Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University

Department of International and European Law

"APPROVED" by
Dean of the School of Law

Vitalii SEROHIN

"31" august 2026

Course program

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME LAW

Level of academic degree:	**first (bachelor's degree level)**
Subject area:	**29 International Relations**
Special field:	**293 International Law**
Program of study:	**International Law**
Type of discipline:	**Optional**
Faculty:	**School of Law**

2026/2027 academic year

The program is recommended for approval by the Academic Council of School of Law

"31" August 2026, Protocol №1

DEVELOPER: Titov I. B., associate professor at the department of International and European Law of V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, PhD in Law, Assosiate professor.

The program was approved at the meeting of the department of International and European Law

Protocol of "28" August 2026, №1

Head of the department of
International and European Law Tetiana SYROID

The program was agreed with the guarantor of the educational and professional program of the first (bachelor) level of higher education in the specialty 293 International Law

Guarantor of the educational and professional program of the
first (bachelor) level of higher education "International Law"
PhD in Law, associate professor Ievgen TITOV

The program is approved by the Scientific and Methodological Committee of School of Law

Protocol of "31" August 2026, №1

Head of the Scientific and Methodological Committee Hanna ZUBENKO

INTRODUCTION

The program of the academic discipline «International maritime law» is made according to the educational-professional program «International law» of the first (bachelor) level of higher education in the specialty 293 International law.

1. Description of the discipline

1.1. The purpose of teaching the academic discipline

The purpose of teaching the academic discipline is to provide students to acquire general knowledge about the order of formation, essence and principles of international maritime law; theoretical provisions allowing to distinguish the subject, method, sources of international maritime law, as well as the method of its regulation; basic legal information about categories of maritime spaces and maritime objects; specifics of the participation of international organizations in the sphere of regulation of international maritime relations; knowledge about the mechanisms for resolving international maritime disputes; understanding of how and on the basis of which international legal acts maritime relations are regulated in certain areas; a vision of the prospects and directions of development of international maritime law.

1.2. The main tasks of studying the discipline

The main objectives of studying the academic discipline are: understanding the basic issues of international maritime law, in particular regarding the formation of students' understanding of the essence, legal basis, priorities and methods of international legal regulation of international maritime relations; principles and directions of functioning of international maritime law; mastering key legal terminology and concepts from the field of international maritime law; the content of the main theoretical provisions developed by the science of international maritime law; specifics of universal and regional international cooperation in the field of international maritime law; understanding of the forms and directions of international legal regulation of relations in the field of international maritime law; an idea of the system and specifics of the activities of international intergovernmental and non-governmental maritime organizations; key trends in the evolution of international maritime law.

1.3. Number of credits – 5.

1.4. The total number of hours is 150.

1.5. Characteristics of the discipline.	
Selective	
Full-time mode of study	Part-time (distance) mode of study
Year of study	
4-th	4-th
Semester	
7-th	7-th
Lectures	
48 hours	8 hours
Practical, seminar classes	
32 hours	6 hours
Laboratory classes	
0 hours	0 hours
Control work	

1	1
Independent work	
70 hours	136 hours
Including individual tasks (course work)	
1	1

1.6. List of competencies formed by this discipline:

General competences (GC): GC 10. Ability to work in an international context; GC 15. Appreciate and respect diversity and multiculturalism; and professional competences (PC): PC1. Ability to understand the nature, dynamics, principles of organization of international relations, forms and methods of their implementation; types of international subjects and their role in modern international relations and international politics. PC6. Ability to apply knowledge of the principles and content of institutions of international private law. PC8. The ability to apply knowledge of tasks, principles and doctrines of national law, as well as the content of legal institutions, at least from such areas of law as: constitutional law, administrative law and administrative procedural law, civil and civil procedural law, criminal and criminal procedural law. PC10. Ability to perform legal analysis and legal qualification of phenomena of international life based on international legal norms. PC12. The ability to develop a legal position in the interests of the client, as well as counterarguments against the position of opponents; conduct discussions and debates on international legal and general legal issues. PC16. Ability to adapt and use international legal norms and principles in the national legal system.

1.7. Planned learning outcomes:

According to the requirements of the educational and professional program chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://law.karazin.ua/resources/doks2021/inform_pak/2023-2024/OPP_293_bakalavr.pdf applicants must achieve the following program learning outcomes (PLO): PLO 2. Analyze social processes in the context of the analyzed problem and demonstrate their own vision of ways to solve it; PLO 5. Give a brief conclusion regarding individual factual circumstances (data) with sufficient justification; PLO 8. Use various information sources to fully and comprehensively establish certain circumstances; PLO 16. Demonstrate the ability to use computer programs necessary in professional activities.

1.8. Prerequisites:

History of international law, Public international law (fundamentals of theory), Public international law (main branches).

2. Thematic plan of the discipline

Topic 1. Law of the Sea (International maritime law) as a branch of International Public Law (general characteristics).

The concept of international maritime law as a branch of International Public Law, its subject and method. Characteristic features of international maritime law and its features. Characteristics of the conditions of origin and development of international maritime law. History of the formation of modern international maritime law. Sources of international maritime law (basic and auxiliary). 1958 Conventions on the Law of the Sea (on the high seas; on the territorial sea and the contiguous zone; on the continental shelf; on fisheries and the protection of the living resources of the high seas), the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. Principles of International Maritime Law.

Topic 2. The legal regime of maritime spaces within state borders.

General characteristics and features of the rules of international maritime law in space. Classification of marine spaces within the territory of the state. Legal regime of inland sea waters. Legal regulation of the status of international maritime canals. Territorial sea (territorial waters) as an object of regulation of international maritime law. Archipelago waters – definition of characteristics and international legal status. International legal regime of enclosed and semi-enclosed seas.

Topic 3. The legal regime of maritime spaces outside state borders.

General characteristics, features and classification of maritime spaces outside the territory of the state. International legal regime of the high seas. International legal regulation of the international seabed area ("Area"). Contiguous zone – the concepts, features, varieties and features of international legal status. Legal regime of the exclusive economic zone – EEZ, the role of international maritime law in its establishment. Concepts, features and peculiarities of international legal regulation of the continental shelf. Legal regulation of straits used for international shipping.

Topic 4. The legal regime of the Arctic and Antarctic.

The Arctic as an object of international legal regulation. History of the formation of the modern international legal status of the Arctic in international legal doctrine and practice. General regime of use of the Arctic sea areas. Special regime of use of the Arctic sea areas.

Antarctica as an object of international legal regulation. History of the formation of the modern international legal status of Antarctica. Organizational and legal mechanisms of international regulation of the status of Antarctica. Current problems of the current legal status of Antarctica and ways to solve them.

Topic 5. International legal status of marine objects.

The concept of marine objects in international legal doctrine and practice, their classification. International legal meaning of the term "sea vessel". Categories of vessels in international law and their status. International legal status of artificial structures and equipment exhibited at sea and on the seabed, rights and obligations of subjects of international maritime law regarding their construction and operation. International legal status of sunken objects. Features of the legal status of sunken military objects.

Topic 6. International organizations in the field of international maritime law.

International organizations as subjects of international maritime law, concepts, classification, role in the realization of international maritime relations. Intergovernmental international maritime organizations. International Maritime Organization, International Seabed Authority, Continental Shelf Commission, UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNCTAD Shipping Committee, International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT).

Non-governmental maritime organizations in the field of international maritime relations, system, features of legal status, role in the realization of international maritime relations.

Topic 7. Peaceful settlement of international maritime disputes.

The concept of international public maritime dispute. Areas of public international maritime disputes. International legal mechanisms for resolving international maritime disputes – concepts, features, varieties, classification. Diplomatic means of resolving international public maritime disputes. Arbitration tools for resolving international public maritime disputes. Judicial

means of resolving international public maritime disputes. Features of consideration of international public maritime disputes by particular bodies: the International Court of Justice, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, General and Special Arbitrations.

Topic 8. International legal regulation of maritime safety.

Maritime safety as an object of regulation of international maritime law. International legal system for maritime safety: basic international legal acts. Navigation rules for maritime safety. Technical rules for maritime safety. Operational rules for maritime safety. Piracy and terrorism at sea as forms of infringement on maritime security. International legal regulation of prevention and counteraction to acts of piracy and terrorism at sea.

Topic 9. International legal protection of the marine environment.

International legal regime of marine natural resources. Basic principles of the international legal mechanism of environmental protection. The general condition of the problem of preventing marine pollution from ships. Classification of marine spaces according to the degree of resistance to pollution from ships. International legal provision for the prevention of marine pollution from ships. Regional agreements in the field of protection and preservation of the marine environment.

Topic 10. International legal regulation of marine research.

Marine research as an object of international legal regulation: concepts, features, classification. The main directions of modern marine scientific research. Legal bases of conducting marine scientific research. Defining provisions of international maritime law on the organization of marine research. International legal regulation of marine scientific research in the exclusive economic zone. International legal regulation of marine scientific research on the continental shelf. International legal regulation of the development and transfer of marine technologies.

Topic 11. International legal counteraction to crime at sea.

Crime at sea as an object of international legal counteraction. International legal counteraction to piracy and armed brigandage against ships and other maritime objects. International legal counteraction to human trafficking. International legal counteraction to illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. International legal counteraction to unauthorized broadcasting from the high seas. International legal counteraction to breaking or injury of submarine cables or pipelines.

Topic 12. Naval law.

The concept of naval law. International agreements in the field of universal and regional collective maritime security. The right to use force at sea. Legal regulation of military operations at sea. War zones at sea. Legal status of means of combat and objects of attack in international law. Forms of armed struggle at sea. Legal regulation of naval activities in peacetime. Prevention of incidents and dangerous naval activities. Naval operations of a non-military nature. Peacekeeping operations.

3. Structure of the discipline

Section names	Number of hours											
	Full-time						Part-time form					
	total	including					total	including				
		lec.	pract.	lab.	ind.	c.w.		lec.	pract.	lab.	ind.	c.w.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Topic 1. Law of the Sea (international maritime law) as a branch of International Public Law (general characteristics).	12	4	2	-	-	6	12	-	-	-	-	12
Topic 2. Legal regime of maritime spaces within state borders.	12	4	4	-	-	4	12	2	2	-	-	8
Topic 3. Legal regime of maritime spaces outside state borders.	12	4	2	-	-	6	12	2	2	-	-	8
Topic 4. Legal regime of the Arctic and Antarctic.	12	4	2	-	-	6	12	2	2	-	-	8
Topic 5. International legal status of marine objects.	12	4	4	-	-	6	12	-	-	-	-	12
Topic 6. International organizations in the field of international maritime law.	14	4	2	-	-	8	14	-	-	-	-	14
Topic 7. Peaceful settlement of international maritime disputes.	12	4	4	-	-	4	12	-	-	-	-	12
Topic 8. International legal regulation of maritime safety.	12	4	2	-	-	6	12	-	-	-	-	12
Topic 9. International legal protection of the marine environment.	12	4	2	-	-	6	12	-	-	-	-	12
Topic 10. International legal regulation of marine research.	14	4	2	-	-	8	14	-	-	-	-	14
Topic 11. International legal counteraction to crime at sea.	12	4	2	-	-	6	12	2	-	-	-	10
Topic 12. Naval law.	14	4	4	-	-	6	14	-	-	-	-	14
Total hours:	**150**	**48**	**32**	**-**	**-**	**70**	**150**	**8**	**6**	**-**	**-**	**136**

4. Topics of seminar classes (full-time and part-time program)

№	Title of topic	Amount of hours (f.t/p.t.)
1.	Law of the Sea (international maritime law) as a branch of International Public Law (general characteristics).	2 / -
2.	Legal regime of maritime spaces within state borders.	4 / 2
3.	Legal regime of maritime spaces outside state borders.	2 / 2
4.	Legal regime of the Arctic and Antarctic.	2 / 2
5.	International legal status of marine objects.	2 / -
6.	International organizations in the field of international maritime law.	4 / -
7.	Peaceful settlement of international maritime disputes.	4 / -
8.	International legal regulation of maritime safety.	2 / -
9.	International legal protection of the marine environment.	2 / -

10.	International legal regulation of marine research.	2 / -
11.	International legal counteraction to crime at sea.	2 / -
12.	Naval law.	4 / -
	Total:	**32 / 6**

5. Tasks for independent work

№ i/l	Types and content of independent work	Amount of hours (f.t/p.t.)
1.	**Topic 1. Law of the Sea (international maritime law) as a branch of International Public Law (general characteristics).** *Task:* to get acquainted with the lecture material; to study the theoretical grounds of the discipline; to compile a thesaurus (vocabulary) of special legal terms for the topic; prepare answers to control questions.	6 / 12
2.	**Topic 2. Legal regime of maritime spaces within state borders.** *Task:* to get acquainted with the lecture material; to study the theoretical grounds of the discipline; to compile a thesaurus (vocabulary) of special legal terms for the topic; prepare answers to control questions.	4 / 12
3.	**Topic 3. Legal regime of maritime spaces outside state borders.** *Task:* to get acquainted with the lecture material; to study the theoretical grounds of the discipline; to compile a thesaurus (vocabulary) of special legal terms for the topic; prepare answers to control questions.	6 / 8
4.	**Topic 4. Legal regime of the Arctic and Antarctic.** *Task:* to get acquainted with the lecture material; to study the theoretical grounds of the discipline; to compile a thesaurus (vocabulary) of special legal terms for the topic; prepare answers to control questions.	6 / 8
5.	**Topic 5. International legal status of marine objects.** *Task:* to get acquainted with the lecture material; to study the theoretical grounds of the discipline; to compile a thesaurus (vocabulary) of special legal terms for the topic; prepare answers to control questions.	6 / 12
6.	**Topic 6. International organizations in the field of international maritime law.** *Task:* to get acquainted with the lecture material; to get acquainted with key international documents on the topic; to compile a thesaurus (vocabulary) of special legal terms for the topic; prepare answers to control questions.	6 / 14
7.	**Topic 7. Peaceful settlement of international maritime disputes.** *Task:* to get acquainted with the lecture material; to get acquainted with key international documents on the topic (UNCLOS); to compile a thesaurus (vocabulary) of special legal terms for the topic; to prepare answers to control questions.	4 / 12
8.	**Topic 8. International legal regulation of maritime safety.** *Tasks:* to get acquainted with the lecture material; get acquainted with key international documents on the topic; to compile a thesaurus (vocabulary) of special legal terms for the topic; to prepare answers to control questions.	6 / 12
9.	**Topic 9. International legal protection of the marine environment.** *Task:* to get acquainted with the lecture material; to study the theoretical grounds of the discipline; to compile a thesaurus (vocabulary) of special legal terms for the topic; to prepare answers to control questions.	6 / 12

10.	**Topic 10. International legal regulation of marine research.** *Task:* to get acquainted with the lecture material; to study the theoretical grounds of the discipline; to compile a thesaurus (vocabulary) of special legal terms for the topic; to prepare answers to control questions.	8 / 14
11.	**Topic 11. International legal counteraction to crime at sea.** *Task:* to get acquainted with the lecture material; to study the theoretical grounds of the discipline; to compile a thesaurus (vocabulary) of special legal terms for the topic; to prepare answers to control questions.	6 / 10
12.	**Topic 12. Naval law.** *Task:* to get acquainted with the lecture material; to study the theoretical grounds of the discipline; to compile a thesaurus (vocabulary) of special legal terms for the topic; to prepare answers to control questions.	6/ 14
	Total:	**70 / 136**

6. Individual tasks

Individual tasks develop opportunities for independent work and contribute to the in-depth study of theoretical material, the formation of skills to use knowledge to solve relevant practical problems.

Types of individual tasks in the discipline (essays, tests performed during classroom classes and independent work, course works, etc.) are determined by the curriculum. Individual tasks are to prepare an abstract on a topic specific or selected by the student with the help of the teacher and other types of work approved by the department. Terms of delivery, performance and protection of individual tasks are determined by the curriculum of the discipline.

Individual tasks are performed by the student, independently with the necessary advice from the research and teaching staff. Cases of performance of works on complex subjects by several persons are allowed.

6.1. Topics of individual tasks

1. Codification of international maritime law.
2. The role of the UN in the development of international maritime law.
3. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982: history of origin, content, meaning.
4. International Maritime Organization (IMO) and its role in the research and use of the world's oceans.
5. The Maritime Transport Committee of the UNCTAD Council for Trade and Development and its role in the research and use of the world's oceans.
6. UNESCO International Oceanographic Commission (IOC) and its role in the research and use of the world's oceans;
7. International Council for the Exploration of the Sea and its role in the research and use of the world's oceans;
8. International Maritime Committee and its role in the research and use of the world's oceans.
9. International legal classification of maritime spaces, history and modernity.
10. Black Sea Straits, concepts, system and features of legal regulation.
11. Baltic Straits, concepts, system and features of legal regulation.
12. Suez Canal, history of creation and features of legal regulation.
13. Kiel Canal, history of creation and features of legal regulation.
14. Panama Canal, history of creation and features of legal regulation.

15. The concept of the vessel and its legal features. Registration of vessels and rights to them.

16. The concept and legal regime of a convenient flag.

17. The concept and composition of the ship's crew. Regulatory requirements for the crew of a seagoing vessel.

18. International legal regulation of seafarers work. The concept and content of repatriation of crew members.

19. Legal status of the captain of a seagoing vessel. Legal features of the captain's position in international navigation. Classification of rights and responsibilities of the ship's captain.

20. The concept and content of the international legal system for maritime safety securement.

21. SOLAS Convention 74/78.

22. STCW Convention 78/95.

23. Global maritime communications system in case of disasters: the concept established by her regime.

24. International Security Management Code (ICSD). The concept set by him mode.

25. International legal regulation against piracy and maritime terrorism.

26. International legal regulations for the prevention of pollution of the marine environment from ships.

27. MARPOL Convention 73/78.

28. The concept of international public maritime dispute and the means of its resolution.

29. International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea: concept, composition, competence.

30. International legal regulation of sea transportation of goods.

31. International legal regulation of maritime passenger transport.

32. The concept, main features and types of general accident. The main types of general accidents.

33. Conditions of liability for ship collisions.

34. The concept and types of damages to be compensated in case of death of the vessel.

35. Legal regulation of collisions of ships with port facilities.

36. Arrest of ships in international law.

37. The emergence and development of the institution of marine insurance.

38. The concept and content of marine contract insurance.

39. The concept and content of marine mutual insurance.

40. International Commercial Arbitration.

41. The concept and objects of lifting.

42. The right to raised and not raised property, remuneration for lifting.

43. Authority of the port to lift.

6.2. List of topics for the course works

1. International maritime law as a branch of international public law.
2. Formation and development of international maritime law.
3. Sources of international maritime law.
4. International legal classification of maritime spaces.
5. Features of the implementation of state sovereignty over maritime spaces.
6. Maritime objects and features of their legal regime in international maritime law.
7. The meaning of the flag in international maritime law.
8. International legal status of the ship's crew.
9. International legal regulation of seafarers work.
10. Legal status of international intergovernmental maritime organizations.

11. International maritime non-governmental organizations: concepts, types, international legal status.

12. The role of international maritime organizations in the development of international maritime law.

13. International maritime disputes as an object of regulation of international maritime law.

14. Diplomatic means of resolving international maritime disputes.

15. Judicial and quasi-judicial means of resolving international maritime disputes.

16. International system of legal means of ensuring maritime safety, features of its functioning.

17. International system of organizational means of ensuring maritime safety, features of its functioning.

18. International legal regulation of maritime transport of passengers and goods.

19. Marine environment as an object of regulation of international maritime law.

20. Universal international legal mechanisms for the protection of the marine environment.

21. Regional international legal mechanisms for the protection of the marine environment.

22. Responsibility in international maritime law: concept, essence, features.

23. Marine scientific research as an object of international legal regulation.

24. International legal regulation of the development and transfer of marine technologies.

25. Crime at sea as an object of international legal counteraction: concepts, features, classification.

26. International legal regulation of the fight against piracy and maritime terrorism.

27. Legal regulation of military operations at sea.

28. Legal status of means of combat and objects of attack in international naval law.

7. Teaching methods

The teaching method is the interconnected activity of the teacher and the student, aimed at students' assimilation of the system of knowledge, acquisition of abilities and skills, their education and general development.

Explanatory and illustrative method or informational and receptive. Students acquire knowledge at lectures, from educational or methodical literature. Students perceive and interpret facts, assessments, conclusions and remain within the limits of reproductive (reproductive) thinking. This method is widely used for transferring a large amount of information.

Reproductive method. Students' activities are algorithmic in nature, that is, they are performed according to instructions, prescriptions, and rules in situations similar to the sample shown. Students' activities are organized based on repeated reproduction of acquired knowledge. Various exercises, practical tasks, programmed control, various forms of self-control are used for this purpose.

Problem presentation method. A scientific-pedagogical worker (SPW) poses a problem to the presentation of the material, formulates a cognitive task based on various sources and means. Shows the method of solving the given task. The way to achieve the goal is to reveal the evidence system, compare points of view, different approaches. Students become witnesses and participants in scientific research. Students not only perceive, realize and remember ready-made information, but also follow the logic of evidence, the movement of thought of the SPW.

Partial search, or heuristic, method. It consists in the organization of an active search for a solution to cognitive tasks proposed in training (or formulated independently). The search for a solution is under the leadership of the SPW. The thinking process acquires a productive character. The thinking process is gradually guided and controlled by the SPW or the students themselves on the basis of work on programs (including computer ones) and study aids. The

method allows you to activate thinking, arouse interest in learning at seminars.

Research method. An analysis of the material, setting of problems and tasks, and short oral or written instruction of students is carried out. Students independently study literature, sources, perform other actions of a search nature. Tasks that are performed using the research method must contain all the elements of an independent research process (setting the task, justification, assumptions, searching for relevant sources of the necessary information, the process of solving the task).

Discussion methods. Elements of discussion (argument, clash of positions, deliberate aggravation and even exaggeration of contradictions in the content material being discussed) can be used in almost any organizational form of education, including lectures.

Modeling method. Modeling situations during the educational process is the creation of such model situations where real objects are replaced by symbols and the relationships between the participants of the activity do not develop naturally, but are organized specifically under the guidance of the SPW, i.e. artificially.

8. Methods of control

Control methods are methods of diagnostic activity that allow feedback in the learning process in order to obtain data on the success of learning and the effectiveness of the learning process.

Control measures determine the compliance of the level of knowledge, skills and abilities acquired by students with the requirements of normative documents on higher education.

Self-control is intended for self-assessment by applicants for higher education of the quality of mastering the educational material of the discipline (section, topic). To this end, the textbooks for each topic (section), as well as methodological developments for seminars provide questions for self-control.

Cathedral control is carried out in order to assess the level of preparation of students in the discipline at different stages of its study and is carried out in the form of incoming, current, boundary and semester control.

The following types of control of learning outcomes are used in the educational process: entrance, current during the semester, control works provided by the curriculum, acceptance of individual tasks, term papers, final semester, deferred control.

Entrance control is carried out before studying a new course in order to determine the level of preparation of students in the disciplines that provide this course. Entrance control is carried out at the first lesson on the basis of tasks that correspond to the programs of previous study. The results of control are analyzed at the cathedral (intercathedral) meetings and meetings of methodical commissions together with scientific and pedagogical workers who conduct classes to ensure discipline. Based on the results of the entrance control, measures are developed to provide individual assistance to students, or to adjust the educational process.

Current control is carried out during all types of classes during the semester. Current control can take the form of an oral interview or written control in time of practical, seminar or lecture classes, in the form of a colloquium, student speeches when discussing issues in seminars, in the form of computer-based testing, and so on. Specific forms of current control and criteria for assessing the level of knowledge are determined by the curriculum. The results of student performance evaluation should be communicated to students on time. Rector's control works is the form of current control. The results of the evaluation of rector's control works can be credited as the results of the tests provided for in the curriculum.

The final semester control in the discipline is a mandatory form of assessment of student learning outcomes. It is carried out in the terms established by the schedule of educational process, and in the volume of the educational material defined by the program of educational discipline. Semester control is conducted in the form of a credit or semester

examination in a particular discipline. The student is admitted to the semester control if he / she performs all types of work provided for in the curriculum for the semester in this discipline.

Semester examination – a form of final control, which consists in assessing the assimilation of lecture material by students, as well as their work on certain seminars. The semester examination requires the mandatory presence of students.

The maximum amount of points that a student can score when passing the examination in the discipline is 40 points.

The score of the final control is set on a national scale as the sum of points earned by the student during the semester by fulfilment of control activities provided by the program of the discipline (practice) and points scored during the semester examination.

The maximum amount of points that a student can score in the study of the discipline is 100 points.

8.1. Questions for the preparation to the current and final control

1. The concept of international maritime law as a branch of public international law, its subject and method.
2. Characteristics of international maritime law and its features.
3. Characteristics of the conditions of origin and development of international maritime law.
4. History of modern international maritime law.
5. Sources of international maritime law (basic and auxiliary).
6. Convention on the Law of the Sea 1958 (on the high seas; on the territorial sea and the surrounding area; on the continental shelf; on fisheries and the protection of living resources of the high seas).
7. UN Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982
8. Principles of international maritime law.
9. General characteristics and features of the rules of international maritime law in space.
10. Classification of marine spaces within the territory of the state.
11. Legal regime of inland waters.
12. Legal regulation of the status of international sea canals.
13. Territorial sea (territorial waters) as an object of regulation of international maritime law.
14. Archipelago waters - definition of characteristics and international legal status.
15. International legal regime of closed (closed) and semi-closed (semi-closed) seas.
16. General characteristics, features and classification of maritime spaces outside the territory of the state.
17. International legal regime of the high seas.
18. International legal regulation of the international seabed area.
19. Adjacent area - the concepts, features, varieties and features of international legal status.
20. Legal regime of the exclusive economic zone – EEZ, the role of international maritime law in its establishment.
21. The concept, characteristics and features of international legal regulation of the continental shelf.
22. Legal regulation of straits used for international shipping.
23. The Arctic as an object of international legal regulation.
24. History of the formation of the modern international legal status of the Arctic in international legal doctrine and practice.
25. General regime of use of the Arctic sea areas.
26. Special regime of use of the Arctic sea areas.

27. Antarctica as an object of international legal regulation.

28. History of the modern international legal status of Antarctica.

29. Organizational and legal mechanisms of international regulation of the status of Antarctica.

30. Current problems of the current legal status of Antarctica and ways to solve them.

31. The concept of marine objects in international legal doctrine and practice, their classification.

32. International legal meaning of the term "seagoing vessel".

33. Categories of ships in international law and their status.

34. International legal status of artificial structures and equipment exhibited at sea and on the seabed.

35. Rights and obligations of subjects of international maritime law regarding the construction and operation of artificial structures and equipment exhibited at sea and on the seabed.

36. International legal status of sunken objects. Features of the legal status of sunken military facilities.

37. International organizations as subjects of international maritime law, concepts, classification, role in the implementation of international maritime relations.

38. Intergovernmental international maritime organizations system, features of legal status, role in the implementation of international maritime relations.

39. International Maritime Organization.

40. International Seabed Authority.

41. Commission on the borders of the continental shelf.

42. UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission.

43. UNCTAD Shipping Committee.

44. International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT).

45. Non-governmental maritime organizations in the field of international maritime relations, system, features of legal status, role in the implementation of international maritime relations.

46. The concept of international public maritime dispute.

47. Areas of public international maritime disputes.

48. International legal mechanisms for resolving international maritime disputes - concepts, features, varieties, classification.

49. Diplomatic means of resolving international public maritime disputes.

50. Arbitration tools for resolving international public maritime disputes.

51. Judicial means of resolving international public maritime disputes.

52. Peculiarities of consideration of international public maritime disputes in the International Court of Justice.

53. Peculiarities of consideration of international public maritime disputes in the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.

54. Features of consideration of international public maritime disputes in the General Arbitration.

55. Features of consideration of international public maritime disputes in Special Arbitrations.

56. Maritime safety as an object of regulation of international maritime law.

57. International legal system for maritime safety: basic international legal acts.

58. Navigation rules for maritime safety.

59. Technical rules for maritime safety.

60. Operational rules for maritime safety.

61. Piracy and terrorism at sea as forms of encroachment on maritime security.

62. International legal regulation of prevention and counteraction to acts of piracy and terrorism at sea.

63. International legal regime of marine natural resources.

64. Basic principles of the international legal mechanism of environmental protection.

65. The general state of the problem of preventing marine pollution from ships.

66. Classification of marine spaces according to the degree of resistance to pollution from ships.

67. International legal support for the prevention of marine pollution from ships.

68. Regional agreements in the field of protection and preservation of the marine environment.

69. Marine research as an object of international legal regulation: concepts, features, classification.

70. The main directions of modern marine research.

71. Legal basis for the organization and conduct of marine research.

72. International legal regulation of marine research in the exclusive economic zone.

73. International legal regulation of marine scientific research on the continental shelf.

74. International legal regulation of the development and transfer of marine technology.

75. Crime at sea as an object of international legal counteraction.

76. International legal counteraction to piracy and armed robbery against seagoing vessels and other maritime objects.

77. International legal counteraction to human trafficking.

78. International legal counteraction to illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

79. International legal counteraction to unauthorized broadcasting from the high seas.

80. International legal counteraction to rupture or damage of submarine cables or pipelines.

81. The concept of naval law.

82. International agreements in the field of universal and regional collective maritime security.

83. The right to use force at sea.

84. Legal regulation of military operations at sea. War zones at sea.

85. Legal status of weapons and objects of attack in international law.

86. Forms of armed struggle at sea.

87. Legal regulation of naval activities in peacetime.

88. Prevention of incidents and dangerous naval activities.

89. Naval operations of a non-military nature.

90. Naval peacekeeping operations.

9. Scoring scheme

Example for the final semester control during the semester examination

9.1. Full-time (distance) form of education

The total number of points is 100.

The number of points for the test - 40.

The number of points during the semester - 60:

The minimum amount of points for admission to the examination - 10.

The number of points for answers to seminars - $\sum 40 = 40$:

Calculation formula

$\sum \mathbf{1}$

$$\sum 40 = \frac{\sum 1}{\sum 2} \times 8 \text{ (eight)}$$

Footnote:

∑40 – the sum of the maximum number of points.

∑1 – the sum of points received by the student for answers on seminar classes.

∑2 – the number of seminar classes during the semester.

8 – multiplier.

The answer to the seminar - 0-5 points.

Control work (C.W.) - 10 points.

Course work - 10 points.

Current control, independent work, individual tasks																			Exam	Sum
S 1	S 2	S 3	S 4	S 5	S 6	S 7	S 8	S 9	S 10	S 11	S 12	S 13	S 14	S 15	S 16	C.W.	Cours e work	Total		
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	10	60	40	100

S1, S2 ... – seminar classes of sections.

Evaluation criteria for an oral answer

Current control is carried out, in particular, in the form of a survey and verification of the results of presentations at seminars and practical classes on a five-point rating scale.

5 points are assigned under the following conditions:

- the student works actively during the entire practical session;
- gives a complete, correct, consistent, coherent, well-founded presentation of the issue, accompanied by correct examples from doctrinal sources and a reference to current legislation;
- everything that is taught should indicate a deep understanding and orientation in the phenomena and processes being studied;
- correct comprehensive answers to the teacher's additional questions.

4 points are given under the following conditions:

- the student works actively during the practical session;
- gives a correct, complete description of the content of the textbook and the material presented by the teacher, but answers additional control questions that the teacher asks to clarify the depth of understanding and the ability to navigate phenomena and processes, only with some help from the teacher or colleagues;
- insufficiently comprehensive answers to the teacher's additional questions.

3 points are given under the following conditions:

- the student behaves passively during class, responds only when called upon by the teacher;
- in general demonstrates knowledge of the main educational material under consideration, but makes mistakes during the answer and becomes aware of them only after the instruction of the teacher;
- does not give answers to questions immediately, but only after some strain of memory, and the answers are unclear;
- unable to derive the relationship with other problems of the studied discipline without the help of a teacher;

2 points are given under the following conditions:

- makes significant mistakes or completely misses the material and partially corrects these mistakes only after the instruction of the teacher;
- the student shows ignorance of a significant part of the educational material, explains it illogically and uncertainly, there are pauses and interruptions in the answer, he cannot explain the problem, although he understands it;
- presents the material not coherently and consistently enough.

1 point is given under the following conditions:

- the student makes gross mistakes when presenting the material and does not correct these mistakes even when the teacher points them out;
- reveals a lack of understanding of the educational material and, as a result, a complete lack of skills both in the analysis of phenomena and in the subsequent performance of practical tasks.

Evaluation criteria of the control work

Control work is performed in written form. The control work consists of 10 test tasks on the topics provided by the work program as part of the questions presented for the current control. Each correct answer is valued at 1 point. The maximum number of points scored when writing a control paper is 10.

Examination assessment criteria

The examinationt is carried out in the form of a written work consisting of 40 test tasks on the topics provided for in the work program as part of the questions submitted for the final examination. Each correct answer to one test task is valued at 1 point. The maximum number of points scored during the semester exam is 40.

During the study of the course, the use of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies shall be carried out in accordance with the Policy on the Use of Artificial Intelligence Technologies of V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University.

The following AI use models are applied within the course:

«AI Prohibited» Model.

The use of artificial intelligence technologies is not permitted during assessment activities aimed at verifying the student's individual knowledge and acquisition of competencies, including oral questioning, modular tests, examinations (pass/fail assessments), unless otherwise specified by the , as well as other forms of assessment for which the instructor has established restrictions on the use of AI.

«AI as an Assistant» Model.

During preparation for practical classes and completion of individual assignments, essays, analytical reviews, and other written assignments, students are permitted to use AI for: searching for and systematizing information; selecting and conducting a preliminary analysis of academic sources; explaining complex concepts; improving the structure of a text; checking grammar, style, and formatting; generating ideas, work plans, or examples.

The final text of the assignment, conclusions, analysis, interpretation of results, and decisions made must be prepared independently by the student.

«AI as a Tool» Model.

For certain laboratory, practical, project-based, or research assignments, the use of AI technologies may be a mandatory component of the task. In such cases, students may use generative AI models for: data analysis and preparation; generation, analysis, and optimization of code; comparison of the results produced by different AI models; creation of visualizations, diagrams, or images; analysis of large datasets; and conducting experiments using modern AI tools.

All results obtained with the assistance of AI must be critically analyzed, verified, and further developed by the student.

Declaration of AI Use

If artificial intelligence technologies are used, the student is required to indicate: the name of the AI service or model; the date of use; and the nature of the assistance provided (e.g., idea generation, information search, data analysis, code generation, text editing, etc.).

At the instructor's request, the student must provide the prompts used or explain how the AI tools were utilized.

Undeclared use of artificial intelligence technologies or submission of AI-generated material as the student's own academic work shall be considered a violation of the principles of academic integrity in accordance with the University's internal regulations.

9.2. Correspondence (part-time) form of education

The total number of points is 100.
The number of points for the test - 40.
The number of points during the semester – 60.
The minimum amount of points for admission to the examination - 10.
The number of points for answers to seminars - ∑40 = 40:

Calculation formula

$$\sum 40 = \frac{\sum 1}{\sum 2} \text{ X 8 (eight)}$$

Footnote:

∑40 – the sum of the maximum number of points.
∑1 – the sum of points received by the student for answers on seminar classes.
∑2 – the number of seminar classes during the semester.
8 – multiplier.

The answer to the seminar is 0-5 points.
Control work - 10 points.
Course work - 10 points.

Current control, independent work, individual tasks						Exam	Sum
T.2	T.3	T.4	Control work	Coutse work	Total		
5	5	5	10	10	60	40	100

T2, T4 ... - topics of sections.

Evaluation criteria for an oral answer

Current control is carried out, in particular, in the form of a survey and verification of the results of presentations at seminars and practical classes on a five-point rating scale.

5 points are assigned under the following conditions:

- the student works actively during the entire practical session;
- gives a complete, correct, consistent, coherent, well-founded presentation of the issue, accompanied by correct examples from doctrinal sources and a reference to current legislation;
- everything that is taught should indicate a deep understanding and orientation in the phenomena and processes being studied;
- correct comprehensive answers to the teacher's additional questions.

4 points are given under the following conditions:

- the student works actively during the practical session;
- gives a correct, complete description of the content of the textbook and the material presented by the teacher, but answers additional control questions that the teacher asks to clarify the depth of understanding and the ability to navigate phenomena and processes, only with some help from the teacher or colleagues;
- insufficiently comprehensive answers to the teacher's additional questions.

3 points are given under the following conditions:

- the student behaves passively during class, responds only when called upon by the teacher;
- in general demonstrates knowledge of the main educational material under

consideration, but makes mistakes during the answer and becomes aware of them only after the instruction of the teacher;

- does not give answers to questions immediately, but only after some strain of memory, and the answers are unclear;
- unable to derive the relationship with other problems of the studied discipline without the help of a teacher;

2 points are given under the following conditions:

- makes significant mistakes or completely misses the material and partially corrects these mistakes only after the instruction of the teacher;
- the student shows ignorance of a significant part of the educational material, explains it illogically and uncertainly, there are pauses and interruptions in the answer, he cannot explain the problem, although he understands it;
- presents the material not coherently and consistently enough.

1 point is given under the following conditions:

- the student makes gross mistakes when presenting the material and does not correct these mistakes even when the teacher points them out;
- reveals a lack of understanding of the educational material and, as a result, a complete lack of skills both in the analysis of phenomena and in the subsequent performance of practical tasks.

Evaluation criteria of the control work

Control work is performed in written form. The control work consists of 10 test tasks on the topics provided by the work program as part of the questions presented for the current control. Each correct answer is valued at 1 point. The maximum number of points scored when writing a control paper is 10.

Examination assessment criteria

The examination is carried out in the form of a written work consisting of 40 test tasks on the topics provided for in the work program as part of the questions submitted for the final examination. Each correct answer to one test task is valued at 1 point. The maximum number of points scored during the semester exam is 40.

During the study of the course, the use of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies shall be carried out in accordance with the Policy on the Use of Artificial Intelligence Technologies of V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University.

The following AI use models are applied within the course:

«AI Prohibited» Model.

The use of artificial intelligence technologies is not permitted during assessment activities aimed at verifying the student's individual knowledge and acquisition of competencies, including oral questioning, modular tests, examinations (pass/fail assessments), unless otherwise specified by the , as well as other forms of assessment for which the instructor has established restrictions on the use of AI.

«AI as an Assistant» Model.

During preparation for practical classes and completion of individual assignments, essays, analytical reviews, and other written assignments, students are permitted to use AI for: searching for and systematizing information; selecting and conducting a preliminary analysis of academic sources; explaining complex concepts; improving the structure of a text; checking grammar, style, and formatting; generating ideas, work plans, or examples.

The final text of the assignment, conclusions, analysis, interpretation of results, and decisions made must be prepared independently by the student.

«AI as a Tool» Model.

For certain laboratory, practical, project-based, or research assignments, the use of AI technologies may be a mandatory component of the task. In such cases, students may use generative AI models for: data analysis and preparation; generation, analysis, and optimization

of code; comparison of the results produced by different AI models; creation of visualizations, diagrams, or images; analysis of large datasets; and conducting experiments using modern AI tools.

All results obtained with the assistance of AI must be critically analyzed, verified, and further developed by the student.

Declaration of AI Use

If artificial intelligence technologies are used, the student is required to indicate: the name of the AI service or model; the date of use; and the nature of the assistance provided (e.g., idea generation, information search, data analysis, code generation, text editing, etc.).

At the instructor's request, the student must provide the prompts used or explain how the AI tools were utilized.

Undeclared use of artificial intelligence technologies or submission of AI-generated material as the student's own academic work shall be considered a violation of the principles of academic integrity in accordance with the University's internal regulations.

Scale of evaluation

The sum of points for all types of educational activities during the semester	Mark	
	for the exam	for the credit
90 – 100	Perfectly	Credited
70-89	Well	Credited
50-69	Satisfactorily	Credited
1-49	Unsatisfactorily	Not credited

10. Recommended literature

Basic:

1. Convention on the High Seas (1958). URL: https://treaties.un.org/doc/publication/mtdsg/volume%20ii/chapter%20xxi/xxi-2.en.pdf
2. Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone (1958). URL: https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%20516/volume-516-I-7477-English.pdf
3. Convention on the Continental Shelf (1958). URL: https://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/conventions/8_1_1958_continental_shelf.pdf
4. Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas (1958). URL: https://web.archive.org/web/20210415002639/https://treaties.un.org/doc/Treaties/1966/03/19660320%2002-16%20AM/Ch_XXI_01_2_3_4_5p.pdf
5. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982). URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/728-14#Text
6. Agreement on the Implementation of the Provisions of the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea Concerning the Conservation and Management of Transboundary and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (1995) URL: https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXI-7&chapter=21&clang=_en
7. Convention on the Safeguarding of the Underwater Cultural Heritage of 2001. URL: https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000126065
8. Convention on the Conservation of Anadromous Species in the North Pacific Ocean 1992. URL: https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC020908/
9. Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea from Pollution of 1992. URL: http://www.blacksea-commission.org/_convention.asp
10. Convention on the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean 1982. URL: https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC145132/

11. Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals, 1972. URL: https://documents.ats.aq/keydocs/vol_1/vol1_13_CCAS_CCAS_e.pdf

12. Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965. URL: https://cil.nus.edu.sg/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/1965-Convention-on-Facilitation-of-International-Maritime-Traffic.pdf

13. Declaration of Principles Governing the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor, and the Subsoil Thereof, beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction 1970. URL: https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/201718?v=pdf

14. European Agreement for the Prevention of Broadcasts transmitted from Stations outside National Territories 1965. URL: https://rm.coe.int/168006ff50

15. International Ship and Port Facility Security Code of 2002. URL: https://portalcip.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/ISPS-Code-2003-English.pdf

16. International Convention on Arrest of Ships of 1999. URL: https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/aconf188d6_en.pdf

17. International Convention on the Training and Certification of Seafarers and Watchkeeping of 1978, as amended in 1995. URL: https://treaties.un.org/pages/showDetails.aspx?objid=08000002800d6d42

18. International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended by the 1978 Protocol URL: https://www.imo.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/ConferencesMeetings/Pages/SOLAS.aspx

19. International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships of 1969. URL: https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%201291/volume-1291-I-21264-English.pdf

20. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil of 1954. URL: https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%20327/volume-327-I-4714-English.pdf

21. International Convention for the Protection of Submarine Telegraph Cables, 1884. URL: https://www.dipublico.org/100518/international-convention-for-the-protection-of-submarine-telegraphic-cables-1884/

22. International Health Regulations, 2005. URL: https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/246107/9789241580496-eng.pdf?sequence=1

23. Framework Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Caspian Sea, 2003. URL: https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/mul63152E.pdf

24. UN Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982. URL: https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/unclos_e.pdf

25. UN Convention on the Conditions of Registration of Ships of 1986. URL: https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/tdrsconf23_en.pdf

Additional:

26. Anders Henriksen International Law. Oxford University Press, 2017. 346 p.

27. Crawford E., Pert A., Saul, B. (Eds.). Public International Law. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2023. 528 p.

28. Evans Malcolm D. International Law. Oxford University Press, 2014. 873 p.

29. Focarelli C. International law. Cheltenham : Elgar, 2019. 717 p.

30. Henriksen A.. International Law. Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2017. 346 p.

31. Hernández G. International law (3rd edition). Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2025. 744 p.

32. Klabbers J. International Law. 4th edition. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2023. 350 p.

33. Pert A., Saul B., Crawford E. Public International Law. Cambridge University Press, 2023. 528 p.

34. Rebecca M. M. International Law. Wallace Sweet & Maxwell, 2005. 370 p.

Shaw M. N. International Law 8th ed. Cambridge University Press, 2017. 1118 p.

35. Show M. International Law (Ninth Edition). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2021. 1308 P.

36. Vaughan L. International Law: A Very Short Introduction. Oxford University Press, 2015. 144 P.

37. Vaughan L. International Law. Oxford University Press, 2007. 328 p.

38. Войціховський А. В. Міжнародне право : [підручник]. Харків : ХНУВС, 2020. 544 с.

39. Гавриленко О. А. Морські закони Ганзейського союзу 1597 року: історичний контекст, правовий зміст та значення. *Правова держава*. 2025. Вип. 58. С. 190–200. DOI: 10.18524/2411-2054.2025.58.331549.

40. Гавриленко О. А., Реньов Є. В. Публічно-правові та корпоративні засади морського права у Барселонському морському кодексі 1258 року. *Вісник Харківського національного університету імені В. Н. Каразіна. Серія: Право*. 2026. Вип. 41. С. 51-63. URL: https://periodicals.karazin.ua/law/article/view/29137

41. Гавриленко О. А., Сироїд Т. Л. Історія міжнародного права: стародавня доба : навчальний посібник. Харків : ХНУ імені В. Н. Каразіна, 2021. 232 с.

42. Міжнародне публічне право : підручник : у 2 т. / С. М. Перепьолкін, Д.О.Трескін, В. В. Філатов, Л. А. Філяніна ; за ред. С. М. Перепьолкіна. Дніпро : Університет митної справи та фінансів, 2025. Т. 1. : Основи теорії. 250 с.

43. Міжнародне публічне право : підручник : у 2 т. / О. В. Легка та ін. ; за ред. С. М. Перепьолкіна. Дніпро : Університет митної справи та фінансів, 2026. Т. 2. : Основні галузі. 240 с.

44. Міжнародне та національне морське право України і країн ЄС : навч. посіб. / авт.- уклад. О.О. Балобанов, В.О. Допілка. Херсон : Вид. Грінь Д.С., 2017. 214 с.

45. Сироїд Т.Л. Міжнародне публічне право : підручник. Одеса. Фенікс, 2018. 744 с.

46. Сироїд Т.Л. Міжнародне публічне право : підручник. 2-ге вид., перероб. і допов. Харків : Право. 2020. 648 с.

47. Сироїд Т.Л, Міжнародне кримінальне право : підручник. Харків. нац. ун-т ім. В. Н. Каразіна. Харків : Право**,** 2023. 512 с.

48. Сироїд Т. Міжнародне публічне право: навч. посібник. Київ.: Юрінком Інтер, 2025. 628 с.

49. Сироїд Т.Л., Гавриленко О.А., Фоміна Л.О. Міжнародне публічне право. Міжнародний захист прав людини : посіб. для підготовки до зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання / за заг. ред. Т. Л. Сироїд. 4-те вид., перероб. і допов. Харків : Право, 2021. 462 с.

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51. Сироїд Т. Л., Фоміна Л. О. Міжнародне публічне право. Міжнародний захист прав людини : посібник для підготовки до зовн. незалеж. оцінювання / за заг. ред. Т. Л. Сироїд. 5-те вид., перероблене і доповнене. Харків : Право. 2023. 474 с.

11. Links to information resources on the Internet, video lectures, other methodological support

1. Official website of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL: http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/main/c/stru3/spi
2. United Nations official website. URL: http://www.un.org/
3. United Nations International Law Commission official website. URL:https://legal.un.org/ilc/
4. UN Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea. URL: http://www.un.org/Depts/los/index.htm

5. UN Treaty Collection. URL: http://untreaty.un.org, "Law of the Sea" section.
6. International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. URL: www.itlos.org
7. Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf. URL: www.un.org/Depts/los/clcs_new/clcs_home.htm
8. International Seabed Authority. URL: www.isa.org.jm