




MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
Federal state autonomous educational institution  
higher vocational education  
«Far Eastern Federal University»  
(FEFU)

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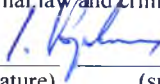
**School of Law**

«AGREED»  
Program Manager

  
(signature) Korotkikh N.N.  
(surname, name, patronymic  
Program Manager)

« 1 » September 2017 year.

«AFFIRM»  
Head of Department  
criminal law and criminology

  
(signature) Korobeev A.A.  
(surname, name, patronymic  
Head of the Department)

« 1 » September 2017 year

**WORK PROGRAM OF ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE**

International Criminal Law

**Direction of preparation 40.03.01 Jurisprudence**

**Form of training full-time / extramural studies**

Course 2 / 3 semester 4 / 6

lectures is not provided

practical classes 72 / 12 hours

laboratory works are not provided

including using MAO lek. 0 / 0 hours /etc. 0 / 0 hours / lab not provided

total hours of classroom work 72 / 12 hours.

including using MAO 0 / 0 hours.

independent work 72 / 128 hours

including the preparation for the exam is not provided

no control papers

course work / course project is not provided

offset 4 / 6 semester

exam not provided

The work program is compiled in accordance with the requirements of the educational standard, independently established by the Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education "Far Eastern Federal University", approved by order of the rector 20.07.2017 № 12-13-1479 in the direction of training 40.03.01 Jurisprudence).

The work program was discussed at a meeting of the Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, Protocol No. 1 of 1 September 2017.

Head of the Department of Criminal Law and Criminology: Doctor of Law, Professor A. Korobeev  
Compiler (s): Candidate of Law, Associate Professor Maltsev A.A.

Compiler (s): Candidate of Law, Associate Professor Maltsev A.A.

The reverse side of the title sheet

I. The work program was revised at the meeting of the department:

Protocol dated " \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ 20 № \_\_\_\_\_

Head of the Department \_\_\_\_\_

(signature) (IO Last Name)

II. The work program was revised at the meeting of the department:

Protocol dated " \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ 20 № \_\_\_\_\_

Head of the Department \_\_\_\_\_

(signature) (IO Last Name)

## **Annotation to the work program of the discipline “International Criminal Law”**

The discipline "International Criminal Law" is developed for students studying in the direction of training 40.03.01 "Law" in full-time and part-time forms of education.

The discipline "International Criminal Law" is included in the list of disciplines for choosing the variable part of the curriculum. The total complexity of the discipline is 4 credit units, 144 hours.

The curriculum provides practical classes (72 hours / 12 hours), independent work (72 hours / 128 hours). The form of control is offset (4/6 semester). Discipline is implemented on the 2 course in the 4th / 3th course in the 6th semester.

Place of discipline "International Criminal Law". This discipline is related to such legal disciplines as “Theory of State and Law”, “International Law”, “Criminal Law”, etc.

The purpose of mastering the discipline "International Criminal Law" is to analyze and systematize the available data on the nature, content and forms of international cooperation of states in the field of combating crime.

The main objective of the discipline "International Criminal Law" is that, based on the knowledge gained, the student can acquire the necessary skills in the field of international cooperation of States in the fight against crime, as well as activities aimed at preventing, counteracting and combating transnational crime and corruption.

To successfully study the discipline "International Criminal Law" the following preliminary competences should be formed for students:

- the ability to understand, use, generate and correctly express innovative ideas in Russian in discourses, publications, public discussions;
- ability to self-organization and self-education;

- the ability to solve standard tasks of professional activity on the basis of information and bibliographic culture using information and communication technologies and taking into account the basic requirements of information security;

- the ability to improve their professional competence.

As a result of studying this discipline, students form the following professional competencies (elements of competencies).

<b>Code of competence</b>	<b>Stages of competence formation</b>	
PC-7 the ability to legally qualify the facts and circumstances	Knows	the order of action of normative legal acts and their application in their professional activities
	Knows how	correctly qualify legal facts
	Owens	methods of qualifying legal facts and their procedural clearance; is able to analyze various documents, give qualified legal opinions, oral and written consultations in the implementation of activities related to the implementation and protection of subjective rights by participants of private law and closely related relations
PC-12 ability to detect, suppress, disclose and investigate crimes and other offenses	Knows	methods of restraint, disclosure and investigation of crime and other offenses and methods of organizing operational investigative and investigative work
	Knows how	correctly analyze the situation in the field of combating crimes and other offenses and plan appropriate measures on the anti-criminal impact on the situation in a particular administrative district; has experience in criminological planning at the regional and municipal levels; knows the content and methods of drawing up targeted programs to strengthen the fight against crime and crime in the city; to improve the legal culture in the city (district)
	Owens	able to ensure compliance with and application of the norms of criminal, criminal procedure, penal legislation in the detection, prevention, investigation and qualification of crimes based on a developed legal thinking and legal culture

## **I. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THEORETICAL PART OF THE COURSE**

Lectures are not provided.

## **II. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF PRACTICAL COURSE**

## **Practical classes (72 hour / 12 hour)**

### **Lesson 1. Criminological foundations of international criminal law (hereinafter referred to as MUP) (7 hour / 1 hour)**

1. Crime in the world, its main trends and patterns.
2. International crime. The ratio of international and transnational crime.
3. The concept and characteristics of transnational organized crime.
4. Organized crime in the world and its geography.
5. Organized transnational crime: the main types criminal activities.
6. Major transnational criminal organizations.

### **Lesson 2. Concept, subject, sources of CBM (7 hour / 1 hour)**

1. The concept of CBM.
2. The subject and main elements of MUP.
3. Principles of CBM.
4. Sources MUP.
5. The ratio of international criminal and national law.

### **Lesson 3. International cooperation of states in the fight against crime (general description) (7 hour / 1 hour)**

1. The main directions and forms of cooperation in the fight against crime.
2. The UN activities on the organization of cooperation of States in the fight against crime.
3. International Criminal Procedure. International Criminal Court. Rome Statute
4. Legal assistance in criminal matters.
5. Extradition of criminals.
6. International rules and standards in the field of criminal justice and the fight against crime.

### **Lesson 4. International crime concept and characteristics (8 hour / 1 hour)**

1. International crime and its signs.

2. Classification of international crimes.
3. Subjects of international crime. Features of objective and subjective signs of international crime.
4. Complicity in international crime.

**Session 5. Responsibility for international crimes (7 hour / 1 hour)**

1. Principles of criminal responsibility for international crimes.
2. The legal nature of state responsibility for international crimes.
3. An individual as a subject of international criminal responsibility.

**Lesson 6. Types of international crimes (8 hour / 2 hour)**

1. Crimes against the peace and security of mankind.
2. War crimes.
3. Genocide. Ecocide Biocide
4. Terrorism.
5. Mercenary.

**Lesson 7. Types of crimes of an international nature (8 hour / 2 hour)**

1. Classification of types of crimes of international character.
2. Crimes against the stability of international relations.
3. Crimes damaging the economic and social development of states.
4. Infringement on personal rights and freedoms. Human trafficking.
5. Crimes committed at sea.

**Session 8. International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).**

**Europol (7 hour / 1 hour)**

1. History and structure of INTERPOL.
2. Principles of activity.
3. Registration of criminals.
4. Types of international investigations.
5. Other INTERPOL activities.
6. Russia in INTERPOL.
7. Europol.

**Lesson 9. International cooperation in the fight against organized crime: general description (7 hour / 1 hour)**

1. The main directions and prospects of the international fight against organized crime
2. The legal basis of international cooperation in the fight against organized crime. UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

**Lesson 10. Cooperation of the states in the fight against the most dangerous types of crime (7 hour / 1 hour)**

1. The international fight against drug trafficking.
2. Cooperation of States in the fight against money laundering.
3. The international fight against terrorism.
4. International Anti-Corruption Strategy. UN Convention against Corruption (2003). Council of Europe Anti-Corruption Convention
5. The international fight against human trafficking.
6. International fight against cybercrime.

**III. TRAINING AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS**

The educational and methodological support of students' independent work in the discipline “International Criminal Law” is presented in Appendix 1 and includes:

- the schedule for the performance of independent work on the discipline, including approximate norms of time for execution for each task;
- characteristics of tasks for independent work of students and methodological recommendations for their implementation;
- requirements for the presentation and presentation of the results of independent work;
- criteria for assessing the performance of independent work.

#### IV. CONTROL OF ACHIEVEMENT OF COURSE GOALS

№	Controlled sections / topics of discipline	Codes and stages of the formation of competencies		Evaluation tools	
				Current control	Intermediate certification
1.	Session 1-10	PC-7 PK-12	Knows	PP-2 (colloquium)	PP-1 (interview), questions to offset: № 1-48
	Knows how		PR-3 (essay) PR-11 (multi-level tasks)		
	Owns			PR-11 (multi-level tasks)	

Standard control tasks, methodological materials, determining the procedures for assessing knowledge and skills and (or) work experience, as well as the criteria and indicators necessary for evaluating knowledge and skills, and describing the stages of formation of competences in the process of mastering an educational program, are presented in the Appendix 2.

#### V. LIST OF EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE AND INFORMATION AND METHODICAL PROVISION OF DISCIPLINE

##### Main literature (electronic and print)

1. Mezhdunarodnoye ugolovnoye pravo : uchebnoye posobiye / A. A. Lupu, I. YU. Os'kina. Moskva : Dashkov i K°, 2015. 311 s.  
<http://lib.dvfu.ru:8080/lib/item?id=chamo:786158&theme=FEFU>
2. The International Criminal Court [Elektronnyy resurs] / Andrew Novak. Springer International Publishing. 2015.  
<https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-319-15832-7>
3. Human Rights in European Criminal Law [Elektronnyy resurs] / Stefano Ruggeri. Springer International Publishing. 2015.  
<https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-319-12042-3>



4. The Matrix of Insanity in Modern Criminal Law [Elektronnyy resurs] / Gabriel Hallevy. Springer International Publishing, 2015. <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-319-20597-7>

### **Additional literature**

#### **(print and electronic publications)**

1. Vooruzhennyy konflikt nemezhdunarodnogo kharaktera: mezhdunarodno-pravovoy aspekt [Elektronnyy resurs]: Monografiya / M.G. Smirnov. - M.: Norma: NITS INFRA-M, 2014. - 208 s. <http://znanium.com/catalog/product/426427>

2. Genotsid v rossiyskom i mezhdunarodnom ugolovnom prave [Elektronnyy resurs]: Uchebnoye posobiye /Ye.D. Vetoshkina - M.: Yur.Norma, NITS INFRA-M, 2015. - 128 s. <http://znanium.com/catalog/product/513620>

3. Mezhdunarodnoye sotrudnichestvo v sfere okazaniya pravovoy pomoshchi po ugolovnym delam: Uchebnoye-prakticheskoye posobiye / Zinnurov F.K. - M.:YUNITI, 2016. - 199 s. <http://znanium.com/catalog/product/750777>

4. Ugolovnoye pravo zarubezhnykh stran [Elektronnyy resurs] : uchebnoye posobiye/ Aistova L.S., Krayev D.YU. SPb.: Sankt-Peterburgskiy yuridicheskiy institut (filial) Akademii General'noy prokuratury RF, 2013. 133 c. <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/65540.html>

5. Hybrid Tribunals [Elektronnyy resurs] / Aaron Fichtelberg. Springer New York, 2015. <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-1-4614-6639-0>

6. The Illegal Business of Human Trafficking [Elektronnyy resurs] / Maria João Guia. Springer International Publishing, 2015. <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-319-09441-0>

7. European Arrest Warrant [Elektronnyy resurs] / Libor Klimek. Springer International Publishing, 2015. <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-319-07338-5>

**The list of resources information and telecommunications network "Internet"**

**The FEFU information library provides unlimited access to the following  
electronic resources:**

1. Moscow Journal of International Law <http://www.mjil.ru>
2. The official website of the United Nations <http://www.un.org>
3. The official website of the Council of Europe <http://www.coe.int>
4. The official website of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe <http://www.osce.ru>
5. The official website of the European Union <http://europa.eu.int>
6. official site of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) <http://www.un.org/ru/ecosoc/icao/>
7. INTERPOL website <http://interpol.ru/>
8. Official website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation <http://www.mid.ru>
9. The official website of the International Court of Justice <http://www.icj-cij.org>
10. Official site of the International Criminal Court <http://www.icc-cpi.int>
11. International Courts and Tribunals <http://www.pict-pecti.org>

**List of information technology and software**

<b>The location of the computer equipment on which the software is installed, the number of jobs</b>	<b>List of software</b>
690922, Vladivostok, Russky Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ajax Village, 10. Building 20 (D), classrooms for practical training, for group and individual consultations, current control and interim certification, "For practical training" - D574, 25 jobs	Microsoft Office - Standard Enrollment license number 62820593. End date 2020-06-30. Campus 3 parent program 49231495. Reseller: JSC "Softline Trade" Reseller order number: Tr000270647-18 ESET NOD32 Secure Enterprise Contract No. EA-091-18 dated 04.24.2018
690922, Vladivostok, Russky Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ajax settlement, 10, building A - level 10, room for independent work - room. A1042, Reading Room of the Humanities with open access of the Scientific Library	EUU0198072_EA-667-17_08.02.2018_Art-Line Technology ADOBE, EU0201024_EA-091-18_24.04.2018_Softline ESET NOD32_O_Projects, EU0205486_EA-261-18_02.08.2018_SoftLine Trade Trade_PO

690922, Vladivostok, Russky Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ajax settlement, 10, building A - level 10, room for independent work - room. A1042, Reading Room of Periodicals with Open Access of the Scientific Library	
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## **VI. METHODOICAL INDICATIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF DISCIPLINE**

### **Guidelines for the development of discipline**

The main types of classes in the study of the discipline "International Criminal Law" are lectures and practical exercises.

Lectures are focused on the most important theoretical and problematic issues of international criminal law, are designed to guide students in the proposed material, to lay the scientific and methodological basis for further independent work of students, to promote the further development of their analytical thinking, to develop their own positions on the issues discussed.

Practical (seminar) classes are designed to orient students not only to acquire new knowledge, but also to improve their professional competencies.

Of particular importance for the professional training of students is independent work on the course. It includes: preparation for practical exercises, writing an essay, solving practical (situational) problems, preparing for a test.

For a deeper study of the issues of each topic, the student is recommended to use the recommended sources in the list of references.

Practical classes are conducted with the group and are built as a conversation-discussion on each question of the plan. When studying a course, it is necessary to study the topics in the sequence in which they are given in the program and plans for practical training. It is advisable to start working through each of the questions with an introduction to the content of the relevant section of the course program and reference to the sources indicated in the list of references.

Actively working on practical exercises and performing tasks for independent work, students must learn to work with sources in the process of

theoretical problem solving and identify practical skills in the use of substantive and procedural law.

Methods of testing students' knowledge:

1. Colloquium (PP-2). Means of control of the mastering of educational material of the discipline "International Criminal Law", section or sections of the discipline, organized as a training session in the form of an interview with the teacher of students.

2. Writing an essay (PR-3) involves analyzing the problem posed on the basis of studying the regulatory legal acts, basic literature, additional literature, materials of judicial practice in the subject "International Criminal Law", identifying existing gaps, problems, contradictions regulation of international criminal law, their assessment, as well as proposing their own ways of resolving them.

3. The solution of practical (situational) tasks (PR-11), which shows the degree to which students have practical skills. Problem solving is the traditional and most important method of conducting practical classes, therefore, it is necessary to dwell in greater detail on the consideration of the main approaches to problem solving.

In the process of solving problems, algorithms of legal thinking are mastered, without mastering which successful solution of practical problems is impossible. These algorithms include:

1) the study of the specific situation (relationship), requiring a legal justification or decision;

2) legal assessment or qualification of this situation (relationship);

3) search for relevant regulations and judicial practice;

4) interpretation of legal norms to be applied;

5) the decision to resolve a specific given situation;

6) the rationale for the decision, its formulation in writing;

7) projecting the decision on the reality, forecasting the process of its execution, the achievement of the goals for which it was made.

Task conditions include all the factual circumstances necessary to make a definite decision on a controversial issue formulated in the text of the problem. The solution of the problem must be recorded in a notebook intended for making such records. When solving a problem, its condition need not be rewritten; it is enough to indicate the number of the task, and then formulate your answers to the questions posed in the problem.

In response to the question (s) posed in the task, it is necessary to give a reasonable assessment of the proposed situation from the point of view of the current legislation. When solving problems, it is unacceptable to be limited to an unambiguous answer "yes" or "no."

The form of the final control of students' knowledge is a test (in the 8 / 7 semester).

When preparing for a test, a student may use a list of sample test questions for self-examination as a guide.

The residual knowledge test allows you to:

- find out the level of mastering students' curriculum;
- assess the formation of students of certain knowledge and skills to use them, necessary and sufficient for future independent legal work;
- to evaluate the ability of students to think creatively and logically correct the answers to the questions posed.

In preparation for offset goes the repetition of the material covered. To simplify the preparation process, we recommend preparing and recording the answers to the questions, as well as mentioning the most difficult ones, which cause difficulties in preparation. It is also advisable to make a glossary of basic terms (concepts) for each topic.

During the preparation for the test, the student must systematize the entire body of knowledge obtained both in the course of the International Criminal Law discipline and in other related disciplines (international law, international private law, criminal law, etc.).

The test is held in the form of an oral survey - interview (PP-1)

Interview (UO-1) is a means of control, organized as a special conversation between a teacher and a student on topics related to the discipline being studied, and designed to ascertain the student's knowledge of a specific section, topic, problem, etc.

Oral survey (interview) includes at least two questions with the preliminary preparation of the student (no more than 30 minutes). Also, in the course of testing practical skills in the discipline “International Criminal”, students need to solve a practical task (up to 40 minutes are allowed for its solution).

## VII. MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF DISCIPLINE

<b>The location of the computer equipment on which the software is installed, the number of jobs</b>	<b>List of software</b>
690922, Vladivostok, Russky Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ajax Village, 10. Building 20 (D), classrooms for practical training, for group and individual consultations, current control and interim certification, “For practical training” - D333, D334, D336, D340, D343, D427, D434, D435, D438, D442, D443, D446, D581, D589	Projection screen ScreenLineTrimWhiteIce, 50 cm. Workspace size 236x147 cm; Multimedia Projector, Mitsubishi EW330U, 3000 ANSI Lumen, 1280x800; Acoustic system Extron SI 3CT LP (pair); Document Camera Avervision CP355AF; Extron XPA power amplifier 2001-100v; Sennheiser EW 122 G3 Microphone Radio System; Digital Audio Processor, Extron DMP 44 LC; Extension for Extron IPL T CR48 Controller; Extron IPL T S4 network controller; DVI 4x4 matrix switcher. Extron DXP 44 DVI PRO; Distribution Amplifier DVI Signal, Extron DVI DA2; LCD panel 47M, Full HD, LG M4716CCBA
690922, Vladivostok, Russky Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ajax Village, 10. Building 20 (D), classrooms for practical training, for group and individual consultations, current control and interim certification, “For practical training” - D574	Projection screen ScreenLine Trim White Ice, 50 cm. Workspace size 236x147 cm; Multimedia Projector, Mitsubishi EW330U, 3000 ANSI Lumen, 1280x800; LCD panel 47M, Full HD, LG M4716CCBA; monoblock Lenovo C360G-i34164G500UDK, RAM 4G, HDD 500G, DVDRW, OS FreeDOS, 19.5 LED - 25 workstations, MS Office 7.0 software, network equipment, with Internet connection
690922, Vladivostok, Russky Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ajax settlement, 10, building A -	Lenovo C360G-i34164G500UDK monoblock - 115 pcs.

<p>level 10, room for independent work - room. A1042, Reading Room of the Humanities with open access of the Scientific Library</p>	<p>Integrated touchscreen display Polymedia FlipBox  Copier-printer-color scanner in an e-mail with 4 trays Xerox WorkCentre 5330 (WC5330C)  Full-color Xerox WorkCentre 7530 copier-printer-scanner (WC7530CPS)  Equipment for people with disabilities and people with disabilities:  Display Braille Focus-40 Blue - 3 pcs.  Braille display Focus-80 Blue  Lenovo ThinkCentre E73z Workstation - 3 pcs.  Video magnifier ONYX Swing-Arm PC edition  Touch Recorder Memo Digital  The device is portable for reading flat-printed texts PEarl  Scanning and reading machine for blind and visually impaired SARA users  Emprint SpotDot Braille Printer - 2 pcs.  Braille Everest Printer - D V4  Video magnifier ONYX Swing-Arm PC edition  Video magnifier Topaz 24 "XL stationary electronic  Learning system for children tactile-speech, or for people with disabilities  RUBY Handheld Video Enlarger Portable - 2pcs.  Samsung S23C200B screen  Touch Recorder Memo Digital</p>
<p>690922, Vladivostok, Russky Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ajax settlement, 10, building A - level 10, room for independent work - room. A1042, Reading Room of Periodicals with Open Access of the Scientific Library</p>	<p>Monoblock Lenovo C360G-i34164G500UDK - 5 pcs.  Copier-printer-color scanner to an e-mail with 4 trays Xerox WorkCentre 5330 (WC5330C)</p>

In order to provide special conditions for the education of persons with disabilities and persons with disabilities in FEFU, all buildings are equipped with ramps, elevators, lifts, specialized places equipped with toilet rooms, information and navigation support signs.



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**School of Law**

**TRAINING AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF INDEPENDENT  
WORK OF STUDENTS  
on the subject "International Criminal Law"  
Direction of preparation 40.03.01 Jurisprudence  
Form of training full-time / extramural studies**

**Vladivostok  
2017**



## Schedule of the independent work on the discipline

№	Date / Time of completion	Type of independent work	Estimated time to run	Form of control
1.	During the semester	Preparation for practical exercises	18 h. / 32 h.	PP-2 (colloquium)
2.	During the semester	Solving practical (situational) tasks	18 h. / 32 h.	PR-11 (multi-level tasks)
3.	At the end of the 4th / 6th semester	Writing an essay	18 h. / 32 h.	PR-3 (essay)
4.	During the semester	Preparation for offset	18 h. / 32 h.	Credit in the form of PP-1 (interview)

### Methodical recommendations in preparation for practical exercises

In preparation for the practical classes on the course “International Criminal”, it is necessary to familiarize yourself with the topic of the practical lesson, to study sources from recommended and additional literature.

Students' speeches at practical classes represent interviews of a teacher with students (PP-2 - colloquium) using handwritten outline, report outline, outlines, etc. In the course of the report, the student should state the main points of the question under consideration, pay attention to its debatable aspects, be ready to answer additional questions from the teacher and the audience. It is not considered as a report and the continuous reading of a previously prepared outline cannot be evaluated. It is necessary to process the studied material and highlight the important. The latter should form the basis of the notes. For convenience, the student can make graphs, tables, etc.

The student's speaking time is determined by the teacher, but cannot be longer than 15 minutes.

Approximate topics for discussion at the colloquium and criteria for evaluating the oral response to the practical lesson on the course “International Criminal Law” are given in Appendix 2.

### Guidelines for solving problems

In order to correctly solve problems on a specific subject of the discipline “International Criminal Law”, a student must first study the current legislation,

lecture and educational materials, monographic literature recommended by the plan of seminars and practical classes. The solution of tasks in a practical lesson consists in the student's statement of the circumstances of the case, the main question of the problem, the questions on which the decision depends, the answers to them. The decision should be detailed, consistent, reasoned, supported by references to the actual circumstances of the case. The answer to the question of the problem involves proving the student's chosen solution.

If the task has already given the decision of the court or other authority, it is required to evaluate its validity and legality.

In addition, it is necessary to answer the theoretical questions posed in the problem in connection with the proposed situation.

The solution of the problem should contain:

- a summary of the circumstances of the case;
- legal assessment of a legal matter;
- references to specific norms;
- conclusions and their rationale for the issue decided in the task.

The solution of practical (situational) tasks is made in writing and is submitted to the teacher for verification.

### **The approximate list of practical (situational) tasks:**

Task 1.

The Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court was provided with information from State F, a party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, on facts of a massive violation of the rights of one of the ethnic groups in the territory of the neighboring state E, also a party to the Statute. During the investigation, the prosecutor established:

- 1) the actions were committed by citizens of a third state not participating in the Statute;
- 2) actions taken prior to the entry into force of the Statute for States F and E;

3) the actions were committed by representatives of the UN peacekeeping contingent, in respect of which the Resolution of the UN Security Council was adopted (Chapter 7 of the UN Charter) in accordance with Art. 16 of the Statute;

4) the responsibility for these actions is provided for by the legislation of State E, but its law enforcement agencies have not taken any action to bring the perpetrators to justice.

Assess these circumstances from the perspective of the competence of the International Criminal Court. What actions can a prosecutor take?

Criteria for assessing practical (situational) tasks are given in Appendix 2.

### **Guidelines for writing an essay**

Writing an essay involves analyzing the problem posed on the basis of studying regulatory legal acts, basic literature, additional literature on the subject “International Criminal Law”, identifying existing gaps, problems, contradictions of legal regulation, evaluating them, and proposing their own ways permissions.

The volume of the essay should not exceed 10 pages. The interval is 1.5, the font size is 14, the margins: left - 3 cm, right - 1.5 cm, upper and lower - 1.5 cm. Pages should be numbered. Paragraph indent from the beginning of the line is 1.5 cm.

The deadline for submitting an essay is the penultimate practical lesson in the discipline. The essay is given to the teacher. After checking the text, the student submits an essay in a class held during the week. According to the results of the test a certain grade is given to the student.

In assessing the essay, the correspondence of the content to the chosen topic, the clarity of the structure of the work, the ability to work with scientific literature, the ability to pose a problem and analyze it, the ability to think logically, proficiency in professional terminology, and literacy are taken into account.

Approximate topics and criteria for assessing the essay for the course “International Criminal Law” are given in Appendix 2.

### **Methodical recommendations to prepare for offset**

In preparation for offset goes the repetition of the material covered. To simplify the preparation process, we recommend preparing and recording the answers to the questions, as well as mentioning the most difficult ones, which cause difficulties in preparation. It is also advisable to make a dictionary of basic terms (concepts) of the course “International Criminal Law” for each topic.

During the preparation for the test, the student must systematize the whole body of knowledge obtained both in the course “International Criminal Law” and in other related disciplines (theory of state and law, international law, international private law, criminal law and etc.).

A sample list of questions for the test on the subject “International Criminal Law”, as well as the criteria for evaluating the oral response at the test are given in Appendix 2.



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**School of Law**

**ASSESSMENT FUND**  
**on the subject "International Criminal Law"**  
**Direction of preparation 40.03.01 Jurisprudence**  
**Form of training full-time / extramural studies**

**Vladivostok**  
**2017**

## Passport Fund Assessment Funds

Code of competence	Stages of competence formation	
PC-7 the ability to legally qualify the facts and circumstances	Knows	the order of action of normative legal acts and their application in their professional activities
	Knows how	correctly qualify legal facts
	Owens	methods of qualifying legal facts and their procedural clearance; is able to analyze various documents, give qualified legal opinions, oral and written consultations in the implementation of activities related to the implementation and protection of subjective rights by participants of private law and closely related relations
PC-12 ability to detect, suppress, disclose and investigate crimes and other offenses	Knows	methods of restraint, disclosure and investigation of crime and other offenses and methods of organizing operational investigative and investigative work
	Knows how	correctly analyze the situation in the field of combating crimes and other offenses and plan appropriate measures on the anti-criminal impact on the situation in a particular administrative district; has experience in criminological planning at the regional and municipal levels; knows the content and methods of drawing up targeted programs to strengthen the fight against crime and crime in the city; to improve the legal culture in the city (district)
	Owens	able to ensure compliance with and application of the norms of criminal, criminal procedure, penal legislation in the detection, prevention, investigation and qualification of crimes based on a developed legal thinking and legal culture

№	Controlled sections / topics of discipline	Codes and stages of the formation of competencies		Evaluation tools	
				Current control	Intermediate certification
1.	Session 1-10	PC-7 PK-12	Knows	PP-2 (colloquium)	PP-1 (interview), questions to offset: № 1-48
			Knows how	PR-3 (essay) PR-11 (multi-level tasks)	
			Owens		PR-11 (multi-level tasks)

### The scale of assessment of the level of formation of competencies

Code of competence	Stages of competence formation	criteria	indicators
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PC-7 the ability to legally qualify the facts and circumstances	knows (threshold level)	the order of action of normative legal acts and their application in their professional activities	Knowledge of the order of action of regulatory legal acts and their application in their professional activities	The ability to characterize the order of action of normative legal acts and their application in their professional activities
	able (advanced)	correctly qualify legal facts	Ability to correctly qualify legal facts	Ability to correctly qualify legal facts
	owns (high)	methods of qualifying legal facts and their procedural clearance; is able to analyze various documents, give qualified legal opinions, oral and written consultations in the implementation of activities related to the implementation and protection of subjective rights by participants of private law and closely related relations	Proficiency in the qualification of legal facts; Possession of the ability to analyze various documents; Possession of skills to give qualified legal opinions	Ability to qualify legal facts; The ability to analyze various documents; Ability to give qualified legal opinions
PC-12 ability to detect, suppress, disclose and investigate crimes and other offenses	knows (threshold level)	correctly analyze the situation in the field of combating crimes and other offenses and plan appropriate measures on the anti-criminal impact on the situation in a particular administrative district; has experience in criminological planning at the regional and municipal levels; knows	The ability to correctly analyze the current situation in the field of combating crimes and other offenses; Ability to plan appropriate measures for anti-criminal impact on the situation in a particular administrative district; Ability to carry out criminological planning; The ability to apply methods of drawing up targeted programs to strengthen the fight	Ability to correctly analyze the current situation in the field of combating crimes and other offenses; Ability to plan appropriate measures for anti-criminal impact on the situation in a particular administrative district; The ability to carry out criminological planning at the regional and municipal levels; Ability to create targeted programs to strengthen the fight

		the content and methods of drawing up targeted programs to strengthen the fight against crime and crime in the city	against crime and crime in the city	against crime and crime in the city
	able (advanced)	able to ensure compliance with and application of the norms of criminal, criminal procedure, penal legislation in the detection, prevention, investigation and qualification of crimes based on a developed legal thinking and legal culture	Possession of skills for compliance with and application of criminal, criminal procedure, and penal legislation	The ability to comply with and apply the rules of criminal, criminal procedure, penal legislation
	owns (high)	able to ensure compliance with and application of the norms of criminal, criminal procedure, penal legislation in the detection, prevention, investigation and qualification of crimes based on a developed legal thinking and legal culture	Possession of the skills of observance and application of the norms of criminal, criminal procedure, criminal-executive legislation in identifying, preventing, investigating and qualifying crimes based on developed legal thinking and legal culture	Ability to put into practice the skills of observance and application of the norms of criminal, criminal procedure, criminal-executive legislation in identifying, preventing, investigating and qualifying crimes on the basis of a developed legal thinking and legal culture

### **METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS DETERMINING THE PROCEDURES FOR ESTIMATING THE RESULTS OF DISCIPLINE MASTERING**

The current attestation of students in the discipline "International Criminal Law" is conducted in accordance with the local regulations of FEFU and is mandatory.

The current certification for the discipline "International Criminal Law" is carried out in the form of control measures (colloquium, writing an essay, solving



situational problems) for evaluating the actual results of student learning and is carried out by the leading teacher.

Methods of testing students' knowledge:

1. Colloquium (PP-2). Means of control of the mastering of educational material of the discipline "International Criminal Law", section or sections of the discipline, organized as a training session in the form of an interview with the teacher of students.

2. Writing an essay (PR-3) involves analyzing the problem posed on the basis of studying the regulatory legal acts, basic literature, additional literature, materials of judicial practice in the subject "International Criminal Law", identifying existing gaps, problems, contradictions regulation of international criminal law, their assessment, as well as proposing their own ways of resolving them.

3. The solution of practical (situational) tasks (PR-11), which shows the degree to which students have practical skills.

Objects of evaluation are:

- academic discipline (activity in the classroom, timeliness of performing various types of tasks, attendance of all types of classes in a certified discipline);
- degree of assimilation of theoretical knowledge;
- the level of mastery of practical skills in all types of academic work;
- results of independent work.

Intermediate certification of students in the discipline "International Criminal Law" is carried out in accordance with the local regulations of FEFU and is mandatory.

Intermediate certification is carried out in the form of a test (in the 8 / 7 semester).

The test is held in the form of an oral survey - interview (PP-1)

Interview (UO-1) is a means of control, organized as a special conversation between a teacher and a student on topics related to the discipline being studied, and designed to ascertain the student's knowledge of a specific section, topic, problem, etc.

Oral survey (interview) includes at least two questions with the preliminary preparation of the student (no more than 30 minutes). Also, in the course of testing practical skills in the discipline "International Criminal Law", students need to solve a practical task (up to 40 minutes are allowed for its solution).

### **ASSESSMENT FACILITIES FOR INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATION**

№	Code and name of the estimated means	Brief description of the evaluation tool	Representation estimated funds in the fund
1.	PP-1 (interview)	Special conversation of the teacher on the topics of the course, which are displayed as questions to offset	A sample list of questions to offset
2.	PR-11 (multi-level tasks)	Shows the degree of practical skills students have	Approximate set of multi-level tasks

#### **Sample questions on the discipline "International Criminal Law"**

1. Crime in the world, its main trends and patterns.
2. International crime. The ratio of international and transnational crime.
3. The concept and characteristics of transnational organized crime.
4. Organized crime in the world and its geography.
5. Organized transnational crime: the main types criminal activities.
6. Major transnational criminal organizations.
7. The concept of CBM.
8. The subject and main elements of MUP.
9. Principles of CBM.
10. Sources MUP.
11. The ratio of international criminal and national law.

12. The main directions and forms of cooperation in the fight against crime.
13. United Nations activities on the organization of state cooperation in the fight against crime.
14. International Criminal Procedure. International Criminal Court. Rome Statute.
15. Legal assistance in criminal matters.
16. Extradition of criminals.
17. International rules and standards in the field of criminal justice and the fight against crime.
18. International crime and its signs.
19. Classification of international crimes.
20. Subjects of international crime. Features of objective and subjective signs of international crime.
21. Complicity in international crime.
22. Principles of criminal responsibility for international crimes.
23. The legal nature of state responsibility for international crimes.
24. An individual as a subject of international criminal responsibility.
25. Crimes against the peace and security of mankind.
26. War crimes.
27. Genocide. Ecocide Biocide
28. Terrorism.
29. Mercenary.
30. Classification of types of crimes of international character.
31. Crimes against the stability of international relations.
32. Crimes detrimental to the economic and social development of states.
33. Violations of personal rights and freedoms. Human trafficking.
34. Crimes committed at sea.
35. The history and structure of INTERPOL.
36. Registration of criminals.
37. Types of international investigations.

38. Other INTERPOL activities.
39. Russia in INTERPOL.
40. Europol.
41. The main directions and prospects of the international fight against organized crime
42. Legal framework for international cooperation in the fight against organized crime. UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
43. The international fight against drug trafficking.
44. State cooperation in the fight against money laundering.
45. The international fight against terrorism.
46. International Anti-Corruption Strategy. UN Convention against Corruption (2003). Council of Europe Anti-Corruption Convention
47. The international fight against human trafficking.
48. The international fight against cybercrime.

### **Criteria for grading the student's oral response in the standings**

<b>Points (rating)</b>	<b>Credit rating (standard)</b>	<b>Requirements for the generated competencies</b>
61 points or more	“done”	The grade “done” is given to the student, if he has learned the program material, exhaustively, consistently, clearly and logically coherently expounds it, knows how to closely link theory with practice, freely copes with tasks, questions and other types of knowledge, and is not difficult to answer when modifying assignments, uses in the response the material of monographic literature, correctly substantiates the decision made, has diverse skills and techniques for performing practical tasks.
60 points or less	“not done”	The grade “not done” is given to a student who does not know a significant part of the program material, makes significant mistakes, hesitantly, and does practical work with great difficulty. As a rule, the grade “unsatisfactory” is given to students who cannot continue their studies without additional studies in the relevant discipline.

### **Approximate list of practical tasks for the test**

Task 1.

The Appeals Chamber of the Hague Tribunal removed two Croatian generals allegations of war crimes against serbs the 1995 wars. 57-year-olds Ante Gotovina

and Mladen Markach were released in courtroom. Both at the meeting stated that they did not commit intentional crimes against civilians. Croatian generals recognized guilty of murder, repression and destruction of property. Gotovina sentenced to 24 years imprisonment, Markacha - to 18 years. Appeal the chamber recognized that the actions of the generals were not intentional character The prosecution is not going to challenge the decision appellate court.

Give a legal assessment of the situation.

### **Criteria for evaluating the solution of a practical problem**

It is credited if a student has expressed his opinion on the formulated task, argued it, having precisely defined its content and components. Demonstrated knowledge and proficiency in independent research work on the research topic. There are no actual errors related to understanding the problem of the problem.

It is not credited if the solution of the problem is an incomplete analysis of the main problem. Three or more than three errors of the semantic content of the disclosed problem of the problem were made.

## **ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR CURRENT CERTIFICATION**

<b>№</b>	<b>Code and name of the estimated means</b>	<b>Brief description of the evaluation tool</b>	<b>Representation estimated funds in the fund</b>
<b>1.</b>	PP-2 (colloquium)	A means of controlling the mastering of educational material of a topic, section or sections of a discipline, organized as an educational lesson in the form of an interview with a teacher and students	Sample questions on topics of discipline
<b>2.</b>	PR-3 (essay)	A written statement of understanding the reading of the literature from the specified list of literature on the topics of the course, provided by the teacher	Sample essay topics
<b>3.</b>	PR-11 (multi-level tasks)	Shows the degree of practical skills students have	Approximate set of multi-level tasks

## Sample Questions for Colloquium

Topic 1. Criminological basis of ICL.

Issues for discussion:

1. Crime in the world, its main trends and patterns.
2. International crime. The ratio of international and transnational crime.
3. The concept and characteristics of transnational organized crime.
4. Organized crime in the world and its geography.
5. Organized transnational crime: the main types criminal activities.
6. Major transnational criminal organizations.

Topic 2. The concept, subject, sources ICL.

Issues for discussion:

1. The concept of CBM.
2. The subject and main elements of ICL.
3. Principles of CBM.
4. Sources CIL.
5. The ratio of international criminal and national law.

Topic 3. International cooperation of states in the fight against crime (general description).

Issues for discussion:

1. The main directions and forms of cooperation in the fight against crime.
2. The UN activities on the organization of cooperation of States in the fight against crime.
3. International Criminal Procedure. International Criminal Court. Rome Statute
4. Legal assistance in criminal matters.
5. Extradition of criminals.
6. International rules and standards in the field of criminal justice and the fight against crime.

Topic 4. International crime concept and characteristics.

Issues for discussion:

1. International crime and its signs.
2. Classification of international crimes.
3. Subjects of international crime. Features of objective and subjective signs of international crime.
4. Complicity in international crime.

Topic 5. Responsibility for international crimes.

Issues for discussion:

1. Principles of criminal responsibility for international crimes.
2. The legal nature of state responsibility for international crimes.
3. An individual as a subject of international criminal responsibility.

Topic 6. Types of international crimes.

Issues for discussion:

1. Crimes against the peace and security of mankind.
2. War crimes.
3. Genocide. Ecocide Biocide
4. Terrorism.
5. Mercenary.

Theme 7. Types of crimes of international character.

Issues for discussion:

1. Classification of types of crimes of international character.
2. Crimes against the stability of international relations.
3. Crimes damaging the economic and social development of states.
4. Infringement on personal rights and freedoms. Human trafficking.
5. Crimes committed at sea.

Topic 8. International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol). Europol

Issues for discussion:

1. History and structure of INTERPOL.
2. Principles of activity.
3. Registration of criminals.

4. Types of international investigations.
5. Other INTERPOL activities.
6. Russia in INTERPOL.
7. Europol.

Theme 9. International cooperation in the fight against organized crime: general characteristics.

Issues for discussion:

1. The main directions and prospects of the international fight against organized crime
2. The legal basis of international cooperation in the fight against organized crime. UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

Theme 10. Cooperation of states in combating the most dangerous types of crime.

Issues for discussion:

1. The international fight against drug trafficking.
2. Cooperation of States in the fight against money laundering.
3. The international fight against terrorism.
4. International Anti-Corruption Strategy. UN Convention against Corruption (2003). Council of Europe Anti-Corruption Convention
5. The international fight against human trafficking.
6. International fight against cybercrime.

### **Evaluation criteria for an oral response at a colloquium**

100-85 points - if the answer shows a solid knowledge of the basic processes of the subject area being studied, it is distinguished by the depth and completeness of the disclosure of the topic; possession of terminological apparatus; the ability to explain the essence, phenomena, processes, events, draw conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples; fluency in monologue speech, consistency and consistency of response; ability to give examples of current problems of the studied area.



85-76 points - the answer that reveals a solid knowledge of the basic processes of the studied domain, is distinguished by the depth and completeness of the disclosure of the topic; possession of terminological apparatus; the ability to explain the essence, phenomena, processes, events, draw conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples; fluency in monologue speech, consistency and consistency of response. However, one or two inaccuracies in the response are allowed.

75-61 point - the answer is evaluated, which testifies mainly about the knowledge of the processes of the studied subject area, which is characterized by insufficient depth and completeness of the topic disclosure; knowledge of the main issues of the theory; poorly formed skills of analyzing phenomena, processes, insufficient ability to give reasoned answers and give examples; not enough fluency in monologue speech, logic and consistency of response. Several errors in the content of the response are allowed; inability to give an example of the development of a situation, to connect with other aspects of the studied area.

60-50 points - the answer that reveals the ignorance of the processes of the studied subject area, characterized by a shallow disclosure of the topic; ignorance of the main issues of the theory, unformed skills of analyzing phenomena, processes; the inability to give reasoned answers, weak possession of monologue speech, lack of consistency and consistency. Serious errors are made in the content of the response; ignorance of modern problems of the studied area.

### **Approximate set of situational tasks**

#### **Task 1.**

International Tribunal in Cambodia, considering cases the Khmer Rouge leaders - the organizers of the genocide of their own people - brought an indictment. By decision of the tribunal Qing Gueck Yves (Kaing Guek Eav), known by the nickname Duch ("Dutchman"), is recognized guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity. However, the main leaders of the regime did not survive to this day, thereby avoiding the court. The leader of the Khmer Rouge Pol

Pot (Pol Pot) died at 1998, under house arrest and never repenting committed crimes. Army commander Ta Mok nicknamed "The Butcher" was arrested in 1998 on charges of genocide. He died after spending 8 years in prison without waiting for the court to consider the case.

Assess the situation for compliance with the rules of procedure and evidence of the court.

### **Criteria for evaluating the solution of a practical problem**

100-86 points are awarded if the student has expressed his opinion on the formulated task, argued it, having precisely defined its content and components. Demonstrated knowledge and proficiency in independent research work on the research topic. There are no actual errors related to understanding the problem of the problem.

85-76 points - the student's decision is characterized by semantic integrity, coherence and consistency of presentation; no more than 1 error was made when explaining the meaning or content of the problem of the task. Demonstrated research skills. There are no actual errors related to understanding the problem of the problem.

75-61 point - a rather independent analysis of the main stages and the semantic components of the task was carried out. Involved the main sources on the subject. There are no more than 2 errors in the meaning or content of the problem.

60-50 points - if the solution of the problem is an incomplete analysis of the main problem. Three or more than three errors of the semantic content of the disclosed problem of the problem were made.

#### Sample essay topics

1. Crime in the world, its main trends and patterns.
2. International crime.
3. The concept and characteristics of transnational organized crime.
4. Organized crime in the world and its geography.

5. Organized transnational crime: the main types criminal activities.
6. Major transnational criminal organizations.
7. The ratio of international criminal and national law.
8. The main directions and forms of cooperation in the fight against crime.
9. The UN activities on the organization of cooperation of States in the fight against crime.
10. International Criminal Court.
11. Legal assistance in criminal matters.
12. Extradition of criminals.
13. International rules and standards in the field of criminal justice and the fight against crime.
14. International crime and its signs.
15. Classification of international crimes.
16. Subjects of international crime.
17. Complicity in international crime.
18. Principles of criminal responsibility for international crimes.
19. The legal nature of state responsibility for international crimes.
20. Individual as a subject of international criminal responsibility.
21. Crimes against the peace and security of mankind.
22. War crimes.
23. Genocide.
24. Terrorism.

### **Essay Assessment Criteria**

- the assessment is “credited” to the student if: the essay is characterized by semantic integrity, coherence and consistency of the stated problem; the student is able to express a reasoned opinion on the formulated problem, accurately determining its content and components; the student is not only able to state the meaning of the read literature, but also has the skills to analyze it; the student has

the skills of independent research work on the research topic; the essay is based on current legislation, does not contain factual errors related to understanding the problem; The essay is equipped with the necessary bibliographic apparatus and is designed in compliance with the requirements of GOST for students' written work.

- the mark “not read” is put to the student, if: the essay is a retold or completely rewritten text of the used literature without its analysis, author's commentary; highlighting problems, gaps, contradictions; the structure and theoretical components of the topic are not disclosed; used inactive legislation; Three or more than three mistakes were made in the semantic content of the disclosed problem, in the design of the essay.