. Creation of joint international investigation teams to combat crime.
25. International cooperation of Europol with Interpol and other international organizations.
26. Group of States against Corruption (GRECO).
27. Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Measures to Counteract Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism.
28. Cooperation in police and deprivation of liberty
29. Economic Crime and Cooperation Division.
30. Council of Europe Committee on Counter-Terrorism (CDCT).
31. Cybercrime Convention Committee.
32. Committee of the Parties to the Council of Europe Convention on the Counterfeiting of Medical Products and Related Crimes Threatening Public Health.
33. The Co-operation Group to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Drugs (the Pompidou Group).
34. Council of Europe European Committee on Crime Problems.
35. European Union Agency for Network and Cybersecurity (ENISA).
36. European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust).
37. European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex).
38. African Union Police Cooperation Mechanism (AFRIPOL): structure, functions.
39. African Union Police Cooperation Mechanism (AFRIPOL): areas of activity.
40. Institutions, bodies, officials of the Organization of American States, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Southern African Development Community (SADC).
41. Legal basis for the activities of the National Central Bureau of Interpol in Ukraine. Main tasks of the National Central Bureau of Interpol in Ukraine.
42. Interaction of the NCB of Interpol in Ukraine with law enforcement agencies, central and local government bodies of Ukraine, governing bodies and structural divisions of Interpol, law enforcement agencies of foreign states.
43. Structure and organization of the work of the National Central Bureau of Interpol in Ukraine.
44. Procedure for interaction of law enforcement agencies through Interpol. Legal assistance through Interpol channels.
45. Cooperation with the EU in the field of law enforcement.
46. EU Advisory Mission for Civilian Security Sector Reform in Ukraine (EUAM).
47. European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine (EUBAM).
48. National Contact Point as a central point for contacts between the competent authorities of Ukraine and Europol.
49. Concept and meaning of international standards of human rights compliance in the field of law enforcement.
50. International standards for the treatment of offenders.
51. International standards for the treatment of juvenile offenders.
52. Rules for the treatment of victims of crime.
53. International standards relating to the death penalty.
54. International standards relating to the use of firearms.

9. Scoring scheme

Full-time (distance) mode of study

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

Calculation formula:

$$\sum 60 = \frac{\sum 1}{\sum 2} \text{ X 6 (six)}$$

Note:
Σ60 - the sum of the maximum number of points
Σ1 - the sum of the points received by the student for answers at practical (seminar) classes.
Σ2 the number of practical (seminar) classes during the semester.
6 is the coefficient

Current control						**Written test**	**Individual task**	**Total**	**Exam/ test**	**Total**
T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	TN					
∑60						-	-	60	40	100

T1, T2 ... – topics

For effective scientific work (preparing scientific papers, conference papers, participation in scientific and practical conferences, participation in the activities of student scientific club, etc. within the profile of this discipline, by decision of the department in accordance with the criteria established by the program of the academic discipline, a student may receive up to 10 additional (incentive) points, but within the maximum total amount of points – 100.

Oral response scoring criteria

The answer to the seminar is 1-5 points. The current control is carried out, in particular, in the form of a survey and verification of the results of speeches at seminars and practical classes in a five- point scale of assessments.

Answer during a seminar session – 1–10 points.

Criteria for evaluating oral responses.

Ongoing assessment is conducted, in particular, through questioning and evaluation of performance during seminars and practical sessions on a five-point grading scale.

A grade of 9–10 points is awarded under the following conditions:

- the student actively participates throughout the entire practical session;
- provides a complete, accurate, coherent, and well-reasoned presentation of the topic, accompanied by appropriate examples from doctrinal sources and references to current legislation;
- everything presented must demonstrate a deep understanding of and familiarity with the phenomena and processes being studied;
- correct and comprehensive answers to the instructor's additional questions.

A grade of 7–8 are awarded under the following conditions:

- the student actively participates throughout the practical session;
- the student provides a correct and complete summary of the textbook content and material presented by the instructor, but answers additional test questions posed by the instructor to assess the depth of understanding and ability to navigate the phenomena and processes only with some assistance from the instructor or peers;
- answers to the instructor's additional questions are not sufficiently comprehensive.

A grade of 5–6 is assigned under the following conditions:
- the student behaves passively during class and responds only when called upon by the instructor;
- generally demonstrates knowledge of the main course material being covered, but makes mistakes when answering and realizes them only after the instructor points them out;
- the student does not answer questions immediately but only after some effort to recall the information, and the answers are vague;
- the student is unable, without the instructor's help, to establish connections with other topics in the course;

A grade of 3–4 is assigned under the following conditions:
- The student makes significant errors or completely omits material and partially corrects these errors only after being prompted by the instructor;
- The student demonstrates a lack of knowledge of a significant portion of the course material, presents it illogically and hesitantly, experiences hesitations and pauses in their response, and is unable to explain the problem even though they understand it;
- Presents the material in a manner that is not sufficiently coherent or consistent.

A grade of 1–2 is assigned under the following conditions:
- The student makes gross errors when presenting the material and does not correct these errors even when the instructor points them out;
- The student demonstrates a lack of understanding of the course material and, as a result, a complete lack of skills in both analysing phenomena and subsequently completing practical tasks.

Exam / test scoring criteria

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

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

The following AI use models are applied within the course:

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 , 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	
	for an exam	for a final test
90-100	Excellent	Credit
70-89	Good	
50-69	Satisfactory	
0-49	Unsatisfactory	No credit

10. Recommended literature

Basic literature

International legal acts:

1. Arusha Declaration on Good Prison Practice. URL: https://www.penalreform.org/resource/arusha-declaration-good-prison-practice/.
2. Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct. URL: https://www.unodc.org/documents/ji/training/bangaloreprinciples.pdf.
3. Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners adopted and proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 45/111 of 14 December 19. URL: https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/basicprinciples.pdf.
4. Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power. URL: https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/declaration-basic-principles-justice-victims-crime-and-abuse.
5. Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women. URL: https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/declaration-elimination-violence-against-women.
6. Proclamation on Ageing (res. UN GA 47/5). URL: https://www.un.org/development/desa/ageing/resources/international-year-of-older-persons-

1999/resolution-475.html.
7. Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict. URL: https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/declaration-protection-women-and-children-emergency-and-armed.
8. Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons. URL: https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/declaration-rights-disabled-persons.
9. Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons. URL: https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/declaration-rights-mentally-retarded-persons.
10. Guide on Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights. Prohibition of torture. URL: https://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Guide_Art_3_ENG.pdf.
11. Guide on the case-law of the European Convention on Human Rights (Prisoners' rights): updated on 31 August 2022. URL: https://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Guide_Prisoners_rights_ENG.pdf.
12. Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System. URL: https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/guidelines-action-children-criminal-justice-system.
13. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. URL: https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-convention-protection-rights-all-migrant-workers.
14. Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities. URL: https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/standard-rules-on-the-equalization-of-opportunities-for-persons-with-disabilities.html.
15. Model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against women in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. URL: https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/crimeprevention/Model_Strategies_and_Practical_Measures_on_the_Elimination_of_Violence_against_Women_in_the_Field_of_CP_and_CJ.pdf.
16. Principles for the protection of persons with mental illness and the improvement of mental health care. URL: https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/principles-protection-persons-mental-illness-and-improvement.
17. Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime. URL: https://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/docs/2005/resolution%202005-20.pdf.
18. Handbook on Prisoners with special needs. Criminal justice handbook series. New York: United Nations, 2009. 179 p.
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20. Principles on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. URL: https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/principles-effective-investigation-and-documentation-torture-and.
21. Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. URL: https://www.icc-cpi.int/sites/default/files/Publications/Regulations-of-the-Court.pdf.
22. United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (The Riyadh Guidelines). URL: https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/united-nations-guidelines-prevention-juvenile-delinquency-riyadh.
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33. ICC Regulations of the Registry. URL: https://www.icc-cpi.int/news/regulations-registry.
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35. Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. URL: https://www.icc-cpi.int/sites/default/files/Publications/Regulations-of-the-Court.pdf.
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38. Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization-Interpol. URL: https://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Legal-materials/The-Constitution.
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11. Links to information resources on the Internet, video lectures, other methodological support

1. European Court of Human Rights. URL: http://www.echr.coe.int/echr/.
2. Official website of the African Union. URL: https://au.int.
3. Official website of the Council of Europe. URL: https://www.coe.int/en/web/portal.
4. Official website of the European Police Office (Europol). URL: https://www.europol.europa.eu/.
5. Official website of the European Union. URL: http://europa.eu/.
6. Official website of the International Court of Justice of the United Nations. URL: https://www.icj-cij.org/home.
7. Official website of the International Criminal Court. URL: http://www.icc-cpi.int.
8. Official website of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol). URL: http://www.interpol.int/.
9. Official website of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals. URL: https://www.irmct.org/en.
10. Official website of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. URL: https://www.nato.int/en.

11. Official website of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. URL: http://www.osce.org/.
12. Official website of the Organization of American States. URL: http://www.oas.org/en/default.asp.
13. Official website of the United Nations. URL: https://www.un.org/en/.