


**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
WEST UKRAINIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
LAW FACULTY**

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« 27 » ~~08~~ / ~~2023~~ / 2023



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**Work program
discipline**

«Human rights and international crime»

Higher education degree - bachelor
Field of knowledge - 29 International relations
Specialty - 293 International law
Educational and professional program – «International law»

Department of crime law and process

Form of study	Study year	Semester	Lectures	Practical classes	Individual work	Training, CPIT	Student-self study	Total	Exam/Credit
Full-time	2	4	28	28	3	8	83	150	Credit

31.08.2023
[Signature]

The work program was prepared by Associate Professor of the Department of Criminal Law and Procedure, PhD of Law Iryna YURKEVYCH.

The work program was considered and approved at the meeting of the Department of crime law and process, Protocol No. 1 dated August 30, 2023.

Head of Department



Nina ROHATYNSKA

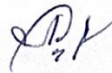
Considered and approved by the Support group of specialty 293 International law, Protocol No. 1 dated August 31, 2023.

Head of the SGS



Yaryna ZHUKORSKA

Guarantor of EP



Liudmyla SAVANETS

The structure of the work program of discipline “Human rights and international crime”

1. Description of discipline

Discipline “Human rights and international crime”	Field of knowledge, Specialty, Educational and Professional Program, higher education degree	Characteristics of the academic discipline
Number of credits ECTS-5	Field of knowledge – 29 International relations	Discipline status: selected Language – English
The number of credits modules – 3	Specialty – 293 International law	Year of training– 2 Semester – 4
The number of content modules - 2	Higher education degree – bachelor	Lectures - 28 hours Practical classes – 28 hours.
Total hours – 150	Higher education degree – bachelor	Independent work: 83, Training, CPIT - 8 Individual work: 3
Week’s hours : – 10 hours, hours of classroom hours – 4		Type of final control – credit

2. THE PURPOSE AND TASKS OF STUDYING THE DISCIPLINE “HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL CRIME”

2.1. The purpose of the discipline.

Human rights and international crime is a special course that examines the basic concepts and connection between human rights, criminal law and international criminal justice. Particular attention is paid to the system of international cooperation in the fight against crime. The legal bases of the international criminal justice and activity of bodies of the international criminal justice are considered. The history of the International Criminal Court, the formation, development, structure and functions, and practice are of great importance in understanding the peculiarities of the functioning of these bodies. The international nature of transnational crime and the need to criminalize crime and criminal law in national law is a major challenge in the fight against transnational organized crime. This requires the elimination of differences in the legislation of different states, which exists despite all the similarities of domestic criminal law. There is also a need to harmonize criminal law and procedural elements in the legal systems of different states, in the ability to interact with each other, as well as with international criminal law.

2.2. Name and description of competencies, which ensures the formation of the discipline: the ability and willingness to use knowledge of basic categories of human rights and international crime; choose and use methods of legal interpretation, the ability to think

logically, critically, creatively; in practice the basic knowledge and methods of the humanities to analyze and identify problems in international law; to bibliographic and information search work and then use the data in solving professional tasks and design research papers, reports, conclusions; aware of the social importance of their future profession; have a sufficient level of professional sense of justice; adhere to the principles of ethics lawyer and familiarization with relevant protocol.

2.3. Prerequisites for the study of discipline.

The study of the discipline “Human rights and international crime” implies the presence of certain knowledge and skills among students, in particular, on such disciplines as "Theory of State and Law", "Comparative Constitutional Law", "Legal institutions". In particular, students should understand the system of protection of human rights, the classification and definitions of international crime, the peculiarities of public-legal relations, the legal institutions of protection of human rights, their competence, etc.

The name and description of the competencies that the discipline provides:

- ability to form judgments in the field of international, European, national law, comparative law, taking into account social, scientific and ethical aspects;
- ability to provide legal support for legal relations with a foreign element, foreign economic activity and international economic cooperation;
- ability to provide legal opinions and advice on public and private international law, national law of Ukraine and the law of other states; forecast and assess legal risks of foreign policy and foreign economic initiatives and ways to minimize them;
- the ability to conduct discussions and debates on international legal and general legal issues, prepare cases for consideration in Ukrainian, foreign, international courts and arbitrations.

2.4. Learning outcomes

A study of discipline a student must know:

- concepts, methods and systems of protection of human rights in criminal justice;
- the concept of the state and international organizations as subjects of human rights in criminal justice;
- the basic provisions of international criminal law;
- types and basic provisions of international cooperation in criminal justice.

A study of discipline a student can be able to do :

- working with international regulatory acts;
- apply the acquired knowledge in solving practical issues in international criminal law;
- find flaws and violations of international law in international legislation;
- analyze and provide recommendations for protection of human rights.

2.5. The task of studying the course

Students of international business and management have in learning deeply and comprehensively with the knowledge of the history of “Human rights and international crime” and their institutions as well as the role of principles and

norms of international criminal law in regulating the complex, contradictory legislative system.

2.6. The task of lectures

The aim of the lectures is to acquaint the student with the basic concepts of “**Human rights and international crime**”, and development of science of international criminal law and modern trends of their development.

The aim of the lectures is to:

- Description of students in accordance with the program and work plan of the basic concepts of “Human rights and international crime”;
- Equip students’ integrated system of theoretical knowledge from the course “Human rights and international crime”.

2.7. The results of studying

According to the requirements of the educational and professional program, students should

know:

- 1) general trends and features of the formation and development of international intergovernmental organizations;
- 2) the legal nature of international organizations;
- 3) legal personality of the international organization;
- 4) the role of international agreements in the establishment and operation of international organizations;
- 5) ways to create international organizations and terminate membership in an international organization;
- 6) types of membership in an international organization;
- 7) basics of domestic law of international organizations;
- 8) legal status of international employees;
- 9) acts of international organizations and their legal force.

3. PROGRAM SUBJECT “HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL CRIME” CONTENT MODULE 1.

Topic 1. Human Rights Concept and Criminal Law, Nature, Origin and Development, Importance

Discover how human rights and criminal law connect or challenge each other.

Human Rights and Enforcement Agencies like the Police and Excise - Prevention of abuse of rights. Human Rights and the Judiciary. Human Rights and preventive laws. The binding force of international conventions under the constitution.

Topic 2. International movements for protection of Human Rights - U. N. and Regional Organizations - European Commission and Courts on Human Rights.

Legal regulation of the protection of Human Rights.

Definition, origin and historical development, Limitation and methods of use of force - International Instruments and institutions on protection of human rights.

Topic 3. History of human rights law and international criminal law how international law instruments and institutions

History of human rights law and international criminal law, how international law instruments and institutions deal with human rights protection. You'll also examine the history of the international criminal court (ICC) and how it was established to hold serious criminals responsible for their crimes.

Content Module 2.

Topic 4. International criminal law and contraction to sexual and gender violence

Explore how ICL addresses sexual and gender violence

You'll analyze the progress and challenges of ICL in addressing sexual and gender violence, focusing on the international legal framework for these sorts of crimes.

Topic 5. Interconnection between ICL and children's rights.

Analyze how ICL has made progress in reducing crimes against children. You'll evaluate the way humanitarian law has developed to protect children involved in armed conflicts, such as child soldiers.

Topic 6. International crime.

Discover the international human rights courts, look at the international human rights courts and how they address international crime cases.

Classification of international crime.

Topic 7. International cooperation in criminal justice.

Discover the role of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) in the criminal justice system; international prisoner transfers; extradition; economic crime investigation; and international cooperation in several dozen specific areas.

**4.THE STRUCTURE OF THE RECORD-CREDIT COURSES
“HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONALCRIME”**

	Number of hours					Control measures
	Lectures	Practical classes	Independent work	Individual work	Trainings, CPI T	
Content Module 1.						

Topic 1. Human Rights Concept and Criminal Law, Nature, Origin and Development, Importance	4	4	10	-	2	Student survey
Topic 2. International movements for protection of Human Rights - U. N. and Regional Organizations - European Commission and Courts on Human Rights.	4	4	10	-		Test
Topic 3. History of human rights law and international criminal law how international law instruments and institutions	4	4	10	1	2	Test
Content Module 2.						
Topic 4. International criminal law and coneraction to sexual and gender violence	4	4	10	-	2	Student survey
Topic 5. Analyse the interconnection between ICL and children's rights	4	4	10	-		
Topic 6. International crime.	4	4	15	1		
Topic 7. International cooperation in criminal justice.	4	4	18	-		
Total	28	28	83	3		

5. TOPICS OF PRACTICAL CLASSES.

General methodological recommendations for seminars

Higher school teaches students the basics of individual branches of science, as well as independent acquisition of knowledge. One of the forms of independent work of students is a seminar.

The seminar is a form of a classroom where a teacher organizes a discussion around predefined topics. Preparing for the seminar session and acting on it, the student acquires skills to substantiate and formulate his thoughts, improves the skills of public speaking, conducts discussions, reveals his knowledge, scientific position and learns to defend it. Preparation for a seminar session includes:

1) awareness of the task for each of them, ascertaining the logical sequence of issues identified in the topic;

2) review lecture notes of the training courses that relate to the Topic presented at the seminar. The lectures outline the latest achievements of the relevant field of legal science and legislation, provide a critical review of domestic and foreign literature;

3) the study of the recommended literature (the list of recommended sources may not be exhaustive, therefore, it is necessary to demonstrate autonomy in search of new sources).

The seminar ends with the final word of the teacher, in which: the work of the group is summed up, observations are made about the coverage of the content of the problem, which was put to the seminar, evaluated by the students prepared abstracts, their speeches, activity in the discussion, the ability to formulate and defend their position, etc.

Topic 1. Human Rights Concept and Criminal Law, Nature, Origin and Development, Importance.

1. Discover how human rights and criminal law connect or challenge each other.
2. Human Rights and Enforcement Agencies like the Police and Excise - Prevention of abuse of rights.
3. Human Rights and the Judiciary.
4. Human Rights and preventive laws.
5. The binding force of international conventions under the constitution.

Topic 2. International movements for protection of Human Rights - U. N. and Regional Organizations - European Commission and Courts on Human Rights.

1. Legal regulation of the protection of Human Rights.
2. Definition, origin and historical development.
3. Limitation and methods of use of force - International Instruments and institutions on protection of human rights.

Topic 3. History of human rights law and international criminal law how

international law instruments and institutions

1. History of human rights law and international criminal law, how international law instruments and institutions deal with human rights protection.
2. History of the international criminal court (ICC) and how it was established to hold serious criminals responsible for their crimes.

Topic 4. International criminal law and contraction to sexual and gender violence

1. International criminal law, sexual and gender violence.
2. The progress and challenges of ICL in addressing sexual and gender violence.
3. The international legal framework for these sorts of crimes.

Topic 5. Interconnection between ICL and children's rights

1. International criminal law and reducing crimes against children.
2. Protection of children involved in armed conflicts, such as child soldiers.
3. Protection of children's rights.

Topic 6. International crime.

1. The international human rights courts.
2. The international human rights courts and how they address international crime cases.
3. Classification of international crime.

Topic 7. International cooperation in criminal justice.

1. The role of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) in the criminal justice system.
2. International prisoner transfer.
3. Extradition.
4. Economic crime investigation.
5. International cooperation in several dozen specific areas.

6. TASKS FOR INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS THE COURSE“HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL CRIME”

The state educational standard of higher professional education for the first time provides for the allocation of the curricula of high schools of time allocated to independent (outside the classroom) work of students. As a rule, the maximum amount of student workload, including all types of his classroom and non-classroom teaching, should not exceed 54 hours per week.

Individual work of students can take place in a different sequence. For example, at first the student closely acquaints himself with one literary source and summarizes it or writes an annotation. In this way, he learns to study scientific literature. The next step may be the acquaintance of the student with other works of this topic and writing an analytical literary review. In this case, the skills of

working with directories, the skills of logical thinking and the ordering of judgments and their clear presentation are formed.

The results of this student's work in the form of a speech or defense of the abstract should be addressed to the audience at seminars.

Independent work is an integral part of the educational process, aimed at comprehensively mastering students with compulsory educational material. Self-directed work should be understood as the study of students' individual topics or issues of the course, which were not covered for one reason or another in the lecture course, nor were given for consideration in seminars. Student independent study of the material provided for by the program of the course is carried out under the direction of the teacher by:

- Definition of questions submitted for independent study;
- consultations, the time of which is determined by the corresponding document of the cathedral;
- Individual testing of students' knowledge acquired independently.

As a whole, mastering the skills of independent work allows students to make independent conclusions about legal and social problems, to operate knowledge gained, to orient in the special literature, and also using the acquired knowledge in practice, to approach the decision of legal problems creatively.

The teacher's control over the independent work of the student is not enough. It is important for students to learn self-control, to do the following: - to throw away the material that does not directly relate to the topic; - to reject the repetition; - delete words and phrases without which meaning remains clear (for example, in the phrase "deselect all repeats" you can remove all); - long sentences split into shorter ones to facilitate understanding; - clarify the correct use of terms (refer to dictionaries); clarify the correctness of spelling and punctuation - check the quotation and correctness of the links; check the numbering of pages, tables, drawings.

7.INDEPENDENT WORK INCLUDES

1. Systematic attendance of all kinds of classroom lessons and conducting lecture notes.
2. Systematic study of the lecture material and the proposed literature.
3. Systematic training for seminars.
4. Implementation of the proposed separate independent work and its execution in accordance with the relevant requirements. The final deadline for submitting an independent work to a teacher is two weeks before the beginning.

In the process of studying the course for systematic control of students' independent work and the quality of assimilating them to the current curriculum, the teacher uses:

- 1) interviewing students during seminars;
- 2) involvement of students in the discussion of the topics of the seminars, followed by an assessment of the initiative and the ability to analyze the discussion issues;
- 3) test control of knowledge;
- 4) verification of the written assignments provided by the course of studies.

In assessing the work, the teacher takes into account how thoroughly studied the proposed literature, how consistently and qualitatively the material is presented, and also takes into account the timeliness of the task. The deadline for submission of the abstract to the teacher is not later than two weeks before the beginning.

In the process of organizing independent work are important consultations of the teacher, during which you can solve many problems of the studied course, to understand complex issues.

Independent work is individual, but it is also possible and collective understanding of the problems of administrative law.

Task-questions for independent work

1. Formal and non-governmental international organizations in the fight against crime.
2. UN activities to organize cooperation between states in the fight against crime.
3. The essence of the concept of "international legal assistance in criminal matters".
4. The concept of international terrorism
5. Crimes and certain other acts committed on board aircraft
6. Crimes related to hijacking
7. Crimes related to illegal acts against the safety of civil aviation
8. Crimes related to illegal acts of violence at airports serving international civil aviation
9. Crimes related to the physical protection of nuclear materials
10. Crimes related to terrorist financing
11. Crimes related to illegal acts against the safety of maritime navigation
12. Crimes related to bomb terrorism
13. Crimes related to the manufacture of unmarked plastic explosives
14. Crimes related to illegal acts against the safety of fixed platforms located on the continental shelf
15. Crimes related to acts of nuclear terrorism
16. Crimes against persons enjoying international protection, including diplomatic agents

17. Crimes related to hostage-taking
18. Crimes against human freedom
19. Crimes against the health of the population and public morality
20. Crimes that encroach on environmental and public safety
21. Economic crimes
22. International legal assistance in criminal matters as a subject of legal regulation of bilateral and multilateral agreements.
23. Forms of international legal assistance in criminal matters.
24. Interpol.
25. Status and prospects of development of international cooperation of Ukraine in the fight against crime.
26. Extradition of criminals (extradition) in international criminal law.
27. Development of the concept of international criminal jurisdiction in the period between the two world wars.
28. Nuremberg International Tribunal over the main war criminals of World War II.
29. Tokyo International Military Tribunal.
30. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Former Yugoslavia since 1991.
31. International Tribunal for Rwanda.
32. Special Court for Sierra Leone.
33. Jurisdiction of modern international criminal courts and tribunals. Jurisdiction of the Permanent International Criminal Court established under the Rome Statute

8. TRAINING IN DISCIPLINE.

Structure and functions of International Criminal code.

The order of the training

1. The introductory part is conducted in order to familiarize students with the topic of the training session.

2. The organizational part is to create a working mood in the team of students, determine the rules of conducting a training session. It is possible to have handouts in the form of tables, forms of documents.

3. Practical part is realized by performing tasks in groups of students on certain issues of the subject of the training session.

Summing up. The results of the tasks performed in the groups are discussed. Exchange of views on the issues that were put on training sessions.

9. COMPLEX PRACTICAL INDIVIDUAL TASK

Options of the CPIT on the academic discipline "Human rights and international crime" are:

- preparation of a scientific article or abstract of a scientific report for publication;

- speech at scientific conferences;
- participation in Internet conferences;
- synopsis on the topic according to the plan set by the student or actually developed by the student;
- abstract on the topic or on a narrow issue;
- solving and compiling practical, situational tasks and tasks of different levels on the topic, module or course;
- annotation of additional literature read from the course, bibliographic description, historical research, etc.;
- development of educational and diagnostic test tasks (on the topic, module, course);
- production of schemes, development of structural and functional schemes of structure, activity of various international intergovernmental organizations;
- writing essays, creative tasks, etc.

Requirements for CPIT:

The CPIT is performed in the form of written work, which consists in fulfilling the theoretical and practical tasks in the form of solving the problem.

When working individually, students must demonstrate the ability to correctly apply theoretical material in practice. Implementation of the CPIT is one form of verification of students' knowledge, which facilitates the consolidation and in-depth learning of the subject.

The work should also include the theoretical and practical basis for the implementation of an individual task, that is, a list of legal documents that were used when drafting a document with reference to specific norms should be compiled. Also, photocopies of the main scientific publications on the topic of CPIT should be attached to the work.

The CPIT is one of the test modules, therefore it is evaluated and affects the overall (final) assessment.

10. METHODS OF STUDYING.

The training process are used: lectures, workshops, tutoring, work in Internet performance CPIT and regulations that are recommended for more advanced topics

Methods of marking.

In the process of studying the subject “**Human rights and international crime**” the following methods of assessment of student academic work:

- - current survey;
- final control work for each content module;

- team projects;
- analytical reports, abstracts, essays;
- presentation of results of completed tasks and research;
- evaluation of the results of the CPIT;
- modular control work.

Final rating (on a 100-point scale) of “Human rights and international crime” is defined as a weighted average depending on the specific gravity of each of the student's loan:

Credit module 1	Credit module 2	Credit module 3	Total
30	40	30	100
Oral survey during classes (3 topics) - 10 points per topic - max. 30 points. Modular control work - max. 70points	Oral survey during classes (4 topics) – 10 points per topic - max. 40 points. Modular control work - max. 60 points	Preparation of CPIT - max. 40 points. Protection of CPIT - max. 40 points Participation in trainings - max. 20 points	100

Grading scale:

On the scale university	On the national scale	On the ECTS scale
90-100	Excellent	A (excellent)
85-89	Good	B (very good)
75-84		C (good)
65-74	satisfactory	D (satisfactory)
60-64		E (enough)
35-59	non-satisfactory	FX (non-satisfactory with possibility of repeated passing)
1-34		F (non-satisfactory with repeated cours of lectures)

11. Instruments, equipment and software the use of which is provided by the discipline:

№	Name o	The topic number
1.	Electronic version of the lectures	1-7
2.	A laptop	1-7
3.	A projector	1-7
4.	Presentation at Power Point	1-7

12. RECOMMENDED SOURCES

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* - 2nd, revised and extended edition. - Baden-Baden : Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft, 2020*

27. Wuerth I. *International Law and Racial Discrimination: Confronting the Past, Acknowledging the Present, and Creating the Future*. Cambridge University Press, 2022.