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ФИО: Ястребов Олег Александрович
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**Courses (modules) are Taught as Part of the Educational Program of Higher Education
"Bachelor of Laws (LLB)" in the Field of Education 40.03.01 Jurisprudence**

**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution for Higher Education
PEOPLES' FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY OF RUSSIA
(RUDN University)**

COURSE (MODULES) DESCRIPTIONS

Courses (modules) are Taught as Part of the Educational Program of Higher Education

BACHELOR OF LAWS (LLB)

(name (profile/specialisation))

in the Field of Education:

40.03.01 JURISPRUDENCE

(Code and Name of the Field of Education / Specialty)

**Courses (modules) are Taught as Part of the Educational Program of Higher Education
"Bachelor of Laws (LLB)" in the Field of Education 40.03.01 Jurisprudence**

Name of the course	“Public International Law”
Volume of the course, 3E/ac.h.	4/144
CONTENT OF COURSE	
Section	Topic
Section 1. Notion, scope and peculiarities of public international law. History of public international law. International legal science.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notion of public international law. 2. Nature and scope of public international law. 3. Functions of public international law. 4. Subject of regulation of public international law. 5. Object of regulation of public international law. 6. Public international law, policy, diplomacy. 7. System of public international law. 8. Enforcement mechanism in public international law. 9. Correlation between public international law and European law. 10. Public international law and private international law. 11. Emergence of public international law. 12. Historical timeline of public international law. 13. Contemporary public international law. 14. International legal science. 15. Russian science of public international law.
Section 2. Sources of public international law. Basic principles of public international law. Correlations between public international law and national law systems. Law of international treaties.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notion of sources of public international law. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Creation of norms of public international law. 1.2. Legal sources and subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law (Art. 38 of ICJ Statute): international treaties, international custom, general principles of law, judicial decisions, teachings of highly qualified publicists. 1.3. Correlation between international treaties and international custom. 1.4. Peremptory norms (<i>jus cogens</i>). 1.5. Other norms of public international law. 1.6. Decisions of international governmental organizations. 1.7. Sources of the so-called “soft law”. 1.8. Unilateral acts of states generating legal consequences. 1.9. UN International Law Commission. Codification and progressive development of public international law. 1.10. The issue of hierarchy of sources of public international law. 2. Notion and classification of basic principles of public international law. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1. Sovereign equality, respect for the rights inherent in sovereignty. 2.2. Non-intervention in internal affairs. 2.3. Refraining from the threat or use of force. 2.4. Territorial integrity of States. 2.5. Inviolability of frontiers. 2.6. Peaceful settlement of disputes.

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	<p>2.7. Fulfilment in good faith of obligations under international law (<i>pacta sunt servanda</i>).</p> <p>2.8. Cooperation among States.</p> <p>2.9. Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief.</p> <p>2.10. Equal rights and self-determination of peoples.</p> <p>3. Theories of correlation between public international law and national law of states.</p> <p>3.1. Basics and forms of correlation between public international law and national law of states.</p> <p>3.2. Impact of national law of states on development of public international law.</p> <p>3.3. Impact of public international law of functioning of national law of states. Constitution of the Russian Federation of 1993 on the status of generally recognized principles of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation in its national legal system (Art. 15(4) of the Constitution).</p> <p>3.4. Application of public international law by Russian courts: challenges and opportunities.</p> <p>4. Notion of law of international treaties.</p> <p>4.1. Notion of an international treaty.</p> <p>4.2. Classification of international treaties.</p> <p>4.3. Conclusion of international treaties.</p> <p>4.4. Form and structure of an international treaty.</p> <p>4.5. Temporal and territorial scope of an international treaty.</p> <p>4.6. Application of an international treaty.</p> <p>4.7. Interpretation of an international treaty.</p> <p>4.8. Clauses to international treaties.</p> <p>4.9. Conditions of effectiveness of an international treaty.</p> <p>4.10. Amendments to an international treaty its correction.</p> <p>4.11. Termination and suspension of an international treaty.</p> <p>4.12. Disputes settlement under the law of international treaties.</p> <p>4.13. Impact of war on international treaties.</p> <p>4.14. Enforcement of international treaties.</p> <p>4.15. International treaties concluded between international governmental organizations.</p> <p>4.16. Russian legislation on international treaties.</p>
Section 3. International legal personality. Status of an individual in public international law.	<p>1. Concept of international legal personality.</p> <p>1.1. Notion of subject of international law.</p> <p>1.2. States as main subjects of international law.</p> <p>1.3. Criteria of statehood (elements of a state).</p>

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Section	Topic
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.4. State sovereignty. 1.5. Governmental authority. 1.6. State equality. 1.7. Independent states. 1.8. Unitary and complex states. 1.9. Basic rights and obligations of states. 1.10. Permanently neutral states. 2. Succession of states in respect of international treaties, state property, state archives and state debts. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1. State succession and citizenship. 2.2. Succession in connection with the termination of the existence of the USSR. 2.3. Continuity of Russia. 3. International recognition. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1. Theories of state recognition. 3.2. Recognition of governments. 3.3. Recognition of a nation fighting for self-determination, a belligerent and insurrectionary side. 3.4. Forms of recognition. 3.5. International legal personality of nations and peoples. 3.6. International legal personality of state-like entities. 3.7. International intergovernmental organizations as derivative (secondary) subjects of international law. 3.8. Non-state participants (actors) of international legal relations. 3.9. Issue of international legal personality of Transnational Corporations. 4. Protection of human rights at the universal level: UN Charter, International Bill of Human Rights, other core human rights treaties, OHCHR, UN Human Rights Council, Universal Periodic Review (UPR), UN Human Rights Council special procedures, treaty bodies on human rights. 5. Protection of human rights within the specialized agencies of the UN (ILO, UNESCO, WHO, etc.). Protection of human rights at the regional level. 6. Council of Europe, other international organizations. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1. European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. 6.2. European Court of Human Rights. 6.3. European Social Charter. 6.4. Protection of human rights within the framework of the OSCE. 6.5. Inter-American system for the protection of human rights. 6.6. African system for the protection of human and peoples' rights.

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CONTENT OF COURSE	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.7. League of Arab States and the protection of human rights. 6.8. International legal aspects of citizenship. 6.9. EU citizenship. Double citizenship. 7. Status of an individual. Status of aliens under international law. Expulsion of foreigners. Stateless persons and international law. 7.1. The right of asylum. The principle of non-refoulement. refugee status under international law. 7.2. Internally displaced persons. 7.3. International legal acts on extradition. 7.4. Principle <i>aut dedere aut judicare</i>. 7.5. International legal protection of minorities. 7.6. International protection of the rights of indigenous peoples.
Section 4. Domains (territories) in public international law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notion and types of domains (territories). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. State territory. 1.2. State borders. 1.3. Territorial sovereignty and territorial supremacy. 1.4. Acquisition and loss of state territory. 1.5. Sovereignty over airspace over a state’s territory. 1.6. Inland waters, archipelagic waters, territorial sea. 2. Non-state domains (territories) under the functional jurisdiction of coastal states: contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone (<i>sui generis</i> domain), continental shelf. 3. Non-state domains (territories) with an international regime: the high seas, the Area of common heritage of mankind, Antarctica. Legal regime of the Arctic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1. The concepts of “Arctic” and “Arctic states”. 3.2. Polar sectors of the Arctic states. 3.3. The Arctic Ocean and the modes of navigation therein. 3.4. Rights of the Arctic states to subsoil resources of the Arctic Ocean. 3.5. International legal regime of the Spitzbergen (Svalbard) archipelago. 4. International rivers. Legal regime of transboundary watercourses and international lakes beyond navigational purposes. International legal status of the Caspian sea.
Section 5. Jurisdiction in public international law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Territorial principle. 2. Principle of citizenship. 3. Principle of protection. 4. Diplomatic protection. 5. Universal jurisdiction. 6. Competing Jurisdiction. 7. Issue of extraterritorial application of national legislation. 8. Immunity from jurisdiction.

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Section	Topic
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. State immunity. 10. Diplomatic immunity. 11. Consular immunity.
Section 6. Pacific settlement of international disputes.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concept of an “international dispute”. 2. Duty to peacefully resolve international disputes. 3. Means of peaceful settlement of international disputes. 4. Diplomatic means of resolving disputes between states. Consultations. Good offices and mediation. Investigation and conciliation procedures. 5. International arbitration. 6. Judicial resolution of interstate disputes. 7. Compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. 8. Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice. 9. Settlement of disputes by international governmental organizations (UN, OSCE, Arab League, OAS, CIS).
Section 7. Responsibility in public international law.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notion of international legal responsibility. 2. Institute of international legal responsibility and its sources. 3. Grounds for international legal responsibility. 4. Internationally wrongful acts. 5. Circumstances precluding wrongfulness of an act. 6. Types and forms of international legal responsibility. 7. Implementation of international legal responsibility. 8. International liability for harmful consequences of actions not prohibited by international law. 9. Responsibility for serious breaches of obligations arising from a peremptory norm of general international law. 10. Responsibility of individuals for international crimes. 11. International Military Tribunal (Nuremberg). 12. International Military Tribunal for the Far East (Tokyo). 13. International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. 14. International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. 15. International Criminal Court (ICC).
Section 8. International institutional law.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International conferences - a forum for multilateral diplomacy. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Preparation of international conferences. 1.2. Rules of Procedure for the International Conference. 1.3. Final documents of international conferences, their legal force. 1.4. Legal status of delegations at international conferences.

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	<p>1.5. Significance of final documents of international conferences in the development of international law (historical analysis).</p> <p>2. General questions.</p> <p>2.1. History of creation of international organizations (from administrative unions to the League of Nations).</p> <p>2.2. Notion and sources of international institutional law.</p> <p>2.3. Notion of intergovernmental organizations, their classification.</p> <p>2.4. Procedure for creation and termination of international intergovernmental organizations.</p> <p>2.5. Constituent acts of international intergovernmental organizations.</p> <p>2.6. Legal nature of international intergovernmental organizations.</p> <p>2.7. Membership in international intergovernmental organizations.</p> <p>2.8. Succession issues.</p> <p>2.9. Restriction of membership rights.</p> <p>2.10. Non-members and their status in international organizations.</p> <p>2.11. Competence and functions of international intergovernmental organizations.</p> <p>2.12. Bodies of international intergovernmental organizations and their powers.</p> <p>2.13. <i>Ultra vires</i> actions.</p> <p>2.14. Immunities and privileges of international intergovernmental organizations, legal relations with the host state.</p> <p>2.15. Decision-making by international intergovernmental organizations.</p> <p>2.16. Internal institutional law.</p> <p>2.17. Creation of norms by international intergovernmental organizations.</p> <p>3. Financing of international organizations.</p> <p>3.1. United Nations system. United Nations.</p> <p>3.2. Creation of the UN.</p> <p>3.3. UN Charter, its legal force (Art. 103 of the UN Charter).</p> <p>3.4. Purposes and principles of the United Nations.</p> <p>3.5. Membership in the UN.</p> <p>3.6. UN body system.</p> <p>3.7. Main organs of the UN: General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, Secretariat</p>

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	<p>(UN Secretary General). Subsidiary organs of the United Nations.</p> <p>4. Immunities and privileges of the UN and its staff.</p> <p>4.1. Problems and prospects of reforming the UN.</p> <p>4.2. United Nations specialized agencies.</p> <p>4.3. Other organizations, bodies and funds of the UN system.</p> <p>4.4. Regional organizations with general competence.</p> <p>5. League of Arab States (LAS), Organization of American States (OAS), African Union (AU), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).</p> <p>6. Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Council of Europe (CE), Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE/OSCE), Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).</p> <p>7. Interregional organizations.</p> <p>7.1. Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p> <p>7.2. Supranationality.</p> <p>7.3. Integration association of states. European Union (EU).</p> <p>7.4. International legal personality.</p> <p>7.5. Powers of the EU.</p> <p>7.6. Problems and prospects of development.</p>
Section 9. Law of external relations.	<p>1. Diplomatic law, codification, sources.</p> <p>1.1. State bodies of external relations.</p> <p>1.2. The composition and functions of the diplomatic mission.</p> <p>1.3. Beginning and termination of diplomatic relations.</p> <p>1.4. Diplomatic corps.</p> <p>1.5. Doyen (dean).</p> <p>2. Immunities and privileges of the diplomatic mission and its staff.</p> <p>2.1. Special mission. Sources. Legal status.</p> <p>2.2. Representation of states at international organizations of universal nature. Sources. Legal status of the representative’s office and its staff.</p> <p>2.3. Consular law. Codification, sources.</p> <p>2.4. Establishment of consular relations and opening of consular offices.</p> <p>2.5. Consular functions.</p> <p>2.6. Consular privileges and immunities.</p> <p>2.7. Honorary Consuls.</p>
Section 10. International security law. International nuclear law.	<p>1. Notion of public international security law.</p> <p>1.1. Global security.</p> <p>1.2. Prohibition of the use of force or the threat of force under the UN Charter.</p>

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.3. Legal consequences of violation of prohibition on the use of force. 1.4. Definition of aggression. 1.5. International legal means of preventing the use of force (<i>ius contra bellum</i>). 1.6. Exceptions to the prohibition of the use of force on the basis of the right to self-defense (Art. 51 of the UN Charter) and Ch. VII of the UN Charter. 1.7. Collective security under the UN Charter. 1.8. The role of the UN Security Council in maintaining international peace and security. 1.9. Resolution of the UN General Assembly “Unity for Peace”. 1.10. Peacekeeping operations. 1.11. Peacebuilding concept. 1.12. Chapter VIII of the UN Charter – regional security. 1.13. Arms control and disarmament. 1.14. Means of confidence building. 1.15. Notion and sources of public international nuclear law. 1.16. International organizations: IAEA, 1.17. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization 1996. 1.18. Regional nuclear organizations. 1.19. Multilateral nuclear treaties: Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty 1968, Nuclear Test Ban Treaty 1963. 1.20. The 1971 Treaty on the Prohibition of the Placement of nuclear weapons and Other Types of Weapons of Mass Destruction at the Bottom of the Seas and Oceans and in Its Subsoil, etc. 2. Nuclear-free zones. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material 1980. 2.2. Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident 1986. 2.3. Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiation Emergency 1986 2.4. Cooperation of states on specific areas of nuclear energy. 2.5. Issue of the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons by modern international law (Advisory Opinions of the International Court of Justice 1996).
Section 11. International law of the Sea	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Codification and progressive development of international maritime law. 2. Maritime zones.

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Regime of internal (marine) waters. 4. Notion and regime of the territorial sea. 5. Peaceful passage. 6. Legal regime of ports and their water areas. 7. Surrounding area. 8. Archipelagic waters. 9. Notion and regime of the exclusive economic zone. 10. Open sea regime. 11. Notion and regime of the continental shelf. 12. Legal status of the seabed beyond the continental shelf (area). 13. Rights of inland states to access to the sea and to freedom of transit. 14. International straits. International channels. 15. International legal regime of closed or semi-closed seas. 16. International legal regime of scientific research of the World Ocean. 17. International legal protection of the oceans from pollution. 18. International legal aspects of ensuring the safety of navigation. 19. IMO. 20. A body for the seabed. 21. International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.
Section 12. International air law. International law of Outer Space.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notion of international aerospace law. 2. Limits of international aerospace law. 3. Sources of international aerospace law. 4. Basic principles of international aerospace law. 5. International flights within the state’s territory. 6. Flights over the open sea, international straits and archipelagic waters. 7. International air traffic. 8. Legal status of an aircraft and crew. 9. Assistance to and through aircrafts. 10. International aviation organizations. ICAO. 11. Responsibility in international aerospace law. 12. Notion of international outer space law. 13. Sources of international outer space law. 14. Principles of international outer space law. 15. Legal regime of outer space and celestial bodies. 16. Legal status of outer space objects. 17. Legal status of cosmonauts. 18. Rights and obligations of states in the implementation of outer space activities. 19. Commercial and legal aspects of utilization of outer space.

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	<p>20. International legal responsibility for outer space activities.</p> <p>21. International outer space organizations.</p>
Section 13. International economic law. Law of the WTO.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International economic law: notion, subject of regulation, scope. 2. International economic law and the “new international economic order”. 3. Sources of international economic law. Principles of international economic law: principle (regime) of non-discrimination, principle (regime) of the most favored nation, principle of national treatment. 4. International economic law, reciprocity, justice. 5. International economic law, the right to development and sustainable development. 6. International legal guarantees for the protection of foreign investments. 7. International trade law. 8. GATT and WTO. 9. Investment measures related to trade. 10. International tax law. 11. IMF and World Bank Group. 12. Commodity agreements. 13. Regional economic integration organizations. 14. International legal regime of tourism.
Section 14. International humanitarian law (law of armed conflicts — <i>ius in bello</i>).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notion of international humanitarian law (IHL). Codification of IHL. Sources of IHL. 2. “Law of Geneva”, “Law of Hague”. 3. Principles of IHL. 4. Martens clause. 5. Scope of application of IHL. 6. Types of armed conflicts to which IHL rules apply. 7. International armed conflicts. 8. Non-international armed conflicts. 9. Parties to armed conflicts. 10. Parties to armed conflicts and third states. 11. The right of neutrality. 12. International legal status of participants in armed conflicts. 13. International legal protection of victims of armed conflicts. 14. International legal protection of civil objects. 15. Prohibited means and methods of warfare.
Section 15. International legal means for countering terrorism. International protection of human rights when combating terrorism.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. History of norm-making in the field of combating international terrorism. 2. Issue of defining the concept of “international terrorism”. 3. Issue of the adoption of the Comprehensive Convention on the Suppression of International Terrorism.

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Prohibition of terrorism in IHL.5. Bodies and mechanisms of the United Nations to combat international terrorism.6. International conventions against international terrorism.7. Regional conventions on combating international terrorism.8. Russia’s contribution to the fight against nuclear terrorism.9. Combating terrorism within the framework of the CIS and the SCO.10. Legislation of the Russian Federation on combating terrorism.

**HEAD OF THE HIGHER
EDUCATION PROGRAM**

Director of the Law Institute

Position, Name of the Department



Signature

Sergey B. Zinkovskiy

Full name