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 ENVIRONMENTAL 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:	**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

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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 discipline "International environmental law" is compiled in accordance with the educational-professional bachelor's program field of knowledge 29 International relations, specialty 293 International law.

1. Description of the academic discipline

1.1. The purpose and aim of the educational discipline

The purpose of teaching the academic discipline "International Environmental Law" is to consider global environmental problems and the policy of international environmental cooperation aimed at solving them, to form students' knowledge and understanding of the need for international cooperation in the field of environmental protection in order to ensure the sustainable development of nature in the conditions of growing man-made impact, the consequences of which do not have national borders.

1.2. The main tasks of studying the discipline

The main tasks of studying the discipline are: knowledge of the history, sources and principles of international environmental law; studying the concepts of environmental safety and sustainable development; activities of international organizations in the field of environmental protection; features of international responsibility and implementation of international legal norms in the field of environmental protection; mastery of international legal aspects of regulation of environmentally hazardous activities; international legal aspects of protection of natural objects; paying attention to regional mechanisms of legal regulation of cooperation between states in the field of environmental protection; study of the peculiarities of the implementation of international legal norms in the field of environmental protection at the national level; the ability to identify and analyze international precedents in the field of environmental protection; ability to prepare references and recommendations on issues of international environmental law for state authorities of Ukraine; learn to use acquired knowledge in professional legal activity; be able to solve case studies and hypothetical problems on this topic.

1.3. The number of credits is 5

1.4. The total number of hours is 150

1.5. Characteristics of the academic discipline

The subject of the study of the discipline is aimed at the study of legal relations arising between subjects of international law in the field of prevention, limitation and elimination of negative consequences of environmental impact, as well as rational use of natural resources, closely related to other branches of modern international law.

The program of the academic discipline: global environmental problems; the concept of international environmental law; formation and development of international environmental law; sources of international environmental law; principles of international environmental law; codification of international environmental law; concepts of environmental safety and sustainable development; international legal protection of environmental human rights; institutional mechanism of international environmental law; responsibility in international environmental law; implementation of international environmental law.

Normative / by choice

Normative	
Full-time education	Part-time (distance) form of education
A year of learning	
4th	4th
Semester	
8th	8th
Lectures	
30 hours	8 hours
Practical, seminar classes	
30 hours	6 hours
Control work	
1	1
Independent work	
90 hours	136 hours
Form of control: exam	

1.6. List of competencies formed by this discipline:

General competencies: GC 3. Ability to learn and master modern knowledge; GC 7. Ability to adapt and act in a new situation, in particular, in an international context; GC 10. Ability to work in an international context; GC 13. Ability to be aware of equal opportunities and gender issues; GC 16. Skills in using information and communication technologies.

Professional (special) competencies PC 1. Ability to understand the nature, dynamics, principles of organizing international relations, forms and methods of their implementation; types of international entities and their role in modern international relations and international politics; PC 4. Respect for the honor and dignity of a person as the highest social value, understanding their legal nature. Knowledge and understanding of international human rights standards enshrined in universal (at the UN level) and regional human rights instruments (at the Council of Europe, OSCE, European Union level); international universal and regional institutional mechanisms for the protection of human rights; PC 11. Ability to provide legal opinions and consultations on issues of international law, national law of Ukraine and foreign states; identify legal risks of certain foreign policy or foreign economic initiatives, and select ways to minimize them.

1.7. List of learning outcomes that this discipline forms:

According to the requirements of the educational and professional program[1], students must achieve the following program outcomes: PLO 3. Collect and integrate analysis of materials from various sources; PLO 5. Give a brief conclusion on individual factual circumstances (data) with sufficient justification; PLO 13. Communicate information, ideas, problems, solutions and own experience on current issues of international law to specialists and non-specialists; PLO 17. Work in a group, forming their own contribution to the implementation of the group's tasks.

1.8. Prerequisites:

To master the course, it is necessary to have knowledge of Public International Law,

[1] https://law.karazin.ua/resources/doks2021/inform_pak/2023-2024/OPP_293_bakalavr.pdf

History of International Law, Law of International Treaties, EU Law, Law of International Responsibility, International Maritime Law.

2. Thematic plan of the educational discipline

Chapter 1. International environmental law is a branch of modern international law

Topic No. 1. Global environmental problems. The concept of international environmental law.

Environmental problems and challenges to the traditional international legal order; irrational use of renewable and non-renewable natural resources; military conflicts of various scales. The concept of "ecology". International environmental law as a branch of international public law. Subject and object of international environmental law. Special departments in the structure of international intergovernmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations and individual organizations that purposefully study this field. Subjects of international environmental law. Connection of international environmental law with other branches of international law.

Topic No. 2. Formation and development of international environmental law.

Classification of historical periods of development of international environmental law. The first universal and regional acts are “fishery” conventions: the Convention between France and Great Britain on Fisheries of 1867, the Convention for the Suppression of Overfishing of the North Sea Fishery Resources of 1882, the Treaty on the Regulation of Salmon Fishing in the Rhine Basin of 1886, the Convention on fishing in the waters of the Danube and Prut 1907, Treaty on the preservation and protection of seals 1911, Treaty between England and Nicaragua on sea turtle fishing 1916, Convention on the regulation of catches of sea and river flounder in the Baltic Sea region 1929, Convention on the Regulation of Whaling in 1931, the Convention on the Protection of Birds Useful in Agriculture in 1902, the Convention on the Protection of Migratory Birds in the United States and Great Britain in 1916, etc. London Convention of 1900 for the Preservation of Wild Animals, Birds and Fish in Africa. London Convention of 1933 on the preservation of fauna and flora in their natural state. The Washington Convention on the Protection of Nature and the Preservation of Species of Wild Animals and Birds of the Western Hemisphere, 1940. The International Congress on Nature Conservation, 1909. The role of the United Nations in international cooperation in the field of environmental protection. International Union for Conservation of Nature. The UN Conference on the Conservation and Use of Natural Resources in 1949. The Conference on the Conservation of Marine Living Resources in 1954. Resolutions of the UN General Assembly in the field of environmental protection. UN Conference on Environmental Issues 1972 UN Conference on Environment and Development 1992 Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Island States 1994 UN Conference on Transboundary Fish Stocks and Stocks of Highly Migratory Species 1995

Topic No. 3. Sources of international environmental law.

Classification of sources of international environmental law. International treaties as a source of environmental law: treaties of a general political orientation, which regulate the environmental aspect in the context of ensuring international peace and security; agreements with an environmental orientation. Classification of contracts depending on the degree of connection between the subject of regulation and nature protection issues. Classification of

international agreements depending on the object scope: agreements aimed at the protection and protection of the World Ocean, atmospheric and outer space, fauna and flora, as well as agreements aimed at the regulation and control of certain areas of human activity dangerous for the environment . Universal conventions in the field of environmental protection. International custom as a source of international environmental law. General principles of law as a source of environmental law. Decisions of international judicial institutions as a source of environmental law. Doctrine as a source of environmental law. Decisions of international intergovernmental organizations as a source of environmental law. Recommendation acts as a source of environmental law. Unilateral acts of states as a source of environmental law.

Topic No. 4. Principles of international environmental law.

General and special principles of international environmental law. The principle of not causing harm to the environment of other states and regions that are outside the national jurisdiction. The principle of environmental protection. The principle that enshrines a person's right to freedom, equality and proper living conditions, to an environment of such quality that makes it possible to live with dignity and well-being. Principle inalienable sovereignty over natural resources. The principle of not harming the environment of other states and areas outside the national jurisdiction. The principle of preliminary environmental impact assessment. The principle of exchange of information and consultations in the field of the environment. The principle of preventive actions. The precautionary principle. The "polluter pays" principle. The principle of joint, but differentiated responsibility of states. The principle of environmental cooperation. The principle of sustainable development and the principle of environmental safety. The principle "the environment is a common concern of mankind."

Topic No. 5. International legal protection of environmental human rights.

The right to a favorable environment. Classification of environmental human rights. International Bill of Human Rights. International documents of a recommendatory nature, which recognize the connection between human rights and environmental protection. The right to self-determination and the right to freely dispose of natural wealth and resources. The right to life. The right to such a standard of living, including food, clothing, housing, medical care and necessary social services, as is necessary for the maintenance of the health and well-being of the individual and his family, and for the continuous improvement of living conditions. The right to the highest possible level of physical and mental health, including the improvement of all aspects of environmental hygiene. The right to respect for private and family life and housing. The right to fair and favorable working conditions that meet the requirements of safety and hygiene. The right to freedom from discrimination. The right to private property. The right to participate in the cultural life of society, to enjoy the arts, to participate in scientific progress and to enjoy its benefits. Procedural environmental rights. The right to access environmental information. The right to participate in decision-making on issues related to the environment. The right to access justice in environmental matters. Environmental rights of indigenous peoples. Rights of "environmental" refugees. SLAPP — processes and protection of the rights of "whistleblowers". International legal mechanisms for the protection of environmental rights.

Topic No. 6. Institutional mechanism of international environmental law.

International cooperation in the field of environmental protection. Bodies and specialized institutions of the UN. Stockholm Conference 1972 Rio Conference 1992 UN Commission on

Sustainable Development, World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg 2002 Brundtland Commission Report 1987 Convention on Climate Change, Convention on Biological Diversity, Convention on Desertification, Agreement on Far migratory fish stocks, etc. Contribution of the United Nations Organization on Education, Science and Culture. World Health Organization. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. International Maritime Organization. World Meteorological Organization. Committee for the Protection of the Marine Environment. International Atomic Energy Agency. United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). Program of Montevideo III. UNEP Project "Global Environmental Perspective". UN Conference on Environmental Protection. International non-governmental organizations. International Union for Conservation of Nature. World Wildlife Fund. Greenpeace International. World Alliance for Environmental Law. World Council of Entrepreneurs on Sustainable Development. World Council of Entrepreneurs on Sustainable Development. International Olympic Committee.

Topic No. 7: Responsibility in international environmental law.

International legal responsibility of states and criminal and civil legal responsibility of individuals and legal entities in accordance with international law. Guilty responsibility and objective (absolute, strict) responsibility of states and individuals and legal entities in accordance with international law. The concept of damage to the environment. "Significant", "substantial", "tangible" damage. Causal relationship. Factual basis of international legal responsibility. Ecocide as an international crime. Poisoning of air, sea and outer space with radioactive substances, distribution of various types of weapons (bacteriological, chemical), which are prohibited by international law and have a significant negative impact on the state of the environment. Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of the Environment through Criminal Law of 1998. Legal consequences of violation of an international legal obligation, in particular, in the environmental sphere. Responsibility for lawful activity. 1992 International Oil Pollution Compensation Fund Convention, 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1973/1978 Convention on the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973/1978 International Oil Pollution Compensation Fund. Conventions on civil liability for nuclear damage.

Chapter 2. International legal regulation of environmentally hazardous activities and international legal protection of environmental components.

Topic No. 8. Environmental protection during armed conflicts. The principle of environmental protection in international disarmament agreements.

Customary international humanitarian law. The principle of military necessity. The principle of proportionality. the principle of humanity or Martens' warning. The principle of not causing unnecessary and excessive suffering, enshrined in the St. Petersburg Declaration and the Hague Regulations of 1899. Treaty international humanitarian law. IV Hague Convention on the Laws and Customs of Land War of 1907. Protocol on the Prohibition of the Use of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Similar Gases and Bacteriological Agents in War (1925). Geneva Convention for the Protection of the Civilian Population in Time of War (1949). Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Means of Impact on the Natural Environment (1977). Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction (1997). Protocol III to the Convention on the Prohibition or Restriction of the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons

Which May Be Considered to Cause Excessive Injuries or to Have an Indiscriminate Effect (1980). Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954). International agreements regulating disarmament and limiting the arms race. The Antarctic Treaty of 1959. The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water (Moscow Treaty) of 1963. The Treaty on the Principles of the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, 1967. The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1968. The Treaty on the Prohibition of Placing Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Bottom of the Seas and Oceans and in Their Boreholes of 1971. The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons and Toxic Weapons and on their destruction in 1972. The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction in 1993. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in 1996.

Topic No. 9. International legal regulation of the handling of environmentally hazardous materials and substances.

International legal cooperation in case of nuclear accident and unauthorized use of nuclear materials. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material 1980 Convention on Prompt Notification of a Nuclear Accident and Convention on Assistance in the Event of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986). International Convention on Combating Acts of Nuclear Terrorism of 2005. International legal regulation of radioactive waste management. Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management 1997 Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal 1999 Bamako Convention on the Prohibition of Imports into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movements and Management of Hazardous Wastes waste within Africa in 1991. The Fourth Lomé Convention between the EU and ACATE countries (1989). Convention on the Prohibition of the Import of Hazardous and Radioactive Waste into Island Member States of the Forum and on the Control of Transboundary Transportation and Disposal of Hazardous Waste within the South Pacific Region (1995). Protocol on Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea as a Result of Transboundary Transportation and Disposal of Waste (1996). Noumea Convention on the Protection of Natural Resources and the Environment of the South Pacific Region (1986). Regional Agreement on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes (1992). The CIS Agreement on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous and Other Wastes of 1996. Decisions of international judicial/quasi-judicial institutions in the specified area. International legal regulation of the handling of dangerous chemical substances. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants of 2001.

Topic No. 10. International legal protection of the marine and freshwater environment.

Marine protection is one of the most urgent global problems of our time. International legal regulation of prevention of pollution of the marine environment as a result of activities on the seabed. International legal regulation of prevention of pollution of the marine environment as a result of disposal. Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Discharges of Wastes and Other Materials, 1972 (London Convention). International Convention on the

Prevention of Pollution from Ships 1973/1978 International legal regulation of prevention of pollution of the marine environment from or through the atmosphere. International legal regulation of cooperation of states in case of accidents at sea. International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation of 1990. International legal protection of marine living resources. International Maritime Tribunal about rights The principle of "integrated management of river basins". Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes of 1992

Topic No. 11. International legal protection of atmospheric air and outer space

International legal cooperation in the field of prevention of transboundary air pollution. Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution 1979 Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution. . Protocol on the Limitation of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or Their Transboundary Flows, 1988. Protocol on the Limitation of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or Their Transboundary Flows, 1991. Protocol on the Further Reduction of Sulfur Emissions, 1994. Protocol on Heavy Metals, 1998. Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants, 1998 Protocol on combating acidification, eutrophication and surface ozone of 1999. International judicial practice in the field of international legal protection of atmospheric air and outer space. International legal protection of the ozone layer. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987). International legal cooperation in the field of climate change prevention. Joint implementation projects. Mechanism of clean development. Emissions trading. Marrakesh Agreements of 2001. International legal protection of the space environment. International legal cooperation of states in the fight against natural and man-made disasters.

3. The structure of the academic discipline

Section names	Course hours											
	Full-time						Part-time					
	total	including					total	including				
		lec.	pract.	lab.	c.w.	ind.		lec.	pract.	lab.	c.w.	ind.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chapter 1. International environmental law is a branch of modern international law												
Topic No. 1. Global environmental problems. The concept of international environmental law.	12	2	2	-	-	8	13	-	-	-	-	13
Topic No. 2. Formation and development of international environmental law.	12	2	2	-	-	8	13	-	-	-	-	13
Topic No. 3. Sources of international environmental law.	12	2	2	-	-	8	16	2	2	-	-	12
Topic No. 4. Principles of international environmental law.	12	2	2	-	-	8	12	-	-	-	-	12
Topic No. 5. International legal protection of environmental human rights.	16	4	4	-	-	8	14	2	-	-	-	12
Topic No. 6. Institutional mechanism of international	12	2	2	-	-	8	16	2	2	-	-	12

environmental law.												
Topic No. 7. Responsibility in international environmental law.	12	2	2	-	-	8	17	2	2	-	-	13
Chapter 2. International legal regulation of environmentally hazardous activities and international legal protection of environmental components.												
Topic No. 8. Environmental protection during armed conflicts. The principle of environmental protection in international disarmament agreements.	16	4	4	-	-	8	12	-	-	-	-	12
Topic No. 9. International legal regulation of the handling of environmentally hazardous materials and substances.	16	4	4	-	-	8	12	-	-	-	-	12
Topic No. 10. International legal protection of the marine and freshwater environment.	17	4	4	-	-	9	12	-	-	-	-	12
Topic No. 11. International legal protection of atmospheric air and outer space.	13	2	2	-	-	9	13	-	-	-	-	13
Total hours:	**150**	**30**	**30**	**-**	**-**	**90**	**150**	**8**	**6**	**-**	**-**	**136**

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

№ i/l	Title of topic	Hours (f.t/p.t.)
1.	Global environ-mental problems. The concept of international environmental law.	2 / -
2.	Formation and development of international environmental law.	2 / -
3.	Sources of inter-national environmental law.	2 / 2
4.	Principles of international environmental law.	2 / -
5.	International legal protection of environmental human rights.	4 / -
6.	Institutional mechanism of international environmental law.	2 / 2
7.	Responsibility in international environmental law.	2 / 2
8.	Environmental protection during armed conflicts. The principle of environmental protection in international disarmament agreements.	4 / -
9.	International legal regulation of the handling of environmentally hazardous materials and substances.	4 / -
10.	International legal protection of the marine and freshwater environment.	4 / -
11.	International legal protection of atmospheric air and outer space.	2 / -
	Total:	**30 / 6**

5. Tasks for independent work

№ i/l	Types and content of independent work	Amount of hours (f.t/p.t.)
1.	**Topic No. 1. Global environ-mental problems. The concept of international environmental 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; prepare answers to control questions.	8 / 13
2.	**Topic No. 2. Formation and development of international environmental 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; prepare answers to control questions.	8 / 13
3.	**Topic No. 3. Sources of inter-national environmental 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; prepare answers to control questions.	8 / 12
4.	**Topic 4. Principles of international environmental 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; prepare answers to control questions.	8 / 12
5.	**Topic 5. International legal protection of environmental human rights.** *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.	8 / 12
6.	**Topic 6. Institutional mechanism of international environmental 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.	8 / 12
7.	**Topic 7. Responsibility in international environmental law.** *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.	8 / 13
8.	**Topic 8. Environmental protection during armed conflicts. The principle of environmental protection in international disarmament agreements.** *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.	8 / 12
9.	**Topic 9. International legal regulation of the handling of environmentally hazardous materials and substances.** *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 / 12
10.	**Topic 10. International legal protection of the marine and freshwater 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	9 / 12

	the topic; to prepare answers to control questions.	
11.	**Topic 11. International legal protection of atmospheric air and outer space.** *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.	9 / 13
	Total:	**90 / 136**

6. Individual tasks

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

The types of individual tasks in the academic discipline (reports, control works performed during classroom classes and independent work, coursework, diploma works, etc.) are determined by the curriculum. Individual tasks consist in the preparation of an essay on a topic determined or chosen by the student with the help of the teacher and other types of work approved by the department. The deadlines for issuing, completing and defending individual tasks are determined by the program of the academic discipline.

Individual tasks are performed by the student independently with the necessary consultations from a scientific and pedagogical worker. Cases of performance of works on complex subjects by several persons are allowed.

6.1. Topics *of individual tasks*

1. The concept of international environmental protection.
2. Objects of international environmental protection.
3. International conferences on environmental protection and ensuring the safety of human life and health.
4. Subjects of international legal cooperation in the field of environmental protection and ensuring the safety of human life and health.
5. The concept of international environmental law.
6. Sources of international environmental law.
7. Custom as a source of international environmental law.
8. Concepts and types of subjects of international environmental law.
9. International environmental organizations.
10. The role of the UN in the development of international environmental law.
11. Specialized UN agencies operating in the field of international environmental protection.
12. Regional international organizations whose activities are related to environmental protection.
13. Principles of environmental protection.
14. International responsibility in the field of environmental protection.
15. Liability for cross-border environmental damage. Subjects of liability.
16. The main stages of the codification of international environmental law.
17. Types of official and unofficial codification of international environmental law.
18. Characteristics of the International Pact on Environment and Development of 1995.

19. Legal content of the principles of international environmental security.

20. Content of the concept of sustainable development in international agreements and decisions of intergovernmental conferences.

21. The principle of integration and the principle of intergenerational equity.

22. Activities of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development.

23. Goals and subject areas of activity of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

24. International non-governmental organizations of environmental profile.

25. "Red Lists" of the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

26. Agreements on the exchange of part of the external debt of developing countries for environmental programs and projects.

27. The concept and forms of "public-private partnership" in international environmental law.

28. International organizational and legal mechanism for the protection of environmental human rights.

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 during 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-monitoring is intended for self-assessment by students of higher education of the quality of assimilation of educational material of an educational discipline (chapter, topic). For this purpose, self-monitoring questions are included in the training manuals for each topic (chapter), as well as in methodological developments for seminar classes.

Departmental control is carried out in order to assess the level of training of students in the academic discipline at various stages of its study and is carried out in the form of entrance, current, borderline and semester control.

In the educational process, the following types of control of learning results are used: entrance, current during the semester, control works provided for in the curriculum, acceptance of individual tasks, term papers, final semester control, 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 tasks corresponding to the preliminary training programs. The results of control are analyzed at departmental (inter-departmental) meetings and meetings of methodical commissions together with scientific and pedagogical workers who conduct classes in the supporting discipline. Based on the results of the entrance control, measures are being developed to provide individual assistance to students, and to adjust the educational process.

Current control is carried out on all types of classroom classes during the semester. Current control can be carried out in the form of an oral survey or written control at practical, seminar classes, lectures, in the form of a colloquium, student presentations when discussing issues at seminar classes, in the form of computer testing, etc. Specific forms of ongoing control and criteria for assessing the level of knowledge are determined by the program of the academic discipline. The results of student work evaluation must be brought to the attention of students in a timely manner. The form of current control is rector's control works. The results of the evaluation of the rector's control works can be counted as the results of the control work provided by the curriculum.

The semester exam is a form of final control, which consists in evaluating students' assimilation of lecture material, as well as certain works performed by them in seminar classes. The maximum number of points that a student can score when taking an exam (credit) in an academic discipline is 40.

The assessment of the final control is given on a national scale as the sum of the points scored by the student of higher education during the semester during the performance of control

measures provided for by the program of the academic discipline (practice) and the points scored during the semester exam (credit).

The maximum number of points that a student can score while studying an academic discipline (practice) is 100.

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

1. Global environmental problems.
2. Objective factors that contribute to the development of international cooperation in the field of environmental protection.
3. The concept of "ecology", "environment", "natural environment", "international environmental law", "international environmental law".
4. Subject and object of international environmental law.
5. Features of subjects of international environmental law?
6. Features of international environmental law as a branch of international law.
7. The relationship of international environmental law with other branches of international law.
8. The main stages of the formation of international environmental law.
9. Regional "fish" conventions that regulated the regime of use of fish stocks.
10. The main international legal acts adopted in the second period of development of international environmental law.
11. Characteristic features of the third period of development of international environmental law.
12. Characteristic features of the fourth period of development of international environmental law.
13. Sources of international environmental law.
14. Classification of international treaties in the field of environmental protection.
15. “Framework approach” to the development and adoption of international agreements in the field of environmental protection.
16. International custom and general principles of law in the field of environmental protection.
17. Decisions of international intergovernmental organizations as a source of international environmental law.
18. Unilateral acts of states and recommendatory acts in the field of environmental protection.
19. General principles of international environmental law.
20. Special principles of international environmental law.
21. The principle of inalienable sovereignty over natural resources.
22. The principle of non-harm to the environment of other states and areas beyond national jurisdiction.
23. The principle of prior environmental impact assessment.
24. The principle of information exchange and consultation in the environmental sphere.
25. The principle of preventive action. The precautionary principle. The polluter pays principle.
26. The principle of common but differentiated responsibility of states. The principle of environmental cooperation.

27. The principle of sustainable development and the principle of environmental safety. The principle of “environment is the common concern of mankind”.

28. The right to a healthy environment.

29. The right to a healthy environment. Classification of environmental human rights.

30. Environmental human rights.

31. Procedural environmental human rights.

32. Environmental rights of indigenous peoples.

33. The rights of “ecological” refugees.

34. International legal mechanisms for the protection of environmental rights.

35. UN bodies and specialized agencies in the field of environmental protection.

36. UN Environment Programme (UNEP).

37. UN conferences on environmental protection.

38. The place of international non-governmental organizations in the field of international environmental protection.

39. Customary international humanitarian law and international environmental law.

40. Treaty-based international humanitarian law and international environmental law.

41. International environmental agreements and recommendatory acts in the field of environmental protection during armed conflicts.

42. International agreements regulating disarmament and limitation of the arms race.

43. International legal cooperation in the event of a nuclear accident and unauthorized use of nuclear materials.

44. International legal regulation of radioactive waste management.

45. International legal regulation of hazardous waste management.

46. International legal regulation of the handling of hazardous chemicals.

47. Marine protection is one of the most pressing global problems of our time.

48. International legal regulation of the prevention of pollution of the marine environment from land-based sources.

49. International legal regulation of the prevention of pollution of the marine environment as a result of dumping.

50. International legal regulation of the prevention of pollution of the marine environment from ships.

51. International legal regulation of the prevention of pollution of the marine environment from or through the atmosphere.

52. International legal regulation of cooperation between states in the event of accidents at sea.

53. Regional cooperation between states in the prevention of pollution of the marine environment.

54. International legal protection of marine living resources.

55. UNCLOS practice on “fishery” jurisdiction and the practice of the International Tribunal on the powers of a coastal state in its exclusive economic zone to protect marine living resources.

56. Protection of international watercourses.

57. International legal cooperation in the field of prevention of transboundary air pollution.

58. International judicial practice in the field of international legal protection of atmospheric air and outer space.

59. International legal protection of the ozone layer.
60. International legal cooperation in the field of climate change prevention.
61. International legal protection of the space environment.
62. International legal cooperation of states in combating natural and man-made disasters.
63. Main stages of codification of international environmental law.
64. Types of official and unofficial codification of international environmental law.
65. Characteristics of the International Pact on Environment and Development of 1995.
66. Concepts of environmental safety and sustainable development.
67. Functions of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development.
68. Implementation of international environmental law: issues of terminology.
69. The problem of the effectiveness of international environmental law.
70. Fragmentation of international environmental law.
71. International legal mechanism for ensuring the implementation of international environmental agreements.
72. Mechanisms for compliance.
73. UNEP activities.
74. Mechanism for resolving international disputes in the field of environmental protection.
75. International legal foundations of cooperation between states in the protection of the Earth's biodiversity.
76. International legal protection of the animal world.
77. International legal protection of the plant world.
78. International legal protection of soils, landscapes, mountain complexes.
79. International legal protection of the world's cultural and natural heritage.
80. International legal protection of the Antarctic environment.
81. International legal protection of the Arctic environment.
82. Activities of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.
83. National legislation of Ukraine in the field of environmental protection.
84. Institutional mechanisms of environmental protection in Ukraine.
85. Implementation of international agreements in Ukraine.

9. Scoring scheme
Full-time (distance) form

The total number of points - 100.
The minimum number of points for admission to the exam - 10.
The number of points for the exam - 40.
The number of points during the semester - 60:
The number of points for answers to 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 to the seminar - 0-5 points.

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

Current control, independent work, individual tasks																		Exam	Sum
S.c. 1	S.c. 2	S.c. 3	S.c. 4	S.c. 5	S.c. 6	S.c. 7	S.c. 8	S.c. 9	S.c. 10	S.c. 11	S.c. 12	S.c. 13	S.c. 14	S.c. 15	C.W.	Ind. work	Total		
Total: 40															20	-	60	40	100

S.c. 1, S.c. 2 ... – number of seminar classes.

For effective scientific work (writing a scientific paper, abstracts of reports, participation in scientific and practical conferences, participation in the work of a circle, etc.) within the profile of this discipline, by decision of the department in accordance with the criteria established by the program of the academic discipline, a student can receive up to 10 additional (incentive) points, but within the maximum total amount of points - 100.

Answer at a seminar session – **1-5 points**.

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.

Scoring scheme
Part-time (distance) form

The total number of points is 100.
The minimum number of points for admission to the examination - 10.
The number of points for the test - 40.
The number of points during the semester – 60.
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 0-20 points.
Control work - 20 points.

Current control, independent work, individual tasks						Exam	Sum
T.3	T.6	T.7	Individual task	Control work	Total		
5	5	5	-	20	60	40	100

T3, T6 ... - topics of seminars.

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.

15-20 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.

10-14 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.

5-9 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;

2-4 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.

0-1 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 20 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:

1. “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 instructor, as well as other forms of assessment for which the instructor has established restrictions on the use of AI.

2. “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.

3. “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.

Rating scale

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	fine	
50-69	satisfactorily	
1-49	unsatisfactorily	not credited

10. Recommended literature

International legal acts:

1. Cartagena protocol on bıosafety to the conventıon on bıologıcal dıversıty. URL: https://bch.cbd.int/protocol/text/.

2. Case of Mayagna (Sumo) Awas Tingni Community v. Nicaragua. Judgment of the Inter-American Court of human rights of 31 August 2001. URL: https://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/casos/articulos/seriec_79_ing.pdf.

3. Conventıon on long-range transboundary aır pollution 1979. URL: https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2021-05/1979%20CLRTAP.e.pdf.

4. Conventıon on the protectıon and use of transboundary watercourses and ınternatıonal lakes. URL: https://unece.org/DAM/env/water/pdf/watercon.pdf.

5. Conventıon on the transboundary effects of ındustrıal accidents. URL: https://unece.org/DAM/env/documents/2017/TEIA/Publication/ECE_CP_TEIA_33_final_Convention_publication_March_2017.pdf.

6. Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (ETS No. 104) . URL: https://rm.coe.int/1680078aff.

7. ECHR Factsheet – Climate change. URL: https://www.echr.coe.int/documents/d/echr/fs_climate_change_eng.

8. ECHR Factsheet – Environment and the ECHR. URL: https://www.echr.coe.int/documents/d/echr/FS_Environment_ENG.

9. European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals used for Experimental and other Scientific Purposes (ETS No. 123). URL https://rm.coe.int/168007a67b.

10. Kyoto Protocol to the Unıted Natıons Framework Conventıon on Clımate Change. URL: https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.pdf.

11. Minamata Convention on Mercury. URL: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/EN/legal-content/summary/minamata-convention-on-mercury.html#:~:text=The%20Minamata%20Convention%20on%20Mercury%20%E2%80%94%20concluded%20under%20the%20auspices%20of,of%20mercury%20and%20mercury%20compounds.

12. Paris Agreement (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change). URL: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf.

13. Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade. URL: https://enb.iisd.org/articles/rotterdam-convention#:~:text=27%20April%202023,The%20Rotterdam%20Convention%20on%20the%20Prior%20Informed%20Consent%20Procedure%20for, chemicals%20that%20are%20traded%20internationally.

14. Statute of the Internatıonal Court of Justıce URL: https://www.icj-cij.org/statute.

15. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). URL: https://www.pops. int/TheConvention/Overview/TextoftheConvention/tabid/2232/Default.aspx.

16. Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants. URL: http://www.pops.int/TheConvention/Overview/TextoftheConvention/tabid/2232/Default.aspx

17. The Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement). URL: https://www.un.org/bbnjagreement/sites/default/files/2024-08/Text%20of%20the%20Agreement%20in%20English.pdf.

18. The Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CAMLR Convention). URL https://documents.ats.aq/keydocs/vol_1/vol1_12_CCAMLR_CCAMLR_e.pdf.

19. The Convention on Biological Diversity. URL: https://www.cbd.int/convention/.

20. The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. URL: https://www.state.gov/the-montreal-protocol-on-substances-that-deplete-the-ozone-layer#:~:

text=The%20Montreal%20Protocol%2C%20finalized%20in,%2C%20fire%20extinguishers%2C%20and%20aerosols.

21. The Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing. URL: https://www.cbd.int/abs/.

22. The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer. URL: https://ozone.unep.org/treaties/vienna-convention/vienna-convention-protection-ozone-layer.

23. UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention). URL: https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=XXVII-13&chapter=27.

24. Unıted Natıons conventıon to combat desertıfıcatıon. URL: https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=XXVII-10&chapter=27&clang=_en.

25. Unıted Natıons framework conventıon on clımate change. URL: https://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/background_publications_htmlpdf/application/pdf/conveng.pdf

Basic literature:

1. Bodansky D., Van Asselt P. The Art and Craft of International Environmental Law, 2nd edn. New York : Oxford University Press, 2024. 416 p.
2. Boyle A., Redgwell C. Birnie, Boyle, and Redgwell's International Law and the Environment. 4th ed. Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2021. 866 p.
3. Chalmers D., Davies G., Monti G., Heyvaert V. European Union Law: Text and Materials (5th ed.). Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2024. 1232 p.
4. Crawford E., Pert A., Saul, B. (Eds.). Public International Law. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2023. 528 p.
5. Dixon M., McCorquodale R., Williams S. *Cases & Materials on International Law*. 7th ed. Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2024. 752 p.
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7. Focarelli C. International law. Cheltenham : Elgar, 2019. 717 p.
8. Shelton D. International Environmental Law: Fourth Edition / M. M. Mbengue, E. Cima, B. McGarry (Eds.). Leiden; Boston: Brill Nijhoff, 2025. 1084 p.
9. Білоцький С.Д. Міжнародно-правові засади та інституційні механізми регулювання відносин у сфері екологічно орієнтованої енергетики. Одеса : Фенікс, 2015. 546 с.
10. Екологічне право : навч. посіб. / кол. авт. [Резворович К. Р., Юнін О. С., Кірін Р. С. та ін.]. Дніпро : Видавець Біла К. О., 2020. 318 с.
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13. Екологічне право: курс лекцій / О. В. Надьон та ін. Харків : НУЦЗУ, 2022. 172 с.
14. Екологічне право: підручник / За ред. А. П. Гетьмана ; Нац. юрид. ун-т ім. Ярослава Мудрого. Харків : Право, 2024. 1008 с.
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17. Медведєва М.О., Задорожній О.В. Міжнародне право навколишнього середовища. Київ : Видавничий дім «Промені», 2010. 510 с.

18. Микієвич М. М., Андрусевич Н. І Будякова Т. О. Європейське право навколишнього середовища: навчальний посібник. Львів, 2004. 256 с.
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22. Сироїд Т. Міжнародне публічне право: навч. посібник. Київ.: Юрінком Інтер, 2025. 628 с.
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11. Links to information resources on the Internet, video lectures, other methodical support:

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2. Multilateral Environmental Agreements Negotiator's Handbook: Third Edition. URL: https://www.unep.org/resources/toolkits-manuals-and-guides/multilateral-environmental-agreements-negotiators-handbook.

3. Secretariats and Conventions. URL: http://unep.org/about-un-environment/why-does-un-environment-matter/secretariats-and-conventions#global

4. UN Audiovisual Library of International Law: Environmental Law. URL: https://legal.un.org/avl/ls/environmentallaw.html.

5. Керівні принципи щодо захисту природного середовища під час збройного конфлікту. URL: https://blogs.icrc.org/ua/wp-content/uploads/sites/98/2023/02/IHLGuidelines_environment_ua.pdf.

6. Офіційний сайт Африканського Союзу. URL: https://au.int/en.

7. Офіційний сайт Європейського агентства з охорони навколишнього природного середовища. URL: https://www.eea.europa.eu.

8. Офіційний сайт Європейського Союзу. URL: http://europa.eu/.

9. Офіційний сайт Європейського суду з прав людини. URL: https://www.echr.coe.int/Pages/home.aspx?p=home.

10. Офіційний сайт Міжнародного суду Організації Об'єднаних Націй. URL: https://www.icj-cij.org/home.

11. Офіційний сайт Організації американських держав. URL: http://www.oas.org/en/.

12. Офіційний сайт Організації з безпеки та співробітництва в Європі. URL: http://www.osce.org/.

13. Офіційний сайт Організації Об'єднаних Націй. URL: https://www.un.org/fr/about-us.

14. Офіційний сайт Ради Європи. URL: https://www.coe.int/en/web/portal.

15. Офіційний сайт ЮНЕП. URL: https://www.unep.org.