

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
LESYA UKRAINRA VOLYN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Department of Constitutional, Administrative and International Law

SYLLABUS
OF THE NORMATIVE ACADEMIC COMPONENT
INTERNATIONAL LAW

Education: bachelor's degree

Specialties 291 International relations, public communications and regional studies

Educational and professional program International Relations

Field of knowledge 29 International relations

LUTSK 2023

Syllabus of the academic component «International Law» for bachelor's degree, field of knowledge 29 «International Relations», specialty 291 «International relations, public communications and regional studies», according to the educational-professional program «International Relations».

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Approved

by the Guarantor of Education and Professional Programme:



assoc. prof. Yevheniia Voznyuk

The syllabus of the normative academic component of international law was approved at the meeting of the department of constitutional, administrative and international law

protocol No. 1 as of August 29, 2023

Head of the department:

Constitutional, Administrative
and International Law Department



Doctor of Laws Knysh S.

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACADEMIC COMPONENT

Name of indicators	Field of knowledge, specialty, educational-professional / educational-scientific / educational-creative program, educational level	Characteristics of academic component
Full-time education	Educational and professional program «International Business» Specialty 292 «International Economic Relations» Field of knowledge 29 «International relations» Bachelor	Normative
Number of hours / credits 120 hours 4 credits		Year of study 1 years
		Semester 1
		Lectures 44 hours
INDZ: no		Practical (seminar) 24 hours
		Independent work 44 hours.
		Consultations 8 hours
	Form of control: exam	
Language of instruction:		English

2 Information about the Instructor

Teacher	Alla Horot Ph.D. (candidate level) in Law, associate professor of the Constitutional, Administrative and International Law Department, Lesya Ukrainka Volyn National University
Teacher's contact phone number	Alla Horot (050) 5648129
Teacher's e-mail	Alla Horot: allagorot78@ukr.net
Discipline format	full-time education
The scope of discipline	4 ECTS credits, 120 hours
Link to the distance learning site	Electronic schedule of the Faculty of International Relations
Consultations	Consultations are held in accordance with the schedule of individual classes with students, posted on the information stand It is also possible to consult by correspondence via e-mail, viber, in particular, regarding the approval of plans and content of individual research tasks.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACADEMIC COMPONENT

1. Annotation to the academic component

International law belongs to the list of mandatory academic components, provides students of higher education at the bachelor's level with mastery of the system of knowledge about international law and its main conceptual apparatus; contributes to the formation of skills and abilities to analyze international norms, helps to carry out their search and systematization, to solve problematic tasks when considering situations regarding international disputes and conflicts, to identify signs of an international offense, to determine the type and form of international legal responsibility, it also helps in obtaining the

necessary knowledge and human rights protection skills outside of Ukraine and at the European Court of Human Rights; teach the ability to correctly assess the current international legal position of Ukraine, the main directions of its foreign activity

The subject of study of this academic component is the system of legal relations regarding the regulation of international relations, as well as the basis, emergence, implementation of international legal norms, and the practice of implementing relevant norms by subjects of international law.

Prerequisites List of academic components on which the study of the academic component is directly based International public law: Theory of the state and law; Constitutional law, State law of foreign countries, Legal foundations of civil society, theory of international relations, Conflictology and theory of negotiations, International relations and world politics.

Post-requisites: To study such academic components as International Economic Law, Foreign Policy of Ukraine and National Interests, Basics of Diplomacy and Diplomatic Work, Strategies of Peace and International Security, etc.

The main sources of this area are international and European regulations, in particular, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the CSCE Final Act, The UN Charter, the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 and a number of international and European acts recognized and ratified by most states.

The expansion of Ukraine's participation in international relations, primarily due to the integration of European and Euro-Atlantic areas, necessitates the study and implementation of modern international standards through the improvement of national mechanisms and the creation of favorable conditions for implementation.

The application of international and European law in the settlement of international and interstate relations, including relations between EU countries, is a very difficult task and one of the main, responsible areas of work of state bodies and all civil society institutions without qualified specialists in international law. Training of specialists in the field of international law should become one of the priority areas in international harmonization and European integration activities. It is important that graduates of higher legal institutions have the necessary knowledge in the field of international law and international relations in the framework of modern public law on the basis of a stable legal culture and knowledge of diplomatic etiquette.

3. The goal and tasks of the academic component

The goal of studying the academic component of International Law is to learn the features and basic concepts, categories, institutions and branches of international law; patterns of development of international public and private relations and the formation of students' holistic view of international law as a special system of law, its structure, subject and subjects, sources and main branches; providing the necessary knowledge of national and international legal acts, skills and abilities of their correct application; formation of abilities and skills of work with normative-legal documents, their competent classification, ability to use legal terms correctly; formation of scientific worldview; identification of problems that arise during its application and ways to eliminate them.

The main tasks of the study of the academic component International law are the students' mastery of the theoretical and normative basis of international public law; ability to apply in practice theoretical knowledge on international legal issues arising in the field of modern international relations; promoting the formation of skills and abilities to analyze international norms; mastering by students of conceptual bases of an origin and essence of the international public law; study of the system of sources of public international law; study of the relationship between international public and national law; formation of students' understanding of institutional public international law; research in the areas of public international law and the specifics of EU law to solve problems when considering situations related to international disputes and conflicts; identify signs of an international offense, and determine the type and form of international legal responsibility for such violations.

4. Learning outcomes (competencies)

Competences that the student acquires when studying the discipline in accordance with the educational and professional program.

Integral competence (IC) The ability to solve complex specialized problems and practical problems in the field of international economic relations in general and international business in particular, as well as in the learning process, which involves the application of new theories and methods in conducting comprehensive research of world economic relations, is characterized by complexity and uncertainty of conditions.

General competences (CG):

Demonstrate a detailed understanding of a significant number of modern research techniques of the subject of the «International Law» course;

GC 1. The ability to realize one's rights and responsibilities as a member of society, to realize the values of civil (free democratic) society and the need for its sustainable development, the rule of law, the rights and freedoms of people and citizens of Ukraine.

GC 4. Ability to plan and manage time.

GC 5. Ability to communicate in the state language both orally and in writing.

GC 7 Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.

GC 10. Ability to communicate with representatives of other professional groups of different levels (with experts from other fields of knowledge/types of economic activity).

GC 12. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.

Special (professional, subject) competencies (SC):

SC2. Ability to analyze international processes in various contexts, including political, security, legal, economic, social, cultural and informational.

SC3. The ability to assess the state and directions of research in international relations and world politics in political, economic, legal sciences, in interdisciplinary studies.

SC4. The ability to solve complex specialized tasks and practical problems in the field of international relations, foreign policy of states, public communications, regional studies.

SC5. The ability to analyze the influence of the world economy, international law and domestic politics on the structure and dynamics of international relations and the foreign policy of states.

SC7. The ability to analyze international integration processes in the world and on the European continent, and the place of Ukraine in them.

SC11. The ability to analyze the nature and evolution of international organizations, their place in the system of international relations, the main forms and perspectives of Ukraine's cooperation with them.

Program learning outcomes (PLO)

PLO 2. Know and understand the nature and dynamics of international security, understand the features of its provision at the global, regional and national levels, know the nature and approaches to solving international and internationalized conflicts.

PLO 3. To know the nature of international cooperation, the nature of interaction between international actors, the ratio of state and non-state actors in world politics.

PLO 4. To know the principles, mechanisms and processes of ensuring the foreign policy of states, the interaction between foreign and domestic policies, the definition and implementation of the national interests of states on the international arena, the peculiarities of the formation and implementation of foreign policy decisions.

PLO 9. Research the problems of international relations, regional development, foreign policy, international communications, using modern political, economic and legal theories and concepts, scientific methods and interdisciplinary approaches, present research results, provide relevant recommendations.

PLO 11. Carry out an applied analysis of international relations, foreign policy of Ukraine and other states, international processes and the international situation in accordance with the set goals,

prepare informative and analytical reports.

PLO 13. Conduct a professional discussion on issues of international relations, international communications, regional studies, foreign political activity, argue one's position, respect opponents and their points of view.

PLO 15. Understand and apply current legislation, international normative documents and agreements, reference materials, current standards and technical conditions, etc., to solve complex specialized tasks of international relations, public communications and regional studies.

5. Structure of academic component

Course topics

Topic	КІЛЬКІСТЬ ГОД. number of hours				
	lectures	seminar (practical)	individual work.	consultations	
Content module 1. Theory of international law					
Topic 1. Concepts, features and system of international law	2	1	3		3 ДС
Topic 2. Basic principles of international law	2	2	2		3 ДБ
Topic 3 Sources of international law	2	1	2		3 ДБ
Topic 4. Subjects of international law	4	2	2	1	3 ДС, Т
Topic 5. Territory and international law	2	2	3		3 РЗ/ К
Topic 6. Population and international law	2	2	3	1	3 ДС/ Т
Topic 7. Responsibility in international law	4	2	3	1	4Д С, РЗ
Topic 8. Peaceful means of resolving international disputes	2		2	1	ІРС
	20	12	20	4	21
Content module 2. Branches of international law					
Topic 9 Law of international treaties	2	2	3	1	
Topic 10. Diplomatic and consular law	2	2	3		3Д С, Т, РЗ
Topic 11. International law in the period of armed conflict	4	2	3	1	3 ДБ, Т

Topic 12. Law of international organizations	2		2	1	4P3 / К, ДС
Topic 13 International security law	2		2	1	IPC
Topic 14. International criminal law	2		3		IPC
Topic 15. International Maritime Law.	2	2	2		IPC
Topic 16 . International air law	4	2	2		4 P3/ К, ДС
Topic 17. International space law	2	2	2		3 ДБ, P3
Topic 18. International economic law	2		2		3 ДС, Т
	24	12	24	4	19
Types of final works					point
Content module 1					30
Content module 1					30
Total: 150	44	24	44	8	100

6. Tasks for independent processing

Independent work is considered as a serious understanding of acquired knowledge. It is reflected in all forms of knowledge: lectures, practical classes, when completing an individual task, control work, working out normative materials, solving legal problems, testing, taking tests and exams.

Independent work is a component of the educational process, which largely depends on the development of legal thinking, assimilation of educational material, formation of legal awareness and legal culture.

The study time allocated for independent work of the applicant is regulated by the work curriculum and is not less than 1/3 and not more than 2/3 of the total amount of study time of the applicant allocated to study a specific discipline, in particular, 44 study hours are allocated to independent study of the discipline International Law.

Current control of independent work of applicants is carried out in practical classes or through individual assessment. Independent work involves working out the theoretical foundations of the lecture material on each topic and completing the tasks of seminar classes from topics 1 to 17

TASKS FOR INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT

From the course International Law

№	Name topics	Number of hours
1	Topic 1. Concepts, features and system of international law	3
2	Topic 2. Basic principles of international law	2
	Topic 3 Topic 3 Sources of international law	2
3	Topic 4. Subjects of international law	2
4	Topic 5 Territory and international law	3
5	Topic 6 Population and international law	3
6	Topic 7. Responsibility in international law	3
7	Topic 8. Peaceful means of resolving international disputes	2
8	Topic 9. Law of international treaties	3

9	Topic 10. Diplomatic and consular law	3
10	Topic 11. International law in the period of armed conflict	3
11	Topic 12. Law of international organizations	2
12	Topic 13 International security law	2
13	Topic 14. International criminal law	3
14	Topic 15. International Maritime Law.	2
15	Topic 16 . International air law	2
16	Topic 17. International space law	2
17	Topic 18. International economic law	2
	Total	44

IV. POLICY REGARDING EDUCATION GETTER

Current control over the study of the academic component is carried out in practical (seminar) classes, by conducting them in various forms (oral survey, debates, role-playing, written answers to individual questions, test papers, etc.), as well as by compiling meaningful modules (test papers , colloquiums, scientific individual tasks, taking tests, etc.).

The specific number of points for the students' work during seminars and practical classes is determined by the teacher. The main requirements relate to attending classes, rules of behavior in classes, incentives and penalties. Writing a professional article 10 points, preparing abstracts of a report 5 points.

Attending lectures and practical classes, performing various types of scientific works provided for in the curriculum are mandatory for the applicant.

Absences of seminar (practical) classes are made up in a mandatory manner. The applicant is obliged to make up the missed class within a week from the day of the missed class. For missed lecture classes, if 50% of lecture classes are missed, in the event that they are not worked out, the applicant is not allowed to take the final control (examination) as one who has not completed the curriculum.

The evaluation system is focused on obtaining points for the activity of the student of education, as well as the performance of tasks that can develop practical skills and abilities.

1. Evaluation of the applicant's work in practical classes, including independent work.

The awardee's performance at a practical session covering one or more issues of the topic, in the process of which he correctly and fully covered the discussed issue, is evaluated with the maximum score.

The participation of the winners in the discussion of the issue (supplements, participation in the discussion, brainstorming, etc.) in the process of which he showed deep knowledge and understanding of the discussed topic - up to half of the maximum score.

Activity in mastering the topic (additional points):

Attending a lecture on this topic (L)	0.1 points;
Availability of lecture notes on this topic (K)	0.1 points;
Availability of a synopsis of seminar (practical) works	5 points;
Attendance at a practical lesson (P)	0.1 points.

For work in practical classes related to content modules 1 and 2, the student can get 3 points and 4 points for separate practical classes. The maximum score for this type of work is 40 points. At the same time, the work of the student in the practical session is evaluated as follows: for classroom control work - 1 point, for oral answers during the survey - 2 points, for completing tasks and tasks, tests during the practical session - 1 point.

Knowledge control of students during practical classes can take place in the following forms:

detailed oral analysis of the questions asked; selective oral survey «on the spot»; individual solving of practical tasks, problematic questions or tasks; solving tests within 5-10 minutes; written (up to 30 min.) control work on options.

Work-up of missed seminar classes takes place once a week on the day appointed by the teacher (according to the teacher's shift schedule).

2. Requirements for final module works, (control works) and their assessment.

The final assessment is conducted by the teacher after the completion of the study of topics from meaningful modules in order to control the assimilation of the studied material by the students. Questions or tests are printed on A-4 format sheets and distributed to applicants. Evaluation of modular tasks does not exceed 60 points. The task of checking the assimilation of the learned material of the topics from the content module is offered to applicants after studying all the topics of the module. If the applicant for good reasons missed the current semester and module control, he can pass it individually, having previously agreed on the date and time.

The final semester control in the discipline is a mandatory form of control of the educational achievements of students of higher education. It is conducted in oral or written form in the form of a semester exam. The deadlines for conducting the final semester control are established by the schedule of the educational process, and the amount of educational material submitted for the final semester control is determined by the work program. The total number of rating points for the study of the discipline for the semester is calculated as the sum of the points obtained from the results of the current control of 40 points and the points obtained from the results of the final semester control of 60 points for the exam. The maximum number of points per semester is 100.

Academic Integrity Policy:

Observance of academic integrity by pedagogical, scientific-pedagogical and scientific workers involves:

- references to sources of information in case of use of ideas, developments, statements, information;
- compliance with the legislation on copyright and related rights;
- provision of reliable information about research methods and results, sources of used information and own pedagogical (scientific-pedagogical, creative) activity;
- control over the observance of academic integrity by education seekers;
- objective assessment of learning outcomes.

Observance of academic integrity by students of education involves:

- independent performance of educational tasks, tasks of current and final control of learning results (for persons with special educational needs, this requirement is applied taking into account their individual needs and capabilities);
- references to sources of information in case of use of ideas, developments, statements, information;
- compliance with the legislation on copyright and related rights;
- provision of reliable information about the results of one's own educational (scientific, creative) activities, used research methods and sources of information.

Violation of academic integrity is considered:

Academic plagiarism – publication (in part or in full) of scientific (creative) results obtained by other persons as the results of one's own research (creativity) and/or reproduction of published texts (published works of art) of other authors without indicating authorship;

self-plagiarism – publishing (partially or completely) one's own previously published scientific

results as new scientific results;

fabrication – fabrication of data or facts used in the educational process or scientific research;

falsification – a deliberate change or modification of already available data related to the educational process or scientific research;

write-off – performance of written work involving external sources of information other than those permitted for use, in particular during the evaluation of learning outcomes;

deception - provision of knowingly false information about one's own educational (scientific, creative) activity or organization of the educational process; forms of cheating are, in particular, academic plagiarism, self-plagiarism, fabrication, falsification and plagiarism;

bribery - giving (receiving) by a participant in the educational process or offering to provide (receiving) funds, property, services, benefits of any other material or non-material benefits for the purpose of obtaining an unlawful advantage in the educational process;

biased assessment – deliberate overestimation or underestimation of the learning outcomes of education seekers;

providing assistance to students during their assessment of learning outcomes or creating obstacles not provided for by the conditions and/or procedures of such an assessment;

influence in any form (request, persuasion, instruction, threat, coercion, etc.) on a pedagogical (scientific-pedagogical) worker in order to make him carry out an unbiased assessment of learning results.

Deadlines and Rescheduling Policy

Seminar classes missed without valid reasons are rescheduled orally by answering all questions of the seminar class. A seminar class is considered missed without a good reason, if there is no documentary evidence of a good reason for the absence (certificate, summons, etc.). Based on the results of the resubmission, a grade is issued in accordance with the evaluation scale of the applicant's work in seminar classes.

Seminar classes missed for valid reasons are rescheduled by preparing a synopsis on the topic of the seminar class with answers to individual questions of the seminar class chosen by the teacher.

A negative grade received during a seminar session can be transferred orally by answering all the questions of the seminar session, writing and defending an essay. Based on the results of resubmission, a grade is issued according to the student's work evaluation scale in seminar classes.

Schedules for conducting modular control works are developed by the teacher, approved at the department meeting and brought to the attention of applicants. Each applicant performs such work individually, while he cannot use notes, codes, textbooks and other means. During the control event, the acquirer is prohibited in any form from exchanging information with other acquirers or using materials other than those permitted.

If a violation of the established procedure for conducting modular control is detected, the acquirer is removed from its further conduct, his work is evaluated with zero points. If the applicant did not appear for the modular control, he is also assigned «zero points». Completion of missed modular test papers for valid reasons takes place upon prior agreement with the teacher regarding the number and time of the completion.

Absences from seminar classes and negative grades can be transferred before the beginning of the credit-examination session.

Studying of the lecture by applicants who were not present for a good reason will be done by writing an essay, and in the case of absence without a good reason, a synopsis of the independently prepared lecture.

A learner who has not made up missed classes without valid reasons is not allowed to take a credit or an exam due to failure to complete the curriculum. In the case of non-fulfilment of the curriculum for good reasons, a test task is prepared, the positive solution of which is an admission to the final control.

The rescheduling of assessments and exams takes place in accordance with the schedule of the assessment and examination session.

5. FINAL CONTROL

In accordance with the Regulation «On current and final assessment of knowledge of higher education applicants of the Volyn National University named after Lesia Ukrainka» in academic disciplines where the form of control is an exam, the assessment of the applicants' knowledge is carried out based on the results of the types of work provided for in the program of the academic component.

The final control in the form of an exam is conducted in order to evaluate the results of education at a certain educational level or at its individual final stages. It is conducted in the form of a modular control and exam. The final module control is carried out after the completion of the study of the topics of the content module in the form of the completion of a module control task (control paper, test) by the student.

The final modular assessment is determined in points as the sum of the current and control module scores. The module is credited to the applicant if he has successfully completed all types of educational work provided by the syllabus of the academic component.

Debt from the module must be liquidated by the acquirer outside the auditor's time before the start of the final control from the next module. The deadline for the liquidation of arrears from modular control is limited to the beginning of the credit and examination session.

If the final grade (points) from the academic component as the sum of the final module grades is at least 75 points, then, with the consent of the student, it can be counted as the final grade from the academic component. In this case, the exam is held if the student wants to improve the rating. At the same time, in this case, the points scored by the applicant based on the results of the modular tests are canceled.

The final control in the form of an exam is carried out orally according to examination tickets, each of which contains three questions from each module of the academic component being studied.

The exam takes place during the credit-examination session provided by the curriculum, in accordance with the approved schedule of the academic process and schedule.

The sum of the semester grade in the case of taking the exam is defined as the sum of the current semester and exam grades in points. The specified assessment is entered in the examination report and the individual educational plan (record book) of the student.

The exam grade for the academic component is 60 points depending on the completeness and validity of your answers. On the exam, the teacher will ask you 3 questions from the list below, each answer to each question gives you up to 20 points.

List of questions for the exam

1. The concept, essence and meaning of international law. Definition of international law. Features of international law.
2. History of international law and its science: the emergence of international law and the main stages of its history.
3. The ratio of international and domestic law (specific subject of regulation, subjects of international law; the process of creating norms and ensuring their compliance).
4. National and legal implementation of international law: transformation, incorporation, reference, etc.
5. Codification and progressive development of international law. Incorporation of international law.
6. The system of modern international law, its branches and institutions.
7. The concept of principles of international law. The value of principles as an imperative regulator of

international relations.

8. Classification of basic principles of international law.
9. The system of principles of modern international law: legal nature; operating conditions; scope;
10. Basic principles of international law in the field of peace and international security.
11. Basic principles of international law in the field of international cooperation.
12. Basic principles of international law in the field of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.
13. The concept and essence of sources of international law. Forms of law-making activity in international law.
14. International treaty - the main source of modern international law. Forms of agreements of subjects of international law.
15. International custom as a source of international law. Classification of international customs.
16. Modern international legal doctrine of acts of international bodies and organizations as sources of international law.
17. General principles of law in the system of sources of international law: issues of recognition in theory and practice.
18. International court decisions and their significance for the formation of international law.
19. Types of subjects of international law. The concept of international legal personality.
20. The state is the main subject of international law. The concept and signs of state sovereignty.
21. Recognition of the state, legal consequences and significance. Theories of recognition (constitutive and declarative).
22. Types and forms of recognition. Recognition of the government: criteria, form, means.
23. Problems of succession of states: a) as a result of social revolutions, b) in the case of decolonization, c) in the unification, division of states, other territorial changes.
24. International legal personality of nations and peoples who fought for their independence.
25. The problem of recognition of resistance organizations and national liberation movements.
26. Problems of succession of international organizations.
27. The problem of international legal personality of individuals, federations, transnational corporations and other institutions.
28. Types of territories in international law: state territory, with international regime, with mixed regime.
29. Territory and succession in international law.
30. The concept of territorial supremacy. Legal nature and composition of the state territory.
31. Objects equated to the state territory. The problem of enclaves.
32. Legal bases and ways of change, loss and acquisition of the state territory.
33. State borders and their legal regime.
34. State easements. Concepts, types and procedure for their establishment.
35. International rivers. International legal regime is the year of Europe (Danube). Economic use of international years.
36. International channels.
37. International spaces as an object of common use.
38. Legal status of the polar regions of the Arctic and Antarctic. Features of the activities of states in these areas.
39. The concept of population and its composition.
40. Citizenship and its importance in modern international relations.
41. Legal status of state citizens, foreigners and stateless persons.
42. The problem of dual citizenship. International cooperation on dual citizenship.
43. Right to asylum. Resolving the issue of diplomatic asylum at the present stage.
44. Legal status of refugees.
45. International cooperation on human rights and fundamental freedoms.
46. The role of international organizations in establishing interstate cooperation in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms (UN specialized agencies. Regional organizations), their functions and powers.

47. International protection of the rights of women and children.
48. The role of the treaty in modern international relations.
49. The concept of law of international treaties. Codification of the law of international treaties.
50. Subjects of international agreements.
51. Treaties between states.
52. Treaties of international organizations. The question of the legal capacity of international organizations in international treaties.
53. Classification of international treaties. Types of contracts by their objects.
54. Procedure for entry into force of an international agreement. Issues of reservations to international agreements, legal consequences of reservations.
55. Effect of an international agreement. Procedure for implementation of international agreements.
56. Termination and suspension of international agreements: legal grounds and legal consequences.
57. Foreign policy, diplomacy and international law. Expanding the scope of diplomacy in the modern world.
58. The concept of diplomatic and consular law. International conventions on diplomatic and consular law
59. Bodies of foreign relations of the state: internal (head of state, parliament, government, department of foreign relations) and external (diplomatic and consular missions, temporary bodies). The role of other government agencies in the field of foreign relations.
60. Diplomatic missions. Their composition, structure and functions. Procedure for appointment and recall of diplomatic representatives. Classes of diplomatic representatives and diplomatic ranks.
61. Diplomatic privileges and immunities of the diplomatic mission. Privileges and immunities of diplomatic staff, administrative and technical staff and service staff.
62. Legal regulation of the organization and activities of consular offices. The difference between consular and diplomatic missions.
63. Peaceful means - the only legitimate way to resolve disputes between states.
64. Types of international disputes. The concept and types of peaceful means of resolving international disputes in historical development.
65. Consultations as a special form of negotiations between states. Consultations are optional and mandatory.
66. Direct negotiations as the main initial means of establishing and regulating relations between states and as the main means of resolving international affairs. Classification of diplomatic negotiations. Negotiations are bilateral and multilateral. The importance of negotiations at the highest level and at international conferences.
67. Good services and mediation. Common and different between them. International investigative and conciliation procedure.
68. Investigative and conciliation commissions. The order of their formation, the nature of the decisions made. International agreements on conciliation.
69. International Arbitration Courts (arbitration). Types of international arbitration courts. Permanent Chamber of the Arbitration Court in The Hague. Arbitration procedure and rules of arbitration process.
70. The concept and types of international offenses. International crimes and international torts.
71. The concept and legal nature of international legal responsibility: grounds, principles, goals.
72. International legal responsibility of the state. Responsibility of the state for the behavior of its bodies and officials.
73. State responsibility for the harmful effects of lawful activities. Circumstances that exclude the responsibility of the state.
74. Features of the state's responsibility for international crimes. Procedural issues of realization of state responsibility.
75. International legal responsibility of international organizations. Common and special features in comparison with the responsibility of the state.
76. Types and forms of international legal responsibility. The system of international legal responsibility (restitution, compensation and satisfaction) (concept, relationship and interaction).

77. The concept, essence and modern system of countermeasures (countermeasures) in international law
The place of countermeasures in the mechanism of international legal regulation.
78. Criminal liability of individuals for international crimes. Basic international legal acts on criminal liability of individuals. Features of the order of prosecution.
79. The importance of international organizations in the modern era. History of international organizations, its main stages.
80. General characteristics of individual international organizations that play an important role at both the global and regional levels (UN, its specialized agencies, the Council of Europe, etc.).
81. The concept of international humanitarian law
82. International armed conflicts and armed conflicts are not of an international nature.
83. International legal acts governing the actions of states during armed conflicts. The rules of international law relating to armed conflict are binding on all parties to those conflicts.
84. The beginning of the war and its legal consequences. Means and methods (methods) of warfare, criteria for their evaluation. Neutrality in war, its concepts and types.
85. Legal status of participants in armed conflicts. Combatants and non-combatants.
86. Regime of captivity.
87. International legal protection of war victims. Issues of protection of civilians and non-military facilities.
88. The problem of protection of cultural values during the armed conflict.
89. Types of sea spaces. Concept and composition.
90. International legal regime of the territorial sea. The question of the width of the territorial sea. Territorial waters of archipelago states. Jurisdiction of the coastal state in the territorial sea.
91. Peaceful passage of foreign ships in the territorial sea.
92. The concept of the high seas. The principle of freedom of the high seas as a universally recognized principle of modern international law.
93. The main issues of the international legal regime of the continental shelf. Regulation of the width of the continental shelf.
94. The concept of international air law. Its basic principles.
95. International flights and airspace mode. Flight rules. State airspace. Freedom of air space.
96. International airspace, its legal regime.
97. The concept of international space law.
98. International legal regime of space objects and astronauts. International legal liability for damage caused by space objects.

List of questions for the control work from content module 1.

1. Concept, essence and meaning of international law.
2. History of international law and its science: the emergence of international law and the main stages of its history.
3. Ukraine and international law.
4. The role and significance of Kyivan Rus in the development of international law.
5. Internationally – contractual and diplomatic activities of the Cossack state.
6. International relations and the «Ukrainian question» in the 20th century. Ukrainian People's Republic and Western - Ukrainian People's Republic.
7. Internationally – legal activity of Soviet Ukraine.
8. Termination of the existence of the USSR and creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States.
9. Internationally – legal problems of independent Ukraine, the problem of legal succession.
10. The relationship between international and domestic law (specific subject of regulation, subjects of international law; the process of creating norms and ensuring their compliance).
11. Sovereignty of the state and the necessity of conformity of domestic law with international law.

12. National – legal implementation of norms of international law: transformation, incorporation, referral, etc.
13. International law and other social norms.
14. Codification and progressive development of international law. Incorporation of international law.
15. The system of modern international law, its branches and institutions.
16. Global problems of humanity, the priority of universal values and international law.
17. The problem of effectiveness of norms of international law.
18. Ways of further increasing the role of international law in the regulation of international relations.
19. Concept of principles of international law. The importance of principles as an imperative regulator of international relations.
20. Classification and codification of the main principles of international law.
21. System of principles of modern international law:
22. Formation and development of the main principles of international law.
23. Basic principles of international law in the field of ensuring peace and international security.
24. Basic principles of international law in the field of ensuring international cooperation.
25. Basic principles of international law in the field of observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
26. Concept and essence of sources of international law. Forms of law-making activity in international law.
27. An international treaty is the main source of modern international law. Social and legal nature of the international agreement. Forms of agreements of subjects of international law.
28. International custom as a source of international law. The importance of international custom in modern international law. Means of formation of international customs. Peculiarities of implementation of international customs.
29. Classification of international customs.
30. Relationship between international custom and international agreement.
31. Significance of acts of international bodies and organizations for the formation of norms of international law.
32. Modern international legal doctrine on acts of international bodies and organizations as sources of international law.
33. Types of subjects of international law.
34. The concept of international legal personality.
35. The state is the main subject of international law. The concept and signs of state sovereignty.
36. International legal personality of complex states, the problem of international legal personality of federation members.
37. Definition of the state, legal consequences and meaning. Theories of recognition (constitutive and declarative).
38. Types and forms of recognition.
39. Problems of legal succession of states:
40. Rights and obligations of states in the field of legal succession. 1978 Vienna Convention on the Succession of States to International Treaties. 1983 Vienna Convention on the Succession of States in relation to State Property, State Archives and State Debts.
41. Legal succession of the former Soviet republics as a result of the collapse of the USSR.
42. International legal personality of nations and peoples who fought for their independence.
43. Problems of legal succession of international organizations.
44. The problem of international legal personality of natural persons, subjects of federations, transnational corporations and other institutions.
45. Significance of territorial issues in international relations.
46. Types of territories in international law: state territory, with an international regime, with a mixed regime.

47. Territory and legal succession in international law.
48. The concept of territorial supremacy.
49. Legal nature and composition of the state territory. Objects equated to state territory. The problem of enclaves. Legal bases and methods of change, loss and acquisition of state territory.
50. State borders and their legal regime. International agreements on the border regime. State easements. Concepts, types and order of their installation.
51. International rivers. Internationally, the legal regime is the Year of Europe (Danube). Commercial use of international river.
52. International channels.
53. International spaces as an object of public use.
54. Legal status of the polar spaces of the Arctic and Antarctic. Peculiarities of state activity in these areas.
55. The concept of the population of the state and its composition.
56. Citizenship and its importance in modern international relations.
57. Legal status of state citizens, foreigners and stateless persons.
58. The problem of dual citizenship. International cooperation on issues of dual citizenship.
59. The right of asylum. Solving the issue of diplomatic asylum at the current stage. Legal status of refugees.
60. Cooperation on the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms on the European continent.
61. The question of the relationship between human rights and the rights of the nation, the people.
62. The problem of implementation of agreements on the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Norms of international law on the observance of human rights and the problem of interference in the internal affairs of the state.
63. The role of international organizations in the establishment of interstate cooperation in respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms (specialized UN agencies, regional organizations), their functions and powers.
64. UN Committee on Human Rights. European Court of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.
65. International protection of the rights of women and children.
66. The role of the contract in modern international relations.
67. The concept of the law of international treaties. Codification of the law of international treaties.
68. Subjects of international agreements.
69. Agreements between states. Agreements of international organizations. The issue of legal capacity of international organizations in international treaties.
70. Classification of international agreements. Types of contracts according to their objects. Peculiarities of objects of contracts with the participation of international organizations.
71. Conclusion of the contract. Authority to conclude contracts. Stages (stages) of concluding international agreements.
72. The procedure for entry into force of an international agreement. Effect of international agreement. The procedure for the implementation of international agreements.
73. Conflict of international agreements.
74. The problem of the relationship between an international agreement and national legislation. Implementation of international agreements.
75. Enforcement of international agreements.
76. Validity of international treaties. Termination and suspension of international treaties: legal grounds and legal consequences.

List of questions for the control work from content module 2.

1. The influence of armed conflicts or cataclysms on the fate of international treaties.
2. Interpretation of international treaties. Objects and sources of interpretation of international treaties. Subjects of interpretation of international treaties.

3. Foreign policy, diplomacy and international law. Expansion of the sphere of diplomacy in the modern world.
4. The concept of diplomatic and consular law. International conventions on diplomatic and consular law: Vienna Conventions of 1961, 1963, 1969 and 1975. Bilateral consular conventions. National legislation of Ukraine on external communications.
5. Bodies of external relations of the state: internal (head of state, parliament, government, department of external relations) and external (diplomatic and consular missions, temporary bodies). The role of other state bodies in the field of external communications.
6. Diplomatic missions. Their composition, structure and functions. The procedure for appointing and recalling diplomatic representatives. Classes of diplomatic representatives and diplomatic ranks.
7. Diplomatic privileges and immunities of a diplomatic mission
8. Legal regulation of the organization and activities of consular institutions. The difference between consular missions and diplomatic missions.
9. Functions of consular institutions. Classes of consuls. Consular patent and exequatur. Consular privileges and immunities.
10. Trade representation. Concept, order of formation and functions of trade representation.
11. Peaceful means are the only legitimate way to resolve disputes between states. Content, formation, development of the principle of peaceful settlement of international disputes and its importance in the modern world.
12. Types of international disputes. The concept and types of peaceful means of resolving international disputes in historical development.
13. Systems of means of peaceful settlement of disputes between states.
14. International disputes of a political and legal nature and appropriate means of their resolution.
15. Consultations as a special form of negotiations between states. Consultations are optional and mandatory.
16. Direct negotiations as the main initial means of establishing and regulating relations between states and as the main means of solving international affairs. Classification of diplomatic negotiations. Negotiations are bilateral and multilateral. The importance of negotiations at the highest level and at international conferences.
17. Good services and mediation. Common and different between them. International investigation and conciliation procedure.
18. Investigative and conciliation commissions. The order of their formation, the nature of the decisions made. International agreements on the conciliation procedure. International arbitration courts (arbitration).
19. Sources of law and procedure for consideration of cases. Permanent Chamber of International Justice. UN International Court of Justice. Competence and organization of the International Court of Justice.
20. Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. Case review procedure. Decisions, advisory opinions and rulings of the International Court of Justice 00N. Convention on conciliation and arbitration within the framework of the OSCE.
21. Peculiarities of solving international conflicts within the framework of international organizations.
22. Concept and types of international offenses. International crimes and international torts.
23. Concept and legal nature of international legal responsibility: grounds, principles, goals. Codification and progressive development of norms on international legal responsibility. The role of the institution of responsibility in the functioning of international law.
24. International legal responsibility of the state. Responsibility of the state for the behavior of its bodies and officials.
25. Liability of the state for harmful consequences of lawful activity. Circumstances excluding state responsibility.
26. Peculiarities of state responsibility for international crimes. Procedural issues of implementation of state responsibility.

27. International legal responsibility of international organizations. Common and special features in comparison with the responsibility of the state.
28. Types and forms of international legal responsibility.
29. The system of international legal responsibility (restitution, compensation and satisfaction (concept, relationship and interaction)).
30. The concept, essence and modern system of countermeasures (countermeasure) in international law. The place of countermeasures in the mechanism of international legal regulation.
31. Criminal liability of individuals for international crimes. Basic international legal acts on criminal liability of natural persons. Peculiarities of the procedure for prosecution.
32. The importance of international organizations in the modern era. History of international organizations, its main stages.
33. International intergovernmental organization: main features and classification. Membership in international organizations.
34. Legal nature of international organizations
35. The organizational mechanism of international organizations, the main trends of its development.
36. General characteristics of certain international organizations that play an important role both at the global and regional level (the UN, its specialized agencies, the Council of Europe, etc.).
37. Issues of the activities of international conferences (concept, circle of participants, procedure of work, types and legal significance of acts of conferences).
38. Concept of international humanitarian law. International armed conflicts and armed conflicts of a non-international nature.
39. International - legal acts regulating the actions of states during armed conflicts. Mandatory norms of international law relating to armed conflicts for all participants in these conflicts.
40. The beginning of the war and its legal consequences. Means and methods (methods) of waging war, criteria for their assessment. Neutrality in war, its concepts and types.
41. Legal status of participants in armed conflicts. Combatants and non-combatants. Prisoner of war regime.
42. Internationally – legal protection of war victims. The issue of protection of the civilian population and non-military objects.
43. The problem of protecting cultural values during an armed conflict.
44. The end of the war and its international legal consequences.
45. Concept and codification of international maritime law. Geneva Conventions on the Law of the Sea of 1958 and 1960. III UN Conference on the Law of the Sea of 1973-1982, its significance. UN Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982, general description, main new provisions. National legislation and maritime law.
46. Types of sea spaces. Concept and composition.
47. Internationally – the legal regime of the territorial sea. The question of the width of the territorial sea.
48. Territorial waters of states - archipelagos. Jurisdiction of the coastal state in the territorial sea. Peaceful passage of foreign ships.
49. Concept and legal regime of adjacent zone.
50. The concept of the open sea. The principle of freedom of the high seas as a universally recognized principle of modern international law. Legal regulation of fisheries in the open sea. Legal issues of regulation of shipping on the high seas. The principle of real connection between the ship and the flag state.
51. Exclusive economic zone regime. National legislation on exclusive economic zone.
52. The main international issues are the legal regime of the continental shelf. Regulation of the width of the continental shelf.
53. Legal status of the international seabed area (“Area”) under the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. Activities of international bodies from the seabed.
54. The role of international organizations in the field of use of the World Ocean.

55. Settlement of disputes in international maritime law. Mechanism provided for by the 1982 Convention.
56. Concept of international air law. Its basic principles. Main conventions, international rules adopted by the ICAO. Bilateral aviation agreements. International connections and international transportation. National legislation of Ukraine on international connections.
57. International flights and airspace regime. Flight rules. State airspace. Freedom of air space. International airspace.
58. Problems of regulation of international transportation and commercial activities of airlines.
59. The role of international organizations in the field of civil aviation and in matters of flight safety.
60. Cooperation of states in the fight against illegal interference in the activities of civil aviation.
61. The concept of international space law. The role of the UN in the formation of norms of international space law. Legal aspects of cooperation in the use of outer space for peaceful purposes.
62. International – legal regime of outer space (vacuum and celestial bodies). Limitation of military activities in space. The problem of the height limit of state sovereignty. Legal regime for the use of geostationary orbit.
63. Internationally – the legal regime of space objects and cosmonauts. Ownership of space objects. The procedure for registering space objects (apparatus).
64. Internationally – legal responsibility for damage caused by space objects. States and international organizations as subjects of legal relations of responsibility.
65. Concepts and sources of international environmental law.
66. Forms of cooperation. Internationally – legal protection of the planetary environment and outer space.
67. Internationally - legal protection of the environment of the World Ocean, animal and plant life.
68. The role of international law in environmental protection.
69. General characteristics of cooperation between states on certain issues
70. The concept of international cooperation on economic issues.
71. Peculiarities of international economic law as a field of international law. The role of international public and international private law in the regulation of international economic relations.
72. Principles of international economic law. International economic organizations.
73. The need for international cooperation in the field of environmental protection.
74. The concept of international environmental law.
75. Cooperation of states in the fight against international crime. Extradition of criminals

EVALUATION SCALE

A scale for evaluating the knowledge of education seekers on academic components, where the form of control is an exam

Rating in points	Linguistic assessment	Evaluation on the ECTS scale	
		assessment	explanation
90–100	Perfectly	A	excellent performance
82–89	Very good	B	above average level
75–81	Fine	C	overall good job
67–74	Satisfactorily	D	not bad
60–66	Enough	E	performance meets the minimum criteria

1-59	Unsatisfactorily	Fx	Reassembly is required
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Criteria for evaluating the knowledge of applicants during the final control:

90-100 points – the winner gave an answer that: is correct, complete and justified; testifies to the high level of theoretical knowledge of the student, his ability to use various methods of scientific analysis of social and legal phenomena, to determine their characteristic features and peculiarities; contains correct and clear definitions of theoretical and legal concepts; demonstrates the availability of appropriate knowledge regarding the content of the main regulatory legal acts, their names and scope of application; contains one’s own analysis of the problem, comparison of different views on scientific currents, independent conclusions and argumentation of one’s opinion; laid out logically, systematically, grammatically and stylistically correctly.

82-89 points; 75-81 points - the applicant answered the question in general, but the answer contains at least one of the following shortcomings: existing errors and/or inaccuracies in the disclosure of the subject of the question, the content of certain legal concepts and categories, incorrect wording of their definitions, unclear characteristics of the relevant institutions and phenomenon; contains incorrect names of normative legal acts, errors in disclosing their content; is incomplete; is not reasoned, does not contain references to normative legal acts and other sources; the logic of the presentation of the material is somewhat broken; contains grammatical, gross stylistic errors or minor corrections; contains minor errors regarding the reasoning of the solution to the situation or the list of arguments is not exhaustive.

– **68-74 points; 61-67 points** – the applicant gave an incomplete, inaccurate answer to the question or it contains at least one of the following shortcomings: it contains a certain number of noticeable errors in the content and design of the work; lack of understanding of the content of basic legal concepts; poor command of the terminological apparatus of the topic; insufficiently demonstrated activity in communicative situations and insufficient diligence during the performance of individual tasks and independent work; the lack of a creative approach in mastering the content of the discipline, mainly the reproductive nature of the educational work.

1-59 points. The applicant did not answer the question or it contains at least one of the following deficiencies: it is incorrect; does not reveal the essence of the issue; gross content errors were made in it, which indicate the applicant’s lack of knowledge about a specific issue or about the basic provisions of legal science, or their lack of system and superficiality, inability to correctly formulate their own opinion; presented unsystematically, with a significant violation of logic; contains a large number of grammatical and stylistic errors, corrections.

DISTRIBUTION OF POINTS AND ASSESSMENT CRITERIA OF CURRENT AND MODULAR CONTROL

Current control (max = 40 points)														Modular control (max = 60 points)		General A few points				
Module 1														Module 2						
Content module 1								Content module 2						MCV 1	MCV 2	100				
T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16		T17	T18	30	30
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4					4		3	3		

Current assessment**3 points - current assessment**

№ п/п	points	assessment	Evaluation according to ECEC
1	3-2,5	Perfectly	(A) – if the applicant demonstrates fluency in the topic, performs practical, independent, individual tasks without error;
2	2,4- 2	Very good	(B) - the applicant admits some inaccuracies when answering theoretical questions, actively works during the practical session; gives a correct, full description of the content of the textbook and the material presented by the teacher, but answers additional control questions, which the teacher asks to clarify the depth of understanding and the ability to navigate phenomena and processes, only with some help from the teacher or colleagues; insufficiently comprehensive answers to the teacher's additional questions.
3	1,9- 1,5	Fine	(C) - generally good work
4	1,4-1	Satisfactorily	((D) - the applicant makes significant mistakes or completely misses the material and partially corrects these mistakes only after the teacher's instruction; the student shows ignorance of a significant part of the educational material, explains it illogically and uncertainly, there are pauses and interruptions in the answer, he cannot explain the problem, although he understands it; does not present the material coherently and consistently;
5	0,9-0,5	Enough	(E) - the applicant makes gross mistakes when presenting the material and only sometimes corrects these mistakes with the help of the teacher
6	0,4 -0	Unsatisfactorily	(FX) - the applicant makes gross mistakes when presenting the material and does not correct these mistakes even when the teacher points them out; - reveals a lack of understanding of the educational material and, as a result, a complete lack of skills both in the analysis of phenomena and in the subsequent performance of practical tasks.

4 points - current assessment

№ п/п	points	assessment	Evaluation according to ECEC
1	4-3,5	Perfectly	(A) – if the applicant demonstrates fluency in the topic,

			performs practical, independent, individual tasks without error;
2	3,4- 3	Very good	(B) - the applicant admits some inaccuracies when answering theoretical questions, actively works during the practical session; gives a correct, full description of the content of the textbook and the material presented by the teacher, but answers additional control questions, which the teacher asks to clarify the depth of understanding and the ability to navigate phenomena and processes, only with some help from the teacher or colleagues; insufficiently comprehensive answers to the teacher's additional questions.
3	2,9- 2	Fine	(C) - generally good work
4	1,9-1,4	Satisfactorily	((D) - the applicant makes significant mistakes or completely misses the material and partially corrects these mistakes only after the teacher's instruction; the student shows ignorance of a significant part of the educational material, explains it illogically and uncertainly, there are pauses and interruptions in the answer, he cannot explain the problem, although he understands it; does not present the material coherently and consistently;
5	1,3-0,5	Enough	(E) - the applicant makes gross mistakes when presenting the material and only sometimes corrects these mistakes with the help of the teacher
6	0,4 -0	Unsatisfactorily	(FX) - the applicant makes gross mistakes when presenting the material and does not correct these mistakes even when the teacher points them out; - reveals a lack of understanding of the educational material and, as a result, a complete lack of skills both in the analysis of phenomena and in the subsequent performance of practical tasks.

Performance of modular control work - 30 points

№ п/п	points	assessment	Evaluation according to ECEC
1	30- 26	Perfectly	(A) – if the student demonstrates fluency in MKR issues, performs practical, independent, individual tasks without mistakes;
2	25- 20	Very good	(B) - the acquirer makes some inaccuracies when answering the question;
3	19- 15	Fine	(C) - generally good work
4	14-10	Satisfactorily	(D) - the acquirer does not know most of the issues of the ICR;
5	9-5	Enough	(E) - performance meets the minimum criteria
6	4-0	Unsatisfactorily	(FX) – the applicant does not know MKR questions, rewriting is necessary;

Enrollment points for formal, non-formal and informal education

Types of scientific and practical activity of acquirers	points
Publication of a scientific article in the periodical edition of student scientific works <u>Speech at the International, All-Ukrainian student scientific and practical conference</u>	10
Speech at the International, All-Ukrainian student scientific and practical conference with the publication of abstracts of the report	5
Participation in the II stage of the All-Ukrainian competition of student Olympiads	to 20
Participation in the II stage of the All-Ukrainian competition of scientific papers	to 20
Participation in all-Ukrainian and international MootCourt competitions	to 20
Participation in the work of the problem group within the subject of the educational component	to 10
Participation in legal education events organized by public organizations within the framework of national and international grants.	to 5
Completion of courses, trainings, workshops and other types of informal education within the scope of the subject of the academic component	to 10

7. RECOMMENDED REFERENCES

1. Buromenskyi M.V., Kudas I.B., Mayevska A.A., Semenov V.S., Steshenko V.S. International Law: Education. manual / M.V. Buromenskyi (general editor). K.: Yurinkom Inter, 2005. 336p.

4. Horot A.M., Bulavina S.E. Peculiarities of the protection of citizens of the European Union in third countries// ARENANAUKI kwartal nemiedzynarodowec zasopismo naukowe, Lublin 2019., C47-55.

3. Horot A.M. Protection of the rights of certain categories of persons in international law as a special form of implementation of international standards of human rights // Historical and legal journal: scientific journal/edited. O. Krykunov, Lutsk: Eastern Europe. national Lesya Ukrainka University, 2019 (14), No. 2(14), P.47-52

4. Horot A.M. The genesis of the formation of the contractual basis of regional cooperation between Ukraine and the Republic of Poland// Historical and legal journal: scientific journal/ed. O. Krykunov, Lutsk: Eastern Europe. national University named after Lesi Ukrainka, 2019 (14). , No. 1(15), pp. 28-32

5. HorotA. M. Retrospective analysis of the contractual and legal framework of Ukraine and the Republic of Poland in the cultural sphere in the 90s of the 20th century //XVII International scientific and practical conference «Actual issues of reforming the legal system of Ukraine», Volyn National University named after Lesi Ukrainka, Lutsk, June 28–29, 2020, p. 10-11

6. Horot A. M. Formation of guarantees for the protection of the rights of national minorities in international law // VII International Scientific and Practical Conference «Problems of Ensuring Human Rights and Freedoms» (Lutsk, December 11, 2020)

7. Horot A. M. Peculiarities of the application of humanitarian interventions in international law.// XVIII International scientific and practical conference «Actual issues of reforming the legal system of Ukraine», Volyn National University named after Lesi Ukrainka, Lutsk, June 04-05, 2021 c 141-143.

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National Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine, 2022. Issue 6. Volume 1. P. 49-55.

10. Horot A. M., Samchuk-Kolodyazna Z. F. Problems of inheriting firearms of enterprises, complex technical vehicles, weapons and heritage opened abroad. ARENA NAUKI kwartalne miedzynarodowe czasopismo naukove. Lublin 2023. No. 1 (10) C. 41-52.

11. Horot A. M., Yatsyshyn M. M. Peculiarities of the relationship between national and international legal systems in today's conditions ARENA NAUKI kwartalne miedzynarodowe czasopismo naukove. Lublin 2023. No. 1 (10). C. 53-61.

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15. International public law: textbook / T. L. Syroid; Kharkiv. national University named after V. N. Karazina. 2nd ed., revision. and added Kharkiv: Pravo, 2020, 648 p.

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17 International public law. International protection of human rights: manual. for preparation to external independent assessment/ T. L. Syroid, O. A. Havrylenko, L. O. Fomina; in general ed. Syroid T.L. - 4th ed., revised. and supplement. - Kharkiv: Pravo, 2021. 462 p

18. Syroid T.L. International public law: a textbook. Odesa: Phoenix, 2018, 744 p.

19. Human rights and their protection in modern realities. Study guide / According to general ed. can. flight. Sciences, associate professor Yu. V. Lomzhets. OLDSH-PLUS. Kyiv 2020., 208 p.

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Information resources:

1. Official website of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine: www.rada.gov.ua.

2. Official website of the President of Ukraine: www.president.gov.ua.

3. Official website of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine: www.kmu.gov.ua.

4. Official website of the Supreme Court: <http://www.scourt.gov.ua/>

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