


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 2023

Academic course working program  
**INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF  
COUNTERACTION TO ORGANISED CRIME**

higher education level **first (baccalaureate)**  
branch of knowledge **29 International relations**  
specialty **293 International Law**  
educational program **International Law**  
specialization  
type of course **optional**  
faculty **Law**

2023/2024 academic year

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

«31» August 2023, protocol number 1


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

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

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

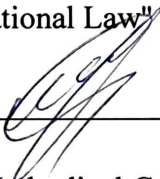
«31» August 2023, protocol number 1

Head of the International and European Law Department

  
\_\_\_\_\_ (Tetiana SYROID)

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

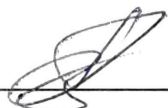
Guarantor of the educational and professional program of the first (bachelor) level of higher education "International Law"  
PhD in Law, associate professor

  
\_\_\_\_\_ (Lina FOMINA)

The program is approved by the Scientific and Methodical Commission of the Faculty of Law

«31» August 2023, protocol number 1

Head of Scientific and Methodical Commission of the Faculty of Law

  
\_\_\_\_\_ (Hanna ZUBENKO)

## INTRODUCTION

The program of the discipline "International organizational and legal framework of counteraction to organized crime" is compiled in accordance with the educational and professional program of preparation of the bachelor of field of knowledge 29 International relations, specialty 293 International law.

### 1. Description of the course

**1.1. The purpose** of teaching the course is to master certain tools in the field of combating transnational organized crime, to study the international legal framework in the field of combating organized crime, institutional mechanisms to combat transnational organized crime at the international level.

**1.2. The main tasks of studying the course:**

- study of the formation and development of international cooperation in the field of combating organized crime;
- study of the concept, signs of transnational organized crime;
- acquaintance with modern models and forms of organized crime;
- study of the provisions of international legal acts of universal and regional levels in the field of combating organized crime;
- acquaintance with the main directions of international cooperation in the field of combating organized crime;
- acquaintance with the activities of bodies and institutions in the field of combating organized crime;
- study of ways of education and training of law enforcement officers in order to combat transnational organized crime.
- analysis of human rights standards in the field of combating organized crime; study of the peculiarities of protection of victims and witnesses of crimes;
- mastering the skills of working with international legal acts, in particular, to determine their legal nature, interpretation of their content and relationship with other acts of international law and national law;
- ability to apply international legal acts in various spheres of legal activity;
- ability to interpret international legal acts in a qualified manner and to give qualified legal opinions and consultations on international legal issues;
- ability to make sound and effective management decisions;
- ability to apply the acquired knowledge, skills and abilities in the field of international law in practice.

**1.3. Credit hours – 5**

**1.4. Total hours – 150**

**1.5.Characteristics of the course**

The subject of study of the discipline is international legal relations in the field of combating organized crime.

The program of the course consists of one section. Formation and development of international cooperation in the field of combating organized crime. Concepts and forms of transnational organized crime. Areas of international cooperation in combating organized crime. Combating corruption at the international level. Combating crimes of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants at the international level. Combating cybercrime at the international level. Combating environmental crime at the international level. Combating the illicit manufacture and

trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition at the international level. Countering terrorism at the international level. Combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors at the international level. Protection of victims and witnesses of transnational organized crime. Education and training of law enforcement officers. Institute of extradition of criminals. International standards of human rights in criminal law.	
Normative / by choice	
Normative	
Full-time (distance) mode of study	Part-time (distance) mode of study
Year of study	
4th	4th
Semester	
8th	8th
Lectures	
30 hours	8 hours
Practicals, seminar classes	
30 hours	6 hours
Lab practicals	
-	-
Independent work	
90 hours	136 hours
Control work	
1	1
Individual task	
-	-
Form of final control	
Credit	

### **1.6. Planned educational outcomes:**

As a result of studying the discipline, students must:

*know* the peculiarities of the formation and development of international cooperation in the field of combating organized crime; concepts, features, models and forms of transnational organized crime; provisions of international legal acts of universal and regional levels in the field of combating organized crime; main directions of international cooperation in the field of combating organized crime; bodies and institutions in the field of combating organized crime; ways of education and training of law enforcement officers in order to combat transnational organized crime; human rights standards in the field of combating organized crime; features of protection of victims and witnesses of crimes, security measures;

*be able* to conduct in-depth analysis universal and regional norms in the field of combating organized crime, educational and methodological and scientific literature on international cooperation in the field of combating organized crime; to determine the features and common patterns of development of general and regional international law in the field of combating organized crime; formulate key concepts and interpret the content of key rules of international law in the field of combating organized crime;

*to possess* the basic conceptual apparatus of public international law in the field of combating organized crime; ability to distinguish the norms of public international law in the field of combating organized crime from the norms of other systems and branches of law; skills of interpretation of the content of legal norms; knowledge of the mechanisms for resolving disputes in the field of international cooperation in the field of combating organized crime and the role of states and international organizations in these processes;

*to achieve* the following learning outcomes that correspond to the Educational and Professional Program on the specialty 293 International Law of the first (bachelor) level of higher education, namely: PLO1, PLO2, PLO5, PLO9, PLO12, PLO13, PLO14, PLO21, PLO22<sup>1</sup>.

## **2. Thematic plan of the discipline**

### **Topic № 1. Formation and development of international cooperation in the field of combating organized crime**

Globalization of transnational organized crime. International legal framework for combating organized crime. The role of the rule of law in combating organized crime.

### **Topic № 2. Concepts and forms of transnational organized crime**

Concepts, signs of transnational organized crime. Crimes of international concern, their classification. Modern models and forms of organized crime.

### **Topic № 3. Areas of international cooperation in combating organized crime**

International legal framework in the field of combating organized crime. UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000. The role and importance of international bodies and institutions in the fight against crime. Types of bodies and institutions to combat crime. The role of the UN in the fight against international crime. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. UN Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, their importance in the fight against transnational crime. International Criminal Police Organization. Combating organized crime at the international regional level. European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation. Shanghai Cooperation Organization. The Office for the Coordination of the Fight against Organized Crime and Other Dangerous Forms of Crime in the Territory of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Council of the Heads of Security Bodies and Special Services of the CIS member-states. The role of the OSCE in the fight against transnational crime. Cooperation of states in order to confiscate proceeds and property obtained by criminal means.

### **Topic № 4. Combating corruption at the international level**

The concept and components of the crime of corruption, their types. International legal basis for combating corruption. UN Convention against Corruption, 2003. Criminal Law Convention on Corruption, 1999. Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, 1997. CIS Model law "Bases of the Legislation on Anti-corruption Policy". The African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption. European Union Convention against Corruption involving Officials. Inter-American Convention against Corruption. The concept of cooperation of the CIS member states in combating corruption (approved by the Decision of the CIS Council of Heads of State of 11.10.2017). Anti-corruption bodies and institutions at the international level. Anti-Corruption Group of the CIS Interstate Anti-Corruption Council. International Anti-Corruption Coordination Center.

### **Topic № 5. Combating crimes of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants at the international level**

Concepts, signs, forms of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. Migrant smuggling and human trafficking: differences and common features. Trafficking in Persons & Smuggling of Migrants Module. The link between cybercrime, human trafficking and migrant smuggling. International legal basis for combating human trafficking. The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the 2000 UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the 2000 UN Convention against Transnational Organized

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<sup>1</sup> Educational and Professional Program International Law of the first (bachelor) level of higher education. URL: [https://law.karazin.ua/resources/doks/2020\\_293\\_educational\\_and\\_professional\\_program.pdf](https://law.karazin.ua/resources/doks/2020_293_educational_and_professional_program.pdf)

Crime. Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. UN Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings. ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating the Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution. EU action plan against migrant smuggling (2021-2025). International bodies and institutions for combating trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants. Special procedures of the UN Human Rights Council. Working Group on Smuggling of Migrants. Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT). European Migrant Smuggling Centre (EMSC). Joint Operational Team MARE. Joint Commission of the States Parties to the Agreement on Cooperation of the State Parties of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Fight against Illegal Migration

#### **Topic № 6. Combating cybercrime at the international level**

Concepts, signs, types of crimes in the field of cybersecurity. International legal principles in the field of combating cybercrime. Draft UN Convention on Cooperation in Combating Information Crime. The Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime and its Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, concerning the criminalization of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems; The agreement on cooperation of the State Parties of the Commonwealth of Independent States in fight against crimes in the field of computer information. Directive on attacks against information systems of 12.08.2013. International bodies and institutions in the field of combating cybercrime. European Cybercrime Center. The International Center for Countering Cybercrime.

#### **Topic № 7. Combating environmental crime at the international level**

Concepts, signs, types of environmental crimes. International legal basis for combating environmental crime. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). The International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime. EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking. Directive 2008/99 / EC on the protection of the environment through criminal law. International bodies and institutions for combating environmental crime. Network for Combating Environmental Crime - "EnviCrimeNet". The Intelligence Project on Environmental Crime (IPEC). The International Center for Countering Cybercrime.

#### **Topic № 8. Combating the illicit manufacture and trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition at the international level**

International legal framework in the field of combating the illicit manufacture and trafficking of firearms, their parts and components, as well as ammunition. Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Arms Trade Treaty. The Model Law against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition. International regional acts in the field of combating the manufacture and circulation of firearms. Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA). The Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition, Parts and Components that can be used for their Manufacture, Repair or Assembly (the Kinshasa Convention). Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies (Wassenaar Arrangement). Bamako Declaration on an African Common Position on the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons. ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials. The Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition, Parts and Components that can be used for their Manufacture, Repair or Assembly. Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials. Arab Model Law on Weapons, Ammunitions, Explosives and Hazardous Material. The EU Strategy to combat the illicit

accumulation and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition. Council Directive 91/477/EEC of 18 June 1991 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons. OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition. OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons. International bodies and institutions in the field of combating the illicit manufacture and trafficking of firearms, their components and components, as well as ammunition.

### **Topic № 9. Countering terrorism at the international level**

Concepts, signs, forms of terrorism. 1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. The 1963 Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft. 1970 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft. 1971 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation. 1980 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988. The Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf 1988. Arab Convention on Combating Money-laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, 2010. Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism. Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism. European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism. The concept of cooperation between the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States in combating money laundering, terrorist financing and financing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (approved by the CIS Council of Heads of State on 11.10.2017). Agreement on the exchange of information within the Commonwealth of Independent States in the field of combating terrorism and other violent acts of extremism, as well as their financing (signed at a meeting of the CIS Council of Heads of Government on 03.11.2017). Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism. International bodies and institutions on counteraction to terrorism. Counter-Terrorism Committee. CIS Anti-Terrorism Center. The role of the OSCE in the fight against terrorism.

### **Topic № 10. Combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors at the international level**

International legal framework in the field of combating drug trafficking. The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol. The Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971. United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988. The role of the UN in combating drug trafficking. Counteracting illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors at the international regional level. Bodies and institutions in the field of combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors. Commission on Narcotic Drugs and Subsidiary Bodies.

### **Topic № 11. Protection of victims and witnesses of transnational organized crime**

International legal basis for the protection of victims and witnesses of organized crime. Recommendation Rec(2005)9-rev of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the protection of witnesses and collaborators of justice. Protocol on the Implementation of the Agreement on the Protection of Participants in Criminal Proceedings of November 28, 2006 on Reimbursement of Expenses Related to the Implementation of Protection Measures (signed at the meeting of the CIS Council of Heads of State on September 16, 2016). European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes. Protective measures for victims and witnesses of crimes. Special security measures. The order of their application. Features of providing security of vulnerable groups. Compensation to victims of crimes.

### **Topic № 12. Education and training of law enforcement officers**

The role of the importance of education and training of law enforcement officers in order to combat transnational organized crime. Ways of education and training of law enforcement officers. UN activities in the field of education and training of law enforcement officers. European Police College. The role of the OSCE in the education and training of law enforcement officials.

### **Topic № 13. Institute of extradition of criminals**

Formation and development of the institution of extradition. International legal acts of universal and regional nature in this area. General characteristics of extradition of criminals. Types of extradition. Grounds for extradition. Grounds for refusal of extradition. Extradition procedure. European arrest warrant.

### **Topic № 14. International standards of human rights in criminal law**

The concept and significance of international standards of human rights. Standards for the treatment of offenders. Status of juveniles who have committed a crime. Rules for treatment of victims of crime. International standards on death penalty.

## **3. Structure of the academic discipline**

Sections and topics	Course hours											
	Full-time						Part-time					
	Total	Including					Total	Including				
		Lec.	Pr.	Lab.	c.w.	Ind.		Lec.	Pr.	Lab.	c.w.	Ind.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Topic № 1. Formation and development of international cooperation in the field of combating organized crime	10	2	2	-	-	6	10	-	-	-	-	10
Topic № 2. Concepts and forms of transnational organized crime	10	2	2	-	-	6	10	2	2	-	-	6
Topic № 3. Areas of international cooperation in combating organized crime	10	2	2	-	-	6	10	2	2	-	-	6
Topic № 4. Combating corruption at the international level	12	4	2	-	-	6	12	2	2	-	-	8
Topic № 5. Combating crimes of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants at the international level	10	2	2	-	-	6	10	-	-	-	-	10
Topic № 6. Combating cybercrime at the international level	10	2	2	-	-	6	10	-	-	-	-	10
Topic № 7. Combating environmental crime at the international level	12	2	4	-	-	6	12	-	-	-	-	12
Topic №. 8 Combating the illicit manufacture and trafficking of firearms, their	10	2	2	-	-	6	10	-	-	-	-	10



parts and components and ammunition at the international level												
Topic № 9. Countering terrorism at the international level	12	2	2	-	-	8	12	-	-	-	-	12
Topic № 10. Combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors at the international level	10	2	2	-	-	6	10	-	-	-	-	10
Topic № 11. Protection of victims and witnesses of transnational organized crime	12	2	2	-	-	8	12	-	-	-	-	12
Topic № 12. Education and training of law enforcement officers	10	2	2	-	-	6	10	-	-	-	-	10
Topic № 13. Institute of extradition of criminals	10	2	2	-	-	6	10	-	-	-	-	10
Topic № 14. International standards of human rights in criminal law	12	2	2	-	-	8	12	2	-	-	-	10
<b>Total hours</b>	150	30	30	-	-	90	150	8	6	-	-	136

#### 4. Topics of seminar classes Full-time/Part-time

№	Topics	Hours (f.t/p.t.)
1.	Formation and development of international cooperation in the field of combating organized crime	2 / -
2.	Concepts and forms of transnational organized crime	2 / 2
3.	Areas of international cooperation in combating organized crime	2 / 2
4.	Combating corruption at the international level	2 / 2
5.	Combating crimes of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants at the international level	2 / -
6.	Combating cybercrime at the international level	2 / -
7.	Combating environmental crime at the international level	2 / -
8.	Combating the illicit manufacture and trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition at the international level	2 / -
9.	Countering terrorism at the international level	2 / -
10.	Combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors at the international level	2 / -
11.	Protection of victims and witnesses of transnational organized crime	2 / -
12.	Education and training of law enforcement officers	2 / -
13.	Institute of extradition of criminals	2 / -
14.	International standards of human rights in criminal law	2 / -
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>30/6</b>

## 5. Independent work

№	Types, content of independent work	Hours (f.t/p.t.)
1.	<p>Topic: Formation and development of international cooperation in the field of combating organized crime</p> <p><i>Task:</i> getting acquainted with the lecture material and doctrinal provisions, international acts regulating cooperation in this area of legal relations, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests</p>	6 / 10
2.	<p>Topic: Concepts and forms of transnational organized crime</p> <p><i>Task:</i> getting acquainted with the lecture material and doctrinal provisions, international acts regulating cooperation in this area of legal relations, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests</p>	6 / 6
3.	<p>Topic: Areas of international cooperation in combating organized crime</p> <p><i>Task:</i> getting acquainted with the lecture material and doctrinal provisions, international acts regulating cooperation in this area of legal relations, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests</p>	6 / 6
4.	<p>Topic: Combating corruption at the international level</p> <p><i>Task:</i> getting acquainted with the lecture material and doctrinal provisions, international acts regulating cooperation in this area of legal relations, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests</p>	6 / 8
5.	<p>Topic: Combating crimes of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants at the international level</p> <p><i>Task:</i> getting acquainted with the lecture material and doctrinal provisions, international acts regulating cooperation in this area of legal relations, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests</p>	6 / 10
6.	<p>Topic: Combating cybercrime at the international level</p> <p><i>Task:</i> getting acquainted with the lecture material and doctrinal provisions, international acts regulating cooperation in this area of legal relations, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests</p>	6 / 10
7.	<p>Topic: Combating environmental crime at the international level</p> <p><i>Task:</i> getting acquainted with the lecture material and doctrinal provisions, international acts regulating cooperation in this area of legal relations, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests</p>	6 / 12
8.	<p>Topic: Combating the illicit manufacture and trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition at the international level</p> <p><i>Task:</i> getting acquainted with the lecture material and doctrinal provisions, international acts regulating cooperation in this area of legal relations, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests</p>	6 / 10
9.	<p>Topic: Countering terrorism at the international level</p> <p><i>Task:</i> getting acquainted with the lecture material and doctrinal provisions, international acts regulating cooperation in this area of legal relations, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests</p>	8 / 12
10.	<p>Topic: Countering terrorism at the international level</p> <p><i>Task:</i> getting acquainted with the lecture material and doctrinal provisions, international acts regulating cooperation in this area of legal relations, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests</p>	6 / 10
11.	<p>Topic: Protection of victims and witnesses of transnational organized crime</p> <p><i>Task:</i> getting acquainted with the lecture material and doctrinal provisions, international acts regulating cooperation in this area of legal relations, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests</p>	8 / 12
12.	<p>Topic: Education and training of law enforcement officers</p> <p><i>Task:</i> getting acquainted</p>	6 / 10

	with the lecture material and doctrinal provisions, international acts regulating cooperation in this area of legal relations, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests	
13.	Topic: Institute of extradition of criminals <i>Task:</i> getting acquainted with the lecture material and doctrinal provisions, international acts regulating cooperation in this area of legal relations, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests	6 / 10
14.	Topic: International standards of human rights in criminal law <i>Task:</i> getting acquainted with the lecture material and doctrinal provisions, international acts regulating cooperation in this area of legal relations, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests	8 / 10
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>90/136</b>

## 6. Individual Tasks

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

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

## 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 and illustrative method or informational and receptive. Students acquire knowledge at lectures, from educational or methodical literature. Students perceive and interpret facts, assessments, conclusions and remain within the limits of reproductive (reproductive) 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.

## 9. Methods of control

**Entrance controls** are used to determine the level of knowledge of students in disciplines that are basic. Conducted at the beginning of the study of discipline by oral questioning or express control (testing).

**Current control** is carried out at each seminar class in the form of oral questioning, student speeches, testing, control works.

**Cross-checking** is carried out in the form of written control work to assess the knowledge and skills acquired during the study of topics in the relevant section. Written control work can include detailed answers to questions, answers to tests, writing essays.

Upon completion of the course, the exam is conducted (the maximum amount of points is 40). Accordingly, in this semester, the sum of points on the results of work in seminars and the performing of individual teaching and research tasks can reach 60.

### 8.1. Questions for current and final control

1. International legal framework for combating organized crime.
2. Concepts, signs of transnational organized crime.
3. Models and forms of transnational organized crime.
4. International legal framework in the field of combating organized crime.
5. General characteristics of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Additional Protocols of 2000.
6. Types of international bodies and institutions to combat organized crime.
7. The role of the UN in the fight against international crime.
8. UN Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, their importance in the fight against transnational organized crime.
9. The role of the International Criminal Police Organization in combating organized crime.
10. Combating organized crime within the European Union.
11. Shanghai Cooperation Organization.
12. European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation.
13. Cooperation of states in order to confiscate proceeds and property obtained by criminal means.
14. International legal framework for.
15. Bodies and institutions in the field of combating corruption at the international level.
16. Concepts, signs, forms of human trafficking.
17. Smuggling of migrants and human trafficking - differences and common features.
18. International legal framework for combating human trafficking at the international level.
19. International legal framework for combating trafficking in human beings at the international regional level.
20. Working Group on the Smuggling of Migrants..
21. European Migrant Smuggling Centre.

22. Concepts, signs, types of crimes in the field of cybersecurity.
23. International legal principles in the field of combating cybercrime.
24. International bodies and institutions in the field of combating cybercrime.
25. European Cybercrime Centre.
26. The International Center for Countering Cybercrime.
27. Concepts, signs, types of environmental crimes.
28. International legal framework for combating environmental crime at the universal level.
29. International legal framework for combating environmental crime at the regional level.
30. International bodies and institutions for combating environmental crime.
31. Network for Combating Environmental Crime - "EnviCrimeNet".
32. International legal framework in the field of combating the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition
33. International bodies and institutions in the field of combating the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition
34. Concepts, signs, forms of terrorism.
35. International legal basis for combating terrorism at the international level.
36. International legal basis for combating terrorism at the international regional level.
37. International bodies and institutions on counteraction to terrorism.
38. Counter-Terrorism Committee.
39. CIS Anti-Terrorism Center.
40. The role of the OSCE in the fight against terrorism.
41. International legal framework in the field of combating drug trafficking.
42. The role of the UN in combating drug trafficking.
43. Combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors at the international regional level.
44. Bodies and institutions in the field of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors.
45. Commission on Narcotic Substances and subsidiary bodies.
46. International legal framework for the protection of victims and witnesses of organized crime.
47. Compensation to victims of transnational organized crime.
48. The role of the importance of education and training of law enforcement officers in order to combat transnational organized crime.
49. UN activities in the field of education and training of law enforcement officers.
50. European Police College (European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training).
51. The role of the OSCE in the education and training of law enforcement officials.
52. Formation and development of the institution of extradition.
53. International legal acts of universal and regional nature in the field of extradition.
54. General characteristics of the extradition of criminals. Types of extradition. Grounds for extradition. Grounds for refusal of extradition.
55. Extradition procedure.
56. European arrest warrant.
57. The concept and meaning of international human rights standards.
58. International standards for the treatment of offenders
59. Status of juveniles who have committed a crime.
60. International standards on the death penalty.

## **9. Scoring scheme**

### **Example for the final semester control during the test**

#### ***Full-time (distance) form of study***

The total number of points is 100.

The number of points for the test - 40.

The number of points during the semester - 60:

The minimum amount of points for admission to the examination - 10.

The number of points for answers to seminars -  $\sum 40 = 40$ :

**Calculation formula**

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

**Footnote:**

$\sum 40$  – the sum of the maximum number of points.

$\sum 1$  – the sum of points received by the student for answers on seminar classes.

$\sum 2$  – the number of seminar classes during the semester.

8 – multiplier.

The answer to the seminar - 0-5 points.

Control work (C.W.) - 10 points.

Individual work - 10 points.

Current control, independent work, individual tasks																C.W.	Ind. work	Total	Exam	Sum
S.c. 1	S.c. 2	S.c. 3	S.c. 4	S.c. 5	S.c. 6	S.c. 7	S.c. 8	S.c. 9	S.c. 10	S.c. 11	S.c. 12	S.c. 13	S.c. 14	S.c. 15						
Total: 40																10	10	60	40	100

S.c. 1, S.c. 2 ... – number of seminar classes.

**Evaluation criteria for an oral answer**

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

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

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

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

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

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

- the student behaves passively during class, responds only when called upon by the teacher;
- in general demonstrates knowledge of the main educational material under consideration, but makes mistakes during the answer and becomes aware of them only after the instruction of the teacher;

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

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

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

- makes significant mistakes or completely misses the material and partially corrects these

mistakes only after the instruction of the teacher;

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

- presents the material not coherently and consistently enough.

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

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

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

### **Evaluation criteria of the control work**

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

### **Credit test assessment criteria**

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

### ***Correspondence (part-time) form of education***

The total number of points is 100.

The number of points for the test - 40.

The number of points during the semester – 60.

The minimum amount of points for admission to the examination - 10.

The number of points for answers to seminars -  $\sum 40 = 40$ :

### **Calculation formula**

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

### **Footnote:**

$\sum 40$  – the sum of the maximum number of points.

$\sum 1$  – the sum of points received by the student for answers on seminar classes.

$\sum 2$  – the number of seminar classes during the semester.

8 – multiplier.

The answer to the seminar is 0-5 points.

Control work - 10 points.

Individual work - 10 points.

Current control, independent work, individual tasks						Exam	Sum
T.2	T.3	T.4	Control work	Individual work	Total		
5	5	5	10	10	60	40	100

T2, T4 ... - topics of sections.

### **Evaluation criteria for an oral answer**

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

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

- the student works actively during the entire practical session;

- gives a complete, correct, consistent, coherent, well-founded presentation of the issue, accompanied by correct examples from doctrinal sources and a reference to current legislation;

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

- correct comprehensive answers to the teacher's additional questions.

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

- the student works actively during the practical session;

- gives a correct, complete description of the content of the textbook and the material presented by the teacher, but answers additional control questions that the teacher asks to clarify the depth of understanding and the ability to navigate phenomena and processes, only with some help from the teacher or colleagues;

- insufficiently comprehensive answers to the teacher's additional questions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- presents the material not coherently and consistently enough.

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

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

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

#### **Evaluation criteria of the control work**

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

#### **Credit test assessment criteria**

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

#### ***Rating scale***

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



## 10. Recommended literature

### *Basic Literature:*

1. Буткевич В. Г. Міжнародне право. Основи теорії: підручник / В. Г. Буткевич, В. В. Мицик, О. В. Задорожній; за ред. В. Г. Буткевича. – К.: Либідь, 2002. – 608 с.
2. Буткевич О.В. Історія міжнародного права. Підручник / О.В. Буткевич. – К.: Ліра-К. – 2013. – 416 с.
3. Василенко В. А. Основы теории международного права / В. А. Василенко. – К. : Вища школа, 1988. – 288 с.
4. Дмитрієв А. І. Міжнародне публічне право: навч. посібник / [А. І. Дмитрієв, В. І. Муравйов; відп. ред. Ю. С. Шемшученко, Л. В. Губерський]. – К. : Юрінком Інтер, 2001. – 640 с.
5. История международного права авт. кол.; по ред. А.И. Дмитриева, У.Э. Батлера. – Изд. 2-е, доп. и перераб. – Одесса: Фенікс, 2013. – 574 с.
6. Курс международного права. В 7 т. / [Баскин Ю. А., Крылов Н. Б., Левин Д. Б. и др.; отв. ред. Р. А. Мюллерсон, Г. И. Тункин]. – М. : Наука, 1989. – Т. 1 : Понятие, предмет и система международного права.
7. Международное право / Вольфганг Граф Вицтум [и др.; пер. с нем. [В. Бергман, пред., сост.]; [науч. ред. и сост. указ. Т.Ф. Яковлева]. – М.: Инфотропик Медиа, 2011. – 992 с.
8. Міжнародне право: словник-довідник / [С.М. Перепьолкін, Т.Л. Сироїд, Л.А. Філяніна]; за заг. ред. Т.Л. Сироїд. – Х.: Юрайт, 2014. – 408 с.
9. Міжнародне публічне право: підручник: у 3 т. / [В. Ф. Антипенко, Л. Д. Тимченко, О. В. Беглий, О. А. Радзівілл та ін.]; за заг. ред. В. Ф. Антипенка. – К. : НАУ, 2012.
10. Сироїд Т.Л. Міжнародне право: навчальний посібник / Т.Л. Сироїд. – Харків: ХНУВС, 2009. – 336 с.

### *Supplementary literature:*

1. Антипенко В.Ф. Борьба с современным терроризмом: международно-правовые подходы / В.Ф. Антипенко. – К.: Изд-во «Юнона-М», 2005. – 723 с.
2. Базов В.П. Воєнні злочини: навч. посібник / В.П. Базов. – К.: Юрінком Інтер, 2008. – 336 с.
3. Гавриленко О. А. Історія держави і права України: хрестоматія-практикум : навчальний посібник для студентів вищих навчальних закладів України напряму підготовки 6.030202 – «Міжнародне право» / О. А. Гавриленко, І. А. Логвиненко, Л. В. Новікова. – Х. : ХНУ імені В. Н. Каразіна, 2015. – 348 с.
4. Декларация о защите всех лиц от пыток и других жестоких, бесчеловечных или унижающих достоинство видов обращения и наказания (резолюция 3452 (XXX) Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН от 9 декабря 1975 года) URL: [http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995\\_084](http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_084).
5. Декларация основных принципов правосудия для жертв преступлений и злоупотребления властью (Резолюция 40/34 Генеральной Ассамблеи от 29 ноября 1985 года) URL: [http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995\\_114](http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_114).
6. Зелинская Н.А. Международные преступления и международная преступность: Монография / Н.А. Зелинская. – Одесса: Юридична література, 2006. – 568 с.
7. Международное уголовно-процессуальное право: Документы и комментарии / Состав. Т.Л. Сыроед. – Харьков: ООО «ПРОМЕТЕЙ-ПРЕС», 2007. – 588 с.
8. Міжнародне публічне право. Міжнародний захист прав людини: посібник для підготовки до зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання / за заг. ред. Т.Л. Сироїд. – ХНУ імені В.Н. Каразіна. – Х., 2018. – 292 с.
9. Міжнародний захист прав людини : навч. посіб. / Т. Л. Сироїд, Л. О. Фоміна. – Харків : Право, 2019. – 310 с.
10. Минимальные стандартные правила Организации Объединенных Наций в отношении мер, не связанных с тюремным заключением (Токийские правила) (приняты

Резолюцией 45/110 Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН) URL: [http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995\\_907](http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_907).

11. Минимальные стандартные правила Организации Объединенных Наций, касающиеся отправления правосудия в отношении несовершеннолетних ("Пекинские правила") URL: [http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995\\_211](http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_211).

12. Мінімальні стандартні правила поводження з в'язнями URL: [http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995\\_212](http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_212).

13. Наден О.В. Найманство як соціальне та кримінально-правове явище: сутність, новітні тенденції розвитку та проблеми протидії. Монографія / О.В. Наден. – К.: Атіка, 2005. – 264 с.

14. Основні принципи поводження з в'язнями Резолюція 45/111 Генеральної Асамблеї ООН від 14 грудня 1990 року URL: [http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995\\_230](http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_230).

15. Рамочное решение № 2002/584/ПВД Совета ЕС о европейском ордере на арест и процедурах передачи лиц между государствами-членами URL: [http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994\\_b17](http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_b17).

16. Сыроед Т.Л. Субъекты (участники) международных уголовно-процессуальных отношений: понятие, виды, специфика правового статуса: Монография / Т.Л. Сыроед. – Харьков: Изд-во «ФИНН», 2010 – 584 с.

17. Сироїд Т. Л. Міжнародне публічне право : підручник / Т. Л. Сироїд. – Одеса: Фенікс, 2018. – 744 с.

18. Устав Международного военного трибунала для суда и наказания главных военных преступников европейских стран оси URL: [http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/998\\_201](http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/998_201).

19. Хавронюк М.І. Сучасне загальноєвропейське кримінальне законодавство: проблеми гармонізації: монографія / М.І. Хавронюк. – К.: Істина, 2005. – 264 с.

20. Элементы преступлений URL: [http://www.un.org/ru/documents/rules/icc\\_elements.pdf](http://www.un.org/ru/documents/rules/icc_elements.pdf).

21. Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization-Interpol URL: <https://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Legal-materials/The-Constitution>.

22. Regulation (eu) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) and replacing and repealing Council Decisions 2009/371/JHA, 2009/934/JHA, 2009/935/JHA, 2009/936/JHA and 2009/968/JHA URL: <https://www.europol.europa.eu/publications-documents/regulation-eu-2016/794-of-european-parliament-and-of-council-of-11-may-2016>

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

1. Official website of the EU. URL: <http://europa.eu/>.

2. Official website of the ECHR. URL: <http://www.echr.coe.int/echr/>.

3. Official website of the Europol. URL: <https://www.europol.europa.eu/>.

4. Official website of the International Criminal Court. URL: <http://www.icc-cpi.int>.

5. Official website of the UN Court of Justice. URL: <http://www.icj-cij.org/homepage/ru/>.

6. Official website of the International Marine Court. URL: <http://www.itlos.org/>.

7. Official website of the International Marine Organization. URL: <http://www.imo.org/Pages/home.aspx>.

8. Official website of the Interpol. URL: <http://www.interpol.int/>.

9. Official website of the Organization of American States. URL: <http://www.oas.org/en/default.asp>.

10. Official website of the Organization for Cooperation and Safety in Europe. URL: <http://www.osce.org/>.

11. Official website of the UN. URL: <http://www.un.org/ru/>.

12. Official website of the Organization of The North Atlantic Treaty. URL: <http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/index.htm>.

13. Official website of the Council of Europe. URL: <http://hub.coe.int/>.