Official reviewer– PhD, Head of the Department of Criminal Law Disciplines of the Law Faculty of the L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Muratova Alua Zhaslankyzy, reviewed the dissertation titled "Jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court over the Prosecution of Individuals", prepared by Wang He-Yong for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the educational program "8D04201 — International Law"

№	Criteria	Compliance with criteria	Position of official reviewer
1.	Compliance of the dissertation topic (as of the date of approval) with the directions of scientific development and/or state programs	1.1 Compliance with scientific development directions and/or state programs: 1) The dissertation was completed within the framework of a project or target program financed from the state budget (name and number of the project or program); 2) The dissertation was completed within the framework of another state program (name of the program) 3) The dissertation corresponds to the priority direction of scientific development approved by the Higher Scientific and Technical Commission under the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan (indicate the direction)	The dissertation corresponds to the priority direction of scientific development approved by the Higher Scientific and Technical Commission under the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, "Intellectual Potential of the Country", specifically within the specialized scientific field of "Public Administration, Legal System, Legal Reforms, and International Legal Order." It is worth noting that the applicant's dissertation research aligns with the Concept of Legal Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 674 dated October 15, 2021.
2.	Importance to Science	The work makes / does not make a significant contribution to science, and its significance is / is not clearly demonstrated	The dissertation makes a significant contribution to science, particularly in the field of international criminal law. The study provides an in-depth analysis of the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court, examines the theoretical and practical challenges of its functioning, and proposes solutions to these issues. The importance of the research is well demonstrated through the analysis of jurisdictional problems of the International Criminal Court (ICC), including political and regulatory obstacles, as well as the proposal of a methodological approach to constructing an international criminal-legal axiological system.

			Thus, the study has both theoretical and practical significance, contributing to the development of international criminal justice and the improvement of mechanisms for holding individuals accountable for international crimes.
3.	The principle of self-writing	Self-writing level: 1) high; 2) average; 3) low; 4) did not write myself	The dissertation demonstrates a high level of self-writing, as evidenced by its structured research approach. The applicant independently formulates key scientific positions, conducts a critical analysis of sources, and proposes original solutions to current issues of the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court.
4.	The principle of internal unity	4.1 Justification of the relevance of the thesis: 1) founded; 2) partially justified; 3) or reasonable.	The relevance of the dissertation is well-founded as it addresses fundamental issues concerning the jurisdiction of the ICC, which hold both theoretical and practical significance for the advancement of international criminal law. The study identifies and analyzes key challenges, including conceptual and normative gaps, difficulties in the enforcement of ICC decisions, and political pressure from major global powers that hinder its effectiveness. Furthermore, the dissertation aligns with the priority scientific development direction "Intellectual Potential of the Country" and the Concept of Legal Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030, underscoring its significance for both national and international legal systems.
		4.2 The content of the dissertation determines the topic of the dissertation 1) determines; 2) partially determines; 3) does not determine	The dissertation's content clearly defines and develops the topic, ensuring a structured and comprehensive examination. Each chapter systematically addresses key aspects of ICC jurisdiction, from theoretical foundations and legal dilemmas to practical enforcement challenges and proposed solutions. The research provides a detailed examination of individual criminal responsibility, jurisdictional limitations, and the role of international legal norms, demonstrating a direct and well-structured reflection of the dissertation's core theme.
		The goal and objectives correspond to the topic of the dissertation: 1) corresponds;	The goal and objectives of the dissertation are fully aligned with its topic, ensuring a focused and structured approach to the research. The dissertation aims to analyze the nature of ICC jurisdiction,

		2) partially corresponds; 3) does not correspond	identify theoretical and practical challenges, and propose solutions for enhancing its effectiveness. Each objective, from examining the principle of individual criminal responsibility to assessing jurisdictional dilemmas and enforcement mechanisms, directly corresponds to the core theme of the study, reinforcing its relevance and coherence.
		4.4. All sections and the structure of the dissertation are logically connected: 1) completely connected; 2) partially connected; 3) no connection	While the dissertation presents a comprehensive and detailed study of the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court, the structure appears overly fragmented due to an excessive number of sections and subsections. The abundance of subdivisions, though aimed at ensuring a thorough analysis, sometimes disrupts the logical flow of the research, making it difficult to maintain a cohesive narrative. Instead of facilitating clarity, the extensive breakdown of topics may lead to redundancy and unnecessary complexity, which could have been avoided by integrating certain sections to improve readability and coherence.
		4.5 New solutions (principles, methods) proposed by the author are proven and evaluated in comparison with already known solutions: 1) there is a critical analysis; 2) the analysis was carried out partially; 3) the analysis is based not on personal opinion, but on references from other authors	The dissertation provides a comparative examination of existing approaches to the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court and attempts to justify the proposed new solutions. However, while the author presents a theoretical foundation for these solutions, their practical applicability is not always sufficiently substantiated. The analysis lacks a deeper empirical assessment and a more detailed examination of real-world cases, which limits the overall strength of the proposed arguments. Additionally, due to the large number of sections and subsections, the critical evaluation appears fragmented, reducing the overall coherence of the analysis.

5.	The principle of scientific novelty	5.1 Are the scientific results and principles new? 1) completely new; 2) semi-new (25-75% are new); 3) not new (less than 25% is new)	The scientific results and principles presented in the dissertation can be classified as "semi-new (25-75% are new)" because they build upon existing legal theories while introducing certain novel aspects. The dissertation expands on the concept of denial of state personality as a foundation for individual criminal responsibility, which is an interesting perspective but not entirely new, as similar principles have been developed since the Nuremberg Trials and further elaborated in the practice of the International Criminal Court (ICC). Additionally, the study analyzes theoretical and practical dilemmas in ICC jurisdiction, such as legal ambiguity, enforcement challenges, and political opposition, yet these issues have been widely discussed in international legal scholarship. However, the research contributes a unique methodological approach by proposing an international criminal value system, which aims to reinforce the legitimacy of international criminal law and create a structured theoretical framework for future developments in the field. While this approach introduces valuable insights, it remains an adaptation and refinement of existing legal doctrines rather than a groundbreaking innovation. Overall, the dissertation offers a partial scientific novelty, refining and applying established theories to contemporary challenges rather than presenting entirely new legal concepts.
		5.2 Are the findings of the dissertation new? **1) completely new;** 2) semi-new (25-75% are new); 3) not new (less than 25% is new)	The findings of the dissertation are semi-new (25-75% are new) as they build upon existing legal theories while introducing some novel elements. The study develops the denial of state personality concept in the context of ICC jurisdiction, but this idea has roots in earlier international legal doctrines. The proposed international criminal value system adds a fresh perspective, yet it is an extension of established legal frameworks. The dissertation also critically examines ICC jurisdictional challenges, but these issues have been widely discussed before, making the analysis more of a refinement than a groundbreaking discovery. Overall, the research presents partial scientific novelty, offering new interpretations and methodological contributions rather than entirely new findings.

		5.3 Are the technical, technological, economic or managerial decisions new and justified? **1) completely new;** 2) semi-new (25-75% are new); 3) not new (less than 25% is new)	The technical, technological, economic, and management solutions proposed in the dissertation are entirely original and thoroughly substantiated. These innovations demonstrate a high level of academic rigor and practical relevance
6.	Validity of the main conclusions	All conclusions **are substantiated**/not substantiated in large-scale evidence from a scientific point of view (in qualitative research and art history and humanities)	All conclusions in the dissertation are substantiated with large-scale evidence from a scientific perspective, particularly within qualitative research and the humanities. The study is based on a comprehensive analysis of international legal doctrines, case law, and academic literature, ensuring the reliability of its findings. The author supports arguments with comparative legal analysis, historical context, and theoretical discussions, which strengthen the validity of the conclusions. As a result, the research is well-grounded and scientifically justified, meeting the standards of qualitative and humanities-based inquiry.
7.	The main principles put forward for defense	For each principle, the following questions must be answered: 7.1 Is the principle proven? 1) proven; 2) approximately proven; 3) not proven approximately; 4) not proven 7.2 Trivial? 1) yes; 2) no 7.3 New? 1) yes; 2) no 7.4 Level of use: 1) Narrow; 2) Medium; 3) Wide	The dissertation advances four principal conclusions, each substantiated and presented for defense: **Conclusion 1:** To explain the nature of the jurisdiction of the ICC on prosecution of individual: The establishment of the ICC is an important step and milestone for mankind towards international rule of law. The "principle of individual criminal responsibility" is essentially the specific manifestation of the "system of denial of state personality" in ICL. "Individual criminal responsibility" has promoted the development of sovereignty theory. – Denying the national personality - the essence of prosecuting individuals. The essence of the "individual criminal responsibility system" is the "system of denial of state personality". The "system of denial of state personality" refers to a system in which individuals who support or act in the name of the state or represent the country, and who have abused their sovereignty power beyond necessary

		7.5 Proven in the work? 1) yes; 2) no	limits and violated the rules of international law advocated by international community, causing damage to others or common interests or shocking the conscious of human beings and thus constituting international crimes, and ICL requires such individual actors to bear joint international criminal responsibility in order to achieve international fairness and justice. The "individual criminal responsibility system" pierces the veil of national sovereignty and effectively curbs collective and systematic international crimes. – Prosecuting individuals both limits and demonstrates state sovereignty. The purpose of establishing the "individual criminal responsibility system" is to break through the limitations of the "Westphalian sovereignty system" and thus help end the history of impunity. The "individual criminal responsibility system" has been widely recognized by the international community and has promoted the innovation of sovereignty theory. This study critically inherits the legacy of "absolute sovereignty theory" and "sovereignty is outdated theory", and combined with the development of international law theory, it believes that sovereignty is "legally irrelevant" and "morally irrelevant", but in the context of globalization, sovereignty can and needs to be partially transferred. The "individual criminal responsibility system" does not conflict with sovereignty and instead highlights sovereignty. First, the "individual criminal responsibility system" pierces the veil of state sovereignty, making sovereign behavior no longer a unilateral action, but more of a multilateral interaction and cooperation; Secondly, by separating the personality of sovereign actors from that, we can achieve purification within sovereign power, separating the stigma brought about by the abuse of sovereignty from sovereignty itself. By removing the individual from the protection of sovereignty, the seeds of international crimes, such as totalitarianism and Nazism, could be to some extent prevented, and a much more harmony world could be constructed; Third. the exercise of sovereign behavior should be

			incorporated into the legal framework, so that it is a further consolidation and improvement of the national responsibility system to ensure that every sovereign act is included in the responsibility system and that sovereign power is not abused due to lack of constraints; Third, the establishment of "ICR system" enables the execution of state power to be incorporated into a more stable and orderly international governance mechanism. 7.1 Is the principle proven? 1) proven; 2) approximately proven; 3) not proven approximately; 4) not proven 7.2 Trivial? 1) yes; 2) no 7.3 New? 1) yes; 2) no 7.4 Level of use: 1) Narrow; 2) Medium; 3) Wide 7.5 Proven in the work? 1) yes; 2) no **Conclusion 2:** What kinds of theoretical dilemmas in the exercise of the ICC's jurisdiction over individual prosecutions; Jurisdiction is the lifeline of the ICC and a prerequisite for the ICC to conduct individual prosecutions. The difficulty for the ICC in enforcing the jurisdiction on prosecution of individuals to achieve. There are both theoretical and practical reasons to ineffectiveness of exercise its jurisdiction for the ICC. The root reason to these

			dilemmas is that the international community is still a society based on sovereign states, and the common interests of the international community cannot transcend the political preferences of sovereign states. – Conceptual dilemma: unitary design and dual reality; The RS and treaty-based the ICC, both of the two were created under the influence of the world federalism movement and were designed in accordance with the domestic monistic legal system. However, the international legal system and the domestic legal system are dualistic, which leads to many difficulties for the ICC in exercising its jurisdiction. Federalists have learned from past experience that the previous international legal order had obvious flaws, namely, the previous international legal order was based on the "absolute sovereignty theory" and the principle of sovereign equality. The international community was unable to hold government officials who committed serious crimes such as genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity accountable, hiding behind sovereignty. As a result, these criminals went unpunished. Based on pursue of criminal judicial organization – prosecution of individuals hiding behind the sovereignty so as to prevent future crimes, the ICC was established at their advocacy. The international community on which the ICC depends is a highly politicized and competitive society, in which it is difficult to form a world government. ICL represented by the RS is not world law - restorative justice, which originated in the 1970s, has been applied to various crime response systems worldwide, but this theory was not reflected in the RS - and is political in nature. Countries interpret and apply ICL based on political interests, leading to the diversification of the interpretation and application of ICL by diverse subjects, thus resulting in the politicization of ICL. In practical dimension, it is clear that the relationship between domestic legislation system and international legislation system is that they absolutely belong to two different legal systems; The ICL with the RS at its core mainly reflects the legal

			concepts of the Western world. It lacks universality and is difficult to be accepted by the non-Western world. – The dilemma of the coercive force of norms: the RS lacks coercive force; The provisions of the RS don't give coercive power to the "international cooperation obligation". The main structure and obedience culture of the international community are different from those of domestic society. Therefore, the international community rarely chooses to cooperate with the ICC. Given that the provisions stipulated in RS provides that State Parties shall cooperate fully with the ICC in process of investigation and prosecution of international crimes or situations, other provisions are filled with exceptions and qualifications, making them only exhortations, and the RS does not provide for a strong restraining mechanism for non-cooperative party states. – The dilemma of regulatory clarity: vague provisions on discretionary power lead sovereign states to refuse to cooperate; Whether the State Party or the Security Council refers the situation to the ICC, the prosecutor has the right to determine after an investigation that whether the charges are sufficient and then the prosecutor shall decide according to the investigation that whether it should prosecute or not. This power of independent judgment has the potential risk of abuse and legal loopholes, among which the greatest risk is the prosecutor's self-investigation of crimes. Since prosecutors are involved in many links in initiating Court jurisdiction and have great discretion, if they are influenced by political, economic factors or values, they have every opportunity to exploit loopholes in various links, abuse their power and make decisions that endanger the sovereignty of the relevant country. – The legal technology dilemma: functional interpretations v. legality; Due to legislative and technical defects in the RS, the judges in the ICC frequently carried out functionalism interpretation of the RS in recent years - this weakens its basic function of protecting people's rights, violates the competences of the participating states and interferes with the principle of national

			sovereignty – which has aroused doubts from the international community about the legitimacy of the ICC's jurisdiction, thereby hindering judicial cooperation between the international community and the ICC. "Ending impunity" not only is an important purpose or policy for the international community to formulate the RS,but also works as the basic value and purpose of the RS. When faced with heinous international crimes, "ending impunity" often becomes an excuse for judges to implement their intentions, and they often achieve the criminal policy goal of "ending impunity" by expanding or narrowing the literal meaning of the norms. ICL is a mixture of different branches of law, and the court has not provided guidance on the order of objectives of each branch of law, which also makes the multiple objectives of the RS full of conflicts. When judges face heinous and brutal crimes which shock the conscious of human beings, they are without any doubt likely to carry out substantive justice judgments. Since the definition and implementation of normative purposes are at the core of the process of criminal law interpretation, and the diversity of purposes of ICL makes the RS open, this also makes the purpose interpretation centered on the purpose of "ending impunity to protect the interests of victims" often become the primary interpretation approach in interpretation practice and plays the final decisive role. Language itself is flexible, which leads to ambiguity in concepts in the legal system, whether they are descriptive concepts or normative elements. The Court's functionalist interpretation not only violates international human rights standards, but also goes against the original intent of the legislature - it infringes upon the national sovereignty of the contracting states and puts the ICC into a crisis of legitimacy and effectiveness. 7.1 Is the principle proven? 1) proven; 2) approximately proven; 3) not proven approximately;

			4) not proven 7.2 Trivial? 1) yes; 2) no 7.3 New? 1) yes; 2) no 7.4 Level of use: 1) Narrow; 2) Medium; 3) Wide 7.5 Proven in the work? 1) yes; 2) no **Conclusion 3.** What kinds of practical dilemmas of the ICC in exercising its jurisdiction over individual prosecutions in practical dimension; – Political dilemma: Opposition from major powers makes it difficult to enforce the jurisdiction of the ICC – the exterritorial application of U.S. laws is also known as a "long arm jurisdiction" worldwide. "Long arm jurisdiction" is a concept based on the theory of the minimum contact of the United States. is an act of the United States' rule of law against judicial sovereignty of other countries to safeguard its "world empire" status. And this practice also reject the jurisdiction of the ICC. Since the crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC are highly political and its prosecutions have a significant impact on national sovereignty and national image, major powers are likely to oppose the ICC's jurisdiction, which also makes it difficult to effectively enforce the ICC's jurisdiction. – Execution dilemma: Arrest warrants are difficult to execute, resulting in the court's jurisdiction being vacated;

			Considering that the Statute does not allow trials in absentia, the execution of the arrest warrant is undoubtedly the most important of all execution issues. This is because, if the arrest warrant cannot be executed, then the court proceedings can only end with the "issuance of an arrest warrant", which objectively blocks the litigation process and hinders the ICC in exercising its jurisdiction. The curbs of the basic structure of the international community on the international criminal execution system. There is a difference between the international community and the domestic community. As mentioned above, the state is the basic unit of the international community and at the same time works as the main subject of international law. The subject of ICL is the individual. Therefore, the international legal system is necessarily not fully applicable to the international criminal legal system. The impact of the culture of obedience among countries in the international community on acceptance of jurisdiction. In the international community, the prerequisite for the law to take effect on countries is the consent of every country, in addition to mandatory law and customary international law. There is no representative system in the international community. 7.1 Is the principle proven? 1) proven; 2) approximately proven; 3) not proven approximately; 4) not proven 7.2 Trivial? 1) yes; 2) no 7.3 New? 1) yes; 2) no 7.4 Level of use: 1) Narrow; 2) Medium;

			3) Wide 7.5 Proven in the work? 1) yes; 2) no **Conclusion 4:** How to solve these dilemmas; The most direct way to overcome the theoretical and practical difficulties encountered by the ICC in exercising its jurisdiction is to amend the legislation. However, the amendment procedure of the RS is extremely cumbersome and difficult, and reconciling the conflicts of interest among the numerous States Parties is a huge project that not only requires huge amounts of legal resources but also makes it difficult to achieve a fundamental solution. This study believes that the fundamental reason that restricts the effective realization of the jurisdiction of the ICC is that "rule of law in ICL field and safeguarding international common interests" have not yet gained "universal consent" from the international community. The way to solve this fundamental problem is to establish the concept of rule of law in ICL field within the international community. Given that the premise for construction of rule of law in ICL field is the prosperity of the discipline of ICL and the universal recognition of its value, and that the academic community has not yet established a value system for ICL, the initial establishment of an international criminal value system has become the most fundamental and important task in establishing international criminal rule of law. – The topic of international criminal value system is proposed; The knowledge form of ICL roughly belongs to factology and normative science, and the knowledge form needs a leap. The current international criminal value system is based on the social contract theory, but there are the following drawbacks in applying the social contract theory to ICL: The social contract theory in the international community is of a stage-by-stage nature; the social

			contract theory in the international community is of internationality. – Several core propositions in the international criminal value system; The theory of sovereignty has been updated, not only because only the transfer of state sovereignty can create space for the development of international law, but also because it is necessary for states to restrict their own behavior through cooperation and agreement in order to maintain the international order. Based on this, this study established the social contract theory that includes "internationality" and "stage-by-stage". – International criminal rule of law is both a kind of common good and protection of individual rights By exploring the definitions and connections of relevant propositions such as: the first group proposals are "rule of law", "rule of international law", and "rule of law in ICL field"; the second group proposals are "international community", "international public legal order", and "international criminal order"; the last but not the least group proposals are "sovereignty", "nationality", "human rights", "common good" and "individual rights". The last group proposals may be the most controversial one which takes a lot of courage. Then, the content of the international criminal value system has been enriched. 7.1 Is the principle proven? 1) proven; 2) approximately proven; 3) not proven approximately; 4) not proven 7.2 Trivial? 1) yes; 2) no 7.3 New? 1) yes; 2) no 7.4 Level of use: 1) Narrow;

			2) Medium; 3) Wide 7.5 Proven in the work? 1) yes; 2) no
8.	The principle of consistency Sequence of sources and presented information	8.1 Choice of methodology - justified or methodology clearly stated 1) yes; 2) no	**Yes,** the choice of methodology is justified in the dissertation. The author explicitly states the research methods used, including article analysis, historical analysis, empirical analysis, and comparative analysis. Each method is logically connected to the study's objectives, such as examining legal documents, analyzing historical developments of international criminal law, and comparing different legal frameworks. Additionally, the methodology supports the argumentation structure of the dissertation, ensuring a systematic and scientific approach to the research problem.
		8.2 The results of the dissertation work were obtained using modern methods of scientific research and methods of processing and interpreting data using computer technologies: 1) yes; 2) no	**No.** The dissertation employs modern methods of scientific research, such as comparative legal analysis, historical analysis, and empirical legal studies, but it does not demonstrate the use of computer technologies for data processing and interpretation.
		8.3 Theoretical conclusions, models, identified relationships and patterns are proven and confirmed by experimental studies (results for areas of training in pedagogical sciences are proven on the basis of a pedagogical experiment): 1) yes; 2) no	**No.** The dissertation provides theoretical conclusions, models, and identified relationships, but they are not confirmed by experimental studies. The research is based on legal analysis, historical context, and comparative studies, without conducting empirical experiments or pedagogical testing.

		8.4 Important claims are supported/partially supported/not supported by references to specific and reliable scientific literature	Important claims are supported by references to specific and reliable scientific literature. The dissertation cites legal doctrines, international treaties, case law, and academic publications, ensuring that key arguments are grounded in established scholarship. The references include relevant sources on international criminal law, ICC jurisdiction, and legal theory, demonstrating a well-researched foundation. However, some claims could benefit from additional empirical or case-based references for stronger validation.
		8.5 The list of references is sufficient/insufficient for a literature review	The list of references is sufficient for a literature review. The dissertation includes a broad range of legal sources, academic publications, international treaties, case law, and theoretical works, covering key aspects of ICC jurisdiction and international criminal law. The cited literature provides a comprehensive foundation for the research, demonstrating engagement with both classic legal theories and contemporary discussions.
9	The principle of practical value	9.1 The dissertation has theoretical significance: 1) yes; 2) no	Yes. The dissertation has theoretical significance, as it contributes to the understanding of ICC jurisdiction, sovereignty, and international criminal responsibility. The work extends existing theories and provides a structured approach to addressing legal challenges, making it valuable for further theoretical research and legal scholarship.
		9.2 The dissertation has practical significance and has a high possibility of applying the obtained results in practice: 1) yes; 2) no	Yes. The dissertation has practical significance as its findings can contribute to international legal reforms, particularly in strengthening ICC jurisdiction and addressing enforcement challenges. The proposed international criminal value system offers a conceptual foundation for refining international legal mechanisms, which may be used in policy discussions and treaty amendments. Additionally, the research provides analytical tools for legal

			practitioners and academics, helping to shape judicial interpretations and further scholarly work in international criminal law.
		9.3 Are the practical recommendations new? 1) completely new; 2) semi-new (25-75% are new); 3) not new (less than 25% are new)	The practical recommendations in the dissertation are semi-new (25-75% are new) because they combine existing legal solutions with some original theoretical contributions. The proposal for an international criminal value system introduces a fresh conceptual framework, adding novelty to discussions on ICC jurisdiction. However, many recommendations, such as strengthening enforcement mechanisms and enhancing international cooperation, have already been widely debated in legal scholarship. While the dissertation refines and structures these ideas effectively, it does not introduce completely new practical solutions, making the recommendations partially new rather than entirely original.
10.	Quality of writing and presentation	Quality of academic writing: 1) high; 2) average; 3) below average; 4) low.	The quality of academic writing in the dissertation is average due to its overly segmented structure, which affects the logical flow and readability. While the research is well-referenced and based on a solid legal foundation, the excessive number of sections and subsections makes the argumentation fragmented and less cohesive. Some parts lack clarity and conciseness, requiring more streamlined explanations to enhance readability. Although the dissertation follows an academic style and maintains a strong analytical approach, its complex structure somewhat reduces its overall effectiveness.
11.	Comments on the dissertation		While the dissertation presents a thorough legal analysis, the issues with reference formatting, excessive reliance on Chinese sources, and the lack of Kazakh legal materials are notable shortcomings. Addressing these issues would improve the work's academic rigor and accessibility.

12.	The scientific level of the doctoral student's articles on the research topic (in the case of defending a dissertation in the form of a series of articles, official reviewers examine the scientific level of each doctoral student's article on the research topic)		
13.	Decision of the official reviewer (in accordance with paragraph 28 of these Model Rules)		Wang He-Yong meets the requirements for the conferral of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) within the framework of the educational program "8D04201 – International Law."

Official reviewer
PhD, Head of the Department of Criminal Law Disciplines
of the Law Faculty of the L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian
National University

A.Zh. Muratova

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Л.Н. ГУМИЛЕВ АТЫНДАҒЫ
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