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" 08 2026

Course program

**INTRODUCTION TO SPECIALITY**

| | |
|---|---|
| Level of academic degree: | first (bachelor's degree level) |
| Subject area: | D Business, Administration and Law |
| Special field: | D9 International Law |
| Program of study: | International Law |
| Type of discipline: | Compulsory |
| 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 D9 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 «Introduction to the speciality» is made according to the educational-professional program «International law» of the first (bachelor) level of higher education in the specialty D9 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 with basic knowledge of law as a regulator of relations; basic legal terminology and concepts of public international law; the specifics of public international law, which distinguishes it from the domestic law of a state; a general understanding of the system of state bodies authorized to resolve issues of an international nature; basic knowledge of international organizations in general and the UN in particular; a general understanding of the features of the professional activities of an international lawyer and the specifics of training such a specialist; the basics of the profession of an international lawyer, the requirements imposed on persons applying for positions in the diplomatic and consular service, as well as in international institutions of various kinds.

### *1.2. The main tasks of studying the discipline*

The main objectives of studying the academic discipline are: understanding the basic issues of international law, in particular regarding law as a regulator of relations at the national and international levels; principles of national and international law; key legal terms and concepts of public international law; orientation in the content of the main theoretical provisions developed by the science of international law; the specifics of public international law, which distinguishes it from the internal law of the state; understanding the form and essence of international relations; an idea of the diversity and specificity of national and international institutions authorized to resolve issues of an international nature; key criteria for the professional activity of an international lawyer, and the corresponding specific requirements for the level of knowledge and skills of a specialist in international law.

### *1.3. Number of ECTS credits – 4.*

### *1.4. The total number of hours – 120.*

| ***1.5. Characteristics of the course.*** | |
|---|---|
| Compulsory | |
| Full-time (distance) form of teaching | Part-time (distance) form of teaching |
| Year of study | |
| 1-st | 1-st |
| Semester | |
| 1-st | 1-st |
| Lectures | |
| 32 hours | 6 hours |
| Practical, seminars | |
| 32 hours | 4 hours |
| Laboratory classes | |
| 0 hours | 0 hours |
| Independent work | |
| 56 hours | 110 hours |
| Including individual tasks | |
| 0 | |

***1.6. List of competencies formed by this discipline:***

GC 2. Ability to learn and master modern knowledge; GC 4. Ability to communicate in a foreign language; GC 6. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity; GC 7. Ability to work in an international context; and special competencies: SC 02. Ability to form judgments in the field of international law, law of the European Union, national law, comparative jurisprudence, taking into account social, scientific and ethical aspects; SC 13. Ability to communicate on a professional and social level using professional terminology, including oral and written communication in national and foreign language(s).

***1.7. Planned learning outcomes:***

According to the requirements of the educational and professional program, https://law.karazin.ua/pershiybakalavrskiy-riven-vischoi-osviti-293 applicants must achieve the following learning outcomes: LO 01. Know and understand the basics of the state's foreign policy, the nature and dynamics of international relations, international cooperation at the international and regional levels, identify the legal status of subjects of international relations and the nature of interaction between by them; LO 10. Communicate freely on professional matters in the state and foreign language(s) orally and in writing, use legal terminology professionally; LO 14. To have the skills of professional oral and written translation from/to foreign language(s), in particular, from the professional subject of international law; LO 15. Use modern digital technologies, collect from various sources, systematize and analyze information on international and national legal processes and phenomena; LO 18. To predict the consequences of legally significant actions and decisions for individual individuals, legal entities and states; LO 19. To determine educational goals and learning pathways, and find the necessary educational resources independently.

**1.8. Prerequisites:**

Basics of Social Studies, Ukrainian, English.

## 2. Thematic plan of the discipline

**Topic 1. Law as a universal regulator of relations at the national and international level.**

The essence and importance of social norms as an element of the mechanism of regulation of social relations. List and characteristics of the main types of social norms. Definition of the place of law in the system of social norms and the peculiarities of its interaction with other types of social norms. Types of law systems and their role in regulating different types of relations. Disclosure of the concept and content of the term "system of law", the definition of elements of this phenomenon and the connections between them. Characteristics of the features and structure of the norm of law as the basic element of the legal system. Disclosure of the content and significance of sources of law as external forms of manifestation of the norms of law.

**Topic 2. Principles of law as the basis of the functioning of legal systems.**

Disclosure of the term "principle of law", the notion and role of the principles of law in the functioning of legal systems. Definition of the system of fundamental principles of law and their content. The distribution of the principles of law into general, inter-areal, areal, sub-areal and institutional, and the definition of their features and content. The significance of the principles of law for the legal regulation of relations at the international and national levels.

**Topic 3. International law as a special system of law, science and educational discipline.**

Concept of international law as an independent system of law, its characteristic features and peculiarities. The system of international law, the elements that make up it, and the features of the interaction between these elements. Notion of sources of international law. Types of sources of international law and their correlation with each other. Basic principles of international law and their place in the system of sources of international law. Subjects of international law: concept, types, features of the international legal status of certain categories of subjects of international law.

The concept of international law as a science and educational discipline.

**Topic 4. The ratio of international law and national law.**

Historical and theoretical foundations of the ratio and interaction of international and national law. Modern concepts of the ratio of international and national law. The influence of domestic legislation on the formation and implementation of international law. The influence of international law on the formation, functioning and development of domestic legislation. The interaction of international and national law at the present stage.

**Topic 5. Relations regulated by international law (international relations).**

The notion, the essence and content of international relations. The nature and characteristics of the international relations origin. Subjects of international relations - notion, types, features of the status and interaction between the subjects of international relations. Principles of international relations, their connection with the principles of international law. The mechanism for the international relations realization.

**Topic 6. The system of national bodies and institutions authorized to solve issues of an international character and their tasks.**

General characteristic of the system of internal state bodies and institutions authorized to resolve issues of international nature. Higher organs of state power. The central organs of state power. Local organs of state power and self-governing.

General characteristic of the system of foreign bodies and institutions authorized to solve problems of international nature. Diplomatic representations. Consular offices. Trade representations. Permanent Mission of States in international organizations. Special missions.

**Topic 7. International organizations: notion, species, features of functioning.**

The notion of international organizations and their role in the foundation and organization of international relations. Functions of international organizations. Classification of international organizations. Features of the legal personality of international intergovernmental organizations.

Notion and types of international non-governmental organizations, their distinction from other international organizations. International non-governmental organizations in the system of international relations. Features of international legal personality of international non-governmental organizations.

The internal organizational mechanism of international organizations, the structure of an international organization and features of the formation and functioning of its structural elements. Acts of international organizations.

**Topic 8. United Nations.**

United Nations in the system of international intergovernmental organizations. Peculiarities of the establishment of the United Nations and its international legal status. Mechanism of the United Nations. The goals and objectives of the United Nations. Structure of the United Nations (main and subsidiary bodies of the UN). Specialized agencies of the United

Nations. Participation of Ukraine in the activities of the United Nations.

**Topic 9. Peculiarities of the activity of a specialist in international law.**

Legal activity as a kind of social activity. Main features that characterize legal activity. Contents of legal activity. Types of legal activity. Legal activity and professional activity of lawyers. Profession of a lawyer. System of juridical activity. Areas of application of special knowledges of an international lawyer. Activity of an international lawyer in the public sphere. Activity of an international lawyer in the private sphere. Scientific activity in the field of international law.

**Topic 10. Peculiarities of training specialist in international law.**

General legal scientific disciplines, forming a system of training a classical specialist in law (lawyer). Legal sciences of the theoretical and historical profile. Sectoral (normative) legal scientific disciplines. Special (applied) legal scientific disciplines.

Specialized (international legal) scientific disciplines included in the system of training specialist in international law (international lawyer). The ratio of general legal and specialized scientific disciplines in the preparation of a specialist in international law (international lawyer).

## 3. Structure of the discipline

| Title of sections | Number of hours | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Full-time form | | | | | | Part-time form | | | | | |
| | Total | including | | | | | Total | including | | | | |
| | | Lect. | Pract. | Lab. | Ind. | s.d.w. | | Lect. | Pract. | Lab. | Ind. | s.d.w. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **Topic 1.** Law as a universal regulator of relations at the national and international level. | 10 | 2 | 2 | | | 6 | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | 10 |
| **Topic 2.** Principles of law as the basis of the functioning of legal systems. | 14 | 4 | 4 | | | 6 | 14 | 0 | 0 | | | 14 |
| **Topic 3.** International law as a special system of law, science and educational discipline. | 14 | 4 | 4 | | | 6 | 14 | 2 | 2 | | | 10 |
| **Topic 4.** The ratio of international law and national law. | 14 | 2 | 2 | | | 10 | 14 | 0 | 0 | | | 14 |
| **Topic 5.** Relations regulated by international law (international relations). | 14 | 4 | 4 | | | 6 | 14 | 0 | 0 | | | 14 |
| **Topic 6.** The system of nationnal bodies and institutions authorized to solve issues of an international character and their tasks. | 14 | 4 | 4 | | | 6 | 14 | 2 | 2 | | | 10 |
| **Topic 7.** International organizations: notion, species, features of functioning. | 12 | 4 | 4 | | | 4 | 12 | 2 | 0 | | | 10 |
| **Topic 8.** United Nations. | 12 | 4 | 4 | | | 4 | 12 | 0 | 0 | | | 12 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Topic 9.** Peculiarities of the activity of a specialist in international law. | 8 | 2 | 2 | | | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | | | 8 |
| **Topic 10.** Peculiarities of training specialist in international law. | 8 | 2 | 2 | | | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | | | 8 |
| **Total hours:** | **120** | **32** | **32** | | | **56** | **120** | **6** | **4** | | | **110** |

## 4. Topics of seminars (practical, laboratory) classes

| № | Title of topic | Amount of hours f.t.f./p.t.f. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Law as a universal regulator of relations at the national and international level. | 2/0 |
| 2. | Principles of law as the basis of the functioning of legal systems. | 4/2 |
| 3. | International law as a special system of law, science and educational discipline. | 4/0 |
| 4. | The ratio of international law and national law. | 2/0 |
| 5. | Relations regulated by international law (international relations). | 4/2 |
| 6. | The system of national bodies and institutions authorized to solve issues of an international character and their tasks. | 4/0 |
| 7. | International organizations: notion, species, features of functioning. | 4/0 |
| 8. | United Nations. | 4/0 |
| 9. | Peculiarities of the activity of a specialist in international law. | 2/0 |
| 10. | Features of training specialist in international law. | 2/0 |
| | **Total:** | **32/4** |

## 5. Tasks for independent work

| № | Types, content of independent work | Amount of hours f.t.f./p.t.f. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | **Topic 1: Law as a universal regulator of national and international relations.** *Task*: to familiarize with the lecture material; to work out the theoretical foundations of the educational discipline; compose a thesaurus (dictionary) of a special legal terms to the topic | 6 / 10 |
| 2. | **Topic 2. Principles of law as a basis for the functioning of legal systems.** *Tasks*: to familiarize with the lecture material; to work out the theoretical foundations of the discipline; draw up a thesaurus (dictionary) of a special legal terms to the topic; prepare answers to the control questions | 6 / 14 |
| 3. | **Topic 3. International law as a special system of law, science and discipline.** *Tasks*: to familiarize with the lecture material; to work out the theoretical foundations of the discipline; draw up a thesaurus (dictionary) of a special legal terms to the topic; prepare answers to the control questions | 6 / 10 |
| 4. | **Topic 4. The ratio of international law and national law.** *Tasks*: to familiarize with the lecture material; to work out the theoretical foundations of the discipline; draw up a thesaurus (dictionary) of a special legal terms to the topic; prepare answers to the control questions | 10 / 14 |
| 5. | **Topic 5. Relationships governed by international law (international relations).** *Tasks*: to familiarize with the lecture material; to work out the theoretical foundations of the discipline; draw up a thesaurus (dictionary) of a special legal | 6 / 14 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | terms to the topic; prepare answers to the control questions | |
| 6. | **Topic 6. The system of national bodies and institutions authorized to deal with issues of an international nature and their tasks.** *Tasks*: to familiarize with the lecture material; get acquainted with key international documents on the topic (diplomatic and consular relations, special missions, etc.); draw up a thesaurus (dictionary) of a special legal terms to the topic; prepare answers to the control questions | 6 / 10 |
| 7. | **Topic 7. International organizations: concept, types, features of functioning.** *Tasks*: to familiarize with the lecture material; to get acquainted with key international documents on the topic (Charters of international organizations); draw up a thesaurus (dictionary) of a special legal terms to the topic; prepare answers to the control questions | 4 / 10 |
| 8. | **Topic 8. United Nations.** *Tasks*: to familiarize with the lecture material; read the key international documents on the topic; draw up a thesaurus (dictionary) of a special legal terms to the topic; prepare answers to the control questions | 4 / 12 |
| 9. | **Topic 9. Features of the International Law Specialist.** *Tasks*: to familiarize with the lecture material; to work out the theoretical foundations of the discipline; compose a thesaurus (dictionary) of a special legal terms to the topic | 4 / 8 |
| 10. | **Topic 10. Features of International Law Specialist Training.** *Tasks*: to familiarize with the lecture material; to work out the theoretical foundations of the discipline; draw up a thesaurus (dictionary) of special legal terms to the topic; prepare answers to the control questions | 4 / 8 |
| | **In all:** | **56 / 110** |

## 6. The tasks for the choice of a student

The tasks for the choice of a student are an additional form of educational activity. They develop the possibilities of independent work and contribute to deeper study of theoretical material, to formation of skills for using knowledge to solve appropriate practical tasks.

Types of the tasks for the choice of a student in this discipline (abstracts, reports, essays, presentations, etc.) are determined by the teacher. The tasks for the choice of a student are to accomplish one of the above types of work on appointed or chosen by a student with the help of a teacher, topic. The terms for receiving, performing and presenting the results of tasks to a student's choice are determined by the teacher.

The tasks for the choice of a student should be performed by a person who is studying, independently with the obtaining of the necessary consultations from the scientific and pedagogical worker. It is allowed to perform tasks of complex topics by several persons.

### *6.1. Topics for the tasks for the choice of a student*

1. The system of social norms and their place in the mechanism of regulation of social relations.
2. Law in the system of social norms: the concept, role, relationship with other types of social norms.
3. Types of law and their structure.
4. The notion of the principles of law and their role in ensuring the functioning of legal systems.
5. The main features of the principles of law and their classification, taking into account these features.
6. Fundamental principles of law: their meaning and meaning.
7. General principles of law: their content, meaning and relationship with the inter-

branch, sectoral and institutional principles of law.

8. Subject and method of international law as a special system of law.
9. The emergence of international law and the main stages of its development.
10. The system of international law.
11. Sources of international law: concepts, types, peculiarities of forming and mechanisms for ensuring their observance.
12. The basic principles of international law and their place in the system of sources of international law.
13. Subjects of international law: concept, types, features of legal personality.
14. State – the main subject of international law.
15. State sovereignty and its meaning in international law.
16. 14. Ratio of international law and national law: concepts and models.
17. Impact of international law on national law in the process of their interaction.
18. Impact of national law on international law in the process of their interaction.
19. Mechanisms of implementation of international law into the national law – foreign and national experience.
20. International relations - object of regulation of international law.
21. Principles of international relations and their place in the mechanism of regulation of international relations.
22. Issues of international nature as an element of the competence of the state.
23. The inner state authorities and institutions of Ukraine are authorized to resolve issues of international nature.
24. The foreign bodies and institutions of Ukraine are authorized to resolve issues of international nature.
25. International intergovernmental organization - subject of international law.
26. International legal personality of international intergovernmental organizations.
27. International non-governmental organization - a subject of international law.
28. International legal personality of international non-governmental organizations.
29. Legal activity – sphere of application of professional knowledge in the field of law.
30. The ratio of domestic and international legal activity in the work of a professional lawyer.
31. Scientific activity in the legal sphere as an element of legal activity.
32. Educational activity in the legal sphere as an element of legal activity.
33. Features of the formation of professional knowledge of a lawyer.
34. Features of the formation of professional knowledge of an international lawyer.
35. The role of practical experience in preparing an international lawyer.

## 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. Control methods

***Control methods*** are methods of diagnostic activity that allow feedback in the learning process 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-evaluation by higher education obtainers of the acquisition of the educational material of the discipline (section, themes). For this purpose, in the textbooks for each topic (section), as well as in methodological materials for seminars, questions for self-control are foreseen.

Self-control is intended for self-evaluation by higher education obtainers of the acquisition quality of the educational material of the discipline (section, themes). For this purpose, in the textbooks for each topic (section), as well as in methodological materials for seminars, self-control questions are foreseen.

The control by the department is conducted in order to assess the level of preparation of students in the discipline at various stages of its study and is carried out in the form of entrance, current, border and semester control.

In the educational process, the following types of control of learning outcomes are used: entry, current during the semester, control work, provided by the curriculum, individual tasks, course works, final semestral and postponed control.

***The entry control*** is conducted before studying a new course in order to determine the level of preparation of students from the disciplines that provide this course. Entrance control is carried out on the first lesson on the basis of tasks corresponding to the programs of preliminary training. The results of the control are analyzed at the departmental (interdepartmental ) meetings and meetings of methodical commissions together with the scientific and pedagogical workers who conduct classes on discipline provision. According to the results of the entry control, measures are being developed to provide individual assistance to students, or to correct the

educational process.

***Current control*** is carried out during all types of audience lessons during the semester. Current control can be conducted in the form of oral questioning or written control at practical, seminars or lectures, in the form of a colloquium, student speeches during discussion of questions at seminars, in the form of computer testing, etc. Specific forms of current control and criteria for assessing the level of knowledge are determined by the curriculum. The results of students evaluation should be communicated to students in a timely manner. One of the forms of current control is rector's control work. The results of the evaluation of the rector's control work may be counted as the results of the exercise of the control work provided for by the curriculum.

***The final semestral control*** within the discipline is a compulsory form for evaluating the student's learning outcomes. It is conducted in terms established by the schedule of the educational process, and in the amount of educational material determined by the program of academic discipline. Semestral control is carried out in the form of a semester test or semester exam for a specific academic discipline. Students are admitted to semester control provided that they complete all types of work stipulated by the semester curriculum in this discipline.

***Semestral test*** is the form of final control, which consists in evaluating students' acquisition of the lecture material, as well as certain works performed by them at seminars. The semestral test does not stipulate the obligatory presence of students provided that they complete all types of work stipulated by the curriculum for the semester.

The maximum amount of points that a student can score when passing a test within a discipline is 40.

Evaluation of final control is determined by the national scale as the sum of the points gained by the obtainer of the high education during the semester during the exercise of the control measures envisaged by the program of the discipline (practice) and the points scored during the semestral exam (semestral test).

The maximum amount of points that a student can gain in studying a discipline is 100.

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

1. Social norms as an element of the mechanism of regulation of social relations. Basic types of social norms.
2. The law in the system of social norms. Types of law.
3. The system of law: the notion, structure, the ratio of elements.
4. The notion, features and structure of the norm of law as the basic element of the legal system.
5. Sources of law as an external form of manifestation of the norms of law: the notion, species.
6. Principles of law: notion and classification.
7. Fundamental principles of law: notion, properties, content.
8. General, field, institutional principles of law: concept, properties, content, ratio.
9. The meaning of the principles of law for the legal regulation of relations at the national and international level.
10. The notion of international law as an independent system of law, its characteristic features.
11. Features of international law as an independent system of law.
12. The system of international law, the elements that make up it and the features of interaction between these elements.
13. Notion and types of sources of international law.
14. Basic principles of international law and their place in the system of sources of international law.
15. Subjects of international law: notion, types.
16. State as a subject of international law: notion and features.
17. Peculiarities of international legal status of the state.

18. Notion and features of international law as a science.
19. Notion and features of international law as a discipline.
20. Contemporary concepts of the ratio of international and national law.
21. Influence of internal law on the formation and fulfillment of international law.
22. Influence of international law on the formation, functioning and development of inner state law.
23. The mechanism of interaction of international and national law at the present stage.
24. The essence and content of international relations.
25. Subjects of international relations.
26. Principles of international relations.
27. Mechanism of realization of international relations.
28. Common characteristic of the system of internal state bodies and institutions authorized to solve issues of an international nature.
29. The supreme bodies of state power in the system of internal state bodies and institutions authorized to solve issues of an international nature.
30. Central bodies of state power in the system of internal state bodies and institutions authorized to solve issues of international character.
31. Local authorities and bodies of local self-government in the system of internal state bodies and institutions authorized to solve issues of an international nature.
32. Common characteristic of the system of foreign bodies and institutions authorized to solve issues of an international nature.
33. Diplomatic representations in the system of foreign bodies and institutions authorized to solve issues of an international nature.
34. Consular institutions in the system of foreign bodies and institutions authorized to solve issues of an international nature.
35. Trade representations in the system of foreign bodies and institutions authorized to solve issues of an international nature.
36. Permanent representations of States in international organizations in the system of foreign bodies and institutions authorized to solve issues of international nature.
37. Special missions in the system of foreign bodies and institutions authorized to solve issues of international nature.
38. Delegations in the system of foreign bodies and institutions authorized to solve issues of international nature.
39. Notion and types of international organizations in international law.
40. Classification of international organizations in international law.
41. The legal personality of international organizations and the peculiarities of their functions.
42. Internal organizational mechanism of international organizations.
43. Acts of international organizations.
44. United Nations in the system of international intergovernmental organizations.
45. Features of the United Nations and its international legal status.
46. The structure of the United Nations.
47. United Nations specialized agencies.
48. Features of international legal personality of international non-governmental organizations.
49. Legal activity as a kind of social activity, its notion and content.
50. Basic features that characterize legal activity.
51. Types of legal activity.
52. Legal activity and professional activity of lawyers. Profession of a lawyer.
53. The system of legal activity.
54. General legal scientific disciplines of the theoretical and historical profile.
55. Field (normative) general legal scientific disciplines.

56. Special (applied) general legal scientific disciplines.

57. Specialized (international legal) scientific disciplines of theoretical and historical profile.

58. Field (normative) specialized (international-legal) scientific disciplines.

59. Special (applied) specialized (international legal) scientific disciplines.

60. Practical skills of an international lawyer and their role in training a specialist in international law.

## 9. Scheme of scoring points

### *9.1. Full-time (distance) education*

The total amount of points – 100.
The amount of points for the final control (credit) – 40.
The amount of points during the semester – 60.
The minimum amount of points for admission to the examination – 10.
The amount of points for answers on 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 on the seminar – 0 to 5 points.
Control work – 10.
Individual task – 10.

| Current control, independent work, individual tasks | | | | | | | | | | | Final control (credit) | Total amount of points |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T2 | T3 | T4 | T5 | T6 | T7 | T8 | T10 | Control work | Individual task | Points for the semester | | |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 40 | 100 |

T1, T2 ... – topics of sections.

**<u>Evaluation criteria for an oral answer</u>**

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.

**Credit assessment criteria**

The assessment 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. Part-time/Correspondence (distance) education***

The total amount of points – 100.
The amount of points for the final control (credit) – 40.
The amount of points during the semester – 60.
The minimum amount of points for admission to the examination – 10.
The amount of points for answers on seminars – ∑40 = 40:

**Calculation formula**

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

**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 on the seminar – 0 to 5 points.
Control work – 10.
Individual task – 10.

| Current control, independent work, individual tasks | | | | | | | | | | | Final control (credit) | Total amount of points |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T2 | T3 | T4 | T5 | T6 | T7 | T8 | T10 | Control work | Individual task | Points for the semester | | |
| | 5 | | | 5 | | | | 10 | 10 | 60 | 40 | 100 |

T1, T2 ... – 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.

**Credit assessment criteria**

The assessment 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.

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**«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.

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**Declaration of AI Use**

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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 amount of points for all types of educational activities during the semester** | **Mark** | |
|---|---|---|
| | **for the exam** | **for the credit** |
| 90 – 100 | perfectly | credit |
| 70-89 | well | credit |
| 50-69 | satisfactorily | credit |
| 1-49 | unsatisfactorily | not credit |

## 10. Recommended literature

***Basic:***

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5. Буткевич В. Г., Мицик В.В., Задорожній О.В. Міжнародне право. Основи теорії : підруч. К. : Либідь, 2002. 608 с.

6. Гавриленко О.А. Історико-правові компоненти підготовки здобувачів вищої освіти за спеціальністю «Міжнародне право» в Харківському національному університеті імені В.Н. Каразіна. Training legal professionals following European standards: scientific and pedagogical internship. November 4 – December 15, 2024. Riga: ISMA University of Applied Scienses, 2024. P. 18-22.

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10. Маланчук П. Вступ до міжнародного права за Ейкхерстом : пер. з англ. Х. : Консум, 2000. 592 с.

11. Мальський М. З., Мацях М. М. Теорія міжнародних відносин : підручник. 3-тє вид., переробл. і допов. К. : Знання, 2007. 461 с.

12. Міжнародне право в документах / за ред. М. В. Буроменського. 2-е вид., виправл. і доповн. Х. : Мачулін, 2006. 408 с.

13. Міжнародне право : навч. посіб. / за ред. М. В. Буроменського. К. : Юрінком Інтер, 2005. 336 с.

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15. 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.

16. Погребняк С. П. Основоположні принципи права (змістовна характеристика). Х. : Право, 2008. 240 с.

17. Принцип верховенства права: проблеми теорії та практики : у 2-х кн. / за заг. ред. Ю. С. Шемшученка. К. : Юридична думка, 2008. 458 с.

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

23. 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. 6-те вид., перероблене і доповнене. Харків: Право. 2024. 502 с.

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***Additional:***

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26. Глобальні проблеми сучасності: підручник / [кол. авт.]; за ред. В. С. Бакірова (голова), А. П. Голікова, О. А. Довгаль, В. А. Пересадько, В. І. Сідорова. – Харків : ХНУ імені В. Н. Каразіна, 2019. – 632 с.

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46. Focarelli C. International law. Cheltenham : Elgar, 2019. 717 p.
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64. Rose C. An Introduction to Public International Law. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2022. 396 p.
65. Show M. International Law (Ninth Edition). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2021. 1308 p.
66. Vaughan L. International law: a very short introduction. Oxford university press, 2015. 144 p.
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## 11. Links to information resources on the Internet, video lectures, and 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. Official website of the International Law Comission URL: https://legal.un.org/ilc/
4. Official website of the Council of Europe URL: http://hub.coe.int/en/
5. Official website of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe - URL: http://www.osce.org/
6. Official website of the European Union URL: http://europa.eu/
7. Official website of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization URL: http://www.nato.int/