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ФИО: Ястребов Олег Александрович  
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**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education  
PEOPLES' FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY OF RUSSIA  
named after Patrice Lumumba**

**LAW INSTITUTE**

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educational division (faculty/institute/academy) as higher education programme developer

**COURSE SYLLABUS**

**INTRODUCTION TO PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW: THEORETICAL AND  
HISTORICAL ASPECT**

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course title

**Recommended by the Didactic Council for the Education Field of:**

**40.04.01 JURISPRUDENCE**

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field of studies / speciality code and title

**The course instruction is implemented within the professional education programme  
of higher education:**

**INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LAW**

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higher education programme profile/specialisation title

## 1. COURSE GOAL(s)

The goal of the course «Introduction to Private International Law: Theoretical and Historical Aspect» is to prepare students to the perception and practical application of the basic rules of international private law in the historical and theoretical aspects of their origin, development and current state.

The objectives of the course are:

1. To define the scope and practical application of the set of rules, known as private international law [hereinafter - PIL]
2. To define a conceptual apparatus of PIL:
  - What are the characteristics of “law” IPL has.
  - The meaning of “international” in the term “private international law”.
  - The meaning of “private” in the term “private international law”.
3. To identify the subject of public relations regulated by IPL.
4. To establish a method by which IPL relations are regulated and its differences from the methods of regulation of international public law relations and those [relations] of civil legal nature.
5. To identify normative structure of IPL: conflict of laws [structure, types], the rules of substantive law, procedural rules, types of references in international private law.
6. To give a concept of international private law containing the so-called “foreign element”. Give a scientific definition of the so-called “foreign element”.
7. To give a concept and identify types of collisions in international private law. Show how conflicts are resolved in practice and the role the definitions: «lex fori», «ad causae» and «autonomous qualification» play.
8. To identify the legal concept of “reservation of public order” as a means of limiting the conflict rule, if it is referred to the law of a foreign country.
9. Today’s basic principles of IPL in historical retrospect of their origin and development.
10. To show the correlation of international public and private international law. To prove the inferiority of the so-called “theory of transformation” of international law in national law.
11. To characterize the sources and subject composition of IPL.
12. To prove that IPL is a complete and unique in its kind intersystem body of law.
13. To describe the history and development of IPL: evolution of views on the necessity and inevitability of applying foreign law to regulate IPL relationships.
14. To identify the current status and perspective of development of international private law in the light of globalization.

## 2. REQUIREMENTS FOR LEARNING OUTCOMES

Mastering the course (module) «Introduction to Private International Law: Theoretical and Historical Aspect» intends to train and guide students to achieve the development of following competences (competences in part):

*Table 2.1. List of competences that students acquire through the course study*

Competence code	Competence descriptor	Competence formation indicators (within this course)
UC-1	UC-1. Able to carry out a critical analysis of problem situations based on a systematic approach, develop an action strategy	UC-1.1. Analyzes the problem situation as a system, identifying its components and the links between them; UC-1.2. Identifies gaps in the information needed to solve the problem situation, and designs processes to eliminate them;

Competence code	Competence descriptor	Competence formation indicators (within this course)
		<p>UC-1.3. Critically evaluates the reliability of information sources, works with conflicting information from different sources;</p> <p>UC-1.4. Develops and substantively argues a strategy for solving a problem situation based on a systematic and interdisciplinary approach, sets out an assessment of the prospects and risks of implementing this strategy;</p> <p>UC-1.5. Uses logical and methodological tools for a critical assessment of modern concepts of a philosophical and social nature in his subject area.</p>
UC-5	UC-5. Able to analyze and take into account the diversity of cultures in the process of intercultural interaction	<p>UC-5.1. Analyzes the most important ideological and value systems formed in the course of historical development; substantiates the relevance of their use in social and professional interaction;</p> <p>UC-5.2. Builds social professional interaction, taking into account the characteristics of the main forms of scientific and religious consciousness, business and general culture of representatives of other ethnic groups and confessions, various social groups;</p> <p>UC-5.3. Ensures the creation of a non-discriminatory environment for interaction when performing professional tasks.</p>
UC-7	UC-7. Able to: search for the necessary sources of information and data, perceive, analyze, memorize and transmit information using digital means, as well as using algorithms when working with data received from various sources in order to effectively use the information received to solve problems; evaluate information, its reliability, build logical conclusions based on incoming information and data	<p>UC-7.1. Searches for the necessary sources of information and data, perceives, analyzes, memorizes and transmits information using digital means, as well as using algorithms when working with data received from various sources in order to effectively use the information received to solve problems;</p> <p>UC-7.2. Evaluates information, its reliability, builds logical conclusions based on incoming information and data.</p>
GPC-4	GPC-4. Able to argue in writing and orally the legal position on the case, including in adversarial processes	GPC-4.1. Knows the content of basic and specific legal concepts, terms and definitions, is able to use them to build an oral and written position on a specific legal problem;
GPC-5	GPC-5. Able to independently draw up legal documents and develop drafts of normative (individual) legal acts	GPC-5.1. Possesses general and specific legal knowledge necessary for the preparation of legal documents for various purposes and the development of draft normative (individual) legal acts;
GPC-7	GPC-7. Able to apply information technologies and use legal databases to solve problems of professional activity, taking into account the requirements of information security	<p>GPC-7.1. Knows the basic information technologies and legal bases for solving problems in various areas of legal activity;</p> <p>GPC-7.2. Applies information technologies and uses legal databases to solve the problems of professional activity, taking into account the requirements of information security;</p>

Competence code	Competence descriptor	Competence formation indicators (within this course)
		GPC-7.3. Owns the skills of information service and data processing to solve the problems of professional activity, taking into account the requirements of information security.
PC-2	PC-2. Able to conduct scientific research in the field of law.	PC-2.1. Knows the procedure and rules for the content and technical design and presentation of the results of various types of research work in various branches of law; PC-2.2. Able to correctly conduct and formalize the results of scientific research in various branches of law; PC-2.3. Possesses the skills to conduct scientific research in various branches of law
PC-3	PC-3. Able to skillfully apply the norms of substantive and procedural law in specific areas of legal activity	PC-3.1. Knows the specifics of legal regulation and law enforcement practice in specific areas of legal activity; PC-3.2. Correctly establishes legal facts, as well as facts and circumstances of legal significance, carries out their comprehensive analysis, taking into account the specifics of the evidence process in specific areas of legal activity; PC-3.3. Correctly carries out legal qualification, correctly and reasonably applies the norms of substantive and procedural law in professional activities; PC-3.4. Takes a law enforcement decision in the form prescribed by law in compliance with its sectoral affiliation, requirements for the structure, procedure for adoption and competence of the subject of law enforcement.

### 3.COURSE IN HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

The course refers to the variable component of (B1) block of the higher educational programme curriculum.

Within the higher education programme students also master other (modules) and / or internships that contribute to the achievement of the expected learning outcomes as results of the course study.

*Table 3.1. The list of the higher education programme components/disciplines that contribute to the achievement of the expected learning outcomes as the course study results*

Competence code	Competence descriptor	Previous courses/modules*	Subsequent courses/modules*
UC-1	UC-1. Able to carry out a critical analysis of problem situations based on a systematic approach, develop an action strategy	Philosophy of Law /	Current Issues of Private International Law / Research Work / Academic Practice and Legal Consulting and Scientific Research Internship /
UC-5	UC-5. Able to analyze and take into account the diversity of		Comparative Law Research /

Competence code	Competence descriptor	Previous courses/modules*	Subsequent courses/modules*
	cultures in the process of intercultural interaction		Current Issues of Private International Law / Educational Internship (Teaching) /
UC-7	UC-7. Able to: search for the necessary sources of information and data, perceive, analyze, memorize and transmit information using digital means, as well as using algorithms when working with data received from various sources in order to effectively use the information received to solve problems; evaluate information, its reliability, build logical conclusions based on incoming information and data		Comparative Law Research / Current Issues of Private International Law / International Commercial Arbitration and Other ADR / Law Applicable to Cross-Border Contractual Obligations / Cross-Border Transactions: Legal and Practical Aspect / Private International Law Issues in the Field of Protection of Intellectual Property Rights / Digital Methods of Disputes between Resolution in Russia and Abroad / World Trade Organisation Law / Civil Procedural Law and Private International Law in The European Union: Issues of Unification / Legal Regulation of Transactions with Foreign Assets / Law of International Trade / Art and Cultural Heritage Law / Law of International Banking Transactions / Cross-Border Mergers and Acquisitions / Cyberspace: Jurisdiction and Dispute Resolution/ Private International Law Issues in the Field of Transnational Insolvency / Notarial System / Private International Law Issues in the Field of Insurance Law / Research Work / Educational Internship (Teaching) / Academic Practice and Legal Consulting and Scientific Research Internship /
GPC-4	GPC-4. Able to argue in writing and orally the legal position on the case, including in adversarial processes	Philosophy of Law /	Current Issues of Private International Law / International Commercial Arbitration and Other ADR / Law Applicable to Cross-Border Contractual Obligations / Cross-Border Transactions: Legal and Practical Aspect /

Competence code	Competence descriptor	Previous courses/modules*	Subsequent courses/modules*
			Private International Law Issues in the Field of Protection of Intellectual Property Rights / Digital Methods of Disputes between Resolution in Russia and Abroad / World Trade Organisation Law / Civil Procedural Law and Private International Law in The European Union: Issues of Unification / Legal Regulation of Transactions with Foreign Assets / Law of International Trade / Art and Cultural Heritage Law / Law of International Banking Transactions / Cross-Border Mergers and Acquisitions / Cyberspace: Jurisdiction and Dispute Resolution/ Private International Law Issues in the Field of Transnational Insolvency / Notarial System / Private International Law Issues in the Field of Insurance Law / Variable Component / Educational Internship (Teaching) / Academic Practice and Legal Consulting and Scientific Research Internship /
GPC-5	GPC-5. Able to independently draw up legal documents and develop drafts of normative (individual) legal acts		Comparative Law Research / Current Issues of Private International Law / International Commercial Arbitration and Other ADR / Law Applicable to Cross-Border Contractual Obligations / Cross-Border Transactions: Legal and Practical Aspect / Private International Law Issues in the Field of Protection of Intellectual Property Rights / Digital Methods of Disputes between Resolution in Russia and Abroad / World Trade Organisation Law / Civil Procedural Law and Private International Law in The European Union: Issues of Unification /

Competence code	Competence descriptor	Previous courses/modules*	Subsequent courses/modules*
			Legal Regulation of Transactions with Foreign Assets / Law of International Trade / Art and Cultural Heritage Law / Law of International Banking Transactions / Cross-Border Mergers and Acquisitions / Cyberspace: Jurisdiction and Dispute Resolution/ Private International Law Issues in the Field of Transnational Insolvency / Notarial System / Private International Law Issues in the Field of Insurance Law / Variable Component / Research Work / Academic Practice and Legal Consulting and Scientific Research Internship /
GPC-7	GPC-7. Able to apply information technologies and use legal databases to solve problems of professional activity, taking into account the requirements of information security	History and Methodology of Legal Science /	International Commercial Arbitration and Other ADR / Law Applicable to Cross-Border Contractual Obligations / Cross-Border Transactions: Legal and Practical Aspect / Private International Law Issues in the Field of Protection of Intellectual Property Rights / Digital Methods of Disputes between Resolution in Russia and Abroad / World Trade Organisation Law / Civil Procedural Law and Private International Law in The European Union: Issues of Unification / Legal Regulation of Transactions with Foreign Assets / Law of International Trade / Art and Cultural Heritage Law / Law of International Banking Transactions / Cross-Border Mergers and Acquisitions / Cyberspace: Jurisdiction and Dispute Resolution/ Private International Law Issues in the Field of Transnational Insolvency / Notarial System / Private International Law Issues in the Field of Insurance Law /

Competence code	Competence descriptor	Previous courses/modules*	Subsequent courses/modules*
			Research Work / Educational Internship (Teaching) / Academic Practice and Legal Consulting and
PC-2	PC-2. Able to conduct scientific research in the field of law.	History and Methodology of Legal Science /	Current Issues of Private International Law / Research Work /
PC-3	PC-3. Able to skillfully apply the norms of substantive and procedural law in specific areas of legal activity		Current Issues of Private International Law / International Commercial Arbitration and Other ADR / Law Applicable to Cross-Border Contractual Obligations / Cross-Border Transactions: Legal and Practical Aspect / Private International Law Issues in the Field of Protection of Intellectual Property Rights / Digital Methods of Disputes between Resolution in Russia and Abroad / World Trade Organisation Law / Civil Procedural Law and Private International Law in The European Union: Issues of Unification / Legal Regulation of Transactions with Foreign Assets / Law of International Trade / Art and Cultural Heritage Law / Law of International Banking Transactions / Cross-Border Mergers and Acquisitions / Cyberspace: Jurisdiction and Dispute Resolution/ Private International Law Issues in the Field of Transnational Insolvency / Notarial System / Private International Law Issues in the Field of Insurance Law / Academic Practice and Legal Consulting and Scientific Research Internship /

\* To be filled in according to the competence matrix of the higher education programme.

#### 4. COURSE WORKLOAD AND ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

The total workload of the course is 4 credits (144 academic hours)

*Table 4.1. Types of academic activities during the periods of higher education programme mastering (**full-time training**) \**



Type of academic activities		Total academic hours	Semesters/training modules			
			1/1	1/2	2/3	2/4
<i>Contact academic hours</i>		36	36			
including:						
Lectures (LC)		18	18			
Lab work (LW)						
Seminars (workshops/tutorials) (S)		108	18			
<i>Self-studies</i>		104	104			
<i>Evaluation and assessment (exam/passing/failing grade)</i>		2	2			
<b>Course workload</b>	academic hours	144	144			
	credits	4	4			

## 5. COURSE CONTENTS

*Table 5.1. Course contents and academic activities types*

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Academic activities types
<b>1. Sphere and overview of the goals, objectives and principles of IPL</b>	<p>Under what circumstances in real life emerge social relations that cannot be regulated either by civil or international law. The sphere of IPL as a special living environment of the normal functioning and development of relations between countries and peoples.</p> <p>Problems solved by IPL in real life are reduced to the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– to promote sustainable international civil turnover, in which diversely beyond its legal system are the natural and legal persons, as well as states and international organizations in their relations with natural and legal persons;</li> <li>– to reflect, as the objective reality the existence of different legal systems in the world based on different socio-economic types of states;</li> <li>– to guarantee the protection and observance of civil, family, labor and civil procedural rights to foreign citizens and persons without citizenship in any foreign country where problems concerning these rights may arise;</li> <li>– to seek harmony of court decisions and arbitration awards in cases burdened with a foreign element, regardless of the location of the disputed legal review.</li> </ul> <p>During the implementation of tasks facing IPL the goal of international private law is being achieved – shaping the objective process of economic, scientific, cultural and educational approach of countries and peoples, and its transformation into a real force of world development. This definition takes into account the requirement of the theory of law, that the purpose of the right is not only a reflection and reinforcement of existing relations, but also a peculiar form of “the future in the present”.</p> <p>Principles of IPL are called basic principles of IPL. They are:</p>	LC S

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Academic activities types
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the principle of national regime;</li> <li>- the principle of most-favored nation treatment;</li> <li>- the principle of reciprocity;</li> <li>- The principle of retorsion;</li> <li>- The principle of comity;</li> <li>- Collision principle and limitation of its actions in the form of reservation of public order.</li> </ul>	
<b>2. Conceptual apparatus, the subject and the method of IPL</b>	<p>Arguments showing that IPL is law.</p> <p>The term “international” in the term IPL. Spatial characteristics of IPL.</p> <p>The meaning of the word “private” in the term of IPL. The genesis of “private” and its relation to the concept of “public” in the law [in IPL]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Civil relations [property and personal property], which contain a foreign element;</li> <li>- Family relations, containing a foreign element;</li> <li>- Labor relations, containing a foreign element;</li> <li>- Civil procedural relations arising out of international life.</li> </ul> <p>Composite character of IPL method and its difference from the methods of regulation in the international and national civil law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Collision method of regulating relations of IPL-nature;</li> <li>- The method of direct action;</li> <li>- The method of unification of material regulation and conflict rules.</li> </ul>	LC S
<b>3. The concept of a “foreign element” in the Relationship of IPL-nature and the general doctrine of conflicts in IPL</b>	<p>Understanding the elements of legal relationship. A foreign element as a kind of derivative of another legal system essence, giving this property, moral, family, labor or procedural relation a qualitatively new social dimension, manifested in the specified connectivity with the outside world.</p> <p>Ways to establish the presence of foreign elements in an arguable case.</p> <p>Concept and types of collisions in IPL. Definition of a conflict rule as a rule of law, showing the law of which country or international agreement shall be applied to this disputable relation.</p> <p>Types of conflicts of laws. The structure of the conflict rules.</p> <p>A reference and a renvoi to the third law.</p> <p>Restrictions on the conflict rule: the reservation of public policy.</p> <p>Legal, political and legal and political system of rules protecting the public order of the state.</p>	LC S
<b>4. Normative composition of IPL</b>	<p>IPL - as a set by type of source of national and international rules regulating various property, personal non-property, as well as labor, family and procedural relations between the citizens and legal entities arising during international communication, as well as to indicate the nature of their relationship with states and international organizations.</p> <p>Outlined by this definition group of public relations cannot be resolved by any known area of law precisely because of its unique nature.</p>	LC S

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Academic activities types
	<p>Normative composition of international private law in this regard involves the inclusion of the following standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conflict rules in internal law as well as in international sources.</li> <li>- Special substantive and procedural rules of national law intended to regulate relations with a foreign element, such as laws on the legal status of foreign citizens and persons without citizenship or foreign investments.</li> <li>— Substantive and procedural rules of a general nature contained in the various internal sources [civil, labor and family codes and other standard acts], which are used only in conjunction with the conflict rules, which refers to them.</li> <li>- Substantive and procedural rules contained in international sources, intended to regulate relations with a foreign element, such as in the Hague Convention on International Civil Procedure, 1954, or in the Vienna Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, 1980</li> </ul>	
<p><b>5. The correlation of international public, international private and national civil laws. Critical analysis of the so-called “theory of transformation” of international law into internal legal rules</b></p>	<p>The problem of the correlation between international public, international private and national civil laws is in essence a problem of determining the nature of rules of international private law and, therefore, the problem of finding a place in IPL system of law in general.</p> <p>Arguments in favor of the international nature of IPL rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Genesis of international law is that initially in the early stages of its development, it has been a common interstate law in the of public law sense of these words.</li> <li>- In the future, just as the national law with the development of the state was divided into public and private, substantive and procedural, and other more specialized branches, so was divided international law with the growth of world economic relations and interdependence of states into public regulating political relations, and private, mediating economic and interpersonal relationships between entities in the international community.</li> <li>- Division of international law into public or private, defined for the first time by Bentham, reflects the objective conditions of international life and indicates the appearance, as a result of international communication, of some international community, the legal analysis of which was given first by the German scholar Savigny. Thus, there is general international law, which is divided into public, private and other branches.</li> <li>– Another argument in favor of the international nature of rules of private international law concerns its source. Specialists in international affairs believe that true sources of international private law are international treaties and international customs. It is in them we must seek the nature of international private law, because they and only they reveal its essence</li> <li>– The third argument concerns the nature of conflict rule. As is known, through a conflict rule one of the legal systems is selected in cases where there is no rule which directly</li> </ul>	<p>LC S</p>

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Academic activities types
	<p>regulates the civil-law relation with a foreign element. Thus, the problem is presented as a conflict of legal systems claiming for the application of this relation. Hence the conclusion is drawn that the conflict rule, even contained in the national legislation, is of public and legal nature, because it is addressed to the public authority of another state, to its offspring of public nature.</p> <p>– Finally, another argument, from some scholars' points of view, in favor of the international nature of international private law, is the fact of the application of foreign law in this country and on the basis of its law to the civil-legal relation with a foreign element. This application, according to supporters of this view is not purely an internal matter of the state.</p> <p>To prevent escalating civil conflict into international both sides and both countries are objectively interested in more or less equal application of law of one or the other side in whatever court the dispute is considered.</p> <p>Arguments in favor of the civilian nature of rules of IPL:</p> <p>– The most important criterion for differentiating legal norms in accordance of branches and institutes and according to the general theory of law is the nature of public relations regulated by law. In this case, first of all the objective differences of socio-economic and political content of public relations are meant. What is the socio-economic characteristics of the relations constituting the subject of international private law? The answer is simple. They are civil law in nature. It follows that the very international private law is part of the internal legal system.</p> <p>– Civilians complement the previous argument with the fact that the conflict rule, together with the substantive rule to which it refers, forms a genuine rule of conduct of entities of regulated relationships and is a civil legal rule, and in the event of a dispute between the parties regarding the applicable law it will always dispute over the civil law.</p> <p>– Another argument in favor of civilian nature of international private law is that all groups of relationships that constitute its subject "in the broad sense of the word", civil law is widely used, i.e. civilian categories. As is known, such components are marriage and family, and labor relations of an international character, the inclusion of which in international private law are undisputed.</p> <p>– The next argument used to prove belonging of international private law to internal civil law concerns the sources of rules constituting international private law. The proposition is put forward that these rules are mainly of national character, as in the vast majority their sources are internal and that conflict rule - is the norm of civil law, that the norms of international agreements are invariably transformed into national standards. The above positions indicate a formal-logical approach of a number of scientists to the analysis of IPL-relations:</p>	

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Academic activities types
	<p>Building formally consistent with the own concept, supported by practical examples, allows supporters of this and of the other points of view to doubt the correctness of any other views on international private law and the nature of its rules. However, if we take into account the dual nature of international private law relations [they always have a foreign element, i.e. the derivative of another legal system], and therefore, complex and contradictory nature of the international private law, it is clear that the analysis of such complex phenomena of the objective world, as is IPL, the method of formal logic must give way to the method of dialectical logic.</p> <p>The essence of such a dialectical approach to the analysis of private international law should be not so much finding the differences between “national” and “international” nature of its provisions as a study of how this contradiction gets an opportunity to exist and to dialectically develop at the international and internal level of real relationship mediated by the rules of international private law.</p> <p>In the educational and scientific literature, a theory of the transformation of international law into the internal legal rules in regulating IPL relationships has spread erroneously. The fallacy of this theory is proved as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Creating norms both by issuing internal law and by concluding international agreement, the legislator has an equal and sufficiently clear goal - to obtain from participants of IPL-relationship of such behavior, which is determined in the corresponding norm without any reservations about any of its transformation.</li> <li>– The concept of transformation actually undermines a commonly accepted provision of the duality of IPL sources and thus “removes” undeniably the existing problem of correlation of international treaties and domestic law, which in turn minimizes the importance of the international obligations.</li> <li>– In the performance of and compliance with international treaty the subjects of national law themselves do not become subjects of international law, since, on the one hand, they are not involved in the creation of these standards, and on the other hand - the part of the international agreements that regulates relations between states, do not cover them.</li> <li>– Adapting for themselves the rules of an international agreement by incorporating, the state does not transform them, but creates a new, totally different referring to the internal legal system.</li> <li>– The rules of the international treaty which are to be applied in this country to regulate the rights and obligations of individuals and legal entities shall be applied consistently by the courts and arbitration of all participating in the agreement countries, i.e. without any arbitrary interpretation of these rules, and shall not be adapted to their own legal system.</li> </ul>	

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Academic activities types
6. IPL as a holistic intersystem body of law evolving from ancient times to retain their identity in a globalizing world	<p>Fragmentary evidence of IPL-relations in the ancient world.</p> <p>Background of IPL-relations at the turn of the 13-14 centuries in the Northern Part of Modern Italy.</p> <p>School glossators and post-glossators.</p> <p>Contribution of the French, Dutch, Italian, German, American and Russian scientists in support of the necessity and inevitability of applying foreign law.</p> <p>Territorial doctrine of IPL. The doctrine of just consideration of each case [justice of individual case].</p> <p>Current status of IPL: international private law and national international private law.</p> <p>IPL as a holistic, dialectically developing intersystem education body of law arising from the need to mediate and form objective processes of economic, scientific, cultural and educational approach of countries and peoples in the part in which the process cannot be settled by a known body of law of branch-wise or systemic nature.</p> <p>Status and prospects of IPL in the light of globalization.</p>	LC S

\* - to be filled in only for full -time training: LC - lectures; LW - lab work; S - seminars.

## 6. CLASSROOM EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

*Table 6.1. Classroom equipment and technology support requirements*

Type of academic activities	Classroom equipment	Specialised educational / laboratory equipment, software, and materials for course study (if necessary)
Lecture	A lecture hall for lecture-type classes, equipped with a set of specialised furniture; board (screen) and technical means of multimedia presentations.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Lab work	A classroom for laboratory work, individual consultations, current and mid-term assessment; equipped with a set of specialised furniture and machinery.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Seminars	A classroom for conducting seminars, group and individual consultations, current and mid-term assessment; equipped with a set of specialised furniture and technical means for multimedia presentations.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS

Type of academic activities	Classroom equipment	Specialised educational / laboratory equipment, software, and materials for course study (if necessary)
		Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Computer Lab	A classroom for conducting classes, group and individual consultations, current and mid-term assessment, equipped with personal computers (in the amount of 30 pcs), a board (screen) and technical means of multimedia presentations.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Self-studies	A classroom for independent work of students (can be used for seminars and consultations), equipped with a set of specialised furniture and computers with access to the electronic information and educational environment	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Courtroom	A classroom for court hearing simulation equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome

\* The premises for students' self-studies are subject to MANDATORY mention

## 7. RESOURCES RECOMMENDED FOR COURSE STUDY

### *Main reading (sources):*

1. Kiestra L. R. The impact of the European Convention on the Human Rights on Private International Law. – Springer, 2014. URL: <https://rd.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2F978-94-6265-032-9.pdf>
2. Biehler G. Procedures in International Law. - Springer, 2008. URL: <https://rd.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2F978-3-540-74499-3.pdf>

### *Additional (optional) reading (sources):*

1. Bosters T. Collective Redress and Private International Law in the EU. – T.M.C. Asser Press, 2017. URL: <https://rd.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2F978-94-6265-186-9.pdf>
2. Schlechtriem P., Butler P. UN Law on International Sales. – Springer, 2009. URL: <https://rd.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2F978-3-540-49992-3.pdf>

### *Internet sources:*

1. 1. Electronic libraries (EL) of RUDN University and other institutions, to which university students have access on the basis of concluded agreements:

- RUDN Electronic Library System (RUDN ELS) <http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/Web>
- EL "University Library Online" <http://www.biblioclub.ru>
- EL "Yurayt" <http://www.biblio-online.ru>
- EL "Student Consultant" [www.studentlibrary.ru](http://www.studentlibrary.ru)
- EL "Lan" <http://e.lanbook.com/>
- EL "Trinity Bridge"
- The European e-Justice Portal - <https://e-justice.europa.eu/home>.

## 2. Databases and search engines:

- electronic foundation of legal and normative-technical documentation <http://docs.cntd.ru/>
- Yandex search engine [https:// www .yandex.ru/](https://www.yandex.ru/)
- Google search engine <https://www.google.ru/>
- Scopus abstract database <http://www.elsevierscience.ru/products/scopus/>

*Training toolkit for self- studies to master the course \*:*

1. The set of lectures on the course \_\_\_\_\_
2. The laboratory workshop (if any).on the course \_\_\_\_\_
3. The guidelines for writing a course paper / project (if any) on the course \_\_\_\_\_.

\* The training toolkit for self- studies to master the course is placed on the course page in the university telecommunication training and information system under the set procedure.

## **8. ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT AND GRADING SYSTEM\* FOR EVALUATION OF STUDENTS' COMPETENCES LEVEL UPON COURSE COMPLETION**

The assessment toolkit and the grading system\* to evaluate the competences formation level (competences in part) upon the course study completion are specified in the Appendix to the course syllabus.

\* The assessment toolkit and the grading system are formed on the basis of the requirements of the relevant local normative act of RUDN University (regulations / order).

### **DEVELOPERS:**

Professor of the Department of  
Civil Law and Procedure and  
Private International Law

Mikhail N. Kuznetsov

\_\_\_\_\_  
position, department

\_\_\_\_\_  
signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
name and surname

### **HEAD OF EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT:**

Head of the Department of  
Civil Law and Procedure and  
Private International Law,  
Full Professor

Evgenia E. Frolova

\_\_\_\_\_  
name of department

\_\_\_\_\_  
signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
name and surname



**HEAD  
OF HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMME:**

Head of the Department of  
Civil Law and Procedure and  
Private International Law,  
Full Professor

position, department

signature

Evgenia E. Frolova

name and surname