

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

Department of state and legal disciplines

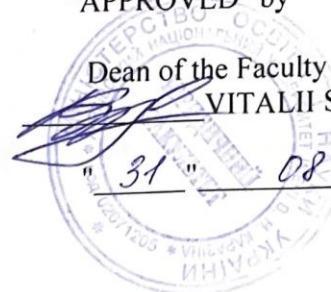
"APPROVED" by

Dean of the Faculty of Law

VITALII SEROHIN



" 31 " 08 2023



Working study program in the discipline

**"Actual issues of the international legal order"**

Level of higher education: second (master's)

field of knowledge: 29 International relations

specialty: 293 International law

educational and professional program

International Law

type of discipline: compulsory

Faculty: Law

2023 / 2024 academic year

The program is recommended for approval by the academic council of the Faculty of Law on August 31, 2023, protocol No. 1

**PROGRAM DEVELOPERS:** Perederii Oleksandr – candidate of legal sciences, associate professor, associate professor of the department of state and legal disciplines

The program was approved at the meeting of the department of state and legal disciplines of the faculty of law August 31, 2023 No. 10

Head of department  
of state and legal disciplines



Nataliya HRYSHINA

The program was agreed with the guarantor of the educational and professional program of the second (master's) level of higher education in the specialty 293 International Law

Guarantor of the educational and professional program  
first (bachelor) level of higher education "International Law"  
candidate of legal sciences, associate professor



Oleksandr GAVRYLENKO

The program was approved by the scientific and methodical commission of the Faculty of Law August 31, 2023 No. 1

Head of the scientific and methodical commission



Hanna ZUBENKO

## INTRODUCTION

The program of the study discipline "Actual issues of the international legal order" is compiled in accordance with the educational and professional training program of the second (master's) level, specialty 293 International law, public-legal specialization

### 1. Description of the academic discipline

1.1. The purpose of teaching the academic discipline is

formation of listeners with a stable idea about the system of international organizational and legal foundations for ensuring and maintaining the international legal order

1.2. The main tasks of studying the discipline are:

- formation of students' ability to improve and develop their intellectual and general cultural level, the ability to acquire new knowledge using modern information and educational technologies in the context of the development of legal science and state policy;

- conduct independent, organize individual and participate in collective scientific research within the scope of the acquired specialty, formulate tasks and compile a research program, select and organize primary and secondary sources of scientific and special information, formalize the results of scientific activity, in particular, create high-quality scientific texts that can be published in professional publications;

- competently conduct a scientific discussion and debate, defend one's own views in the most effective, convincing, correct and tactful way, show intellectual honesty and correctly respond to criticism;

- the ability to apply the acquired knowledge, skills and abilities in the field of international law in practice, the ability to analyze international legal acts of a normative and individual nature;

- the ability to ensure compliance with the requirements of international law, international obligations of Ukraine within the scope of the performance of their official duties;

- the ability to interpret international legal acts in a qualified manner and to give qualified legal opinions and consultations on international legal issues;

- the ability to participate in international negotiations on issues of ensuring international legal order and the work of international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations of the relevant specialization;

1.3. Number of credits: 4

1.4. Total number of hours: 120

### 1.5 Characteristics of the academic discipline

The subject of study of the academic discipline is the theoretical and normative foundations of relations between states and other subjects of international law regarding the provision of international legal order.

The program of the academic discipline consists of two parts, during the study of which the general provisions on the international legal order are studied, as well as the organizational and legal principles of ensuring the international legal order currently existing in the practice of international relations

Normative	
Full-time education	Correspondence (distance) form of education
A year of training	
1st	1st
Semester	
1st	1st
Lectures	
16 hours	6 hours
Practical, seminar classes	
16 hours	4 hours
Independent work	
88 hours	110 hours
Control work	
1	1
Individual task	

1	1
Form of control: exam	

1.6. Planned learning outcomes: acquiring knowledge on the main issues characterizing the formation, evolution and functioning of the modern system of international legal order, determining the role of international law as a universal tool for ensuring international legal order; development of analytical skills when studying the essence of the main threats to the modern international legal order, acquiring skills to qualify violations of international law as a threat to the legal order.

## **2. Thematic plan of the educational discipline**

### **Section 1. General provisions on the international legal order**

#### Topic 1. International legal order: concept, essence

Concept of law and order. Law and order in the world. International legal order. Problems of understanding the international legal order. The essence of the international legal order. The importance of the international legal order. Concepts of the international legal order ("primitivist", positivist, liberal, behaviorist).

#### Topic 2. Formation of the modern international legal order. International law as the foundation of the international legal order.

Periodization of the formation of the system of the modern international legal order. Features of the formation of the international security system in the world after the Second World War. The system of checks and balances in international life in the second half of the 20th century. Peculiarities of the modern international legal order.

The role and significance of international law as the foundation of legal order in the modern world. International legality. Principles of international law as criteria for the legality of international legal relations (the principle of sovereign equality of states, the principle of non-use of force, the principle of the inviolability of state borders, the principle of territorial integrity of states, the principle of peaceful resolution of international disputes, the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of the state, the principle of universal respect for human rights, the principle self-determination of peoples and nations, the principle of cooperation, the principle of conscientious fulfillment of international obligations).

Legal consolidation of peaceful coexistence of states and peoples.

#### Topic 3. The structure of the international legal order

The structure of the international legal order. Spectra of international relations that are protected by the regime of international legal legitimacy: environmental protection, countering crime, countering terrorism, development of interaction between the subjects of international relations in the field of cultural protection, development of science, countering global problems of our time.

International legal, diplomatic, political, economic, humanitarian, military-technical, institutional guarantees of ensuring the international legal order.

#### Topic 4. Global problems of modernity and the international legal order

Interrelationship of global problems of modernity and international legal order. The impact of hunger, overpopulation, scarcity of natural resources, terrorism and religious extremism on the international legal system. The main ways of overcoming the global problems of our time.

#### Topic 5. Supervision and control of ensuring the international legal order.

International supervision institutions for ensuring the international legal order. International governmental and non-governmental organizations. Regional governmental and non-governmental organizations.

### Topic 6. International legal order and the European Union

Law and order in the EU states as a component of the international system of law and order. Peculiarities of ensuring interstate law and order on the legal map of the EU. Institutions for ensuring the international legal order in the EU. The EU's contribution to ensuring the international legal order.

### Topic 7. Ukraine in the system of ensuring the international legal order

Ukraine in the system of international legal order. Initiatives of Ukraine regarding the peaceful resolution of international disputes and conflicts. Participation of Ukrainian military and police peacekeeping contingents in international operations aimed at maintaining international law and order in the world.

## **Chapter 2. International legal principles of ensuring the international legal order**

### Topic 8. International legal foundations of ensuring the international legal order

International peace and security: concepts, significance for the international legal order. Components of international peace and security. Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction as a guarantee of peace and stability in the world. The main documents of international law that establish the institutions of the international legal order.

### Topic 9. Subjects of ensuring the international legal order

Subjects of international law enforcement. International governmental and non-governmental organizations, regional associations of states, states, peoples, nations, communities, transnational corporations. The role of scientists in ensuring the international legal order.

### Topic 10. The role and importance of the United Nations Organization in matters of ensuring the international legal order

United Nations: main tasks and areas of activity to ensure the international legal order. The peacekeeping role of the UN in the modern world. Units of the UN dealing with the maintenance of international law and order. UN peacekeeping operations. Problems of implementing the peacekeeping function of the UN.

### Topic 11. International missions: tasks, composition, order of formation

Concepts and types of peacekeeping military and police missions. The main directions of their work. The grounds and mechanism of formation and operation of missions. Legal bases of activity. The practice of peacekeeping military and police missions over the past decades.

### Topic 12. Mechanisms and procedures for the peaceful settlement of international disputes

The role and significance of peaceful settlement of disputes in international relations. Institute of Diplomatic Negotiations. Involvement of influential international mediators. Consensus. International sanctions and their classification. The role of the UN Security Council in the peaceful settlement of disputes. The procedure of the UN Security Council.

### Topic 13. Forms of international cooperation in security international legal order

International negotiations. summits International agreements. International guarantees of peace and security.

### Topic 14. The role of diplomacy in ensuring the international legal order

Diplomacy in the system of peaceful settlement of disputes and conflict resolution. Negotiation groups. International negotiations. Stages of the international negotiation process.

### Topic 15. Institute of international legal responsibility in the system

## international legal order

Concept of international crime. Types of international offenses. International legal responsibility. Grounds for the onset of international legal responsibility. Institute of International Legal Responsibility. Classification of institutions that can implement international justice. Bodies of international criminal jurisdiction.

## Topic 16. The main ways of improving the international legal order

Problems of the modern system of ensuring the international legal order. Problems of uneven development of world regions. Ways of increasing the regulatory potential of international legal norms that regulate the provision of international legal order. Activities of international non-governmental human rights protection and monitoring organizations as one of the keys to ensuring global legal order (Amnesty International, Freedom House, HealthRight International, World Bank).

### 3. The structure of the academic discipline

Names of divisions and themes	Number of hours											
	Full-time						extramural form					
	including	everything					including	everything				
		l	p	lab.	ind.	i. w.		l	p	lab.	ind.	i. w.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>Section 1. General provisions on the international legal order</b>												
Topic 1. International legal order: concept, essence	9	2	2			5	5					5
Topic 2. Formation of the modern international legal order. International law as the foundation of the international legal order.	9	2	2			5	9	2	2			5
Topic 3. The structure of the international legal order	7	2				5	7	2				5
Topic 4. Global problems of modernity and the international legal order	7	2				5	5					5
Topic 5. Supervision and control of ensuring the international legal order	7	2				5	5					5
Topic 6. International legal order and the European Union	7	2				5	5					5
Topic 7. Ukraine in the system of ensuring the international legal order	9	2	2			5	7	2				5
<b>Section 2. International legal principles of security international legal order</b>												
Topic 8. International	7	2				5	5					5

legal foundations of ensuring the international legal order												
Topic 9. Subjects of international law enforcement	7		2			5	10					10
Topic 10. The role and importance of the United Nations Organization in matters of ensuring the international legal order	7		2			5	10					10
Topic 11. International missions: tasks, composition, order of formation	7		2			5	12		2			10
Topic 12. Mechanisms and procedures for the peaceful settlement of international disputes	7		2			5	10					10
Topic 13. Forms of cooperation in ensuring the international legal order	5					5	10					10
Topic 14. The role of diplomacy in ensuring the international legal order	5					5	10					10
Topic 15. Institute of international legal responsibility in the system	9					9	5					5
international legal order	11		2			9	5					5
That's all	120	16	16			88	120	6	4			110

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

No s/p	Topic name	Number hour	
		Day	correspondence
1	International legal order: concept, essence	2	
2	Formation of the modern international legal order. International law as the foundation of the international legal order.	2	2
3	Ukraine in the system of ensuring the international legal order	2	2
4	Subjects of international law enforcement	2	
5	The role and importance of the United Nations in matters of ensuring the international legal order	2	
6	International missions: tasks, composition, order of formation	2	
7	Mechanisms and procedures for peaceful settlement of international	2	

	disputes		
8	The main ways of improving t	2	
That's all		16	4

### 5. Tasks for independent work

No s/p	Types, content of independent work	Кількість Number hour		Form of control
		Day	correspondence	
1	Topic 1. International legal order: concept, essence The task: to determine the content of the category "international legal order", the main scientific concepts of understanding the international legal order	5	5	Oral survey, writing tests, preparation of essays, control work
2	Topic 2. Formation of the modern international legal order. International law as the foundation of the international legal order. The task: to find out the historical aspects of the formation of the system of the modern international legal order. Determine the role and place of international law in the system of ensuring the international legal order.	5	5	Oral survey, writing tests, preparation of essays, control work
3	Topic 3. The structure of the international legal order The task: to characterize the structure of the international legal order, to single out its most important elements	5	5	Oral survey, writing tests, preparation of essays, control work
4	Topic 4. Global problems of modernity and the international legal order The task: to classify the global problems of our time, to outline the main ways and methods of overcoming the global problems of our time	5	5	Oral survey, writing tests, preparation of essays, control work
5	Topic 5. Supervision and control of ensuring the international legal order The task: to characterize the international legal principles of supervision and control over compliance with the international legal order	5	5	Oral survey, writing tests, preparation of essays, control work
6	Topic 6. International legal order and the European Union The task: to outline the contribution of the European Union to the matter of ensuring the international legal order, to determine the EU institutions responsible for ensuring the international legal order	5	5	Oral survey, writing tests, preparation of essays, control work
7	Topic 7. Ukraine in the system of ensuring the international legal order	5	5	Oral survey, writing tests, preparation of



	The task: to outline the role of Ukraine in the system of ensuring the international legal order			essays, control work
8	Topic 8. International legal foundations of ensuring the international legal order The task: to determine the international legal obligations of Ukraine in terms of ensuring the international legal order	5	5	Oral survey, writing tests, preparation of essays, control work
9	Topic 9. Subjects of international law enforcement The task: to determine the range of subjects of international legal order, to analyze their international powers in this part	5	5	Oral survey, writing tests, preparation of essays, control work
10	Topic 10. The role and importance of the United Nations Organization in matters of ensuring the international legal order The task: to outline the role and significance of the UN in the system of international legal order, to define the problems of the UN in this area of activity	5	10	Oral survey, writing tests, preparation of essays, control work
11	Topic 11. International missions: tasks, composition, order of formation The task: to find out the definition of an international mission, to analyze the procedure for the formation and operation of international missions.	5	10	Oral survey, writing tests, preparation of essays, control work
12	Topic 12. Mechanisms and procedures for the peaceful settlement of international disputes Task: based on the analysis of international procedural norms, determine the sequence of actions of the main subjects of international law aimed at ensuring the international legal order.	5	10	Oral survey, writing tests, preparation of essays, control work
13	Topic 13. Forms of cooperation in ensuring the international legal order The task: to define and characterize the main international forms of cooperation in terms of compliance with the international legal order.	5	10	Oral survey, writing tests, preparation of essays, control work
14	Topic 14. The role of diplomacy in ensuring the international legal order Task: to determine the main forms of international diplomacy	5	10	Oral survey, writing tests, preparation of essays, control work
15	Topic 15. Institute of international legal responsibility in the system international legal order The task: to determine the meaning and role of the institution of international legal responsibility in the modern world, to outline the problems of implementing the	9	10	Oral survey, writing tests, preparation of essays, control work

	institution of international legal responsibility.			
16	Topic 16. The main ways of improving the international legal order Task: taking into account the realities of the geopolitical situation and the development trends of international law, identify the main ways of ensuring the international legal order.	9	5	Oral survey, writing tests, preparation of essays, control work
Разом		88	110	

### 6. Individual task

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

Control work is performed in writing and must be kept at the department. Control work has the form of tests. Total 10 tests. Approximate questions for the test tasks of the control work are developed by the teacher and approved by the department. Each student must complete at least one individual task while studying the academic discipline. At the request of the student and upon agreement with the teacher, it is allowed to perform several individual tasks.

#### Approximate list of topics of an individual task from an educational discipline:

1. International legal order: concept and essence
  2. Positivist concept of the international legal order
  3. Behaviorist concept of the international legal order
  4. Historical aspects of the formation of the international legal order
  5. Evolution of the international dispute resolution system in the 20th century.
  6. Guarantees of ensuring international legality
  7. Ukraine's participation in international peacekeeping missions
  8. Ukraine's contribution to ensuring the international legal order during 1991-2016.
  9. States as subjects of ensuring the world legal order
  10. The UN in the system of subjects for ensuring the world legal order
  11. The European Union in the system of ensuring the international legal order
  12. The role of the UN Security Council in ensuring the international legal order
- Abstract is a separate type of work. The topic of essays is determined by the teacher.

#### Approximate topic of the essay

1. The Secretary General of the UN as a subject of coordination of the forces of the international community in matters of compliance with the international legal order
2. Problems of the functioning of the UN in the way of ensuring the international legal order
3. International police mission
4. Ukraine and international police missions
5. UN military missions
6. Diplomacy as a means of solving international conflicts
7. Institute of International Mediation
8. International sanctions and modern experience of their application
9. The shortage of natural resources as a threat to the international legal order
10. Food shortage as a threat to the international legal order
11. Geopolitical disputes as a threat to the international legal order: essence, ways of peaceful resolution

### 7. Teaching methods

Teaching methods are organized ways of activity of the teacher and students, aimed at the effective solution of educational tasks. They are implemented through a system of methods and means of educational activity.

The following teaching methods are used in teaching and mastering by students of the study discipline Institutes of Civil Society:

- verbal (narration, explanation, lecture, conversation);
- visual (illustration);
- practical (solving cases).

In addition, according to the level of independent mental activity, the following methods are used:

- problematic presentation;
- partial search method;
- research method

### **8. Control methods**

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, the study guides for each topic (chapter), as well as methodological developments for seminar classes, provide questions for self-control.

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 performances 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 final semester control of the academic discipline is a mandatory form of evaluation of the student's study results. It is conducted in the terms established by the schedule of the educational process, and in the amount of educational material determined by the program of the educational discipline. Semester control is conducted in the form of a credit or a semester exam in a specific academic discipline. A student is admitted to the semester supervision on the condition that he performs all types of work provided by the curriculum for the semester in this discipline.

The semester exam is a form of final control for a separate academic discipline for the semester, aimed at checking the assimilation of theoretical and practical material. Exams are held according to exam tickets approved by the department. The teacher must familiarize the students with the content of

the questions that will be asked in the examination test tasks at the beginning of the study of the academic discipline.

**9. The questions that are submitted to the exam and will be the basis of the test exam tasks**

1. Concept of law and order. The essence of law and order. The importance of law and order for the state. Law and order in the world.
2. Concept of international legal order
3. The structure of the international legal order
4. The purpose and goals of the international legal order
5. Concepts of the international legal order ("primitivist", positivist, liberal, behaviorist).
6. Historical aspects of the formation of the system of modern international legal order.
7. Features of the formation of the international security system in the world after the Second World War.
8. The system of checks and balances in international life in the second half of the 20th century.
9. Features of the modern international legal order.
10. The role and significance of international law as the foundation of legal order in the modern world. Legal consolidation of peaceful coexistence of states and peoples
11. Information component of the international legal order
12. International legality
13. Features of international legality
14. Democracy as a characteristic of international legality
15. The moral and ethical dimension of international legality
16. Principles of international law as criteria for legality of international legal relations
17. Basic requirements of international legality
18. Structure of international legality
19. Spectra of international relations that fall under the protection of the regime of international legality.
20. Economic, political, diplomatic, military-technical, legal guarantees of ensuring the international legal order.
21. International legal consolidation of peaceful coexistence of states and peoples.
22. International supervision institutions for ensuring the international legal order.
23. Interrelationship of global problems of modernity and international legal order.
24. The impact of hunger, scarcity of natural resources, terrorism and international extremism on the world legal system.
25. Law and order in the EU states as a component of the international system of law and order.
26. The EU's contribution to ensuring the world legal order.
27. EU institutions that specialize in solving issues related to ensuring stability in the European region.
28. Ukraine as an active supporter of peace and harmony in the modern world: legal dimension.
29. Initiatives of Ukraine regarding the peaceful resolution of international disputes and conflicts.
30. Participation of Ukrainian military and police peacekeeping contingents in international operations aimed at strengthening peace and security in the world.
31. System of entities for ensuring the international legal order.
32. International governmental and non-governmental organizations, regional associations of states, states, peoples, nations, communities, transnational corporations.
33. International peace and security: concepts, significance for the international legal order. Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
34. Concepts and types of peacekeeping military and police missions.
35. Main areas of work of peacekeeping and police missions
36. UN civilian police: main tasks and areas of activity

37. Peacekeeping Department (Department of Peacekeeping Operations) of the UN Secretariat: history of formation, main goals of operation
38. Structure of the Peacekeeping Department (Department of Peacekeeping Operations)
39. Grounds, mechanism of formation and functioning of peacekeeping military and police missions
40. The role and significance of peaceful settlement of disputes in international relations.
41. Institute of Diplomatic Negotiations.
42. Procedure for engaging influential international mediators to resolve an international conflict.
43. Consensus as a way to resolve an international conflict
44. International sanctions and their classification.
45. Retortion in international law
46. Retaliation in international law
47. The role of the UN Security Council in the peaceful settlement of disputes.
48. International negotiations as a means of preventing and resolving the international conflict of the Summit.
49. International agreements in the system of ensuring the international legal order
50. International guarantees of peace and security.
51. Diplomacy as a way of peaceful settlement of disputes and conflict resolution.
52. International legal status of diplomats. Negotiation groups.
53. International negotiations. Stages of international negotiations.
54. International legal relations as the basis of the international legal order
55. International wrongful act
56. Aggressive actions as a type of international illegal acts
57. Hostile actions as a type of international illegal acts
58. Hostile acts as a type of international illegal acts
59. International terrorism as a type of international illegal actions
60. International legal basis for countering the terrorist threat
61. International legal responsibility: concepts and goals
62. Grounds and principles of international legal responsibility.
63. Institute of personal international legal responsibility.
64. International Military Tribunal.
65. UN: main tasks and areas of activity in the context of ensuring the international legal order
66. Activities of the UN to counter terrorism
67. Application of coercion in international legal relations
68. Blockade as a type of international coercion
69. Boycott as a type of international coercion
70. Embargo as a type of measures
71. Units of the UN dealing with ensuring the international legal order.
72. Peacekeeping operations carried out under the auspices of the UN
73. UN operations to establish (facilitate) peace
74. UN peacekeeping operations
75. UN peace enforcement operations
76. UN peace-building operations.
77. Organizational and legal regime of UN peacekeeping operations
78. Problems of the modern system of ensuring the international legal order.
79. Ways to increase the regulatory potential of international legal norms that regulate the provision of international legal order

## **10. Points calculation scheme**

The total number of points is 100.

The number of points for the exam/credit is 40.

The number of points during the semester is 60:

Number of points for answers in seminar classes  $\sum 40 = 40$ :

#### Calculation formula

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

#### Note:

$\sum 40$  – the sum of the maximum number of points

$\sum 1$  – the sum of points received by the student for answers in seminar classes.

$\sum 2$  – the number of seminar classes during the semester.

8 is the coefficient

Individual task - 10 points

Control work - 10 points.

Current control						Individual task	Control work provided by the curriculum	Total	Екзамен /залік	Sum
T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	TN					
$\sum 40$						10	10	60	40	100

T1, T2 ... TN – теми.

### Criteria for evaluating educational achievements

Criteria for evaluating the quality of a student's work during a seminar. When studying each topic, current control is carried out in the form of an oral survey and student presentations on predetermined questions. For speaking at a seminar class, a student can receive from 1 (addition, clarification after the answer or speech of another student) to 5 (detailed analysis of the issue, subject to reference to the provisions of international law acts with the involvement of data from scientific articles, monographs, statistical data, schemes, etc.) points. When evaluating the student's answer, the degree of mastery of the topic, processing of additional sources of information, study of examples from the history of international relations, etc. are taken into account. The evaluation also takes into account the degree of logic in the presentation of information on the relevant topic.

For a speech at a seminar, a correspondence student can receive from 1 (addition, clarification after the answer or speech of another student) to 20 (detailed analysis of the question, provided that reference is made to the provisions of international law with the involvement of data from scientific articles, monographs, statistical data, schemes, etc.) points. When evaluating the student's answer, the degree of mastery of the topic, processing of additional sources of information, study of examples from the history of international relations, etc. are taken into account. The evaluation also takes into account the degree of logic in the presentation of information on the relevant topic.

Evaluation criteria of the control work. During the study of the course, students of the correspondence form of education perform control work. Control work is carried out according to options. When assessing the quality of the performance of the control work, the degree of completeness of the presentation of the material, knowledge of the normative provisions of international law, analytical information on a specific issue, and practical aspects of its implementation are taken into account. The control work of a full-time and part-time student is evaluated from 1 to 10 points. When assessing the quality of the performance of the control work, the degree of completeness of the

presentation of the material, knowledge of the normative provisions of international law, analytical information on a specific issue, and practical aspects of its implementation are taken into account.

Evaluation criteria for an individual assignment (abstract). During the study of the course, correspondence students complete an essay. The topic of the essay is provided by the teacher. When evaluating the quality of the essay, the degree of completeness of the presentation of the material, knowledge of normative provisions of international law, analytical information on a specific issue, and practical aspects of its implementation are taken into account. The abstract of a full-time and part-time student is evaluated from 1 to 10 points. When assessing the quality of the performance of the control work, the degree of completeness of the presentation of the material, knowledge of the normative provisions of international law, analytical information on a specific issue, and practical aspects of its implementation are taken into account.

Evaluation criteria of the examination paper. The maximum number of points that a student can score while taking the exam is 40. The exam consists of tasks in the form of test tasks. Each variant of test tasks contains 40 tests. Each correct answer to the test task is valued at 1 point.

Accordingly, the maximum number of points scored based on the results of studying the discipline course is 100 points.

### Rating scale

The sum of points for all types of training activities during the semester	Evaluation on a national scale	
	On a four-level rating scale	On a two-level rating scale
90-100	perfectly	counted
70-89	fine	counted
50-69	satisfactorily	counted
1-49	unsatisfactorily	not counted

## 10. Recommended literature

### Basic literature

#### Normative acts

1. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966 (according to 20.03.1968 p.; 19.10.1973 p.; 23.03.1976 p.);

2. Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966 (entered into force on March 23, 1976; Ukraine joined on December 25, 1990);

3. The 1948 Convention on the Prevention of the Crime of Genocide and its Punishment (signed by Ukraine on December 16, 1949; ratified by Ukraine on July 22, 1954; entered into force for Ukraine on February 15, 1955);

4. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 1966 (signed by Ukraine on March 7, 1966; ratified by Ukraine on January 21, 1969; entered into force for Ukraine on April 7, 1969);

5. European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950 (signed by Ukraine on December 9, 1995; ratified by Ukraine on July 17, 1996);

6. Convention on the Suppression of the Crime of Apartheid and its Punishment of 1973 (signed by Ukraine on February 20, 1974; ratified by Ukraine on October 15, 1975; entered into force for Ukraine on July 18, 1976);

7. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 (signed by Ukraine on 17.07.1980 p.; ratified by Ukraine on 24.12.1980; entered into force for Ukraine on 3.09.1981 p.);

8. Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 (signed by Ukraine on 14.02.1990; ratified by Ukraine on 28.02.1991; (entered into force for Ukraine on 27.09.1991)

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

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2. UN Security Council: <http://www.un.org/russian/sc/index.html>
3. Portal "Europe" of the European Commission: <http://europa.eu>
4. European Neighborhood Policy website: [http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/index_en.htm)
5. Representation of the European Commission in Ukraine: <http://www.delukr.ec.europa.eu/>
6. Eurobulletin (newsletter of the Representation of the European Commission in Ukraine): <http://www.delukr.ec.europa.eu/page962.html>
7. Council of Europe: <http://www.coe.int>
8. Information Bureau of the Council of Europe in Ukraine: <http://www.coe.kiev.ua/>
9. Information Center of the Council of Europe in Russia: <http://www.coe.ru>
10. Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE): <http://www.osce.org>
11. Coordinator of OSCE projects in Ukraine: <http://www.osce.org/ukraine>
12. Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR): <http://www.osce.org/odihr>
13. World Trade Organization: <http://www.wto.org>