

Federal State Autonomous  
educational institution of higher education  
RUSSIAN PEOPLES FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY  
Institute of Law  
Department of International Law

Recommended by ISSC

THE WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE  
**INTERNATIONAL LAW. EUROPEAN LAW**

Direction of training "Jurisprudence"  
40.06.01, qualification "Researcher. Research teacher"  
Profile "International Law.European law"

## **Goals and objectives of the discipline**

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To acquaint students with the complexity and specifics of the development of the world community of states and the problems of international relations in the context of globalization, new threats and challenges to the international legal order, as well as the role of modern international law in preventing, overcoming and solving them. The subject of this course is global problems and new challenges that directly affect the interests of the world community and negatively affect international security. The main goal of the taught discipline is to instill confidence in the students of the course in the viability of modern international law to adequately respond to new threats and challenges. The course under study is based on the international legal analysis of those global problems of our time and events that were not covered by international public law taught in the framework of the bachelor's degree and were fragmentarily touched upon in the framework of teaching special disciplines of a sectoral nature.

The main objectives of the course include the following: to consider those aspects that were and are now the subject of study of the UN International Law Commission and on which a heated discussion is expected at interstate forums and within the framework of the doctrine of international law; to analyze those theoretical problems of international law, which are the conceptual foundations of both general and special parts of international law; to study those aspects of certain branches of international law that have not been studied in detail within the framework of the relevant special disciplines ; to point out the main approaches of states on the implementation of international legal obligations in the national legal system and in law enforcement practice; consider the decisions of international organizations and their bodies, as well as international judicial institutions at the universal and regional level in the context of their legitimacy and legitimacy.

### **Place of discipline in the structure of OOP**

The course aims to: provide fundamental knowledge about the basic conceptual foundations of modern international law; to acquaint students with the main doctrinal approaches to solving important theoretical problems of modern international law; to instill in listeners the ability to isolate among the existing problems, problems of a global nature that affect the international legal order; to train a specialist who is able to give international legal qualifications to events and situations that threaten international peace and security.

The course is aimed at developing the student's skills of an independent, scientifically grounded and legally competent approach to the analysis of complex problems of modern international law. The course is aimed at providing students with the skills of scientific thinking, the correct methodological approach to a comprehensive and comprehensive study of the problems of modern international law. The knowledge gained by students in this course can be used by them in mastering special courses taught in the framework of the master's program.

(the cycle to which the discipline belongs is indicated; requirements for the input knowledge, skills and competencies of the student necessary for its study are formulated; disciplines for which this discipline is preceding) are determined.

**As a result of studying the discipline, the student must have the following competencies:**

- the ability to conduct scientific research and develop scientific legal concepts that correlate with evolutionary processes in legal regulation (P K-1)
- the ability to identify trends and formulate scientific forecasts of the development of law in the field of international law ( PC-2 )

**As a result of studying the discipline, a graduate student must:**

**Know:**

- the degree of negative impact of the globalization process on the international legal order;
- the benefits of the process of globalization in the matter of the unity of the world, interconnectedness and interdependence of states;
- the main theoretical problems of modern international law;
- the main doctrinal approaches to various theoretical problems of modern international law;
- ways and means of preventing, overcoming and resolving international legal problems of a global nature that negatively affect the international legal order.

**Be able to:**

- freely operate with the basic categorical apparatus of international law;
- to assess the degree of effectiveness of the main UN bodies in resolving problems falling within their competence;
- to forecast the work of the UN International Law Commission on the further progressive development of international law;
- indicate ways to improve national legal means for the implementation of international obligations of states in the national legal system.

**Have skills:**

- work with the UN website system, UN Library; UN University; specialized UN agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations;
- work with international legal acts adopted on important aspects of maintaining international peace and security;
- analysis of the latest court decisions of the International Court of Justice and the European Court of Human Rights, which were perceived ambiguously by the legal community;
- resolving problems on the interpretation or fulfillment by states of international obligations under fundamental international agreements.

**The scope of the discipline and types of educational work (full-time education)**

№	Type of educational work	Total hours	Semesters		
			I	II	III
1.	Classroom lessons (total)	54	24	10	20
	Including:				
1.1.	Lectures				
1.2.	Other occupations				
	Including				

1.2.1.	<i>Practical exercises (PZ)</i>				
1.2.2.	<i>Seminars (C)</i>	54	24	10	20
1.2.3.	<i>Laboratory work (LR)</i>				
	<i>Of these, in an interactive form (IF)</i>				
2.	<b>Independent work (total)</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>66</b>
	Including:				
2.1.	Course project (work)				
2.2.	Settlement and graphic works				
2.3.	Thesis	30	10	10	10
2.4.	Preparation and passing of intermediate certification	30	10	10	10
	<i>Other types of independent work</i>	30	10	10	10
	Course Consulting				
	Total labor intensity ( academic hours)	<b>252</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>84</b>
	<i>Total labor intensity (credit units)</i>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

## **Discipline content**

### **Section 1 (first semester of study)**

#### **Topic 1. International law and the UN in the face of new challenges and threats to human security .**

In today's world, a threat to one person is a threat to everyone. Globalization means that a major terrorist attack in any part of the industrialized world would have dire consequences for the well-being of millions of people in the developing world. Any of the 700 million passengers who fly international airlines every year could become an unsuspecting vector of a deadly infectious disease. And the weakening of the potential of any of the states of the world reduces the degree of protection of each state from transnational threats, such as terrorism and organized crime. To ensure its security, each state needs international cooperation.

There are six clusters of threats that the world must address now and in the decades ahead:

- war between states;
- domestic violence, including civil wars, massive human rights violations and genocide;
- poverty, infectious diseases and environmental degradation;
- nuclear, radiological, chemical and biological weapons;
- terrorism;
- transnational organized crime.

#### **Topic 2. EU law and its place in European law, and relationship with public international law .**

Council of Europe: general characteristics. 1950 European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECHR) and its Protocols. Subjects of application to the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) with an individual complaint. Conditions of admissibility of individual complaints. The structure of the ECHR and the organization of its work. The procedure for considering individual complaints to the ECHR. The importance of the practice of the ECHR for the protection of human and civil rights and freedoms. The place of the ECHR and judgments of the ECHR in the legal system of the Russian Federation. Problems of the execution of judgments of the ECHR in the Russian Federation.

#### **Topic 3. Actual problems of international air law .**

In polls and problems characterizing international air law on the basis of international legal acts and analysis of the theoretical provisions of international legal science, international legal acts on civil aviation, materials from Internet resources on the problems of civil transportation, as well as scientific approaches. The author analyzes scientific approaches to the meaning of international law and draws attention to some problematic issues of international air law.

#### **Topic 4. The main problems of international legal protection of the environment and ways to overcome them**

Global problems are a new category of international problems, a characteristic feature of modern international relations. The emergence of environmental crisis situations as a result of the

negative consequences of the scientific and technological revolution, anthropogenic activities. Concepts of society's attitude to nature (the concept of consumer attitude to nature, the concept of non-interference in nature, the doctrine of the noosphere, the concept of limiting economic development, needs and population, the concept of "double eco", the concept of sustainable development, etc.). Basic concepts of environmental protection management (corrective, preventive, fragmented, systemic, polluter pays, sustainable crisis-free socio-economic development). Sustainable development concept. The place of the ecological problem in the system of global problems of our time.

Factors dictating the need for international cooperation in the field of environmental conservation. Complementarity and consistency of various levels of international environmental cooperation.

#### **Topic 5. Topical issues of international legal regulation of migration .**

The concept and reasons for illegal migration. The structure of illegal migration: illegal migration, undocumented migration, smuggling of migrants, human trafficking. International legal means of counteracting illegal migration: strengthening border controls, returning illegal migrants to their countries of origin based on readmission agreements , banning entry for a certain period in the future, increasing liability for illegal transportation of people. Combating the smuggling of migrants. International legal measures to combat trafficking in persons.

#### **Topic 6. International legal regulation of the protection of indigenous peoples**

Analysis of the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples in accordance with international and national law, special attention is paid to the study of the activities of international bodies created on a universal basis, primarily in the UN system . Provides a detailed analysis of the implementation of the rights of indigenous peoples at the regional level in relation to specific groups of indigenous peoples.

#### **Subject 7. Acts by ultra vires act of in the activities of international intergovernmental organizations .**

The topic touches upon fundamental issues of the activities of international intergovernmental organizations in terms of the implementation of their legal personality . The article considers doctrinal approaches to determining the scope of legal personality associated with the exercise of powers not provided for in the constituent act of the organization. The central place is occupied by the concept of an *ultra vires* act , the problem of establishing the possible invalidity of such decisions of an organization.

#### **Topic 8. The human right to health and the COVID 19 pandemic .**

What new challenges and threats does the new coronavirus infection pose to the international community ? Ways of modernization and development of human rights protection in the era of a global pandemic.

#### **Topic 9. International legal regulation of the implementation of marine energy projects-giants. Floating oil and gas and drilling s platforms s .**

Offshore oil platforms are offshore equipment and are one of the largest man-made structures in the world designed to carry out the production process through the exploration and production of oil and gas resources of the seabed.

International law does not clearly and clearly establish the legal status of this property - whether offshore oil platforms belong to the category of "ship" or "artificial installations and structures" from the moment of installation in the field, which gives rise to numerous difficulties and, first of all, related to competition of jurisdictions coastal state and flag state.

The problem is complicated by the fact that offshore objects are actually of two types - stationary and floating, which are located from the moment of installation at the field in different areas of the World Ocean, characterized by different international legal regime and status.

#### **Topic 10. International legal problems of the use of space resources**

Within the framework of the topic, it is proposed to analyze the existing international legal instruments in the field of space law in order to prove that the basic principles and norms of the ITUC are fully applicable to promising activities in the exploration and use of space resources, including those carried out by private companies. And also to establish that the adoption of national laws that contradict the current international legal regime is nothing more than an attempt to interpret the ITUC based on the interests of the private space sector of individual countries and to impose a similar approach to all states participating in space activities.

#### **Topic 11. Trends in the development of international humanitarian law.**

IHL as a branch of law cannot be divorced from the reality to which it should be applied, since it is aimed "simply" at limiting the consequences of war; and its ability to adapt to new circumstances and challenges should not be underestimated.

While there are fundamental legal and factual differences that need to be taken into account, there is a growing convergence between the various regimes that cannot be ignored.

#### **Topic 12. Regionalization under the WTO SPS Agreement: Recent Developments**

Based on the example of the last reviewed cases of the WTO Dispute Settlement Body, it is proposed to consider in detail the concept of "zones free from diseases and pests" and "zones with little spread of diseases and pests" in accordance with WTO rules, as well as how WTO member states implement recognition of these concepts and their application in practice when it is necessary to establish sanitary and phytosanitary measures.

### **Section 2 (second semester of study)**

#### **Topic 1. Principles and sources of integration law (on the example of the EU).**

The principles and sources of integration law are the legal basis on which the entire system of integration law is built. Therefore, it is important to distinguish between general principles, special principles, principles of the distribution of competence between the integration community and the member states, as well as principles related to the functioning of the entire system of law of the integration community. In the European Union, the basic principles of functioning are the principles of direct action and the rule of law of the EU over the national law of the member states. Taking into account these principles, a system of sources of EU law is being built, which have a special hierarchy depending on the bodies that accept them. It is with the peculiarities of

the hierarchy of sources of integration law that one or another degree of supranationality is associated, which the member states secure in the founding agreement.

### **Topic 2. Prospects for the progressive development and codification of international air law.**

Two main directions of progressive development and codification of international air law are considered. The first is under the influence of progress in science and technology and the development of new spheres of activity by man, such as aerospace flights. Second, as a result of the emergence of new challenges and threats, especially in the sphere of activities of terrorist organizations, there is a need for states to determine legal measures to counter air terrorism.

### **Topic 3. International legal problems of climate change.**

Climate change is the most important megatrend that has a multiplier effect on the sovereignty of states (this is especially contrasting with the example of small island developing states, whose territories may disappear in the near future - go under water); forced displacement of the population both within states and outside them ("environmental refugees", "climate refugees"); increased pressure on natural resources; an increase in the number of natural disasters; desertification and water scarcity. Climate change can only be tackled together at the international level and in accordance with international law. Since the problem of climate change has become quite recently discussed at the international level, there is an urgent need to create new and adapt existing international legal acts. As a result of the consensus of the positions of developed and developing countries, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change appeared in 1992, then, in 1997, the Kyoto Protocol, and in 2015, the Paris Agreement. Within the framework of the annual conferences of the parties to these international agreements, dozens of decisions are adopted that have a recommendatory power, but have a significant impact on maintaining the international regime for combating climate change. Moreover, in various branches of international law (international human rights law, international economic law, international air law, international maritime law), mandatory and advisory acts are adopted in order to prevent climate change and adapt to the changes that have taken place. International legal documents in the field of combating climate change, both mandatory and recommendatory, are adopted in the field of international environmental law, international human rights law, international air law, international maritime law, and international economic law. This suggests that today an international legal regime for combating climate change is taking shape. The fight against climate change is closely interconnected with the Sustainable Development Goals (2016–2030), which must also be taken into account in the implementation of international and national law. Moreover, not only states and international intergovernmental organizations, but also non-governmental actors (large cities, TNCs, NGOs) are called upon to implement the provisions of international legal acts. It is important to track in detail the changes taking place in the international arena in terms of combating climate change, to analyze the participation of the Russian Federation in them in order to develop a domestic legislator's own position regarding the regulation of certain issues related to combating climate change.



**Topic 4. Substitution of thesis in the practice of the ECHR and scientific research: cases *Grimmark v. Sweden 2020* and *Eweida v. UK 2013*.**

Scientific research is usually a formulation of a problem, identification of possible solutions for its solution, analysis of the arguments "for" and "against" for each of the solutions and the author's conclusion based on the analysis. A conscientious author seeks both to find all solution options and critically analyze them, an unscrupulous one can ignore both solution options that do not fit into the author's concept and arguments that cannot be refuted, having a biased attitude to the problem under consideration. One of the options for dishonesty is the substitution of the thesis - the refutation not of what the opponent claims, but of a similar, but different thesis. Unfortunately, not only individuals can behave in bad faith. The lesson is invited to consider several decisions of the European Court of Human Rights, in which gross logical errors were made. The ability to see the substitution of a thesis is extremely important for a conscientious researcher, and it is at the development of this skill that the lesson is aimed.

**Topic 5. Topical issues in the activities of international organizations.**

International intergovernmental organizations play an ever-increasing role in the modern world. They are the most important means of maintaining international peace and security and a necessary tool for the development of multilateral cooperation between states and other subjects of international law. Also, in the context of globalization, intensive processes of convergence of the legal systems of various states of the world are taking place, and international intergovernmental organizations play an important role in this. Moreover, they are active participants in this process. This explains the importance of this lesson, devoted to problematic issues of the law of international organizations for graduate students who have chosen international legal specialization.

During the lesson, questions will be discussed regarding: the concept and main features of MMPO, classifications of MMPO, the concept of MMPO as a branch of international law, sources of MMPO, the history of international organizations, the procedure for the creation and termination of MMPO, the institution of recognition and succession in MMPO, the organizational and legal mechanism of MMPO, n The procedure for decision-making bodies MMPO, the legal nature of MMPO m nternational civil service, Finance MMPO, the UN, the UN specialized agencies, United Nations, p The Regional (inter-regional sub ) MMPO, international conferences, as well as international non-governmental organizations (INGOs).

**Topic 6. Topical issues of international legal personality .**

The concept of a subject of international law and an actor . States are the main subjects of international law. Criteria for statehood (elements of the state). State sovereignty. International legal personality of nations and peoples. International legal personality of state-like entities. International intergovernmental organizations are derived (secondary) subjects of international law. Non-state participants ( actors ) of international legal relations. The question of the international legal personality of transnational corporations. International legal personality of individuals. The status of international non-governmental organizations in international law. The status of legal entities in international law. Differences in terms of possible

international legal personality between public corporations ( public international corporations - with the participation of the state) and private corporations ( private international corporations )

#### **Topic 7. Human rights and biomedicine.**

In recent decades, the protection of human rights in the field of biomedicine has become quite relevant. This area includes, firstly, the problems that arise where and when and where a person is a patient, interacting primarily with a doctor, as well as with health services in general. Secondly, it also includes everything related to the protection of human rights and dignity when exposed to new medical technologies. Taking into account the fact that the possibilities of modern medicine are becoming wider, this also expands the possibilities of effective influence on the deepest structures of the human body - on the processes of human reproduction, on his psyche, genetics, etc. At the same time, it is necessary to develop new, additional means and mechanisms for the protection of human rights.

#### **Topic 8. International legal regulation of the implementation of marine energy projects - giants. Floating nuclear power plant (FNPP)**

Russia has commissioned the world's only floating nuclear thermal power plant (FNPP), which is designed for year-round power supply to remote regions of the Arctic and the Far East. Such nuclear power plants are safe and environmentally friendly energy sources, making them ideal for northern hard-to-reach regions. The commissioning of such stations will accelerate the development of the Northern Sea Route and increase the well-being of the population living in the adjacent territories.

#### **Topic 9. International legal aspects of ensuring the sustainability of space activities.**

Since 2009, the issue of ensuring the long-term sustainability of outer space activities has been discussed on an ongoing basis in the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on its agenda. The stability of space activities covers a complex of issues that require their own international legal regulation. Such issues include combating and preventing the formation of space debris, and ensuring the safety of space activities, and timely registration of space objects, and space traffic control in the OKP, etc. Within the framework of this topic, the above and other issues related to the sustainability of space activities will be comprehensively considered.

#### **Topic 10. Contemporary challenges to international humanitarian law.**

The topic will discuss certain difficulties that IHL faces in modern armed conflicts (the problem of the qualification of armed conflicts, the complication of the composition of participants, etc.), as well as what measures are currently being taken or are planned to be taken in the future to resolve modern challenges and threats.

#### **Topic 11. Actual problems of international investment law.**

Within the framework of the topic under consideration, it is proposed to delve into the existing crisis of the system for resolving international investment disputes between an investor-private person and the state. It is proposed to analyze the existing approaches to the modernization of the arbitration system, the existing pros and cons, and criticism of each of the approaches.

### **Section 3 (third semester of study)**

#### **Topic 1. Modern threats to humanity and the right to health .**

From time immemorial, humanity has been faced with many factors that threaten health throughout its life. These are threats such as: epidemics of infectious diseases such as measles and diphtheria that could be prevented with conventional vaccines, growing evidence of drug resistance of microorganisms, an increase in obesity due to physical inactivity, the health impact of a polluted environment and numerous humanitarian disasters.

In its 2019 report, WHO listed 10 threats to global health. These included: the growing resistance of bacteria, viruses and fungi to antimicrobial drugs; air pollution and climate change; noncommunicable diseases - diabetes, cancer and cardiovascular disease; the spread of infectious diseases; weak primary health care in many countries, etc. All this requires serious efforts from states, because there are problems and they need to be solved in close cooperation in each separate area to prevent negative consequences for global health and the human right to health.

### **Topic 2. Cooperation of internal affairs bodies in the integration process.**

Cooperation of the internal affairs bodies of the member states of the integration community is an element of the security policy. The cooperation of the internal affairs bodies is due to the liberalization of cross-border relations, which is associated with the emergence of cross-border crime. The most successful examples of such cooperation are the European Union, where there are institutions such as the European arrest warrant, the European warrant of evidence (cooperation in criminal procedure), as well as the European prosecutor's office, Europol and Eurojust .

### **Topic 3. Modern armed conflicts: problems and solutions.**

Within the framework of the research topic, an analysis of the key issues of the development of international humanitarian law in the context of the changing nature of modern armed conflicts will be carried out.

### **Topic 4. Protection of cultural heritage in outer space on the moon and other celestial bodies.**

The end of the second decade of the XXI century. marked a new stage in space exploration, which is characterized by an increase in the number of actors in space activities, the intensification of space flights and the growing threat from space debris. In such conditions, the likelihood of irreparable damage to cultural heritage in outer space, for example, Vanguard-1, Telstar-1 (the first active communication satellite) or Syncom-3 (the first satellite launched into geostationary orbit), etc., increases . To protect such space objects, it is necessary to establish an appropriate international legal regime. The provisions of existing international treaties adopted under the auspices of UNESCO in the field of the protection of cultural heritage on Earth can serve as a good model for this. Moreover, at the national level, relevant initiatives are already being taken, for example, in the United States in December 2020, the law on the Apollo Lunar Landing Legacy was adopted. An international non-governmental organization with observer status in the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space For all Moonkind is also actively working in this regard. The above issues will be comprehensively considered within the framework of this topic.

### **Topic 5 . Prospects for the development of international financial law.**

It is proposed to consider such important aspects of the modern international financial world order as the emergence of the digital economy. Namely , the toga of the fourth industrial

revolution, the possibility of transition to a new financial system, taking into account the expansion of the scope of cryptocurrencies and e-commerce and new approaches to providing currencies .

**Topic 6. Topical issues of the implementation of international legal responsibility .**

The concept of international legal responsibility. Institute of international legal responsibility and its sources. Grounds for international legal responsibility. Attribution of conduct in international law. The concept and standards of control. Problem of proof. Evidence standards. Accountability for internationally wrongful acts in cyberspace. Circumstances precluding the unlawfulness of the act. Types and forms of international legal responsibility. Responsibility for serious breaches of obligations arising from a peremptory norm of general international law.

**Topic 7. International Climate Claims.**

Today, the importance of international environmental disputes is growing in the world, and especially the category of international climate disputes, which were initially considered in national courts and are now beginning to conquer international judicial institutions. Human rights treaty bodies, with quasi-judicial powers, have evolved and are now addressing climate change-related human rights violations. As part of the lesson, we will analyze the opinion of the UN Human Rights Committee in the case *Teichiota v. New Zealand* (2020) and the case under consideration in the Committee on the Rights of the Child (one of the plaintiffs is G. Thunberg ).

**Topic 8. International legal counteraction to acts of unlawful interference in the activities of air transport.**

The activity of states, the UN and ICAO on the development and adoption of universal international legal norms aimed at preventing and suppressing hijacking and hijacking of civil aircraft, as well as punishing criminals who have committed or contributed to the commission of terrorist acts against civil aviation is considered.

**Topic 9. International legal regulation of the implementation of marine energy projects-giants. Pipeline transport.**

Pipeline transport is one of the most significant and dynamically developing modes of transport. Cross-border pipelines are currently becoming interstate giant projects and assume a unified approach to construction, operation, ecology standards, and also require compliance with uniform international legal requirements and standards. At the same time, despite the development of international sea transportation of energy resources by sea vessels, including the development of sea transportation of liquefied gas, cross-border pipelines are considered the most reliable way of international transportation of energy resources.

**Topic 10. Promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples under the internal law of states.**

The issue of the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples is an important issue on the agenda of the life of many states. It directly or indirectly affects many key aspects of the development of not only the indigenous peoples concerned, but also the states themselves, of which they are a constituent part of the population. The main task today is to find a reasonable balance between ensuring the rights of these peoples, preserving their traditional way of life and

the interests of economic development of the respective states, which have to solve complex socio-economic problems in the context of the global financial crisis.

Within the framework of this lesson, topical issues of ensuring the appropriate legal status of indigenous peoples in such states and regions of the world as: Russia, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Latin and North America, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, etc. will be discussed.

### Sections of disciplines and types of classes (full-time education)

#### Section 1.

##### Full-time education

Discipline section number in order	Lectures	Seminars	Independent work	Total hour.
1		2	6	18
2		2	6	18
3		2	6	18
4		2	6	18
5		2	6	18
6		2	6	18
7		2	6	18
8		2	6	18
9		2	6	18
10		2	5	17
11		2	5	17
12		2	5	17

#### Раздел 2.

##### Очная форма обучения

Discipline section number in order	Lectures	Seminars	Independent work	Total hour.
1		2	12	14
2		2	12	14
3		2	12	14
4		2	14	16
5		2	16	18

#### Раздел 3.

##### Очная форма обучения

Discipline section number in order	Lectures	Seminars	Independent work	Total hour.
1		2	6	8
2		2	6	8
3		2	6	8
4		2	8	10
5		2	6	8
6		2	6	8
7		2	8	10
8		2	6	8
9		2	6	8
10		2	8	10

### **Logistics of the discipline**

Computer, projector, audio system , internet access , magnetic whiteboard / whiteboard, markers / crayons . Optional: flipchart , interactive whiteboard, auditorium with round / oval table, copier.

### **Information support of the discipline**

Software: System Garant, System Consultant +

Databases, information and reference and search systems : UN Audiovisual Library ( <http://legal.un.org/avl/> ) , UN Digital Library ( <http://digitallibrary.un.org/> ) , Eurasian Economic Commission Library ( <http://eec.eaeunion.org/ru/Pages/library.aspx> ) .

### **Databases, reference and search systems**

1. Electronic library system RUDN - EBS RUDN <http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/Web>
2. University library online <http://www.biblioclub.ru>
3. EBS Yurayt <http://www.biblio-online.ru>
4. NEB Elibrary <http://elibrary.ru>
5. Student advisor [www.studentlibrary.ru](http://www.studentlibrary.ru)
6. EBS "Doe" <http://e.lanbook.com/>
7. EBS Yurayt <http://www.biblio-online.ru>

### **Educational and methodological support of the discipline**

#### **Main literature**

1. International law : a textbook for graduate students / otv. ed. O.H. Abashidze. - M: RUDN, 2018 .-- 648 p.
2. International law in 2 volumes : textbook for academic bachelor's degree / A. N. Vylegzhanin [and others ]; edited by A. N. Vylegzhanin. - 3rd ed. Rev. and add. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House , 2020 . - 603 p.

3. International Law: Textbook. / Resp. ed. IN AND. Kuznetsov, B.R. Tuzmukhamedov . - 3rd ed. Rev . - M., Norma, 2010.
4. International law : textbook / Yu.V. Truntsevsky , O.Sh. Petrosyan, R.S. Makovik et al. - M .: Unity- Dana, 2012 .-- 456 p. - ( Dura lex , sed lex )  
- <http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=114792>

#### **additional literature**

1. Abashidze A.Kh., Alisieyevich E.S. Council of Europe Law: Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. - M., 2007.
2. Abashidze A.Kh., Arsent'ev Yu.A., Lazarev M.I. International maritime law. M., 2005.
3. Abashidze A.Kh., Fedorov M.V. The right to external relations. - M., 2010.
4. Avramenko N.M. International environmental law. Rostov-on-Don, 2005.
5. International Air Law : Textbook for Bachelor's and Master's Degree / Ed. A.I. Travnikova , A.Kh. Abashidze. - M: Yurayt Publishing House , 2020 . - 444 p.
6. Velyaminov G.M. International economic law and process. Academic course - M., 2004.
7. Davydova M.V. Implementation of mutual legal assistance in criminal cases: Textbook . - Irkutsk, 2009.
8. Kalamkaryan R.A. The rule of law in international relations. - M., 2004.
9. Kayumova A.R. Problems of the theory of international criminal law. - Kazan, 2004.
10. Kolodkin A.L., Gutsulyak V.N., Bobrova Yu.V. World Ocean. International legal regime. Main problems. - M., 2007.
11. Kononova K.O. Sanctions Resolutions of the UN Security Council and Their Implementation in the National Legal Systems of the Member States: Monograph. - M .: WaltersKlover , 2010.
12. Kopylov M.N. Introduction to International Environmental Law. - M., 2007.
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### **Methodical instructions for students on mastering the discipline**

Lectures. Oral systematic and sequential presentation of the material in the discipline sections. Lectures are provided with multimedia support and presentation. Seminars. A form of practical training, in which students, with the participation of a teacher, discuss messages, reports, abstracts and other types of independent work. Seminars are held in the following forms: 1) discussion of lecture material and questions for practical training; 2) analysis and discussion of scientific articles, the list of which is contained in this program, and presentation of an analytical report on them. Methodical models of the learning process. The following techniques and methods are used in the seminars: survey, discussion, brainstorming, business / role play, problem solving. Independent work. In a broad sense, independent work of a student should be understood as the totality of all independent activities of students both in the absence of a teacher and in contact with him, in the classroom, and outside it (including during training sessions). This also includes work with primary sources: note-taking, oral presentations with analysis of the primary source. Forms of control. The forms of control mean two attestations in the form of testing, writing abstracts.

### **Evaluation funds**

The program was drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the OS VO RUDN University. Materials for assessing the level of mastering the educational material of the discipline "International Law. European Law" (evaluation materials), including BRS, sample topics of essays, sample test questions and sample questions for retakes, are developed in full and are available for students on the page disciplines at TUIS RUDN.

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