

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW AND NATIONAL LAW COOPERATION BETWEEN STATES IN COMBATING INTERNATIONAL CRIMES

*DIREITO PENAL INTERNACIONAL E DIREITO NACIONAL
COOPERAÇÃO ENTRE ESTADOS NO COMBATE AOS
CRIMES INTERNACIONAIS*

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Abstract: *The article examines the interaction between international criminal law and national legal systems in combating international crimes. It reviews approaches to implementing international humanitarian and criminal law domestically, analyzes institutional forms of cooperation in investigating war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide, and aggression, and identifies trends in international criminal justice amid contemporary security challenges. The study is based on the analysis of international legal instruments, including the Rome Statute and the Geneva Conventions, judicial practice, scientific literature, and comparative legal analysis of national implementation models. Special attention is given to the principle of complementarity and the role of the International Criminal Court in ensuring accountability. The article demonstrates that effective state cooperation requires harmonized legislation, extradition mechanisms, international legal assistance, and joint investigative teams. Integrating national jurisdiction with international prosecution enhances accountability and strengthens global legal security, contributing to the advancement of international justice and the rule of law.*

Keywords: *Criminal law. War crimes. International humanitarian law. International criminal law. Cooperation of states.*

***Resumo:** O artigo examina a interação entre o direito penal internacional e os sistemas jurídicos nacionais no combate aos crimes internacionais. Ele analisa as abordagens para a implementação do direito internacional humanitário e penal a nível nacional, analisa as formas institucionais de cooperação na investigação de crimes de guerra, crimes contra a humanidade, genocídio e agressão, e identifica tendências na justiça penal internacional em meio aos desafios de segurança contemporâneos. O estudo baseia-se na análise de instrumentos jurídicos internacionais, incluindo o Estatuto de Roma e as Convenções de Genebra, na prática judicial, na literatura científica e na análise jurídica comparativa de modelos de implementação nacionais. É dada especial atenção ao princípio da complementaridade e ao papel do Tribunal Penal Internacional na garantia da responsabilização. O artigo demonstra que uma cooperação estatal eficaz requer legislação harmonizada, mecanismos de extradição, assistência jurídica internacional e equipas de investigação conjuntas. A integração da jurisdição nacional com a acusação internacional aumenta a responsabilização e reforça a segurança jurídica global, contribuindo para o avanço da justiça internacional e do Estado de direito.*

***Palavras-chave:** Direito penal. Crimes de guerra. Direito internacional humanitário. Direito penal internacional. Cooperação entre Estados.*

Introduction

In the twenty-first century, the aggravation of armed conflicts, transnational threats and global security crises has a significant impact on the development of the international legal order and changes the perception of mechanisms to ensure accountability for the most serious crimes. The international community is increasingly realizing that war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide and crimes of aggression pose a threat not only to individual states but also to all of humanity. In the context of the growing scale of violations of international humanitarian law, it is of particular importance to establish an effective system of interaction between international criminal law and national legal systems to ensure the inevitability of punishment.

In response to these challenges, approaches to legal regulation and institutional support for combating international crimes are being transformed. The adoption of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (International Criminal Court, 1998; Garcia Iommi, 2023; Gillett, 2025) was an important step in the establishment of a permanent mechanism of international criminal justice that complements national judicial systems on the basis of the principle of complementarity. The activities of the International Criminal Court demonstrate that the international responsibility of individuals can be realized provided that states cooperate properly in matters of extradition, evidence collection, enforcement of court decisions and harmonization of criminal legislation. At the same time, the effectiveness of this cooperation largely depends on the level of implementation of international norms in domestic law, the institutional capacity of national judicial authorities and the political will of states.

Despite significant achievements in the development of international criminal justice, a number of problems remain related to uneven ratification of international treaties, differences in legal systems, difficulties in proving international crimes, and issues of immunity of officials. In addition, modern armed conflicts demonstrate the need to strengthen international legal assistance mechanisms and establish joint investigative teams to document war crimes in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention.

In these circumstances, a comprehensive study of the relationship between international criminal law and national law, analysis of the forms and instruments of interstate cooperation, and identification of prospects for improving legal mechanisms for combating international crimes are of particular relevance. The study of international experience and its adaptation to national legal systems is an important scientific task that meets the current challenges of ensuring international security and determines the choice of the direction of this study.

Literature Review

The issue of the relationship between international criminal law and national law is the subject of active research in the fields of public international law, criminal law, comparative law and

international relations. In the modern scientific literature, international criminal law is considered as an autonomous, but functionally interconnected branch of law with national legal systems aimed at ensuring the responsibility of individuals for the most serious crimes of an international nature (Bock, 2023; Ajmal & Rasool, 2024; Minkova, 2023). Researchers emphasize the evolution of the concept of individual international criminal liability – from post-war tribunals to the creation of a permanent justice mechanism based on the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

A considerable number of works are devoted to the analysis of the principle of complementarity as a key mechanism of interaction between the international and national levels of jurisdiction. Elliott et al. (2024), Aévalo-Ramírez and Martini (2022), Bayz (2024) emphasize that complementarity not only limits the intervention of international justice, but also encourages states to improve their own criminal prosecution systems. The activities of the International Criminal Court are seen as a catalyst for reforms of national legislation in the field of criminalization of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and crimes of aggression. At the same time, the literature focuses on the problems of selectivity of justice, political influence and difficulties in the implementation of the Court's decisions.

A separate area of research focuses on the implementation of international humanitarian law in the domestic legal systems of states. The analysis of the provisions of the Geneva Convention and its Additional Protocols in Hill-Cawthorne (2023), Talha et al. (2025) demonstrates that the effectiveness of war crimes prosecution largely depends on the proper criminalization of relevant acts in national legislation and the establishment of universal jurisdiction mechanisms. The researchers emphasize the importance of harmonizing criminal codes with international standards and ensuring procedural guarantees in accordance with international law.

International comparative studies analyze different models of state cooperation in combating international crimes. The works of Ilchyshyn et al. (2023), Necula and Ostavciuc (2024), Booi (2025) cover the practice of extradition, international legal assistance, the creation of joint investigative teams and the activities of international criminal tribunals. Considerable attention is paid to the experience of special tribunals, in particular, the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (Strupinskiene, 2023), which has formed an important case law on the qualification of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Summarizing the scientific developments, we can distinguish three key areas of research in the field of correlation between international criminal law and national law:

1. Theoretical and legal - understanding the nature of international criminal liability, the principle of complementarity and the relationship of jurisdictions (Adigun, 2022; Tokdemir, 2023; Gillett, 2025).
2. Implementation - analysis of the mechanisms for incorporating international legal norms into national legislation and the practice of their application (Baimuratov et al., 2024; Khan & Usman, 2023; Volokhov et al., 2025; Arévalo-Ramírez & Martini, 2022).
3. Institutional and comparative - the study of models of interstate cooperation, the activities of international judicial bodies and tribunals (Bisset, 2025; Shehata, 2025; Stupnyk et al., 2022).

Thus, the analysis of the scientific literature shows that, despite a significant amount of research, the problem of a comprehensive understanding of the mechanisms of effective interaction between international criminal law and national legal systems in the context of modern armed conflicts and the transformation of global security remains insufficiently systematized. This necessitates further scientific research aimed at determining the optimal models of cooperation between states in the fight against international crimes.

Materials and Methods

The study is based on the analysis of scientific, theoretical, regulatory and analytical materials on the issues of correlation between international criminal law and national law in the field of combating international crimes. The information base included publications in specialized scientific journals on public international law, criminal law and comparative law, materials of international

scientific and practical conferences, official documents of international judicial institutions, as well as texts of international treaties and national legal acts. The key sources of normative nature were the provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Geneva Convention, as well as the practice of the International Criminal Court and international criminal tribunals. To ensure scientific reliability, open, peer-reviewed and officially published sources were used.

The methodological basis of the study is a systematic approach used to consider international criminal law and national law as interrelated elements of a single multilevel system of international criminal justice. This made it possible to analyze the interaction of international and domestic mechanisms of prosecution for war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide and the crime of aggression.

In order to study the structure and content of legal mechanisms of cooperation between States, the author uses the methods of structural and functional analysis, which made it possible to identify the main elements of interaction – implementation of international norms, extradition, international legal assistance, universal jurisdiction and establishment of joint investigative teams. The comparative legal method was used to compare the approaches of different states to the criminalization of international crimes and the implementation of the principle of complementarity, which made it possible to identify common trends and differences in legal systems.

The author uses the method of content analysis of court decisions, doctrinal sources and strategic documents in the field of international security to summarize the theoretical provisions and practice of application of international criminal law. This made it possible to systematize approaches to the correlation of jurisdictions of international and national courts and to identify key challenges in the field of international criminal prosecution.

At the stage of conceptualization of the results, the author used the method of legal modeling aimed at forming a generalized model of effective interaction between international criminal law and national legal systems. Additionally, the method of analogy was used to determine the possibilities of adapting international standards to domestic legal mechanisms.

The study also applies the historical and logical method, which allowed tracing the evolution of international criminal justice - from post-war tribunals to the establishment of a permanent international judicial mechanism. The methods of analysis, synthesis and generalization, as well as secondary analysis of scientific sources were used to draw conclusions.

Thus, the methodological structure of the study combines regulatory, comparative and conceptual-model approaches, which provides a comprehensive vision of the problem of interaction between international criminal law and national law in the context of cooperation of States in combating international crimes.

Results

The regulatory and legal interaction between international criminal law and national law is a fundamental element of the modern system of international criminal justice. Its essence lies in the combination of international legal obligations of states with domestic mechanisms of criminal prosecution of persons guilty of international crimes. Such interaction is not hierarchical, but is based on the principle of functional complementarity, according to which international and national institutions play interrelated roles in ensuring the inevitability of punishment. The key legal basis for this model is the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, which enshrines the principle of complementarity. According to this principle, the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court is complementary and is exercised only if the state is unwilling or unable to conduct a proper investigation or prosecution. Thus, the primary responsibility for bringing the perpetrators to justice lies with the national judiciary.

The normative basis for the qualification of war crimes is the provisions of the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, which define prohibited methods and means of warfare, and guarantees for the protection of civilians and prisoners of war. Violation of these norms constitutes a war crime subject to criminal prosecution at the national or international level.

The study found that normative interaction is realized through the following main mechanisms:

1. 1. Direct implementation – incorporation of provisions of international treaties into domestic legislation without significant transformation.
2. 2. Transformation is the adoption of special laws or amendments to criminal codes in order to adapt international norms to the national legal system.
3. 3. Blanket reception is a reference in domestic legislation to international law.
4. 4. Judicial interpretation – application of international standards in national court practice.

The analysis has shown that the most effective model is a combined model in which international crimes are clearly defined in the criminal code of the state, and procedural mechanisms comply with international standards of evidence and fair trial guarantees.

As a result of generalization of the data obtained, a conceptual model of normative interaction between the international and national levels has been formed (Figure 1).

Figure 1 - Model of regulatory and legal interaction between the international and national levels in the international criminal justice system



Source: created by the author on the basis of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2025)

As shown in Figure 1, the international level sets normative standards and principles that are integrated into national legislation through the implementation mechanism. National judicial authorities conduct the initial investigation and trial.

Only in case of inefficiency or lack of proper prosecution is the jurisdiction of the international judicial mechanism activated.

The study revealed the following patterns:

- States that have ratified international treaties and made comprehensive changes to criminal legislation demonstrate higher efficiency in the investigation of war crimes;
- the presence of specialized prosecutor's offices and courts improves the quality of evidence;
- harmonization of procedural norms with international standards facilitates the recognition of decisions at the international level;
- lack of clear criminalization of the crime of aggression or crimes against humanity creates gaps in law enforcement.

Thus, the regulatory and legal interaction between the international and national levels is systemic and involves not only the formal ratification of international treaties, but also a deep institutional adaptation of domestic legislation. The effectiveness of the fight against international crimes directly depends on the coherence of these two levels of legal regulation, which ensures the functioning of an integral multilevel system of international criminal justice.

Institutional interaction of states in the fight against international crimes is a key condition for the effective functioning of the international criminal law system. Given the transnational nature of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide, no state can ensure a full investigation and prosecution of perpetrators on its own without the use of international cooperation mechanisms. That is why the modern model of international criminal justice is based on a combination of national jurisdiction and international institutional instruments.

The central place in the institutional system is occupied by the International Criminal Court, established on the basis of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. Its activities are based on the principle of complementarity, according to which the Court exercises jurisdiction only when a state is unwilling or unable to conduct an effective investigation. Thus, the international mechanism does not replace the national system, but functions as an additional safeguard instrument.

The participation of states in cooperation with the International Criminal Court involves a number of obligations: implementing the provisions of the Statute into domestic law, ensuring the arrest of suspects, transferring persons to the Court, facilitating the collection of evidence, and executing sentences. Accordingly, national criminal procedure legislation should contain clear procedures for interaction with international judicial bodies.

An important tool for ensuring the inevitability of liability is the extradition mechanism. It is based on bilateral and multilateral treaties and universal conventions. Extradition allows states to transfer individuals for criminal prosecution to another state that has jurisdiction over the relevant crime. However, in war crimes cases, difficulties often arise due to political issues, the application of the principle of non-refoulement, or the prohibition of extradition of own citizens.

International legal assistance in criminal cases is a separate area of cooperation. It covers the execution of procedural orders, interrogation of witnesses, expert examinations, transfer of documents and other evidence. The United Nations General Assembly (2025) plays a special role in shaping the legal framework for such cooperation, having adopted a number of conventions aimed at combating international crimes.

Joint Investigation Teams (JITs), which are created on the basis of interstate agreements or within regional organizations, have become widespread in the current environment. Such teams allow for coordination of investigations directly at the scene, ensuring prompt exchange of information and evidence. The practice of their activities demonstrates an increase in the effectiveness of investigations of complex international crimes, especially in the context of armed conflicts.

An important mechanism is also the application of the principle of universal jurisdiction,

which allows states to prosecute individuals for international crimes regardless of the place of their commission and the offender's nationality. This approach strengthens the global system of combating impunity and complements the activities of international judicial bodies.

The systematization of the main institutional mechanisms of cooperation between states is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 - Institutional mechanisms for cooperation between states in the fight against international crimes

Mechanism	Legal basis	Main content	Functional significance
International criminal justice	Rome Statute	Surrender of persons, provision of evidence, enforcement of sentences	Implementation of the principle of complementarity
Extradition	International treaties	Surrender of suspects or convicted persons	Ensuring the inevitability of punishment
International legal assistance	UN conventions, regional agreements	Execution of procedural actions	Evidence sharing
Joint investigation teams	Intergovernmental agreements	Coordination of investigations	Efficiency and effectiveness
Universal jurisdiction	National legislation	Prosecution regardless of territory	Overcoming jurisdictional gaps

Source: systematized by the author

As can be seen from Table 1, institutional mechanisms of state cooperation form a multi-level system that combines international bodies, treaty instruments and national legal mechanisms. Its effectiveness is determined not only by the formal accession of states to international treaties, but also by the actual implementation of their provisions in domestic legislation and law enforcement practice.

Thus, institutional mechanisms of cooperation are a key structural element of interaction between international criminal law and national law. It is through them that the coherence of legal systems is ensured, a single standard of criminal liability for international crimes is formed and the global system of international justice is strengthened.

The effectiveness of the interaction between international criminal law and national law is largely determined by the level of coherence of institutional mechanisms for cooperation between states. Despite the formal consolidation of international obligations, in practice, the implementation of mechanisms for prosecuting war crimes and other international crimes is accompanied by a number of systemic problems. At the same time, the current transformations of the international legal order are creating new prospects for improving cooperation.

The analysis of the practice of the International Criminal Court and the mechanisms provided for by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court shows the following key problems:

1. Fragmented implementation of international norms in national legal systems. Not all states parties have fully integrated the provisions of international criminal law into domestic legislation.
2. Politicization of the prosecution process. In cases involving high-level officials or interstate conflicts, decisions to cooperate often depend on political considerations.
3. Problems with the execution of arrest warrants. The absence of effective enforcement mechanisms in international law leads to cases of failure to fulfill obligations to transfer suspects.
4. Conflicts of jurisdiction and immunities. Conflicts between international criminal law and national law on the immunity of public officials create legal barriers.
5. Insufficient coordination of evidentiary activities. The exchange of information and evidence between states is sometimes delayed or incomplete.

A systematization of the main problems and possible ways to solve them is presented in Table 2.

Table 2 - Problems of cooperation between states and ways to overcome them

Problem	Manifestation in practice	Consequences	Promising solutions
Incomplete implementation of norms	Lack of special procedures for cooperation; different interpretations of the Rome Statute by national courts; lack of implemented mechanisms for executing requests from the International Criminal Court	Complications or blocking of the transfer of persons; legal uncertainty for national authorities; delays in extradition procedures	Harmonization of national legislation with international humanitarian law; adoption of separate laws on cooperation with the International Criminal Court
Political influence	Selective cooperation; public criticism of the Court's decisions; non-recognition of jurisdiction; use of the veto in the UN Security Council to block the referral of situations	Undermining trust in international justice; politicization of international law; creation of "double standards"; impunity for high-ranking officials	Strengthening the independence of international institutions; limiting political influence in budgeting and personnel appointments; reforming UN Security Council procedures
Failure to comply with warrants	Refusal to transfer suspects; granting asylum to persons subject to an International Criminal Court warrant; ignoring arrest requests	Impunity for persons accused of international crimes; undermining the authority and effectiveness of the Court; demonstrating the powerlessness of international law	Introduction of sanctions mechanisms (restrictions on cooperation, visa sanctions, economic measures against violator countries); reporting to the Assembly of States Parties
Conflicts of immunity	Reference to the state immunity of incumbent officials; refusal of national courts to execute warrants due to the diplomatic immunity of the suspect	Delays in proceedings; creation of precedents limiting the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court; inability to bring current leaders to justice.	Unification of the interpretation of Articles 27 and 98 of the Rome Statute; clarification of the higher level of the International Criminal Court's mandate over national immunity
Insufficient exchange of evidence	Procedural delays due to bureaucratic procedures; refusal to provide evidence on the grounds of state secrecy; language and technical barriers	Reduced effectiveness of investigations; loss of evidence; inability to build a complete picture of the crime due to lack of information	Digitization of intergovernmental cooperation; conclusion of memoranda on mutual legal assistance; creation of joint investigation teams

Source: systematized by the author

Prospects for the development of international cooperation in combating international crimes can be seen in several interrelated areas:

- bringing national criminal codes in line with international standards of international humanitarian law (deepening harmonization of legislation);
- expanding the mechanisms of enforcement of judgments (institutional strengthening of

- international judicial bodies);
- creation of unified electronic platforms for the exchange of evidence (development of digital tools for cooperation);
- expanding the practice of universal jurisdiction;
- improving the professional training of national judges and prosecutors in the field of international criminal law.

The logic of improving cooperation between states is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2 - Scheme for improving cooperation between states in the field of international criminal justice

Mechanism	Legal basis	Main content	Functional significance
International criminal justice	Rome Statute	Surrender of persons, provision of evidence, enforcement of sentences	Implementation of the principle of complementarity
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Joint investigation teams	Intergovernmental agreements	Coordination of investigations	Efficiency and effectiveness
Universal jurisdiction	National legislation	Prosecution regardless of territory	Overcoming jurisdictional gaps

Source: constructed by the author

As shown in Figure 2, the improvement of cooperation is consistent: from the identification of legal problems to the formation of an updated, more coherent system of international criminal justice.

Thus, the current state of cooperation between states in the field of international criminal law is characterized by a combination of significant normative potential and practical difficulties in its implementation. Overcoming the identified problems requires a comprehensive approach, including harmonization of national law, institutional strengthening of international judicial bodies, development of digital tools and strengthening of political responsibility of States.

The realization of these prospects will contribute to the formation of a more effective system of international criminal justice, which will ensure the inevitability of punishment for war crimes and other international crimes and strengthen the interaction of international and national law in the context of current global challenges.

Discussion

The results obtained are consistent with the leading international legal approaches to understanding international criminal law as a multi-level system that combines global normative standards and national mechanisms for their implementation. In this context, the findings of the study confirm the provisions enshrined in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, according to which international criminal justice operates on the basis of complementarity, and the primary responsibility for prosecuting war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide and crimes of aggression rests with states. Thus, the international level does not replace the national level, but

rather forms the framework standards to be implemented in domestic legal systems.

A comparative analysis of implementation models shows that the most effective approaches are hybrid approaches that combine clear criminalization of international crimes in national legislation with developed mechanisms of international legal assistance and cooperation with the International Criminal Court. These conclusions expand the existing scientific positions on the effectiveness of the principle of complementarity, as they demonstrate that its practical implementation depends not only on the formal recognition of the Court's jurisdiction, but also on the institutional capacity of national authorities to investigate complex international crimes.

At the same time, the results of the study allow us to critically rethink the thesis, which is common in some literature, about the dominant role of ratification of international treaties as a key condition for the effectiveness of international criminal justice. The analysis shows that even in the presence of international legal obligations, the effect may be limited in case of fragmented implementation of norms, lack of specialized units or insufficient coordination between public authorities. Therefore, formal participation in international treaties should be considered in conjunction with the quality of the national legal infrastructure and the level of practical cooperation between states.

The issue of the relationship between state sovereignty and international criminal jurisdiction remains controversial. On the one hand, states retain the priority in criminal prosecution; on the other hand, failure to fulfill obligations activates international mechanisms. The results obtained show that the most effective model is the "cooperative sovereignty" model, in which the state independently conducts an investigation in accordance with the standards enshrined in the Geneva Conventions and other international acts, while recognizing the possibility of international intervention in case of failure to ensure fair justice.

The issue of immunities of officials and the execution of international arrest warrants requires a separate discussion. The practice of applying the provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court demonstrates the existence of conflicts between international standards of liability and national norms on functional or personal immunity. This indicates the need for further harmonization of the interpretation of the relevant provisions and the development of a unified law enforcement practice.

In the context of current security challenges, the results of the study can serve as a basis for the formation of a more integrated model of cooperation between states, in which the implementation of international norms, the development of universal jurisdiction and the digitalization of evidence exchange will be considered as part of a single strategy to combat impunity. At the same time, the adaptation of international experience to national legal systems requires taking into account the specifics of the legal tradition, institutional capacity and political context of each state.

Further research should be aimed at quantifying the effectiveness of different models of implementation of international criminal law, as well as at developing indicators of the institutional readiness of states to interact with international judicial mechanisms. This will deepen the understanding of the optimal balance of international and national jurisdiction and increase the scientific validity of managerial and legislative decisions in the field of combating international crimes.

Conclusions

The article carries out a comprehensive study of the correlation between international criminal law and national law in the context of cooperation of States in combating international crimes. The analysis confirms that effective counteraction to war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide and the crime of aggression is possible only if there is a systematic interaction between the international and domestic levels of legal regulation.

The author establishes that the key regulatory mechanism for such interaction is the principle of complementarity enshrined in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, according to which the primary responsibility for criminal prosecution lies with the State, while international jurisdiction is complementary. This approach strikes a balance between state sovereignty and the international obligation to prevent impunity for the most serious crimes.

The study showed that the most effective model of implementation of international norms is a combined model that combines the criminalization of international crimes in national criminal codes, adaptation of procedural procedures to international standards, and creation of specialized institutional mechanisms for cooperation. Of particular importance is the implementation of the provisions of the Geneva Conventions, which form the substantive legal basis for the qualification of war crimes.

It is substantiated that institutional mechanisms of cooperation – participation in the activities of the International Criminal Court, extradition, international legal assistance, establishment of joint investigative teams and application of universal jurisdiction - form a multi-level system of ensuring the inevitability of responsibility. Its effectiveness depends not only on the formal accession of States to international treaties, but also on the actual functioning of national judicial authorities and proper coordination between them.

The author identifies the main problems of the current model of cooperation, including fragmentation of the implementation of international norms, politicization of the prosecution process, conflicts regarding immunities of officials, and difficulties in executing international arrest warrants. Overcoming these problems requires harmonization of legislation, institutional strengthening of international judicial bodies, development of digital mechanisms for the exchange of evidence, and increased professional training of national law enforcement agencies.

Thus, the development of international criminal law and the deepening of interstate cooperation are a prerequisite for the formation of an effective system for combating international crimes. The combination of national jurisdiction with international criminal prosecution mechanisms contributes to strengthening the rule of law, ensuring international justice and enhancing global legal security in the face of current challenges.

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