

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
**PROTECTION OF VULNERABLE CATEGORIES OF PERSONS IN
INTERNATIONAL LAW**

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

Fomina L.O., Associate Professor of the V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University International and European Law Department, PhD in Law, Associate Professor

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

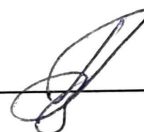
Guarantor of the educational and professional program of the first (bachelor) level of higher education "International Law"
PhD in Law, associate professor


_____ (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 «Protection of vulnerable groups in international law» is drawn up in accordance with the educational and professional program of preparation of the bachelor, subject area 29 International relations, specialty 293 International Law.

1. Description of the course

- 1.1. The purpose the discipline is mastering certain instruments in the sphere of protection of vulnerable groups in international law, specifying features of protection of vulnerable groups, getting acquainted with international legal grounds for the protection of vulnerable groups, international instruments of protection of vulnerable groups.
- 1.2. Main tasks of studying the discipline
 - getting acquainted with the international legal grounds of protection of the rights of vulnerable groups;
 - studying approaches to the definition of concepts of «vulnerability», «vulnerable group», «vulnerable categories of population», «vulnerable position»;
 - getting acquainted with factors that cause a person's vulnerability due to his physical, mental and other characteristics;
 - getting acquainted with international instruments of protection of the rights of vulnerable groups in international law;
 - studying of the peculiarities of international legal protection of women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities, refugees, migrant workers, victims of war;
 - getting acquainted with the features of protection of vulnerable groups during armed conflicts;
 - analyzing of the provisions of the statutes, procedural acts of bodies of international criminal justice on protection of vulnerable groups in international criminal proceedings;
 - mastering the skills of working with international legal acts, which stipulate the provisions on protection of vulnerable groups;
 - the ability to apply international legal and procedural acts in various spheres of legal activity;
 - the ability to interpret international legal acts and give qualified legal opinions and advice on international legal issues;
 - the ability to make sound and effective management decisions;
 - the ability to put into practice the acquired knowledge and skills in the field of international law, the ability to develop draft international legal acts of normative and individual nature.

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 protection of vulnerable groups.

The program of the discipline consists of one section, which deals with the international legal framework for the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups; approaches to the concepts of «vulnerability», «vulnerable group», «vulnerable categories of population», «vulnerable position»; factors that cause a person's vulnerability due to his physical, mental and other characteristics; international instruments for the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups in international law; features of international legal protection of the rights of women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities, refugees, migrant workers, victims of war; peculiarities of protection of groups during armed conflicts; provisions of statutes, procedural acts of bodies of international criminal justice on protection of vulnerable groups in international criminal proceedings.

Compulsory / optional optional	
Full-time mode of study	Part-time (Distance) mode of study
Year of study	
2nd	2nd
Semester	
4th	4th
Lectures	
32 hours	8 hours
Practicals, seminar classes	
32 hours	6 hours
Lab practicals	
Independent work	
86 hours	136 hours
Control work	
1	1
Individual task	
-	
Form of final control	
Credit	

1.6. Planned educational outcome

As a result of studying the discipline, students must acquire the following professional (subject, specialised) competences: PC 2, PC 3, PC 4, PC 7, PC 9, PC 12, PC 16 and achieve the following programme outcomes: PLO 3, PLO 4, PLO 5, PLO 6, PLO 7, PLO 9, PLO 10 in accordance with the EPP (http://law.karazin.ua/resources/doks2021/plany/293/opp_ba_293_2022.pdf).

2. TOPIC PLAN OF THE DISCIPLINE

Topic 1. International legal regulation of the concept of «vulnerable groups»

Approaches to the concept of «vulnerability», «vulnerable groups», «vulnerable position». The doctrine of international law on defining the concept of «vulnerable group» and signs of vulnerability. Factors that influence the degree of vulnerability of a person. General characteristics of vulnerable groups, their types.

Topic 2. International legal protection of women as a vulnerable group

Formation and development of international protection of women's rights. International legal basis for the protection of women's rights. Girls as a «vulnerable» category of population. Factors affecting the vulnerability of women in public and private life. Protection of women against various forms of discrimination. International legal regulation of the protection of women against gender-based violence, domestic violence. Activities of specially authorized persons, monitoring institutions, protection mechanisms, bodies in compliance with international agreements in the field of protection of women's rights. Protection of women's rights during armed conflicts.

Topic 3. International legal protection of rights of children as a vulnerable group

Approaches to defining the concept of «child» in international law. International legal basis for the protection of children's rights. Principles of international protection of children's rights: the principle of non-discrimination; the principle of ensuring the interests of the child; the principle of free expression of child's views; the principle of respect for the child's right to survival and healthy development; the principle of special protection and protection of childhood. Features of international legal protection and promotion of children's rights. Activities of specially authorized persons, monitoring institutions, protection mechanisms, bodies in compliance with international agreements in the field of child protection. Protection of the child from economic exploitation: the concepts of «child labor» and «exploitation of child labor». Features of protection of children's rights on the Internet.

Topic 4. Protection of children's rights in armed conflict

International legal status of a child and standards in the field of protection of children in armed conflicts. Activities of international organizations to ensure the rights of children in armed conflict. The role of international non-governmental organizations in protection of children's rights in armed conflict. Practice of international criminal justice bodies in hearing cases concerning the participation of children in armed conflicts.

Topic 5. Protection of the rights of refugees and internally displaced persons in international law

Approaches to the definition of concepts «refugee» and «internally displaced person». International legal basis for refugee status. Standards for the protection of refugees under international and national law. International instruments for the protection of refugees' rights. Bodies for monitoring compliance with international legal provisions on refugee protection.

Topic 6. Protection of the rights of migrant workers in international law

Definition of the concept «migrant workers» in international law. Features of migrant workers as a vulnerable group in international law. International legal regulation of the rights of migrant workers at universal and regional levels. Protecting the rights of migrant workers at international and regional levels. The role of the International Labor Organization in protecting the rights of migrant workers.

Topic 7. International legal protection of the rights of disabled people

Approaches to the definitions «disabled person» and «disability» in international law. International legal acts in the field of promotion and protection of the rights of disabled people. Principles of ensuring the rights of disabled people: equality of opportunity; full participation, independence and self-sufficiency. Monitoring and protection of the rights of disabled people by the UN bodies and specialized agencies. The role of the UN treaty bodies in protecting the rights of disabled people. Regional instruments for monitoring and protecting the rights of disabled people.

Topic 8. Protection of the rights of the elderly in international law

Definition of the concept «elderly» in international law. Elderly people as a vulnerable group. Problems in the field of ensuring the rights of the elderly at the national level. International legal framework for regulating the protection of the rights of the elderly as a vulnerable group. International guarantees for the protection of the rights of the elderly. Problems in the field of ensuring the rights of the elderly at the national level. Activities of international organizations and their institutions to protect the rights of the elderly.

Topic 9. International legal protection of victims of war as a vulnerable group

History of creation of the 1949 Geneva Conventions. Protection of civilians during the war. Treatment of prisoners of war. Amelioration of the condition of the wounded and sick in active forces, wounded, sick and shipwrecked personnel from the armed forces at sea.

Topic 10. International legal safeguards for the protection of national minorities and indigenous peoples

Definition of the concepts «national minority», «indigenous people». International legal regulation of the rights of national minorities and indigenous people. International legal framework for the protection of national minorities and indigenous people. Regional legal system for the protection of minorities. The principle of non-discrimination against minorities and people who belong to minorities in international law. Minorities and the international legal principle of self-determination of peoples and nations.

Topic 11. Protection of vulnerable groups in international criminal proceedings

Vulnerable groups in international criminal proceedings (women, children, the elderly). Features of protection of vulnerable groups by bodies of international criminal jurisdiction. Measures of ensuring the security of vulnerable groups as participants in international criminal proceedings.

3. Structure of the course

Topics	Course hours											
	Full-time						Full-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 legal regulation of the concept of «vulnerable groups»	12	2	2			8	17	2	2			13
Topic 2. International legal protection of women as a vulnerable group	12	2	2			8	17	2	2			13
Topic 3. International legal protection of rights of children as a	12	2	2			8	15	2				13

vulnerable group											
Topic 4. Protection of children's rights in armed conflict	16	4	4			8	13				13
Topic 5. Protection of the rights of refugees and internally displaced persons in international law	12	2	2			8	13				13
Topic 6. Protection of the rights of migrant workers in international law	16	4	4			8	13				13
Topic 7. International legal protection of the rights of disabled people	16	4	4			8	13				13
Topic 8. Protection of the rights of the elderly in international law	16	4	4			8	13				13
Topic 9. International legal protection of victims of war as a vulnerable group	12	2	2			8	13				13
Topic 10. International legal safeguards for the protection of national minorities and indigenous peoples	12	2	2			8	13				13
Topic 11. Protection of vulnerable groups in international criminal proceedings	14	4	4			6	10	2	2		6

<i>Total hours</i>	150	32	32			86	150	8	6			136

4. Topics of the seminar classes (full time/part-time mode of study)

№	Topic	Hours
1.	International legal regulation of the concept of «vulnerable groups»	2/2
2.	International legal protection of women as a vulnerable group	2/2
3.	International legal protection of rights of children as a vulnerable group	2
4.	Protection of children's rights in armed conflict	4
5.	Protection of the rights of refugees and internally displaced persons in international law	2
6.	Protection of the rights of migrant workers in international law	4
7.	International legal protection of the rights of disabled people	4
8.	Protection of the rights of the elderly in international law	4
9.	International legal protection of victims of war as a vulnerable group	2
10.	International legal safeguards for the protection of national minorities and indigenous peoples	2
11.	Protection of vulnerable groups in international criminal proceedings	4/2
		Total: 32/6

5. Independent work (full time/part-time mode of study)

№	Types, content of independent work	Hours
1	Topic: International legal regulation of the concept of «vulnerable groups» <i>Task:</i> getting acquainted with the lecture material, international legal acts, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests	8/13
2	Topic: International legal protection of women as a vulnerable group <i>Task:</i> getting acquainted with the lecture material,	8/13

	international legal acts, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests	
3	Topic: International legal protection of rights of children as a vulnerable group <i>Task:</i> getting acquainted with the lecture material, international legal acts, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests	8/13
4	Topic: Protection of children's rights in armed conflict <i>Task:</i> getting acquainted with the lecture material, international legal acts, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests	8/13
5	Topic: Protection of the rights of refugees and internally displaced persons in international law <i>Task:</i> getting acquainted with the lecture material, international legal acts, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests	8/13
6	Topic: Protection of the rights of migrant workers in international law <i>Task:</i> getting acquainted with the lecture material, international legal acts, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests	8/13
7	Topic: International legal protection of the rights of disabled people <i>Task:</i> getting acquainted with the lecture material, international legal acts, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests	8/13
8	Topic: Protection of the rights of the elderly in international law <i>Task:</i> getting acquainted with the lecture material, international legal acts, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests	8/13
9	Topic: Protection of vulnerable groups in international criminal proceedings <i>Task:</i> getting acquainted with the lecture material, international legal acts, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests	8/13
10	Topic: International legal safeguards for the protection of national minorities and indigenous peoples <i>Task:</i> getting acquainted with the lecture material, international legal acts, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests	8/13
11	Tema: Protection of vulnerable groups in international criminal proceedings	6/6

	<i>Task:</i> getting acquainted with the lecture material, international legal acts, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests	
	Total	86/136

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. Approaches to the definition of the concept of «vulnerability» in international law.
2. Legal status of refugees in international law.
3. Victims of crime: concept, basics of legal status.
4. The right of victims of crime to protection.
5. United Nations Principles for Older Persons: a general characteristic.
6. International legal framework for the protection of the rights of the elderly.
7. Girls as a «vulnerable» group.
8. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.
9. International safeguards for the protection of children against domestic violence.
10. International legal guarantees for the protection of disabled people against employment discrimination.
11. The ILO's role in the formation of international legal standards for the protection of children's rights against economic exploitation.
12. Features of protection of vulnerable groups in international criminal proceedings.
13. Ensuring the security of vulnerable groups in international criminal proceedings.
14. The activity of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities.
15. History of the 1949 Geneva Conventions.
16. Protection of civilians during the war.
17. Treatment of prisoners of war.

18. Features of protecting the rights of children on the Internet.
19. International legal regulation of the protection of children's rights in armed conflicts.
20. Problems in the field of ensuring the rights of the elderly at the national level.
21. Principles of international protection children's rights.
22. Protection of the rights of migrant workers at international and regional levels.
23. The role of the International Labor Organization in protecting the rights of migrant workers.
24. Protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families.
25. Approaches to the definition of concepts «national minority», «indigenous people».
26. International legal regulation of the rights of national minorities and indigenous people.
27. International legal framework for the protection of national minorities and indigenous people.
28. The principle of non-discrimination against minorities and persons belonging to minorities in international law.
29. The principle of self-determination of nations and peoples.
30. Bodies for monitoring compliance with international legal provisions on refugee protection.

7. Teaching methods

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

Explanatory and illustrative method or informational and receptive method. Students gain knowledge at lectures, educational or methodological literature. Students perceive and comprehend facts, assessments, conclusions and stay within the limits of reproductive thinking. This method is widely used to transmit a large amount of information.

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

Problem-based presentation method. Before presenting the material, the scientific and pedagogical worker poses a problem, formulates a cognitive task on the basis of various sources and means. He/she shows a way to solve a problem. The way to achieve the goal is to reveal the system of evidence, compare points of view, different approaches. Students become witnesses and participants in scientific research. Students not only perceive, comprehend and memorize ready-made information, but also follow the logic of evidence, the movement of thought of scientific and pedagogical workers.

Partial-search, or heuristic, method. It consists in the organisation of an active search for solutions to the cognitive tasks put forward in the training (or formulated independently). The search for a solution takes place under the guidance of the scientific and pedagogical worker. The thinking process becomes productive. The thinking process is gradually directed and controlled by the academic staff or by the students themselves on the basis of work on programs (including computer programs) and textbooks. The method helps to activate students' thinking and arouse their interest in learning at seminars.

Research method. The material, the formulation of problems and tasks, and brief oral or written instruction of students are analyzed. Students independently study literature, sources, and perform other search activities. Tasks that are performed using the research method should contain all the elements of an independent research process (task statement, justification, assumptions, search for appropriate sources of necessary information, task solution process).

Discussion methods. Elements of discussion (disputes, clashes of positions, deliberate exacerbation and even exaggeration of contradictions in the discussed content) can be used in almost any organizational form of learning, including lectures.

Modeling method. Modeling situations during the educational process is the creation of such situations-models where real objects are replaced by symbols and the relationships between the participants in the activity are not natural, but are organized specifically under the guidance of the scientific and pedagogical worker, that is, artificially.

8. Methods of control

Control methods are methods of diagnostic activity that allow for feedback in the 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 amount 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 amount of points that a student can score when studying the discipline (internship) is 100.

8.1. Questions for current and final control

1. Approaches to the definition of concepts «vulnerability», «vulnerable groups», «vulnerable position».
2. The doctrine of international law on definition of the concept «vulnerable group" and signs of vulnerability.
3. Factors that affect the degree of vulnerability of the individual.
4. General characteristics of vulnerable groups, their types.
5. Formation and development of international protection of women's rights.
6. International legal basis for the protection of women's rights.

7. Factors affecting the vulnerability of women in public and private life.
8. Protection of women against various forms of discrimination.
9. International legal regulation of the protection of women against gender-based and domestic violence.
10. Activities of specially authorized persons, monitoring institutions, mechanisms of protection, bodies in compliance with international agreements in the field of protection of women's rights.
11. Protection of women's rights in armed conflict.
12. Approaches to defining the concept of «child» in international law.
13. International legal basis for the protection of children's rights.
14. Principles of international protection of children's rights.
15. Activities of specially authorized persons, monitoring institutions, protection mechanisms, bodies in compliance with international agreements in the field of child protection.
16. Protection of children from economic exploitation: the concepts of «child labor» and «exploitation of child labor».
17. International legal status of a child and standards in the field of child protection in armed conflicts.
18. Activities of international organizations to ensure children's rights in armed conflicts.
19. The role of international non-governmental organizations in the protection of children's rights in armed conflict.
20. Approaches to the definition of concepts «refugee», «internally displaced person».
21. International legal basis of refugee status.
22. Refugee protection standards under international and domestic law.
23. International instruments for the protection of refugees' rights.
24. Bodies for monitoring compliance with international legal provisions on refugee protection.
25. Defining the concept of «migrant workers» in international law.
26. Features of migrant workers as a vulnerable group in international law.
27. International legal regulation of the rights of migrant workers at universal and regional levels.
28. The role of the International Labor Organization in protecting the rights of migrant workers.
29. Approaches to the definitions of concepts «disabled person» and «disability» in international law.
30. International legal acts in the field of promotion and protection of the rights of people with disabilities.
31. Principles of ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities: equality of opportunity; full participation, independence and self-sufficiency.
32. Monitoring and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities by bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations.
33. The role of the UN treaty bodies in the protection of the rights of disabled people.

34. Regional instruments for monitoring and protection of the rights of disabled people.
35. Definition of the term «the elderly» in international law.
36. Elderly people as a vulnerable group.
37. Problems in the field of ensuring the rights of elderly people at the national level.
38. The international legal framework for regulating the protection of the rights of the elderly as a vulnerable category of population.
39. International safeguards for the protection of the rights of the elderly.
40. Activities of international organizations for the protection of the rights of the elderly.
41. The history of the 1949 Geneva Conventions.
42. Protection of civilians during the war.
43. Treatment of prisoners of war.
44. Improvement of the fate of wounded and sick in the existing armies,
45. Amelioration of the condition of the wounded and sick in active forces, wounded, sick and shipwrecked personnel from the armed forces at sea.
46. Definition of the concepts «national minority», «indigenous people».
47. International legal regulation of the rights of national minorities and indigenous people.
48. International legal framework for the protection of national minorities and indigenous people.
49. Regional legal system for the protection of minorities.
50. The principle of non-discrimination against minorities and persons belonging to minorities in international law.
51. Minorities and the international legal principle of self-determination of nations and peoples.
52. Vulnerable categories of persons in international criminal proceedings (women, children, the elderly).
53. Features of protection of vulnerable groups by bodies of international criminal jurisdiction.
54. Measures to ensure the security of vulnerable groups as participants in international criminal proceedings.
55. Status of minors who have committed a crime.
56. Rules for the treatment of victims of crime.
57. International standards on the death penalty.
58. Rules for the treatment of victims of crime.
59. Protection of minors and women victims of crime.
60. Ensuring the safety of children involved in international criminal proceedings.

9. Scoring scheme

Example for the final control during the semester

Full-time (distance) mode of study

The total number of points is 100.

The number of points for the exam is 40.

Number of points during the semester - 60:

Number of points for answers at seminars - 40:

Formula about

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

Note:

$\Sigma 40$ - the sum of the maximum number of points

$\Sigma 1$ - the sum of the points received by the student for answers to practical (seminar) classes.

$\Sigma 2$ the number of practical (seminary) classes during the semester.

8 is the coefficient

Control work - 20 points.

Current control, independent work, individual tasks						Control work	Individual task	Total	Final test	Total
T1-2	T3-5	T6-7	T8	T9	T1					
40						20	-	60	40	100

T1, T2 ... – topics sections

Exam (final test) scoring criteria

The exam 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 final exam is 40.

Control work scoring criteria

The control work is conducted in the form of a written work consisting of 20 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 is 10.

Oral response scoring criteria

Criteria for evaluating oral answers.

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.

5 points are put under the following conditions:

- the student actively works during all practical lessons;
- gives a complete, correct, consistent, coherent, substantiated statement of the issue, accompanied by correct examples and a reference to the current legislation;
- all that is taught should indicate a profound understanding and orientation in the phenomena and processes being studied;
- correct comprehensive answers to additional questions of the teacher.

4 points are put under the following conditions:

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

3 points are put under the following conditions:

- a student behaves passively in the classroom, responds only to the challenge of a teacher;
- in general, reveals the knowledge of the main study material under consideration, but during the answer makes mistakes and recognizes them only after the instruction of the teacher;
- Answers to the questions do not immediately, but only after some tension of memory, with what answers are fuzzy;
- not able to deduce the relationship with other problems of the discipline without the help of the teacher;

2 points are put under the following conditions:

- admits significant errors or completely misses the material and partially corrects these errors only after the instruction of the teacher;
- the student reveals the lack of knowledge of a significant part of the educational material, illogical and uncertainly teaches him, in the answer there are humps and breaks, can not explain the problem, although he understands it;
- the teaching material is not sufficiently connected and consistent.

1 point is put under the following conditions:

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

Grading scale

The amount of points for all types of educational activities during the	Score on a national scale	
	for an exam	for a final test

semester		
90 – 100	Excellent	Credited
70-89	Good	
50-69	Satisfactory	
1-49	Unsatisfactory	Not credited

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

1. Fundamental Rights Agency. URL: <https://fra.europa.eu/en/about-fra>.
2. UNICEF. URL: <http://www.unicef.org/>.
3. Commissioner for Human Rights. URL: <https://www.ombudsman.europa.eu/en/home>.

4. European Data Protection Supervisor. URL: https://edps.europa.eu/_en?lang=en.
5. European Data Protection Board. URL: https://edpb.europa.eu/edpb_en.
6. European Court of Human Rights. URL: <http://www.echr.coe.int/echr/>.
7. European Union. URL: <http://europa.eu/>.
8. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD). URL: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/cerd>.
9. United Nations Human Rights Committee. URL: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/ccpr>.
10. UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. URL: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/crc>.
11. The United Nations Committee Against Torture (CAT). URL: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/cat>.
12. Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. URL: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/crpd>.
13. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED). URL: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/ced>.
14. Amnesty International: <https://www.amnesty.ch/en>.
15. The International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission (IHFFC). URL: <https://www.ihffc.org/index.asp?Language=EN&page=home>.
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21. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. URL: <https://www.unhcr.org>.
22. Human Rights Watch. URL: <http://www.hrw.org>.