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**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education  
PEOPLES' FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY OF RUSSIA NAMED AFTER PATRICE  
LUMUMBA  
RUDN University**

Law Institute, International Law Department  
educational division (faculty/institute/academy) as higher education programme  
developer

**COURSE SYLLABUS**

**PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE UN SYSTEM**

course title

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

40.04.01 Jurisprudence  
field of studies / speciality code and title

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

International Protection of Human Rights  
higher education programme profile/specialisation title

## 1. COURSE GOAL(s)

The main purpose of the course “Protection of Human Rights in the UN System” is to teach basic terminology and categories which are used in the international human rights law, basic human rights treaties etc. The main objective is to familiarize students with such issues as establishment and development of basic principles and norms of international human rights law, development, elaboration and adoption of key human rights treaties and the activities of the human rights treaty bodies, activities of main and subsidiary bodies of the United Nations, different suggestions on the improving the functioning of the UN human rights machinery, develop skills of unassisted analysis of international treaties and practical application of the knowledge received.

## 2. REQUIREMENTS FOR LEARNING OUTCOMES

Mastering the course is aimed at the Master’s students’ formation of the following competencies (part of competencies):

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

<b>Competence code</b>	<b>Competence descriptor</b>	<b>Competence formation indicators (within this course)</b>
GPC-3	Able to interpret legal acts in a competent manner, including in situations where there are gaps and conflicts of law norms.	GPC-3.2. Has skills in interpreting legal acts, including in situations where there are gaps and conflicts in the law.
		GPC-3.3. Provides qualified explanations of the content and application of legal norms.
PC-6	Able to give qualified legal advice in specific areas of international legal regulation.	PC-6.1. Aware of the specifics and methodology of advising in specific areas of international law regulation.

## 3. COURSE IN HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

The course refers to the core/variable/elective\* component of (B1) block of the higher educational programme curriculum.

\* - Underline whatever applicable.

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*
GPC-3	Able to interpret legal acts in a competent manner, including in situations where there are gaps and conflicts of law norms.	Philosophy of Law / Философия права	Research Work / Научно-исследовательская работа Internship / Производственная практика, в т.ч. преддипломная
PC-6	Able to give qualified legal advice in specific areas of international legal regulation.		Environmental Protection and Human Rights / Защита экологических прав человека International Labour Rights in the Global Economy / Международное трудовое право и глобальная экономика Human Rights, SDGs and Challenges of the XXI Century / Права человека, Цели в области устойчивого развития и вызовы XXI века International Business and Human Rights / Международный бизнес и права человека Discrimination and Gender Issues in Contemporary International Law / Дискриминация и гендерные вопросы в современном международном праве Indigenous Peoples and Minorities Rights Protection / Защита прав коренных народов и меньшинств International Humanitarian Law / Международное гуманитарное право Externship and Pre-Degree Internship /

Competence code	Competence descriptor	Previous courses/modules*	Subsequent courses/modules*
			Производственная практика, в т. ч. преддипломная

\* - filled in based on the competency matrix

#### 4. COURSE WORKLOAD AND ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

The total workload of the course is 3 credits (108 academic hours).

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

Types of academic activities	TOTAL, academic hours	Semester / training modules			
		1	2	3	4
<i>Classroom learning, academic hours</i>	108				108
including:					
Lectures (LC)	-				-
Lab work (LW)	-				-
Seminars (workshops/tutorials) (S)	32				32
<i>Self-study (ies), academic hours</i>	38				38
<i>Evaluation and assessment (exam or pass/fail grading)</i>	38				38
<b>Course workload</b>	academic hours	<b>108</b>			<b>108</b>
	credits	<b>3</b>			<b>3</b>

#### 5. COURSE CONTENTS

Table 5.1. Course contents and academic activities types

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Course contents	Academic activities types
Section 1. Human rights in the history of international relations and international law	Topic 1.1. The notion of human rights. The origins of human rights. Classification of human rights. Generations of human rights. National law on protection of human rights and	Human rights are inherent entitlements possessed by all persons by virtue of being human. Origins trace to natural law, Enlightenment thinkers (Locke, Rousseau), and documents like the Magna Carta (1215) and French Declaration of 1789. Classification: civil, political, economic, social, cultural, and collective (peoples')	S

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Course contents	Academic activities types
	international human rights law: interdependence and interrelation.	rights. Generations: first (civil/political), second (economic/social/cultural), third (solidarity: development, peace, environment). National law implements international standards; international law sets minimum benchmarks and fills gaps where domestic protection fails – they are interdependent, mutually reinforcing.	
	Topic 1.2. Normative consolidation of human rights in international legal acts within the framework of the League of Nations. League of Nations minority protection system. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).	The League of Nations (1919–1946) did not adopt a general human rights instrument but created a minority protection system through treaties for new and defeated states (minority rights to life, liberty, language, religion) under Permanent Court of International Justice supervision. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR, 1948) is the first universal statement of fundamental rights. The Final Act of the CSCE (Helsinki, 1975) – though politically binding – included human rights as a principle of European security (the “Human Dimension”).	S
Section 2. UN Charter and the principle of respect for and protection of human rights. International Bill of Human Rights. International Covenant on Civil	Topic 2.1. The UN Charter: drafting and adoption. Purposes and principles of the Charter. Binding nature of the UN Charter provisions.	Drafted at the San Francisco Conference (April–June 1945) by 50 nations, adopted unanimously, entered into force 24 October 1945. Purposes (Art.1): maintain peace, develop friendly relations, achieve international cooperation in solving	S

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Course contents	Academic activities types
and Political Rights, 1966 (ICCPR)		economic/social/humanitarian problems, and promote human rights. Principles (Art.2): sovereign equality, good faith, peaceful settlement, prohibition of force, non-intervention. Charter provisions are legally binding treaties; human rights clauses (Arts.55, 56) create an obligation on member states to take joint and separate action for universal respect for human rights.	
	<p>Topic 2.2. International Bill of Human Rights:</p> <p>a) History of adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, and its significance for the development of international law. Legal Content.</p> <p>b) History of adoption of the ICCPR and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966</p>	<p>a) Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948): Adopted by UN General Assembly Resolution 217 A (10 Dec 1948). It is not a treaty but has acquired customary international law status. Legal content: 30 articles covering civil, political, economic, social, cultural rights, plus a general limitation clause. It served as the foundation for binding covenants and influenced over 90 national constitutions.</p> <p>b) ICCPR and ICESCR (1966): Adopted by GA Resolution 2200 A (XXI), entered into force 1976. Basic civil/political rights (ICCPR): right to life, freedom from torture, liberty, fair trial, privacy, religion, expression, assembly, political participation. Monitoring body: Human Rights Committee (18 independent experts). Optional Protocols: First (individual communications), Second (abolition of death penalty).</p>	S

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Course contents	Academic activities types
	<p>(ICESCR). Basic civil and political rights in the ICCPR. Human Rights Committee as monitoring body of the ICCPR. Optional Protocols to the ICCPR.</p>		
<p>Section 3. International Bill of Human Rights: legal content. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966 (ICESCR)</p>	<p>Topic 3.1. International Bill of Human Rights: Economic, social and cultural rights in the system of main human rights. The list of economic, social and cultural rights enshrined in the ICESCR. Obligations imposed by the Covenant on State Parties.</p>	<p>The ICESCR enshrines: right to work and just conditions; right to form trade unions; social security; protection of the family; adequate standard of living (food, clothing, housing); highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; education (compulsory primary free); participation in cultural life. Obligations on States Parties: to take steps “to the maximum of available resources” toward progressive realisation (Art.2); to ensure non-discrimination; to provide domestic remedies. Immediate obligations include “minimum core” content and non-retrogression.</p>	S
	<p>Topic 3.2. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as a monitoring body of the ICESCR. Adoption</p>	<p>The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) is the monitoring body of the ICESCR, composed of 18 independent experts. Functions: examines State reports; issues general</p>	S

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Course contents	Academic activities types
	of the 2008 Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.	comments and concluding observations. The 2008 Optional Protocol to the ICESCR (entered into force 2013) establishes three procedures: individual communications, inter-state complaints, and an inquiry procedure for grave systematic violations – bringing economic, social, cultural rights closer to justiciability equal to civil/political rights.	
Section 4. The International Conferences on Human Rights and their outcomes	Topic 4.1. International Conference on Human Rights, Teheran, 1968. Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights, Teheran, 1968. World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 1993. Millennium Summit, 2000. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Post 2015 agenda. Sustainable Development Goals.	Tehran Conference (1968) adopted the Proclamation of Tehran, reaffirming UDHR and noting indivisibility of rights. Vienna Conference (1993) produced the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, establishing the Office of UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and affirming universality of human rights. Millennium Summit (2000) adopted Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – 8 goals focused on poverty, health, education (2000-2015). Post-2015 agenda led to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – 17 goals integrating human rights, including decent work, inequality, peace, justice, strong institutions (Goal 16).	S
Section 5. The competence of the principal organs of the UN and of the specialized agencies of the UN	Topic 5.1. The main UN bodies: status and powers in the field of human rights (General Assembly, Security	General Assembly: adopts human rights standards, elects HRC members, discusses any human rights issues. Security Council: can impose sanctions or authorise force to prevent genocide/war crimes (e.g.,	S

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Course contents	Academic activities types
to protect human rights	Council, ECOSOC, ICJ, Secretariat).	R2P). ECOSOC: coordinates UN human rights activities, originally elected Commission on Human Rights, receives reports. International Court of Justice (ICJ): adjudicates inter-state human rights disputes (e.g., Bosnia v. Serbia). Secretariat (led by Secretary-General): administrative support, political advocacy, supports High Commissioner for Human Rights.	
	Topic 5.2. UN specialized agencies in the human rights protection system (human rights protection within: UNESCO, WIPO, WHO, ILO, UN Specialized Financial Institutions).	UNESCO: promotes right to education, freedom of information, cultural rights. WIPO: intellectual property rights balanced with access to knowledge. WHO: right to health, health-related human rights (e.g., essential medicines). ILO: labour rights – freedom of association, collective bargaining, forced labour, child labour conventions. UN Specialized Financial Institutions (World Bank, IMF): have adopted human rights safeguards, environmental and social standards, though not treaty-based, they influence economic and social rights through lending policies.	S
Section 6. The competence of the subsidiary human rights organs of the UN	Topic 6.1. Activities of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. Legal and political reasons for the	The UN Commission on Human Rights (1946–2006) drafted major treaties, conducted fact-finding, but was criticised for allowing states with poor records to become members (e.g., Libya, Sudan). Sub-Commission on Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (expert body)	S

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Course contents	Academic activities types
	reform of the UN human rights mechanism.	prepared studies. Political reasons for reform: loss of credibility, politicisation, double standards. Legal reasons: need for a more representative, accountable, and continuously meeting body. Result: Human Rights Council replaced Commission in 2006.	
	Topic 6.2. Powers and activities of the UN Human Rights Council and its Advisory Committee. Universal periodic Review mechanism. The procedure for consideration of individual complaints.	Human Rights Council (47 member states, elected by GA, meets $\geq 3$ times/year). Powers: adopt resolutions, commission investigations, appoint special procedures. Advisory Committee (18 experts) provides research and advice. Universal Periodic Review (UPR): peer review of all 193 UN members every 4.5 years, assessing all human rights obligations. Individual complaints procedure (under 1503 confidential procedure, now complaint procedure of HRC) allows individuals and NGOs to submit communications about systematic patterns of gross violations.	S
	Topic 6.3. United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.	The High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is the principal UN official for human rights, appointed by the Secretary-General with GA approval (established by Vienna Declaration 1993). Mandate: promote and protect all human rights; coordinate UN human rights activities; provide technical assistance; respond to emergencies; manage the Human Rights Council, special procedures,	S

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Course contents	Academic activities types
		treaty bodies, and field presences. Current High Commissioner (as of 2025) serves a four-year term, acts as a bridge between states, civil society, and UN system.	
Section 7. Core international human rights treaties and their monitoring mechanisms - human rights treaty bodies	<p>Topic 7.1. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol. The Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced</p>	<p>Nine core treaties: 1) ICERD (1965) – racial discrimination. 2) ICCPR (1966). 3) ICESCR (1966). 4) CEDAW (1979) – discrimination against women; Optional Protocol (1999) allows individual complaints. 5) CAT (1984) – torture; Optional Protocol (2002) establishes Subcommittee on Prevention (SPT) for detention visits. 6) CRC (1989) – child rights; Optional Protocols on children in armed conflict, sale of children, communication procedure. 7) ICRMW (1990) – migrant workers. 8) CRPD (2006) – persons with disabilities. 9) ICPPED (2006) – enforced disappearance.</p>	S

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Course contents	Academic activities types
	Disappearance. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.		
Section 8. Responsibility for violations of human rights	Topic 8.1. International crimes: concept and types. International Criminal Court. Concept “Responsibility to protect.” Responsibility of States for human rights violations	International crimes are the most serious crimes under international law: genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, aggression. International Criminal Court (ICC, Rome Statute 1998, effective 2002) prosecutes individuals. “Responsibility to protect” (R2P, 2005 World Summit): each state has duty to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, crimes against humanity; if manifestly failing, international community takes collective action via UNSC. States are responsible for human rights violations under treaty law, customary law, and can be subject to ICJ proceedings or sanctions.	S
	Topic 8.2. International fact-finding mechanisms dealing with human rights violations.	Fact-finding mechanisms include: UN Commission of Inquiry (e.g., Syria, Ukraine); UN Human Rights Council special procedures (country mandates or thematic rapporteurs); OHCHR fact-finding missions; Human Rights Treaty Bodies’ inquiry procedures (e.g., CAT, CEDAW Optional Protocols); International Commissions of Inquiry established by UNSC or UNGA. Also, non-UN: International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission (under Geneva Conventions).	S

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Course contents	Academic activities types
		They collect evidence, interview witnesses, issue reports, and may preserve records for future prosecutions.	
	Topic 8.3. Extraterritorial application of human rights. Business and human rights.	Extraterritorial application: Human rights treaties generally apply within state territory, but human rights law applies wherever a state exercises effective control over territory (e.g., occupation) or over individuals (e.g., detention, drone strikes). ICJ affirmed this in Wall Advisory Opinion (2004). Business and human rights: governed by UN Guiding Principles (UNGPs) – state duty to protect extraterritorially through home-state regulation; corporate responsibility to respect human rights throughout global supply chains; access to remedy for victims harmed by transnational corporations.	S
Section 9. National mechanisms for the protection of human rights	Topic 9.1. Provisions of international human rights instruments in the national legal systems. Domestic remedies. National human rights institutions and the 1993 Principles relating to the Status of National	International human rights provisions enter national systems through monist (direct applicability) or dualist (requires implementing legislation) approaches. Domestic remedies must be effective, available, sufficient before international complaints are admissible. National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) should comply with Paris Principles (1993): independence,	S

<b>Course module title</b>	<b>Course module contents (topics)</b>	<b>Course contents</b>	<b>Academic activities types</b>
	Institutions The role of NGOs in the promotion and protection of human rights at the national level.	pluralism, broad mandate, adequate powers. Their role: monitoring, advising government, handling complaints, human rights education. NGOs (e.g., Amnesty International, HRW) play crucial roles: documenting violations, advocacy, shadow reporting to treaty bodies, mobilising public opinion, and assisting victims.	

\* - 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*

<b>Type of academic activities</b>	<b>Classroom equipment</b>	<b>Specialised educational / laboratory equipment, software, and materials for course study (if necessary)</b>
Lecture	Classroom for lectures, 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
Lab	Classroom for lab work, group and individual consultations, evaluation and assessment, 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
Seminars	Classroom for seminars, group and individual consultations, evaluation and assessment, 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;

Type of academic activities	Classroom equipment	Specialised educational / laboratory equipment, software, and materials for course study (if necessary)
		Specialized software: Trados
Computer classroom	Computer classroom for academic activity, group and individual consultations, evaluation and assessment, equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, 30 personal computers, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Self-studies Classroom	Classroom for Self-studies, 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
Courtroom	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. De Schutter, O. International Human Rights Law: Cases, Materials, Commentary / ed. by O. De Schutter. – 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. – Cambridge University Press, 2019.
2. Alston, P., Goodman, R. International Human Rights. The Successor to International Human Rights in Context: Law, Politics and Morals. Text and Materials / ed. by P. Alston, R. Goodman. – Oxford University Press, 2013.

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

3. Abashidze A. Role of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in implementation and development of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms // Вестник Российского университета дружбы народов. Серия: юридические науки. - М: РУДН, 2012, №1. - С. 185-194.
4. Abashidze A. The Complementary Role of General Comments in Enhancing the Implementation of Treaty Bodies' Recommendations and Views (the Example of

- CESCR) // *New Challenges for the UN Human Rights Machinery. What Future for the UN Treaty Body System and the Human Rights Council Procedures?* / Edited by: M. Cherif Bassiouni, William A. Schabas - Antwerp: Intersentia Publishers, 2011. - С. 137-148.
5. Egan, S. *Strengthening the United Nations Human Rights Treaty Body System* / S. Egan // *Human Rights Law Review*. – 2013. – Vol. 13 (2). – P. 209–243.
  6. Egan, S. *The UN Human Rights Treaty System: Law and Procedure* / S. Egan. – Dublin: Bloomsbury, 2011. – 524 p.
  7. Fabrizio Marella. *The human right to water and ICSID arbitration: two sides of a same coin or an example of fragmentation of international law?* // *Актуальные проблемы современного международного права: Материалы ежегодной межвузовской научно-практической конференции. Москва, 9-10 апреля 2010 г. Часть II* / Под ред. А.Х. Абашидзе, М.Н. Копылова, Е.В. Киселевой. - М: РУДН, 2011. - С. 11-42.
  8. Felice, D.G. *A voice not an echo: universal periodic review and the UN treaty body system* / D.G. Felice // *Human rights law review*. – 2007. – Vol. 7 (1). – P. 109–139.
  9. Kjaerum, M. *State Reports // International Human Rights Monitoring Mechanisms. Essays in Honour of Jakob Th. Moeller* / M. Kjaerum; ed. by A. Gudmundur et al. – 2nd revised. – The Hague–Boston–London: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2009. – P. 17–24.
  10. Koneva A. *Challenges facing the human rights treaty body system* // *Вестник Российского университета дружбы народов. Серия: юридические науки*. - М: РУДН, 2014, №1. - С. 245-255.
  11. *New Challenges for the UN Human Rights Machinery. What Future for the UN Treaty Body System and the Human Rights Council Procedures?* / Edited by: M. Cherif Bassiouni, William A. Schabas - Antwerp: Intersentia Publishers, 2011.
  12. Schabas, W.A. *On the Binding Nature of the Findings of the Treaty Bodies* // *New Challenges for the UN Human Rights Machinery. What Future for the UN Treaty Body System and the Human Rights Council Procedures?* / W.A. Schabas; ed. by M.Ch. Bassiouni, W.A. Schabas. – Antwerp: Intersentia Publishers, 2011. – P. 97–107.
  13. Smith, Rh.K.M. *Textbook on International Human Rights* / Rh.K.M. Smith – 6th ed. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014. – 448 p.
  14. Surya P. Subedi. *The Effectiveness of the UN Human Rights System. Reform and the Judicialisation of Human Rights System* / ed. by Surya P. Subedi. – Routledge, 2017.
  15. *The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights. A commentary* / edited by M. Langford, B. Porter, R. Brown, J. Rossi. Pretoria University Press, 2014.
  16. *The United Nations and Human Rights: A Critical Appraisal* / Eds.: Frédéric Mégret, Philip Alston. – 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. – Oxford University Press, 2020.
  17. Tomuschat, C. *Human Rights: Between Idealism and Realism* / Ed. by C. Tomuschat. – 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. – Oxford University Press, 2014.
  18. *UN Human Rights Treaty Bodies* / Eds.: Helen Keller, Universität Zürich, Geir Ulfstein. - Cambridge University Press, 2012.

*Internet-(based) sources:*

1. Electronic libraries with access for RUDN students
  - RUDN Electronic library system <http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/Web>
  - Electronic library system «University Library online» <http://www.biblioclub.ru>
  - Electronic Library «URAIT» <http://www.biblio-online.ru>
  - Electronic library system «Student. Consultant» [www.studentlibrary.ru](http://www.studentlibrary.ru)
  - Electronic library system «Lan» <http://e.lanbook.com/>
  - Electronic library system "Troitskyi most"

2. Databases and search engines:

- Electronic Legal and Regulatory Documentation Fund <http://docs.cntd.ru/>
- Search system Yandex <https://www.yandex.ru/>
- Search system Google <https://www.google.ru/>
- SCOPUS <http://www.elsevier.com/locate/scopus/>

UN Audiovisual Library of International Law (<http://legal.un.org/avl/>), The Dag Hammarskjöld Library (<http://digitallibrary.un.org/>), Springer (<https://rd.springer.com/>).

*Training toolkit for self- studies to master 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).

### **DEVELOPER:**

Head of the Department of  
of International Law,  
Full Professor

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Position, Name of the Department

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Signature

A. Kh. Abashidze

---

Full name

Assistant of the Department of  
International Law

---

Position, Name of the Department

---

Signature

P. Baryshkov

---

Full name

**HEAD OF EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT**

Head of the Department of  
of International Law,

Full Professor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Position, Name of the Department

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

A. Kh. Abashidze

\_\_\_\_\_  
Full name

**HEAD OF THE HIGHER  
EDUCATION PROGRAM**

Associate professor of the  
Department of International  
Law, Candidate of Legal  
Sciences

\_\_\_\_\_  
Position, Name of the Department

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

S.M. Kopylov

\_\_\_\_\_  
Full name