

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE  
THE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF UKOOSPILKA  
“POLTAVA UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS AND TRADE”

APPROVED

Order of the Higher Educational  
Institution of Ukoopspilka “Poltava  
University of Economics and Trade”  
May 19, 2020, No. 90-N

Form No. P-2.03

Department of law

EDUCATION PROGRAM  
of the academic discipline  
“**INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW AND INTERNATIONAL  
COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF FIGHTING CRIME**”

for the students of second (master’s) level of higher education

Field of knowledge	08 «Law»
Specialty	081 «Law»
Education program	Law

Developers / compilers of the curriculum of the academic discipline:

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**REVIEWERS:**

**Volodymyr Denysov** - Doctor of Juridical Science, Professor, Honored Worker of Science and Technology of Ukraine, Head of International and Comparative Law Department of V. M. Koretsky Institute of State and Law of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, a Corresponding Member of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine

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The curriculum of the academic discipline "**International criminal law and international cooperation in the field of fighting crime**" was discussed and approved at the meeting of the Department of law  
Protocol of the meeting of the Department of law from August 29, 2022, No. 1.

Head of the Department of Law  
Doctor of legal sciences, professor  
\_\_\_\_\_ Halyna LAVRYK

**AGREED:**

Guarantor of the educational and professional program "Law"  
second (master's) level of higher education  
from specialty 081 "Law"  
Doctor of legal sciences, professor  
\_\_\_\_\_ Halyna LAVRYK

## **Annotation of the academic discipline**

This Master's degree program offers an in-depth study of international criminal law and related areas, focusing on the evolution, principles, sources, and mechanisms of cooperation in the fight against transnational and international crimes. Students will explore the roles and functions of various international criminal tribunals and the International Criminal Court, as well as transitional justice mechanisms and their impact on peace and reconciliation. The program delves into the nature and system of international and transnational crimes, examining specific offenses such as genocide, war crimes, terrorism, and economic crimes. Additionally, the course covers the application of international humanitarian law during armed conflicts, emphasizing its scope and the responsibilities of both states and individuals for violations. Students will develop a comprehensive understanding of the international legal framework, enabling them to analyze and address complex issues related to international criminal justice.

## **Анотація навчальної дисципліни**

Програма навчальної дисципліни для магістрів права передбачає поглиблене вивчення міжнародного кримінального права та суміжних галузей, зосереджуючись на еволюції, принципах, джерелах та механізмах співпраці у боротьбі проти транснаціональної та міжнародної злочинності. Студенти досліджуватимуть ролі та функції різних міжнародних кримінальних трибуналів та Міжнародного кримінального суду, а також механізми перехідного правосуддя та їх вплив на мир та примирення. Програма дає змогу зрозуміти природу та систему міжнародних та транснаціональних злочинів, розглядаючи конкретні правопорушення, такі як геноцид, військові злочини, тероризм та економічні злочини. Крім того, курс охоплює застосування міжнародного гуманітарного права під час збройних конфліктів, акцентуючи на його сфері застосування та відповідальності як держав, так і окремих осіб за порушення. Студенти матимуть розвинуте всеосяжне розуміння міжнародного правового регулювання у цій сфері, що дозволить їм аналізувати та вирішувати складні питання, пов'язані з міжнародною кримінальною юстицією.

### **Anotación de la disciplina académica**

Este programa de maestría ofrece un estudio en profundidad del derecho penal internacional y áreas relacionadas, centrándose en la evolución, principios, fuentes y mecanismos de cooperación en la lucha contra los delitos transnacionales e internacionales. Los estudiantes explorarán los roles y funciones de varios tribunales penales internacionales y la Corte Penal Internacional, así como los mecanismos de justicia transicional y su impacto en la paz y la reconciliación. El programa profundiza en la naturaleza y el sistema de delitos internacionales y transnacionales, examinando delitos específicos como el genocidio, crímenes de guerra, terrorismo y delitos económicos. Además, el curso aborda la aplicación del derecho internacional humanitario durante conflictos armados, enfatizando su alcance y las responsabilidades tanto de los estados como de los individuos por violaciones. Los estudiantes desarrollarán una comprensión integral del marco legal internacional, lo que les permitirá analizar y abordar temas complejos relacionados con la justicia penal internacional y contribuir al desarrollo del campo.

## INTRODUCTION

The program of the academic discipline “International criminal law and international cooperation in the field of fighting crime” is prepared in accordance with the educational-professional program “Law”, developed based on the higher education standard for specialty 081 Law, within the knowledge field 08 Law for the second (Master's) degree of higher education, approved and put into effect by the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine dated July 20, 2022, № 643.

The main **objectives** of the academic discipline “International criminal law and international cooperation in the field of fighting crime” include: to develop a comprehensive understanding of the principles, sources, and mechanisms of international criminal law, enabling students to effectively analyze and address transnational and international crimes; to study the roles, functions, and effectiveness of international criminal tribunals and the International Criminal Court in the prosecution, adjudication, and punishment of perpetrators of international and transnational crimes; to explore the application of international humanitarian law during armed conflicts and the responsibilities of both states and individuals for violations, fostering a strong foundation in the rules and norms governing the conduct of armed hostilities.

The academic discipline "International criminal law and international cooperation in the field of fighting crime" is aimed at providing students with a comprehensive understanding of the legal framework governing transnational and international crimes. It focuses on the roles and functions of international criminal tribunals, the International Criminal Court, and the application of international humanitarian law. The discipline also seeks to develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills to address complex issues in international criminal justice.

**Program competences** according to the educational and professional program:

**general:**

- the ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis (GC 1);
- the ability to search, process and analyze information from different sources (GC 3);
- the ability to communicate in a foreign language in the professional sphere, both in speaking and writing (GC 5);

- the ability to make informed decisions (GC 7);
- special:**
  - the ability to analyze and evaluate the impact of the legal system of the European Union on the legal system of Ukraine (SC2);
  - the ability to assess the interaction of international law and international legal systems with the legal system of Ukraine (SC4);
  - the ability to use modern legal doctrines and principles in law-making and in the process of applying institutions of public and private law, as well as criminal justice (SC5);
  - the ability to justify and motivate legal decisions, to give detailed legal arguments (SC6);
  - the ability to make decisions in situations that require a systematic, logical and functional interpretation of legal norms, as well as an understanding of the peculiarities of the practice of their application (SC10).

Program learning **results** according to the educational and professional program:

- conduct a comparative legal analysis of individual law institutions of different legal systems, taking into account the relationship between the legal system of Ukraine and the legal systems of the Council of Europe and the European Union (PRE 12);
- to analyze the interaction of international law and international legal systems with the legal system of Ukraine based on the awareness of the main modern legal doctrines, values and principles of the functioning of law (PRE 10);
- use advanced knowledge and methods in the process of law-making and law enforcement of institutions of public and private law and criminal justice (PRE 11);
- reasonably formulate one's legal position, be able to oppose, evaluate evidence and present convincing arguments (PRE 6);
- justify the legal position at different stages of law enforcement (PRE 14).

The academic discipline is **compulsory**.

Form of final control of knowledge: **summative assessment**.

## **PROGRAM CONTENT OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE**

### **Module 1. Peculiarities of international criminal law and international cooperation in the field of fighting crime.**

#### **International criminal justice**

#### **Topic 1. Evolution of international criminal law and international criminal justice**

Emergence of international criminal law. Extradition of criminals in Ancient Egypt. Return of slaves and the right of asylum in ancient Greece. Bringing criminals to justice and religious asylum in the Law of Moses. The fight against piracy in the Ancient Ages.

Treaties on the Extradition of Criminals of Kievan Rus. Treaties of Princes Oleg and Sviatoslav with Byzantium on the Extradition of Criminals. Extradition crimes of Kievan Rus.

The fight against international terrorism in the first half of the twentieth century. Codification of international crimes. The First International Conference on the Unification of Criminal Law in 1927.

Nuremberg and Tokyo trials. Ad hoc international criminal tribunals. Establishment of the International Criminal Court. Role of international criminal justice in peace and reconciliation. Challenges and future prospects of international criminal justice.

#### **Topic 2. Principles of international criminal law and cooperation in the fight against crime**

Nullum crimen sine lege. Nulla poena sine lege. Universal jurisdiction. Individual criminal responsibility. Complementarity principle. Cooperation mechanisms and extradition.

Development of the basic principles of international cooperation in the fight against crime. Influence on the formation of sectoral principles of international cooperation in the fight against crime.

The role of the basic principle of international law of sovereign equality in the formation of international cooperation in the fight against crime.

The role of the basic principle of international law of non-intervention in internal affairs in the formation of international cooperation in the fight against crime.

The role of the basic principle of international law of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in the formation of international cooperation in the fight against crime.

The role of the basic principle of international law of good faith fulfilment of obligations under international law in the formation of international cooperation in the fight against crime.

Branch principles of international cooperation in the fight against crime.

### **Topic 3. Sources of international criminal law and procedure**

Treaties and conventions. Customary international law. General principles of law. Judicial decisions and teachings. International criminal procedure rules. Role of domestic law in international criminal law.

The Hague Convention on Limitation of the Use of Force in the Recovery of Contract Debts, 1907. Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, 1949. Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, 1954. European Convention on the Extradition of Offenders, 1957. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969. Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, December 10, 1984. Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure, and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime, 1990.

### **Topic 4. Concepts, types, and forms of cooperation of states in the fight against international crime**

Legal model (construction) of state cooperation in combating international crime. The content of state cooperation in combating international crime. The essence of state cooperation in combating international crime. Features of state cooperation in combating international crime. The right to prosecute a criminal - the sovereign right of the state and the basis for state cooperation in combating international crime.

Mutual legal assistance. Extradition. Joint investigations. Asset recovery and freezing. Police and intelligence cooperation. Diplomatic measures and sanctions.



### **Topic 5. Peculiarities of cooperation between states in the fight against international crime with the participation of special international organizations and bodies**

Westphalian Congress. Congress of Vienna. Congress of Aachen. International Criminal and Penitentiary Commission.

INTERPOL. Europol. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Financial Action Task Force (FATF). World Customs Organization (WCO).

United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Shanghai Opium Commission. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Regional security organizations.

### **Topic 6. International criminal procedure and International Criminal Court**

The history of the establishment of the International Criminal Court. The emergence of the idea and the first attempts to create a permanent institution in the field of international criminal justice. The creation of ad hoc military tribunals as a key stage in the development of international criminal justice.

International Criminal Court (ICC): jurisdiction and admissibility. Structure of the ICC. Preliminary examinations. Investigation and prosecution. Rights of the accused. Trial and sentencing. Appeals and reparations.

The International Criminal Court and the states parties to the Rome Statute. The algorithm for signing and ratifying the Rome Statute by countries. Rome Statute and Ukraine.

### **Topic 7. International criminal tribunals**

International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY). International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR). Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL). Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC). Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL). Kosovo Specialist Chambers and Specialist Prosecutor's Office (KSC & SPO).

### **Topic 8. Transitional justice**

Truth and reconciliation commissions. Criminal prosecutions. Reparations for victims. Institutional reform. Vetting and lustration. Memory and memorialization.

Hybrid courts. Restorative justice. Traditional and indigenous justice mechanisms. Disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) programs. Civil society engagement. Matters related to transitional justice in Ukraine.

## **Module 2. Types of crimes in international criminal law and responsibility for them**

### **Topic 9. The concept, nature, and system of international crimes**

The concept, essence, and features of international crime. The legal nature of international crime. Types of international crimes.

Genocide. Crimes against humanity. War crimes. Aggression. Acts that violate the principles of non-aggression and non-intervention in the affairs of other states, as recognized by international law. Torture. Enforced disappearance. Crimes against the environment.

### **Topic 10. The concept, nature, and system of transnational crimes**

The concept, essence, and features of transnational crimes. The legal nature of transnational crimes. Types of transnational crimes. The system of transnational crimes. Stages and dynamics of the formation of the system of transnational crimes.

Drug trafficking. Human trafficking. Arms trafficking. Cybercrime. Environmental crime. Money laundering. Other types of transnational crimes.

### **Topic 11. Transnational crimes that encroach on the normal implementation of international relations. International terrorism**

A general description of transnational crimes that threaten the normal conduct of international relations.

Definition and types of terrorism. Financing of terrorism. International legal framework on counter-terrorism. State-sponsored terrorism. Cyberterrorism. Counter-terrorism and human rights.

Taking hostages as a transnational crime. The elements of the crime and its types. The seizure of another person and threats to kill or cause harm in order to force a third party, namely: a state, an international intergovernmental organization, any natural or legal person or group of persons, to perform or refrain from performing any act to release the hostage. Detaining another person and threats to kill or cause harm in

order to force a third party, namely: a state, an international intergovernmental organization, any natural or legal person or group of persons, to perform or refrain from performing any act to release the hostage.

Mercenarism as a transnational crime. The composition of the crime and its types. Training of mercenaries. Involvement of mercenaries. Recruitment of mercenaries. Financing of mercenaries. Distinction between mercenaries and volunteers who are not citizens of the parties to an armed conflict and participate in combat actions for ideological reasons. Crimes related to the security of nuclear materials. Crimes related to cultural property.

### **Topic 12. Transnational economic crimes**

Corruption and bribery. Tax evasion and fraud. Intellectual property crimes. Insider trading and market manipulation. Trade-based money laundering. Illicit trade in natural resources and cultural property.

Piracy as a transnational crime. The composition of the crime and its types. Audio piracy. Video piracy. Software piracy. Computer game piracy. Literary work piracy.

Smuggling. The composition of the crime and its types. Drug smuggling. Smuggling of psychotropic substances, their analogs, or precursors. Smuggling of counterfeit medicines.

### **Topic 13. Transnational crimes that encroach on a person, property, and other rights, moral foundations of society**

Slavery and slave trade as transnational crimes. Debt bondage. Serfdom. Marital and family obligations: inheritance, sale, etc. Slave trade. Slavery. Any servile status as a form of slavery.

Illegal drug trafficking as a transnational crime. Elements of the crime and its types. Smuggling of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogs, or precursors, or falsification of medicines. Use of funds obtained from illegal drug trafficking, psychotropic substances, their analogs, precursors, poisonous or potent substances, or poisonous or potent medicinal products. Illegal production, manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation, shipment, or sale of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, or their analogs.

Human trafficking and smuggling. Trafficking in persons for the purpose of labor exploitation. Trafficking in persons for the purpose of involving them in debt bondage. Trafficking in persons for the purpose

of using them in armed conflicts. Trafficking for the purpose of involving in criminal activity. Trafficking in children for the purpose of adoption (foster care) for commercial purposes.

Child pornography and online exploitation. Organ trafficking. Forced labor and modern slavery. Maritime piracy. Illegal adoption and child abduction. Illegal migration as an international crime.

#### **Topic 14. Transnational crimes regulated by special conventions**

Crimes against civil aviation security. Corpus delicti and types. Hijacking of aircraft. An act of violence committed with the use of any device, substance or weapon against a person at an airport serving international civil aviation that causes or is likely to cause serious injury or death. Destruction of or serious damage to the equipment and facilities of an airport serving international civil aviation, or to aircraft in operation located at the airport, or disruption of airport services if such an act threatens or may threaten security at that airport.

Crimes committed at sea. Corpus delicti and types. Pollution of the sea. Failure to provide assistance to a ship and persons in distress. Failure of the master to report the name of his vessel in the event of a collision.

Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC). Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

#### **Topic 15. International humanitarian law as the only mechanism for limiting belligerents in the use of violence during armed conflicts**

Human rights and armed conflict. Basic concepts of international humanitarian law. History of the formation and development of international humanitarian law. Prerequisites for the emergence of international humanitarian law. The emergence of international humanitarian law. Development of international humanitarian law. Development of the "Hague Law".

Sources of international humanitarian law. International treaties and international customs as sources of international humanitarian law.

Fundamental principles of international humanitarian law. Distinction between combatants and civilians. Prohibition of indiscriminate attacks. Proportionality and military necessity. Treatment of prisoners of war and detainees. Protection of cultural property and the natural environment.

**Topic 16. Scope of international humanitarian law. Responsibility for violations of international humanitarian law**

The concept of armed conflict. International armed conflicts. Non-international armed conflicts. Legal regimes of international and non-international armed conflicts. Typology of international and non-international armed conflicts. Parties to an international armed conflict. Signs of international armed conflict. Parties to non-international armed conflict. Signs of non-international armed conflict. Legal regime of non-international armed conflict. Extraterritorial application of international humanitarian law. Implementation of international humanitarian law.

Responsibility for violations of international humanitarian law. State responsibility. Individual criminal responsibility. Grave breaches and war crimes. Command responsibility. Immunity and accountability. Reparations for victims and post-conflict justice.

**RECOMMENDED SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

*Legislative acts:*

1. Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). 31 October 2003. URL: [https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Convention/08-50026\\_E.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Convention/08-50026_E.pdf)
2. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT). 10 December 1984. URL: <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CAT.aspx>
3. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). 5 June 1992. URL: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/legal/cbd-en.pdf>
4. Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM). 30 May 2008. URL: <https://www.clusterconvention.org/files/2011/01/Convention-ENG.pdf>
5. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). 18 December 1979. URL: <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/cedaw.pdf>
6. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. 9 December 1948. URL:

<https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%2078/volume-78-I-1021-English.pdf>

7. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (CWC). 13 January 1993. URL:

[https://www.opcw.org/sites/default/files/documents/CWC/CWC\\_en.pdf](https://www.opcw.org/sites/default/files/documents/CWC/CWC_en.pdf)

8. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Ottawa Treaty). 18 September 1997. URL: [https://www.apminebanconvention.org/fileadmin/APMBC/TWP/CMC\\_I\\_W\\_Texts\\_versions/Convention\\_text/Convention-EN.pdf](https://www.apminebanconvention.org/fileadmin/APMBC/TWP/CMC_I_W_Texts_versions/Convention_text/Convention-EN.pdf)

9. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). 20 November 1989. URL:

<https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/crc.pdf>

10. Geneva Conventions (I, II, III, IV). 12 August 1949. URL: <https://www.icrc.org/en/doc/assets/files/publications/icrc-002-0173.pdf>

11. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings/ 15 December 1997. URL: <https://treaties.un.org/doc/db/Terrorism/english-18-9.pdf>

12. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. 9 December 1999. URL: [https://treaties.un.org/doc/Treaties/1999/12/19991209%2001-50%20AM/Ch\\_XVIII\\_11p.pdf](https://treaties.un.org/doc/Treaties/1999/12/19991209%2001-50%20AM/Ch_XVIII_11p.pdf)

13. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD). 21 December 1965. URL: <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/cerd.pdf>

14. Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. 11 December 1997. URL: <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.pdf>

15. Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC). 17 July 1998. URL: <https://www.icc-cpi.int/resource-library/documents/rs-eng.pdf>

16. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). 1 July 1968 URL: <https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/text>

17. United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC). 15 November 2000. URL: <https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCbook-e.pdf>

18. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). 9 May 1992. URL: [https://unfccc.int/files/essential\\_background/background\\_publications\\_htmlpdf/application/pdf/conveng.pdf](https://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/background_publications_htmlpdf/application/pdf/conveng.pdf)

19. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). 10 December 1948. URL: <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>

20. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. 18 April 1961. URL: [https://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/conventions/9\\_1\\_1961.pdf](https://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/conventions/9_1_1961.pdf)

21. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. 23 May 1969 URL: [https://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/conventions/1\\_1\\_1969.pdf](https://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/conventions/1_1_1969.pdf)

22. World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC). 21 May 2003. URL: [https://www.who.int/fctc/text\\_download/en/](https://www.who.int/fctc/text_download/en/)

### ***Main recommended sources of information:***

23. Ambos K. Treatise on International Criminal Law. Volume 1. Foundations and General Part. Oxford, 2013. 520 p.

24. Cryer R., Friman H., Robinson D., Wilmschurst E. An Introduction to International Criminal Law and Procedure. Cambridge, 2014. 640 p.

25. Gerhard W., Florian J. Principles of International Criminal Law. Oxford, 2020. 720 p.

26. Marchuk I. The Fundamental Concept of Crime in International Criminal Law: A Comparative Law Analysis. Springer, 2014. 311 p.

27. Okoth Juliet R. The Crime of Conspiracy in International Criminal Law. Haag, 2014. 224 p.

28. Rauter T. Judicial Practice, Customary International Criminal Law and Nullum Crimen Sine Lege. Springer, 2017. 274 p.

### ***Additional sources of information:***

29. Ambos, K. Treatise on International Criminal Law: Volume I: Foundations and General Part. Oxford University Press, 2013. 528 p.

30. Ambos, K. Treatise on International Criminal Law: Volume II: The Crimes and Sentencing. Oxford University Press, 2014. 656 p.

31. Cassese A., Gaeta P. Cassese's International Criminal Law. Oxford, 2013. 472 p.

32. Clark, R. S., & Nsereko, D. N. International Criminal Law Practitioner Library Series. Cambridge University Press, 2018. 340 p.

33. Cryer, R., Friman, H., Robinson, D., & Wilmschurst, E. An Introduction to International Criminal Law and Procedure. Cambridge University Press, 2014. 596 p.

34. DeGuzman, M. M., & Kreß, C. *The Oxford Handbook of International Criminal Law*. Oxford University Press, 2019. 960 p.
35. Elies van Sliedregt, E. *Individual Criminal Responsibility in International Law*. Oxford University Press, 2012. 330 p.
36. Lingaas C. *The Concept of Race in International Criminal Law*. Oxford, 2013. 472 p.
37. O'Keefe R. *International Criminal Law*. Oxford, 2015. 680 p.
38. Rosenthal I., Oosterveld V., SáCouto S. *Gender and International Criminal Law*. Oxford, 2022. 496 p.
39. Sadat L. N. *The International Criminal Law of the Future*. Washington University in St. Louis Legal Studies Research Paper. 2021. No. 21-03-02. URL: [https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=3807604](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3807604)
40. Schabas, W. A. *An Introduction to the International Criminal Court*. Cambridge University Press, 2017. 396 p.
41. Werle, G., & Jessberger, F. *Principles of International Criminal Law*. Oxford University Press, 2014. 672 p.
42. Zappalà, S. *Human Rights in International Criminal Proceedings*. Oxford University Press, 2013. 416 p.
43. A Cassese, A. *Cassese's International Criminal Law*. Oxford University Press, 2013. 520 p.