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Educational and methodical materials on the discipline

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW
(MAIN BRANCHES AND INSTITUTES)

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Educational and methodical materials are prepared for the purpose of assistance to applicants of the first (bachelor's) level of higher education of a specialty 293 International Law in studying of discipline «Public international law (main branches and institutes)».

Educational and methodical materials are built in accordance with methodological principles and taking into account the needs of law enforcement practice in order to form in applicants' sustainable theoretical knowledge and master the skills of practical application of legal norms to specific life circumstances in the protection of human rights and interests.

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PREFACE

The guarantee of their protection is important for the realization of the rights and interests of the person. Guarantees of observance of individual rights are enshrined in domestic and international regulations.

The proposed teaching materials guide students to use different teaching methods and help organize their independent activities. Particular attention is paid to those tasks and forms of organization of the educational process that activate the process of cognition of legal phenomena and the solution of relevant practical tasks.

The organization of classes on the basis of these educational and methodical materials will give students the opportunity to search independently in the discovery of new knowledge, in solving problems of a problematic nature. Innovative methods create conditions for modeling learning situations, which form students' ability and skills to classify and summarize material, apply comparisons and analogies, draw conclusions, give appropriate assessments of the legality or illegality of legal actions in specific life situations.

THE PURPOSE OF STUDYING DISCIPLINE

The purpose of the course «Public international law (main branches and institutes)» is the formation of scientifically sound representations of international relations and the familiarization with peculiarities, basic concepts, categories, institutes and branches of international law.

This discipline should promote the formation of highly professional specialists in the field of jurisprudence.

The task of studying the discipline

As a result of studying the discipline «Public international law (main branches and institutes)», students must:

know:

- the essence of international relations and their peculiarities;
- the nature and development of international law;
- sources of international law;
- international law and municipal law;
- the subjects of international law;
- the international protection of human rights;
- the regional protection of human rights;
- recognition;
- territory;
- the law of the sea;
- jurisdiction;
- immunities from jurisdiction;
- state responsibility;
- the law of treaties.

Name and description of competencies, the formation of which provides the study of the discipline:

ability to critically comprehend and solve complex tasks and problems that require interdisciplinary approaches in the field of protection of the rights and interests of the individual in private law;

ability and readiness to effectively use modern legal means, solving cases in the field of implementation and protection of the rights and interests of the individuals.

Program learning outcomes:

- analyze phenomena and processes in the field of Public international law;
- assess the conformity of the processes and actions of the participants of international relations to the principles of international law;
- determine the factors influencing the state of international relations and its changes;
- to distinguish between states and *sui generis* territorial entities and international organisations;
- to analyze the cases of international protection of human rights.

FORMS OF EDUCATION

from the discipline «Public international law (main branches and institutes)»

The organization of the educational process is carried out in the following forms: training sessions (lectures, practicals, consultations), performance of individual tasks (IRS), independent work of students, training, control measures.

Lectures are designed to master primarily theoretical material. The topics of lectures, as well as the amount of lecture material is determined by the working program of the discipline. The purpose of the lectures is to acquaint students with current issues in the field of protection of the rights and interests of the individual in private law.

Practical classes are aimed at in-depth study of the discipline. The main purpose of these classes is to deepen the lecture material, study the problematic aspects of individual issues, develop students' skills to analyze legislation, case law, make generalizations and conclusions on the issues under consideration, and so on.

The consultations provide prompt feedback in the form of appeals to the teacher by the student in the process of studying the discipline as a special independent form of organization of the educational process, which is included in other forms of educational activities.

Execution of **individual work** is a type of extracurricular work of the student of educational or educational-research character, which is used in the process of studying the program material of the educational course, and is a separate credit module in the discipline. Complex individual practical task (CIPT) is a completed theoretical and / or practical work within the curriculum of the discipline, which is performed on the basis of knowledge, skills and abilities acquired during lectures, practical classes, covers several topics or the content of the discipline as a whole.

Students' independent work (SIW) is an integral part of the educational process. SIW is the main means of mastering the study material in the time free from compulsory training. The study time allotted for independent work of the student is regulated by the plan of preparation of students for academic discipline. VTS is provided by a system of teaching aids provided for the study of the discipline: textbooks, teaching and methodical manuals, lecture notes, workshops, etc. The content and types of SIW are determined by the program of the discipline, the submitted methodical materials, tasks and instructions of the teacher.

Training is a planned process of modifying (changing) students' attitudes, knowledge or behavioral skills through the acquisition of learning experience in order to achieve effective performance in one activity or in a particular field. Training - a set of exercises to train in something. Training is a system of training the human body in order to adapt it to the increased requirements and difficult working and living conditions.

The training procedure includes the following components:

1. Introductory part - is held in order to acquaint students with the topic of the training session.
2. Organizational part - is to create a working mood in the team of students, determining the rules of the training session. It is possible to have handouts in the form of tables, forms of documents.
3. Practical part - is implemented by performing tasks in groups of students on certain problematic issues of the training session.
4. Summarizing - discusses the results of tasks in groups, exchange of views on issues raised at the training sessions.

Peculiarities of the training, topics and terms of its holding are determined by the working program of the discipline.

Control measures. During the academic semester, in which the discipline is taught, in order to control and evaluate theoretical and practical knowledge, acquired student competencies, their level - introduced a so-called set of control measures, which act as one of the main forms of learning assessment. Control measures are carried out on the basis of a predetermined plan of credit modules.

The module is a logical completed part of the theoretically and practically studied by the student educational material on a separate topic or group of topics. Modular control is conducted during the semester, and aims to stimulate regular independent work of students to achieve a high level of their professional training.

EVALUATION METHODS

in the discipline Public international law (main branches and institutes)

Quality control of students' knowledge is an integral part of the educational process. The results of control of students' knowledge allow to determine quantitative and qualitative indicators of learning outcomes.

In the process of studying the discipline Public international law (main branches and institutes)" the following methods are used to assess the student's academic work:

- tests, situational tasks;
- current survey;
- final express survey;
- team projects;
- presentation of the results of completed tasks and research;
- evaluation of CIPT results;
- student presentations and speeches at scientific events;
- rector's control work;
- exam.

The system of assessment of students' knowledge is carried out by conducting credit-module control activities, which include: current control, final module control, rector's control work, assessment of CIPT, semester control in the form of a written exam.

Current control. Current control is carried out during the semester during all types of classes in the discipline. With this control, the teacher assesses the level of preparedness of students and their participation in classroom work, the degree of assimilation of material on individual topics or groups of topics of the content module, identifies shortcomings in independent training of students to intensify their work during classes and provide them with individual assistance.

The objects of current control are the regularity and activity of students in all types of classes, as well as the implementation of tasks for independent work. The results of the current control are included in the corresponding credit, if it is provided by the work program of the discipline. The current control aims to quickly influence the quality of classroom and independent work of students during the semester. The results of the current control are periodically discussed at meetings of the department.

The final credit module control. The final credit module control aims to summarize the study of students logically completed part of lectures and practical classes in the discipline. The subject of the final credit module control of knowledge can be such characteristics of students' knowledge as: reproduction, depth, structure and others. The task of the final credit module control is: to check the understanding and assimilation of a certain amount of material; developing skills to perform individual work; ability to independently process texts of normative legal acts and primary literature, judicial practice; ability to draft legal documents; ability to present certain educational material publicly and / or in writing.

The final credit module control of knowledge and skills of students can be carried out in the form of so-called. cases, which may contain such forms of tasks as: test tasks, control questions, solving practical problems, performing individual work, compiling documents, solving practical problems, etc. The results of the final credit module control are discussed at the meetings of the department.

Rector's test. Rector's test is an intermediate final test in the form of writing a written work (case), which may include one or more program questions of the discipline, one or two practical tasks (tasks), a block of tests and more. Rector's test involves the implementation of theoretical and practical tasks (according to the entire content of the course program). The form of rector's control work and the system of assessment of the level of knowledge and skills of students are determined by the department. The results of the rector's tests are presented to the dean's office of the faculty, discussed at meetings of the department, faculty.

Evaluation of CIPT implementation. Complex practical individual task (CIPT) is a type of extracurricular individual work of a student of practical or practical research nature, which is used in the process of studying the program material of the course and is a separate credit module in the discipline. Students independently choose the topic of CIPT according to the list of the course offered by the head. CIPT is performed by each student individually in written and / or electronic form. Completion of an individual task is mandatory for each student, whose level of performance is assessed on a 100-point scale according to the weighting factor as a separate credit module.

Semester control. Semester control in the discipline is carried out in the form of an examination in the amount of educational material determined by the working curriculum and in the terms established by the working curriculum and the schedule of the educational process. The content of examination tasks and the assessment system are set by the department. The exam includes key questions from the discipline, tasks, tasks that require a creative answer and the ability to synthesize the acquired knowledge and apply them in solving practical problems. The results of the exam are evaluated on a 100-point scale and are included in the final grade of the discipline as a separate credit module with the appropriate weighting factor.

The final score (on a 100-point scale) in the discipline Public international law (main branches and institutes) is defined as a weighted average, depending on the proportion of each component of the credit.

Credit module 1	Credit module 2 (rector's control work)	Credit module 3 (CPIT)	Credit module 4 (exam)	Together
20%	20%	20%	40%	100 %
1. Oral questioning during classes - 50 points. 2. Written work - 50 points.	1. Oral questioning during classes - 25 points. 2. Written work - 75 points.	1. Writing CPIT - 80 points. 2. Completion of tasks during training - 20 points.	1. Test tasks (10 tests of 2 points for one - max. 20 points). 2. Theoretical question - max.30 points. 3. Practical task - max.50 points.	100

The final grade in the discipline in points (WUNU scale) is translated into a national scale and a grade on the ECTS scale.

WUNU scale	National scale	ECTS scale
90-100	excellent	A (excellent)
85-89	good	B (very good)
75-84	good	C (good)
65-74	satisfactorily	D (satisfactorily)
60-64	satisfactorily	E (enough)
35-59	unsatisfactorily	FX (unsatisfactory with the possibility of reassembly)
1-34	unsatisfactorily	F (unsatisfactory with mandatory re-course)

PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE
«Public international law (main branches and institutes)»

Content module 1

Theme 1. Applying international law

Binding force of international law. The binding character of treaties – generalities. Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN). Termination, Withdrawal and Suspension of Treaties. Inadimplenti non est adimplendum. EU Conditionality. Rebus sic stantibus. Interpreting international law. Articles 31-33 of the Vienna Convention. Treaty Interpretation, including of generic terms. Interpretation and systemic integration. Conflicting obligations. Applying international law, including in domestic law. Performing international obligations. What is required to perform international obligations? Relationship between international law and domestic law. Direct effect of treaties.

Theme 2. Claiming responsibility

The notion of responsibility and the concept of internationally wrongful act. The notion of responsibility in international law attribution of internationally wrongful acts. The objective element of the internationally wrongful act: the breach of an international obligation. Circumstances precluding wrongfulness: breach without responsibility. Responsibility without breach, accountability and collective responsibility. The subjective element of the internationally wrongful act: attribution. Attribution of private acts. Effective control upheld. Responsibility of a State in connection with the act of another State. Attribution to international organizations. Responsibility and new obligations. The new obligations arising from international responsibility: cessation. The new obligations arising from international responsibility: reparation. The forms of reparation. The right of individuals to reparation. Serious breaches of obligations under jus cogens norms. Invoking Responsibility invoked by a State other than the injured State responsibility. Responsibility invoked by the injured State. How to invoke responsibility? Responsibility invoked by a State other than the injured State. Obligations erga omnes (partes). Countermeasures. The Notion of Countermeasures. Limits to the exercise of countermeasures. Countermeasures by other States than the injured State?

Theme 3. Seeking justice

Introduction. Pacific settlement of disputes. Settling Disputes. The obligation to settle disputes peacefully. Political means of settlement. Judicial means of settlement and the interplay between judicial and political means. Arbitration. Arbitration: generalities and consent. Examples of compromissory clauses. Arbitration: institutional and procedural aspects. Some arbitral settings. The International Court of Justice: jurisdiction. The International Court of Justice as an institution. The ICJ Advisory Jurisdiction. ICJ jurisdiction: access to the Court. ICJ jurisdiction: compromissory clause. ICJ jurisdiction: optional clause. Acceptance of ICJ jurisdiction in practice. The International Court of Justice: procedure. ICJ Proceedings. Provisional Measures. Provisional measures in context. Preliminary objections. The Monetary Gold principle. Other incidental proceedings. Behind the Scenes. The binding character of ICJ Judgments. The International Criminal Court. Establishing the International Criminal Court. ICC Jurisdiction. ICC Proceedings. To go further: ICC in context. International Immunities before Domestic Courts. Turning to domestic Courts. State immunity from jurisdiction. Immunity from jurisdiction of International organizations. Ratione materiae immunity of foreign State officials.

Theme 4. Upholding peace

The Outlawry of War. International Law and Violence. From the just war theory to the Hague conventions (1907). Versailles (1919) and the Paris Treaty (1928). Self-defence. Exercising self-defence. Collective Self-defence. Self-defence and terrorism. Collective Security. The UN Security Council. Sanctions and non-forcible measures. Legal effects of Security Council Resolutions. Interpretation of Security Council resolutions. Interpretation of Security Council

resolution 1244 (1999). Limits to Security Council's powers and judicial review. The Use of Force and the United Nations. The use of force by the UN: the Charter and the Korean War. Peacekeeping. Veto at the Security Council and the role of the UN General Assembly. Complex State-building and the Peacebuilding Commission. The use of force authorized by the UN. Mandates to use force - the Iraq war of 2003; the Libya war of 2011. Failure of collective security.

Theme 5. The international protection of human rights

The nature of human rights. Ideological approaches to human rights in international law. The development of international human rights law. Some basic principles. Domestic jurisdiction. The exhaustion of domestic or local remedies rule. Priorities of rights. Customary international law and human rights. The United Nations system– general. The protection of the collective rights of groups and individuals. The protection of minorities. Other suggested collective rights. The United Nations system– implementation. Political bodies – general. The Commission on Human Rights. The Human Rights Council. Expert bodies established by UN organs. The Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Expert bodies established under particular treaties. The Human Rights Committee. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women. The Committee on the Protection of Migrant Workers. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances. The specialised agencies. The International Labour Organisation. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

Content module 2

Theme 6. The law of the sea

The territorial sea. Internal waters. Baselines. Bays. Islands. Archipelagic states. The width of the territorial sea. The juridical nature of the territorial sea. The right of innocent passage. Jurisdiction over foreign ships. International straits. The contiguous zone. The exclusive economic zone. The continental shelf. The rights and duties of the coastal state. Maritime delimitation. Landlocked states. The high seas. Jurisdiction on the high seas. Exceptions to the exclusivity of flag-state jurisdiction. Right of visit. Piracy. The slave trade. Hot pursuit. The international seabed. The 1982 Law of the Sea Convention. The Reciprocating States Regime. The 1994 Agreement on Implementation of the Seabed Provisions of the Convention on the Law of the Sea. The International Seabed Authority. Settlement of disputes. The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.

Theme 7. The law of treaties

The making of treaties. Formalities. Consent. Consent by signature. Consent by exchange of instruments. Consent by ratification. Consent by accession. Reservations to treaties. Entry into force of treaties. The application of treaties. Third states. The amendment and modification of treaties. Treaty interpretation. Invalidity, termination and suspension of the operation of treaties. Invalidity of treaties. Municipal law. Error. Fraud and corruption. Coercion. Jus cogens. Consequences of invalidity. The termination of treaties. Material breach. Supervening impossibility of performance. Fundamental change of circumstances. Dispute settlement. Treaties between states and international organisations.

Theme 8. International environmental law

State responsibility and the environment. The basic duty of states. The appropriate standard. Damage caused. Liability for damage caused by private persons. Prevention of transboundary harm from hazardous activities. The problems of the state responsibility approach. International co-operation. Atmospheric pollution. Ozone depletion and global warming. Outer space. International watercourses. Ultra-hazardous activities. Nuclear activities. The provision of assistance. Nuclear safety. Civil liability. Hazardous wastes. Marine pollution. Pollution from ships.

Theme 9. Jurisdiction

The principle of domestic jurisdiction. Legislative, executive and judicial jurisdiction. Civil jurisdiction. Criminal jurisdiction. The territorial principle. The passive personality principle. The protective principle. The universality principle. Treaties providing for jurisdiction. The US Alien Tort Claims Act. Extradition. Extraterritorial jurisdiction.

Theme 10. Immunities from jurisdiction

Sovereign immunity. The absolute immunity approach. The restrictive approach. Sovereign and non-sovereign acts. State immunity and violations of human rights. Commercial acts. Contracts of employment. Other non-immunity areas. The personality issue – instrumentalities and parts of the state. The personality issue – immunity for government figures. Waiver of immunity. Pre-judgment attachment. The burden and standard of proof. Diplomatic law. The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. The inviolability of the premises of the mission. The diplomatic bag. Diplomatic immunities – property. Diplomatic immunities – personal. Waiver of immunity. Consular privileges and immunities: the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations. The Convention on Special Missions 1969. The Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in their Relations with International Organisations of a Universal Character 1975. The immunities of international organisations.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE CREDIT LOAN
«Public international law (main branches and institutes)»

№ п/п	Themes	Number of hours			
		Lectures	Seminars	IWS	IWS
Content module 1					
1.	Theme 1. Applying international law	5	5	10	3
2.	Theme 2. Claiming responsibility	5	4	10	
3.	Theme 3. Seeking justice	6	5	10	
4.	Theme 4. Upholding peace	5	4	10	
5.	Theme 5. The international protection of human rights	6	4	10	
Content module 2					
6.	Theme 6. The law of the sea	6	4	10	3
7.	Theme 7. The law of treaties	6	4	10	
8.	Theme 8. International environmental law	6	4	10	
9.	Theme 9. Jurisdiction	5	4	10	
10.	Theme 10. Immunities from jurisdiction	6	4	8	
Total		56	42	98	6

THEMES OF SEMINARS OF THE DISCIPLINE
«Public international law (main branches and institutes)»

Practical lesson № 1.

Theme 1. Applying international law

Questions for discussion:

1. Binding force of international law
2. Interpreting international law
3. Conflicting obligations
4. Applying international law, including in domestic law

Literature: 1, 4, 6, 12, 17.

Tests:

Public International Law regulate

- A. *Public- Private relations*
- B. *Public – Public relations.*
- C. *Private-Private relations*
- D. *Relations between International organizations and persons*

Public International Law, or to make it short, international law, is sometimes called

- A. *Conflict of Laws*
- B. *The Law of Nations*
- C. *Private International Law*
- D. *International Element*

For the first time in human history, an international organization was set up for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security. It was called...

- A. *The United Nations*
- B. *League of Nations*
- C. *The Union of Nations*
- D. *European Union*

Why is law-making so different in international law compared to domestic law

- A. *because there is no centralized process for the creation of law.*
- B. *because the constitution of each State is different*
- C. *because the UN Charter lists clearly the various types of legal sources*
- D. *because the basic structure of international law is pyramidal*

Choose the Specifics of International law

- A. *International law has no legislature*
- B. *Security Council is the main executive or governing entity*
- C. *ICJ is the main International court to all countries*
- D. *None of about*

Choose the country which not include into five main in Security Council

- A. USA
- B. China
- C. Italy
- D. France

Choose the name of First public law agreements

- A. Rameses II of Egypt and the king of the Hittites
- B. Heops and the king of the Hittites
- C. Kleopatra and the Egyptians
- D. Rameses II and the Egyptians

First international public law treaties between city-states was concluded

- A. In Roman Empire
- B. In egypt
- C. In Greece
- D. In China

Who noted that the obligatory character of international law was based upon Natural Law

- A. Francisco Vitoria
- B. Alberico Gentili
- C. Suarez
- D. Hugo Grotius

Nato is based on principle of

- A. peace and security
- B. International integration
- C. collective defence
- D. none of about

Practical lesson № 2.

Theme 2. Claiming responsibility

Questions for discussion:

1. The notion of responsibility and the concept of internationally wrongful act
2. Attribution of internationally wrongful acts
3. Responsibility and new obligations
4. Invoking responsibility
5. Countermeasures

Literature: 4, 6, 7, 13, 15.

Tests:

Choose the man who played a key role in the creation of League of Nations

- A. Joseph Avenol
- B. Georges Clemenceau
- C. Woodrow Wilson
- D. Eric Drummond

International law has been mostly codified by the

- A. *peace treaty*
- B. *League of Nations*
- C. *Vienna convention treaty of nations*
- D. *All of the above.*

One of the following is the depiction and representation of international rights.

- A. *A country's coat of arm*
- B. *international organizations*
- C. *Customs and traditions*
- D. *The Universal Declaration of Human Right.*

One of the following is a spec of international law

- A. *ICJ is the common court*
- B. *A state cannot make or impose law on another state*
- C. *a& b*
- D. *None of the above.*

A treaty may also be known as

- A. *Covenant*
- B. *pact*
- C. *Exchange of letters*
- D. *all of the above.*

The main actors of treaties in international relations are.

- A. *International court of Justice & The United nations*
- B. *NATO & UNICEF*
- C. *Sovereign states and international law*
- D. *All of the above.*

The treaty that brought an end to the first world war is the.

- A. *the peace treaty*
- B. *Vienna convention law of treaties*
- C. *The treaty of Versailles*
- D. *None of the above*

Private International law, can be sometimes called?

- A. *domestic law*
- B. *custom of law*
- C. *Philosophy of law*
- D. *conflict of law*

One of the following is the oldest recorded treaty.

- A. *Treaty of Versailles*

- B. *Peace Treaty*
- C. *Bill of Rights*
- D. *None of the above.*

The main actors of treaties in international relations are.

- A. *International court of Justice & The United Nations*
- B. *NATO & UNICEF*
- C. *Sovereign states and international law*
- D. *All of the above.*

Practical lesson № 3.

Theme 3. Seeking justice

Questions for discussion:

1. Pacific settlement of disputes
2. Arbitration
3. The International Court of Justice: jurisdiction
4. The International Court of Justice: procedure
5. The International Criminal Court
6. International immunities before domestic courts

Literature: 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11.

Tests:

The UDHR currently has Participants

- A. *192*
- B. *108*
- C. *207*
- D. *109.*

A precedent can be defined as.

- A. *Judge-made law*
- B. *Legislative law*
- C. *Civilian codes*
- D. *older cases applicable to a current case.*

The full meaning of ICJ is

- A. *Internal comparative Journal*
- B. *International competitive Judicial*
- C. *International Court of Justice*
- D. *None of the Above.*

First international public law treaties between city-states was concluded

- A. *India*
- B. *China*

- C. *Rome*
- D. *Greece.*

Why is law-making so different in international law compared to domestic law?

- A. *The structure of international law pyramidal*
- B. *It has no legislation*
- C. *none of the above*
- D. *all of the above.*

The main aim of a political party is

- A. *Provision of social amenities*
- B. *Vote during an election*
- C. *Occupy a political position*
- D. *All of the above.*

Private International law, can be sometimes called?

- A. *domestic law*
- B. *custom of law*
- C. *Philosophy of law*
- D. *conflict of law*

NATO, is based on.

- A. *International security*
- B. *Provision of international resources*
- C. *Anti-war objective*
- D. *Collective defense.*

International law has been mostly codified by the

- A. *peace treaty*
- B. *League of Nations*
- C. *Vienna convention treaty of nations*
- D. *All of the above.*

The ICJ was entrusted with the responsibilities of settling international disputes within states in what year?

- A. *1948*
- B. *1920*
- C. *1960*
- D. *1963.*

Practical lesson № 4.

Theme 4. Upholding peace

Questions for discussion:

1. The Outlawry of War
2. Self-defence
3. Collective security
4. The use of force and the United Nations

Literature: 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15.

Tests:

What year was the ICJ entrusted with the responsibilities of settling international disputes within states

- A. 1948
- B. 1920
- C. 1960
- D. 1963.

One of the main Objective of the League of Nations after the first world war was.

- A. Equal distribution of resources
- B. Restoration of peace
- C. Domination of Germany
- D. All of the above.

The legal system that uses precedents as part of its source of law is

- A. Legal pluralism
- B. Civil law
- C. Legal codes
- D. Common law

The Phrase "Jus Gentium" means.

- A. Jurisprudence of law
- B. Law of nations
- C. International law
- D. B&C

International law has been mostly codified by the

- A. peace treaty
- B. League of Nations
- C. Vienna convention treaty of nations
- D. All of the above.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was headed by

- A. Charles Malik
- B. Charles Duke
- C. William Roy
- D. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Who attempted to identify international law completely with the law of nature?

- A. Adolf Hitler
- B. Hugo Grotius

- C. *Samuel Pufendorf*
- D. *Socrates*

When was the Congress of Vienna?

- A. *November 1814 to June 1815.*
- B. *April 1814 to June 1815.*
- C. *November 1894 to June 1899.*
- D. *September 1814 to November 1815.*

What was the basic objective of the Congress of Vienna?

- A. *to silence Russia for good*
- B. *to provide a long-term peace plan for Europe by settling critical issues arising from the French Revolutionary Wars and the Napoleonic Wars.*
- C. *To provide food for needy countries*
- D. *To Promote the war secretly*

When and where was the Congress's of Vienna "final act" signed?

- A. *18 June 1815 at Waterloo*
- B. *14 July 1815 at China*
- C. *23 August 1789 at Ethiopia*
- D. *13 April 1890 at Togo*

Who was Francisco Vitoria?

- A. *was a Jesuit and Professor of Theology who was deeply immersed in medieval culture. He noted that the obligatory character of international law was based upon Natural Law.*
- B. *Dutch scholar, who towers over this period and has been celebrated, as the father of international law.*
- C. *professor at Oxford, has been called the originator of the secular school of thought in international law*
- D. *Professor of Theology at the University of Salamanca, He demonstrated a progressive attitude for his time towards the Spanish conquest of the South American Indians.*

Who chaired the advisory committee of jurists who drafted the Statute of the ICJ .?

- A. *A.A Alen*
- B. *George Bush*
- C. *Baron Edouard Descamps.*
- D. *Diego Escoba*

Choose the country which is not included in the five main Security Council?

- A. *France*
- B. *China*
- C. *Australia*
- D. *USA*

Practical lesson № 5

Theme 5. The international protection of human rights

Questions for discussion:

1. The nature of human rights.
2. Ideological approaches to human rights in international law.
3. The development of international human rights law.
4. Some basic principles.
5. The United Nations system – general.

6. The United Nations system – implementation.
7. The specialised agencies.

Literature: 11, 15, 18, 19, 21.

Tests:

What was the name of the man who played a key role in the creation of League of Nations?

- A. *Georges Clemenceau*
- B. *Adolph Hitler*
- C. *Woodrow Wilson*
- D. *Eric Drummond*

On what Principle is NATO built upon?

- A. *collective defence*
- B. *International integration*
- C. *Peace*
- D. *Security*

Who signed the first public law agreements?

- A. *Heops and the king of the Hittites*
- B. *Rameses II and the Egyptians*
- C. *Kleopatra and the Egyptians*
- D. *Rameses II of Egypt and the king of the Hittites*

Why is law-making so different in international law compared to domestic law?

- A. *because the constitution of each State is different*
- B. *because the basic structure of international law is pyramidal*
- C. *because the UN Charter lists clearly the various types of legal sources*
- D. *because there is no centralized process for the creation of law.*

What does Public International Law regulate?

- A. *Relations between International organizations and persons*
- B. *Public – Public relation*
- C. *Private-Private relations*
- D. *Public- Private relations*

Who noted that the obligatory character of international law was based upon Natural Law?

- A. *Alberico Gentili*
- B. *Suarez*
- C. *Hugo Grotius*
- D. *Francisco Vitoria*

The series of military tribunals held by the Allied forces under international law and the laws of war after World War II are called?

- A. *Nuremberg trials*
- B. *Nazists*
- C. *Triads*
- D. *14k Triads*

Who is Sir Norman Birkett,?

- A. *British judge who presided over the greatest trial in history*
- B. *a general in the british army*
- C. *a british journalist*
- D. *President of the USA*

In what year was the Inter-Allied Resolution on German War Crimes drafted?

- A. *21 April 1932*
- B. *30 June 1994*
- C. *20 April 1942*
- D. *22 June 1994*

The Allied Control Council was also known as?

- A. *Supreme Council*
- B. *Allied Powers*
- C. *Four Powers*
- D. *Nato*

Practical lesson № 6

Theme 6. The law of the sea

Questions for discussion:

1. The territorial sea.
2. International straits.
3. The contiguous zone.
4. The exclusive economic zone.
5. The continental shelf.
6. Maritime delimitation.
7. Landlocked states.
8. The high seas.
9. Settlement of disputes.

Literature: 4,7,11,16,18, 21.

Tests:

What year duration was the International Military Tribunal for the Far East established?

- A. *1945 to 1949*
- B. *1946 to 1948*
- C. *1894 to 1897*
- D. *1940 to 1948*

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations in the year?

- A. *1947*
- B. *1949*
- C. *1948*
- D. *1950*

The International Covenants on Human Rights was established in which year?

- A. *1955*
- B. *1977*
- C. *1966*
- D. *1944*

International law is primarily formulated by ...

- A. *acts*
- B. *international agreements*
- C. *state laws*
- D. *norms*

When was the UN founded?

- A. *1945*
- B. *1938*
- C. *1948*
- D. *1939*

The international court of justice has its seat in ...

- A. *Berlin*
- B. *Amsterdam*
- C. *Hague*
- D. *Holland*

Who is known to be the father of international law?

- A. *Francisco Vitoria*
- B. *Alberico Gentil*
- C. *Suarez*
- D. *Hugo Grotus*

NATO headquarters is located at ...

- A. *Brussels*
- B. *Berlin*
- C. *Budapest*
- D. *Amsterdam*

Public international law deals with ...

- A. *Public – public relation*
- B. *Public – private relations*
- C. *Public – state relations*
- D. *Private – Private relations*

The peace treaty of Versailles was concluded in ...

- A. *1919*
- B. *1925*
- C. *1921*
- D. *1920*

Practical lesson № 7.

Theme 7. The law of treaties

Questions for discussion:

1. The making of treaties.
2. Entry into force of treaties.
3. The application of treaties.
4. The amendment and modification of treaties.
5. Treaty interpretation.
6. Invalidity, termination and suspension of the operation of treaties.
7. Dispute settlement.
8. Treaties between states and international organisations.

Literature: 4,6,12,15,18.

Tests:

The principal judicial organ of the united nation is ...

- A. *The security council*
- B. *The general assembly*
- C. *International court of justice*
- D. *Judicial assembly*

The league of nations was founded on ...

- A. *10 th January 1920*
- B. *5 th march 1945*
- C. *8 th January 1921*
- D. *6 th march 1946*

A series of military tribunals held by the allied forces under international law after WWI was ...

- A. *Nuremberg trials*
- B. *Brunswick trails*
- C. *German relation trials*
- D. *European tribunals*

The UN is made up of members

- A. *175*
- B. *253*
- C. *193*
- D. *200*

..... is a fundamental principle of international law which is accepted by the international community as a norm from which no derogation is ever permitted.

- A. *Naturalism*
- B. *Jus Cogens*

- C. *Positivism*
- D. *Socialism*

In the famous lotus case, the court ruled in favor of ...

- A. *Germany*
- B. *France*
- C. *Turkey*
- D. *Italy*

How many members have the security council of the UN?

- A. *15*
- B. *11*
- C. *12*
- D. *20*

NATO provides a unique link between which continents?

- A. *Europe and North America*
- B. *Europe and Asia*
- C. *Europe and Southern America*
- D. *Europe and Africa*

The economic and social council of the UN has Members.

- A. *20*
- B. *54*
- C. *36*
- D. *64*

The allied council formed after the WWI had its headquarters in ...

- A. *Berlin*
- B. *Hague*
- C. *Budapest*
- D. *Austria*

Practical lesson № 8.

Theme 8. International environmental law

Questions for discussion:

1. State responsibility and the environment.
2. International co-operation.
3. Atmospheric pollution.
4. Ozone depletion and global warming.
5. Outer space.
6. International watercourses.
7. Ultra-hazardous activities.
8. Marine pollution.

Literature: 14, 16, 19, 21.

Tests:

NATO is made up of member countries.

- A. 50
- B. 20
- C. 29
- D. 31

The general assembly of the UN had sessions held annually in ...

- A. New York
- B. the Hague
- C. Berlin
- D. Amsterdam

What was the name of the British steam ship that was refused entry into the Kiel Canal?

- A. lotus
- B. Wimbledon
- C. titanic
- D. black jack

In the case number 29, British, French, Italy and governments filed an application against the German government.

- A. America
- B. Japanese
- C. Austrian
- D. Russian

Where do we find the “general principles of law recognized by civilized nations” (article 38 ICJ Statute)?

- A. We look for established principles of law recognized only among the most civilised nations
- B. We look for established principles of law, which are common to all major legal systems
- C. We look for general principles of international law recognized by international courts and tribunals
- D. We look for general principles of law recognized by all nations

What is required for a general rule of customary law to be formed?

- A. Only general, widespread and consistent practice on the part of States is required
- B. The consistent practice of few States is sufficient
- C. The legal conviction that a certain practice of a State is in accordance with international law is the most significant requirement
- D. Both the elements of widespread and consistent State practice and of the *opinio juris* are required

What is the “Lotus principle”

- A. The so-called Lotus principle is that “restrictions upon the independence of States cannot therefore be presumed” or, as it has been construed, “whatever is not prohibited is permitted in international law”
- B. The so-called Lotus principle is that States are free to choose the Court that they will submit their disputes
- C. The so-called Lotus principle is that States are not prohibited to assert their enforcement jurisdiction on the high seas
- D. The so-called Lotus principle is that customary law derives from the combination of State practice and *opinio juris*

Which of the following statements is true regarding international law?

- A. There is no single legislative source of international law.
- B. There is no single world court that is responsible for interpreting international law.
- C. There is no world executive branch that can enforce international law.
- D. All of the above statements regarding international law are true.

Which of the following conventions has the criteria of statehood in international law:

- A. Montevideo Convention on Rights and Duties of States
- B. Treaty of Versailles
- C. Opinion of the Arbitration Commission of the European Conference on Yugoslavia
- D. Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907

Choose the criteria of statehood:

- A. Territory
 - B. Capacity
 - C. Population
 - D. All of the above
-
- A. When the state can be recognized as a legal person
 - B. When it has own territory
 - C. When it is not involved in legal dispute with its neighbours
 - D. When it has sovereignty

One of the main Objective of the League of Nations after the first world war was.

- A. Equal distribution of resources
- B. Restoration of peace
- C. Domination of Germany
- D. All of the above.

Practical lesson № 9.

Theme 9. Jurisdiction

Questions for discussion:

1. The principle of domestic jurisdiction.
2. Legislative, executive and judicial jurisdiction.

3. Civil jurisdiction.
4. Criminal jurisdiction.
5. Extraterritorial jurisdiction.

Literature: 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 17.

Cases:

№ 1

Among other major sources of international law, paragraph 1 of Art. 38 of the Charter of the International Court of Justice, the first place is occupied by "international conventions, both general and special, establishing rules recognized in some way by states", and the term "convention" is used in a broad sense, covering all known forms of agreements between international actors. rights under the general concept of "international agreement".

Questions for problem 1.

1. *What is meant by an international agreement?*
2. *What are the goals and objects to be addressed by international negotiations?*
3. *Who can be a party to an international agreement?*
4. *What do you mean by the form and structure of an international agreement?*

№ 2

The UN and one of the developing countries have signed an agreement providing for UN assistance to the country in implementing the program in the field of primary education. There was a dispute between the parties to the agreement on its application and interpretation.

The UN has referred the dispute to the UN International Court of Justice, as it believes that all disputes in which the UN participates must be resolved by it. This UN decision was also justified by the fact that the state - the other party to the dispute - recognizes the jurisdiction of the Court. In fact, the state made a statement in accordance with Art. 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice on the recognition of the jurisdiction of the Court as binding. However, in this case, she categorically objected to the transfer of the dispute to court and believed that the dispute could be resolved more quickly and efficiently through negotiations.

Will the dispute be accepted by the International Court of Justice? Analyze and justify your position.

Practical lesson № 10.

Theme 10. Immunities from jurisdiction

Questions for discussion:

1. Sovereign immunity.
2. State immunity and violations of human rights.
3. Waiver of immunity.
4. The burden and standard of proof.
5. Diplomatic law.
6. The inviolability of the premises of the mission.
7. Diplomatic immunities – property.
8. Diplomatic immunities – personal.
9. Waiver of immunity.
10. Consular privileges and immunities.
11. The immunities of international organisations.

Literature: 5, 7, 8, 12, 15, 17.

Cases:**№1**

In March 1997, Petrov's private car collided with a LIAZ car driven by Ivoňček, the driver of the Czech embassy. The traffic police drew up a plan-scheme and established that a Czech citizen was to blame for the accident. Petrov appealed to the district court at the location of the embassy with a claim for damages.

Solve the case on the merits.

№2

The Cuban delegation arrived at Nassau Airport (Bahamas). U.S. customs in Nassau have refused to recognize the legality of diplomatic passports issued by the Cuban government, citing a lack of diplomatic relations between the United States and Cuba. The Cuban delegation was on its way to the United States at UN headquarters, of which Cuba is a member, and Cuban passports had an entry visa issued by the U.S. Consulate in Nassau.

Resolve the situation by justifying your position with reference to legislation.

- 1. Are the actions of US customs lawful?*
- 2. What immunities and privileges are granted to representatives of UN member states?*
- 3. Prepare a comparative table of the privileges and immunities of special missions and delegations to international conferences.*

COMPLEX PRACTICAL INDIVIDUAL TASK OF THE DISCIPLINE

«Public international law (main branches and institutes)»

Complex practical individual task (CPIT) is a type of individual extracurricular work of the student, the purpose of which is independent study of part of the program material, systematization, deepening, generalization, consolidation and practical application of student knowledge of the discipline and development of independent work skills.

CPIT on the subject "Protection of the rights and interests of the individual in private law" is performed independently by each student on the basis of certain conditions. CPIT covers all topics of the discipline «Public international law (main branches and institutes)» CPIT is made out according to the established requirements. Implementation of CPIT is one of the mandatory modules of the discipline and provides for its protection. CPIT includes 2 stages: 1) theoretical part (substantiation of certain theoretical and legal issues of public law; 2) practical part - solving a complex problem in the field of public law.

Theoretical questions

1. How international law shapes our lives
2. Representations of International law
3. International law as a common language
4. Institute of International Law
5. International Law Commission
6. International law as the Law of Nations
7. How is it possible to have law in a system of sovereign States?
8. Secret Treaties
9. Peremptory norms
10. Unilateral acts of international organizations
11. Customary international law
12. The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) currently being negotiated between the EU and the US.
13. The Atlantic Charter of 1941.
14. Is Palestine a State? Justify with legal arguments.
15. Should States recognize the independence and then integration of Crimea into the Russian Federation? Use legal concepts to justify your position.
16. To what extent can we still say today that international law is the Law of Nations?
17. The "effective control" or "overall control" test upheld by the ICJ.
18. Universal countermeasures in international law.
19. In your opinion, what are the main obstacles to the establishment of an international system where States would have no choice but to submit their disputes to binding judicial settlement?
20. In your opinion: is self-defence only possible in case of an armed attack by one State against another State? or may States use force in self-defence against terrorist groups that are based abroad when those groups have carried out armed attacks? Please support your opinions with reference to State practice.
21. Self-defence and terrorism

Independent work as the main form of learning by the student of the educational material at the time, free of compulsory classes and without the participation of the teacher, involves a personal, self-centered organization of student learning.

п/п	Themes	Hours	Training
7.	Theme 1. Applying international law	10	
8.	Theme 2. Claiming responsibility	10	
9	Theme 3. Seeking justice	10	
10.	Theme 4. Upholding peace	10	
11.	Theme 5. The international protection of human rights	10	4
12.	Theme 6. The law of the sea	10	
13.	Theme 7. The law of treaties	10	
14.	Theme 8. International environmental law	10	
15.	Theme 9. Jurisdiction	10	
16.	Theme 10. Immunities from jurisdiction	8	
Total		98	

Independent work is the main way for students to learn the material in extracurricular time without the participation of the teacher. The volume and content of independent work is determined by the work program and work plan within the established amount of hours in the discipline, the methodical instructions of the teacher. The student's independent work is provided by a system of teaching aids: lecture notes, textbooks, teaching aids, monographs and periodicals, as well as means of self-control (tests, situational tasks).

Discipline training **Training topics**

1. How is it possible to have law in a system of sovereign States?
2. To what extent can we still say today that international law is the Law of Nations?

LIST OF RECOMMENDED LITERATURE:

Basic literature:

1. Klabbers J. International law. - Cambridge University Press, 2017. – 370 p.
2. Wiessner S. General theory of international law. - Leiden etc.: Brill Nijhoff, 2017. – 534 p.
3. Kaczorowska A. Public international law. - London New York: Routledge, 2015. - 834 p.
4. Evans M.D. International law. - Oxford GB: Oxford University Press, 2014. – 873 p.
5. Wallace R., Martin-Ortega O. International law. - London: Sweet & Maxwell Thomson Reuters, 2013. – 392 p.
6. Malcolm N. Sh. International Law. - Cambridge University Press, 2013. – 435 p.

Additional literature:

1. Kolb R. The international law of state responsibility: an introduction. - Edward Elgar Publishing, 2017. – 284 p.
2. Alvarez J.E. The impact of international organizations on international law. - Leiden etc.: Brill Nijhoff, 2017. – 479 p.
3. Chimni B.S. International law and world order: a critique of contemporary approaches. - Cambridge etc.: Cambridge University Press, 2017. – 639 p.
4. Patterson D.M. A companion to European Union law and international law. - Chichester: Wiley Blackwell, 2016. – 616 p.
5. Barros A.S. International organizations and member state responsibility: critical perspectives. - Leiden etc.: Brill Nijhoff, 2016. – 232 p.
6. Barelli M. Seeking justice in international law: the significance and implications of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. - London New York : Routledge, 2016. – 184 p.
7. Kohen M.G. Territoriality and international law. - Cheltenham Northampton Mass.: Edward Elgar, 2016. – 669 p.
8. Chetail V. International law and migration. - Cheltenham Northampton Mass.: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2016. – 650 p.
9. Kolb R. The law of treaties: an introduction. - Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2016. – 296 p.
10. Muir Watt H. Private international law and public law. - Cheltenham etc.: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2015. - 1029 p.
11. Dunoff J.L. International law: norms, actors, process a problem-oriented approach. - New York : Wolters Kluwer, 2015. – 927 p.
12. Thirlway H. The sources of international law. - Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2014. – 239 p.
13. Walter Ch. Self-determination and secession in international law. - Oxford GB New York NY: Oxford University Press, 2014. – 318 p.
14. Schabas W.A. International courts and tribunals. Cheltenham, UK Northampton, MA, USA : An Elgar Research Collection, 2014. – 912 p.
15. Vos J.A. The function of public international law. - The Hague: Asser Press, 2013. – 304 p.
16. Trachtman J.P. The future of international law: global government. - Cambridge : Cambridge university press, 2013. – 302 p.

17. Christakis Mollard-Bannelier K. The ICJ and the evolution of international law: the enduring impact of the Corfu Channel case. - London New York: Routledge, 2012. – 377 p.
18. Kristjánisdóttir E., Nollkaemper A., Ryngaert C. International law in domestic courts: rule of law reform in post-conflict states. - Cambridge Antwerp Portland Or.: Intersentia, 2012. – 335 p.
19. Adams, J., Defense of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America, 1787-1788. URL://www.constitution.org/jadams/john adams.htm
20. Alland, D. & Rials, S. (Eds.) Dictionnaire de la culture juridique, Lamy. PUF, 2019. 564 p.
21. Allison, J. W. Continental Distinction in the Common Law, A Historical and Comparative Perspective on English Public Law. Oxford. Clarendon Press. 2020. 654 p.
22. Aman, A. C., Mayton W. T. Administrative Law. 2nd ed. West Group. 2020. 245 p.
23. Koenigsberger H. G. Monarchies and Parliaments in Early Modern Europe: *Dominium Regale et Dominium Politicum et Regale*. Theory and Society. Modern Language Assoc.

CONTROL QUESTIONS

1. Binding force of international law. The binding character of treaties – generalities.
2. Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN).
3. Termination, Withdrawal and Suspension of Treaties.
4. Inadimplenti non est adimplendum.
5. EU Conditionality. Rebus sic stantibus.
6. Interpreting international law.
7. Articles 31-33 of the Vienna Convention.
8. Treaty Interpretation, including of generic terms.
9. Interpretation and systemic integration. Conflicting obligations.
10. Applying international law, including in domestic law.
11. Performing international obligations.
12. What is required to perform international obligations?
13. Relationship between international law and domestic law.
14. Direct effect of treaties.
15. The notion of responsibility and the concept of internationally wrongful act.
16. The notion of responsibility in international law attribution of internationally wrongful acts.
17. The objective element of the internationally wrongful act: the breach of an international obligation.
18. Circumstances precluding wrongfulness: breach without responsibility.
19. Responsibility without breach, accountability and collective responsibility.
20. The subjective element of the internationally wrongful act: attribution.
21. Attribution of private acts.
22. Effective control upheld.
23. Responsibility of a State in connection with the act of another State. Attribution to international organizations.
24. Responsibility and new obligations.
25. The new obligations arising from international responsibility: cessation.
26. The new obligations arising from international responsibility: reparation.
27. The forms of reparation. The right of individuals to reparation. Serious breaches of obligations under jus cogens norms.
28. Invoking Responsibility invoked by a State other than the injured State responsibility.
29. Responsibility invoked by the injured State. How to invoke responsibility?
30. Responsibility invoked by a State other than the injured State.
31. Obligations erga omnes (partes).
32. Countermeasures. The Notion of Countermeasures.
33. Limits to the exercise of countermeasures. Countermeasures by other States than the injured State?
34. Pacific settlement of disputes.
35. Settling Disputes. The obligation to settle disputes peacefully.
36. Political means of settlement.
37. Judicial means of settlement and the interplay between judicial and political means. Arbitration. Arbitration: generalities and consent.
38. Examples of compromissory clauses.
39. Arbitration: institutional and procedural aspects.

40. Some arbitral settings.
41. The International Court of Justice: jurisdiction.
42. The International Court of Justice as an institution.
43. The ICJ Advisory Jurisdiction. ICJ jurisdiction: access to the Court. ICJ jurisdiction: compromissory clause.
44. ICJ jurisdiction: optional clause.
45. Acceptance of ICJ jurisdiction in practice.
46. The International Court of Justice: procedure.
47. ICJ Proceedings. Provisional Measures. Provisional measures in context.
48. Preliminary objections.
49. The Monetary Gold principle.
50. The binding character of ICJ Judgments.
51. The International Criminal Court.
52. Establishing the International Criminal Court. ICC Jurisdiction. ICC Proceedings.
53. Self-defence. Exercising self-defence.
54. Collective Self-defence. Self-defence and terrorism.
55. Collective Security. The UN Security Council.
56. Sanctions and non-forcible measures.
57. Legal effects of Security Council Resolutions
58. The nature of human rights. Ideological approaches to human rights in international law.
59. The development of international human rights law. Some basic principles. Domestic jurisdiction.
60. The exhaustion of domestic or local remedies rule.
61. Priorities of rights. Customary international law and human rights.
62. The United Nations system– general.
63. The territorial sea. Internal waters.
64. Baselines. Bays. Islands. Archipelagic states.
65. The width of the territorial sea. The juridical nature of the territorial sea. The right of innocent passage.
66. Jurisdiction over foreign ships. International straits.
67. The contiguous zone. The exclusive economic zone.
68. The principle of domestic jurisdiction.
69. Legislative, executive and judicial jurisdiction. Civil jurisdiction. Criminal jurisdiction. The territorial principle.
70. The passive personality principle. The protective principle. The universality principle. Treaties providing for jurisdiction.
71. The US Alien Tort Claims Act. Extradition. Extraterritorial jurisdiction.
72. Sovereign and non-sovereign acts. State immunity and violations of human rights.
73. Commercial acts. Contracts of employment.
74. Other non-immunity areas. The personality issue – instrumentalities and parts of the state. The personality issue – immunity for government figures. Waiver of immunity.
75. Pre-judgment attachment. The burden and standard of proof. Diplomatic law.
76. The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.
77. The inviolability of the premises of the mission. The diplomatic bag. Diplomatic immunities – property.
78. Diplomatic immunities – personal. Waiver of immunity.

79. Consular privileges and immunities: the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.
80. The Convention on Special Missions 1969.
81. The Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in their Relations with International Organisations of a Universal Character 1975.
82. The immunities of international organisations.

Educational and methodical publication

Stakhyra H., Savanets L.

**EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS
TO STUDY THE DISCIPLINE**

**PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW
(MAIN BRANCHES AND INSTITUTES)**

**for students of educational and qualification level - bachelor
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specialty – 293 «International Law» full-time education**

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