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

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**LAW INSTITUTE**

*educational division -faculty/institute/academy*

**COURSE DESCRIPTION**

**BACHELOR OF LAWS (LLB)**

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field of studies

40.03.01 LAW / JURISPRUDENCE

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speciality code and title

**2024**

<b>Discipline</b>	<i>Foreign Language</i>
<b>Workload</b>	<b>8 Credits (288 hours)</b>
<b>Course Content</b>	
<b>Topical guide</b>	<b>Overview of topics</b>
<p>1. Foreign language communication in the social and social and publicistic spheres</p> <p>2. Professionally-oriented communication in a foreign language in the field of law</p>	<p>1.1 Within the framework of the first section, skills are formed and developed to carry out oral foreign language communication, including the development of skills in foreign language pronunciation and intonation, the formation of monologue skills on general topics such as “your family and other people”, “living conditions”, “studies”, “current or previous work”, and “your personal impressions, events” and a wide range of other topical issues.</p> <p>1.2 Listening skills are developed on the material of texts on everyday communication, texts of radio and television programs about current events.</p> <p>1.3 The ability to implement written foreign language communication is developed, including the development of personal correspondence skills.</p> <p>2.1 Within the framework of the topics of the second section, practical exercises provide for the development of skills to carry out oral foreign language speech communication in a professional-oriented context.</p> <p>2.2 Development of skills in translation and rendering.</p>

<b>Course title</b>	<b>Russian as a Foreign Language / Русский язык как иностранный</b>
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	8/144
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
	Topic 1.1. Object (concept, process, property, function, etc.) and its attributes. A typical logical and semantic scheme of a text.
	Topic 1.2 Definition of a concept. The essence of a concept. Classification of concepts. Subclasses of concepts. Division of a

	class of concepts into subclasses. Belonging of a concept to a subclass.
	Topic 1.3. Structure of a sentence. Expansion, contraction, concretisation of the topic of a text.  Titles of texts about processes.
	Theme 1.4. Frame representation of vocabulary in practice on the topic: "State", "Law", "Norms of Law", etc. Learning and speech situations in the lessons of oral practice of the Russian language
	Topic 1.5 Object identification. The object and the speech means of expressing it. Texts. State.  Law. Norms of law. Monarchy. Republic
	Topic 1.6. Academic terminology. Academic style of speech
	Topic 1.7 Word formation. Morphology. Word composition: stem and ending, root, suffix, prefix. The semantic potential of affixes.
	Topic 1.8. The concept of a sentence model. Predicting the topic of a text. Word-theme and its subthemes: object and its features types of concept, forms of concept, etc. Development of a text theme. The general meaning of the word theme.
	Topic 1.9. Generic feature of an object (a word naming a class of concepts, processes, features/set of features) and an essential feature of a concept. Heading structures. Typical forms. Search terms. A term and its distribution in headings.
	Topic 1.10: Word-formation characteristics of nouns: names of persons based on profession,  occupation, nationality, professional affiliation
	Topic 1.11. Object. Peculiarities of the presentation of the class of nouns, adjectives, Structure of a concept. Qualitative and quantitative characteristics of a concept. Legal discourse.
	Theme 1.12 Characterisation of the essence of the object-process, properties. Essence (content of a concept). Noun: the name of objects, phenomena of persons, events, facts, the name of the subject of action.  Common and proper nouns. Animate and inanimate nouns.
	Topic 1.13. Relationships of comparison and opposition of objects. Lexical and grammatical structures.
	Topic 1.14: Academic style of speech. The grammatical aspect. Grammatical classes of words. Words as vocabulary units. Advanced vocabulary semantics.
Module 2: Concept (subject) and its characteristics	Topic 2.1. A concept/object and its attributes. Division of a class of concepts into subclasses on the basis of some attribute.
	Topic 2.2. Presence of a qualitative/quantitative feature. Practicing typical patterns.

	<p>Topic 2.3. Function. Attribute. Categories of gender, number, case; form formation. Verbal paradigm. Use of cases. Correction of the Russian pronoun-paradigm; basic case meanings.</p> <p>Legal discourse.</p>
	<p>Topic 2.4. A typical logical and semantic diagram of a text. Identifying the function of a subject. The essence of the function of a concept. The conditionality of the function of a concept.</p>
	<p>Topic 2.5. Verbal and nominative word combinations and their transformation. Legal discourse. Characterisation of a subject, phenomenon, concept by its action. The concept of grammatical and logical subject and predicate.</p>
	<p>Topic 2.6. Coordinating members of a sentence. Uncoordinated main members of a sentence. Extending members of a sentence. Ways of expressing subject-predicate relations in a sentence. Ways of expressing a grammatical subject, logical subject, expressing a predicate.</p>
	<p>Topic 2.7. Transformations of syntactic units for the purpose of information compression.</p>
	<p>Topic 2.8. Interrelation and intermoduleality.</p> <p>What affects/influences, what is the result, etc. Syntactic transformations. Function in legal discourse.</p>
	<p>Topic 2.9. Means of connection between the structural and semantic parts of an utterance. Content (inter-conceptual) cohesion. Equivalence lexical repetition, pronoun repetition. Omissions.</p> <p>Gaps.</p>
	<p>Topic 2.10. Noun and verb constructions; structure of a compound sentence Attribute, circumstance, time, condition, cause and effect, purpose, concession, mode of action, measure and degree.</p>
Module 3: Process and its attributes	<p>Topic 3.1. Process. Functionalisation by means of a verb and a noun with a functional meaning. The concept of the subject and predicate of a simple sentence. The concept of a grammatical and logical subject and predicate. The typology of texts. Realisations in legal discourse. Phases of the process.</p>
	<p>Topic 3.2. Model composition, content of the concept; effects of phenomena on each other; their interaction. Constructions of qualifications, phases, stages, processes, dynamics of a process/event. Interaction of processes and phenomena: a process leads to another process; a process entails another process; a process is the cause of another process; a process causes another process</p>
	<p>Topic 3.3. Verbs with formative and word forming prefixes. Verbal and nominative word combinations of expression function and their transformations in legal discourse. Verb. Forms of infinitive. The use of the infinitive. The imperfect and perfect kinds of verbs. Meaning of the verbs of the imperfect form: name of action, process of action, repeated action, etc.</p>

	<p>Topic 3.4. Expression of the course of action. Constructions with imperfect and perfect verbs denoting duration - effectiveness, repetition - single occurrence, simultaneity - sequence of action.</p>
	<p>Topic 3.5. Process and its classification. Process comparison constructs. Models: composition, content of the concept; effects of phenomena on each other; their interaction.</p> <p>The relationship of matching and contrasting processes. Qualitative and quantitative characteristics of processes. Qualitative and quantitative constructions.</p> <p>The essence of a process. Constructions for expressing the essence of a process: consists of being, is expressed, is manifested, is revealed, is determined, etc.</p>
	<p>Topic 3.6. Constructions with imperfect verbs with the infinitive denoting the beginning, the end, the continuation of a process. Modal words and imperfect verbs in the infinitive with the meaning of undesirability, inexpediency of action, prohibition and their use in the language of legal documents.</p>
	<p>Topic 3.7. Lexical units of representation of emergence/appearance, formation, process development, change of structure, interaction, local characteristic, conditions enabling the process.</p>
Module 4: Cognitive activities and outcomes	<p>Topic 4.1. Cognitive activity. A person engaged in cognitive activity.</p> <p>Biographical note.</p>
	<p>Topic 4.2. The process of knowing (observation, assumption, confirmation or refutation of an assumption). Characterisation of a person, a concept in an adjective sentence with the conjunctive words when, where, where, wherefrom</p>
	<p>Topic 4.3. Object of study (phenomenon, subject). Hypothesis. Object and subject of the study: the basis of what (was) considered, investigated, studied, analysed what as what.</p>
	<p>Topic 4.4 Characterise a phenomenon, thought, intention with an infinitive. Features of use.</p> <p>Transformations</p>
Module 5: Matching and contrasting process relationships	<p>Topic 5.1. Forms and methods of research. The essence of the method</p>
	<p>Topic 5.2. Lexical-grammatical transformations. Results of cognitive activity (law, theory, hypothesis, doctrine, principle, ideas). Ways of describing the results of cognitive activity.</p>
	<p>Topic 5.3. Characterisation of theory, method. Proponents and opponents of the method. Main points of the theory. Foundations of the theory. The essence of the theory. Content of the theory.</p> <p>Confirmation of the theory. Refutation of the theory. Application of theory. Significance of the theory. Evaluation of the theory.</p>
	<p>Topic 5.4. Identifying the source of information. Transmission of direct speech (quotation) and indirect speech. Compound sentences with the conjunctions what, to, how, whether</p>

<p>Module 6: Productive written and oral science communication with the production of texts in the formal and business world</p>	<p>Topic 6.1. The concept of a business document and its compositional and linguistic features. Requirements to the composition and design of documents (standardisation and unification, stencil text, clichéd text). Editing techniques.</p> <p>Blanks and details of documents.</p>
	<p>Topic 6.2. The formatting of research articles and bachelor's thesis. Formatting of citations and the list of references.</p>
	<p>Topic 6.3. Productive written scientific speech with the production of written text related to the official business sphere of communication (statement, explanatory memorandum, power of attorney, recommendation request, etc.). Speech clichés and stereotypes. Structural patterns</p>
	<p>Topic 6.4. The construction of a monological statement (report, communication, scientific report). Abstracting. Abstracting.</p>
	<p>Topic 6.5. The strategy and tactics of the choice of linguistic means (linguistic synonymy) used in educational, academic and professional activities. Means of linking sentences and text parts (compositional, logical, structural, etc.), linguistic means for annotation, abstract, report, scientific discussion.</p>
	<p>Topic 6.6. Strategies and tactics for requesting information. Peculiarities of generating legal discourse. Speech strategies: requesting reliable information about events and facts in establishing the circumstances that are important for the correct resolution of a legal case.</p>
	<p>Topic 6.7. Functional and compositional structure of certain types of documents (charter, regulation, job description, order, decision, order, protocol, act, etc.). Commercial documents. Contract and the rules of its drafting.</p>
	<p>Topic 6.8. Compositional and linguistic peculiarities of business papers of educational and professional sphere. Specifics of the language and structure of a statement, receipt, power of attorney, explanatory memorandum, autobiography, CV. Composition of dialogues on the proposed topic.</p>
	<p>Topic 6.9. Reading strategies. Searching and exploring: fully and concisely expressing the idea and the main content of the perceived information, semantic analysis of the text based on the analysis of its structure; extracting the main and target information; operating with full and concise informative text content for real communication purposes (with the support of written fixation).</p>
	<p>Topic 6.10 Legal discourse. Academic and journalistic text. An essay/report based on information received and own experience with evaluation and extended argumentation, Type of text produced: texts of official and business nature; official and unofficial writing of descriptive-narrative type with elements of reasoning.</p>
	<p>Topic 6.11. Affective-communicative intentions in legal discourse. Transmission of an emotional attitude. Expression of emotional evaluation: preference, pleasure/displeasure, surprise, favor/non-favor, interest, different speech tactics, conducting dialogues with</p>

	different options of their deployment; consideration of the types of speech situations and their non-verbal components (partner's communicative objectives, personality and anticipated reactions, etc.)
	Topic 6.12. Business communication and its varieties: informative-constative type (communication, clarification, specification of information on a topic); informative-explicative type (participation in a collective discussion of a problem, clarification of information, etc.). Dialogue/polylogue, differentiation and comparison of points of view of participants of dialogue/polylogue; verbal speech stimuli, corrective remarks, clarification of communicative tasks, linguistic means of motivation of development of dialogue or monological statement.
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	<p>of a simple sentence. The concept of a grammatical and logical subject and predicate. The typology of texts. Realisations in legal discourse. Phases of the process.</p> <p>Topic 3.2. Model composition, content of the concept; effects of phenomena on each other; their interaction. Constructions of qualifications, phases, stages, processes, dynamics of a process/event. Interaction of processes and phenomena: a process leads to another process; a process entails another process; a process is the cause of another process; a process causes another process</p> <p>Topic 3.3. Verbs with formative and word forming prefixes. Verbal and nominative word combinations of expression function and their transformations in legal discourse. Verb. Forms of infinitive. The use of the infinitive. The imperfect and perfect kinds of verbs. Meaning of the verbs of the imperfect form: name of action, process of action, repeated action, etc.</p> <p>Topic 3.4. Expression of the course of action. Constructions with imperfect and perfect verbs denoting duration - effectiveness, repetition - single occurrence, simultaneity - sequence of action.</p> <p>Topic 3.5. Process and its classification. Process comparison constructs. Models: composition, content of the concept; effects of phenomena on each other; their interaction.</p> <p>The relationship of matching and contrasting processes. Qualitative and quantitative characteristics of processes. Qualitative and quantitative constructions.</p> <p>The essence of a process. Constructions for expressing the essence of a process: consists of being, is expressed, is manifested, is revealed, is determined, etc.</p> <p>Topic 3.6. Constructions with imperfect verbs with the infinitive denoting the beginning, the end, the continuation of a process. Modal words and imperfect verbs in the infinitive with the meaning of undesirability, inexpediency of action, prohibition and their use in the language of legal documents.</p> <p>Topic 3.7. Lexical units of representation of emergence/appearance, formation, process development, change of structure, interaction, local characteristic, conditions enabling the process.</p>
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	Transformations
Module 5: Matching and contrasting process relationships	Topic 5.1. Forms and methods of research. The essence of the method
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	Topic 5.3. Characterisation of theory, method. Proponents and opponents of the method. Main points of the theory. Foundations of the theory. The essence of the theory. Content of the theory.  Confirmation of the theory. Refutation of the theory. Application of theory. Significance of the theory. Evaluation of the theory.
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<b>Discipline</b>	<i>Foreign Language for Legal Purposes</i>
<b>Workload</b>	<b>4 Credits (144 hours)</b>
<b>Discipline Overview</b>	
<b>Topical guide</b>	<b>Overview of topics</b>
The practice of law.	Bodies of law, types of laws, legal profession (Solicitors. Barristers. Judges).
Sources of Law	Legislation. Common Law. Civil Law. Basic terminology, grammar revision & text analysis.
Legal Systems	The structure of the law. Consitution. Jurisdiction. Basic terminology, grammar revision & text analysis.  Reading, writing, listening and speaking assignments
Court System	Civil Courts, Criminal Courts. The discourse of litigation.

Criminal proceedings	Criminal Justice, categories of criminal offence, Criminal court proceedings. Arrest and charge. Types of offences. The trial. Basic terminology, grammar revision & text analysis. Reading, writing, listening and speaking assignments
Civil Proceedings	Civil Procedure rules, proceeding with a claim. The new Civil procedure rules 1998. The overriding objective. Allocation to track. Basic terminology, grammar revision & text analysis. Reading, writing, listening and speaking assignments
Tribunals	Administrative, Industrial and Domestic Tribunals Status, range, composition, procedure. Basic terminology, grammar revision & text analysis. Reading, writing, listening and speaking assignments
European Union Law	EU and Member States rights, ECHR. Basic terminology, grammar revision & text analysis. Case studies. Reading, writing, listening and speaking assignments
Client care procedure	Procedure and correspondence. Basic terminology. Grammar revision & text analysis. Communication strategies. Reading, writing, listening and speaking assignments
Employment Law	Labour contracts, employment disputes resolution. Basic terminology, grammar revision & text analysis. Case studies. Reading, writing, listening and speaking assignments
Environmental law	International and national environment law. EU directives on employment. Basic terminology, grammar revision & text analysis. Case studies. Reading, writing, listening and speaking assignments
Intellectual property	Copyright and patent, trademarks, domain names, remedies for IP infringement, information technology law and cyber crime, data protection. Basic terminology, grammar revision & text analysis. Case studies. Reading, writing, listening and speaking assignments.
Company Law	Company formation, debt financing, insolvency, alternative disputes resolution, corporate tax, merges and acquisitions. Basic terminology, grammar revision & text analysis. Case studies. Reading, writing, listening and speaking assignments
Contract Law	Contract drafting. Contracts: remedies, assignment, third-party rights. Basic terminology, grammar revision & text analysis. Case studies. Reading, writing, listening and speaking assignments.

<b>Course title</b>	Foreign Language for Legal Purposes / Иностраный язык в сфере юриспруденции
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	4/144
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Module 1: Official business style of speech	Topic 1.1. Noun and verb constructions; structure of a compound sentence
	Theme 1.2. Strategies and tactics for the selection of linguistic means (linguistic synonymy) used in educational and professional activities
	Topic 1.3. Grammar stylistics
Module 2: Types of documents and their linguistic features	Topic 2.1. Productive written academic speech with the production of written text relating to the official business sphere of communication.
	Topic 2.2. Strategies and tactics for requesting information. Features of the generation of legal discourse.
Module 3: Functional and semantic speech types in law	Topic 3.1. The type of text to be produced. Characteristic features of narrative, descriptive and reasoning text types.
	Topic 3.2. Basic lexical and grammatical constructions and their meaning in texts-descriptions (scientific, formal-business and journalistic styles of speech).
Module 4: Specifics of professional speech for lawyers	Topic 4.1. Rhetoric in law.
	Topic 4.2. Legal discourse.
	Topic 4.3. Affective-communicative intentions in legal discourse. Transmission of an emotional attitude.
	Topic 4.4. Business communication and its varieties

<b>Course Title</b>	«History of Russia»
<b>Course Workload, credits and academic hours</b>	4/144
<b>Course contents</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
<b>I. Theory and methodology of Historical Science</b>	1.1 History as science
<b>II. Ancient Rus in Medieval age</b>	2.1 Ancient Rus'
	2.2 Feudal fragmentation and struggle for independence
	2.3 Formation of the Russian united state
<b>III. Russia on the brink of New Age and in the New Age</b>	3.1 Russia in the XVI century. Ivan the Terrible
	3.2 Time of Troubles and the beginning of Romanov's reign

<b>Course Title</b>	«History of Russia»
<b>Course Workload, credits and academic hours</b>	4/144
<b>Course contents</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
	3.3 Peter I and his age 3.4 The age of Palace coups 3.5 The Russian Empire in the second half of the XVIII century 3.6 Russia in the first quarter of the XIX century. Paul I. Alexander I. Patriotic war of 1812 3.7 Decembrists movement. Reign of Nicholas I 3.8 Alexander II and the era of reforms 3.9 Russian Empire during the reign of Alexander III 3.10 Features of the development of capitalism in Russia (the last quarter of the XIX century.)
<b>IV. Russia and USSR in contemporary times</b>	4.1 Russian Empire in the beginning of XX cent. Nicholas II. 4.2 Revolutions in Russia 4.3 Domestic policy of Soviet Russia and the USSR in the prewar period 4.4 The USSR during the great Patriotic war (1941-1945) 4.5 Postwar years. The beginning of Khrushchev's rule. 4.6 Thaw as a special stage of development of the USSR. 4.7 USSR under L. Brezhnev 4.8 USSR in 1985-1991. Perestroika. 4.9 Collapse of the USSR and the creation of CIS 4.10 Formation of modern Russia. Vladimir Putin. 4.11 The role of RUDN as a "soft power" in the international relations

<b>Course Title</b>	Basic Military Training. Life Safety
<b>Course Workload, credits and academic hours</b>	4/144
<b>Course contents</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
<b>CONTENT OF DISCIPLINE</b>	
<b>Sections</b>	<b>Themes</b>
Section 1 Life safety.	Topic 1.1 Fundamentals of human life safety: essence and content
	Topic 1.2 Fire safety
	Topic 1.3 Anti-terrorism security
	Topic 1.4. Anti-corruption and prevention of corruption risks
	Topic 1.5. Healthy lifestyle
	Topic 1.6. Personal information security
	Topic 1.7. Human life safety in emergency situations
	Topic 1.8. Civil defense as a system of nationwide measures to protect the population from dangers
	Topic 1.9. Basics of labor protection
Section 2	Topic 2.1. Radiation, chemical and biological protection
	Topic 2.2. Fundamentals of tactics of combined arms units

<b>Course Title</b>	Basic Military Training. Life Safety
<b>Course Workload</b> , credits and academic hours	4/144
<b>Course contents</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
<b>CONTENT OF DISCIPLINE</b>	
<b>Sections</b>	<b>Themes</b>
Basic Military Training. Life Safety	Topic 2.3. Fire training
	Topic 2.4. Fundamentals of engineering support and communication organization
	Topic 2.5. Drill
	Topic 2.6. General military regulations of the RF Armed Forces
	Topic 2.7. Legal basis for state defense
	Topic 2.8. Military-political training
	Topic 2.9. First aid with elements of tactical medicine
	Topic 2.10. Military topography. Unmanned aerial vehicles

<b>Course title</b>	Fundamentals of Russian Statehood / Основы российской государственности
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	2/72
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Module 1. What is Russia?	The country in its spatial, human, resource, ideological, symbolic and normative political dimensions. Objective and characteristic data about Russia, its geography, resources, economy. Population, culture, religions and languages. Current situation in Russian regions. Outstanding personalities (“heroes”). Key trials and victories of Russia, reflected in its modern history.
Module 2. Russia as a State-civilisation	Historical, geographical, institutional foundations for the formation of Russian civilization. Conceptualization of the concept of “civilization” (beyond the ideas of staged determinism). What is civilization? What were they and are they like? Pros and cons of the civilizational approach. Features of the civilizational development of Russia. The role and mission of Russia in the works of various domestic and foreign philosophers, historians, politicians, and cultural figures.
Module 3. Russian Worldview and Values of Russian Civilization	Worldview and its significance for a person, society, and state. What is a worldview? Worldview as a functional system. Worldview system of Russian civilization. Presentation of key ideological positions and concepts related to Russian identity in a historical dimension and in the context of Russian federalism. Consideration of these ideological positions from the point of view of key elements of socio-political life (myths, values and beliefs, needs and strategies). An independent picture of the world and the history of a special worldview of Russian civilization. Value principles (constants) of Russian civilization.
Module 4. The Political Structure of Russia	An objective presentation of Russian state and public institutions, their history and key cause-and-effect relationships of recent years of social transformation. Fundamentals of the constitutional system of Russia. The principle of separation of powers and democracy. Features of the modern Russian political class. Genealogy of leading political institutions, and the history of the causes and consequences of their transformation. Levels of organization of power in the Russian Federation. Government projects and their significance (key sectors, personnel, social sphere).

Module 5. Future challenges and the country's development	Scenarios for the country's future development and the role of the citizen in these scenarios. Global trends and features of world development. Technological risks, environmental challenges and economic shocks. The sovereignty of the country and its place in scenarios for the future development of the world and Russian civilization. Stability, mission, responsibility and justice as value guidelines for the development and prosperity of Russia. Responsibility and mission as guidelines for personal and social development. Justice and meritocracy in Russian society. An idea of the communitarian nature of Russian citizenship, the inseparability of personal success and the well-being of the Motherland.
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<b>Course Title</b>	Philosophy
<b>Course Workload</b>	2/72
<b>Course contents</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
What is philosophy	<p><b>1.1. The subject of philosophy, its functions, method and main divisions.</b>  Issues to Study:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The problem of practical value of philosophy: two approaches.</li> <li>2. The purpose of life in the structure of person's activities.</li> <li>3. Philosophy as a type of worldview. What's similar and different between myth, religion and philosophy.</li> <li>4. Philosophy and science. Genetic and methodological relations. Similarities and differences of philosophy and science.</li> <li>5. Philosophy and its subject.</li> <li>6. Functions of philosophy.</li> <li>7. Divisions of philosophy.</li> </ol> <p><b>1.2. The genesis of philosophy.</b>  Issues to Study:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How a person comes to philosophy: two approaches.</li> <li>2. How human civilization came to philosophy: "axis time" and the genesis of philosophy.</li> <li>3. The beginning of philosophy in ancient India.</li> <li>4. The beginning of philosophy in ancient China.</li> </ol> <p><b>1.3. The beginning of philosophy in ancient Greece (from Phales to Socrates).</b>  Issues to Study:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Main studies of the first Greek philosophy: arche, being and non-being, being and thought, being and becoming, unity and multiplicity.</li> <li>2. Sophists: the problem of true knowledge.</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Socrates: life and teaching.</li> <li>4. Socrates' ethical philosophy.</li> <li>5. Socrates' dialectical method.</li> </ol> <p>Socrates as the first philosophical martyr and Plato's allegory of the Cave.</p>
Philosophical study of society	<p><b>2.1. Axiology: philosophical study of values.</b>  Issues to Study:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Axiology: what is value? Material and spiritual values: criteria.</li> <li>2. Axiology: non-material, material and post-material values in Habermas' philosophy.</li> <li>3. The subjective and objective elements in the process of evaluating.</li> <li>4. The system and hierarchy of values: the organizing principles. The problem of "anomia".</li> <li>5. Morality and ethics. The purposes of morality.</li> <li>6. The four domains of ethical assessment and their evaluation terms.</li> <li>7. Utilitarian ethics: pleasure principle and teleological principle.</li> <li>8. Kantian deontological ethics: hypothetical and categorical imperatives.</li> <li>9. Religious values and the problem of reevaluation of values.</li> </ol> <p><b>2.2. Philosophy of history. The problem of progress.</b>  Issues to Study:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Progress and regress. The criteria of social progress.</li> <li>2. Cyclic, linear and spiral models (patterns) of history.</li> <li>3. Historicism and "rhizomatic" model of history.</li> </ol> <p><b>2.3. Theory of civilizations.</b>  Issues to Study:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The concepts of civilization. Linear civilization concept. The concept of local civilizations.</li> <li>2. Traditional (pre-industrial) civilization.</li> <li>3. Industrial civilization. Mass-culture: pros and cons.</li> <li>4. Post-industrial civilization.</li> <li>5.</li> </ol> <p><b>2.4. Justice, legitimation and justification of a state authority.</b>  Issues to Study:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Justice: metaphysical and social levels.</li> <li>2. Theory of distributive justice: strict egalitarianism, resources-based principle, utilitarian principle.</li> <li>3. Theory of distributive justice: desert-based principle, libertarianism, differential principle.</li> <li>4. State authority: legality and legitimacy.</li> </ol> <p>Historical forms of legitimation of state authority and theory of social contract.</p>

<p>Philosophical worldview and metaphysical theories</p>	<p><b>3.1. Philosophical worldview of Ancient Greece and Middle Ages.</b></p> <p>Issues to Study:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Individual Worldview and Worldview of an Epoch. Worldview and metaphysics</li> <li>2. Philosophical Worldview of Ancient Greece: general principles.</li> <li>3. Philosophical Worldview of Ancient Greece: metaphysical theories by Plato, Aristotle and Plotinus.</li> <li>4. Philosophical Worldview of Middle Ages: general principles.</li> <li>5. Philosophical Worldview of Middle Ages: mysticism, apophatic and cataphatic theology.</li> </ol> <p><b>3.2. Philosophical worldview of the Renaissance, Modern Time and specifics of contemporary worldview.</b></p> <p>Issues to Study:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Philosophical worldview of the Renaissance and Modern Time: general principles.</li> <li>2. Metaphysics and the foundation of contemporary science.</li> </ol> <p>Specific principles of contemporary worldview.</p>
<p>Philosophical study of knowledge and cognition</p>	<p><b>4.1. Theories of truth and true cognition.</b></p> <p>Issues to Study:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Empirical, rational and super-rational cognition: strong and weak points.</li> <li>2. Consciousness, knowledge and cognition. The principle of reflection.</li> <li>3. Correspondent, coherent and pragmatic theories of truth. Criteria of truth.</li> <li>4. Forms of empirical cognition: sensations, perceptions, recollections.</li> <li>5. Forms of rational cognition: concepts, judgments.</li> <li>6. Inferences: inductive, deductive and analogical.</li> </ol> <p><b>2. Philosophy and the limits of cognition.</b></p> <p>Issues to Study:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Paradigms and types of scientific rationality: classical, non-classical, post-non-classical.</li> <li>2. F. Bacon's theory of idols.</li> <li>3. Skepticism in ancient Greece. Local, global and superglobal skepticism.</li> <li>4. Kantian theory of Knowledge. The problem of "thing in itself".</li> </ol> <p>E. Husserl's theory of intentionality and two steps of phenomenological reduction.</p>
<p>Philosophical anthropology</p>	<p><b>1. The study of human nature.</b></p> <p>Issues to Study:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Natural and cultural components of human being.</li> <li>2. The concept of "animal symbolicum" by Ernst Cassirer.</li> <li>3. Mundane and divine components of human being.</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. The problem of good and evil in human nature and its political implementations.</li> <li>5. Conscious and unconscious components in human being (Sigmund Freud).</li> <li>6. Individual and collective unconsciousness. Transpersonalistic theory of human nature (Carl Gustav Jung, Stanislav Grof).</li> </ol> <p><b>2.The problem of freedom: philosophical approach.</b></p> <p>Issues to Study:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Determinism in philosophy.</li> <li>2. Indeterminism in philosophy.</li> <li>3. Freedom and responsibility.</li> <li>4. Escape from freedom and its main mechanisms (authoritarianism, destructiveness, conformity) by Erich Fromm.</li> <li>5. The historical evolution of freedom in interpersonal relations. The changes in family institution.</li> </ol> <p><b>5.3.The purpose of life: philosophical approach.</b></p> <p>Issues to Study:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The problem of the meaning of life and life's absurdity by Albert Camus.</li> <li>2. The main vectors of the search for the purpose of life: individualism and collectivism.</li> <li>3. The main vectors of the search for the purpose of life: pragmatism and idealism.</li> </ol> <p>The main vectors of the search for the purpose of life: mundanism and transcendentalism.</p>
Future of philosophy	<p><b>.Postmodern philosophy. The problem of authenticity.</b></p> <p>Issues to Study:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pre-modern, modern and post-modern cultural types.</li> <li>2. Postmodernism in art, science and philosophy.</li> <li>3. Simulation and the problem of authenticity.</li> </ol> <p><b>2.Course outcomes. General conclusions.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Course outcomes.</li> <li>2. General conclusions.</li> </ol>

<b>Course title</b>	Theory of State and Law / Теория государства и права
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	9/324
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Module 1. Theory of State and Law as a Science and Academic Discipline. Origin of the state and law. Theories of the Origin of the State and Law	The concept and subject of the theory of state and law. The place of the theory of state and law in the system of social and legal sciences. The system of the course of the theory of state and law.

	<p>Functions of the theory of state and law. General scientific and private methods of research of state and law. The role of the theory of state and law in the formation of a lawyer.</p> <p>General characteristics of social regulation in primitive society. Patterns of the emergence of the state and law. Proto-state. early state.</p> <p>The difference between the state and the public power of primitive society. The difference between law and social norms of primitive society.</p> <p>The main theories of the origin of the state: theological, patriarchal, contractual, violence, organic, Marxist.</p>
<p>Module 2. The Concept, Features and Essence of the State. Typology of States</p>	<p>Relationship between society and the state. The concept and features of the state. State power as a special kind of social power.</p> <p>The evolution of ideas about the essence of the state. Class and general social in the essence of the state. Pluralism of approaches to the concept of the state.</p> <p>The concept of the typology of the state. Controversial problems of state typology in modern jurisprudence.</p> <p>formational approach. civilizational approach.</p>
<p>Module 3. Functions and Mechanism of the State</p>	<p>The concept of the function of the state. The correlation of functions with the goals, objectives and principles of the state. Classification of the functions of the state.</p> <p>The functions of the state and the functions of its individual bodies. Implementation of the functions of the state.</p> <p>The concept of the mechanism of the state. Correlation between the concepts of "mechanism of the state" and "apparatus of the state".</p> <p>Principles of organization and activity of the mechanism of the state. The principle of separation of powers. Elements of the mechanism of the state.</p> <p>The concept and features of a state body. Classification of state bodies.</p>
<p>Module 4. Form of State</p>	<p>The concept of the form of the state. Form of government: concept and types. monarchical form of government. Republican form of government. The form of government in modern Russia.</p> <p>Form of government: concept and types. unitary state. federal state. Confederation. Administrative-territorial structure of the state. The federal structure of modern Russia.</p> <p>Political (state) regime: concept and types. Democratic and anti-democratic political regime. Features of the political regime of modern Russia.</p>
<p>Module 5. The State in the Political System of Society</p>	<p>The concept and structure of the political system of society. The role and functions of the political system.</p>

	<p>The place and role of the state in the political system of society. Interaction of the state with political parties and public associations.</p> <p>Types of the main political systems of our time.</p>
<p>Module 6. Legal and Social State. State and Civil Society</p>	<p>Correlation and interrelation of the state and law. The concept of the rule of law. The concept and features of the rule of law. The unity and interconnection of the ideas of civil society and the rule of law. Features of the formation of the rule of law in modern Russia.</p> <p>Concepts of the welfare state. The concept and features of the welfare state. Features of the formation of a social state in modern Russia.</p> <p>The concept of civil society. Civil society: concept, signs and structure. Principles of organization of civil society. Functions of civil society.</p> <p>Institutions of civil society, their relationship with the institutions of the state. Features of the formation of civil society in modern Russia.</p>
<p>Module 7. Modern Doctrines of the State</p>	<p>Modern doctrines of the state: a) the Marxist concept of the state, b) the theory of the welfare state, c) the theory of elites, d) the technocratic theory, e) the theory of pluralistic democracy, f) the theory of convergence.</p>
<p>Module 8. Concept, Features and Essence of Law. Principles and Functions of Law. Law in the System of Social Norms. Basic Concepts of Understanding Law</p>	<p>Essence of law: different approaches. The concept and signs of law. Law in the objective and subjective sense.</p> <p>Class and general social in law. The social value of law. Functions of law: concept and classification.</p> <p>Social and technical norms: concept, features, relationship. Types of social norms. Law as a social regulator.</p> <p>Correlation of law with customs, traditions, morality, religion, rules of corporations. Correlation of law and morality: unity, differences and interaction.</p> <p>Variety of approaches to the essence of law. Basic concepts of understanding law: a) legal positivism; b) sociological concepts; c) psychological theory; d) natural law doctrines; e) libertarian concept.</p>
<p>Module 9. Sources (forms) of Law</p>	<p>The concept of the source (form) of law. The system of sources of law.</p> <p>The Constitution as a source of law. The supreme legal force of the Constitution in the system of sources of law. Forms and methods of ensuring the supremacy of the Constitution. Normative legal act. Law as a source of law. Types of laws. Hierarchy of by-laws. The effect of legal acts in time, in space, in a circle of persons.</p> <p>Legal custom. Judicial precedent. Normative contract. legal doctrine. Principles of law: concept and types. General legal, sectoral and intersectoral principles.</p> <p>Sources of law in modern Russia.</p>

<p>Module 10. Rules of Law. Legal Relations</p>	<p>The concept of the rule of law. Signs of the rule of law (general character, formal certainty, obligatory nature, consistency, repeated application, non-personality of the addressee).</p> <p>The structure of the rule of law. Hypothesis, disposition and sanction of the legal norm. Differences between the rule of law and individual legal prescriptions. Correlation between the rule of law and the article of a normative legal act. Ways of presenting legal norms. Classification of legal norms.</p> <p>Legal relations: concept and signs. Composition (elements) of legal relations.</p> <p>Object of legal relations: concept and types. Subjects of legal relations: concept and types. Legal capacity and legal capacity of subjects of legal relations. Legal personality. Delicacy. The content of legal relations. Subjective right and legal obligation.</p> <p>Classification of legal relations. Legal facts, their classification. Legal presumptions and legal fictions.</p>
<p>Module 11. Lawmaking. Legal Technology. Systematization of Legislation</p>	<p>Lawmaking: concept and types. Law-making as a special kind of law-making activity. Legislative process: concept and stages.</p> <p>Legislative process under the Constitution of the Russian Federation of 1993 Normative and casual (judicial) law-making.</p> <p>Legal technology.</p> <p>Systematization of legal acts: concept and types. Incorporation. Codification. Consolidation. Accounting.</p> <p>Systematization of various sources of law. Codification of Russian law.</p>
<p>Module 12. System of Law</p>	<p>The concept and structural elements of the system of law. Ways of building a system of law - subject, or branch (Romano-Germanic law) and formal legal, or by sources of law (common law system, Hindu, Muslim law). Branch of law. Legal Institute. The subject and method of legal regulation as the basis for the division of law into branches.</p> <p>Public and private law. Substantive and procedural law. The role of international law in legal regulation. Correlation between the norms of international and domestic law. The mechanism of implementation of international legal norms in national legal systems.</p> <p>The Constitution of the Russian Federation of 1993 on the relationship between international and domestic law.</p> <p>Correlation between the system of law and the system of legislation. Correlation between the category "legal system" and the system of law.</p> <p>Branches of modern Russian law.</p>
<p>Module 13. Implementation and Interpretation of Law</p>	<p>Realization of law: concept and forms. Compliance with the law. Use of the law. Enforcement of law.</p>

	<p>Application of law. Subjects of application of law. Stages of application of law. The difference between acts of application of the rules of law from normative legal acts.</p> <p>Gaps and conflicts in law. Ways to overcome gaps and resolve conflicts in law. Analogy of law and analogy of law. The effectiveness of law.</p> <p>The concept of interpretation of legal norms. Interpretation-clarification. Ways of interpretation and understanding of legal norms: grammatical, logical, systematic, historical-political, teleological. Interpretation-clarification. Subjects of interpretation-explanation. Types of interpretation-explanation. Official and unofficial interpretation. Normative and causal interpretation. Scope and limits of interpretation of legal norms. Acts of interpretation of legal norms: concept and types.</p>
<p>Module 14. Law and Personality. Legal Consciousness and Legal Culture. Lawful Conduct, Wrongdoing and Legal liability</p>	<p>The concept of legal consciousness. The place and role of legal consciousness in the system of forms of social consciousness. The structure of legal consciousness. Legal psychology and legal ideology. Types of legal consciousness. Individual, group, mass legal consciousness. Ordinary, professional and scientific legal consciousness. The specifics of legal consciousness in a traditional society.</p> <p>legal nihilism. Legal culture, its role in the professional development of a lawyer.</p> <p>Human rights and freedoms: concept and classification. The legal obligation and responsibility of a person to society. The relationship between the rights and duties of a person and a citizen.</p> <p>The mechanism for the protection of human rights and its elements. Protection of human rights by institutions of the state and society. Self defense is right.</p> <p>The concept of lawful behavior. Objective and subjective side of lawful behavior. Motivation of lawful behavior.</p> <p>Offense: concept and types. Misdemeanors and crimes. Composition of the offense: concept and elements. Subject, object, subjective and objective sides of the offense.</p> <p>The concept, grounds and types of legal liability. Positive and negative legal liability. Purposes, functions and principles of legal responsibility. Circumstances excluding the wrongfulness of the act. Grounds for exemption from legal liability. Presumption of innocence.</p>
<p>Module 15. Legal Systems and Legal Families</p>	<p>Correlation between the concepts of the legal system and the legal family. Ideological (philosophical), normative, institutional and sociological aspects of the legal system.</p> <p>Classification of legal families. Romano-Germanic (continental) legal family, Anglo-Saxon legal family (common law family), Muslim legal family, Hindu legal family, tropical African customary law</p> <p>Specificity of legal norms in different legal families.</p>

<p>Module 16. The Mechanism of Legal Regulation. Law and Order</p>	<p>Legal regulation: concept and essence. Mechanism of legal regulation: concept and elements.</p> <p>Legal means: concept, features and types. Incentives and restrictions in the mechanism of legal regulation. Prohibitions and Permissions in Law. The method of subordination and the method of coordination in legal regulation.</p> <p>The role of the state in the mechanism of legal regulation. Legal policy.</p> <p>The concept of law and order. Law and order in society. The concept of legality. Relationship between law and order.</p> <p>Methods for ensuring law and order. Guarantees of law and order.</p>
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<p><b>Course title</b></p>	<p>History of State and Law of Foreign Countries / История государства и права зарубежных стран</p>
<p><b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b></p>	<p>3/108</p>
<p><b>COURSE CONTENTS</b></p>	
<p><b>Course Module Title</b></p>	<p><b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b></p>
<p><b>Chapter 1.</b> Introduction to the course «History of State and Law of Foreign Countries»</p>	<p>1.1. The Subject of the science of the History of the State and Law of Foreign countries.</p> <p>1.2. Methods of cognition of state-legal phenomena. The Principle of Historicism. The basic concepts and methods of historical explanation. The Strategy of Historical Research. The comparativistic method (comparative legal approach). Synchronous comparison.</p> <p>1.3. Approaches to the Periodization of the History of State and Law. The Marxist view of history and Five-term formational Periodization. The Civilizational Approach to the legal periodization.</p>
<p><b>Chapter 2.</b> The development of Statehood in the Ancient Eastern civilization</p>	<p>1.1. Background and peculiarities in the evolution of the Old Eastern countries. Three major eras of the history of the Ancient East political society.</p> <p>1.2. The peculiarities of the social order in the Ancient East countries. The system of social vertical partitions.</p> <p>1.3. Ancient Eastern state structure. The form of “eastern despotism”. Characteristic features of Oriental despotism.</p>
<p><b>Chapter 3.</b> The development of Law in the Ancient Eastern civilization</p>	<p>1.1. <b>Key Features of the Ancient East Law.</b> Strict formalism and casuistry of legal norms. The underdevelopment of individual legal institutions. The presence of archaisms in law (collective responsibility, objective imputation, blood feud). Role in the law of religious and ritual rules.</p> <p>1.2. <b>Features of sources of law.</b> Legal practices. Rulers' laws. The most important codes of ancient Eastern laws. Codex of King Ur-Namma (XXI century BC). Code of King Hammurabi (XVIII century BC). Middle Assyrian laws (middle of the 2nd millennium BC). Hittite laws (XVI century BC). Code of Laws of Ramesses II</p>

	<p>(XIII century BC). "The code of punishments" of Mu-wang (X century BC). "The Book of Laws of the Kingdom of Wei" (V-IV centuries BC).</p> <p>1.3. <b>Religious-legal collections.</b> Ancient Indian Vedas and Dharmashastras. Ancient Babylonian religious book "Shurpu". The Old Testament "Exodus", "Leviticus" and "Deuteronomy", the legal principles in the "Mishnah" and "Talmud". Commentaries of the Pharisees on the Hebrew Laws of the Pentateuch.</p> <p>1.4. <b>Official (service) legislation.</b> "Instruction to the Vizier" in Ancient Egypt. Arbitrage practice. Political treatises. "Arthashastra" of Kautilya in Ancient India. Treatises of ancient Chinese legalists.</p>
<p><b>Chapter 4.</b> The development of State in Ancient (Greco-Roman) civilization</p>	<p>1.1. <b>General characteristics of the civilization of Ancient Greece.</b> The phenomenon of ancient legal civilization. The ancient <i>Greek polis</i> as the unity of the city, the state and the civil community.</p> <p>Theseus' reforms in Ancient Athens. Solon, Cleisthenes, Ephialtes and Pericles. Ecclesia, Bule, Helia: composition, procedure, competence.</p> <p>Formation and development of the polis in Ancient Sparta. Reforms of Lycurgus (VIII century BC).</p> <p>1.2. <b>General characteristics of state of Ancient Rome.</b> Periodization of the Roman state (monarchy, early classical and late republic, principate, dominate). Royal period. Reforms of Romulus and Servius Tullius. Political system of the aristocratic republic. Senate – Committees – Magistracy. Nobility political regime (late III – II centuries BC). The first dictatorships: the reign of Sulla and Marius, the regime of Julius Caesar. Principate period (27 BC–284 AD). Reforms of Octavian Augustus. Dominance period (284–476 AD). Reforms of Diocletian and Constantine. Division of the Roman Empire into Western and Eastern (395). Crisis and Fall of the Western Roman Empire (476).</p>
<p><b>Chapter 5.</b> The development of Law in Ancient (Greco-Roman) civilization</p>	<p>1. <b>General characteristics of Roman law.</b> Periodization and historical subsystems of Roman law. Sources in the ancient and preclassical, classical and postclassic periods.</p> <p>2. Institutions of law of the archaic and classical periods. "<i>Laws of the XII Tables</i>" (451 – 450 BC): development, sources and structure. General characteristics and main institutions of Roman law of the classical period (III BC – III century AD). "<i>Institutions of Gaius</i>" (mid. II century AD): development, sources, structure and institutional system.</p> <p>3. Systematization of postclassical Roman law. "Codex Gregorian" 295. "Codex Hermogenianus" (314–324). "Code of Theodosius" 438. Official codification of law in Byzantium: "<i>Code of laws of Justinian</i>" (529–534). The phenomenon of "Roman jurists".</p>
<p><b>Chapter 6.</b> The development of Medieval Statehood in European countries</p>	<p>The relationship between the concepts of "feudalism" and "Middle Ages". Different approaches to the genesis of the medieval state and law, features of their formation in the countries of Europe and the East. Characteristic features of medieval civilization.</p> <p>The evolution of medieval Western European statehood: early feudal monarchy, seigniorial monarchy, estate-representative monarchy, absolute monarchy. Feudalism and the burghers: why feudalism was able to progress.</p>

	<p>Medieval Western European city. Its meaning and difference from Russian and Asian cities.</p>
<p><b>Chapter 7.</b> The evolution of Medieval Law in European countries</p>	<p>Stages of development of medieval law: early feudal law and classical feudal law.</p> <p>Estate-legal subsystems: feudal (domain and fief) law, church (canonical) law, city law.</p> <p>Reception of classical Roman law: schools of glossators, post-glossators, humanists etc.</p> <p>Reception of Moses Law. Formation of national legal systems (formation of the Western legal tradition). IV Lateran Cathedral. Macdeburg law.</p>
<p><b>Chapter 8.</b> The development of Constitutional monarchy in the UK</p>	<p>The English Revolution in mid. XVII century (1640–1660). Establishment of the Independent Republic. “<i>The Instrument of government</i>” in 1653. The Restoration of the constitutional monarchy. “Habeas Corpus Act” 1679. “Glorious Revolution” 1688. “Bill of Rights” 1689. “Act of Dispensation” (“Act of Succession”) 1701.</p> <p>The formation of a parliamentary monarchy. Reforms of the electoral system in the XIX century. The evolution of the two-party system. Reforms of local government and the judiciary system.</p> <p>Democratization of parliament and suffrage in the XX century. “Act of Parliament” 1911, its subsequent amendments. Act 1999 introducing the electivity of the House of Lords. Development of delegated legislation. The policy of “Thatcherism” and state intervention in the economy and social relations. Supreme Court Laws 1981.</p> <p>Development of the British colonial empire. “Act on the Validity of Colonial Laws”, 1865. Formation of dominions. Emergence of the British Commonwealth of Nations.</p>
<p><b>Chapter 9.</b> The formation of the Republic in the United States of America</p>	<p>Legalization of the independence of the United States. Legal and socio-economic principles of the development of new territories by colonial empires. War of Independence (1775–1783): background, features and main stages. "Declaration of Independence" 1776 "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union" 1781 US Constitution 1787: drafting, structure and main provisions. "Bill of Rights" 1791.</p> <p>Changes in the political system of the United States in the XIX century. "Missouri Compromise" 1820. "Kansas-Nebraska Bill" 1854. Union split and Southern Confederation formed 1860. Civil War (1861–1865). New cycle of amendments to the US Constitution (1865–1870). Formation of a two-party system (late 18th–19th centuries). Formation of the federal state apparatus. Judiciary Act 1789. Marbury v. Madison 1803, Dred Scott 1857 and Homer Plessy 1896.</p> <p>The evolution of the state system in the XX century. Antitrust Law. The "Great Depression" and the Presidency of F.D. Roosevelt: New Deal Politics (1933-1938). Anti-crisis legislation, measures to combat unemployment. Gradual strengthening of presidential power. Executive Office of the President. Legislation 1950 - 60s about civil rights. The activities of the Supreme Court under the presidency of E. Warren (1960s). The policy of "new federalism" R. Reagan. Changes in the US political regime during the 20th century.</p>

<p><b>Chapter 10.</b> The development of Constitutional state in France</p>	<p>The Great French Revolution of the late XVIII century. Features of French statehood under the "old regime" period of constitutional monarchy. The period of the Girondin Republic. Period of the Jacobin dictatorship. Period of the Thermidorian directory. The periods of the consulate and the first empire of Napoleon Bonaparte.</p> <p>Legislation of the period of the French Revolution. Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of 1789 French Constitution of 1791: history of creation, structure and main provisions. Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen of 1793 French Constitution of 1793 Emergency Legislation of the Jacobins. Constitution Year III of the Republic (1795). Constitution Year VIII of the Republic (1799). Constitution Year X of the Republic (Organic Senate Consultant) 1802 Napoleon Bonaparte: First Empire, Cerazim Regime. Constitution Year XII of the Republic (Organic Senate Council) 1804.</p> <p>Legitimate and July Monarchies. State system of the legitimate monarchy (1814-1830). Charters of 1814 and 1830. Second Republic. Constitution of 1848 and its main provisions. Second empire. The military dictatorship of Napoleon III. Constitution of 1852. Third Republic. Paris Commune 1871. Constitution of the Third Republic. Constitutional reforms of 1884.</p> <p>The evolution of the political system of France in the twentieth century. The government of "national unity" R. Poincaré. The Fall of the Third Republic and the German Occupation: The "Vichy Regime". Legislative registration of the power of Marshal Pétain (1940-1943). Fourth Republic (1946–1958). Constitution of the Fifth Republic of 1958 Constitutional Reform of 1962 Political crisis of 1968 and de Gaulle's resignation. Presidency of F. Mitterrand (1981–1995).</p> <p>development of the French colonial empire. colony management. Ministry of the Colonies. "Old" and "new" colonies. Protectorates. Differences in the colonial administration of various metropolitan areas.</p>
<p><b>Chapter 11.</b> The unification of the State of German Reich</p>	<p>The German unification in the XIX century Rhine Union. Congress of Vienna 1815. German Confederation. Revolution of 1848. Frankfurt Constitution of 1849. Prussian Constitution of 1850. Establishment of the North German Confederation. Constitution of the Union of 1867. Formation of the Second German Empire (Second Reich).</p> <p>The German Constitution of 1871. Features of the federal structure. Kaiser (emperor). Chancellor. Union Parliament: Bundesrat and Reichstag. Centralization policy and "<i>kulturkampf</i>" during O. Bismarck's chancellorship. Features of the short period of German colonialism.</p> <p>The evolution of the political system of Germany in the twentieth century. Treaty of Versailles. Weimar Republic (1919–1933). The German Constitution of 1919: development, structure and main provisions. Fascist (Nazi) dictatorship (1933–1945). Establishment of the Fuhrer's personal dictatorship: laws of 1934. Nationalization of the fascist party.</p>

	<p>Legal registration of imperial state unity. militarization of the economy. Punitive and repressive apparatus. The system of emergency courts. Fall of the Nazi regime in 1945.</p> <p>Potsdam agreements and the formation of Germany. The Bonn Constitution of 1949: development, structure and main provisions. Parliament (Bundestag and Bundesrat). The president. Chancellor. Constitutional Court. Judicial system. Local government.</p> <p>The evolution of the state system and the political regime of Germany in the second half of the twentieth century. Unification of West and East Germany.</p>
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<b>Course title</b>	<b>History of Russian State and Law / История государства и права России</b>
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	3/108
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Chapter 1. The goals and objectives of the course.	<p>1. The goals and objectives of the course “History of Russian State and Law”. Legal orientation of the course, links with other disciplines.</p> <p>2. Scientific methods used in the course. Historiography and sources on the course.</p> <p>3. General problems and particular requirements for the students.</p>
Chapter 2. Formation and development of the state and law in Russia (IX-XII centuries)	<p>1. The Ancient Rus’ (Russia). Ethnogenesis of the East Slavs, initial stage of the formation of the Russian ethnos. Emergence of statehood among the East Slavs. The “Tale of Bygone Years” (The Russian Primary Chronicle), the legend about the calling of Varangians. The “Norman theory”, scientific criticism of this theory.</p> <p>2. Early feudal monarchy in Ancient Rus’. The Rurik dynasty, organisation of government. The baptism of Ancient Rus’, ecclesiastical organizations and jurisdiction.</p> <p>3. The “Russkaya Pravda” (The Russian Truth) - the first main written source of Russian law. Categories of the population, types of crimes and punishments, property and obligation relations.</p>
Chapter 3. Formation and development of the state and law in Russia (XIII-XV centuries)	<p>1. Feudal fragmentation, forms of rule, great princes and local princes, boyars. Suzerainty-vassalage, the order of succession to the throne. The Novgorod and The Pskov Republics, a “veche” (a people's assembly).</p> <p>2. Mongol invasion, the Mongol-Tatar yoke. The Golden Horde and Russian principalities, state-legal relations; forms and nature of dependence.</p> <p>3. The Novgorod and Pskov Judicial Charter, the legal process of ancient Russia, its specific features and peculiarities.</p>

<p>Chapter 4. State and law in the period of centralization (XIV - first half of the XVI centuries)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. “Gathering of the Russian lands”; political, economic, cultural prerequisites for unification.</li> <li>2. Ivan III as sovereign of “all the Russians”, liquidation of the Novgorod republic. Liberation of Russian lands from the tartar yoke. State doctrine "Moscow is the Third Rome", Byzantine autocratic tradition. Role of the Russian Orthodox church in the process of unification.</li> <li>3. Ivan the Terrible – the first tsar of all Russia.</li> </ol> <p>Convocation of Zemsky Sobor (national assembly of feudal estates), local government reform, secular and ecclesiastical authorities. The “oprichnina”: goals, methods of implementation and outcome.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. The “Sudebnik” (Code of Law) of 1497: general description, elimination of feudal fragmentation, universal system of the judicial bodies of the state, their competence and subordination.</li> <li>5. The Sudebnik of 1550 drafted by the first “Zemsky Sobor”: liquidation of aristocracy's judicial privileges, strengthening the role of state judicial bodies, active participation of the elective representatives of local communities (rural heads, jurymen) in legal proceedings.</li> </ol>
<p>Chapter 5. Estate-representative monarchy in Russia in the 17th century.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The “Time of Troubles” in Russia in the beginnings of 17<sup>th</sup> century. Dynastic crisis, social conflicts, the peasant war led by Ivan Bolotnikov, the foreign military intervention. The People's Militia led by Minin and Pozharsky, the expulsion of the polish invaders. The Zemsky Sobor of 1613, election of the tsar Michael Romanov. The House of Romanov, the tsar Alexis Mikhailovich.</li> <li>2. Origin of estates in Russia, institutions of the estate monarchy: tsar, patriarch, boyar дума (advisory council of Russian nobles), central and local authorities.</li> <li>3. Enslavement of peasants: stages, legislative form. Social conflicts, class struggle, rebellions. The church schism of 17<sup>th</sup> century, the old believers.</li> <li>4. The “Sobornoe Ulozhenie” (Council Code) of 1649, system of norms and classify them by areas of law. Political and criminal crimes according to the “Sobornoe Ulozhenie”. Primary methods of investigation. The system “Slovo i delo gosudarevy” (Word and deed sovereign).</li> </ol>

<p>Chapter 6. Absolutism in the Russian Empire in the XVIIIth century.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nature, genesis, features of absolutism in Europe. Prerequisites for the formation of absolutism in Russia.</li> <li>2. Peter the Great's reforms, problems of modernization and westernization. Imperial title, concentration of absolute power in the hands of the emperor. The elimination of estate-representative bodies. The highest governmental authorities: senate, synod, ten colleges. The prosecutor General of the Senate. Peter the Great's military code.</li> <li>3. Sources of law in the 18th century: a general description. Development of law in the second half of the 18th century. Catherine the Great: the policy of enlightened absolutism. The "Nakaz" or the Instruction for the All-Russian Legislative Commission convened in 1767, the influence of Montesquieu and Cesare Beccaria's ideas, declarations and real legal practice.</li> <li>4. "Golden age" of the nobility. The "Manifesto on freedom of the nobility" (1762), the "Charter to the nobility" (1785). Codification of laws during the reign of Catherine the Great. The "Code of Commercial Navigation" of 1781, the "Police Ordinance" of 1782, the "Statute of National Education" of 1786.</li> </ol>
<p>Chapter 7. Autocratic monarchy of the first half of the XIXth century.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Administrative reforms in the first half of the reign of Alexander I, the establishment of ministries (1802). The project of state reforms proposed by M.Speransky and Arakcheev's reactionary policy.</li> <li>2. The constitutional projects by the Decembrists. 3. The reign of Nicholas I, strengthening personal nature of governance, the "official nationality theory". The "Third Section of His Majesty's Own Chancery" (political police). Bureaucratization of the state apparatus in Russia.</li> <li>4. Systematization of Russian legislation by M.Speransky: "Polnoye Sobraniye Zakonov" (Full Collection of Laws), "Svod Zakonov" (Collection of Laws of the Russian Empire).</li> </ol>
<p>Chapter 8. "The era of great reforms" (60-70s of the XIXth century)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Background of the bourgeois reforms carried out in the reign of Alexander II. Emancipation reform of 1861, its historical significance. The main reforms of the 60-70s: limitation of censorship of the media; modernization of the army and navy; "zemstvo" and other innovations in local government; educational innovations.</li> <li>2. The judicial reform of Alexander II (1864) – the most successful and consistent of all reforms. Establishment of a new judicial administration, a new penal code. Trial in open court, with judges appointed for life, a jury system, and the creation of justices of the peace to deal with minor offences at local level.</li> <li>3. Rejection of the reformist course as a reaction to the political terror of the Narodniks. Counter-reforms of the 80-90s of the 19th century.</li> </ol>

<p>Chapter 9. Modernization of the Russian state and law in the early XXth century.</p>	<p>1. The Russian empire in the end of the 19th – the early 20th centuries. Development of capitalism, changes in the social sphere. Causes and main stages of the first Russian revolution 1905-1907. The Manifesto October 17, 1905 (“The Manifesto on the Improvement of the State Order”). Proclamation of political freedoms; political parties and public organizations. Establishment of the State Duma. Reform of the State Council and the Council of Ministers.</p> <p>3. The “Osnovnie Zakoni” (The Fundamental Laws of the Russian Empire, 1906), monarch's prerogatives and representative institutions. The act of June 3, 1907, the amendment of the electoral law. The nature of “the Third of June monarchy”</p> <p>Emergency legislation, courts martial. Stolypin; agrarian reforms</p> <p>4. The state apparatus and public organizations during the First World War. The All-Russian Zemstvo Union and the All-Russian Union of Cities.</p>
<p>Chapter 10. The February and the October revolutions of 1917. Soviet’ system.</p>	<p>1. The February revolution of 1917, fall of the monarchy. The Provisional government. The “dual power”, the provisional government’ institutions and the soviet system. Proclamation of Russia as a republic in September 1917.</p> <p>2. The October Revolution of 1917, overthrow of the provisional government. The Second All-Russia Congress of Soviets of Workers and Soldiers. The first decrees of the Soviet government. Creation of the Soviet statehood.</p> <p>4. Convocation and dissolution of the Constituent Assembly on January 5, 1918. The third All-Russian Congress of Soviets. Declaration of the rights of the working and exploited people of 1918.</p> <p>5. Sources and forms of Soviet law in 1917–1922: a general description. The Constitution of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR) of 1918. General principles of judicial proceedings and the structure of the judicial system. Soviet decrees on courts, system of courts and principles of legal proceedings. The first Soviet codes.</p>

<p>Chapter 11. Trends in the development of the state and law of the USSR (1922 - 1991)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Russian Civil War (1918-21), the victory of the Red Army over the White Guards and foreign invaders. Prerequisites for the unification of the Soviet republics. The treaty on the creation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), 1922. Development of the USSR as a federal union state. National-state demarcation in Central Asia. The Constitution of the Soviet Union, 1924.</li> <li>2. The socialist construction in the USSR. The Constitution of the Soviet Union, 1936. General trends in the development of the Soviet state and law, courts, procurators and the bar, a violation of socialist law, extra-judicial political repressions.</li> <li>3. Restructuring of the state apparatus on the eve of and during the Great Patriotic War The victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45.</li> <li>4. General characteristics of branches of the Soviet law. The Basic Principles of Civil Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics, the Basic Principles of Criminal Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics of 1958. The Criminal Procedure Code of 27 October 1960.</li> <li>5. The Constitution of the USSR, 1977, “all-people's State” and “Developed Socialism” Economic and social problems of the 80s Transformation of social and political life in the second half of the 1980s - early 1990s.</li> <li>6. The “perestroika”: its content and contradictions. Search for directions, methods and goals of reforming society. The first political reforms: hopes and disappointments.</li> <li>7. The referendum about preservation of the USSR on 17th of March, 1991; the Novo-Ogarev negotiations, preparations for the signing of the Union Treaty. The August 1991 coup as watershed event in the history of the USSR. “Belovezhsky” agreement on denunciation of the Union Treaty of 1922. Ceasing of the USSR's existence: causes, legal form and consequences.</li> </ol>
<p>Chapter 12. State and law of the Russian Federation (1991 - the beginning of the XXI century)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Formation of the state-legal system of the Russian Federation. The state sovereignty of the Russian Federation. The Federal Treaty of 1992 and changes in the state-territorial structure of Russia.</li> <li>2. Drafting and adoption of the Constitution of of the Russian Federation in 1993. The President of the Russian Federation, the State Duma of Russian Federation and the Federation Council. The Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, the Russian Federation Supreme Court. Development of federal government bodies in the Russian Federation. Constitutional amendments approved by national vote on 25 June 2020.</li> <li>3. Human and civil rights in the legislation of the Russian Federation. Codification of Russian law: general characteristics. Trends in the development of the law of the Russian Federation in 21 century.</li> </ol>

<b>Course title</b>	Information Technologies in Legal Practice (Fundamentals of Legal Tech) / Информационные технологии в юридической деятельности
<b>Course workload</b>	3/108
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Legal tech: historical aspect of the influence of the information technology on the legal profession.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The main industries of legal tech and history of their formation (artificial intelligence (AI), virtual reality (VR), Augmented Reality (AR), Blockchain (Bch), legal to business/ legal to customer (L2B/L2C).</li> <li>2. Major legal professions shaped by the legal tech industry</li> <li>3. Information technologies as a driver for the development of the legal industry</li> </ol>
Government Digitalization Strategy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Goals and objectives of the digitalization of the state function.</li> <li>2. Stages of the state digitalization and the main regulatory documents of Russia and foreign countries.</li> <li>3. Major Mega trends in the digitalization of public administration.</li> <li>4. Technological solutions in the field of the digitalization of the state function used in Russia and abroad and their procedure for the legal regulation.</li> </ol>
Legal regulation and application of AI technology in legal activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Doctrinal and legal definitions of AI.</li> <li>2. Application of AI in legal practice in Russia and foreign countries.</li> <li>3. Predicted justice, the robot lawyer and the prospects for the development of AI in the judicial system.</li> <li>4. Technical solutions in the field of AI and their impact on the legal profession.</li> </ol>
Legal regulation and application of Blockchain technology in legal activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Doctrinal and legal definitions of blockchain.</li> <li>2. Legal regulation of smart contracts.</li> <li>3. Legal regulation of ICO.</li> <li>4. Digital Notaries.</li> <li>5. The procedure for regulating the EDS and its protection</li> </ol>
Legal regulation and application of VR/AR, L2B/L2C technology in legal activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Doctrinal and legal definitions of VR/AR, L2B, L2C.</li> <li>2. Major L2B/L2C platforms used in legal practice.</li> <li>3. Virtual court and issues of VR/AR application in legal practice.</li> </ol>
Legal regulation of IT security	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. International standards of information exchange. The threat concept. Information security in the context of global networks functioning in Russia</li> <li>2. The goal and tasks in the field of information security at the state level</li> <li>3. Legal regulation in the field of information protection.</li> <li>4. State and trade secrets.</li> <li>5. The order of regulation of work with personal data.</li> </ol>

<b>Course Title</b>	<b>Foundations of Economics and Management</b>
<b>Course Workload</b>	3 Credits/108 academic hours
<b>Course contents</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
1. Subject and method of economics	1.1. The subject and method of economics. The problem of efficiency.
2. The main micro and macroeconomic problems	2.1. Markets of goods. Resource markets.
	2.2. Production of economic goods and models of market structures.
	2.3. Macroeconomic equilibrium. Economic growth and the economic cycle.
	2.4. The role of the state and methods of state regulation.
	2.5. Global markets.
3. Fundamentals of management	Topic 3.1. Basic management technologies.

<b>Course title</b>	<b>Foundations of Rhetoric and Communication / Основы риторики и коммуникации</b>
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	2/72
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Section 1. Introduction to rhetoric and communication.	Topic 1.1. Oratory and effective communication. Their importance for the professional activities of a lawyer
	Topic 1.2. History of oratory and communication.
	Topic 1.3. Communication process.
Section 2. Speaker and effective communicator. Theory and practice of preparing a public speech	Topic 2.1. Types and structure of oratory.
	Topic 2.2. General requirements for oratory. The main stages of the speaker's work.
	Topic 2.3. Logical foundations of oratory. Laws of rhetoric.

	<p>Topic 2.4. Speaker's speech culture. Speaker's speech technique.</p> <p>Topic 2.5. Methodology for making a public speech.</p>
Section 3. Legal rhetoric and communication	<p>Topic 3.1. Legal communication. Features of court speech. The image of the judicial speaker.</p> <p>Topic 3.2. Online Legal Communication</p> <p>Topic 3.3. Legal advertising. Law in communications and rhetoric.</p>
<b>Course title</b>	Constitutional Law / Конституционное право
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	8/288
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Module I.	Topic 1. The subject of constitutional law. The theory of the constitution. Constitutional and legal relations. Subjects of constitutional and legal relations. Political element of constitutional and legal relations.
	Topic 2. The main features of the governmental and political structure of the state. Fundamentals of the constitutional system of the Russian Federation. Constitutional and legal regulation. The system of legislation of the Russian Federation as an object of constitutional and legal regulation.
	Topic 3. The relationship between the person and the state. Fundamentals of the constitutional and legal status of a person and a citizen. Rights and freedoms.
	Topic 4. Restrictions on rights and freedoms. Concepts for determining the admissibility of restricting rights and freedoms. Ways to determine the constitutionality of restrictions.
	Topic 5. Fundamentals of the legal personality of public authorities. The principle of separation of powers. Federalism. The practice of bodies of constitutional control on issues of federalism. The principle of subsidiarity.
	Topic 6. Parliamentarism. Guarantees for the activities of parliamentarians. Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation.
	Topic 7. Head of state. Office of the head of state. President of the Russian Federation. Administration of the President of the Russian Federation.
	Topic 8. Executive power in the system of separation of powers. The system of executive authorities. Fundamentals of public service, the basis of the legal status of public servants and persons holding public positions.

	<p>Topic 9. Court and state. The principle of the rule of law. Judicial guarantees for the protection of human and civil rights. Constitutional foundations of legal proceedings and the judicial system of Russia.</p>
Module II.	<p>Topic 1. Electoral systems and the electoral process. Electoral standards. Electoral controversy.</p>
	<p>Topic 2. Legislative process. Sub-legislative rulemaking.</p>
	<p>Topic 3. Constitutional foundations for the regulation of private economic and public economic relations in Russia.</p>
	<p>Topic 4. Protection of rights and freedoms. The ratio of judicial and extrajudicial mechanisms for the protection of rights and freedoms. Institute of the Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation and the Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation.</p>
	<p>Topic 5. Challenging normative legal acts. The ratio of the administrative and constitutional procedural order of challenging normative legal acts.</p>

<b>Course title</b>	Administrative Law / Административное право
<b>Course workload</b>	8/288
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Administrative law as a branch of law	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Administrative governance: concept, characteristics. Public governance, State governance, Local governance.</li> <li>2. Subject matter of administrative law. The activities of executive branch authorities. The method of administrative law.</li> <li>3. Mechanism of administrative legal regulation. Administrative legal norms and institutions. Administrative legal relations. Sources of Administrative law.</li> <li>4. System of Administrative law. General and special parts of administrative law. Substantive and procedural parts of administrative law.</li> <li>5. Administrative law in the system of Russian law. Administrative legislation and its application to legal practice.</li> </ol>
Individuals and organizations as administrative law actors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The administrative legal status of citizens of the Russian Federation. Guarantees of rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests of citizens.</li> <li>2. The administrative legal status of foreign citizens and stateless persons</li> <li>3. The administrative legal status of commercial and non-profit organizations, government, and non-government organizations.</li> </ol>
Public administrative authorities and their administrative legal status	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The President of the Russian Federation. The functions of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation.</li> <li>2. The Government of the Russian Federation. Its functions, structure, and activities.</li> <li>3. The system and the structure of the federal executive authorities of the Russian Federation.</li> <li>4. The system of regional public authorities.</li> <li>5. Administrative legal regulation of the local government activities.</li> <li>6. Other bodies performing powers of public administration.</li> </ol>
Public service	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The concept of the Service of the State.</li> <li>2. Federal service, regional service. Civil service, military service, other types of state service.</li> <li>3. Peculiarities of municipal service and its regulation.</li> <li>4. Obligations, duties and rights of public servants and officials.</li> </ol>

<p>Administrative activities. Forms and methods of administrative regulation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Concept of administrative legal regulation by public administrative authorities.</li> <li>2. Administrative procedures: concept, types, legal regulation.</li> <li>3. Rulemaking by administrative authorities.</li> <li>4. Individual regulation by administrative authorities.</li> <li>5. Delivery of government services.</li> <li>6. Control and supervisory activities of administrative authorities.</li> <li>7. Law enforcement activities of executive organs.</li> <li>8. Administrative-judicial and quasi-judicial activities of executive organs.</li> <li>9. Administrative acts.</li> <li>10. Administrative contracts.</li> <li>11. Methods of persuasion in administrative law.</li> <li>12. Methods of coercion in administrative law.</li> </ol>
<p>Administrative liability</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Legislation on administrative offences. Its aims and principles. Code on Administrative Offences of the Russian Federation. Regional legislation on administrative offences. Arbitration Procedural Code of the Russian Federation on administrative liability issues.</li> <li>2. Administrative offence: concept, types. Administrative offences of individuals, officials, and legal entities.</li> <li>3. Administrative sanctions and penalties.</li> <li>4. Organs of administrative jurisdiction.</li> <li>5. Administrative proceedings concerning administrative offences.</li> </ol>
<p>Administrative justice</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Code of Administrative Judicial Procedure of the Russian Federation.</li> <li>2. Administrative cases: concept, classification. Cases on the protection of violated or disputed rights, freedoms and lawful interests of citizens, rights, and lawful interest of organizations. Cases arising from public legal relations and pertaining to the realization of judicial control over the lawfulness and substantiation of exercise of public powers.</li> <li>3. Principles of administrative judicial procedure.</li> <li>4. Parties and other participants of the administrative judicial procedure.</li> <li>5. Rules of procedure in courts of first and appellate instances. Administrative statement of claim. Court decisions.</li> <li>6. Review of effective judgements in courts of cassation and supervision.</li> <li>7. Execution of judicial acts on administrative cases.</li> <li>8. Arbitration Procedural Code of the Russian Federation on administrative justice issues.</li> </ol>

<b>Course title</b>	<b>Civil Law / Гражданское право</b>
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	14/288
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Theme 1.1. The concept of Civil Law	<p>The historical background and criteria for dividing law into public and private. Relationship between the concepts of "private law" and "civil law". Civil Law as a private law, its place in the system of branches of law. The subject of Civil Law regulation. The concept and types of property and non-property relations regulated by Civil Law.</p> <p>Civil Law method of governing social relations. The main functions and principles of Civil Law. The system of Civil Law.</p>
Theme 1.2. Sources of Civil Law	<p>The concept and types of sources of Civil Law.</p> <p>International treaties, generally recognised principles and norms of international law as sources of Civil Law and their place in sources` system.</p> <p>The concept and composition of civil legislation. Civil legislation and the Constitution of the Russian Federation. The Civil Code as the main source of Civil Law. Other federal laws in the sphere of Civil Law.</p> <p>Other legal acts as sources of Civil Law.</p> <p>Ministerial regulations containing norms of Civil Law, and conditions for their validity.</p> <p>Customs as sources of Civil Law. Relationship between customary business practices and customs.</p> <p>The significance of judicial practice in Civil Law.</p> <p>The effect of Civil Law in time, space and persons.</p> <p>Application of Civil Law by analogy.</p> <p>Interpretation of Civil Law norms.</p>
Theme 2.1. The concept and types of civil legal relations	<p>The concept and structure of civil legal relations.</p> <p>The content of civil legal relations. The concept, content and types of subjective civil rights and subjective civil obligations.</p> <p>The concept and content of civil legal personality. The composition of participants (subjects) in civil legal relations.</p> <p>The objects of civil legal relations. Types of civil legal relations.</p>

<p>Theme 2.2. Subjects of civil legal relations – citizens (natural persons)</p>	<p>Characteristics that individualise the legal status of a citizen. A citizen's place of residence and its significance. Civil Law meaning of civil acts.</p> <p>The concept and content of the legal capacity of citizens (natural persons). Grounds for emergence and termination of legal capacity.</p> <p>Active legal capacity of citizens (natural persons): concept and content, types of active legal capacity. Active legal capacity of juvenile persons. Emancipation.</p> <p>Restrictions upon the active legal capacity of citizens. Declaring a citizen legally incapable.</p> <p>Guardianship and trusteeship. Patronage for legally capable persons.</p> <p>Procedure, conditions and legal consequences of declaring a citizen missing and declaring him dead.</p> <p>Legal status of sole proprietors. Bankruptcy of a sole proprietor.</p>
<p>Theme 2.3. Subjects of civil legal relations – legal entity</p>	<p>The concept and characteristics of a legal entity. Individualisation of the legal entity and its Civil Law significance. Legal capacity and active legal capacity of the legal entity. Bodies of the legal entity. Representative offices and branches of legal entities.</p> <p>The procedure and methods of establishment of legal entities. Reorganisation of legal entities and its types, the procedure of reorganisation.</p> <p>Termination of the legal entity. The procedure of liquidation of the legal entity. Insolvency (bankruptcy) of legal entities. The main bankruptcy procedures. Termination of the legal entity by decision of the registering authority.</p> <p>Types of legal entities, their classification and its Civil Law significance. Corporations and establishments. Commercial and non-commercial organisations.</p> <p>Business partnerships and companies. Peculiarities of the legal personality of certain varieties of partnerships and companies. The notion and peculiarities of the Civil Law status of subsidiary companies. Production cooperatives. State and municipal unitary enterprises.</p> <p>The legal status of non-commercial organisations. Consumer cooperatives. Public and religious organisations (associations). Charitable and other funds. Associations of legal entities (alliances and unions). Establishments as legal entities, their types. Non-profit partnerships and other non-profit organisations.</p>
<p>Theme 2.4. Subjects of civil legal relations – public-law entities</p>	<p>Types of public-law entities involved in civil legal relations. The concept, content and peculiarities of their civil legal personality.</p> <p>The procedure and cases of the state and other public law entities participation in civil legal relations.</p> <p>Peculiarities of property responsibility of the state and other public-law entities.</p>

<p>Theme 2.5. Objects of Civil Law relations</p>	<p>The concept and types of objects of civil legal relations. The concept of the category of "property" in Civil Law.  Things as objects of civil legal relations and their classification. Property assets.  Money as an object of civil legal relations. Cash and non-cash money: legal treatment.  Securities as objects of civil legal relations. The concept and classification of securities. Specific features of the civil legal regime for documentary and non-documentary securities.  Actions (works) and services as objects of Civil Law relations. Protected results of creative activity and similar means of individualisation (intellectual property).  Personal non-property benefits as non-material objects of civil legal relations.</p>
<p>Theme 2.6 Grounds for the emergence, change and termination of civil legal relations. Transactions</p>	<p>The concept and classification of legal facts in Civil Law. Legal set of facts.  The concept and types of transactions. Contracts and unilateral transactions. Conditional transactions and their types.  Conditions for the validity of transactions. Will and expression of intention in a transaction. The form of transaction and the consequences of failure to comply with it. State registration of certain types of transactions and its significance in Civil Law.  Invalidity of transactions. The grounds of invalidity of transactions. Disputable and void transactions. Invalidity of a part of transaction. Legal consequences of invalidity of transactions.</p>
<p>Theme 3.1. Implementation of civil rights and fulfilment of civil obligations. Representation</p>	<p>Implementation of a subjective civil right and fulfilment of a subjective civil obligation: concept, principles and methods.  Limits to implementation of civil rights: concept and types.  The concept and forms of abusing the right.  Implementation of civil rights and fulfilment of Civil Law obligations through a representative. The concept and meaning of representation, the grounds for its occurrence. Features of commercial representation.  Concept and types of power of attorney. Form of power of attorney. Substitution of power of attorney. Termination of power of attorney.  Representation without authority and its Civil Law consequences.</p>

<p>Theme 3.2. Protection of civil rights. Civil liability</p>	<p>The concept and content of the subjective right of defence. The means of protecting civil rights. Judicial protection of civil rights.</p> <p>Self-protection of civil rights. Necessary defence and extreme necessity as means of self-protection of civil rights. Measures of immediate action against an offender of civil rights, their main features and types.</p> <p>State compulsory measures for the protection of civil rights. Civil liability as a method of protecting civil rights: features, functions and types.</p> <p>The grounds and conditions of civil liability. The concept and essence of civil liability. Illegal behaviour as a condition of civil liability. The concept and content of damages (losses) in Civil Law. Material and moral damage. Causal link between wrongful behaviour and occurrence of harmful result. Guilt of the wrongdoer as a condition of civil liability. The concept and forms of guilt in Civil Law and their significance. Liability independent of the fault of the offender. The concept of chance and force majeure and its Civil Law significance. Civil liability for the actions of third parties.</p> <p>The extent and forms of civil liability. Change in the extent of civil liability. Mixed liability.</p>
<p>Theme 3.3. Time limits for the implementation and protection of civil rights and the fulfilment of civil obligations</p>	<p>Time limits in Civil Law: concept, meaning, types, classification.</p> <p>The procedure for calculating deadlines. Beginning and end of time limits. Special rules for the calculation of deadlines.</p> <p>The concept and meaning of claim limitation periods. Types of claim limitation periods. Application and calculation of claim limitation periods. Suspension and termination of claim limitation periods. Re-establishing the claim limitation period. Consequences of the expiry of the claim limitation period. Claims to which the limitation period does not apply.</p>

<p>Theme 4.1. General provisions on property rights. Ownership</p>	<p>The concept and characteristics of property rights. Objects of property rights. Types of property rights. Property law as a sub-branch of Civil Law. Property law and appropriation (ownership).  Property as an economic relation. Legal forms of implementation of economic relations pertaining to property. Forms of ownership and right of ownership.  The concept and content of the ownership right.  Acquisition of the ownership right. Initial and derivative means of acquiring the ownership. The moment of arising of the ownership right for the purchaser of movable and immovable things by contract.  Termination of ownership right. Grounds for termination of the right of ownership at the will of the owner. Cases and procedure of compulsory seizure of property from the owner.  Ownership of citizens: concept, content and objects. Ownership of individual entrepreneurs.  Ownership of legal entities: definition, content, objects.  Subjects and objects of the ownership rights of the Russian Federation, constituent entities of the Russian Federation and municipalities. The concept and the Civil Law significance of the treasury. Delimitation of the objects of public property between its subjects. Privatisation of state and municipal property: concept, objects, methods.</p>
<p>Theme 4.2. Right of common ownership</p>	<p>The right of common ownership: the concept, the grounds for emergence, types.  The concept and content of the right of common shared ownership. Legal nature of the share of a participant of common shared ownership relations (co-owner). Peculiarities of exercising the right of common shared ownership. Order of disposal by a co-owner of his share. Termination of common shared ownership.  The right of common joint ownership of citizens. Peculiarities of emergence, exercise and termination of the right of common joint ownership. Right of common joint ownership of spouses. Right of common joint ownership of participants of a peasant (farm) partnership.</p>
<p>Theme 4.3. Limited property rights</p>	<p>The concept and characteristics of limited property rights. Limited property rights and the right of ownership. Types and objects of limited property rights.  Property rights of legal entities to manage the property of their owner: right of economic management, right of operational management.  Property rights to use another's land plots: right of lifetime inheritable possession of a land plot, right of permanent perpetual use of land, servitudes, building leasehold.  Property rights securing the proper performance of obligations: pledge law, right of retention.  Property rights arising on other grounds: right of use of the homeowner's residential premises by a family member, the right to own property before acquiring the right of ownership by virtue of acquisitive prescription, etc.</p>

<p>Theme 4.4. Protection of ownership and other property rights</p>	<p>The concept and types of Civil Law methods of protection of property rights. Conditions and differences in the application of proprietary rights methods of protection in property law and liability law.</p> <p>Lawsuits in rem. Seizure of property by an owner from unlawful possession (vindication). Bona fide and unconscientious possession of property and its Civil Law significance. Peculiarities of vindication of immovable things. Demand for elimination of violations not connected to deprivation of possession (negatory action).</p> <p>Protection in rem of limited property rights. Protection of ownership in rem.</p> <p>Claim for recognition of ownership or other property right. Claim for release of property from seizure (for exclusion of property from the inventory list).</p>
<p>Theme. 5.1. General provisions on obligations</p>	<p>The concept of the liability law. Liability law as a sub-branch of Civil Law.</p> <p>Obligation: concept, grounds of arising, content and types. Subjects of obligations. Obligations with plurality of parties. Obligations with the participation of third parties. Substitution of parties in obligations.</p> <p>Performance of obligations. Principles of fulfilment of obligations. Conditions and ways of fulfilling an obligation. The concept and types of ways of securing the proper performance of obligations.</p> <p>Penalty, definition and types. Deposit, its functions. Surety: concept, types and contents. Bank guarantee: content and types. Retention: concept and subject matter. Rights and obligations of a retender and a debtor.</p> <p>Pledge: conception, grounds of origin, object and types. The content of collateral relations. Foreclosure of pledged property. Pledge of goods in turnover. Pledge of things in a pawnshop.</p> <p>Termination of obligations. The concept and grounds for terminating obligations.</p>
<p>Theme 5.2. Civil Law contract (general provisions)</p>	<p>The essence and meaning of the Civil Law contract. The concept of the contract. Freedom of contract and its limitations. Types of contracts in Civil Law.</p> <p>The content of the contract. Conditions and terms of the contract. Contract interpretation.</p> <p>Conclusion of contract: procedure and stages. Offer. Acceptance. Conclusion of a contract on an obligatory basis. Peculiarities of concluding a contract at a tender. Form of contract. The moment of conclusion of the contract.</p> <p>Change and termination of the contract: grounds, procedure and legal consequences.</p>

<p>Theme 6.1. Tort obligations</p>	<p>The concept and main features of non-contractual obligations; their difference from contractual obligations. Types of non-contractual obligations, their functions.</p> <p>The concept and legal nature of obligations arising from the infliction of harm (tort obligations). Correlation of the concepts of "tort obligation" and "tort liability".</p> <p>The basis and conditions for the emergence of tort obligations. The principle of general tort. Obligation arising in connection with prevention of tort. Subjects and object of a tort obligation. Joint tort executed by several persons and their liability. Regressive claim in compensation for tort.</p> <p>The content of a tort obligation. The principle of full tort damages. Taking into account the guilt of the victim and the financial situation of the person who caused the damage. Methods of damage compensation.</p> <p>Concept of moral damage; cases and scope of its compensation.</p> <p>Obligations from damage caused by unlawful actions of public authorities or their officials in the performance of their duties.</p> <p>Tort obligations arising from the actions of juveniles and legally incapable citizens.</p> <p>Tort obligations arising from infliction of harm by a source of increased danger.</p> <p>Tort obligations arising from harm to the life or health of a citizen.</p> <p>Tort obligations arising from harm to a consumer as a result of defects in goods, works or services.</p>
<p>Theme 6.2. Obligations from unreasonable benefit</p>	<p>The concept of obligations arising from unreasonable benefit (conditional obligations), the conditions of their emergence. The content of obligations from unreasonable benefit. Unreasonable benefit that is not subject to return. Subsidiary application of unreasonable benefit obligations. Correlation of conditional claim with restitution, contractual, vindication and tort claims.</p>

<p>Theme 7.1. Obligations from the contract of sale</p>	<p>The concept and basic elements of a contractual obligation to buy or sell. The subject matter of the contract of sale. Quantity, assortment, quality, completeness of goods. Rights and obligations of the parties under a contract of sale. Execution of contract of sale. Transfer of ownership of goods. Exemption of property from rights of third parties. Eviction. Rights of buyer and liability of seller in case of sale of goods of inadequate quality. Contract of retail sale. Rights and duties of the parties to a retail sale contract. Peculiarities of protecting the rights of citizens-consumers under the contract of retail sale. Types of contract of retail sale. The concept of a contract of supply of goods as a kind of contract of sale. Subjects of the supply contract. The structure of contractual relations in supplies. Conclusion and execution of a supply contract. Change and termination of a supply contract. The supply contract for state needs. State contract, procedure of its conclusion. Fulfillment of obligations under a state contract. The concept of a contractual agreement. Content and performance of the contractual agreement. Legal regulation of purchases of agricultural products for state needs. The concept and content of power supply agreement. Conclusion and performance of power supply agreement. Liability of the parties to the power supply agreement. Contract of sale of real estate: concept, form and content. Execution and termination of a real estate sale agreement. Peculiarities of the sale of separate items of real estate (land plots, residential premises, shares in the right of ownership to real estate). Contract of sale of an enterprise. Peculiarities of its conclusion, registration and execution.</p>
<p>Theme 8.1. Obligations under contracts of lease, leasing and gratuitous loan</p>	<p>The concept and basic elements of the lease agreement. The procedure for concluding and the form of the lease agreement. Sub-lease. Execution of the lease agreement. Liability of the parties for non-fulfillment or improper fulfillment of the agreement. Termination of lease agreement. Rental agreement. Lease of house property. Lease of technical equipment. Contract of vehicle leasing. Contract of vehicle lease with a crew. Contract of vehicle lease without a crew. Contract of lease of buildings and structures. Rights to land plot for lease of buildings. Lease contract of an enterprise. Peculiarities of conclusion, execution and performance of lease agreement. Contract of financial lease (leasing). Types of leasing. The contract of gratuitous use of property (gratuitous loan).</p>

<p>Theme 8.2. Obligations under contracts for the lease of residential premises and other housing obligations</p>	<p>The concept and types of contracts for the lease of residential premises.</p> <p>Obligations from the contracts of social rent of residential premises. Prerequisites for the conclusion of the contract of social rent of residential premises. The content of the lease agreement. Legal status of tenant's family members. Residential premises sublease agreement and agreement on temporary tenants' occupancy. Contract of exchange of residential premises provided under the social rent agreement. The amendment and termination of obligations under a social rent agreement. Cases of eviction of the tenant and his family members.</p> <p>Obligations under the lease agreement for specialized residential premises. The prerequisites for concluding a lease agreement on specialized residential premises. The content of obligations under the lease agreement for specialized residential premises; peculiarities and consequences of their termination.</p> <p>Obligations under the contract of commercial employment of residential premises. The fulfillment of obligations under the contract of commercial employment of residential premises; peculiarities and consequences of their termination.</p> <p>The use of residential premises in houses of housing and housing-construction cooperatives. The right of a member-participant of a cooperative to a share and to an apartment, and the housing rights of members of his family. Change and termination of the right to residential premises in the house of a housing cooperative.</p>
<p>Theme 9.1. Obligations from the contract of work</p>	<p>The concept of the contract of work. The difference between the contract of work and the employment contract. The parties to the contract of work. Elements and contents of the contract of work.</p> <p>Execution of the work contract. Organization of work and the risk of the contractor. Rights of the client during work performance. Acceptance of the result of the work. Payment for the result of the work. Statement. Liability of contractor for improper quality of work. Modification and termination of the contract of work.</p> <p>Contract of domestic work. Obligations under subscription service contracts.</p> <p>Obligations arising from capital construction contracts. Contract of construction. Contract for design and survey works for construction, its elements and content. State contract for performing works for state needs. The contract of participation in shared construction, its legal nature.</p>
<p>Theme 10.1. Obligations under a service contract with interest</p>	<p>The concept and types of contractual obligations to provide services.</p> <p>The concept of the service contract with interest, its relationship with the contract of work. The subject matter of the service contract. The content, conclusion and performance of the service contract.</p> <p>Types of the service contract with interest.</p>

<p>Theme 10.2. Transport and freight forwarding obligations</p>	<p>The concept, types and system of contractual obligations for transportation. Transport legislation.</p> <p>Participants of transport obligations. Features of the Civil Law position of consignor and consignee, carrier and other transport organisations involved in the fulfilment of transport obligations.</p> <p>Obligations arising from a passenger carriage agreement. Liability of a carrier for breach of passenger carriage obligations.</p> <p>Obligations from contracts on organizing carriage of goods. Agreements on operation of sidings and on supply and removal of wagons. Obligations to supply vehicles and present cargo for carriage.</p> <p>Obligations under the contract of carriage of goods, the peculiarities of their execution and performance. Features of carrier's liability for breach of obligations under the contract of carriage of goods.</p> <p>The concept and content of the contract of freight forwarding. Peculiarities of liability for breach of obligations under it.</p>
<p>Theme 10.3. Obligations from the storage agreement</p>	<p>The concept and subject matter of the storage agreement. Obligations of the parties to the storage agreement. Responsibilities of a custodian. Professional and domestic storage.</p> <p>Contract of storage of things in a warehouse. Warehouse documents and rights of their holders.</p> <p>Specific types of storage.</p>
<p>Theme 10.4. Obligations under contracts of agency, commission and legal agency agreement</p>	<p>The concept and types of legal services. Legal forms of agency.</p> <p>Agency agreement. Content and performance of the agency agreement. Termination of the agency agreement.</p> <p>Commission agreement. Difference between the commission agreement and the agency agreement. The content of the commission agreement. Execution and termination of the commission agreement. Liability of commission agent. Specific types of commission agreement. Subcommission.</p> <p>Legal agency agreement. The distinction of legal agency agreement from agency and commission contracts. The content of the legal agency agreement. Performance and termination of a legal agency agreement. Sub-agency agreement.</p>
<p>Theme 10.5. Obligations from the contract of fiduciary management of property</p>	<p>The concept of fiduciary management of property. Objects of trust management. Legal regime features of the property in trust management.</p> <p>The content and performance of trust management contract. Responsibilities of a trustee. Termination of the trust management contract.</p> <p>Features of trust management of issued (non-documentary) securities. Trust management of property by virtue of the law.</p>

<p>Theme 11.1. Insurance obligations</p>	<p>The concept and types of insurance obligations. Property and personal insurance. Voluntary and compulsory insurance. Co-insurance, double insurance and reinsurance. Grounds for emergence of insurance obligations.</p> <p>Participants of insurance obligation. Insurers. Unions of insurers. Mutual insurance companies. Insurance agents and insurance brokers. Insurant. Beneficiary and insured person. Insurance contract. Concept and types of insurance contract. Form of insurance contract. Certificate of insurance. Insurable interest.</p> <p>Content of insurance obligation. Obligations of the insurant. Insured risk. Insured event. Obligations of the insurer. Sum insured.</p> <p>Fulfillment of obligations under insurance. Subrogation. Exemption of the insurer from the obligation to provide insurance benefits. Liability of the parties for breach of obligations under insurance. Termination of obligations under insurance.</p> <p>Obligations under property insurance. Property insurance. Insurance of civil liability. Insurance of entrepreneurial risk. Obligations in personal insurance. Life insurance. Accident and illness insurance. Voluntary medical insurance.</p>
<p>Theme 11.2. Obligations from loan, credit and financing against assignment of a monetary claim (factoring)</p>	<p>Loan agreement. The subject matter of the loan agreement. The content and performance of the loan agreement. The consequences of a borrower's breach of duty to repay the loan. Specific varieties of loan obligations. Peculiarities of state and municipal loans. Special-purpose loans.</p> <p>Credit contract, its relationship with the loan agreement. Parties of the credit contract. The content and performance of credit contract. Special forms of credit contract. The commodity credit contract. Commercial loans.</p> <p>Contract of financing against assignment of a monetary claim. Concept and types of factoring. The difference between factoring, loan agreement and assignment. The content and subject matter of the contract of financing against assignment of a monetary claim.</p>
<p>Theme 11.3. Obligations from bank account and bank deposit agreements</p>	<p>Bank account agreement. The correlation between bank deposit and bank account agreements. Conclusion and drafting of a bank account agreement. Execution of bank account agreement. Legal consequences of bank account agreement violations. Certain types of bank account agreements. Legal regime of separate bank accounts (settlement, current, budget, correspondent accounts, etc.).</p> <p>Bank deposit agreement. Subject matter and parties to the agreement. Types of bank deposit agreements, their drafting (savings book, savings certificate, etc.). Deposit in favor of a third party. Execution of a bank deposit agreement. Legal consequences of breaching a bank deposit agreement.</p>

<p>Theme 11.4. Settlement obligations</p>	<p>Settlement obligations. The concept and legal regulation of cash and non-cash settlements. The concept and content of non-cash settlement obligations. Legal relations on settlement. Principal forms of non-cash settlements. Settlement obligations performed by payment orders. The concept, content and execution of a payment order. Settlement obligations by letter of credit. Concept and types of the letter of credit. Implementation of letters of credit and bank liability for breach of conditions thereof. Obligations in making payments by collection. Forms of payments by collection. Fulfillment of settlement obligations on collection orders and responsibility for non-fulfillment. Obligations to pay by cheque. Procedure of payment of cheques and transfer of rights thereunder. Refusal to pay a cheque and liability for non-payment. Obligations in settlements with the use of bank cards.</p>
<p>Theme 12.1. Obligations under a simple partnership agreement</p>	<p>The concept and content of simple partnership agreement (joint activity). Participants of the simple partnership agreement. Contributions of the parties. Legal regime of the joint property of partners. Management of the general affairs of the partnership. Liability of partners to joint obligations. Amendment and termination of the simple partnership agreement. Types of simple partnership agreements. General commercial partnership and general civil partnership. Joint venture agreement for creation or reorganization of a legal entity. Silent partnership. Investment partnership agreement.</p>
<p>Theme 12.2. Obligations arising from unilateral transactions and intervention</p>	<p>The concept and types of obligations from unilateral transactions. Obligations from a public promise of an award. Obligations from a public tender. Change of conditions and cancellation of a public tender. The concept and types of intervention and conditions of its occurrence. Legal consequences of taking action to prevent danger (to save) a person or another's property. Conclusion of a transaction with intervention without a mandate. Unreasonable benefit as a consequence of intervention.</p>
<p>Theme 12.3. Contractual obligations unliable for judicial protection</p>	<p>The concept and peculiarities of in-kind obligations. Types of in-kind obligations. Obligations arising from games and betting. Obligations arising from lotteries, sweepstakes and other games conducted by public entities or by permission of public entities. The Civil Law regime of transactions for difference.</p>
<p>Theme 13.1. The concept and types of objects of intellectual activity. Sources of legal regulation</p>	<p>The concept of intellectual activity. Civil legal regime of the result of intellectual activity (intellectual property). Means of individualization of goods and their producers, peculiarities of their civil legal regime. The concept and correlation of intellectual and industrial property. International treaties (conventions) as sources of Civil Law regulation of relations in the sphere of intellectual activity.</p>

Theme 13.2. Intellectual property rights	The concept of intellectual property rights, their difference from property and other civil rights. Exclusive rights and other types of intellectual property rights. Disposal of exclusive right. Terms of protection of the exclusive right. State registration of results of intellectual activity and means of individualization, the order of fulfilment and its legal significance.
Theme 13.2. Contracts mediating the disposition of an exclusive right	The concept and ways of disposing of an exclusive right. Agreement on the alienation of exclusive right: concept, subject, form, content. Licensing agreement: concept, subject, form, content. Types of licensing agreements. Sublicensing agreement. Compulsory license.
Theme 13.3. Ways of protecting intellectual property rights	The concept and methods of protection of intellectual property rights. Civil legal protection of intellectual property rights. Features of protection of personal non-property and exclusive rights.
Theme 14.1. General provisions on inheritance	The concept and meaning of inheritance, the grounds for its emergence. Inheritance succession and its types. Concept and composition of inheritance. Inheritance estate. Objects of inheritance succession. Peculiarities of inheritance of specific types of property. Opening of inheritance. Subjects of inheritance succession.
Theme 14.2. Inheritance by will	Inheritance by will. The concept of a will and its form. Secrecy of wills. Contents of will. Testamentary renunciation. Change and cancellation of will. Concept, content and subjects of right to obligatory inheritance share.
Theme 14.3. Inheritance by law	Inheritance by law. Heirs under the law, the order of their call for inheritance. Shares of heirs under the law in the inheritance estate. Inheritance per stripes. Inheritance of escheat.
Theme 14.4. Acceptance and renunciation of inheritance. Protection of inherited property	Acceptance of inheritance. Methods and terms of acceptance of inheritance. Inheritance transfer. Registration of inheritance rights. Legal consequences of acceptance of inheritance. Responsibility of heir for the debts of the testator. Distribution of inherited property. Refusal of inheritance, its registration and legal consequences. Protection of inherited property and its` management.

<p>Theme 15.1. The concept and subject matter of family law. Family legal relations</p>	<p>Historical forms of the institution of marriage and family emergence. History of formation and development of family law in Russia. Constitutional foundations of family law. Forms of state assistance to the family.</p> <p>The concept of Russian family law. Family law as a branch of law. Relations regulated by family law.</p> <p>The method of governing family legal relations, its specific features.</p> <p>The basic outlines (principles) of Russian family law.</p> <p>Functions of family law.</p> <p>The system of family law and its main elements.</p> <p>The concept and types of family legal relations and their peculiarities.</p> <p>The concept of family and its composition. Elements of family legal relations.</p> <p>Subjects and objects of family legal relations. Legal capacity and active legal capacity in family law.</p> <p>Contents of family legal relations: the concept, essence and types of subjective family rights and subjective family legal obligations.</p> <p>The grounds for the emergence, change and termination of family legal relations. Kinship and affinity, their legal significance and role.</p> <p>Exercise of family rights and discharge of duties. Boundaries of subjective rights and limits of their exercise. Legal consequences of exercising family rights in contradiction with their purpose, abuse of family rights.</p> <p>Protection of family rights: forms and methods.</p> <p>The concept of time limits in family law and the procedure for calculating them. Claim limitation period in family relations.</p>
<p>Theme 15.2. Legislation in family law</p>	<p>The concept and types of sources of Russian family law.</p> <p>The Constitution of the Russian Federation, constitutions of republics, charters of krajs, oblasts, districts and cities of federal significance as sources of family law. Federal constitutional laws in the system of sources of family law.</p> <p>Laws of the Russian Federation, republics, krajs, oblasts, districts and cities of federal significance as sources of family law.</p> <p>Family Code of Russia: significance and place in the system of family law sources.</p> <p>Decrees of the President of the Russian Federation, presidents of republics, resolutions of heads of administrations of krajs, oblasts, districts and cities of federal significance within Russia as sources of family law.</p> <p>Normative acts of the Government of the Russian Federation, governments of republics, krajs, oblasts, okrugs and cities of federal significance making part of Russia and their bodies in the system of sources of family law. Normative acts of local authorities (self-government) as sources of family law.</p> <p>Effect of legislation on marriage and family in time, space and persons. Grounds for applying civil legislation and norms of international law to family relations. Conditions for the application of family law and Civil Law by analogy.</p>

<p>Theme 15.3. Legal regulation of marriage</p>	<p>The concept of marriage in family law. Conditions for entering marriage. Grounds and procedure for lowering the age of marriage. Circumstances preventing conclusion of marriage.</p> <p>State registration of marriage and its legal significance. The order of state registration of marriage and its significance.</p> <p>Legal problems of de facto marital relations.</p> <p>Marriage invalidity. Grounds for declaring a marriage null and void. The procedure and legal consequences for declaring a marriage null and void. Circumstances eliminating the invalidity of a marriage.</p> <p>Protection of rights of bona fide spouse as well as juvenile spouse in invalid marriage.</p>
<p>Theme 15.4. End of Marriage</p>	<p>The concept and grounds for the termination of marriage. Termination of marriage due to death of one of the spouses or declaration of his/her death. Time of termination of marriage due to death or declaration of death of one of the spouses. The legal fate of a terminated marriage if the spouse declared dead appears or his location is established.</p> <p>Termination of marriage by dissolution.</p> <p>Dissolution of marriage in civil registry offices; grounds and procedure for divorce. Moment of termination of marriage at its dissolution in the civil registry offices.</p> <p>Dissolution of marriage in court: the grounds and procedure of divorce. Issues to be resolved in the divorce process. Moment of termination of marriage in divorce in court.</p> <p>Legal consequences of the termination of marriage.</p>

<p>Theme 15.5. Personal and property legal relations between spouses</p>	<p>The grounds for the emergence of rights and obligations of spouses. Classification of rights and obligations of spouses. Personal non-property legal relations of spouses. Equality of personal rights and responsibilities of spouses. Types of personal rights and responsibilities of spouses. Family name of spouses, place of residence, choice of occupation, profession, other personal rights and responsibilities of spouses.</p> <p>Property rights and duties of spouses. Equality of property rights and duties of spouses.</p> <p>Legal regime of property of spouses. Joint property of spouses. Possession, usage and disposal of joint property of spouses. Property of each of the spouses. Recognition of the property of each of the spouses of their joint property.</p> <p>The division of the joint property of spouses. Definition of the shares of spouses. Property not subject to the division.</p> <p>Contractual regime of the property of spouses. Marriage contract: the concept, the order of its conclusion and termination. The moment of entry into force of the marriage contract. The content of the marriage contract. The term of validity of the marriage contract.</p> <p>The grounds and procedure for changing and terminating the marriage contract. Change or dissolution of the marriage contract in court at the request of one of the spouses. Grounds and the procedure for declaring the marriage contract invalid. Guarantees of the rights of creditors in the conclusion, change and termination of the marriage contract.</p> <p>Liability of spouses for obligations. Liability of spouses for personal debts. The grounds and procedure for levy of execution on the joint property of spouses.</p>
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<p>Theme 15.6. Personal and property rights and obligations of parents and children</p>	<p>The basis for the emergence of family and legal relations between parents and children. Establishment of the origin of child from its` mother.</p> <p>Establishment of the origin of child by its` father. The procedure for establishing paternity: voluntary and judicial recognition of paternity. Establishment of the fact of acknowledgement of paternity.</p> <p>The grounds and procedure for recording the child's parents in the book of births.</p> <p>Challenging paternity (maternity). The procedure for challenging paternity (maternity).</p> <p>Personal non-property rights of the child: to live and be brought up in a family, to know his/her parents; to communicate with parents and other relatives; to express his/her opinion; to have a name, patronymic and surname; and to protect his/her rights and legitimate interests.</p> <p>The child's property rights: the right to receive maintenance from parents and other family members; the child's right to own property; and the child's right to dispose of his or her property. Legal relations between parents and children regarding property belonging to them. Separation of property of parents and children.</p> <p>Parenthood. Equality of rights and duties of parents. Exercise of parental rights by underage and legally incapable parents. Content of parental rights and duties in upbringing and education of children; in protection of rights and interests of children.</p> <p>Resolution of disputes between parents on issues of upbringing and education of children.</p> <p>Exercise of parental rights by a parent living separately from the child.</p> <p>Responsibility of parents for upbringing of children. Protection of parental rights.</p> <p>Responsibility of parents for inappropriate execution of parental rights.</p> <p>Deprivation of parental rights: grounds, order and legal consequences. Restoration in the parental rights.</p> <p>Restriction of parental rights: grounds, order and legal consequences. Cancellation of restriction of parental rights.</p> <p>Removal of the child from its` parents: grounds, procedure and legal consequences.</p> <p>Legal relations between other family members.</p>
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<p>Theme 15.7. Alimony obligations of family members</p>	<p>The concept and methods of alimony payments. The order of alimony payments on a voluntary basis. Alimony payment agreements: subjects, form, procedure for conclusion, execution, modification and termination. Grounds and procedure for declaring an alimony payment agreement invalid. Amount, methods and procedure for alimony payments under an alimony payment agreement. Indexation of alimonies.</p> <p>The procedure for payment and recovery of alimony by court order. Liability for late payment of alimony. The grounds and procedure for changing the amount of alimony established by court and exemption from payment.</p> <p>Termination of alimony obligations established by the parties' agreement on payment of alimony. Termination of payment of alimony, recovered in court.</p> <p>Types of alimony obligations in the family.</p> <p>Alimony obligations of parents and children. Obligations of parents to support children. The procedure and form of provision of maintenance by parents to juveniles. Recovery of funds for the maintenance of juveniles in court. Amount of alimony. Types of earnings and (or) other income from which to deduct alimony for juveniles. Collection and use of alimony for children without parental care.</p>
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<p>Theme 15.8. Forms of raising children without parental care</p>	<p>Protection of rights and interests of children left without parental care: identification and registration of children, occupancy forms for juveniles.</p> <p>Adoption: The concept, essence, goals and meaning of adoption. The conditions and procedure of adoption. Protection of confidentiality of adoption and the consequences of breaking it. The legal consequences of adoption. Peculiarities of children adoption by foreign citizens or stateless persons: conditions and procedure of adoption. Grounds, procedure, and legal consequences of annulment of adoption. Termination of adoption of Russian children by foreigners.</p> <p>Guardianship and trusteeship: The concept and goals of guardianship and trusteeship of juveniles. Conditions and procedure for establishing guardianship and trusteeship. Trusteeship and guardianship agencies, their legal status and functions. Rights and responsibilities of guardians and tutors. Rights of children under guardianship (trusteeship). Personal and property relations between the guardian and the ward, the tutor and the ward. Oversight of the activities of guardians and tutors. Preliminary guardianship. Guardianship at the request of parents. Release of guardians and tutors from their duties: concept, procedure and conditions. Removal of guardians and tutors from the performance of their duties: notion, conditions and legal consequences. Termination of guardianship and trusteeship. Peculiarities of guardianship and trusteeship of children in full state care in educational, medical and social protection institutions.</p> <p>Foster family: The concept of a foster family. The procedure for organizing a foster family. Agreement on the transfer of (children) for foster care: the concept, parties and forms. The content of the contract for the transfer of children into a foster family. Personal and property relations between foster parents and foster child (children). Control over the activities of foster parents. The amount of remuneration for foster parents and the benefits provided to the foster family. Payment of funds for the maintenance of the child by the foster family: procedure, amount. Grounds and conditions of termination of the foster care relationship. Termination of the contract for the placement of a child (children) in foster care, legal consequences.</p>
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<p>Theme 15.9. Application of family law to family relations involving foreigners and stateless persons</p>	<p>Grounds for application of norms of foreign family law to family relations.</p> <p>Legal regulation of family relations between citizens of CIS countries. Convention of the CIS Member States on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Cases of January 22, 1993.</p> <p>Legal regulation of marriage involving foreign citizens and stateless persons. Conclusion of marriage on the territory of the Russian Federation: conditions, form, procedure. Recognition of marriages concluded outside the Russian Federation. Peculiarities of marriages in diplomatic and consular institutions.</p> <p>Dissolution of a marriage. The invalidity of marriages.</p> <p>Personal non-property and property rights and responsibilities of spouses.</p> <p>Legal regulation of relations between parents and children and other family members with a foreign element. Establishment and contestation of paternity (maternity). Procedure for determining rights and obligations of parents and children. Alimony obligations.</p> <p>Legal regulation of adoption with a foreign element: conditions and procedure and annulment.</p> <p>Legal analysis of current foreign legislation in the sphere of regulation of family legal relations. Grounds for limiting the application of norms of foreign family law.</p>
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<b>Course title</b>	Criminal Law / Уголовное право
<b>Course workload</b>	12/432
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Section 1. General Provisions on the Methods and Forms of Dispute Resolution.	Topic 1.1. The concept and types of methods and forms of dispute resolution.
	Topic 1.2. Alternative dispute resolution methods. Online dispute resolution.
	Topic 1.3. International commercial arbitration
	Topic 1.4. Mediation and other alternative methods of resolving legal disputes
Section 1. The concept of criminal law. Its subject and method	Topic 1.1. The concept of criminal law, its subject and method. Tasks of the Russian criminal law. Criminal law and criminal policy.
	Topic 1.2. Criminal legislation and its application as a form of realization of criminal policy. Sources of Russian criminal law. Criminal law norms contained in conventions and international treaties as sources of criminal law.
	Тема 1.3. The science of criminal law, its subject and method. Difference between the science of criminal law from other law sciences. The development of the science of

	<p>criminal law and its role in the development of criminal law institutions, in the improvement of criminal legislation. The science of criminal law and the tasks of improving the activities of law enforcement agencies in the field of combating crime.</p> <p>Topic 1.4. The system of the course of Russian criminal law.</p>
Section 2. Criminal Law	<p>Topic 1.1. The concept and social purpose of the criminal law. Types of criminal legislation.</p> <p>Topic 1.2. History of the development of Russian criminal legislation. The current criminal legislation of the Russian Federation and prospects for its improvement. The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation of 1996 and its main features, characteristics.</p> <p>Topic 1.3. The structure of criminal laws. The content of the norms of the General and Special parts of the Criminal Code. The structure of criminal law norms. The concept of disposition and sanctions. Types of dispositions and sanctions.</p> <p>Topic 1.4. The effect of criminal law in time and in space.</p> <p>Topic 1.5. Interpretation of criminal laws and its types.</p>
Section 3. The basis of criminal liability	<p>Topic 1.1. The concept, basis and principles of criminal liability. Criminal law relations and criminal liability.</p> <p>Topic 1.2. The concept of the corpus delicti and its role for the qualification of crimes and the solution of other issues of criminal law. Types of crimes.</p>
Section 4. Crime	<p>Topic 1.1. The concept and social essence of crime.</p> <p>Topic 1.2. Signs of a crime. The difference between a crime and other types of offenses.</p> <p>Topic 1.3. Classification of crimes, its types, criteria, practical significance.</p> <p>Topic 1.4. Crime and criminality. The causes of criminality in the Russian Federation.</p>
Section 5. The object of the crime	<p>Topic 1.1. The concept, types and meaning of the object of the crime. Multi-object crimes. Main, additional and optional objects.</p> <p>Topic 1.2. The subject of the crime. Its difference from the object of the crime.</p>
Section 6. The objective side of the crime	<p>Topic 1.1. The concept of the objective side of the crime and its signs. The main and optional elements of the corpus delicti.</p> <p>Topic 1.2. Socially dangerous act and its forms. The importance of mental and physical coercion, as well as force majeure to resolve issues of criminal responsibility.</p> <p>Topic 1.3. The consequences of a criminal act and their types. "Material" and "formal" corpus delicti.</p> <p>Topic 1.4. Causal relationship and its significance in criminal law.</p>

	<p>Topic 1.5. 5. The time, place, method and situation of the commission of the crime and their criminal legal significance.</p> <p>Topic 1.6. The importance of the objective side of the crime for the qualification and resolution of other issues of criminal responsibility</p>
Section 7. The subject of the crime	<p>Topic 1.1. The concept and signs of the subject of the crime. Age of criminal responsibility.</p> <p>Topic 1.2. Sanity as a necessary condition for criminal liability. The concept of insanity and its criteria. Institute of Reduced Sanity in the Russian Federation. Criminal liability of persons who have committed a crime while intoxicated.</p> <p>Topic 1.3. General and special subject of the crime. Types of the special subject of the crime and their significance.</p> <p>Topic 1.4. The subject of the crime and the identity of the criminal. The significance of the circumstances characterizing the personality of the criminal for the qualification of crimes and the imposition of punishment</p>
Section 8. The subjective side of the crime	<p>Topic 1.1. 1. The concept and signs of the subjective side of the crime.</p> <p>Topic 1.2. Wine and its forms. Intent. Types of intent. Carelessness and its types. The difference between carelessness and case (incident). A mixed (double) form of guilt.</p> <p>Topic 1.3. Motive and purpose, emotions and feelings as signs of the subjective side of the crime, their significance in criminal law.</p> <p>Topic 1.4. Legal and factual error and its impact on the form of guilt and criminal liability.</p> <p>Topic 1.5. The value of the subjective side of the crime for the qualification of crimes and the imposition of punishment</p>
Section 9. Stages of the commission of a crime	<p>Topic 1.1. The concept of stages of the commission of a crime and their types.</p> <p>Topic 1.2. The completed crime.</p> <p>Topic 1.3. Preparation for the commission of a crime and its difference from the detection of intent.</p> <p>Topic 1.4. Responsibility for preparation for a crime under the current criminal legislation of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>Topic 1.5. Attempted crime and its types. Sentencing for an attempted crime.</p> <p>Topic 1.6. Voluntary refusal to commit a crime and its signs</p>
Section 10. Complicity in a crime	<p>Topic 1.1. The concept of complicity in a crime and its objective signs.</p> <p>Topic 1.2. Forms of complicity in a crime and their classification in criminal legislation and theory of criminal law.</p> <p>Topic 1.3. Types of accomplices. The basis and limits of criminal liability of accomplices in a crime.</p>

	<p>Individualization of criminal liability of accomplices. The excess of the performer. Voluntary refusal of complicity in a crime and its features.</p> <p>Topic 1.4. Touching the crime and its types..</p>
Section 11. Circumstances excluding the criminality of the act	<p>Topic 1.1. 1. The concept of circumstances precluding the criminality of the act.</p> <p>Topic 1.2. The necessary defense and the conditions of its legality. Exceeding the limits of necessary self-defense.</p> <p>Topic 1.3. Causing harm during the detention of a person who has committed a crime. The significance of this circumstance for the prevention of crimes.</p> <p>Topic 1.4. The concept of extreme necessity and the conditions of its legality. The difference between extreme necessity and necessary defense.</p> <p>Topic 1.5. Physical or mental coercion and its significance for solving the issue of criminal liability.</p> <p>Topic 1.6. 6. Reasonable risk. Execution of an order or instruction. Performing professional duties.</p> <p>Topic 1.7. The importance of the victim's consent in resolving issues of criminal liability.</p>
Section 12. Multiplicity of crimes	<p>Topic 1.1. The concept of multiple crimes and its forms.</p> <p>Topic 1.2. The frequency of crimes and its significance for criminal responsibility.</p> <p>Topic 1.3. The totality of crimes and its types.</p> <p>Topic 1.4. Recidivism of crime and its types. Punishability of recidivism of crimes</p>
Section 13. . The concept, goals and types of punishment	<p>Topic 1.1. The concept of criminal punishment and its social significance. The difference between punishment and other measures of state coercion and measures of public influence. Criminal liability and punishment.</p> <p>Topic 1.2. The purpose of punishment. The general meaning of punishment. The problem of the goals of punishment in the theory of criminal law.</p> <p>Topic 1.3. The system of punishments and the principles of its construction under the criminal law of Russia and other countries. Types of punishments. Basic and additional punishments.</p> <p>Topic 1.4. The death penalty in the history of criminal law in Russia and other countries. Capital punishment under the current legislation of Russia and other countries. The problem of the death penalty in philosophical and legal literature.</p> <p>Topic 1.5. 5. General and special types of punishments. The content of the main and additional types of punishments.</p> <p>Topic 1.6. Punishments applied to minors.</p>
Section 14. Sentencing	<p>Topic 1.1. The imposition of punishment is the most important stage of judicial activity in the consideration of a criminal case.</p>

	<p>Topic 1.2. General principles of sentencing. Circumstances taken into account by the court when imposing punishment and other measures of a criminal nature.</p>
	<p>Topic 1.3. The imposition of a more lenient punishment than provided for by law, as well as with the verdict of the jury on leniency. The appointment of punishment for multiple crimes.</p>
	<p>Topic 1.4. Probation and its legal nature.</p>
	<p>Topic 1.5. Features of criminal responsibility of minors</p>
Section 15. Exemption from criminal liability and punishment. Repayment and removal of criminal record	<p>Topic 1.1. The concept, basis and types of exemption from criminal liability and punishment: exemption from criminal liability and punishment due to the expiration of the statute of limitations; conditional early release from punishment and replacement of punishment with a milder one; other types of exemption from criminal liability and punishment.</p>
	<p>Topic 1.2. Replacement of the unserved part of the punishment with a milder type of punishment.</p>
	<p>Topic 1.3.. Criminal record and its criminal-legal significance. Repayment and removal of criminal record</p>
Section 16. Amnesty. Pardon. Criminal record	<p>Topic 1.1. The concept of amnesty and the procedure for its application.</p>
	<p>Topic 1.2. The procedure for applying the pardon.</p>
	<p>Topic 1.3. The concept of criminal record and its criminal-legal consequences.</p>
Section 17. Compulsory medical measures	<p>Topic 1.1. The concept of compulsory medical measures.</p>
	<p>Topic 1.2. The purpose of the application of medical measures.</p>
	<p>Topic 1.3. Types of compulsory medical measures.</p>
	<p>Topic 1.4. Termination and change of the type of compulsory nature.</p>
	<p>Topic 1.5. Grounds for the use of compulsory medical measures and their types.</p>
	<p>Topic 1.6. Extension, modification and termination of compulsory medical measures.</p>
Section 18. The concept, tasks and system of the Special part of the criminal law of Russia	<p>Topic 1.1. The concept of a special part of criminal law. The ratio of the General and Special parts of criminal law.</p>
	<p>Topic 1.2. The tasks of the special part of the criminal law of Russia in modern conditions.</p>
	<p>Topic 1.3. The system of the Special part of the criminal law of Russia and the principles of its construction.</p>
	<p>Topic 1.4. The system of the course of the Special part of criminal law.</p>
	<p>Topic 1.5. Qualification of crimes, its foundations and significance</p>
Section 19. Crimes against the person	<p>Topic 1.1. The protection of the individual, his rights, freedoms and legitimate interests is one of the most important tasks of the state.</p>

	Topic 1.2. The system and types of crimes against the person.
	Topic 1.3. Crimes against life. Types of murders. Driving to suicide. Causing death by negligence.
	Topic 1.4. Crimes against health. The concept and types of harm to health. Types and criteria for determining the severity of bodily injuries. Crimes dangerous to life and health..
	Topic 1.5. Crimes against freedom, honor and dignity of the individual.
	Topic 1.6. The concept and types of crimes against sexual inviolability and sexual freedom of the individual.
	Topic 1.7. The system and types of crimes against the constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen. Their general characteristics.
	Topic 1.8. Types of crimes against the family and minors.
Section 20. Economic crimes	Topic 1.1. General characteristics of economic crimes, their system and significance.
	Topic 1.2. The concept, system and types of crimes against property.
	Topic 1.3. The concept and types of theft of other people's property..
	Topic 1.4. Causing property or other damage not related to theft.
	Topic 1.5. The concept and types of crimes in the sphere of economic activity
Section 21. Crimes against public safety and public order	Topic 1.1. The role of criminal law norms in the protection of public safety, public order and public health.
	Topic 1.2. Crimes against public safety and their types. Responsibility for terrorism, hostage-taking, banditry, organization of a criminal community (criminal organization). Conditions of exemption from criminal liability for terrorism, hostage-taking. Other types of crimes against public safety.
	Topic 1.3. Crimes against public order. Hooliganism and its types. Responsibility for mass riots and vandalism.
	Topic 1.4. Crimes related to the violation of special safety rules and rules for handling generally dangerous items.
	Topic 1.5. The concept and types of crimes against health and public morality.
	Topic 1.6. Environmental crimes, their concept, general and special types.
	Topic 1.7. Crimes against traffic safety and operation of transport. Responsibility for hijacking an air or water transport vessel or railway rolling stock.
	Topic 1.8. Crimes in the field of computer information, their types.

Section 22. Crimes against State power	Topic 1.1. Crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and the security of the state. The importance of ensuring state security. Responsibility for treason, espionage, sabotage, extremist activity. Other crimes against the foundations of the State and constitutional order and the security of the State..
	Topic 1.2. Crimes against state power, interests of public service and service in local self-government bodies. The concept and types of official crimes. The concept of an official. Responsibility for abuse of official authority. Bribery and its types. The importance of combating bribery in modern conditions.
	Topic 1.3. Crimes against justice. The importance of the normal work of the judicial authorities in the fight against crime. Justice and human rights. The concept, system and types of crimes against justice.
	Topic 1.4. Crimes against the order of management. The concept, system and types of these crimes. Crimes that infringe on the authority of State power and the inviolability of the State Border. Crimes against the normal activities of State authorities and local self-government bodies. Crimes against the established procedure for maintaining official documentation.
Section 23. Crimes against military service	Topic 1.1. The importance of strengthening the Russian Armed Forces and the defense capability of the state.
	Topic 1.2. The concept and features of crimes against military service.
	Topic 1.3. The system and types of crimes against military service
Section 24. Crimes against the peace and security of mankind	Topic 1.1. The importance of protecting the universal peace and security of humankind. International law regulations on the protecting the peace and security of humankind.
	Topic 1.2. Types of crimes against the peace and security of humankind. Responsibility for the preparation, planning, unleashing, waging an aggressive war, for genocide, ecocide, and other types of crimes against peace and humanity.

<b>Course title</b>	<b>Civil and Commercial Procedure / Гражданский и арбитражный процесс</b>
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	4/144
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
<b>Chapter 1. General provisions of civil procedural</b>	1.The forms of protecting the rights and legally protected interests of citizens and organizations. 2. The system, composition and structure, functions of the courts of general

<b>law and commercial procedural law</b>	jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and commercial courts of the Russian Federation. 3. The concept of civil procedural law and commercial procedural law. 4. The subject, methods and system of civil procedural law and commercial procedural law. 5. The legal sources of civil procedural law and commercial procedural law. 6. The concept, meaning and types of principles of civil procedural law. 7. The types and legal position of the participants in civil and commercial proceedings.
<b>Chapter 2. The settlement of civil and commercial disputes</b>	1. The tasks of legal proceedings in commercial courts and courts of general jurisdiction. 2. The stages of the commercial and civil procedures. 3. The types of proceedings in the civil and commercial procedures.
<b>Chapter 3. The proofs in civil and commercial proceedings</b>	1. The concept and purpose of judicial evidence. 2. The factual data and means of proof. 3. The evidence facts. 4. The concept of the subject of proof in specific civil and commercial cases. 5. Disclosure of evidence. 6. The classification of evidence: primary and derivative, direct and indirect, oral and written, personal and material.
<b>Chapter 4. The claim</b>	1. The concept and essence of the statement of claim. 2. The legal definition of the claim. 3. The elements of the claim. 4. The right to claim. 5. The ways of protecting the interests of defendant. 6. The objections to the claim.
<b>Chapter 5. The proceedings in the court of first instance in civil and commercial proceedings</b>	1. The preparation of cases for trial. 2. The parts of the trial. 3. The suspension and termination of proceedings on the case, leaving the application without consideration. 4. Types of court rulings in civil proceeding. 5. The content of the court decision. 6. The legal force of the court decision. 7. The correspondence decision in civil proceeding. 8. The conciliation procedures in civil and commercial proceedings.
<b>Chapter 6. Appeal and review of court decision</b>	1. The main features of appeal. 2. The review of decisions that have entered into legal force. 3. The order of supervision. 4. The review of cases on newly discovered circumstances.
<b>Chapter 6 Legal status of foreign citizens and organisation in civil proceedings</b>	1. The civil procedural rights of foreign citizens and stateless persons. 2. Jurisdiction of civil cases in disputes involving foreign citizens, stateless persons. 3. The order of relations on legal assistance. 4. Recognition and enforcement of decisions of foreign courts and foreign arbitrations.
<b>Chapter 7. The impact of digitalisation on civil and commercial proceedings</b>	1. The impact of digitalization on civil proceedings in Russia and abroad. 2. The directions for the development of alternative ways of resolving conflicts in the era of digitalization. 3. The Impact of the Coronavirus Pandemic on Digital Dispute Resolution in Alternative Litigation

<b>Course title</b>	Criminal Procedure and Forensic Science / Уголовный процесс и криминалистика
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<b>Course workload</b>	4/144
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Section 1. Criminal Procedure	Topic 1.1. General Provisions
	Topic 1.2. Pre-Trial Proceedings
	Topic 1.3. Court Proceedings
	Topic 1.4. Special Order of the Criminal Court Proceedings
Section 2. Forensic Science	Topic 2.1. History and general theory of forensics
	Topic 2.2. Forensic technique
	Topic 2.3. Forensic tactics
	Topic 2.4. Forensic methodology

<b>Course title</b>	Financial Law and Tax Law / Финансовое и налоговое право
<b>Course workload</b>	4/144
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Financial law and financial activities of the state	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Finance in the material sense as an economic and as a legal category.</li> <li>2. The system of public bodies managing public finances.</li> <li>3. System of branch of financial law.</li> <li>4. Types of financial control and its classification</li> </ol>
The legal regime of centralized and decentralized funds.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Budget as an economic, financial and legal category.</li> <li>5. Budget law in the system of financial law.</li> <li>6. Peculiarities of budgetary and legal norms.</li> <li>7. Subjects of budgetary law and budgetary legal relations.</li> </ol>
Public revenues: legal regulation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Types and procedures for establishing non-tax income.</li> <li>8. State and municipal credit as an institution of financial law.</li> <li>9. Tasks of the state in the organization and development of insurance.</li> </ol>
Public expenditure: legal regulation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. General description of State and municipal expenditures.</li> <li>2. Legal framework and principles for public (municipal) expenditure.</li> <li>3. Concept of State (municipal) expenditure financing.</li> </ol>
Legal bases of money circulation and securities market	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Money as an economic and legal category.</li> <li>2. Legal framework, concept and content of monetary circulation.</li> <li>3. The securities market as an element of the financial system of the State: concept, structure, participants.</li> <li>4. Concept and types of stock values. Classification of securities.</li> </ol>
Legal regulation of the banking system	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The concept and structure of Russia's banking system.</li> <li>2. Goals, tasks, functions and powers of the Bank of Russia in the sphere of regulation of activity of credit organizations.</li> <li>3. The concept of bank credit.</li> </ol>

	4. Public-legal functions of credit organizations in the process of execution of budgets of all levels.
Legal Framework for Exchange Control and Regulation	1. The concept of currency and values. 2. The concept and types of currency relations. 3. The concept and content of foreign exchange regulation.

<b>Course Title</b>	International Public Law
<b>Course Workload, Credits and academic hours</b>	4/144
<b>Course contents</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Section 1. Notion, scope and peculiarities of public international law. History of public international law. International legal science.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Notion of public international law.</li> <li>2. Nature and scope of public international law.</li> <li>3. Functions of public international law.</li> <li>4. Subject of regulation of public international law.</li> <li>5. Object of regulation of public international law.</li> <li>6. Public international law, policy, diplomacy.</li> <li>7. System of public international law.</li> <li>8. Enforcement mechanism in public international law.</li> <li>9. Correlation between public international law and European law.</li> <li>10. Public international law and private international law.</li> <li>11. Emergence of public international law.</li> <li>12. Historical timeline of public international law.</li> <li>13. Contemporary public international law.</li> <li>14. International legal science.</li> <li>15. Russian science of public international law.</li> </ol>
Section 2. Sources of public international law. Basic principles of public international law. Correlations between public international law and national law systems. Law of international treaties.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Notion of sources of public international law. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. Creation of norms of public international law.</li> <li>1.2. Legal sources and subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law (Art. 38 of ICJ Statute): international treaties, international custom, general principles of law, judicial decisions, teachings of highly qualified publicists.</li> <li>1.3. Correlation between international treaties and international custom.</li> <li>1.4. Peremptory norms (<i>jus cogens</i>).</li> <li>1.5. Other norms of public international law.</li> <li>1.6. Decisions of international governmental organizations.</li> <li>1.7. Sources of the so-called “soft law”.</li> <li>1.8. Unilateral acts of states generating legal consequences.</li> <li>1.9. UN International Law Commission. Codification and progressive development of public international law.</li> <li>1.10. The issue of hierarchy of sources of public international law.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Notion and classification of basic principles of public international law. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1. Sovereign equality, respect for the rights inherent in sovereignty.</li> <li>2.2. Non-intervention in internal affairs.</li> <li>2.3. Refraining from the threat or use of force.</li> <li>2.4. Territorial integrity of States.</li> <li>2.5. Inviolability of frontiers.</li> <li>2.6. Peaceful settlement of disputes.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.7. Fulfilment in good faith of obligations under international law (<i>pacta sunt servanda</i>).</li> <li>2.8. Cooperation among States.</li> <li>2.9. Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief.</li> <li>2.10. Equal rights and self-determination of peoples.</li> <li>3. Theories of correlation between public international law and national law of states. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1. Basics and forms of correlation between public international law and national law of states.</li> <li>3.2. Impact of national law of states on development of public international law.</li> <li>3.3. Impact of public international law of functioning of national law of states. Constitution of the Russian Federation of 1993 on the status of generally recognized principles of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation in its national legal system (Art. 15(4) of the Constitution).</li> <li>3.4. Application of public international law by Russian courts: challenges and opportunities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Notion of law of international treaties. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1. Notion of an international treaty.</li> <li>4.2. Classification of international treaties.</li> <li>4.3. Conclusion of international treaties.</li> <li>4.4. Form and structure of an international treaty.</li> <li>4.5. Temporal and territorial scope of an international treaty.</li> <li>4.6. Application of an international treaty.</li> <li>4.7. Interpretation of an international treaty.</li> <li>4.8. Clauses to international treaties.</li> <li>4.9. Conditions of effectiveness of an international treaty.</li> <li>4.10. Amendments to an international treaty its correction.</li> <li>4.11. Termination and suspension of an international treaty.</li> <li>4.12. Disputes settlement under the law of international treaties.</li> <li>4.13. Impact of war on international treaties.</li> <li>4.14. Enforcement of international treaties.</li> <li>4.15. International treaties concluded between international governmental organizations.</li> <li>4.16. Russian legislation on international treaties.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Section 3. International legal personality. Status of an individual in public international law.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Concept of international legal personality. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. Notion of subject of international law.</li> <li>1.2. States as main subjects of international law.</li> <li>1.3. Criteria of statehood (elements of a state).</li> <li>1.4. State sovereignty.</li> <li>1.5. Governmental authority.</li> <li>1.6. State equality.</li> <li>1.7. Independent states.</li> <li>1.8. Unitary and complex states.</li> <li>1.9. Basic rights and obligations of states.</li> <li>1.10. Permanently neutral states.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Succession of states in respect of international treaties, state property, state archives and state debts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1. State succession and citizenship.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.2. Succession in connection with the termination of the existence of the USSR.</li> <li>2.3. Continuity of Russia.</li> <li>3. International recognition.</li> <li>3.1. Theories of state recognition.</li> <li>3.2. Recognition of governments.</li> <li>3.3. Recognition of a nation fighting for self-determination, a belligerent and insurrectionary side.</li> <li>3.4. Forms of recognition.</li> <li>3.5. International legal personality of nations and peoples.</li> <li>3.6. International legal personality of state-like entities.</li> <li>3.7. International intergovernmental organizations as derivative (secondary) subjects of international law.</li> <li>3.8. Non-state participants (actors) of international legal relations.</li> <li>3.9. Issue of international legal personality of Transnational Corporations.</li> <li>4. Protection of human rights at the universal level: UN Charter, International Bill of Human Rights, other core human rights treaties, OHCHR, UN Human Rights Council, Universal Periodic Review (UPR), UN Human Rights Council special procedures, treaty bodies on human rights.</li> <li>5. Protection of human rights within the specialized agencies of the UN (ILO, UNESCO, WHO, etc.). Protection of human rights at the regional level.</li> <li>6. Council of Europe, other international organizations.</li> <li>6.1. European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.</li> <li>6.2. European Court of Human Rights.</li> <li>6.3. European Social Charter.</li> <li>6.4. Protection of human rights within the framework of the OSCE.</li> <li>6.5. Inter-American system for the protection of human rights.</li> <li>6.6. African system for the protection of human and peoples' rights.</li> <li>6.7. League of Arab States and the protection of human rights.</li> <li>6.8. International legal aspects of citizenship.</li> <li>6.9. EU citizenship. Double citizenship.</li> <li>7. Status of an individual. Status of aliens under international law. Expulsion of foreigners. Stateless persons and international law.</li> <li>7.1. The right of asylum. The principle of non-refoulement. refugee status under international law.</li> <li>7.2. Internally displaced persons.</li> <li>7.3. International legal acts on extradition.</li> <li>7.4. Principle <i>aut dedere aut judicare</i>.</li> <li>7.5. International legal protection of minorities.</li> <li>7.6. International protection of the rights of indigenous peoples.</li> </ul>
<p>Section 4. Domains (territories) in public international law.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Notion and types of domains (territories).</li> <li>1.1. State territory.</li> <li>1.2. State borders.</li> <li>1.3. Territorial sovereignty and territorial supremacy.</li> <li>1.4. Acquisition and loss of state territory.</li> </ul>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.5. Sovereignty over airspace over a state's territory.</li> <li>1.6. Inland waters, archipelagic waters, territorial sea.</li> <li>2. Non-state domains (territories) under the functional jurisdiction of coastal states: contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone (<i>sui generis</i> domain), continental shelf.</li> <li>3. Non-state domains (territories) with an international regime: the high seas, the Area of common heritage of mankind, Antarctica. Legal regime of the Arctic. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1. The concepts of "Arctic" and "Arctic states".</li> <li>3.2. Polar sectors of the Arctic states.</li> <li>3.3. The Arctic Ocean and the modes of navigation therein.</li> <li>3.4. Rights of the Arctic states to subsoil resources of the Arctic Ocean.</li> <li>3.5. International legal regime of the Spitzbergen (Svalbard) archipelago.</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. International rivers. Legal regime of transboundary watercourses and international lakes beyond navigational purposes. International legal status of the Caspian sea.</li> </ol>
Section 5. Jurisdiction in public international law.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Territorial principle.</li> <li>2. Principle of citizenship.</li> <li>3. Principle of protection.</li> <li>4. Diplomatic protection.</li> <li>5. Universal jurisdiction.</li> <li>6. Competing Jurisdiction.</li> <li>7. Issue of extraterritorial application of national legislation.</li> <li>8. Immunity from jurisdiction.</li> <li>9. State immunity.</li> <li>10. Diplomatic immunity.</li> <li>11. Consular immunity.</li> </ol>
Section 6. Pacific settlement of international disputes.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Concept of an "international dispute".</li> <li>2. Duty to peacefully resolve international disputes.</li> <li>3. Means of peaceful settlement of international disputes.</li> <li>4. Diplomatic means of resolving disputes between states. Consultations. Good offices and mediation. Investigation and conciliation procedures.</li> <li>5. International arbitration.</li> <li>6. Judicial resolution of interstate disputes.</li> <li>7. Compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.</li> <li>8. Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice.</li> <li>9. Settlement of disputes by international governmental organizations (UN, OSCE, Arab League, OAS, CIS).</li> </ol>
Section 7. Responsibility in public international law.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Notion of international legal responsibility.</li> <li>2. Institute of international legal responsibility and its sources.</li> <li>3. Grounds for international legal responsibility.</li> <li>4. Internationally wrongful acts.</li> <li>5. Circumstances precluding wrongfulness of an act.</li> <li>6. Types and forms of international legal responsibility.</li> <li>7. Implementation of international legal responsibility.</li> <li>8. International liability for harmful consequences of actions not prohibited by international law.</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Responsibility for serious breaches of obligations arising from a peremptory norm of general international law.</li> <li>10. Responsibility of individuals for international crimes.</li> <li>11. International Military Tribunal (Nuremberg).</li> <li>12. International Military Tribunal for the Far East (Tokyo).</li> <li>13. International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.</li> <li>14. International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.</li> <li>15. International Criminal Court (ICC).</li> </ol>
<p>Section 8. International institutional law.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. International conferences - a forum for multilateral diplomacy. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. Preparation of international conferences.</li> <li>1.2. Rules of Procedure for the International Conference.</li> <li>1.3. Final documents of international conferences, their legal force.</li> <li>1.4. Legal status of delegations at international conferences.</li> <li>1.5. Significance of final documents of international conferences in the development of international law (historical analysis).</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. General questions. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1. History of creation of international organizations (from administrative unions to the League of Nations).</li> <li>2.2. Notion and sources of international institutional law.</li> <li>2.3. Notion of intergovernmental organizations, their classification.</li> <li>2.4. Procedure for creation and termination of international intergovernmental organizations.</li> <li>2.5. Constituent acts of international intergovernmental organizations.</li> <li>2.6. Legal nature of international intergovernmental organizations.</li> <li>2.7. Membership in international intergovernmental organizations.</li> <li>2.8. Succession issues.</li> <li>2.9. Restriction of membership rights.</li> <li>2.10. Non-members and their status in international organizations.</li> <li>2.11. Competence and functions of international intergovernmental organizations.</li> <li>2.12. Bodies of international intergovernmental organizations and their powers.</li> <li>2.13. <i>Ultra vires</i> actions.</li> <li>2.14. Immunities and privileges of international intergovernmental organizations, legal relations with the host state.</li> <li>2.15. Decision-making by international intergovernmental organizations.</li> <li>2.16. Internal institutional law.</li> <li>2.17. Creation of norms by international intergovernmental organizations.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Financing of international organizations. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1. United Nations system. United Nations.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.2. Creation of the UN.</li> <li>3.3. UN Charter, its legal force (Art. 103 of the UN Charter).</li> <li>3.4. Purposes and principles of the United Nations.</li> <li>3.5. Membership in the UN.</li> <li>3.6. UN body system.</li> <li>3.7. Main organs of the UN: General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, Secretariat (UN Secretary General). Subsidiary organs of the United Nations.</li> <li>4. Immunities and privileges of the UN and its staff. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1. Problems and prospects of reforming the UN.</li> <li>4.2. United Nations specialized agencies.</li> <li>4.3. Other organizations, bodies and funds of the UN system.</li> <li>4.4. Regional organizations with general competence.</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. League of Arab States (LAS), Organization of American States (OAS), African Union (AU), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).</li> <li>6. Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Council of Europe (CE), Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE/OSCE), Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).</li> <li>7. Interregional organizations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7.1. Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</li> <li>7.2. Supranationality.</li> <li>7.3. Integration association of states. European Union (EU).</li> <li>7.4. International legal personality.</li> <li>7.5. Powers of the EU.</li> <li>7.6. Problems and prospects of development.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Section 9. Law of external relations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Diplomatic law, codification, sources. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. State bodies of external relations.</li> <li>1.2. The composition and functions of the diplomatic mission.</li> <li>1.3. Beginning and termination of diplomatic relations.</li> <li>1.4. Diplomatic corps.</li> <li>1.5. Doyen (dean).</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Immunities and privileges of the diplomatic mission and its staff. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1. Special mission. Sources. Legal status.</li> <li>2.2. Representation of states at international organizations of universal nature. Sources. Legal status of the representative's office and its staff.</li> <li>2.3. Consular law. Codification, sources.</li> <li>2.4. Establishment of consular relations and opening of consular offices.</li> <li>2.5. Consular functions.</li> <li>2.6. Consular privileges and immunities.</li> <li>2.7. Honorary Consuls.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Section 10.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Notion of public international security law. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. Global security.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<p>International security law. International nuclear law.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.2. Prohibition of the use of force or the threat of force under the UN Charter.</li> <li>1.3. Legal consequences of violation of prohibition on the use of force.</li> <li>1.4. Definition of aggression.</li> <li>1.5. International legal means of preventing the use of force (<i>ius contra bellum</i>).</li> <li>1.6. Exceptions to the prohibition of the use of force on the basis of the right to self-defense (Art. 51 of the UN Charter) and Ch. VII of the UN Charter.</li> <li>1.7. Collective security under the UN Charter.</li> <li>1.8. The role of the UN Security Council in maintaining international peace and security.</li> <li>1.9. Resolution of the UN General Assembly “Unity for Peace”.</li> <li>1.10. Peacekeeping operations.</li> <li>1.11. Peacebuilding concept.</li> <li>1.12. Chapter VIII of the UN Charter – regional security.</li> <li>1.13. Arms control and disarmament.</li> <li>1.14. Means of confidence building.</li> <li>1.15. Notion and sources of public international nuclear law.</li> <li>1.16. International organizations: IAEA,</li> <li>1.17. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization 1996.</li> <li>1.18. Regional nuclear organizations.</li> <li>1.19. Multilateral nuclear treaties: Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty 1968, Nuclear Test Ban Treaty 1963.</li> <li>1.20. The 1971 Treaty on the Prohibition of the Placement of nuclear weapons and Other Types of Weapons of Mass Destruction at the Bottom of the Seas and Oceans and in Its Subsoil, etc.</li> <li>2. Nuclear-free zones. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material 1980.</li> <li>2.2. Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident 1986.</li> <li>2.3. Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiation Emergency 1986</li> <li>2.4. Cooperation of states on specific areas of nuclear energy.</li> <li>2.5. Issue of the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons by modern international law (Advisory Opinions of the International Court of Justice 1996).</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
<p>Section 11. International law of the Sea</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Codification and progressive development of international maritime law.</li> <li>2. Maritime zones.</li> <li>3. Regime of internal (marine) waters.</li> <li>4. Notion and regime of the territorial sea.</li> <li>5. Peaceful passage.</li> <li>6. Legal regime of ports and their water areas.</li> <li>7. Surrounding area.</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Archipelagic waters.</li> <li>9. Notion and regime of the exclusive economic zone.</li> <li>10. Open sea regime.</li> <li>11. Notion and regime of the continental shelf.</li> <li>12. Legal status of the seabed beyond the continental shelf (area).</li> <li>13. Rights of inland states to access to the sea and to freedom of transit.</li> <li>14. International straits. International channels.</li> <li>15. International legal regime of closed or semi-closed seas.</li> <li>16. International legal regime of scientific research of the World Ocean.</li> <li>17. International legal protection of the oceans from pollution.</li> <li>18. International legal aspects of ensuring the safety of navigation.</li> <li>19. IMO.</li> <li>20. A body for the seabed.</li> <li>21. International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.</li> </ol>
<p>Section 12. International air law. International law of Outer Space.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Notion of international aerospace law.</li> <li>2. Limits of international aerospace law.</li> <li>3. Sources of international aerospace law.</li> <li>4. Basic principles of international aerospace law.</li> <li>5. International flights within the state's territory.</li> <li>6. Flights over the open sea, international straits and archipelagic waters.</li> <li>7. International air traffic.</li> <li>8. Legal status of an aircraft and crew.</li> <li>9. Assistance to and through aircrafts.</li> <li>10. International aviation organizations. ICAO.</li> <li>11. Responsibility in international aerospace law.</li> <li>12. Notion of international outer space law.</li> <li>13. Sources of international outer space law.</li> <li>14. Principles of international outer space law.</li> <li>15. Legal regime of outer space and celestial bodies.</li> <li>16. Legal status of outer space objects.</li> <li>17. Legal status of cosmonauts.</li> <li>18. Rights and obligations of states in the implementation of outer space activities.</li> <li>19. Commercial and legal aspects of utilization of outer space.</li> <li>20. International legal responsibility for outer space activities.</li> <li>21. International outer space organizations.</li> </ol>
<p>Section 13. International economic law. Law of the WTO.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. International economic law: notion, subject of regulation, scope.</li> <li>2. International economic law and the "new international economic order".</li> <li>3. Sources of international economic law. Principles of international economic law: principle (regime) of non-discrimination, principle (regime) of the most favored nation, principle of national treatment.</li> <li>4. International economic law, reciprocity, justice.</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. International economic law, the right to development and sustainable development.</li> <li>6. International legal guarantees for the protection of foreign investments.</li> <li>7. International trade law.</li> <li>8. GATT and WTO.</li> <li>9. Investment measures related to trade.</li> <li>10. International tax law.</li> <li>11. IMF and World Bank Group.</li> <li>12. Commodity agreements.</li> <li>13. Regional economic integration organizations.</li> <li>14. International legal regime of tourism.</li> </ol>
<p>Section 14. International humanitarian law (law of armed conflicts — <i>ius in bello</i>).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Notion of international humanitarian law (IHL). Codification of IHL. Sources of IHL.</li> <li>2. “Law of Geneva”, “Law of Hague”.</li> <li>3. Principles of IHL.</li> <li>4. Martens clause.</li> <li>5. Scope of application of IHL.</li> <li>6. Types of armed conflicts to which IHL rules apply.</li> <li>7. International armed conflicts.</li> <li>8. Non-international armed conflicts.</li> <li>9. Parties to armed conflicts.</li> <li>10. Parties to armed conflicts and third states.</li> <li>11. The right of neutrality.</li> <li>12. International legal status of participants in armed conflicts.</li> <li>13. International legal protection of victims of armed conflicts.</li> <li>14. International legal protection of civil objects.</li> <li>15. Prohibited means and methods of warfare.</li> </ol>
<p>Section 15. International legal means for countering terrorism. International protection of human rights when combating terrorism.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. History of norm-making in the field of combating international terrorism.</li> <li>2. Issue of defining the concept of “international terrorism”.</li> <li>3. Issue of the adoption of the Comprehensive Convention on the Suppression of International Terrorism.</li> <li>4. Prohibition of terrorism in IHL.</li> <li>5. Bodies and mechanisms of the United Nations to combat international terrorism.</li> <li>6. International conventions against international terrorism.</li> <li>7. Regional conventions on combating international terrorism.</li> <li>8. Russia’s contribution to the fight against nuclear terrorism.</li> <li>9. Combating terrorism within the framework of the CIS and the SCO.</li> <li>10. Legislation of the Russian Federation on combating terrorism.</li> </ol>

<b>Course title</b>	« Environmental Law and Land Law »
<b>Course workload (credits/academic hours)</b>	4/144
<b>COURSE UNITS AND CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Units /Sections</b>	<b>Topics</b>
Section 1 Environmental Law as a complex Branch of Russian Law	<p>Topic 1.1. The concept of environmental law as a complex branch of Russian law. Sources, principles and methods of environmental law.</p> <p>Topic 1.2. Correlation of environmental law with other branches of law</p> <p>Topic 1.3. Environmental and natural resource law as a sub-branch of environmental law.</p> <p>Topic 1.4. The role of land in public relations. The concept, principles and methods of land law.</p>
Section 2 The history of the development of Russian environmental and natural resource law.	<p>Topic 1.1. Stages of development of regulatory regulation of the protection of property rights to natural resources.</p> <p>Topic 1.2. Strategic directions of development of land legislation. The main economic and social prerequisites of modern land reform.</p>
Section 3 Ownership of natural resources.	<p>Topic 1.1. The concept, content and forms of ownership of natural resources. Objects and subjects of ownership of natural resources</p> <p>Topic 1.2. The right of private ownership of natural resources, the right of public ownership of natural resources.</p> <p>Topic 1.3. Land as a real estate object and a component of the environment. The concept and content of land turnover. Turnover of land plots.</p> <p>Topic 1.4. Fundamentals of legislation regulating cadastral registration and land valuation.</p>
Section 4 Environmental management law	<p>Topic 1.1. The right to use the subsoil and its types, scope and content of powers, grounds for occurrence and termination.</p> <p>Topic 1.2. The right of water use and its types, scope and content of powers, grounds for occurrence and termination.</p> <p>Topic 1.3. The right of forest use and its types, scope and content of powers, grounds for occurrence and termination.</p> <p>Topic 1.4. The right of land use and its types, the scope of the content of the powers, the grounds for occurrence and termination.</p>

<p>Section 5 Legal bases of environmental management and environmental protection.</p>	<p>Topic 1.1. The concept and objectives of the protection of natural resources. Land as an object of protection. Subjects of land protection. General and special requirements for land protection.</p> <p>Topic 1.2. Requirements for the design, construction/reconstruction and operation of buildings/structures that have a negative impact on environmental components</p> <p>Topic 1.3. The concept, meaning and content of land management. Monitoring of land, as well as control over the use and protection of land.</p> <p>Topic 1.4. The system of economic regulators of land management: land tax; state assessment of land; assessment of damage caused by land offenses.</p>
<p>Section 6 The economic mechanism of environmental protection.</p>	<p>Topic 1.1. The nature management fee. Payment of land use as a principle of regulation of land relations. Types of land payments</p> <p>Topic 1.2. Land valuation. Evaluation activity in the Russian Federation.</p> <p>Topic 1.3. The procedure for calculating the fee for negative impact</p> <p>Topic 1.4. Law enforcement practice of compensation for damage caused to soils/water bodies/forests.</p>
<p>Section 7 Responsibility for environmental offenses.</p>	<p>Topic 1.1. The concept and functions of legal responsibility for environmental offenses. The concept, types and structure of environmental offenses.</p> <p>Topic 1.2. Disciplinary, administrative and criminal liability for environmental crimes.</p> <p>Topic 1.3. The concept and types of environmental harm. Methods and principles of its compensation.</p> <p>Topic 1.4. Actual problems of law enforcement in the sphere of bringing to responsibility for environmental offenses.</p>

<p>Section 8 Legal regime of lands of various categories and objects</p>	<p>Topic 1.1. The concept and composition of agricultural lands, features of their use and turnover. Land Redistribution Fund. Features of the transfer of agricultural land to other categories of land. The concept and composition of the lands of settlements. The concept of the border of a locality. Zoning of territories of settlements. Rules of land use and development.</p> <p>Topic 1.2. The legal regime of nature conservation lands. The concept and composition of the lands of specially protected territories.</p> <p>Topic 1.3. The concept and general characteristics of the lands of industry, energy, transport, communications, radio broadcasting, television, computer science, lands for space activities, defense, security and other special purpose lands.</p> <p>Topic 1.4. The legal regime of the lands of health-improving areas and resorts. Territories of traditional nature management. Ecologically unfavorable territories. Ecological disaster zones.</p> <p>Topic 1.5 The concept, legal regime and types of recreational and historical-cultural lands.</p> <p>Topic 1.6 General characteristics of forest fund lands. State administration in the field of use, protection, protection of forests and lands of the forest fund.</p> <p>Topic 1.7 General characteristics of the lands of the water fund. The concept of the water fund. Objects of the water fund and the purposes of their use. State administration in the field of water fund management and water fund lands. Methods and measures for the protection of water bodies.</p> <p>Topic 1.8 The concept and general characteristics of the legal regime of reserve lands.</p> <p>Topic 1.9 Features of legal protection of the environment within the internal sea waters, territorial sea, continental shelf and exclusive economic zone</p> <p>Topic 1.10 The legal regime of zones of special conditions of use: protective and security zones, sanitary protection zones, water protection zones, zones of sanitary protection of water supply sources, etc.</p> <p>Topic 1.11 Actual problems of law enforcement in the use of natural resources and environmental protection in various territories</p>
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<b>Course title</b>	<b>Labor Law / Трудовое право</b>
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	4/1144
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Section 1. Labor Law of the Russian Federation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The concept and general characteristics of the branch of Labor Law.</li> <li>2. General characteristics of the subject of Labor Law.</li> <li>3. Sources of Labor Law. System and hierarchy of Labor Law sources. Methods for regulating labor relations.</li> <li>4. Analogy in Labor Law. Application of Civil Law to labor relations.</li> <li>5. The concept, meaning and list of basic principles of Labor Law.</li> <li>6. The concept and basis for the emergence of labor legal relations. Differences between labor legal relations and related legal relations in the field of labor. The parties to labor legal relations.</li> <li>7. Contract of employment. The procedure of hiring an employee. Content of the employment contract.</li> <li>8. Fixed-term employment contracts and other types of employment contracts. Peculiarities of concluding an employment contract with certain categories of natural persons (foreigners, the head of the organization; persons working concurrently).</li> <li>9. The concept and types of changes in the employment contract.</li> <li>10. Grounds for termination of the employment contract.</li> <li>11. Guarantees for employees against unjustified dismissal.</li> </ol>
Section 2. International Labor Law	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. General characteristics of international Labor Law.</li> <li>2. Method and system of international Labor Law.</li> <li>3. International Labor Organization.</li> <li>4. Sources of international Labor Law.</li> </ol>
Section 3. Labor Law in the European Union	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The system and sources of the Labor Law in the European Union.</li> <li>2. Collective Labor Law in the European Union.</li> <li>3. Individual Labor Law in the European Union.</li> </ol>

Section 4. Labor Law of the Federal Republic of Germany	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The main directions of development of labor legislation of the Federal Republic of Germany: historical and legal aspect.</li> <li>2. System of labor legislation and Labor Law system of the Federal Republic of Germany.</li> <li>3. Individual Labor Law in Germany.</li> <li>4. Collective Labor Law w in Germany.</li> <li>5. Labor relations, parties to labor relations, grounds for origin of labor relations. The role of Civil Law in regulating labor relations.</li> <li>6. Termination of labor relationship under the laws of Germany.</li> <li>7. German Labor Procedural Law.</li> </ol>
Section 5. Labor Law of the United States of America	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Principles of Labor Law in the United States.</li> <li>2. Guarantees of protection of labor rights in the United States.</li> <li>3. Rights of trade unions.</li> <li>4. The size of the minimum wage.</li> <li>5. Occupational safety and health.</li> <li>6. Working hours and leisure time. Labor of juveniles.</li> <li>7. Consideration of labor disputes.</li> </ol>
Section 6. Labor Law of the People's Republic of China	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Labor law of the People's Republic of China.</li> <li>2. General characteristics of main institutes of Labor Law of the People's Republic of China.</li> </ol>
Section 7. Labor Law in France	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The system and sources of Labor Law in France. Code du travail.</li> <li>2. European standards for Labor Law.</li> <li>3. Concept of employment contract: principles of conclusion.</li> <li>4. Occupational safety and health.</li> <li>5. Working hours and leisure time. Labor of juveniles.</li> <li>6. Consideration of labor disputes.</li> </ol>

<b>Course title</b>	<b>International Private Law / Международное частное право</b>
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	4/144
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
<b>Section 1. Concept, subject matter and system of Private International Law. Collision of law. Collision and substantive law regulation methods</b>	<p>The concept of Private International Law. Features of social relations, which are the subject of regulation of Private International Law. Criteria for the "foreign element" presence in private law relations.</p> <p>The place and role of Private International Law in the system of law. The correlation of Private International Law with other branches of private law.</p>
<b>Section 2. Sources of Private International Law</b>	<p>The concept, system and features of sources of Private International Law. Correlation of international and national sources of Private International Law.</p> <p>International treaty as a source of Private International Law. Unification and harmonization of legal norms in the field of Private International Law.</p> <p>International legal customs and practices as a source of Private International Law.</p> <p>Domestic (national) state legislation as a source of Private International Law. Characteristics of Russian legislation in the aspect of Private International Law.</p> <p>The significance of judicial and arbitration practice and doctrine.</p>
<b>Section 3. Collision norm: concept, types, structure and peculiarities of application. Application of foreign law</b>	<p>Methods of legal regulation in Private International Law.</p> <p>Collision in Private International Law. Collision norms as ways of resolving legal conflicts.</p> <p>Notion of a collision norm. The structure of a collision norm. Types of collision norms.</p> <p>Basic formulas of attachment (collision bindings) and the scope of their application.</p> <p>Substantive regulation method in Private International Law. Qualification of legal concepts contained in collision norms. Application of the state law with a plurality of legal systems. The content of foreign law norms establishment. Legal consequences of the court's inability to establish the content of foreign law norms.</p> <p>The concept of "public policy" in legal doctrine and modern practice of the "public policy clause" implementation.</p> <p>The concept of a legal regime in Private International Law. Types of legal regimes. National regime. Most-favored-nation treatment. Ways of establishing various kinds of legal regimes.</p> <p>Reciprocity and retorsion. Concept and essence of reciprocity in <b>Private International Law</b>. Meaning and the content of terms "material" and "formal" reciprocity. The concept and essence of retorsion in <b>Private International Law</b>.</p>

<p><b>Section 4.</b>  <b>Legal status of natural persons in Private International Law</b></p>	<p>Criteria for defining personal law for different categories of individuals. The meaning of the personal law definition for a natural person.  National treatment: concept, scope. Exceptions to the principle of national treatment in the sphere of civil legal relations.  The legal status of Russian citizens abroad.</p>
<p><b>Section 5.</b>  <b>Legal status of legal persons in Private International Law</b></p>	<p>Legal persons as subjects of private international legal relations. Legal categories determining the legal status of legal persons: "nationality" and "personal statute" ("personal law") of a legal entity. Scope of application of personal law of a legal entity.  Criteria for determining the personal law (personal statute) of a legal entity.  Branches and representative offices of legal entities in foreign states.  Personal law of a foreign organization that is not a legal entity under foreign law.</p>
<p><b>Section 6.</b>  <b>The State as a subject of Private International Law</b></p>	<p>Characteristics of private international legal relations with the participation of the state.  The state as a subject of foreign economic transactions.  Immunity of the State and its property in Private International Law.  Doctrines of "absolute" and "limited (functional)" immunity of a foreign State and its property.  Elements of the "jurisdictional immunity of the State" category.</p>
<p><b>Section 7.</b>  <b>Ownership in Private International Law</b></p>	<p>Peculiarities of regulation of property relations in Private International Law.  The main collision bindings in the sphere of property legal relations.  The legal regime of the objects of ownership rights of the Russian Federation located in foreign countries.  Nationalization and its significance in Private International Law.  The legal regime and protection of foreign investments.</p>
<p><b>Section 8.</b>  <b>Intellectual Property in Private International Law</b></p>	<p>The concept and objects of intellectual property rights. The territorial nature of intellectual property and peculiarities of the named relationship regulation in Private International Law. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). The Stockholm Convention on the World Intellectual Property Organization, 1967.  Cross-border protection of copyright, related rights, protection of industrial property. License agreements in international civil turnover.</p>

<p><b>Section 9.</b> <b>Obligations in Private International Law</b></p>	<p>The concept of a foreign economic transaction. The law to be applied to the form of the transaction. Determination of the law to be applied to obligations arising from unilateral transactions. Collision principles (bindings) applicable to contractual obligations with a "foreign element". The scope of the law to be applied to a contract. Unification of legal regulation in the sphere of international commercial contracts. Application of international trade customs (customs of business turnover) to contractual obligations in the sphere of entrepreneurial activity. International rules for the interpretation of trade terms (INCOTERMS). Principles of international commercial contracts. The doctrine of "lex mercatoria" in domestic and foreign legal sciences.</p>
<p><b>Section 10.</b> <b>International transportation of goods and passengers</b></p>	<p>The concept and types of international transportation. Transportation of goods and passengers. Classification of international transportation depending on the type of transport: sea, rail, air, road. Features of legal regulation. Liability of parties under international carriage contracts.</p>
<p><b>Section 11.</b> <b>International Credit and Settlement Relations in Private International Law</b></p>	<p>International settlement relations and currency operations. Peculiarities of the sources of legal regulation of international settlement relations. Forms of international settlements.</p>
<p><b>Section 12.</b> <b>Tort obligations in Private International Law</b></p>	<p>Grounds and conditions for the emergence of tort obligations in the Private International Law, the main collisional bindings. International legal regulation of relations from tort obligations.</p>
<p><b>Section 13.</b> <b>Matrimonial relations in Private International Law</b></p>	<p>The scope of application of collision bindings in the field of family relations complicated by a foreign element. International legal regulation in the considered area of relations. Problems of application of Russian Federation family legislation to family relations with the participation of foreign citizens and stateless persons. Conclusion of marriages of Russian citizens with foreign citizens in the Russian Federation, or abroad. "Limping marriages". Consular marriages. Recognition in Russia of marriages between foreigners concluded abroad. Dissolution of marriage. Invalidity of marriage. Personal non-property and property rights and obligations of spouses in Private International Law. Contract of marriage. Legal relations between parents and children. Legal regulation of "international" adoption, guardianship and custody. Determination of children nationality under Russian law. Rights and obligations of parents and children. Alimony obligations. The law applicable to the establishment and contestation of paternity (maternity).</p>

<p><b>Section 14.</b>  <b>Inheritance legal relations in Private International Law</b></p>	<p>Peculiarities of inheritance by law and by will in Private International Law. Collision issues of inheritance relations in <b>Private International Law</b>. International legal regulation of inheritance relations.  Inheritance rights of foreigners in the Russian Federation. Inheritance rights of Russian citizens abroad. Functions of Russian consular representative for protection of inheritance rights of Russian citizens abroad. Form of testament. Peculiarities of inheritance of immovable property. Status of escheat property.</p>
<p><b>Section 15.</b>  <b>Labor relations in Private International Law</b></p>	<p>Determination of the law applicable to labor relations complicated by a foreign element.  Labor rights of foreigners and stateless persons. Labor rights of Russian citizens sent to work abroad. Labor rights of migrant workers during external labor migration. Legal regulation of labor rights of Russian citizens working for international organizations.  Social security of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation and abroad.</p>
<p><b>Section 16.</b>  <b>International civil procedure</b></p>	<p>The concept and peculiarities of international civil proceedings. International jurisdiction. "Conflict of jurisdictions" and its resolution.  The procedure of consideration of disputes related to private international relations in courts of general jurisdiction and arbitration courts of the Russian Federation. Procedural capacity of foreign citizens and legal entities in Russian courts. Determining the content of foreign law.  International legal regulation of transmission and fulfillment of rogatory letters (service of documents, interrogation of witnesses, etc.).  Legalization of official documents of another state in Russia and their recognition.  Recognition and enforcement of decisions and other acts of foreign courts in Russia and other states.</p>
<p><b>Section 17.</b>  International Commercial Arbitration</p>	<p>The concept and legal nature of International Commercial Arbitration. Types of International Commercial Arbitration. The legal basis for the activities of International Commercial Arbitration.  The concept, types and form of arbitration agreements. Grounds for invalidity.  The order of disputes consideration in International Commercial Arbitration.  The main Russian and foreign arbitration centers. Arbitration court at the International Chamber of Commerce.  Features of arbitration of investment disputes.  CIS Economic Court.  The annulment of the arbitration award. The order of recognition and execution of decisions of the International Commercial Arbitration.</p>

<b>Course title</b>	<b>Commercial Law and Corporations / Предпринимательское право</b>
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	4/144
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Chapter 1. General Provisions on Business Law	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The concept and principles of business law</li> <li>2. Business law and its place in the Russian legal system</li> <li>3. Sources of business law. Constitutional foundations of entrepreneurship.</li> </ol>
Chapter 2. Entrepreneurial activity and its legal regulation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The concept and signs of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial activity</li> <li>2. Legal regulation of entrepreneurial activity — the sphere of interaction between private law and public law relations</li> <li>3. Features of the application of sources of business law</li> <li>4. Application of foreign law</li> </ol> <p>Guarantees for exercising the right to engage in entrepreneurial activity.</p>
Chapter 3. Legal status of an individual entrepreneur	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The right to engage in entrepreneurial activity: the grounds for the emergence and methods of exercising the right to engage in entrepreneurial activity</li> <li>2. The concept and types of business entities</li> <li>3. Rights and obligations of an entrepreneur and their legal consolidation</li> <li>4. Responsibility of the entrepreneur for the improper exercise of his rights and performance of obligations</li> </ol> <p>Bankruptcy of individual entrepreneurs.</p>
Chapter 4. Property basis of entrepreneurial activity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Property as the basis of entrepreneurial activity</li> <li>2. Property, other rights in rem and entrepreneurship</li> </ol> <p>Formation of the property basis of entrepreneurial activity.</p>
Chapter 5. Organizational and legal foundations of entrepreneurial activity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Corporate and unitary forms of entrepreneurial activity <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. Business partnerships and companies: common features and distinctive features</li> <li>1.2. Partnerships: full and by faith</li> <li>1.3. Limited and additional liability companies</li> <li>2.4. Joint stock companies</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. State and municipal unitary enterprises</li> <li>3. Production cooperatives</li> <li>4. Entrepreneurial activity of structural divisions of commercial organizations</li> <li>5. Subjects of small business</li> <li>6. Business associations</li> <li>7. Entrepreneurial activity of non-profit organizations.</li> </ol>

Chapter 6. Legal Basis for Insolvency (Bankruptcy)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Russian legislation on insolvency (bankruptcy): main features and development trends</li> <li>2. Concept, criteria and signs of insolvency (bankruptcy)</li> <li>3. The subject composition of relations related to the regulation of insolvency (bankruptcy) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1. Legal status of the debtor</li> <li>3.2. Legal status of the creditor</li> <li>3.3. Legal status of the arbitration manager</li> <li>3.4. Arbitration Court in Insolvency Cases</li> <li>3.5. Federal Service of Russia for Financial Recovery and Bankruptcy in the Process of Insolvency (Bankruptcy)</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Insolvency (bankruptcy) procedures Features of insolvency (bankruptcy) of certain cate.</li> </ol>
Chapter 7. State regulation and control of entrepreneurial activity.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regulation of entrepreneurial activity as a function of the state</li> <li>2. Methods, means and forms of state regulation of the economy</li> <li>3. State control over entrepreneurial activity</li> <li>4. The concept of privatization of state and municipal property</li> <li>5. Legislation of the Russian Federation on the privatization of state and municipal property</li> <li>6. Subjects of relations on the privatization of state and municipal property</li> </ol> <p>Privatization objects and their classification. The procedure and methods for conducting privatization.</p>
Chapter 8. Legal regulation of competition and monopoly in business	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The concept of competition. The right of a business entity to compete</li> <li>2. The concept and types of monopolies. Dominant position of a business entity in the market</li> <li>3. Prohibition of entrepreneurial activity</li> </ol> <p>Legal protection against unfair competition.</p>
Chapter 9. Legal of certain types of entrepreneurial activity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Legal regulation of entrepreneurial activity in commodity markets</li> <li>2. Legal regulation of the securities market</li> <li>3. Legal regulation of the foreign exchange market</li> <li>4. Legal regulation of the banking services market</li> <li>5. Legal regulation of the insurance services market</li> <li>6. Legal regulation of the audit services market</li> </ol> <p>Legal regulation of investment activity.</p>
Chapter 10. Business Agreements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The concept and features of contracts in the field of entrepreneurial activity</li> <li>2. Conclusion, modification and termination of contracts in the field of entrepreneurial activity</li> </ol> <p>Types of contracts in the field of entrepreneurial activity.</p>
Chapter 11 Entrepreneurs' rights and protection.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Forms and methods of protecting the rights of entrepreneurs</li> <li>2. Judicial forms of protection of the rights of entrepreneurs</li> <li>3. Extrajudicial forms of protection of the rights of entrepreneurs</li> </ol> <p>Alternative ways to resolve business disputes.</p>

<b>Course title</b>	Physical Culture / Физическая культура
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	2/72
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
<b>Module 1</b> Practical	1.1. Physical culture in general cultural and professional training of students 1.2. Social and biological foundations for Physical Culture 1.3. Track and Field athletics 1.4. Essentials for healthy lifestyle 1.5. Self control in in physical exerciseing and sports 1.6. Skiing 1.7.Physical culture in production activities of beachelor and specialist
<b>Module 2</b> Control	Control tests and normatives acceptation

<b>Discipline</b>	<i>Second Foreign Language (practical course)</i>
<b>Workload</b>	<b>8 Credits (288 hours)</b>
<b>Discipline Overview</b>	
<b>Topical guide</b>	<b>Overview of topics</b>
Unit 1 I'm a friendly person Reading world and domestic news:visits Unit 2 What's your job? Reading world and domestic news:visits Unit 3 Around town Reading world and domestic news:negotiations Unit 4 Let's celebrate	Within the framework of the course's topics, the skills to carry out oral foreign language communication are formed and developed, including the development of skills in foreign language pronunciation and intonation, the formation of monologue skills on topics related to the family and other people, living conditions, studies, current or previous work, students' personal impressions, events, and on a wide range of other topical issues; the formation of dialogue skills in typical situations of everyday communication with colleagues, in typical communicative situations that may occur during one's stay in the country of the studied language.

<p>Reading world and domestic news: negotiations</p> <p>Unit 5 How do you feel?</p> <p>Reading world and domestic news: collaboration</p> <p>Unit 6 I look forward to hearing from you</p> <p>Reading world and domestic news: collaboration</p> <p>Unit 7 Facts and figures</p> <p>Reading world and domestic news: international organisations</p> <p>Unit 8 A good read</p> <p>Reading world and domestic news: international organisations</p> <p>Unit 9 What's in fashion?</p> <p>Reading world and domestic news: conflicts</p> <p>Unit 10 Free Time</p> <p>Reading world and domestic news: challenges in World economy</p> <p>Unit 11 Shooting a Film</p> <p>Reading world and domestic news: world ecology</p> <p>Unit 12 Happy Families</p> <p>Reading world and domestic news: children across the world</p> <p>Unit 13 So you think you've got talent</p> <p>Reading world and domestic news: terrorism</p> <p>Unit 14 Best friends?</p> <p>Reading world and domestic news: science and technology</p> <p>Unit 15 Shop till you drop</p> <p>Reading world and domestic news: legal news</p> <p>Unit 16 Travellers' tales</p>	<p>Listening skills are developed on the material of texts on everyday communication, texts of radio and television programs about current events.</p> <p>The ability to implement written foreign language communication is developed, including the development of personal correspondence skills.</p>
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Reading world and domestic news:  
legal news

<b>Course title</b>	Russian Legal System and Legal Traditions / Правовая система и правовые традиции России
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	2/72
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Module 1. Introduction to the course.	Aims and objectives of the course. English language sources on the Russian law and legal system. Studying Russian law in English: terminological and cultural difficulty. Russian legal system as a continental legal system. The civil law tradition in “socialist law” and contemporary Russian law. Russian law in context. Legal research on Russian law. English-language resources: legislation and court judgments.
Module 2. Sources of Russian law and their hierarchy.	Sources of law in the Russian legal system. Hierarchy of legal rules (norms) in the Russian legal system. Legislation and other normative acts as the sources of law. Collisions between the sources of law. Debates on the role of the judicial decisions. Decisions of the European Court of Human Rights and the Constitutional Court in the Russian legal system.
Module 3. Federalism. Division of powers between the federation and the regions	Structure of the Federation. “Asymmetric” federalism. The Federation Treaty and the Constitution. Developments of the Russian Federation: from “parade of sovereignties” to the “vertical of power”. Delineating powers between the federation and the subjects. Federal requirement regarding governmental structure of subjects of federation. From elections to nomination of governors and back again.
Module 4 Separation of Powers. Russian Presidency. The executive branch. The Federal Assembly.	Russian model of the separation of powers. Executive power, the President and the Government. Presidential powers. Implied powers. The Government’s role and powers. The State Duma and the Federation Council. Checks and balances in the Constitution and later statutes. Para-constitutional institutions. Prokuratura (prosecutors’ office): its status in the legal system, role and powers.
Module 5. Election law and the electoral system.	Main principles of election system: State Duma, Federation Council and Presidential elections. Voting rights. Regulation of political advertising and media coverage of elections. Finance of the election campaigns. Election-related legal disputes. Judicial protection of electoral rights. Referenda.

<p>Module 6. Judicial system. The Constitutional Court</p>	<p>Judicial power in the system of the separation of powers. The constitutional grounds for judicial power. Structure of courts in 1993 and subsequent changes. Liquidation of the High Court of Arbitration (Arbitrazh Court) and re-appointment procedure for judges. The Constitutional Court. Independence of judges: institutional guarantees and contextual difficulties. The 1991 Concept of judicial reform and “bringing justice to perfection”: strengthening the independence of judges, improving the transparency and accessibility of courts, raising public trust in the judicial system and safeguarding the enforcement of judicial decisions. Introduction of justices of the peace and jury trials. Transparency of courts and publication of judicial decisions. Selection and appointment of judges, professional ethics and responsibility, dismissal from office. Transformation of judicial power on legislative and institutional levels. Judicial review and effectiveness of remedies.</p>
<p>Module 7. Russian Civil law (other than copy-right law, intellectual property and inheritance). Property rights.</p>	<p>Civil Code of the Russian Federation: general overview. Civil legislation and other acts containing norms of civil law. Relations regulated by civil legislation. Means of protection of civil law rights. Declaration of an act of a state agency or of an agency of self-government as invalid. Self-protection of civil rights. Individuals (citizens). Incapacitation. Legal persons and their types. Legal capacity of a legal person. Ownership. Obligations: definitions, performance of obligations and means to secure performance. Contracts: definition and terms, conclusion of a contract, change and rescission of a contract. Transactions and representation. Compensation for damages. The rights of bona fide buyer. Torts (obligations as a result of causing harm). Liability for causing harm.</p>
<p>Module 8. Criminal law</p>	<p>Russian Criminal Code of 1996 and amendments: general overview. Main tendencies in the evolution of criminal law since 1996. Criminalization and decriminalization of acts. Problems in application and classification of crimes. Between the offenses and crimes: administrative sanctions versus criminal sanctions. Abuse of criminal law by the law enforcement and the parties to civil disputes. Disputes on the necessity of Criminal Code reform.</p>
<p>Module 9. Russian Administrative Law. Code of Administrative Offenses. Code of Administrative Procedure.</p>	<p>What we understand under administrative law in Russia compared to other countries. Administrative law and effective administration. Principles of the Russian administrative law. Administrative control and controlling bodies. Judicial review over the acts of administrative bodies. Code of administrative offenses. Administrative procedure. Code of Administrative Procedure (KAC) and first steps in its application (2015).</p>

Module 10. Labour law	<p>The history of Labour Codes in Russia. fundamentals of labour legislation (purposes of labour legislation; basic principles of regulation; non-discrimination; prohibition of forced labour; the system of labour legislation); the respective competencies in labour law making of the Russian Federation and of its constituents; labour relations, their parties and grounds for establishment, including employee's and employer's basic rights and responsibilities; social partnership, including tripartite co-operation, collective bargaining and workers' participation; employment agreement; protection of workers' personal data; conditions of work, including work time; rest time, including leave; remuneration; labour discipline; health and safety; women's labour, including maternity protection; youth (under 18 years of age) labour; seasonal work, working from home, housework, etc.; work in a number of specific sectors, including education and transportation; protection of workers' rights by the trade unions; labour disputes settlement.</p>
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<b>Course title</b>	Legal Reseach and Reasoning / Правовые исследования и аргументация
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	3/108
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Module 1. Introduction to legal analysis.	<p>Introduction to legal analysis. Why lawyers analyze legal issues.</p> <p>Analyzing legal issues. The legal system. What is a legal issue. Identifying legal issues. Analyzing legal issues.</p> <p>Rule-based reasoning. The inner structure of a rule. Organizing the application of a rule. Where rules come from (sources of law).</p>
Module 2. An introduction to judicial decisions and statutes.	<p>Reading cases and writing case briefs. What is a case? Why lawyers and law students read cases. Understanding cases. The parts of a case: an annotated case. Case briefs. Writing a useful case brief: finding your own briefing style. A sample case brief.</p> <p>Statutes (normative legal acts). Statutory codes. Determining a statute's meaning. How to identify and analyze statutory issues. Identifying the facts.</p>
Module 3. Introduction to legal writing.	<p>The art of legal writing. The language as a professional tool. Your writing and your career. Predictive writing and persuasive writing. The art forms of legal writing.</p> <p>The process of writing. Writing in four stages: analyzing, organizing, the first draft, overcoming writer's block, rewriting. Some general advice about writing.</p>
Module 4. Office memoranda.	<p>Office memoranda. Office memorandum format. Writing an office memorandum.</p> <p>Initially obtaining the facts: client interviewing. Lawyers and clients. How to interview. How to begin. How to learn what the client knows. How to conclude.</p> <p>Predictive writing. How to predict. How to test your writing for predictiveness.</p>

<p>Module 5. General writing skills.</p>	<p>Introduction to legal proofs. The structure of a legal proof. The logical framework of the legal proof. Using the deductive syllogism in legal proofs. Validating the analysis: rule support and Case comparison. An annotated legal proof.</p> <p>Selecting authority. The hierarchy of authority. How use statutes and precedents. Authority to fill a gap in local law. The use and abuse of analogy in law.</p> <p>Working with precedent. Eight skills for working with precedent. Formulating a variety of rules from the same precedent. Analogizing and distinguishing. Eliciting policy from precedent.</p> <p>Working with statutes. Ten tools of statutory interpretation. How to compile statutory analysis (before writing). How to present statutory analysis in writing.</p> <p>Working with facts. What is a fact? Identifying determinative facts. Building inferences from facts. Identifying hidden and unsupported factual assumptions.</p> <p>Citation. Citation manuals. When to cite. Citing cases. Citing statutes. Miscellaneous matters.</p>
<p>Module 6. Legal argument construction and reasoning with rules.</p>	<p>Legal education and the introduction of skills of argument. Critical thinking. The definition of argument. The nature of problems and rules.</p> <p>Constructing arguments. Logic. Types of legal reasoning: deduction and induction. Abductive reasoning.</p> <p>The legal syllogism. The semantic notion of logical validity. The defeasibility of reasoning with rules. Defeasibility and modus ponens. Reformulating the rule. Rules as means to draw conclusions. Similarity of structure. Adapting the premises.</p> <p>The two step-models of reasoning with principles and rules. The validity of rules, principles and goals.</p> <p>The exclusion of rules.</p> <p>The scope limitations of rules. Conflict rules. Rules, goals and principles. Reasons against application of a rule. The difference between legal rules and legal principles. Analogous application of a rule. E contrario 'application' of a rule.</p>

<b>Course title</b>	<b>Roman Law / Римское право</b>
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	3/108
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Section 1 Introduction to the Course Private Roman Law	Essay on the history of Roman statehood. Education in Rome. Changing the state structure (the reign of kings; the establishment and main features of the republican system; principate and dominance - two forms of monarchical government). The problem of periodization of the history of Roman law. Reception of Roman law. Methods and results of activity of glossators; features and main achievements of the school of commentators. The concept of "modern pandect law" (iusus modernus pandectarum). Influence of Roman law on European codifications of civil law in the 19th — 20th centuries.
Section 2. Course subject Roman private law	The division of law into public (ius publicum) and private (ius privatum). The concept of civil law (ius civile), the law of peoples (ius gentium) and natural law (ius naturale).
Section 3. Sources of Roman private law	Definition of "source of law" category. The system of sources of Roman law. Ancestral customs. Forms of written law (laws; resolutions of the Senate; constitutions of emperors). Features of the "law of magistrates". The emergence and significance of Roman jurisprudence as a source of law. The structure and historical significance of Justinian's legislation.
Section 4 Roman Civil Procedure	The meaning of the action category for the Roman legal order. Historical change of process from "ordinary" to "extraordinary". The main characteristics of the legalization process. Reasons for the introduction and significance of the formulary process for the development of Roman law. Types of lawsuits in Roman law.
Section 5 Persons	Definition of the category "subject of law", the concepts of "legal capacity" and "capacity". Analysis of the legal status of individuals: the state of freedom, the state of citizenship, family status. Loss and restriction of legal capacity; defamation. Influence on the legal status of citizens of age, state of health, gender. Guardianship. Legal status of unions (associations of individuals). Union types. The concept and features of a legal entity.
Section 6. Regulation of marriage and family relations	Definition of the categories "family", "marriage", "kinship". Forms and methods of marriage in civil law. Conditions of validity and grounds for termination of marriage in Roman classical law. Property and personal relations of spouses in marriage "with the power of the husband" and in marriage "without the power of the husband". Paternal power (patria potestas): grounds for emergence and cessation.

Section 7. Right in rem	Definition of the category "object of law"; The concept of a thing (res) and the classification of things. Characteristics and types of real rights. Analysis of the "ownership" institute. The concept and content of property rights; grounds for the emergence and termination of ownership; protection of property rights. Real rights to someone else's thing: servitude and pledge right. The concept and types of easements; grounds for their occurrence and termination. Emphyteusis and superficies. Formation of Roman pledge law.
Section 8 General Doctrine of Obligations and Contract	The concept and content of the obligation. Classification of obligations. Contracts and pacts. The division of contracts into real, consensual, verbal and literal. Unnamed contracts. The concept and procedure for concluding a contract. Validity of the contract. Change and termination of the contract. Grounds for termination of obligations. Liability for failure to fulfill obligations.
Section 9. Certain types of obligations	Obligations from contracts and, as it were, from contracts. Analysis of verbal, literal, real and consensual contracts. Types of obligations "as if from contracts". Obligations from torts and, as it were, from torts. Types of offenses under the Laws of the XII tables. The expansion of tort law in the classical period. The concept and types of obligations "as if from torts".
Section 10 Law of Inheritance	The concept and types of hereditary succession. Opening and acceptance of inheritance. Call to inherit by will; the form and content of the will; invalidity of the will. Call to inherit by law; legal inheritance in quirites, praetor and imperial law. The concept of "necessary inheritance". Legates and fideicommissum.

<b>Course title</b>	Comparative Law Studies / Сравнительное правоведение
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	5/180
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Module 1. Nature of comparative jurisprudence.	Concept of comparative law. Comparative law: method or science. Goals and objectives of comparative law. Value of comparison of legal studies. Use of comparison results.
Module 2. Legal worldview (legal geography).	Law is a combination of "national," world "and self-development aspects. General legal trends in development. Global world imperatives. National-state differences in law (source, structural-normative, specificity of systems of national legislation, specificity of concepts of terms, normative language, style, etc.).
Module 3. Objects of comparative jurisprudence.	Legal reality as an object of comparative law (processes of development of foreign states, their policy in the legal sphere, relations to the law as a phenomenon of legal life, law-making and role of the law; The state of justice; The state itself through the lens of law). Legal systems of States as a structured and organized normative body. National legislation (origins, industry classification criteria). Laws and legal acts. Legal technique. Legal arrays and complexes forming in interstate associations.
Module 4. Methodology of comparative jurisprudence.	Main categories and concepts of comparative jurisprudence. Diachronic and synchronous comparison. Internally and external comparison. Comparison at the microlevel and macrolevel. Normative and functional comparison.  Problems of classifications of legal families
Module 5. Levels of comparative jurisprudence.	The legal space of the world, as a single right with unified historical roots, embodied in the legal consciousness, legal customs and traditions. World law theory.  Legal families as groups and communities, driven by the general historical roots, structural-functional and stylistic features of law.  Processes for the formation of new groups and communities of national legal systems.  Law of the international community. Impact of international law on the legal space of the world and national legal systems.

<p>Module 6. Comparative jurisprudence in the conditions of globalization.</p>	<p>The notion of globalization. Universality of European values. Demands of globalization. Leveling State and legal systems, expanding the range of Western-style democracies; The establishment of the rule of law on all continents; Strengthening the protection of human rights, especially the right to property.</p> <p>The problems of the truth of European values as universal. Legal pluralism.</p>
<p>Module 7. Problems of comparative jurisprudence in the solution of problems of the European legal space.</p>	<p>Levels of analysis of the European legal space: legal family, legal state.</p> <p>Comparative study of European legal systems as a way to identify common and manageable differences between them. Development of criteria for the rule of law through comparative analysis of the experience of European countries. Establishment of legal standards to distinguish between the rule of law and non-law. Specifying pan-European human rights standards.</p>
<p>Module 8. Erasing the borders between the civil law and common law legal systems.</p>	<p>Relative nature of classifications of national legal systems. Interinterpretation of traditional sources of law (narrative law, judicial precedent). Commonality of a legal culture based on unified liberal values. Reducing the relevance of issues to the division of the right to public and private, substantive and procedural. Convergence in the systematization and codification of law, methods of legal education.</p>
<p>Module 9. A role of comparative and legal researches in the course of unification of the right.</p>	<p>Mechanisms for bringing national legal systems closer together. Conflict of law rules. Recipe right: technology, volumes. Harmonization of legislation. Use of independent arbitration procedures. Legal means of bringing legislation closer together.</p> <p>Model legislation. Model law (concept, subjects of adoption, nature, content). Unification of legal norms. International legal assistance.</p>
<p>Module 10. Scientific and practical importance of comparative jurisprudence.</p>	<p>Enrichment of national legal science through the use of comparative legal research.</p> <p>Cognitive, scientific-information, academic, research nature of comparative-legal works.</p> <p>Expansion of the outlook of students receiving legal education, allowing them to compare different versions of legal solutions and choose the best, taking into account foreign experience.</p> <p>Use of comparative jurisprudence in the law-making process. Preparation of information and analytical materials for legal project.</p> <p>Implementation of conclusions, results of comparative legal study in the process of interpretation of provisions of constitutions and laws.</p> <p>The role of comparative law in interstate construction, legal aid, offering various mechanisms for legal integration and convergence of legal systems.</p>

<b>Course title</b>	Comparing Legal Techniques / Сравнительная юридическая техника
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	5/180
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Module 1. Grounds for the comparative approach to legal techniques	Grounds for the comparative approach to legal techniques you will learn the correspondence of legal techniques and legal activities. Also we shall discuss the problem of comparability and compatibility of legal cultures in comparing legal techniques.
Module 2. The notion of legal technique in comparative studies	The notion of legal technique in comparative studies you will study the "broad" and the "narrow" approaches to the legal technique. You will have a choice how to understand them. Is it law in general, or it is its cornerstone, or it reflects more than one aspect of legal reality, or whether it is identified only at one sphere of the law — the law-making activity. Finally, in this chapter we shall discuss the polysemy of a concept of the legal technique in Western legal literature.
Module 3. Cultural context of comparing legal techniques	Cultural context of comparing legal techniques you will get a general impression about the functional and instrumental orientation of social knowledge as the basis for the methodology of comparing legal techniques. We shall analyze the question of statics and dynamics of the law in comparative research as well as the appeal to culture in comparative studies of the legal phenomena. Finally, in this chapter we shall learn the concept of law as culture as a basis of comparing legal techniques.
Module 4. Comparing legal techniques of the law-making	Comparing legal techniques of the law-making you will study the legislative process as a component of the law-making technique. We shall discuss the theoretical model of the legislative process of Ancient Rome and the ideas of Bentham presented in his "Principles of the Legislation" and "Introduction to the Bases of Morality and Legislations". Finally, in this chapter you will get general impression about the features of law-making activity in England and in the countries of the Civil Law family.
Module 5. Comparing legal techniques of the law-enforcement	Comparing legal techniques of the law-enforcement you will learn the notion of the law-enforcement technique, we shall give the structural definition of the components of the law-enforcement technique and make its functional analysis in connection with the problem of sources of law.
Module 6. Comparing legal techniques of the systematization of law	Comparing legal techniques of the systematization of law we shall move to USA and Germany. We shall discuss the notion of this phenomena and specifics of its realization in case-law family (on the example of USA) and in civil law family (on the example of Germany and France).

<p>Module 7. Comparing legal techniques of the law-interpretation and legal reasoning</p>	<p>Comparing legal techniques of the law-interpretation and legal reasoning, we shall discuss Joseph E. David's article - "Legal comparability and cultural identity: the case of legal reasoning in Jewish and Islamic traditions". We shall visit Israel and Islamic countries. You will learn the methodological aspects of the comparative research in the field of law-interpretation and legal reasoning in Jewish and Islamic law. Then you will compare the Islamic and Jewish attitudes towards the techniques of legal reasoning and law-interpretation. Finally, in this chapter we shall discuss the Judicial error as the result of legal reasoning and law-interpretation from the point of view of similarities and differences in Jewish and Islamic law.</p>
<p>Module 8. Legal techniques at the beginning of culture: some ideas to understand the logic of the process of development of law</p>	<p>Legal techniques at the beginning of culture: some ideas to understand the logic of the process of development of law we shall return to the past, to the pre-state societies. you will learn the methodological aspects of exploring legal technique at the beginning of culture. we shall analyze the phenomenon of syncretism of consciousness and social regulation in pre-state societies. you will get general impression about customary law and the cult of the ancestors as the basis of legal technique in pre-state societies. finally, the aim of this chapter is to learn the historical logic of the process of development of law.</p>

<b>Course title</b>	Comparative Constitutional Law and Justice / Сравнительное конституционное право
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	2/72
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Module I.	Topic 1. Subject and sources of constitutional (state) law of foreign countries.
	Topic 2. Science of the constitutional law of foreign countries.
	Topic 3. Comparative legal analysis of constitutions in foreign countries.
	Topic 4. Fundamentals of the legal status of the individual in foreign countries.
	Topic 5. Constitutional principles of socio-economic and political systems and spiritual life of society in foreign countries.
	Topic 6. Constitutional and legal regulation of political parties, public organizations and movements in foreign countries.
	Topic 7. Political regimes of foreign countries.
	Topic 8. Comparative legal analysis of forms of government in foreign countries.
	Topic 9. Comparative legal analysis of forms of state (territorial and political) structure in foreign countries.
	Topic 10. Suffrage, electoral systems and referendum in foreign countries.
	Topic 11. Comparative legal analysis of the institution of the head of state in foreign countries.
	Topic 12. Comparative legal analysis of the institution of parliament in foreign countries.
	Topic 13. Comparative legal analysis of the institution of government and the state apparatus in foreign countries.
	Topic 14. Comparative legal analysis of the constitutional foundations of the judiciary in foreign countries.
	Topic 15. Comparative legal analysis of local state bodies in foreign countries.

<b>Course title</b>	Comparative Criminal Law / Сравнительное уголовное право
<b>Course workload</b>	5/180

## COURSE CONTENTS

Course Module Title	Brief Description of the Module Content
<p><b>1. General characteristics of the criminal law of foreign countries: history of occurrence and sources</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Continental, Anglo-Saxon and Muslim criminal law systems.</li> <li>2. Trends in the development of modern criminal law in foreign countries.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Representatives of the main criminal law trends and schools: their views, theories, scientific works.</li> <li>2. The influence of various criminal law theories on criminal law.</li> <li>3. "Classical" and "neoclassical" schools in criminal law; Criminal Code of France 1810</li> <li>4. The theory of the "New Social Protection".</li> <li>5. C. Beccaria and his book "On Crimes and Punishments".</li> <li>6. Sources of French criminal law: CC 1992, other laws and regulations.</li> <li>7. Sources of criminal law in Germany: the Criminal Code of 1871 and its reforms in 1975, 1987 and 1998, other sources of criminal law.</li> <li>8. Sources of criminal law in England: common and statutory law (basic legislative acts); draft CC 1989</li> <li>9. Sources of US criminal law: dualism of sources, complexity and inconsistency of criminal law; Model 1962 Criminal Code and American Criminal Law Reform; the role of common law in the regulation of criminal law relations in the United States.</li> <li>10. Sources of criminal law in Japan: Criminal Code 1907 and its subsequent changes, other sources of criminal law.</li> <li>11. Sources of criminal law in Asian and African countries that have experienced the influence of the "continental" system of law.</li> <li>12. Sources of criminal law in Asian and African countries that have been influenced by the Anglo-Saxon system of law.</li> <li>13. Criminal Code of India; its impact on the criminal law of developing countries.</li> <li>14. Sources of Muslim criminal law.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
<p><b>2. The concept of a crime and the classification of crimes in the criminal law of foreign countries.</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Definition of a crime in the criminal law and doctrine of Germany, France, England, the USA and other countries.</li> <li>2. Elements (signs) of a crime.</li> <li>3. Classification of crimes.</li> <li>4. Concepts of guilt in the criminal law theories of foreign countries.</li> <li>5. Guilt and its types in the criminal law of Germany.</li> <li>6. Guilt and its types in French criminal law</li> <li>7. Types of guilt in the criminal law of the developing countries of Asia and Africa of the "continental" system of law.</li> </ol>

	<p>8. Guilt and its types in the criminal law of England and the USA, as well as developing countries of the Anglo-Saxon system of law.</p> <p>9. Wine and its types in the criminal law of Latin America.</p> <p>10. Objective imputation (“purely material crimes” and “the institution of strict liability”) in the criminal law of foreign countries.</p>
<p><b>3. Perpetrator of a crime under the criminal law of foreign countries: age, guilt and sanity</b></p>	<p>1. Sanity. Criteria of insanity under the criminal law of France, Germany, England and the USA. Reduced sanity.</p> <p>2. Influence of intoxication on criminal liability.</p> <p>3. Age of criminal responsibility under the criminal law of France, Germany, England and the USA</p> <p>4. The problem of criminal liability of minors in foreign countries. Measures of influence applied to minors</p> <p>5. The problem of criminal liability of legal entities in the criminal law of foreign countries.</p>
<p><b>4. Complicity in crime</b>  <b>Preliminary criminal activity</b></p>	<p>1. Criminal law theories of complicity.</p> <p>2. The concept of complicity and types of accomplices in the criminal law of England and the USA; legislative regulation of the institution of complicity in the criminal law of the countries of the Anglo-Saxon system of law.</p> <p>3. Complicity in the criminal law of Germany, France and developing countries of the "continental" system of law. Forms and types of complicity. Involvement in crime.</p> <p>4. Complicity in the criminal law of Latin American countries.</p> <p>5. The principle of punishability of preliminary criminal activity from the stage of attempt and ways to derogate from it.</p> <p>6. Theories of differentiation between attempt and preparation.</p> <p>7. Attempt to commit a crime under the criminal law of France, a failed crime, voluntary refusal and active repentance.</p> <p>8. Types of preliminary criminal activity under the criminal law of England, the USA and developing countries of the Anglo-Saxon system of law: incitement, conspiracy and attempt; unworthy attempt, voluntary refusal to commit a crime.</p> <p>9. Attempt under the criminal law of Latin American countries; responsibility for earlier preliminary criminal activity under the Criminal Code of some countries; bad attempt, voluntary refusal.</p>
<p><b>5. The concept, goals and system of punishments.</b>  <b>Types of punishments</b></p>	<p>1. The concept of criminal punishment.</p> <p>2. Purposes of punishment in the criminal law doctrine and legislation of developed and developing countries.</p> <p>3. Punishment systems under the criminal law of France, Germany, England, USA and Japan.</p>

	<p>4. Punishment systems under the criminal law of Asian and African countries - "continental" and Anglo-Saxon systems of law, Latin American countries.</p> <p>5. The problem of the death penalty in the modern criminal law of foreign countries.</p> <p>6. Types of imprisonment. Imprisonment as an alternative punishment to the death penalty and a fine.</p> <p>7. Types of punishment under Muslim criminal law.</p> <p>8 Property penalties: fines, confiscation, etc.</p> <p>9. Probation and early release.</p> <p>10. Punishment and security measures in developed and developing countries. Preventive detention.</p>
<p><b>6. Crimes against the person</b></p>	<p>1. General characteristics of crimes against a person under the criminal law of developed and developing countries.</p> <p>2. Types of crimes against a person under the criminal law of England, the USA and developing countries of the Anglo-Saxon system of law.</p> <p>3. Types of crimes against a person under the criminal law of France, Germany and developing countries of the "continental" system of law.</p> <p>4. Types of crimes against a person under the criminal law of Latin American countries.</p> <p>5. Crimes against life and health in Muslim criminal law.</p>
<p><b>7. Property crimes</b></p>	<p>1. General characteristics of property crimes in developed and developing countries.</p> <p>2. Crimes against property in developed and developing countries.</p> <p>3. Economic crimes in developed and developing countries.</p> <p>4. Types of crimes against property under the criminal law of England, the USA and developing countries of the Anglo-Saxon system of law.</p> <p>5. Types of crimes against property under the criminal law of Germany, France and developing countries of the "continental" system of law</p> <p>6. Types of crimes against property under the criminal law of Latin American countries.</p> <p>Types of crimes against property in Muslim criminal law.</p>

<b>Course title</b>	<b>Comparative Administrative Law and Justice / Сравнительное административное право</b>
<b>Course workload</b>	2/72
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Administrative law: the essence and main institutions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The concept and main institutions of administrative law in Russia and foreign countries (object, system, subjects)</li> <li>2. Features of administrative law in the countries of the continental legal family (France, Germany) : sources and subjects of administrative law</li> <li>3. Features of administrative law in the countries of the Anglo-Saxon system of law (United States of America, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, India): sources, subjects of administrative law</li> </ol>
Administrative law and the procedure for regulating of public	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The system of public administration bodies: powers and principles of organization</li> <li>2. State and public service: the concept, the order of performance in Russia and foreign countries</li> <li>3. Administrative acts: the procedure for adoption, modification and dissolution in administrative law</li> </ol>
Control in public administration (administrative justice and quasi-judicial activities)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The essence and methods of ensuring legality in public administration (the concept of administrative justice, judicial control)</li> <li>2. Principles of judicial control over administration in the countries of the Anglo-Saxon system of law</li> <li>3. Monitoring of compliance with the rule of law in the public administration of the countries of the continental legal family</li> </ol>

<b>Course title</b>	<b>Comparative Civil and Commercial Law / Сравнительное гражданское и торговое право</b>
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	5/180
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Section 1. Theme 1. Subject matter, method, principles of the Civil and Commercial Law of foreign countries. General characteristics and sources of the Civil and Commercial Law of foreign countries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The concept of Civil and Commercial Law, the subject and method of Civil Law regulation in continental law and Anglo-American law systems. Peculiarities of Civil and Commercial Law in jurisdictions with a mixed legal system.</li> <li>2. The basic principles of the Civil and Commercial Law of foreign countries.</li> <li>3. Civil and Commercial Law as a branch of private law. Private law dualism: causes, current state and prospects of development. ETCs and the commercialisation of Civil Law.</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. The distinction between pandemic and institutional systems of codification. Peculiarities of Civil Law codification in Italy, the Netherlands, the Canadian province of Quebec, specific states of the USA.</li> <li>5. Sources of Civil and Commercial Law in Roman-Germanic and Anglo-Saxon legal systems' countries on examples of specific jurisdictions.</li> <li>6. The formation and development of case law, the relationship between "common law" and "equity law/law of equity", the United Kingdom reform to modernise the law and the adoption of the Judicature Act 1873, the content of the doctrine of stare decisis and particularities of application in the United Kingdom and the United States.</li> <li>7. Elements of adjudication – ratio decidendi and obiter dictum, content of Wembo and Dr. Goodhart's methods. "Unification", "harmonisation", "internationalisation" and "publitisation" of Civil and Commercial Law; differences between EU directives and regulations and their significance for Member States. UNIDROIT conventions and principles as a source of Civil and Commercial Law.</li> </ol>
Section 2. Theme 2. Subjects of Civil and Commercial Law	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The concept and content of the civil legal capacity of natural persons in different legal systems.</li> <li>2. Legal capacity of natural persons (partial, full, limited); emancipation institute.</li> <li>3. The institution of declaring a person missing and declaring a person dead in different legal systems.</li> <li>4. Domicile and its importance for the exercise of the legal capacity of natural persons.</li> <li>5. The notion and theories (concepts) of a legal person.</li> <li>6. Types, classification of legal persons in different legal systems and examples of the main legal forms of organisations.</li> <li>7. Ways of establishing and registering legal entities under French, German, English and US law.</li> <li>8. Merchants and commercial transactions in the law of different legal systems. Legal capacity of legal persons. Effect of the ultra vires doctrine.</li> <li>9. Governing bodies of legal persons, the location of the legal person and the "center of main interests".</li> </ol> <p>Grounds and procedure for termination (reorganisation and liquidation) of legal entities.</p>
Theme 3. Representation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Representation and its significance in the Civil and Commercial Law of foreign countries.</li> <li>2. The difference between representation and mediation.</li> <li>3. Types of representation: civil and commercial representation. Grounds of representation (law, contract, etc.).</li> <li>4. The particularities and distinction of agency from commission and legal agency contracts. Content of the Delkredere (Delkredere/ Del credere) institution.</li> <li>5. Peculiarities of the institute of representation in the law of the United Kingdom and the USA, differences from</li> </ol>

	<p>the continental legal system approaches. Types of powers in the continental legal system (content of the institution of procura) and in the Anglo-American legal system (expressed, implied, etc.).</p> <p>Consequences of acting without authority or in excess of the authority given to the representative.</p>
<p>Section 3. Theme 4. Property law</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The concept and types of rights in property law. Differences between property rights and liability rights.</li> <li>2. Objects of property rights. Classification of property. Division of property into tangible and intangible and its significance. The procedure for registration of property rights to real estate.</li> <li>3. Intangible objects, including Goodwill and clientelism. The importance of securities and digital assets as the objects of property turnover.</li> <li>4. The concept and content of the ownership rights. The principle of inviolability of private property and its limitations in modern times. Acquisition and protection of the ownership rights.</li> <li>5. Peculiarities of the types of property rights in the Anglo-Saxon legal system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- lease, hire, rent;</li> <li>- the institution of possession/holding, including "seisin" (seizin);</li> <li>- freehold, non-freehold, leasehold and commonhold titles;</li> <li>- distinction between ownership and the doctrine of estates in land;</li> <li>- types of pledge: equitable lien, pledge, mortgage, legal mortgage, equitable mortgage, legal charge.</li> </ul> </li> <li>6. Trust in the jurisdictions of the Anglo-Saxon legal system. Its significance, functions and its scope of application. The institution of trust, the participants (settlor, trustee, beneficiary, protector), types of trusts.</li> <li>7. Limited property rights in foreign jurisdictions: concept and types. Similarities and differences in the system of limited property rights in countries belonging to different legal systems.</li> </ol> <p>Possession and its protection. Ownership claims in foreign countries.</p>
<p>Section 4. Theme 5. Obligations under contracts and other grounds</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The concept of obligation. The distinction between a liability relationship and a property relationship.</li> <li>2. The basis of obligations` appearance (law, contract, tort, quasi-contract and quasi-tort).</li> <li>3. Classification of obligations, types of obligations. Monetary obligations: peculiarities and grounds for singling them out. The amount of debt and the amount of payment.</li> <li>4. The principle of freedom to contract and its limitations in modern times. Contract of adhesion, standard forms.</li> <li>5. Conditions of contract validity under French, German, United Kingdom and US law. Special conditions of validity (doctrine of consideration and causa proxima). The legal consequences of invalidation of a contract.</li> <li>6. Deed contract / deed under seal.</li> </ol>

	<p>The procedure for concluding a contract (between those present and those absent), the "mailbox theory". Legal qualification of advertising (public offer) in the process of concluding a contract.</p>
<p>Theme 6. Performance of obligations and liability for their breach</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The concept of due performance in Civil and Commercial Law in foreign countries. Rules on place, time and manner of liabilities' performance. The possibility of a third party to fulfil an obligation.</li> <li>2. Securing the fulfilment of an obligation by means of penalty, suretyship, pledge and deposit. The consequences of non-performance or improper performance of an obligation. Compulsion of the debtor to execute in kind in the laws of France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the USA (specific performance).</li> <li>3. Grounds for exemption from liability (force majeure and the doctrine of frustration).</li> <li>4. Liability for breach of obligations and the conditions under which it occurs. Damages, their types and the order of calculation in countries with different legal systems.</li> <li>5. Impossibility of performance. Application of the clause on changed circumstances ("clausula rebus sic stantibus"); evolution of the doctrine.</li> <li>6. Modification of obligations (assignment of claims, transfer of debt, etc.).</li> </ol> <p>Termination of obligations (novation, set-off, etc.).</p>
<p>Section 5. Theme 7. Contract of sale</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The concept, legal nature and meaning of the contract of sale.</li> <li>2. Essential conditions and form of the contract of sale. Methods of determining and stating the price in the contract of commercial sale. Meaning of the "caveat emptores" rule. The concept and legal significance of electronic digital signature.</li> <li>3. Characterisation of the subject of the contract of sale in terms of quality and quantity. Packaging. Methods of acceptance; guarantees.</li> <li>4. Transfer of ownership. Determination of the ownership transfer moment and risk of accidental loss or damage from the seller to the buyer in contracts of sale.</li> <li>5. Rights and obligations of the seller. Concept of proper transfer of goods under the contract of sale. Liability for non-conformity of goods with contractual requirements. Remedies available to the buyer in the event of breach of contract by the seller.</li> <li>6. Basic rights and obligations of the buyer. Remedies available to the seller in the event of breach of contract by the buyer.</li> </ol> <p>Legal peculiarities of the sale-purchase agreement in international trade turnover, rights and obligations of the seller and the buyer when using INCOTERMS for trade legal relations, provisions of the UN Vienna Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods 1980 and UNIDROIT principles of international commercial contracts.</p>

Theme 8. Contract of work	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The concept and main features of the contract of work. The subject and scope of the contract.</li> <li>2. FIDIC standard forms, EPC contracts, etc.</li> <li>3. The differences between the contract of work and the contracts of personal hiring, services and sale of future goods. Substantial conditions of the contract of work.</li> <li>4. Rights and obligations of the parties. Procedure for payment of remuneration to the contractor. Basic rules for the performance of work by the contractor.</li> <li>5. Liability of the contractor for defects in the work performed. Liability of the client for failure to fulfil his obligations.</li> </ol> <p>Grounds for termination of the contract of work.</p>
Theme 9. Storage contract	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The concept, subject matter and legal nature of the storage contract in the laws of France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the USA.</li> <li>2. Rights and obligations of the parties (custodian and lessor).</li> <li>3. Liability of the parties for breach of the storage contract.</li> <li>4. Warehousing (documentation, etc.). Warehouse certificate and warehouse receipt, warrant.</li> </ol> <p>Consignment agreement.</p>
Theme 10. Loan agreement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The concept and subject matter of a loan agreement.</li> <li>2. Difference between a reimbursable loan and a gratuitous loan. Interest in a loan agreement.</li> <li>3. Rights and obligations of the lender and the borrower.</li> </ol> <p>The specifics of the loan relationship in the UK and the US law.</p>
Section 6. Theme 11. Damages in tort	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The concept of tort obligations. Relationship between contract and tort as grounds for the creation of obligations. The problem of competition between contractual and tort liability and ways of overcoming it.</li> <li>2. The concept of a civil tort. The general tort in French Civil and Commercial Law, the system of singular torts in common law countries, the mixed approach to the definition of the tort in German and Swiss law.</li> <li>3. Conditions for the occurrence of tort liability. Material and moral damage.</li> <li>4. Liability for damage caused by the actions of third parties. Guilty and non-guilty tort liability.</li> </ol> <p>Determining the amount of damage to be compensated.</p>
Section 7. Theme 12. Legal regulation of marriage in foreign countries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The concept and legal nature of marriage. Types of marriage: marriage-union, marriage-contract, marriage-partnership.</li> <li>2. Conditions for marriage under the laws of France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the USA, states with a mixed legal system, including those influenced by traditional law (customary, Muslim, Hindu).</li> <li>3. The form of marriage and how it is contracted.</li> <li>4. The legal relationship between spouses. Marriage contract. Management and disposal of property in the family.</li> </ol>

	<p>5. Termination of marriage (divorce). Legal consequences of divorce. Separation. Marriage and divorce under traditional law (Muslim, Hindu, customary).</p> <p>6. Grounds of parental rights and responsibilities. The institution of "parental authority" and its content in different legal orders.</p> <p>Legal status of children born out of wedlock. Adoption procedures.</p>
Theme 13. Inheritance law	<p>1. The concept and meaning of inheritance. The main differences between the "continental" and "Anglo-Saxon" systems of inheritance law.</p> <p>2. Inheritance by will. Principle of freedom of testament and its limitations in different legal systems.</p> <p>3. Inheritance by operation of law in countries with a private law duality. Inheritance by law in the United Kingdom and the USA.</p> <p>4. Acceptance of inheritance and its legal consequences. Peculiarities of inheritance in jurisdictions with a mixed legal system, including the influence of traditional law (customary, Muslim, Hindu).</p>

<b>Course title</b>	Comparative Criminal Procedure / Сравнительный уголовный процесс
<b>Course workload</b>	4/144
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
<b>Section 1. Sources of criminal procedure law (Russia, France, Germany, England, USA).</b>	Topic 1.1. General characteristics of the criminal procedure law. System and types of sources of criminal procedure law. Principles of criminal procedure.
	Topic 1.2. Crime globalization influence on criminal procedure.
	Topic 1.3. Norms of international law as a source of national criminal procedure.
	Topic 1.4. Constitution as a source of criminal procedure law.
<b>Section 2. Criminal justice authorities (Russia, France, Germany, England, USA)</b>	Topic 2.1. Criminal justice authorities: their types and purposes. Court system, its structure and elements. Competence of different instances courts.
	Topic 2.2. Prosecutor office: its structure, competence and interoperation with other criminal procedure participants.
	Topic 2.3. Investigative bodies and their department belonging. Special investigative bodies and their competence.
	Topic 2.4. Police: structure, competence and role in the criminal procedure.
	Topic 2.5. A preliminary inquisition and their forms: the form of a preliminary investigation and the form of an enquiry.

	Topic 2.6. Advocacy as a criminal procedure participant.
	Topic 2.7. Over-national bodies of criminal procedure and their influence on the national criminal procedure. Limits of such influence.
<b>Section 3. Evidences and proving in criminal proceedings (Russia, France, Germany, England, USA)</b>	Topic 3.1. Evidences, purpose, subject and burden of proof in criminal proceedings.
	Topic 3.2. Characteristics of certain types of evidence, prohibitions of proof.
	Topic 3.3. Hi-tech influence on the evidences and proving in the criminal procedure.
	Topic 3.4. Inadmissibility and non relevance of evidences
<b>Section 4. Pre-trial proceedings in criminal procedure (Russia, France, Germany, England, USA)</b>	Topic 4.1. Pre-trial proceedings, its role and government subjects to run it. The forms of pre-trial proceedings: the form of a preliminary investigation and the form of an enquiry.
	Topic 4.2. Bodies to run the preliminary investigation. Bodies to run the enquiry.
	Topic 4.3. Reasons and grounds for the institution of a criminal case. Procedure of the criminal case institution.
	Topic 4.4. Reasons and grounds for criminal case institution refusal. Appealing the criminal case institution refusal.
	Topic 4.5. Measures of restriction: concept, types, grounds for application
	Topic 4.6. Investigative actions: concept, types, purposes and subjects of their running.
	Topic 4.7. Judicial control on the pre-trial proceedings stage. Procedural acts of pre-trial proceedings.
	Topic 4.8. Procedural acts of pre-trial proceedings.
<b>Section 5. Litigation in criminal cases (Russia, France, Germany, England, USA)</b>	Topic 5.1. Trial as a central stage of criminal proceedings, its conceptual foundations and general conditions. Participants of the trial.
	Topic 5.2. Methods of bringing the accused to trial in the criminal process. Judicial bodies empowered to decide this issue.
	Topic 5.3. The procedure for the consideration of the case in the order of bringing to court. Types of court decisions taken at the stage of bringing to trial.
	Topic 5.4. Preparatory part of the trial.
	Topic 5.5. Judicial investigation: its goals, the scope of the examination of evidence, the discretionary powers of the presiding judge.
	Topic 5.6. Judicial debate and the last word of the defendant. Resolution of the verdict.
	Topic 5.7. Types of sentences. Other types of court resolution. Applying remedial and security measures.
<b>Section 6. Ways of revision (appeal) of court decisions</b>	Topic 6.1. Fulfilling the confiscation procedure according to the court decision.
	Topic 6.2. Appealing instances court and its resolutions.

**(Russia, France, Germany,  
England, USA)**

Topic 6.3. Proceedings in the court of the cassation instance.  
Types of cassation instance court decisions

<b>Course title</b>	<b>Comparative Civil Procedure / Сравнительный гражданский процесс</b>
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	5/180
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Chapter 1. Comparative approach in civil procedure	1. General functions and aims of comparative law. Comparative method in civil procedure. Main functions and objectives of comparative studies in law 2. General problems of comparative law and specific problems of comparative procedural law 3. Techniques of comparative method
Chapter 2. Typology of Modern Procedural Systems	1. Evolution of Western procedural system: historical overview. Roman and German procedure as the basis for modern civil procedure 2. Main types of procedural systems: different approaches 3. Common law systems and civil law systems: main features, fundamental similarities and differences. General goal of procedure and different means of achieving it. Written and oral element in procedure as a key difference between procedural systems 4. Structure of proceedings and organization of courts as main distinctions of procedural models. The role of jury trial in categorization of procedural systems
Chapter 3 Judicial Organization of Modern States	1. The role of judicial organization in the classification of procedural systems 2. The importance of instances organization in the modern procedural typology (systems «appeal-appeal», «appeal-cassation», «appeal-revision») 3. General trends of judicial organization in the modern world (differentiated jurisdiction of 1st instance courts, creation of specialized courts, participation of lay-judges; etc.). 4. Civil law systems: France and Germany 5. Common law systems: UK and USA 6. Constitutional courts and their analogues 7. Supra-national courts and their place in the modern procedural landscape.
Chapter 4 Sources of Procedural Law of Modern States	1. Hierarchy of procedural law sources: international treaties, European Union law, national law. Case-law of supranational courts and its importance in the system of procedural law sources. 2. Sources of procedural law in civil law and common law countries. Statutes vs. precedents. Trends of approximation and interdependence of different procedural systems. 3. Domestic level: constitutions, statutes, by-law acts and national courts' case-law. 4. Common law countries: the overview of procedural law sources. England and Wales: unwritten Constitution; modern hierarchy of legal sources. Civil Procedure Rules as an outcome of the Woolf reforms: general characteristics. USA: 51 legal systems. Federal law and law of states. 5. Civil law countries: sources of procedural norms. General characteristic of Code de Procedure civile in France and Code of Civil Procedure in Germany.

Chapter 5 Jurisdiction	<p>1. Main approaches to jurisdiction determination: common law systems vs. civil law systems 2. UK approach: tag jurisdiction, inherent jurisdiction; jurisdiction over foreign parties 3. US approach: jurisdiction in rem and in personam 4. Jurisdiction in personam: relevant notions (minimum contacts, reasonableness of jurisdiction). 5. Forum access: forum shopping, Lis Pendens and Forum non conveniens concepts</p>
Chapter 6 Commencement of a law suit	<p>1. Structure of proceedings: common law vs. civil law systems. Pre-trial and trial in common law systems and preparatory phase in civil law systems: different philosophy of procedure. 2. Introductory stage of proceedings: filing a claim, identifying the issues, learning the facts. 3. Fact pleading vs. Notice Pleading: the unique American model and the trends of its development. 4. Initiating a suit: England. Pre-action protocols and Statement of claims and defense 5. American and German commencement of suit 6. Notification of the respondent (service of process) 7. Joinder (aggregation) of parties and claims 8. Learning the facts. Discovery and Disclosure: American vs. English techniques and civil law approaches</p>
Chapter 7 Proceedings in 1st instance: The Trial and Analogous Processes	<p>1. The jury in common law systems as a key (historical) factor of different procedural philosophy 2. The role of judge and parties in the proceedings 3. Evidence and presentation of proof</p>
Chapter 8 Evidence and Proof	<p>1. Types of evidence; role of testimonies and documents in civil law and common law systems 2. Examination of witnesses: direct and cross-examination 3. Standard of proof: civil law vs. common law countries. 4. Standard of proof: balance of probabilities and preponderance of the evidence. In Re B Children case-study.</p>
Chapter 9 Provisional Measures	<p>1. Provisional remedies: history and contemporary context . Justification and current problems 2. Provisional measures in transnational litigation 3. Overview of provisional measures in some national systems. «Mareva" injunctions, freezing and search orders</p>

<p>Chapter 10 Appeal and Recourse against Judicial Decisions</p>	<p>1. Right to appeal as a fundamental procedural guarantee and the limits to its realization. 2. Historical evolution of different systems of review (common law and civil law systems: hierarchical vs. coordinate model). 3. Jury trial as a key reason of differences in appeal systems in two main procedural systems. 4. The goals of appeal : seeking for a balance of private and public interests 5. Different approaches to finality and preclusion (res judicata) in the European countries and USA 6. Main systems of review: appeal-appeal (UK and USA); appeal-cassation (France), appeal- revision (Germany) 7. The powers of appeal courts : common and different features of courts organization in modern legal systems 8. Cassation and revision: modern features. The role of the highest court in different legal systems. Evolution and functioning of Cour de Cassation in France, Bundesgerichtshof in Germany, Supreme Courts in UK and USA 9. Other types of review/re-opening</p>
<p>Chapter 11 Judgments and Res Judicata</p>	<p>1. Types of judgments in modern procedural systems. Final and preliminary judgments 2. Finality and preclusion as key effects of judgments 3. Res judicata: main approaches to the concept. Triple-identity criteria in civil law systems. Claim preclusion and Issue estoppel and their variations in common law systems. 4. Scope of the dispute and res judicata: common law vs. civil law system</p>
<p>Chapter 12 Harmonization of Civil Process: Trends and Prospects</p>	<p>1. Common issues of civil procedure in the context of three dimensions of justice: costs-delay-truth (A.Zuckerman, Oxford University). 2. Access to Justice as a major goal of judicial reforms. New approaches and problems on the way of increasing efficiency of justice. Liberal or Social Procedure? Public or Private? 3. Directions of reforming civil procedure: improving proceedings in 1st instance; reform of legal aid; increasing the role of the court in case-management 4. Enforcement of judgments as a global issues; 5. Approximation of models of the highest courts' activities 6. Harmonization of procedural norms as a major trend of improving civil procedural law and a factor of reforming judicial proceedings in the global context. Levels of harmonization: European Union, Council of Europe, global one.</p>
<p>Chapter 13. Comparative approach in civil procedure</p>	<p>1. General functions and aims of comparative law. Comparative method in civil procedure. Main functions and objectives of comparative studies in law 2. General problems of comparative law and specific problems of comparative procedural law 3. Techniques of comparative method</p>

<b>Course title</b>	<b>Comparative Financial and Tax Law / Сравнительное финансовое и налоговое право</b>
<b>Course workload</b>	3/108
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Historical evolution of financial law institutions	<p>1. Growing role of the state in the economic life of society.</p> <p>Emergence of budget institution in the UK.</p> <p>Development of budgeting principles in European history.</p> <p>2. Economic and legal definition of the budget. Changes in its definition along with the country development (France as an example).</p> <p>3. Budget structures in different countries. Budget structure main parts (revenues and expenses) and their relationship.</p>
Development of budgetary law. Basic definitions and principles. Budget structure of developed countries	<p>Economic and legal definition of the budget. Changes in its definition along with the country development (France as an example).</p> <p>Budget structures in different countries.</p> <p>Expenses and revenues and their relationship as a main part of the budget</p>
Budgetary process in developed countries. Rights of parliament and government in the budget implementation	<p>1. Role of Legislative and Executive Bodies in Budget Preparation\Debate and approval of the budget in Parliament.</p> <p>2. Rights and duties of parliament (example of various countries).</p> <p>3. Execution of the budget and preparation of a report on its implementation. Budget control. Financial control, its performers and their functions.</p>
History of taxation development. Taxation system and its classification. Taxation system in the USA, Great Britain, France, Germany.	<p>1. Stages of taxation development in the world.</p> <p>Basic taxes, their types and classification.</p> <p>Personal income tax.</p> <p>Income tax (exemptions and deductions for example in different countries).</p> <p>Taxes on the capital of legal entities.</p> <p>Capital gains tax.</p> <p>2. Other wonderful taxes. Taxation system in the USA, Great Britain, France, Germany.</p>

<p>Taxation system of China, EU and other countries</p>	<p>1. The tax system of China. Taxation system in developing countries.</p> <p>Sharia taxes in the Arab countries.</p> <p>Features of taxation in Asia, Africa and Latin America.</p> <p>The historical evolution of financial law in EU.</p> <p>2. The Gross National Income (GNI)-based contributions from EU Member States Replacement of member countries' contributions with their own revenues.</p> <p>The procedure for a lump sum payment of an EU member state.</p> <p>Income tax for employees of European Community bodies.</p>
<p>Historical evolution of banking. Central bank and its legal status. Banking system of England, France, USA, Germany and China.</p>	<p>1. Status of banking houses, mutual, commercial and imperial banks.</p> <p>The historical evolution of central banks in the UK, Holland, France and other countries</p> <p>Legal status of central banks in developed countries.</p> <p>Trends in the development of banking in the 21st century.</p> <p>2. Banking systems of England, France and Germany, their differences and specifics.</p> <p>Structure and competencies of US Federal Reserve System.</p> <p>3. China's banking system, its historical evolution, current trends and prospects</p>
<p>International Development Banks. Islamic banks. Peculiarities of banking systems in developing countries.</p>	<p>1. Emergence and formation of international development banks (IDBs).</p> <p>Operation of the IBIs in Asia, Africa and Latin America.</p> <p>IBRF and IMF and their institutions (World Bank).</p> <p>Competencies and problems of IBRF and IMF</p> <p>2. Islamic banks. The specifics of the conclusion of the contract and the payment of income. Their cooperation with other systems. Banking systems in developing countries.</p>
<p>State regulation of commercial insurance management in developed countries. State regulation of social insurance in foreign countries</p>	<p>1. Reasons for the transition of insurance regulation from civil to financial law. What areas of insurance activity are regulated by the state today.</p> <p>Current areas of insurance activities that are regulated by the state today.</p> <p>2. State activities for the management of social insurance in foreign countries.</p>

<b>Course title</b>	«Applied Physical Culture»
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	0/328
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
<b>Module 1</b> Methodical and practical	<b>1.1.</b> Track And Field Athletics <b>1.2.</b> Sport Games <b>1.3.</b> Gymnastics <b>1.4.</b> Winter Sports <b>1.5.</b> Combat techniques and movement without weapons

<b>Course title</b>	Philosophy of Law: Fundamental Course / Философия права: базовый курс
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	2/72
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Module 1. Introduction to the Philosophy of Law.	Philosophy of law as a branch of philosophy and jurisprudence. Philosophical methods of law interpretation. The system of philosophy of law: epistemology of law; ontology of law; axiology of law.  Classical and non-classical scientific paradigms. The basic philosophical approaches towards understanding law.
Module 2. Legal Positivism.	Philosophical basis for legal positivism (A. Comte). Different ways for distinguishing law as a system of norms from other systems of norms. Classical legal positivism (J. Bentham, J. Austin). Modern legal positivism (H. Kelsen, H.L.A. Hart). Exclusive and inclusive legal positivism. Scandinavian and American legal realism. Psychological concept of law by L.I. Petrażycki.
Module 3. Natural Law Theory.	Epistemology of Natural Law Theory: metaphysics as the method of knowing the law. Ontology of Natural Law Theory: dualism of natural law and positive law. Axiology of Natural Law Theory: Overlap Thesis – there is a necessary relation between the concepts of law and morality. Natural law’s concepts of equity.  Plurality of Natural Law’s concepts: Classical Naturalism and the Revived Natural Law.
Module 4. Human Rights.	Positivist concepts of human rights. Ideology of natural rights.  Classifications of human rights. Generations of human rights (K. Vasak). Status negativus, status positivus, status activus (G. Jellinek). Human rights protection.

<b>Course Title</b>	<b>LOGIC FOR LAWYERS</b>
<b>Course Workload, credits and academic hours</b>	2/72
<b>Course contents</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
<b>Unit 1. Subject and basic concepts of logic</b>	<b>Section 1.1.</b> Subject and meaning of logic.
	<b>Section 1.2.</b> Logic and language
<b>Unit 2. Theory of deductive reasoning</b>	<b>Section 2.1.</b> Classical logic of propositions
	<b>Section 2.2.</b> Traditional syllogistics

<b>Course Title</b>	<b>LOGIC FOR LAWYERS</b>
<b>Course Workload, credits and academic hours</b>	2/72
<b>Course contents</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
<b>Unit 3. Plausible reasoning</b>	<b>Section 3.1.</b> Induction as logic and induction as a method
	<b>Section 3.2.</b> Analogy as a type of plausible reasoning
	<b>Section 3.3.</b> Bacon-Mill methods of establishing causal relationships. Forms of knowledge development.
<b>Unit 4. Theory of concepts and definitions</b>	<b>Section 4.1.</b> The concept as a form of thought
	<b>Section 4.2.</b> Basic cognitive operations with concepts: generalization, limitation and division of concepts.
	<b>Section 4.3.</b> Definition.
<b>Unit 5 . Logical-epistemological analysis of argumentation</b>	<b>Section 5.1.</b> Evidence and conviction. The typology of convictions.

<b>Discipline</b>	<i>Language and Law</i>
<b>Workload</b>	<b>2 Credits (72 ac. hours)</b>
<b>Course Content</b>	
<b>Topical guide</b>	<b>Overview of topics</b>
<p>1.Language and law;</p> <p>2.Forensic linguistics as new branch of applied linguistics: interdisciplinary and cross-cultural studies;</p> <p>3.Development of legal language and law: historical perspective and current challenges</p> <p>4.Plain English Movement</p> <p>5.Forensic Linguistics in civil and criminal trials; Challenges and Perspective of language and law studies;</p>	<p>1.Language and Law as a complex phenomenon, relation between language and law</p> <p>2.Development of forensic linguistics (FL); field of research and objectives of FL; International Association of Forensic Linguists; language in legal setting; Forensic linguistics across different law cultures. Forensic linguistics as academic interdisciplinary field of studies;</p> <p>3.History of law and the legal language in Britain; The influence of Law Latin and French on legal language; The development of legal texts;</p> <p>4. Grounds for originating of the plain English movement; Current issues in legal language use and reforming of legislation;</p> <p>5.Forensic linguist as expert in court trial; Forensic phonetics; Types of linguistic expertise; Methods of linguistic expertise; Language expertise in civil and criminal trials; Perspectives of language and law studies.</p>

<b>Course title</b>	Fundamentals of Public Speaking / Основы публичных выступлений
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	2/72
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Section 1. Introduction to the Theory of the Lawyer's oratory	Topic 1.1. The concept of judicial eloquence. Eloquence. Oratory. Judicial oratory.
	Topic 1.2. Culture of speech. Lawyer's speech culture. Communicative qualities of speech. The qualities of influencing speech.
	Topic 1.3. Legal rhetoric as an oratorical art and science.
	Topic 1.4. Functional and semantic types of speech
Section 2. Judicial speech – the genre of oratory	Topic 2.1. From the history of judicial eloquence
	Topic 2.2. The purpose of judicial speech. The trial. Distinctive features of judicial speech
	Topic 2.3. Logical foundations of judicial speech
	Topic 2.4. Composition of judicial speech
	Topic 2.5. Ethical foundations of judicial debate
Section 3. Practice of judicial speech	Topic 3.1. Speech technique
	Topic 3.2. The oral nature of judicial speech
	Topic 3.3. Dispute as a type of speech activity

<b>Discipline</b>	<b><i>Legal Documents in English</i></b>
<b>Workload</b>	<b>2 Credits (72 hours)</b>
<b>Course Content</b>	
<b>Topical guide</b>	<b>Overview of topics</b>

<p>1 Functions and main characteristics of the legal language</p> <p>2 Translation of statutory documents</p> <p>3 Translation of contracts on real estate transactions, translation of labor agreements, translation of commercial contracts (purchase and sale)</p> <p>4 Translation of powers of attorney for various activities</p> <p>5 Translation of court documents (court decisions)</p> <p>6 Translation of personal documents (passports, birth certificates, diplomas)</p> <p>7 Translation of business correspondence</p>	<p>1-7 Learning language features of legal documentation; learning the industry terminology on the topic; translation practice of the phraseology and syntactic structure of the legal language of documents; types of text cohesion, logic of information presentation. System-structural organization of texts of various genres; business correspondence with business representatives and customers.</p>
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<b>Discipline</b>	<i>Academic Writing</i>
<b>Workload</b>	<b>2 Credits (72 ac. hours)</b>
<b>Course Content</b>	
<b>Topical guide</b>	<b>Overview of topics</b>
<p>1. Literature, Translation and Science</p> <p>2. Philosophy, Translation and Science;</p> <p>3. Concept of academic discourse, register specificity</p> <p>4. Principles of Academic Writing and Academic Writing Genres Conventions</p> <p>5. Translation of Academic Discourse</p>	<p>1.1. The idea of translation in the discourses on science, in history and philosophy of science</p> <p>1.2. Practice: Case study. Writing and translation Assignments</p> <p>2.1. The philosophical concern with translation, specificity in regard to the notion of original</p> <p>2.2. Preoccupations of science with the categories of verification and approximation, and of global and local discourses</p> <p>2.3. Practice: Reading and Discussion. Case study. Writing and translation Assignments</p> <p>3.1 The nature of the scientific discourse, as a multiple semiotic system.</p> <p>3.2. The differences between literary and scientific texts.</p>

	<p>3.3. Practice: Case study</p> <p>4.1 Academic writing as mediation.</p> <p>4.2. Differences in the conventions of academic writing.</p> <p>4.3. Academic Writing Genres</p> <p>4.4. Theses, Introductions/Conclusions, Instructions and manuals, Report , Research paper, Abstracts</p> <p>4.5. Practice: case study</p> <p>5.1. Issues of academic writing translation</p> <p>5.2. Practice: case study</p>
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<b>Course title</b>	Theory of Legal Argumentation / Теория юридической аргументации
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	2/72
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Module 1. Introduction to legal argumentation. A survey of approaches and topics	<p>Introduction to the theory of argumentation. The concept of legal argumentation as a type of argumentation. Argumentation as an activity, the role of argumentation in the professional activities of a lawyer.</p> <p>Approaches in research of legal argumentation. The logical, rhetorical and dialogical approach.</p> <p>Topics in research of legal argumentation.</p> <p>The philosophical, theoretical, reconstruction, empirical and practical component.</p> <p>An introduction to the fundamentals of the logical approach to legal reasoning. Logical validity and acceptability of legal argumentation. Logic and legal justification. Principles and methods of a logical approach to legal argumentation. Logical analysis of legal argumentation.</p> <p>An introduction to the fundamentals of the rhetorical approach to legal reasoning: a general description. The role of values in legal argumentation.</p> <p>Dialogical approach to legal argumentation. Contestability of the nature of legal reasoning. The open texture of language. Munchausen's trilemma. The main categories of the dialogic model of argumentation.</p>
Module 2. Basic concepts of legal argumentation.	Toulmin's argumentation model and the analysis

	<p>and evaluation of legal argumentation. Applications of Toulmin's model in the theoretical and practical literature on legal argumentation.</p> <p>Perelman's new rhetoric and general argumentation theory. Perelman's legal argumentation theory. Applications of Perelman's New Rhetoric in the literature of legal argumentation.</p> <p>Habermas' theory of communicative rationality. Communicative rationality and the ideal speech situation. Discussions and the ideal speech situation. Levels of communicative rationality. The structure of argumentation. The ideal speech situation and legal discussions. Applications of Habermas' theory in law.</p> <p>Maccormick's theory of the justification of legal decisions. Deductive justification. Second-order justification. Consequentialist arguments, arguments of coherence and arguments of consistency.</p> <p>Alexy's procedural theory of legal argumentation.</p> <p>The theory of general practical discourse by Alexy. The rules of general practical discourse. The principles of practical rationality. The justification of rules of discourse. The theory of legal argumentation. The rules of the internal and external justification. Legal and general practical discourse.</p>
<p>Module 3. Argument types and fallacies in legal argumentation. Legal argumentation and law interpretation.</p>	<p>Argumentum a contrario, argumentum a simili, argumentum a fortiori, argumentum a completudine, argumentum a coherentia, argumentum ad absurdum, psychological argument, historical argument, teleological argument, systematic argument.</p> <p>Informal fallacies in law and elsewhere: appeal to authority, argument from popular opinion, appeal to force, appeal to pity, appeal to ignorance, ad hominem, false cause, slippery slope, either/or fallacy, equivocation, hasty generalization, false analogy, straw man, red herring, begging the question.</p>
<p>Module 4. Introduction to legal writing.</p>	<p>The art of legal writing. The language as a professional tool.</p> <p>Legal technique: concept and features. Argumentation in legal texts. The main criteria for legal writing: validity and legality. Stages of writing legal texts. Stages of analysis of a legal case.</p> <p>Office memoranda. Gathering of facts. Legal interviewing and consulting: stages of consulting. Legal interrogation: bases of rational dialogue. Legal qualification. Determining the sources of law applicable to the case. Methodology of work with normative-legal acts. Methods of working with judicial practice. Drafting legal positions.</p>
<p>Module 5. Legal argumentation in legal practice.</p>	<p>Argumentation techniques in legal practice. Argumentation in law enforcement. Argumentation in judicial decisions making.</p> <p>Naturalistic argument and appeal to common sense in constitutional argumentation.</p> <p>Appeals to expert opinion in high courts.</p>

	<p>“Less is more”: against argumentative saturation in legal decision-making.</p> <p>Rights, proportionalism and inclusive adjudication.</p> <p>The argument from human dignity – legal paternalism and restriction on fundamental rights.</p>
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<b>Course title</b>	Critical Approaches to Current Legal Issues / Критические подходы к актуальным правовым вопросам
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	2/72
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Module 1. Formalism and realism	Introduction to critical legal studies, relevance of CLT. Introduction: Of Logic, Morality, and “Social Facts”. Formalism. Introduction to Realism. Realism and Judging: What Does “Experience” Mean? Law in Fact: What’s “Law” Got to Do With It? Law and the idea of justice
Module 2. Critical theories of race and gender	Critical Race Theory: What Is Race and Racism? Critical Race Theory: Images and Stories. Domestic Violence. Feminism and Law. Law, force and violence
Module 3 The socioeconomic critique	Poverty and Law. Law “On the Ground” and Economics. Intersectionality: Race, Gender, Socioeconomics, and Everything Else. Law, power and hegemonies
Module 4 Critical legal theory and lawyers	Law, authority and interpretation. Realism and Lawyering. The Distribution of Legal Services and “Law in Fact”. Mediation: Realist Dispute Resolution?
Module 5. Critical legal theory in different contexts	The First Amendment. Civil Procedure: Process or Substance? Criminal Law. Immigration Law.  Law, sovereignty and the state of exception.  Rights and their critiques.
Module 6. Critiques of legal education	A critical introduction to legal method and techniques. Interdisciplinary approaches to legal studies. Legal Education: Critique and Reform. Duncan Kennedy’s Critique of Legal Education.

Course title	Civil Liberties and Human Rights / Гражданские свободы и права человека
Course workload (credits and academic hours)	3/108
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Module I.	Topic 1. Civil rights and liberties; civil rights and liberties in relation to state and society.
	Topic 2. Legal nature of men and citizens. Specifics of civil and human rights and liberties compared to other types of rights and freedoms regulation.
	Topic 3. History of civil and human rights and liberties regulation.
	Topic 4. Structure of civil and human rights.
	Topic 5. Nuances of civil rights and liberties as applied to non-citizens of respected countries.
	Topic 5. Recourse mechanisms for human and liberties in Russian Federation.
	Topic 6. Recourse mechanisms for human rights in foreign countries.
	Topic 7. The human rights treaty bodies.
	Topic 8. Nuances of the legal nature of men and a citizens in foreign countries.
Topic 9. Issues with defence of rights of specific nations, ethnicities, persons without citizenships, and refugees who live in unrecognized or partially recognized states.	

<b>Course title</b>	History of Political and Legal Doctrines / История политических и правовых учений
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	3/108
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Chapter 1. Subject, system and methodological issues of the Course	<p>The subject of the history of political and legal doctrines, the significance of this field of knowledge for jurists. Relationship between the history of political and legal doctrines and modern theories of politics, state and law.</p> <p>The history of political and legal doctrines in the system of the humanities.</p> <p>Methodological problems of the science of the history of political and legal doctrines. Periodization of the history of political and legal doctrines. Course structure.</p>
Chapter 2. Political and legal doctrines in the period of ancient history	<p>Principles of social existence and lifestyle in the societies of the Ancient East, Ancient India, Ancient China. Political Ideas in Ancient Greece. Socrates on politics and contract. Plato's classification of political forms. Projects of the "ideal state" of Plato. Plato about justice as the basic principle of harmonious life, about the relationship between the state and law.</p> <p>Aristotle on the essence of politics, on law state. Correct and incorrect forms of the state. Aristotle's criticism of democracy. Features of an ideal society in the view of Aristotle. Politia.</p> <p>Political and legal doctrines in Ancient Rome. The concept of the republic in the writings of Cicero. Roman jurists about law and its types.</p> <p>The origin of theocratic doctrines. St. Augustine on the relationship between church and state. The Christian justification for slavery.</p>

<p>Chapter 3. Political and legal doctrines of the Middle Ages</p>	<p>Political and legal doctrines in medieval Western Europe. Thomas Aquinas on the elements of state power, the classification of laws, the relationship between church and state.</p> <p>Problems of state and law in the ideology of medieval heresies.</p> <p>Political and legal doctrine of Marsilius of Padua. Legal schools of the Middle Ages: glossators, commentators, humanists, etc.</p> <p>Features of the political ideology of the main directions of Islam in the Arab East.</p> <p>Genesis and formation of political and legal ideology in the ancient Russian state. The first Russian political treatise "The Word of Law and Grace" by Hilarion.</p> <p>Political program of Vladimir Monomakh. Political ideas of Daniil Zatochnik.</p> <p>The main directions of the political and legal ideology of the period of formation of the Russian centralized state.</p>
<p>Chapter 4. Political and legal doctrines of Europe in the early modern era.</p>	<p>General characteristics of the political and legal thought of the Renaissance and Reformation.</p> <p>The doctrine of N. Machiavelli about the nature of man, the forms of the state, the relationship between politics and morality - as a revolution in political theory. Machiavellianism.</p> <p>The system of political and legal views of M. Luther. T. Müntzer and his political program. Calvinism.</p> <p>The origin of the bourgeois theory of state sovereignty. Jean Bodin.</p> <p>Utopian socialism of the 16th-17th centuries. Thomas More and Tomaso Campanella.</p> <p>The idea of "natural law" and "social contract" in the bourgeois legal worldview of the 17th century. Hugo Grotius. Development of the theory of "natural law" and "social contract" in the works of B. Spinoza.</p> <p>Absolutism in the political and legal doctrine of T. Hobbes. The development of political and legal ideology in the writings of the Independents, Levellers, Diggers during the period of the English bourgeois revolution. John Locke as an ideologist of early bourgeois liberalism, social compromise. His ideas about the origin and tasks of the state, the separation of powers.</p> <p>Natural law theories in Germany in the 17th - 18th centuries.</p> <p>General characteristics of political and legal thought in Russia during the formation and strengthening of absolutism. Political and legal issues in the works of F. Prokopovich and V.N. Tatishchev.</p>

<p>Chapter 5. Political and legal doctrines in Europe in the late 18th - early 19th centuries.</p>	<p>The main directions of the policy of legal thought in France in the XVIII century. Enlightenment and revolutionary democracy. Voltaire, C. Montesquieu about the nature and form of the state, the role of the church, the freedom of the individual.</p> <p>French materialists: Diderot, Holbach, Helvetius in the fight against feudal and church ideology. Bourgeois radicalism. J.J. Rousseau about the causes of social inequality, about the origin and essence of the state, about the social contract, about popular sovereignty and its guarantees.</p> <p>Works of representatives of the utopian-communist theory of the XVIII century.</p> <p>The struggle of political and legal ideas during the French Revolution of 1789-1794. Political and legal program of the Society of Equals.</p> <p>G. Babeuf's ideas about revolutionary dictatorship.</p> <p>Political and legal thought in the United States during the independence war. T. Jefferson on Monarchy, Popular Sovereignty and Human Rights. T. Payne on the differences between society and the state. A. Hamilton on the appointment of the state.</p> <p>Reactionary and conservative teachings of the late 18th - early 19th centuries. in France and Germany. Historical School of Law. "Racist Theory" by Gobineau.</p> <p>Classics of German idealism about the socio-political system, state and law. Justification by I. Kant of liberalism as the ideological platform of the bourgeoisie. G. Hegel's doctrine of the state and law.</p> <p>Bourgeois liberalism in France. B. Constant. English liberal doctrines. I. Bentham.</p> <p>Positivism and the doctrine of social "solidarity" of Auguste Comte.</p> <p>The main directions of political and legal thought in Russia during the period of crisis of the feudal system.</p> <p>Reform projects by M. Speransky.</p> <p>Political views of the revolutionaries-Decembrists. Slavophiles. Westerners.</p>
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<p>Chapter 6. Political and legal doctrines in Europe and the USA in the XIX-XX centuries.</p>	<p>Problems of politics and law in socialist doctrines. Marxism. The doctrine of K. Marx and F. Engels about the class nature of the state and law, their economic conditionality, origin, essence, stages of development and historical destinies. The role and significance of classes and the class struggle in social development. Ideas of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Characteristics of a communist society.</p> <p>Attitude to property, state and state power in the works of the founders of anarchism – P. Zh. Proudhon, M.A. Bakunina, P.A. Kropotkin.</p> <p>Bourgeois and political doctrines. Legal positivism. R. Jhering on State and Law. "Organic" doctrine of society and the state and "social Darwinism" by G. Spencer.</p> <p>Theory of law by L. Gumplovich. Theory of F. Nietzsche.</p> <p>Characteristic features of the political and legal thought of Russia in the second half of the XIX century.</p> <p>Modern theories of natural law. Neo-Thomistic concepts of natural law (J. Maritain, J. Dabin). The theory of autonomous natural law G. Reiner.</p> <p>Sociological approach to natural law (F. Selznick).</p> <p>Political and legal ideology of solidarism and institutionalism. L. Duguit about the norm of solidarity and the syndicalist state. Theory of Institutionalism by M. Oriou. Ideas of P. Sorokin and G. Gurvich.</p> <p>Pure theory of Law by Hans Kelsen. Theories of "free" law (E. Erlich, G. Kantorovich). Jurisprudence of interests and pragmatism (F. Heck, R. Pound).</p> <p>Psychological theory of law (L. Petrazitsky). "Realistic" theories of law (K. Llewelyn, D. Frank, E. Ross).</p> <p>School of Critical Legal Studies.</p> <p>The theory of elites (G. Mosca, V. Pareto). Concepts of bureaucracy and technocracy. Anarchism and anarchosyndicalism.</p> <p>"</p> <p>The struggle of the ideas of democracy, human rights and legality against totalitarianism, autocracy and the lack of rights of the individual is the main line of development of political and legal ideology in the 20th century.</p>
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<b>Course title</b>	Fundamentals of Medicine Law / Основы медицинского права
<b>Course workload</b>	2/72
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Fundamentals of legislation on the protection of citizens' health in the Russian Federation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Medical law as a branch of law and academic discipline</li> <li>2. Basic principles of health protection in the Russian Federation</li> </ol> <p>Organization of health protection in the Russian Federation</p>
Rights and obligations of patients and medical workers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Legal status of the patient.</li> <li>2. Legal status of a medical worker</li> </ol>
Features of personal data protection in healthcare	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Features of protection of personal data of patients and medical workers.</li> <li>2. Medical secrecy and the principles of its protection</li> </ol>

<b>Course title</b>	Law and Artificial Intelligence / Право и искусственный интеллект
<b>Course workload</b>	2/72
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Doctrinal and public legal approaches to determine the AI status.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Legal approaches inherent in the Romano-Germanic system of law.</li> <li>2. Legal approaches inherent in the Anglo-Saxon system of law.</li> <li>3. Legal approaches inherent in the religious system of law.</li> <li>4. Legal approaches inherent in the socialist system of law.</li> <li>5. Legal approaches inherent in the ordinary system of law.</li> </ol>
The main approaches of the state regulation of the circulation of AI technologies (including software and hardware complex)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. AI standardization procedure used in Russia and abroad</li> <li>2. AI certification procedures used in Russia and abroad</li> <li>3. Options for AI Market Self-Regulation in International Practice</li> <li>4. The procedure for work with limited-circulation AI technologies in Russia and abroad</li> <li>5. Cross-border issues of regulation of AI, robotics and software and hardware</li> </ol>
Issues of regulating the AI legal personality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Legal personality of AI as a subject of legal relations and emerging legal imbalances.</li> <li>2. Alternative approaches to identify the AI legal personality.</li> <li>3. Advantages and disadvantages in the definition of AI as the subject and object of legal relations.</li> </ol>

<b>Course title</b>	Law and Bioethics / Право и биоэтика
<b>Course workload</b>	3/108
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Historical development of medical ethics and deontology in Russia and in the world	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Historical stages of development of medical ethics and deontology in Russia</li> <li>2. Historical stages of the development of medical ethics and deontology in foreign countries</li> </ol>
Medical ethics and deontology at the present stage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Principles of medical ethics and deontology in the Russian Federation and their correlation with the norms of law</li> <li>2. Actual problems of modern ethics: somatic rights of a citizen to life and death</li> </ol>
Bioethics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Historical stages of bioethics formation in the Russian Federation and in the world</li> <li>2. Biomedical cell technologies and their regulatory regulation</li> </ol>

<b>Course title</b>	Data Regulation and Protection in Digital Age / Регулирование и защита данных в эпоху цифровых технологий
<b>Course workload (credits/academic hours)</b>	3/108
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Legal regulation of relations in the area of information security.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Types and kinds of information security. Subjects to information security relations.</li> <li>2. Federal, regional and local information security laws.</li> <li>3. The main international acts regulating the sphere of information security. Information law: concept, subjects (participants) and objects.</li> </ol>
Legal regulation to ensure the state secret and trade secret regime	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The concept of state secrets, legal regulation.</li> <li>2. The state secret regime.</li> <li>3. The concept of trade secrets, legal regulation.</li> <li>4. The trade secret regime.</li> <li>5. The practice of legal regulation and protection of trade secrets in foreign countries.</li> </ol>
Legal regulation of blockchain in Russia and foreign countries.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Historical aspect of the formation of blockchain technologies in the legal field.</li> <li>2. Blockchain and information security are the main drivers for the development of the legal business.</li> <li>3. Doctrinal and legal approaches in determining the boundaries of regulation of blockchain technologies.</li> <li>4. Foreign approaches to determine the boundaries of blockchain technologies regulation.</li> <li>5. Technological solutions based on blockchain used in the field of public administration and legal activities.</li> </ol>
Requirements for information security with the use of blockchain technology.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regulatory requirements for the technological, organizational and legal design of blockchain technology used for cryptography needs.</li> <li>2. The main problems of legal regulation of technologies based on the blockchain and analysis of law enforcement practice.</li> <li>3. The main problems of legal and information security of a person due to the introduction of blockchain technology in public relations.</li> </ol>

<b>Course title</b>	Communications and Internet Law and Policy / Коммуникации, интернет право и политика
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	3/108
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Module 1. Governance of the Internet	Jurisdiction on the Internet. Open internet / Net neutrality. Privacy and personal information. Regulation of online speech: Defamation. Regulation of speech: Illegal content. Regulation of speech: Cyberbullying. Regulation of speech: Publication bans and jurisdictional challenges. Regulation of speech: “Right to be Forgotten”.
Module 2. Cyber Technology, Cyber Wrongs & Cyber Laws	Fundamentals of Digital/Computing & Communications Devices. Introduction to Advancements In Digital Technology. Cybercrimes – Technical Perspective. Technical Aspects of Current Cyber Security Threats. Cybercrimes and Legal Perspectives. Cyber Civil Wrongs and Legal Aspects. Cyber Judicial System and Other Institutional Framework
Module 3. Law of Cyber Crimes and Cyber Forensics	Investigation of Cybercrimes. Internet Intermediaries And Legal Aspects. Digital Evidence: Technical Perspectives. From a technical standpoint, Cyber Forensics – Evidentiary Aspects. Legal Aspects of Cyber Forensics.
Module 4. Legal Aspects of Cyber Space	Law Relating to Digital Contracts. E-Commerce And Legal Issues. E-Governance And Legal Aspects. Privacy And Data Protection On Cyber Space. E-banking And Digital Payment System Legal Issues. Cyber Law Compliance Relating Issues In Industries
Module 5. Ethics	Basic ethical dilemmas. Whitehat versus blackhat. Whistleblowing. Cyber Media : freedom, dignity, citizens responsibility. Secret Services and Ethics. Cyber Media : freedom, dignity, citizens responsibility. Cyber Technologies and Ethics: Fintech, Blockchain.

<b>Course title</b>	Law and Neuroscience / Закон и нейронауки
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	3/108
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Module 1. Time to shift that paradigm: law's outdated views on human behavior	Historical roots of law. Human nature in the nineteenth century. Law's current vision. What happens when the survival system is disrupted? How should neuroscience help us to build a new paradigm for law.
Module 2. Gatekeeping mental state testimony	The required analysis. How does science work? What would Popper say about mental state testimony? Mental capacity in the courts.
Module 3. Basic concepts: lost in translation	Introduction. Gatekeeping: the meaning of relevance. Statistics in context: the problem of atomistic admissibility. Statistical misunderstandings in criminal cases. Possible solutions. Educating bench and bar about statistical inference drawing.
Module 4. Overselling images: fMRI and the search for truth	How lie detectors work: the method. Can arousal issues be disassociated from signals related to lie versus truth? How are the fMRI images generated? Are they "preprocessed"? What is deception? Criminal cases: linking brain and behavior. Civil cases. If not fMRI, is there a better thought detector?
Module 5. Danger at the edge of chaos: predicting violent behavior in a post-Daubert world	Future dangerousness testimony in the courts. Daubert and expert predictions of violence. Explaining and predicting violence. Assessing scientific validity of actuarial predictions. Cognitive psychology: why actuarial instruments may assist the jury.
Module 6. Genetic predictions of future dangerousness: is there a blueprint for violence?	Future dangerousness in the courts. Data on violence and sexual violence. Behavioral genetics and future dangerousness.
Module 7. Actus reus, mens rea and brain science: what do volition and intent really mean?	The neural underpinnings of volition and intent. Free will and consciousness. Volition, intent, and choice in court. Theories of criminal law. What do actus reus and mens rea mean? How neuroscience can help. Unpacking the meaning of volition, choice and intent.

<b>Course title</b>	<b>Legal Design / Юридический дизайн</b>
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	3/108
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Topic 1. General rules of legal technique (legal technique content).	The concept of content of legal technique content. Rules for achieving the social adequacy of legal documents (substantive rules). Rules for ensuring the logic of legal documents. Rules for the preparation of legal documents (structural, language, requisite, procedural).
Topic 2. Legal texts.	The concept of a normative proposal. Legal phraseology, stable legal combinations. The concept of design (normative graphics) of legal texts. Atypical legal vocabulary. Defects in the texts of legal documents.
Topic.3 Legal symbols.	<p>Concept of legal symbol. Symbols as a means of legal regulation of social relations. Correlation of legal symbols and text of legal documents. Classification of legal symbols. Subject symbols (flag, uniform, state awards, seal of a legal entity). Legal symbols of action (ritual of saluting military honor, ceremony of raising the state flag, inauguration). Figurative legal symbols (coat of arms, trademark, trademark, road signs). Sound legal symbols (anthem of the state, system of sound signals on water, air and railway transport).</p> <p>Illuminated legal symbols (regulation of traffic in transport through traffic lights). Language (verbal) legal symbols. Written (documentary) legal symbols (legal document, signature of a citizen on a document, text of an oath). Oral legal symbols (announcement by the court of a verdict or decision in a legal case, military commands, oral expression of the consent of future spouses to marry). State symbol and national symbol: correlation problems. The correlation of the official symbols of the Russian Federation and the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.</p>
Topic 4. Place of Legal Design in legal technology.	<p>Legal Design as an interdisciplinary phenomenon at the intersection of design, technology and law.</p> <p>Prerequisites for the emergence of Legal Design. Tasks that legal design tools allow you to solve.</p> <p>Goal setting when using Legal Design tools.</p> <p>The problem of using Legal Design tools in the preparation of legal documents.</p>
Topic 5. Legal Design Tools.	<p>Use of Legal Design tools in the preparation of procedural documents;</p> <p>Use of Legal Design tools when drawing up contracts;</p> <p>Use of Legal Design tools in the preparation of legal opinions and local regulations.</p>

<p>Topic 6. Use of Legal Design in certain categories of legal disputes.</p>	<p>Scheme of work on the procedural document; Structuring the order of presentation of the legal position in the procedural document; Stages of independent work in preparing visualization for a procedural document; Possibilities of formation and application of templates of procedural documents.</p>
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<b>Course title</b>	Legal Tech: Advanced Course / Юридические технологии: продвинутый курс
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	3/108
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Module 1. The concept and directions of development of LegalTech in Russia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The concept and features of LegalTech.</li> <li>2. History of development of LegalTech in the world.</li> <li>3. Classification of technologies within LegalTech.</li> <li>4. Directions of LegalTech development.</li> <li>5. Legal regulation of the LegalTech sphere in Russia.</li> </ol>
Module 2. LegalTech in legal education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The current state and possibilities for the implementation of digital competencies in legal education.</li> <li>2. Modern digital technologies in legal education.</li> <li>3. LegalTech and digital competencies</li> </ol>
Module 3. Information technology support for legal activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Automation of legal activities: current state and development prospects.</li> <li>2. Information systems in public administration (GovTech) current state and development prospects.</li> <li>3. Information and technological support of legislative activity.</li> <li>4. Digital technologies in legal proceedings e-justice.</li> <li>5. Organizational and technological support for the legal activities of the organization.</li> <li>6. Information technology support for law enforcement.</li> <li>7. Current state and development of FinTech in the financial sector.</li> <li>8. Regulatory (RegTech) and supervisory (SupTech) technologies: concept, current state and development prospects.</li> <li>9. Information technology support of the electoral process.</li> <li>10. LegalTech in combating corruption.</li> </ol>
Module 4. Technologies and systems for searching and systematizing legal information in reference legal systems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. General questions of search and systematization of legal information in reference legal systems.</li> <li>2. Technology of information search in the environment of reference legal system "ConsultantPlus".</li> <li>3. Technology of information search in the environment of information and legal support "Garant".</li> <li>4. Information retrieval technology in the environment of the professional reference system "Kodeks"</li> </ol>

Module 5. The current state and possibilities of using LawTech, LegalDesign. Designers of legal documents.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Current state and possibilities of using LawTech.</li> <li>2. The current state and possibilities of using LegalDesign in legal activities.</li> <li>3. Constructors of legal documents.</li> </ol>
Module 6. Technologies of virtual and augmented reality. Artificial intelligence technologies, blockchain, systematization and storage of data in the process of implementing LegalTech solutions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Technologies of virtual and augmented reality.</li> <li>2. Artificial intelligence technologies in the implementation of LegalTech solutions.</li> <li>3. Possibilities of using blockchain technology in the implementation of LegalTech solutions.</li> <li>4. Technologies for systematization and data storage as LegalTech solutions.</li> </ol>
Module 7. Using LegalTech as a way to optimize resources when signing documents. Technologies for obtaining and analyzing legal statistical information.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Using LegalTech as a way to optimize resources when signing documents.</li> <li>2. Technologies for obtaining and analyzing legal statistical information.</li> </ol>
Module 8. Problems and prospects for the development of LegalTech in Russia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Modern LegalTech market in Russia: participants, key segments.</li> <li>2. Promising areas, growth factors and barriers to the development of LegalTech in Russia.</li> <li>3. Application of LegalTech in the field of electronic interaction in entrepreneurial activity.</li> <li>4. Problems of ensuring information security in the field of LegalTech.</li> </ol>

<b>Course title</b>	<b>Workshop "Procedural Documents in Civil Cases" / Практикум "Процессуальные документы по гражданским делам"</b>
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	3/108
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Section 1. Introduction to Litigation and Arbitration.	<p>Features of legal proceedings in various instances and arbitration. The value of judicial practice for the preparation of a procedural document. Factors affecting the content of procedural documents in various civil cases</p> <p>Information technologies in interaction with the court and arbitration.</p>

<p>Section 2 Pre-trial settlement of the dispute.</p>	<p>Types of pre-trial dispute resolution. Requirements for the preparation of documents in pre-trial settlement of disputes. Claim procedure for settling disputes in civil and arbitration proceedings. Basic requirements for filing a lawsuit. Consequences of non-compliance with the requirements for the preparation of a judicial claim.</p>
<p>Section 3. Procedural documents of the plaintiff and the defendant.</p>	<p>Claim form of protection. Handling a claim in court and arbitration: general and specific features. Requirements for the form and content of the statement of claim. Requirements for the attached documents to the statement of claim. Consequences of non-compliance with the requirements when filing a statement of claim in court and arbitration. Procedural documents aimed at defending the defendant against the claim. Feedback on a claim. Counterclaim Requirements.</p>
<p>Section 4. 4. Procedural documents that complete the resolution of the dispute.</p>	<p>Settlement Agreement. Requirements for the content of the settlement agreement. Approval of a settlement agreement in court and in arbitration. Case decision. Requirements for the content of the decision in court and arbitration. Correction of defects in the decision of the court and arbitration.</p>
<p>Section 5. 5. Appeal to the court in connection with the execution and appeal of the decision.</p>	<p>Application for the issuance of a writ of execution. Application for enforcement of an arbitration award. Application for annulment of the decision of the arbitral tribunal. Appeal to the appellate, cessation and supervisory instances.</p>

<b>Course title</b>	Workshop "Procedural Documents in Administrative Cases" / Практикум "Процессуальные документы по административным делам"
<b>Course workload</b>	3/108
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Theory of administrative process	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The concept and types of administrative process.</li> <li>2. The concept of administrative case.</li> <li>3. Parties to the administrative case.</li> <li>4. General principles of the administrative case.</li> </ol>
Administrative jurisdiction.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The concept and types of administrative authorities.</li> <li>2. The concept and types of administrative procedures.</li> <li>3. The disciplinary procedures.</li> <li>4. The Administrative Offenses Code of the Russian Federation procedures.</li> </ol>
The administrative legal proceedings.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The documents providing movement and resolution of administrative case.</li> <li>2. The documents ensuring the establishment of evidence in administrative cases.</li> <li>3. The documents ensuring proper administrative proceedings and due process.</li> <li>4. The documents ensuring the rights of participants in administrative proceedings.</li> <li>5. The documents providing the proper execution of decision.</li> <li>6. The documents strengthening the rule of law and preventing administrative and other violations</li> </ol>
The legal documents in the administrative process.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Motion. Types of motions and its form.</li> <li>2. Injunction. Types of injunctions and its form.</li> <li>3. Writ. Types of writs and its form.</li> <li>4. Complaint and its form.</li> <li>5. Answer and its form.</li> </ol>

<b>Course title</b>	Workshop "Procedural Documents in Criminal Cases" / Практикум "Процессуальные документы по уголовным делам"
<b>Course workload</b>	3/108
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Section 1. Theory of criminal process	Topic 1.1. The concept and types of criminal process.
	Topic 1.1. The concept and types of criminal process.
	Topic 1.2. The concept of criminal case.
	Topic 1.3. Parties to the criminal case.
	Topic 1.4. General principles of the criminal case.

Section 2. The criminal proceedings.	Topic. 2.1. The documents providing movement and resolution of criminal case.
	Topic 2.2. The documents ensuring the establishment of evidence in administrative cases.
	Topic 2.3. The documents ensuring proper criminal proceedings and due process.
	Topic 2.4. The documents ensuring the rights of participants in criminal proceedings.
	Topic 2.5. The documents providing the proper execution of decision.
Section 3. The legal documents in the criminal process.	Topic 3.1. Motion. Types of motions and its form.
	Topic 3.2. Injunction. Types of injunctions and its form.
	Topic 3.3 Writ. Types of writs and its form.
	Topic 3.4. Complaint and its form.
	Topic 3.5. Answer and its form.

<b>Course title</b>	Workshop "Skills of Effective Presentation in Court" / Практикум "Навыки эффективного выступления в суде"
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	3/108
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Module 1. The main stages of work on speech. Methods of preparing a public speech.	<p>The main stages of work on speech.</p> <p>Choosing a topic, determining the purpose and type of speech.</p> <p>Selection of materials.</p> <p>The logical organization of speech.</p> <p>Proof and argumentation.</p> <p>Work on language and style.</p> <p>communication phase. Speaker Behavior and Audience Management.</p> <p>Speech technique, the art of arguing, answering questions.</p> <p>Post-communicative phase.</p> <p>Question prediction.</p>
Module 2. Logical foundations of public speaking.	<p>Rules for operating with concepts, judgments and conclusions in public speaking.</p> <p>The requirements of the law of identity and its observance by the speaker.</p> <p>The law of non-contradiction.</p> <p>The law of the exclusion of the middle and its observance by the orator.</p> <p>The law of sufficient reason and its observance by the orator.</p> <p>Errors that occur when the rules of proof are violated in oratory: substitution of the thesis and a false argument.</p> <p>Errors that occur when the rules of proof are violated in oratory: a vicious circle, anticipation of the grounds.</p> <p>Errors arising from violation of the rules of proof in oratory: imaginary following.</p> <p>Other errors that occur when the rules of proof are violated in oratory.</p>

Module 3. Interaction with the audience.	<p>General provisions on the technique of speech.</p> <p>Requirements for appearance and demeanor during speech.</p> <p>Style of public speaking in court.</p> <p>Medium style as a combination of elements of low and high styles.</p> <p>Factors influencing the choice of public speaking style.</p> <p>Techniques for dealing with anxiety in the audience.</p>
Module 4. Professional speech of a lawyer. court speech.	<p>The concept of judicial speech and its features</p> <p>Procedural regulation of judicial debate.</p> <p>Judicial Audience.</p> <p>Ethics of a court speaker.</p> <p>Speech as a factor of trust in a judicial speaker.</p> <p>Advantages and disadvantages of speaking in court debates.</p> <p>Features of the accusatory, defensive speeches, remarks, parting words of the presiding jury.</p> <p>Logical, psychological and ethical foundations for constructing a convincing judicial speech.</p>
Module 5. Features of the court speech.	<p>Focus on one viewer/listener.</p> <p>Complete readiness for the process.</p> <p>Simplicity and clarity.</p> <p>Time control.</p> <p>Adjustment.</p> <p>Visualization and images.</p> <p>Speech quality.</p>

<b>Course Title</b>	<b>Workshop "Procedural Documents in International Disputes" / Практикум "Процессуальные документы в международных спорах"</b>
<b>Course Workload, Credits and academic hours</b>	<b>3/108</b>
<b>Course contents</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
<b>1. Main Features of International Judicial Institutions</b>	5. History of international judicial bodies. The contribution of Russian scientists to strengthening the idea of international justice (L.A. Kamarovsky, N.N. Golubev, F.F. Martens, M.A. Taube, B.E. Nolde, etc.). The concept of international dispute. The principle of peaceful resolution of disputes: the history of formation, legal content. Peaceful means of dispute resolution: negotiations; mediation; good offices (bons offices); reconciliation (conciliation commissions); examination

	<p>(investigative commissions); international judicial institutions (arbitration (arbitration) and litigation); means of settling international disputes in international organizations. Advantages of the judicial procedure over other means of peaceful dispute resolution. Difference between international court and arbitration.</p> <p>6. The process of adoption and enforcement of decisions of international judicial institutions. Functions of international judicial bodies.</p>
<p><b>2. International Arbitration Courts (Arbitration)</b></p>	<p>8. 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.</p> <p>9. 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</p> <p>10. Hague conventions of 1899 and 1907 on international arbitration. The Permanent Court of Arbitration, its role and significance.</p> <p>11. 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. Model Rules of the Arbitration Process, adopted by the X session of the UN International Law Commission. the role of arbitration in resolving disputes between states at the present time. The practice of states' appeal to arbitration.</p>
<p><b>3. International Courts. ICJ</b></p>	<p>10. 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.</p> <p>11. General characteristics of international courts, their types. Classification criteria for international courts in terms of scope and scope of competence. Universal and regional international courts. International courts of general and special jurisdiction.</p> <p>12. 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. Functional principles: oral and written language, competitiveness, optionality, finality and procedural equality of the parties.</p> <p>13. 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.</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14. 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. Legal status, privileges and immunities of members of the Court.</li> <li>15. 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. Simplified trial in the chambers of the International Court of Justice. Parties to cases and language of proceedings.</li> <li>16. Applicable law in the International Court of Justice, decision-making and the mechanism for their execution. Practice of the International Court of Justice.</li> <li>17. Analysis of the decisions of the International Court of Justice on the issue of its competence in specific cases, on the merits of specific disputes, as well as analysis of advisory opinions.</li> </ol>
<p><b>4. International Criminal Justice</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. 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>5. 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>6. 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>7. 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>8. International courts with a mixed legal nature. Legal basis. Jurisdiction. Special Chambers for Serious Crimes of Timor-Leste (2000), Mixed Judicial Chambers of Kosovo (2000), Special Court for Sierra Leone (2002), War Crimes Trial Chamber in Bosnia and Herzegovina (2005), Extraordinary Trial Chambers in Cambodia (2006), Special Tribunal for Lebanon (2007).</li> <li>9. 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</li> </ol>

	<p>representatives of states. Court establishment. Assembly of Member States. Jurisdiction of the Court.</p> <p>10. Statute of the International Criminal Court as a legal basis. Legal personality of the Court. Interaction with the UN.</p> <p>11. 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. Requirements for candidates for the position of judge of the International Criminal Court. Nomination of candidates for election to the Court by the member states of the Assembly, their election, principles of compliance with the selection of judges.</p> <p>12. 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.</p> <p>13. Cooperation of Member States with the Court (Chapter IX of the Rome Statute). Problems of implementation of the Rome Statute.</p> <p>14. Revising the Rome Statute: Outcomes of the 2010 Kampala Conference. They come into force in 2018.</p> <p>15. Genocide as an international crime. History of the term. Examples from history. Holocaust.</p> <p>16. The regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary in 1975-1979 in Cambodia. Khmer Rouge. Extraordinary Trial Chambers in Cambodia (2006).</p> <p>17. 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.</p> <p>18. Massacre in Srebrenica: The International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Court of Justice.</p>
<p><b>5. International Maritime Disputes</b></p>	<p>4. 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)</p> <p>5. 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.</p> <p>6. The procedure for the formation of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, the election of judges,</p>

	<p>their term of office. Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea of May 23, 1997</p> <p>7. 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.</p> <p>8. Judicial activity of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea and some difficulties in the proceedings concerning maritime incidents.</p>
<p><b>6. International Human Rights Tribunals</b></p>	<p>6. 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.</p> <p>7. 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.</p> <p>8. 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.</p> <p>9. The composition of the court. Court jurisdiction. Right to file a complaint. Complaint requirements. Declaring the complaint admissible. Friendly settlement. Establishing</p>

	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>7. International Economic Disputes</b></p>	<p>9. 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. Prospects for the establishment of the International Investment Court. EU position.</p> <p>10. 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.</p> <p>11. 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.</p> <p>12. 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.</p> <p>13. 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).</p>

<p><b>Course title</b></p>	<p>Workshop "Procedural Documents in Constitutional Procedure" / Практикум "Процессуальные документы в конституционном процессе"</p>
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<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	3/108
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Module I.	Topic 1. The concept and types (forms) of normative control.
	Topic 2. Constitutional control as a type (form) of normative control. Constitutional legal proceedings: concept and features.
	Topic 3. Objects of constitutional normative control.
	Topic 4. Subjects of constitutional normative control. The ratio of the objects of normative control and the bodies that carry it out. Questions of jurisdiction and jurisdiction.
	Topic 5. The procedure for applying to the bodies exercising normative control. Admissibility criteria.
	Topic 6. Preliminary consideration of appeals to regulatory authorities.
	Topic 7. Consideration of cases in the order of normative control in a court session.
	Topic 8. Judicial acts adopted in the order of normative control: types, content, legal significance.
	Topic 9. Challenging judicial acts issued in the order of normative control.
	Topic 10. Implementation of judicial acts adopted in the order of normative control in legal practice.

<b>Course title</b>	<b>Workshop "Negotiations and Contracts"</b>
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	5/180
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Section 1 Introduction (General issues)	Group of intermediary and representative agreements. Contract and service relationship. Mixed contracts, consignment contract. Distribution and dealer agreements. INCOTERMS and standard forms FIDIC, EPC – Engineering, Procurement, Construction, FEED (Front End Engineering Design) and DED (Detailed Engineering Design) etc.
Section 2 Choice of type of contract.	Types of contractual structures. Features of contract law and types of contracts in the Civil and Common law systems, "pacta sunt servanda" and "specific performance". Group of intermediary and representative agreements. Contract to service ratio. Mixed contracts, consignment contract. Distribution and dealer agreements. Incoterms and standard forms FIDIC, EPC – Engineering, Procurement, Construction, FEED (Front End Engineering Design) and DED (Detailed Engineering Design) etc.
Section 3. Choice of counterparty.	Fundamentals of compliance, legal due diligence. Verification of a potential counterparty, analysis of constituent documents, extracts from the register, etc. to establish its legal status, the powers of persons acting on its behalf. Domicile, "center of main interest" (COMI). Prerequisites (conditions precedent), memorandums of understanding (memoranda of understanding). Non-disclosure agreements/NDAs.
Section 4. Procedure for agreeing conditions (conclusions)	Offer, public offer, counter offer, invitation to make an offer. Essential terms of the contract ("condition") and simple conditions ("warranty"), conditions "express" (express) and "implied" (implied). The ratio of terms and conditions, the concept of "basic conditions" (fundamental term). Active covenants ("positive covenant") and passive covenants ("negative covenant"). Choice and applicable law, arbitration clause. Ways to ensure the proper fulfillment of obligations. Conditions of contractual liability, force majeure and the doctrine of frustration (frustration). Procedure and time of conclusion of the contract.

<b>Course title</b>	Workshop "Drafting Legal Letters, Memos & Legal Opinions" / Практикум "Составление юридических писем, меморандумов и юридических заключений"
<b>Course workload (credits and academic hours)</b>	3/108
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Course Module Title</b>	<b>Brief Description of the Module Content</b>
Module 1. Fundamentals of legal writing technique.	Fundamentals of legal technique. Legislative technique, technique of individual acts.  Internal construction of a legal document.  Stages of writing legal documents. Preliminary stage. Stage of writing.  Language and style of legal documents.
Module 2. Legal opinion and memorandum.	The essence of the memorandum as a legal document. Types of memoranda. The structure of the memorandum.  Options for constructing a memorandum.  Legal (legal opinion). Features of the preparation of a legal opinion. The structure of the legal opinion.
Module 3. Rules for the preparation and execution of legal documents	General requirements for the creation of documents.  General principles of paperwork.  General norms and rules of paperwork.  Features of electronic documents (digital signature).  Legal design.  Development of draft legal documents.

The course instruction is implemented within the professional education programme of  
higher education: “Bachelor of Laws (LLB)”  
Recommended by the Didactic Council for the Education Field of:  
40.03.01 Law

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<b>Name of the discipline</b>		“Service-learning”	
<b>Course Workload, credits/ac.h.</b>		2/72	
<b>COURSE CONTENTS</b>			
<b>Course module title</b>		<b>Course module contents (topics)</b>	
Module 1.	Introduction to social project design.	1.1	Reflection.
		1.2	Survey.
Module 2.	Analysis of the situation and problem definition.	2.1	Reflection.
		2.2	Self-assessment.
		2.3	Peer assessment.
		2.4	Supervisor assessment.
Module 3.	Development of a hypothesis for project solution.	3.1	Reflection.
		3.2	Self-assessment.
		3.3	Peer assessment.
		3.4	Supervisor assessment.
Module 4.	Development and defense of the project passport.	4.1	Defense of the project passport.
		4.2	Reflection.
		4.3	Self-assessment.
		4.4	Peer assessment.
		4.5	Supervisor assessment.
		4.6	Community assessment.
Module 5.	Implementation of a public project.	5.1	Self-assessment.
		5.2	Peer assessment.
		5.3	Supervisor assessment.
		5.4	Community assessment.
		5.5	Reflection.
Module 6.	Defense of results, summarizing and reflecting on activities.	6.1	Defense of project implementation results.
		6.2	Community assessment.
		6.3	Evaluation of the project report.
		6.4	Reflection.