

Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University

WORK PROGRAMME OF ACADEMIC COURSE

“Transitional justice”

Level of higher education – the second (master's) level

Degree of higher education – master

Field of knowledge – 08 Law

Specialty – 081 Law

Educational program/specialization – "International Law"

Discipline status - supplementary

Recruitment year - 2022

Kharkiv 2022

Working program of the academic discipline “Transitional justice” for students of the second (master's) level of higher education in the field of knowledge 08 "Law" specialty 081 "Law". Kharkiv: National law Yaroslav the Wise University, 2021. 25 p.

Developer:
Kateryna Buriakovska,
Doctor of Philosophy (PhD), assistant professor

Content

1. Description of the educational discipline.....	4
2. Expected learning outcomes.....	5
3. Content of the curriculum of the academic discipline.....	8
4. Scope and structure of the educational discipline.....	11
4.1. For students of full-time higher education.....	11
4.2. For applicants of higher education in the correspondence form of education.....	13
5. Forms of pedagogical control and means of evaluation of learning results.....	15
6. Criteria for evaluating learning outcomes.....	16
7. Pedagogical control for students of full-time/part-time higher education	18
8. Educational, methodical and information support of the educational discipline.....	19

1. Description of the academic course

Working program of the academic course "Transitional justice" was developed in accordance with the educational and professional program "Law" of the second (master's) level of higher education, field of knowledge 08 "Law", specialty 081 "Law".

Name of indicators	Field of knowledge, specialty, level of education	Didactic structure of the educational discipline	
		full-time education	external form of education
The number of ECTS credits is 4.0	Field of knowledge - 08 "Law"	At the student's choice	At the student's choice
The number of modules is 5	Specialty - 081 "Law"	Year of preparation: 2021–2022	Year of preparation: 2021–2022
		semester	semester
The total number of hours is 120	Level of education - second (master's)	1–2	1–2
Weekly hours for full-time education: classrooms – 2–4, independent work of the student - 6–8.		Lectures	Lectures
		2 0 hours	6 hours
		Practical / seminar classes	Practical / seminar classes
		8 p.m.	4 hours
		Individual work	Individual work
		80 hours	110 hours
		Types of control: current control; final control of knowledge (differentiated and offset)	Types of control: current control; final control of knowledge (differentiated assessment)

The purpose of the course – formation of a system of knowledge, as well as skills and abilities related to the protection of human rights and the restoration of the rule of law in the conditions of an armed conflict and after its end. The educational discipline "Transitional Justice" contributes to raising the general level of legal culture of higher education students and increasing the sensitivity of higher legal education to the problems of armed conflict and other situations that threaten human rights and the rule of law.

Task :

- formation of a complex of legal competencies, which are necessary for a modern lawyer who understands and is aware of the peculiarities of the protection of human rights in conditions of threats such as armed conflict;

– formation of a system of theoretical and applied knowledge about transitional justice from the point of view of a modern approach;

- development of skills and abilities to analyze norms of international public law, international humanitarian law, international criminal law and international law of rights of a person, as well as national politicians in the field of transitional justice;

- development of the ability to analyze the application of transitional justice mechanisms based on legal norms and taking into account the specific context, including in relation to Ukraine;

- development of fluency in English-language concepts and categories that form the basis of the modern concept of transitional justice;

- improving the ability to search and process scientific and normative, historical and reference information .

Prerequisites : "Theory of law", "Constitutional law of Ukraine", "Criminal law (General part)", "Criminal law (Special part)", "International law".

Simultaneous courses : " International criminal law / International criminal law".

2. Expected learning outcomes

As a result of mastering the academic discipline, the student of higher education must demonstrate the following learning outcomes:

1	Understand the origins of the concept of transitional justice
2	Be able to carry out a comprehensive analysis of international and national legal documents and other sources that are the basis of transitional justice.
3	Be able to apply modern types of legal argumentation to the concept of transitional justice.
4	Understand the essence of criminal responsibility for international crimes as a component of transitional justice policies.
5	To understand the legal nature of the institution of amnesties and the peculiarities of

	their application in the context of transitional justice.
6	Understand the role of national prosecutors and judges in the investigation and administration of justice for international crimes.
7	To understand the nature of the right to the truth in international human rights law and to be able to analyze ways of realizing the right to the truth of a transitional society.
8	Understand the importance and role of truth and reconciliation commissions.
9	Be able to appeal to non-legal factors in the course of justifying individual policies of transitional justice .
10	Understand the main approaches to the concept of "justice" and their applicability in transitional justice policies.
11	Be able to analyze the specifics of ensuring the right to compensation for damage caused by an armed conflict .
12	Understand the importance of institutional reforms in terms of implementing transitional justice policies.

The teaching of the academic discipline ensures the formation of general and special competences in the student of higher education and the achievement of learning outcomes determined by the standard of higher education of the relevant specialty and the educational and professional program "Law", namely:

General competencies :

1. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.
2. Ability to conduct research at an appropriate level.
3. Ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources.
4. Ability to adapt and act in a new situation.
5. The ability to communicate in a foreign language in the professional sphere, both orally and in writing
6. Ability to generate new ideas (creativity).
7. Ability to make informed decisions.
9. Ability to work in an international environment.
 - 1.1. The ability to solve innovative problems.
 - 1.3. The ability to formulate a personal opinion and present it with evidence.
 - 1.5. Ability to lead, take responsibility, make unbiased and motivated decisions.

Special competencies :

1. The ability to apply the principles of the rule of law to solve complex problems and problems, including in situations of legal uncertainty.

5. 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.

6. The ability to justify and motivate legal decisions, to give detailed legal arguments.

7. Ability to apply knowledge and understanding of the basic principles (principles) and procedures of the judiciary in Ukraine.

10. 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.

12. Ability to develop and approve ethical standards of legal activity, standards of professional independence and responsibility of a lawyer.

13. The ability to convey information, ideas, the content of problems and the nature of optimal solutions to specialists and non-specialists in the field of law with proper reasoning.

1.3. The ability to distinguish the principles of institutions of public and private law in legal activity.

Program learning outcomes:

1. Assess the nature and character of social processes and phenomena, and demonstrate an understanding of the limits and mechanisms of their legal regulation.

3. Conduct collection, integrated analysis and summarization of materials from various sources, including scientific and professional literature, databases, digital, statistical, test, and others, and check them for reliability using modern research methods.

4. Make a presentation of your research on a legal topic, using primary sources and techniques of legal interpretation of complex complex problems arising from this research, argue the conclusions.

5. Communicate freely in a legal foreign language (one of the official languages of the Council of Europe) orally and in writing.

6. Reasonably formulate one's legal position, be able to oppose, evaluate evidence and present convincing arguments.

7. Discuss complex legal problems, propose and justify options for their solution.

8. Assess the reliability of information and the reliability of sources, effectively process and use information for conducting scientific research and practical activities.

13. Analyze and evaluate the practice of application of individual legal institutions.

15. Have practical skills in solving problems related to the implementation of procedural functions of law enforcement entities.

1.3. To analyze the mechanisms of public-law and private-law regulation in legal practice.

3. Contents of the curriculum

Module 1. Introduction to the course.

Concept of transitional justice . Origins of the concept of transitional justice. Situations in which transitional justice is relevant. A modern approach to understanding transitional justice. Transitional justice and the principle of respect for human rights and the principle of the rule of law. Dilemmas of transitional justice (on the example of individual cases).

Overview of sources and basic components (mechanisms) of transitional justice . International public law. International humanitarian law. International criminal law. International human rights law. Criminal prosecution of persons guilty of the most serious crimes. The search for truth, reconciliation and establishing historical justice. Providing compensation to those who suffered from human rights violations and crimes (reparations). Reforming institutions as a guarantee of non-repetition of human rights violations in the future.

Module 2. The first component of transitional justice is the prosecution of persons guilty of the most serious crimes.

International criminal law. Justice in Nuremberg. The case of Tadych (1995) . Provisions of the Special Court in Sierra Leone. Modern international criminal law . Multilateral treaties relating to the detection and formulation of international crimes. International Criminal Court (ICC). Ukraine and the ISS.

Compositions of international crimes. Genocide. Genocides in the XXI century. Crimes against humanity: elements. Ongwen's case at the ICC. War crimes. Lubang's case in the ICC. Crimes of aggression (activated since 2018). Crimes against humanity.

Criminal prosecution of persons guilty of the most serious crimes as an obligation of the state. Criminalization of international crimes in national legal systems. Peculiarities of investigation of international crimes within national criminal procedural systems. Amnesty.

Procedural guarantees. The right to freedom and inviolability. The right to a fair trial. The principle of legality. Protection of witnesses and victims.

Module 3. The second component of transitional justice is reconciliation and the search for truth.

The right to the truth in the context of transitional justice. The right to the truth in international documents. Reconciliation procedures: nature, features of implementation and role in transitional justice. Visual arts and jurisprudence.

Truth and Reconciliation Commissions. Basic principles of truth-seeking and reconciliation procedures. Peculiarities of the organization and activity of truth and reconciliation commissions. Reports and results of commissions. Amnesty. Case studies of South Africa, Colombia. Analysis of the legal grounds for the creation of reconciliation and truth-seeking mechanisms in Ukraine.

Module 4. The third component of transitional justice is the provision of compensation to those who suffered from human rights violations and crimes (reparations).

The right to compensation for damage (reparations) . Approaches to understanding justice. The right to compensation for damage (reparations). Positive duties of the state in the context of reparations.

Reparations and transitional justice. Types of reparations . The ICC's activity in awarding reparations. Mandate of the Trust Fund for ISS Victims.

Basic principles of reparation. Determination of beneficiaries of specific reparation measures. Reparations and vulnerable groups of victims.

Types of reparations. Symbolic and material reparations. Individual reparations and collective reparations. Reparations ordered by the court.

Module 5. The fourth component of transitional justice is reforming institutions as a guarantee of non-repetition of human rights violations in the future.

Institutional reforms. PACE Resolution 1096 (1996). Rule of law and institutional reforms.

Illustration Virtue as a subject of civil service verification . Types of illustrations and their goals. Verification procedures. Report of the Venice Commission on the Draft Law of Ukraine "On Purification of Power".

Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) . A generation of DDR programs. Prerequisites for DDR. Actors of DDR programs. Women and children in DDR programs.

4. Scope and structure of the academic discipline

4.1. For students of full-time higher education

No	Date of holding (according to the schedule)	Subjects of the training course	Volume in hours			
			That's all	Including		
				Lectures	Practical classes, colloquiums, etc	Individual work
		Module 1. Introduction to the course.				
		Topic 1. Introduction to the course: origins of the concept of transitional justice, modern approach to the concept of transitional justice.	12	2	2	8
		Topic 2. Review of sources and basic components (mechanisms) of transitional justice.	12	2	2	8
		<i>Together</i>	24	4	4	16
		Module 2. The first component of transitional justice – bringing to criminal responsibility persons guilty of the most serious crimes				
		Topic 1. International criminal law.	12	2	2	8
		Topic 2. Criminal prosecution of persons guilty of the most serious crimes within the national criminal law systems.	12	2	2	8
		<i>Together</i>	24	4	4	16
		Module 3. The second component of transitional justice is				

		reconciliation and the search for truth				
		Topic 1. The right to the truth in the context of transitional justice	12	2	2	8
		Topic 2. Truth and Reconciliation Commissions	12	2	2	8
		<i>Together</i>	24	4	4	16
		Module 4 . The third component of transitional justice is the provision of compensation to those who suffered from human rights violations and crimes (reparations).				
		Topic 1. The right to compensation for damage (reparations) in the context of transitional justice.	12	2	2	8
		Topic 2. Basic principles of assigning reparation. Types of reparations	12	2	2	8
		<i>Together</i>	24	4	4	16
		Module 5 . The fourth component of transitional justice is the reform of institutions as a guarantee of non-repetition of human rights violations in the future.				
		Topic 1. Institutional reforms. Purification of power (lustration).	12	2	2	8
		Topic 2. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR).	12	2	2	8
		Together	24	4	4	16
		Total hours / ECTS credits	120/ 4.0	20	20	80

4.2. For applicants of higher education in correspondence form of education

No	Date of holding (according to the schedule)	Subjects of the training course	Volume in hours			
			That's all	Including		
				Lectures	Practical classes, colloquiums, etc	Individual work
		Module 1. Introduction to the course.				
		Topic 1. Introduction to the course: origins of the concept of transitional justice, modern approach to the concept of transitional justice.	15	2	2	11
		Topic 2. Review of sources and basic components (mechanisms) of transitional justice.	11	-	-	11
		<i>Together</i>	26	2	2	22
		Module 2. The first component of transitional justice – bringing to criminal responsibility persons guilty of the most serious crimes				
		Topic 1. International criminal law.	thirteen	2	-	11
		Topic 2. Criminal prosecution of persons guilty of the most serious crimes within the national criminal law systems.	11	-	-	11
		<i>Together</i>	24	2	-	22
		Module 3. The second component of transitional justice is reconciliation and the search for truth				
		Topic 1. The right to the truth in the	11	-	-	11

		context of transitional justice				
		Topic 2. Truth and Reconciliation Commissions	11	-	-	11
		<i>Together</i>	22	-	-	22
		Module 4 . The third component of transitional justice is the provision of compensation to those who suffered from human rights violations and crimes (reparations).				
		Topic 1. The right to compensation for damage (reparations) in the context of transitional justice.	thirteen	2	-	11
		Topic 2. Basic principles of assigning reparation. Types of reparations	11	-	-	11
		<i>Together</i>	24	2	-	22
		Module 5 . The fourth component of transitional justice is the reform of institutions as a guarantee of non-repetition of human rights violations in the future.				
		Topic 1. Institutional reforms. Purification of power (lustration).	thirteen	-	2	11
		Topic 2. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR).	11	-	-	11
		Together	24	-	2	22
		Total hours / ECTS credits	120/ 4.0	6	4	110

***5. Forms of pedagogical control
and means of assessment of learning outcomes***

Evaluation of the results of mastering the educational discipline " Transitional justice / Transitional justice" provides for ongoing and final control and is carried out on the basis of a cumulative point-rating system.

Current control of students' knowledge includes:

- quality control of the students' assimilation of the program material of the educational discipline in practical classes using the following means: oral, written or express survey, solving practical tasks or problems, participating in the development of a case, writing an essay, reviewing a thematic film or a work of art. The current control is aimed at checking the level of the student's preparation in studying the current material. In the course of the practical session, the student can receive an assessment on a four-point scale (0, 3, 4, 5);

- quality control of the students' assimilation of the program material of the educational discipline, which is conducted at the end of the modules in the form of colloquiums.

An obligatory form of independent work of students is the preparation of a final written work. The maximum number of points based on the results of the defense of the final written work is 20 points.

The form *of final control of the* knowledge of higher education students in an academic discipline is a differentiated assessment. The minimum number of points to receive a differentiated credit is 60.

Distribution of points between forms of organization of the educational process
and types of control measures:

Current control											Final evaluation of knowledge (differentiated credit)
Module 1		Module 2		Module 3		Module 4		Module 5		Individual work	
pract	colloquium	pract	colloquium	pract	colloquium	pract	colloquium	pract	colloquium		
max 5	max 10	max 10	max 10	max 5	max 10	max 5	max 10	max 5	max 10	max 20	max 100

6. Criteria for evaluating learning outcomes:

type of control	Scores	Criteria (for each assessment)
Current control in a practical session	Max 5	Excellent assimilation of educational material on the topic, some minor shortcomings are possible.
	4	Good assimilation of the material on the topic, but there are some mistakes.
	3	Satisfactory level of assimilation of the material, a significant number of errors.
	Min 0	Unsatisfactory level of assimilation of the material.
Colloquium	Max 10	The results of processing the material are high, a small number of insignificant errors are possible.
	5	Satisfactory level of assimilation of the material, a significant number of errors.
	Minimum 0	Unsatisfactory level of assimilation of the material.
Individual final written work	Max 20	The work is designed in accordance with the requirements of the department. The work does not contain methodological errors, there are references to sources and own conclusions. In the defense, in-depth knowledge of the topic is demonstrated, as well as proof of conclusions, positions, classifications, etc.
	15	The work is designed in accordance with the requirements of the department. The work contains minor methodological errors, there are references to sources, there are own conclusions. During the defense, sufficient knowledge of the topic is demonstrated, as well as proof of conclusions, positions, classifications, etc.
	10	The work is designed in accordance with the requirements of the department, but with minor errors. The work contains methodological and content errors, there are references to sources, there are own conclusions. During the defense, sufficient knowledge of the topic was

		demonstrated, but there were problems with the argumentation of individual concepts and judgments in the work, the proof of conclusions.
	5	The work was prepared with errors and violations of cathedral requirements regarding the form of work. The work contains methodological and substantive errors, an insufficient number of sources were used to substantiate the research and conclusions. During the defense, difficulties arose regarding the disclosure of the content of the topic, providing arguments regarding individual provisions of the work and the validity and provenance of the conclusions.
	Minimum 0	The work is improperly designed, without references to sources, and contains methodological errors. During the defense, the author of the work cannot demonstrate knowledge of the chosen topic, provide arguments for concepts and perform information analysis. The work was performed in violation of the requirements of academic integrity.
Differentiated scoring	100	1. Comprehensive, systematic and deep knowledge of the material provided by the curriculum of the academic discipline, including orientation in the main scientific doctrines and concepts of the academic discipline. 2. Learning the main and additional literature recommended by the department. 3. Ability to independently replenish knowledge of the academic discipline and use the acquired knowledge in practical work. .
	90	1. Complete knowledge of the material provided by the curriculum of the academic discipline. 2. Mastering the basic literature and getting to know the additional literature recommended by the department. 3. Ability to independently replenish knowledge of the discipline, understanding its importance for practical work.
	85	1. Sufficiently complete knowledge of the material provided by the program of the educational discipline, in the absence of significant errors in the answer. 2. Learning the basic literature recommended by the department. 3. Ability to independently replenish knowledge of the discipline, understanding its importance for practical work.
	75	1. Knowledge of the basic material provided by the curriculum of the academic discipline, in an amount sufficient for further study and future work in the profession. 2. Learning the basic literature recommended by the department. 3. Errors and significant inconsistencies in the answer to the assessment if there is knowledge to eliminate them independently or with the help of the teacher.
	70	1. Knowledge of the basic material provided by the curriculum of the academic discipline, in an amount sufficient for further study and future work in the profession. 2. Acquaintance with the basic literature recommended by the department. 3. Errors in the answer to the test in the presence of

		knowledge to eliminate the most significant errors with the help of the teacher.
	60	1. Gaps in knowledge of certain parts of the main material provided by the curriculum of the academic discipline. 2. The presence of errors in answering questions on the test.
Not counted	55	1. Lack of knowledge of a significant part of the main material provided by the program of the academic discipline. 2. Impossibility to continue studying or carry out professional activities without passing a repeated course in this discipline.

7. Pedagogical control for students of higher education full-time/ part-time teaching

Scale of final pedagogical control

Rating according to the ECTS scale	Definition	Rating on a national scale for credit	Rating on a 100-point scale used at NYU
AND	Excellent - Excellent execution, with only a small number of errors	counted	90 - 100
IN	Very good - above average with a few errors		80-89
WITH	Good - generally correct work with a number of minor errors		75-79
D	Satisfactory - not bad, but with a significant number of shortcomings		70-74
IS	Sufficient – performance meets minimum criteria		60-69
FX	Unsatisfactory - work needs to be done before rewriting	not counted	35-59
F	Unsatisfactory - serious further work is required, a mandatory repeat course		0 - 34

8. Educational, methodical and information background of the educational discipline

Normative and legal acts

1. European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 26 November 1987 URL : https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_068#Text

2. European Convention on the Non-Application of Statutes of Limitations to Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes of November 26, 1968 URL : https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_168#Text
3. Universal Declaration of Human Rights of December 10, 1948 URL : https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_015#Text
4. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of December 9, 1948 r. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_155#Text
5. Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of November 4, 1950 and Protocols to it. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_004#Text
6. UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of October 6, 1979 URL : https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_207#Text
7. UN Convention on the Rights of the Child of November 20, 1989 URL : https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_021#Text
8. UN Convention on the Suppression of the Crime of Apartheid and its Punishment of November 30, 1973 URL : https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_149#Text
9. UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, December 10, 1984 r. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_085#Text
10. International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances of December 20, 2006 URL : https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_154#Text
11. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of December 21, 1965 URL : https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_105#Text
12. Basic principles and guidelines relating to the right to legal protection and compensation for victims of gross violations of international human rights

norms and serious violations of international humanitarian law. UN, dated 07/25/2005 . URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_e53/card2#Card

13. Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court of July 17, 1998 r. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_588#Text

14. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Participation of Children in Armed Conflicts of May 25, 2000 URL : https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_795#Text

15. Guidance Note of the Secretary-General: United Nations Approach to Transitional Justice (2010). URL: <https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/blog/document/guidance-note-of-the-secretary-general-united-nations-approach-to-transitional-justice/>

16. The rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies: report of the Secretary-General (2004). URL: <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/527647>

Basic literature

1. Basic research on the application of transitional justice in Ukraine / by general ed.: A.P. Bushchenko, M.M. Hnatovsky, 2017. URL: <https://helsinki.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Tekst-monohrafiji-perehidne-pravosuddya.pdf>

2. Brunova-Kalisetska I., Kiselyova T., Martynenko O. Dialogue in the transitional justice model: features and functions. 2020. URL: <http://www.ucipr.org.ua/publicdocs/dialogue20201.pdf>

3. Buryakovska K. Human rights obligations of private security and military companies: an overview of the current legal framework and practices. *Philosophy of law and general theory of law* . 2021. No 1. S. 262 - 278.

4. The gender dimension of internal displacement: legal instruments of protection. Methodical guidance / Kateryna Buryakovska, Olena Uvarova, Maria Yasenovska. Kharkiv, 2020. <https://rm.coe.int/pub-alter-gender-legal-instruments/16809f2b01>

5. Korynevich A., Korotky T. Transitional justice for Ukraine: Per Aspera ad Astra. *Law of Ukraine* . 2020. No. 12. P. 129 – 149.
6. Makarova A.I. Gender-based violence in the context of transitional justice. Actual problems of the influence of the armed conflict in the East of Ukraine on the emergence and spread of gender-based violence and ensuring access to justice. Kyiv: BAITE, 2020. WITH. 440 - 444.
7. National judicial practice on issues of internal displacement: application of the standards of the Council of Europe / G. Hristova, Yu. Tralo, K. Buryakovska. Council of Europe project "Internal displacement in Ukraine: development of durable solutions", 2019. 292 with. <https://rm.coe.int/national-court-practice-2020-ukr/1680a0a3da>
8. Senatorova O. V. Human rights and armed conflicts: educational method. manual Kyiv: Publishing House "FOP Golembovska O.O.", 2018. 208 p. URL: https://nlu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/msc_6_copy.pdf
9. Satohina N.I. The experience of truth and reconciliation commissions / Basic research on the application of transitional justice in Ukraine: according to general ed.: A.P. Bushchenko, M.M. Hnatovsky, 2017 . P. 88 – 102.
10. Satohina N.I. Philosophical dimension of transitional justice / Basic research on the application of transitional justice in Ukraine: according to general ed.: A.P. Bushchenko, M.M. Hnatovsky, 2017 . P. 18 – 27.
11. Chervyakova O.V. Accountability for war crimes: through transitional justice to sustainable peace and security in Ukraine. *Problems of legality* . Kharkiv. 2020. Issue 150. P. 161 – 172.
12. Buriakovska K. Transitional Justice and Human Rights Obligations of Business. *Юридичний науковий журнал*. 2022. № 7.
13. From Justice for the Past to Peace and Inclusion for the Future: A Development Approach to Transitional Justice. Lessons Learned from UNDP Policy and Practice. 2020. URL: <https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/publications/UNDP-From-Justice-for-the-Past-to-Peace-and-Inclusion.pdf>

14. Haider, H. Transitional justice: Topic guide. Birmingham, UK: GSDRC, University of Birmingham, 2016. URL: http://www.gsdrc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/TransitionalJustice_GSDRC.pdf
15. Moving Beyond Transitions to Transformation: Interactions between Transitional Justice and Constitution-Building. *International IDEA Policy Paper* No. 22. URL: <https://www.idea.int/sites/default/files/publications/moving-beyond-transitions-to-transformation.pdf>
16. Study on transitional justice and human and peoples' rights in Africa. URL: https://www.achpr.org/public/Document/file/English/ACHPR%20Transitional%20Justice_ENG.pdf
17. The EU's Policy Framework on support to transitional justice. URL: https://eeas.europa.eu/archives/docs/top_stories/pdf/the_eus_policy_framework_on_support_to_transitional_justice.pdf
18. The International Criminal Court: a commentary on the Rome Statute / William A. Schabas. Oxford University Press, 2016.
19. The rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies. Report of the Secretary-General, 23.8.2004, S/2004/616.
20. Transitional justice and economic, social and cultural rights. UNCHR, 2014. URL: <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/HR-PUB-13-05.pdf>
21. Transitional Justice Policy. Adopted February 2019. African Union. URL: https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/36541-doc-au_tj_policy_eng_web.pdf
22. Transitional Justice and Prevention: Summary Findings from Five Country Case Studies. ICTJ, 2021. URL: https://www.ictj.org/sites/default/files/ICTJ_Report_Overview_TJ_Prevention.pdf
23. Ukraina po Rewolucji Godności. Prawa człowieka – tożsamość narodowa / red.: T. Lachowski, V. Mazurenko. 2017.

1. Albertson Fineman, Martha, and Estelle Zinsstag, eds. *Feminist Perspectives on Transitional Justice: From International and Criminal to Alternative Forms of Justice*. Intersentia, 2013.
2. Arthur, Paige. “How ‘Transitions’ Reshaped Human Rights: A Conceptual History of Transitional Justice.” *Human Rights Quarterly* 31, no. 2 (2009): 321–367.
3. Borer, Tristan Anne, ed. *Telling the Truths: Truth-telling and Peace Building in Post-Conflict Societies*. Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press, 2006.
4. Capone, Francesca. *Reparations for Child Victims of Armed Conflict: State of the Field and Current Challenges*. Vol. 22. Intersentia, 2017.
5. Claire, de Than, Shorts, Edwin. *International Criminal Law and Human Rights*. London: Sweet & Maxwell Limited, 2003.
6. Mani, R. (2008). Dilemmas of Expanding Transitional Justice, or Forging the Nexus between Transitional Justice and Development. *International Journal of Transitional Justice*. 2(3), 253–265.
7. Pietropaoli, Irene. *Business, Human Rights and Transitional Justice*. Routledge, 2020.
8. Sarkin, Jeremy, ed. *The Global Impact and Legacy of Truth Commissions*. Intersentia, 2019. Vol. 24.
9. Sriram, CL, Garcia-Godos, J., Herman, J., & Martin-Ortega, O. *Transitional Justice and Peacebuilding on the Ground: Victims and Ex-Combatants* . London and New York: Routledge, 2012.
10. Teitel, R. *Transitional Justice* . Oxford: Oxford University Press. 2000

Internet resources

1. The website of the scientific library of Yaroslav the Wise National University of Law - <https://library.nlu.edu.ua>
2. The UN website is <https://www.un.org>

3. Council of Europe website – <https://www.coe.int/en/web/portal/home>
4. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) - <https://www.unicef.org>
5. Geneva appeal (Geneva Call) – <http://www.genevacall.org>
6. Red Cross and Red Crescent Magazine - <https://www.rcrcmagazine.org>
7. Customary international humanitarian law – <https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/home>
8. Médecins Sans Frontières – <https://www.msf.org/>
9. (Amnesty International) – <http://www.amnesty.org>
10. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies - <https://www.ifrc.org>
11. International Committee of the Red Cross . International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement - <https://www.icrc.org>
12. International Criminal Court - <http://www.icc-cpi.int>
13. International Court of the United Nations - <https://www.icj-cij.org/>
14. International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia - <https://www.icty.org>
15. International Tribunal for Rwanda – <https://unictr.irmct.org/en/tribunal>
16. Red Cross Society of Ukraine - <http://redcross.org.ua>
17. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) - <https://www.rcrcmagazine.org/>
18. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) - <http://www.unhcr.org>
19. Coalition for the International Criminal Court – <http://www.iccnw.org/index.php?mod=home>
20. Human Rights Watch – <http://www.hrw.org>
21. International Center for Transitional Justice – <https://www.ictj.org/>
22. International Institute of Humanitarian Law – <http://iihl.org/>

SENMK

Standardized electronic educational and methodological complex of the Department of Theory and Philosophy of Law. URL: <https://library.nlu.edu.ua/senmk/item/206-perekhidne-pravosuddia-transitional-justice.html>