

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью  
Информация о владельце:  
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Должность: Ректор  
Дата подписания: 02.06.2023 20:24:23  
Уникальный программный ключ:  
ca953a0120d891083f939673078ef1a989dae18a

**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education  
PEOPLES' FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY OF RUSSIA NAMED AFTER PATRICE  
LUMUMBA**

**RUDN University**

**Law Institute, International Law Department**

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educational division (faculty/institute/academy) as higher education programme developer

**COURSE SYLLABUS**

**WORKSHOP «PROCEDURAL DOCUMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL  
DISPUTES»**

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course title

**Recommended by the Didactic Council for the Education Field of:**

**40.03.01 LAW**

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field of studies / speciality code and title

**The course instruction is implemented within the professional education programme  
of higher education:**

**BACHELOR OF LAWS (LLB)**

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higher education programme profile/specialisation title

**2023**

## 1. COURSE GOAL(s)

The goals of the course Workshop «Procedural documents in international disputes» are to:

1. to form a comprehensive understanding of the forms and methods of resolving international disputes among students;
2. to form students' scientific understanding of the modern system of international dispute resolution mechanisms, the special role of international judicial institutions in dispute resolution;
3. to reveal the current legal framework for the creation and functioning of the main international judicial institutions; analysis of decisions (opinions, rulings) adopted by international courts; the formation of students' practical skills in working with the normative sources of international judicial institutions and their use in specific practical situations; familiarizing listeners with topical issues of modern international law in the field of international judicial institutions, as well as with trends and prospects for the development of international law in this area.

## 2. REQUIREMENTS FOR LEARNING OUTCOMES

Mastering the course “Workshop «Procedural documents in international disputes»” is aimed at the Bachelor’s students’ formation of the following competencies (part of competencies):

*Table 2.1. List of target competencies (parts of competencies)*

<b>Code (GC, GPC, PC)</b>	<b>Competence descriptor</b>	<b>Competence formation indicators (within this course)</b>
PC-2.	Can apply legal norms in specific legal areas and use them in the way prescribed by law	PC-2.1. Demonstrates specific knowledge of the implementation of law, knows the procedure for carrying out the duties of jurisdictional bodies responsible for the implementation of law; PC-2.2. Has mastered the skills of analyzing the facts of the case, qualifying the facts of law and legal relations that arise due to them, identifies legally significant circumstances; PC-2.3. Carries out the correct choice of the legal norm to be applied and the method of its interpretation; PC-2.4. Has mastered the methods of searching for cases of implementation of law and monitoring it in order to complete professional tasks; PC-2.5. Develops options for legal actions in strict accordance with the legislation and makes decisions in the form prescribed by law.

At the end of this course, students will:

**know**

- the current legal framework for the creation and functioning of the main international judicial institutions;
- how to work with the normative sources of international judicial institutions and their use in specific practical situations;
- the topical issues of modern international law in the field of international judicial institutions, as well as with trends and prospects for the development of international law in this arelegal nature of international law as an independent system of law;

**able to**

- do legal analysis of legal conflicts
- to search, analyze, and work with legally relevant information by using the juridical, comparative and other specific methods
- to work with judicial information (search, evaluate, use information, necessary for fulfillment of academic and professional tasks, from various sources, including application of the systematic approach)

**3. COURSE IN HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMME STRUCTURE**

The course “Workshop «Procedural documents in international disputes»” refers to the core/variable/elective\* component of (B1) block of the higher educational programme curriculum.

\* - Underline whatever applicable.

Within the higher education programme students also master other (modules) and / or internships that contribute to the achievement of the expected learning outcomes as results of the course study.

*Table 3.1. The list of the higher education programme components/disciplines that contribute to the achievement of the expected learning outcomes as the course study results*

<b>Competence code</b>	<b>Competence descriptor</b>	<b>Previous courses/modules*</b>	<b>Subsequent courses/modules*</b>
PC-2.	Can apply legal norms in specific legal areas and use them in the way prescribed by law	Theory of State and Law; Information Technologies in Legal Practice (Fundamentals of Legal Tech); Administrative Law; Civil Law; Civil and Arbitration Procedure; Financial Law and Tax Law; International Public Law; Environmental Law and Land Law; Labor Law;	Workshop "Procedural Documents in Constitutional Procedure" Workshop "Negotiations and Contracts" Workshop "Drafting Legal Letters, Memos & Legal Opinions"; Work Experience (Judicial Internship); Work Experience (Pre-graduation) Internship;

Competence code	Competence descriptor	Previous courses/modules*	Subsequent courses/modules*
		International Private Law; Commercial Law and Corporations; Logic for Lawyers; Theory of Legal Argumentation Fundamentals of Medicine Law; Legal Tech: Advanced Course; Workshop "Procedural Documents in Civil Cases"; Workshop "Procedural Documents in Administrative Cases"; Workshop "Procedural Documents in Criminal Cases" Workshop "Skills of Effective Presentation in Court"	

\* - filled in based on the competency matrix

#### 4. COURSE WORKLOAD AND ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

The total workload of the course is 3 credits (108 academic hours).

Table 4.1. Types of academic activities during the periods of higher education programme mastering (**full-time training**) \*

Types of academic activities	Total academic hours	Semesters/training modules			
		7/13	7/14	8/15	8/16
<i>Contact academic hours</i>	30			30	
including:					
Lectures (LC)					
Lab work (LW)					
Seminars (workshops/tutorials) (S)	30			30	
<i>Self-studies</i>	60			60	
<i>Evaluation and assessment (exam or pass/fail grading)</i>	18			18	
<b>Course Workload</b>	academic hours	<b>108</b>		<b>108</b>	
	credits	<b>3</b>		<b>3</b>	

Table 4.2. Types of academic activities during the periods of higher education programme mastering (part-time training)\*

Type of academic activities		Total academic hours	Semesters/training modules			
			1	2	3	4
Contact academic hours						
including:						
Lectures (LC)						
Lab work (LW)						
Seminars (workshops/tutorials) (S)						
Self-studies						
Evaluation and assessment (exam/passing/failing grade)						
<b>Course workload</b>	academic hours					
	credits					

\* To be filled in regarding the higher education programme part-time training mode.

Table 4.3. Types of academic activities during the periods of higher education programme mastering(correspondence training)\*

Type of academic activities		Total academic hours	Semesters/training modules			
			1	2	3	4
Contact academic hours						
including:						
Lectures ( LC )						
Lab work ( LW )						
Seminars (workshops/tutorials) ( S )						
Self-studies						
Evaluation and assessment (exam/passing/failing grade)						
<b>Course workload</b>	academic hours					
	credits					

\* To be filled in regarding the higher education programme correspondence training mode.

## 5. COURSE CONTENTS

Table 5.1. Course contents and academic activities types

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Academic activities types
Chapter 1. Main Features of International Judicial Institutions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. History of international judicial bodies. The principle of peaceful resolution of disputes. Peaceful means of dispute resolution: negotiations; mediation; good offices (bons offices); reconciliation (conciliation commissions); examination (investigative commissions); international judicial institutions (arbitration (arbitration) and litigation); means of settling international disputes in international organizations. Difference between international court and arbitration.</li> <li>2. The process of adoption and enforcement of decisions of international judicial institutions. Functions of international judicial bodies.</li> </ol>	S
Chapter 2. International Arbitration Courts (Arbitration)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Essence and distinctive features of arbitration. Commonality and difference between international courts and international arbitration courts. General principles of functioning of international arbitration courts. Establishment procedure. The meaning of the arbitration compromise. Legal force of the arbitral award.</li> <li>2. The history of the emergence and development of arbitration. The Jay Treaties of 1794 establishing arbitration commissions to settle disputes between Great Britain and the United States. Judgment in the case of the cruiser "Alabama" 1872</li> <li>3. Hague conventions of 1899 and 1907 on international arbitration. The Permanent Court of Arbitration, its role and significance.</li> <li>4. UN Charter and Arbitration. General Act for the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, as amended by the UN General Assembly on April 28, 1949, on the arbitration of disputes between states.</li> </ol>	S

<p>Chapter 3. International Courts. ICJ</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The history of the emergence of international courts. Theoretical foundations and general organizational principles of a permanent international court in the works of Russian scientists. League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice, review and analysis of activities.</li> <li>2. General characteristics of international courts, their types. Classification criteria for international courts in terms of scope and scope of competence.</li> <li>3. Principles of organization and activity of international courts. Organizational principles: autonomy of the will of the parties, equality of parties before the court and the law, independence and impartiality of judges, language of the court, confidentiality.</li> <li>4. Current trends in the development of international judicial procedures: quantitative growth, regionalization of judicial procedures and specialization in areas of law, increased activity and political weight of these institutions.</li> <li>5. Creation and evolution of the International Court of Justice as the main judicial body of the UN. Statute of the International Court of Justice as an integral part of the Charter of the United Nations and participants in the statute of the International Court of Justice. Election of judges, composition and structure of the International Court of Justice.</li> <li>6. Competence of the International Court of Justice. Mandatory and optional jurisdiction. advisory opinions. The order of legal proceedings, the written and oral stages of legal proceedings.</li> </ol>	<p>S</p>
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<p>Chapter 4. International Criminal Justice</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. International military tribunals for state and war criminals. Features of the formation and functioning of special international judicial institutions (the Nuremberg Tribunal (1945-1946), the Tokyo Tribunal (1946-1948). Legal basis. Jurisdiction. Organization of the tribunal. Judicial proceedings and sentencing.</li> <li>2. Principles of international cooperation in the field of detection and punishment of persons who have committed unlawful acts against humanity, defined by the resolution of the UN General Assembly No. 3074 of December 3, 1973</li> <li>3. International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia. jurisdiction of the tribunal. Tribunal organization. Powers of the Prosecutor. Litigation. Making decisions.</li> <li>4. International Tribunal for Rwanda to prosecute persons who committed crimes in Rwanda between January 1 and December 31, 1994. Types of crimes related to Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol II.</li> <li>5. International Criminal Court in the system of international bodies. Universal Jurisdiction and the International Criminal Court. The need for an International Criminal Court and its benefits. ICC in relation to crimes committed by individuals acting in private and in relation to crimes committed by representatives of states.</li> <li>6. Statute of the International Criminal Court as a legal basis. Legal personality of the Court. Interaction with the UN.</li> <li>7. States parties to the 1998 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the jurisdiction of the Court. Legal basis for the creation and operation of the International Criminal Court. The structure of the International Criminal Court, the procedure for its formation and activities.</li> <li>8. Presidium, Appeals Division and Pretrial Division of the International Criminal Court. Functioning of the Office of the Prosecutor as a separate body of the court. Legal status of the Prosecutor. privileges and immunities. Sanctions of the International Criminal Court.</li> <li>9. Revising the Rome Statute: Outcomes of the 2010 Kampala Conference. They come into force in 2018.</li> <li>10. Genocide as an international crime. History of the term. Examples from history. Holocaust.</li> <li>11. Genocide in Rwanda 1994. Massacre in Rwanda, as a result of which representatives of the Hutu tribe exterminated 800 thousand members of the Tutsi tribe. Practice of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.</li> </ol>	<p>S</p>
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<p>Chapter 5. International Maritime Disputes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Settlement of disputes using the procedures provided for by the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Settlement of disputes under the provisions of certain other maritime conventions. The role of the International Court of Justice and arbitration in resolving disputes on the delimitation of maritime spaces. International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. Maritime Arbitration Commission (MAC)</li> <li>2. Legal basis for the creation and operation of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. Interpretation and application of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea of December 10, 1982 Annex VI to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, defining the Statute of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.</li> <li>3. The procedure for the formation of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, the election of judges, their term of office. Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea of May 23, 1997</li> <li>4. Competence of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. Chambers of the Tribunal: Chamber for Seabed Disputes; special cameras. Application for the release of a vessel or its crew. Parties in cases before the Tribunal. Rules of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. Decision-making mechanism.</li> <li>5. Judicial activity of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea and some difficulties in the proceedings concerning maritime incidents.</li> </ol>	<p>S</p>
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<p>Chapter 6. International Human Rights Tribunals</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Universal system for the protection of human rights. Conceptual and normative-organizational foundations for the functioning of human rights treaty bodies in the UN system. International human rights conventions providing for the establishment of human rights treaty bodies. Optional Protocols to international human rights conventions concerning the powers of human rights treaty bodies. Human rights treaty bodies: formation and composition. Procedures related to the organization of the work of the human rights treaty bodies. Human Rights Treaty Bodies: Reporting System. Human rights treaty bodies: individual communications (complaints). Problems related to interstate complaints in human rights treaty bodies. Legal nature of human rights treaty body outcome documents: concluding observations (concluding comments) and general comments (general comments); "special measures"; visiting the country; follow-up on the periodic report and implementation of the concluding observations. Meetings of chairpersons of human rights treaty bodies and inter-committee meetings. Engagement of human rights treaty bodies with OHCHR and the UN Human Rights Council (including its special procedures). Universal Periodic Reviews (UPR) and human rights treaty bodies. Problems and prospects for the development of human rights treaty bodies in the UN system.</li> <li>2. Regional systems for the protection of human rights. European Court of Human Rights. Inter-American Court and Commission on Human Rights. African Court of Justice and Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. The formation of a regional system for the protection of human rights in ASEAN.</li> <li>3. ECtHR in the system of the international mechanism for the protection of human rights and freedoms. Council of Europe and its supervisory bodies. Reorganization of the European control mechanism and formation of a single European Court of Justice. Protocol No. 11 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms 11.10.97.</li> <li>4. The composition of the court. Court jurisdiction. Right to file a complaint. Complaint requirements. Declaring the complaint admissible. Friendly settlement. Establishing the fact of violation. Final ruling of the Chamber of the Court. Consideration of the case in the Grand Chamber. Issuance of advisory opinions on legal issues. Legal consequences of decisions of the European Court. Implementation of court decisions by national authorities. Specific judgments of the European Court. reform of the ECtHR.</li> </ol>	<p>S</p>
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<p>Chapter 7. International Economic Disputes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. International economic disputes as a special type of international disputes. The growing role of international economic organizations in the process of settling international economic disputes. Arbitration as the most effective means of resolving international economic disputes. Activities of the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). International regional arbitration mechanisms for settling investment disputes. Energy Charter Treaty and Arbitration.</li> <li>2. Agreements on the rules and procedures governing dispute resolution are the legal basis for dispute resolution. dispute resolution system. WTO Dispute Settlement Body (WTO DSB). Stages of settlement: intergovernmental consultations; review by a panel of experts; review by a dispute resolution body. WTO Appellate Body.</li> <li>3. EU court. Legal bases of activity of Court. The composition of the court. Court jurisdiction. Main directions of activity. Ensuring by the EU Court of Justice the uniform application and interpretation of EU law. Prejudicial procedure. Right to appeal to the EU Court of Justice. Issues to be considered in the framework of the prejudicial procedure. Consequences of decisions taken in a pre-trial order.</li> <li>4. Claims for enforcement of rights. The subject of violation of EU law. Commission procedure. Judicial stage. Litigation in the Court. The court's decision. The mechanism for applying sanctions to states that do not comply with the decision of the Court. Court of I Instance. Composition, competence. Judicial chambers. The significance of individual decisions of the EU Court in the context of the formation of an autonomous legal system of the EU and ensuring the European legal order. The Treaty of Lisbon and the reform of the EU judiciary.</li> <li>5. Other courts of economic associations of states (Court of the Organization of Central African States, Common Market Tribunal of the East African Community, SADC Tribunal, ECOWAS Court, NAFTA Court, MERCOSUR Court, CIS Economic Court, Eurasian Economic Community Court).</li> </ol>	<p>S</p>
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\* - to be filled in only for **full**-time training; *LC* - lectures; *LW* - lab work; *S* - seminars.

## 6. CLASSROOM EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

*Table 6.1. Classroom equipment and technology support requirements*

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Type of academic activities</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Classroom equipment</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Specialised educational / laboratory equipment, software, and materials for course study  (if necessary)</b></p>
<p>Lecture</p>	<p>Classroom for lectures, equipped with a set of</p>	<p>Multimedia projector,</p>

Type of academic activities	Classroom equipment	Specialised educational / laboratory equipment, software, and materials for course study  (if necessary)
	specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Lab	Classroom for lab work, group and individual consultations, evaluation and assessment, equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Seminars	Classroom for seminars, group and individual consultations, evaluation and assessment, equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Computer classroom	Computer classroom for academic activity, group and individual consultations, evaluation and assessment, equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, 30 personal computers, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Self-studies Classroom	Classroom for Self-studies, equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Courtroom	Classroom for court hearing simulation equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome

\* The premises for students' self-studies are subject to **MANDATORY** mention

## 7. RESOURCES RECOMMENDED FOR COURSE STUDY

*Main reading (sources):*

1. Merrills, International Dispute Settlement, 7th ed., Cambridge University Press 2022.

*Additional literature:*

1. Bjorge/Miles (eds.), Landmark Cases in Public International Law, Hart Publishing, 2017
2. von Bogdandy/Venzke, In whose name? A Public Law Theory of International Adjudication, Cambridge University Press, 2014
3. Knoops, An Introduction to the Law of International Criminal Tribunals: A Comparative Study, 2nd ed. (2014)
4. Romano et al. (eds.), The Oxford Handbook of International Adjudication, Oxford University Press 2015.
5. Schabas (ed.), Research Handbook on International Courts and Tribunals, E. Elgar 2017
6. Schabas, The International Criminal Court – A Commentary on the Rome Statute, 2nd Edition, Oxford University Press 2016
7. Shaw, Rosenne's Law and Practice of the International Court: 1920–2015, Volumes I - IV, Nijhoff 2016
8. Tanaka, The Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, Cambridge University Press, 2018
9. Zimmermann et al. (eds.), The Statute of the International Court of Justice: A Commentary, 2nd Ed., Oxford University Press 2012

*Internet-(based) sources:*

1. Electronic libraries with access for RUDN students
  - RUDN Electronic library system <http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/Web>
  - Electronic library system «University Library online» <http://www.biblioclub.ru>
  - Electronic Library «URAIT» <http://www.biblio-online.ru>
  - Electronic library system «Student. Consultant» [www.studentlibrary.ru](http://www.studentlibrary.ru)
  - Electronic library system «Lan» <http://e.lanbook.com/>
  - Electronic library system "Troitskiy most"
2. Databases and search engines:
  - Electronic Legal and Regulatory Documentation Fund <http://docs.cntd.ru/>
  - Search system Yandex <https://www.yandex.ru/>
  - Search system Google <https://www.google.ru/>
  - SCOPUS <http://www.elsevierscience.ru/products/scopus/>

*Training toolkit for self- studies to master the course \*:*

\* The training toolkit for self- studies to master the course is placed on the course page in the university telecommunication training and information system under the set procedure.

## **8. ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT AND GRADING SYSTEM\* FOR EVALUATION OF STUDENTS' COMPETENCES LEVEL UPON COURSE COMPLETION**

The assessment toolkit and the grading system\* to evaluate the competences formation level (competences in part) upon the course study completion are specified in the Appendix to the course syllabus.

\* The assessment toolkit and the grading system are formed on the basis of the requirements of the relevant local normative act of RUDN University (regulations / order).

**DEVELOPERS:**

Assistant-Professor of the  
Department of  
International Law



Solntsev A.M.

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Position, Name of the  
Department

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Signature

---

Full name

**HEAD OF EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT:**

Head of the Department of  
International Law,  
Full Professor



A. Kh. Abashidze

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Position, Name of the Department

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Signature

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Full name

**HEAD OF THE HIGHER  
EDUCATION PROGRAM**

**Director of the Law Institute**



**Sergey B. Zinkovskiy**

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Position, Name of the Department

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Signature

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Full name