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Дисциплины (модули) изучаются в рамках освоения ОП ВО «Private International Law» по направлению 40.04.01 Юриспруденция

**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
Peoples' Friendship University of Russia named after Patrice Lumumba
RUDN University**

Law Institute

educational division - faculty/institute/academy

COURSE DESCRIPTION

40.04.01 Jurisprudence

field of studies / speciality code and title

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

Private International Law

higher education programme profile/specialisation title

2024 г.

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Course Title	Foreign Language
Course Workload, Credits and academic hours	6/216
Course contents	
Course Module Title	Brief Description of the Module Content
1.International Law: An Introduction to Terminology 2.International law: scope of regulation 3.Translation of UN documents 4.European Court of Human Rights 5.International Criminal Court 6.International criminal tribunals 7.International organizations 8.International treaties: the practice of translation 9.International conventions: translation practice	1-9. Enhancement of specialized terminology/vocabulary on the topic; practical training of syntactic structures (types of phrases and sentences), types of statements, types of intra-connections, logically set academic presentation of learning material, specific nature of discourse argumentation of professional institutional background in legal field. System-structural organization of texts of various genres (oral and written speeches, monologue, dialogue, polylogue, statutory instruments, title documents, correspondence and care procedures with clients/representatives of the corporate environment, analytical and reporting documents within the framework of the designated topic).

Course Title	Russian Language
Course Workload, Credits and academic hours	6/216
Course contents	
Course Module Title	Brief Description of the Module Content
Section 1. Official Business Style of Speech.	Topic 1.1. Oratory and effective communication. Their importance for the professional activities of a lawyer. Constructions of nominal and verb type; structure of a complex sentence
	Topic 1.2. Strategy and tactics for requesting information. Features of the generation of legal discourse.
	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.
	Topic 2.4. Speaker's speech culture. Speaker's speech technique.
	Topic 2.5. Methodology for making a public speech.
Section 3. Legal rhetoric and communication	Topic 3.1. Legal communication. Features of court speech. The image of the judicial speaker.
	Topic 3.2. Online Legal Communication
	Topic 3.3. Legal advertising. Law in communications

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Course Title	PHILOSOPHY OF LAW
Course Workload, Credits and academic hours	2/72
Course contents	
Course Module Title	Brief Description of the Module Content
Module 1. Introduction to the Philosophy of Law.	Philosophy of law as the 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 of 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.

Course Title	«History and Methodology of Legal Science»
Course Workload	2 Credits /72 academic hours
Course contents	
Course Module Title	Brief Description of the Module Content
1. Law and Legal Science	1.1. Subject and system, aim and tasks of the course “History and methodology of legal science”. Formation of knowledge and research skills in the scope of the course.
	1.2. Law as a normative and regulative system of the society. Typology of legal understanding, its significance in the lawyer’s professional activity.
	1.3. Legal science as a knowledge system of law. Legal science as a social institute. Legal science as an activity aimed at formatting new knowledge.
	1.4. Methodology of legal science. Scientific approaches and research methods in legal studies.
	1.5. Criteria of scientific knowledge.

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2. Law as an object of research	2.1. Law and legal reality. Variety of existing forms of law. Variety of approaches to law.
	2.2. Doctrinal, dogmatic and practical jurisprudence as subject areas.
	2.3. Legal terms, concepts, categories. Legal principles. Legal constructions.
3. History of Legal Science	3.1. Formation, development and contemporary status of legal science
	3.2. Formation and development of law and legal science in the general context of social evolution.
	3.3. Legal science in the general context of modern scientific knowledge.
	3.4. Problems of the development of Russian legal studies.
4. Sources of law and sources of law cognition	4.1. Development of scientific views of “sources of law” and “sources of legal studies”.
	4.2. Evolutionary development of sources of law in legal families and legal systems.
	4.3. National legal and international legal systems
5. Contemporary scientific approaches in legal science	5.1. Correlation between scientific approaches and research methods in legal studies.
	5.2. From the formational approach to the civilizational approach.
	5.3. Scientific approaches in legal science

Course Title	COMPARATIVE LAW RESEARCH
Course Workload, Credits and academic hours	2/72
Course contents	
Course Module Title	Brief Description of the Module Content
Module 1. Nature of comparative jurisprudence.	Concept of comparative law. Comparative law: method or science. Comparative law and comparative law. Goals and objectives of comparative law. Value of comparison of legal studies. Use of comparison results.
Module 2. Legal picture of the world (legal geography).	Law is a combination of "national," world "and self-development. 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.

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Course Title	COMPARATIVE LAW RESEARCH
Course Workload, Credits and academic hours	2/72
Course contents	
Course Module Title	Brief Description of the Module Content
Module 4. Methodology of comparative jurisprudence.	Main categories and concepts of comparative jurisprudence. Diachronny 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.
Module 6. Comparative jurisprudence in the conditions of globalization.	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. The problems of the truth of European values as universal. Legal pluralism.
Module 7. Problems of comparative jurisprudence in the solution of problems of the European legal space.	Levels of analysis of the European legal space: legal family, legal state. 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.
Module 8. Deleting of sides between the romano-German and Anglo-Saxon legal systems.	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.
Module 9. A role of comparative and legal researches in the course of unification of the right.	Mechanisms for bringing national legal systems closer together. Conflict of laws rules. Recipe right: technology, volumes. Harmonization of legislation. Use of independent

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Course Title	COMPARATIVE LAW RESEARCH
Course Workload, Credits and academic hours	2/72
Course contents	
Course Module Title	Brief Description of the Module Content
	arbitration procedures. Legal means of bringing legislation closer together. Model legislation. Model law (concept, subjects of adoption, nature, content). Unification of legal norms. International legal assistance.
Module 10. Scientific and practical importance of comparative jurisprudence.	Enrichment of national legal science through the use of comparative legal research. Cognitive, scientific-information, academic, research nature of comparative-legal works.

Course Title	Current Issues of International Private Law
Course Workload, Credits and academic hours	6 Credits (216 hours)
Course contents	
Course Module Title	Brief Description of the Module Content
Introduction in IPL	The Notion and Objectives of Private International Law International Private Law in the Legal System The Role of Private International Law in Contemporary Society
The evolution of conflict regulation in private international law	Unification in the sphere of ipp (international treaties) Harmonization of national legislation in the sphere of ipp (model acts) Analysis of legal regulation in the field of ipp in different countries - development trends Development of sources of ipp in the european union Prerequisites for the denationalization of regulation in the field of private law. Non-state regulation in the ipp (principles, recommendations, general conditions ...). Principles, definitions and model rules of european private law draft common frame of reference (dcfr) Modern lex mercatoria. The theory of transnational ipp. Construction <i>contrat sans loi</i> .
Role of international organizations in creating sources of IPL (International Treaties)	UNCITRAL HCCH UNIDROIT OHADA WIPO
Role of international organizations in creating sources of IPL (Lex mercatoria)	UNIDROIT ICC IBA

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Limitations of choice of law – mandatory rules , public policy	Mandatory rules - practice in different countries Public policy - practice in different countries
Scope and effect of the immunity principles in international private and bussiness law	State immunity: the united nations convention and its effect The law of restrictive immunity Legal response to immunity defense in commercial and business transaction State-owned enterprises Case hulley enterprises, yukos universal и veteran petroleum v rf– interim measures in some countries
International investment law	Mechanisms of investor protection on the example of international treaties and laws of some states The admission of foreign investors to exploration and development of mineral resources in foreign countries in the light of modern ipp (concession agreements)
Economic sanctions and retortions	Economic sanctions: objectives and ways of establishing the example of individual countries (1921 against yugoslavia, in 1925 against greece, 1932-1935 against bolivia-paraguay, and the uk sanctions against italy in 1935 - 1936 in response to the capture of abyssinia) 1946 and 1990 - the united nations with regard to the dprk, south africa, portugal, rhodesia and iraq In the 1950's. - 15 cases of imposing sanctions, in the 1960s. - 20 cases, in the 1970s. - 37, in the 1980s. - 23 and more than 50 cases in the 1990's. (mainly the usa) Economic sanctions as force majeure in trade relations (on the example of individual judicial and arbitral awards)
Domicile Concept in International Private Law	Problems of determining the domicile of individuals. Conflict norms based on the principle of domicile in the law of different countries Personal law of a legal entity in the law of the countries of the European Union
Consumer protection	Consumers and the Net. Definition of jurisdiction and applicable law in consumer protection disputes in cross-border trade
International private law in family matters	The problems of recognition of a marriage concluded in a foreign country dissolution of marriage Parental responsibility Maintenance obligation Civil order of protection matrimonial property regime
International private law in successions matters	Conflicts of laws rules in matters of succession (on the example of different countries) Integration processes in the eu law of succession The basel convention on the introduction of the will registration system (1972) The washington convention on a uniform law on the form of an international will (1973) includes the model law on the form of an international will The hague convention concerning the international administration of the property of deceased persons (1973)

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	The hague convention on the law to be applied to the inheritance of immovable property (1989), The hague convention on the law applicable to inheritance by death (1989) The 1993 cis convention Inheritance of escheat property of a foreign citizen
Intellectual property	Protection of authors' rights - international agreements Problems of protection of industrial property International agreements Analysis of some cases
Corporations	Law applicable to companies Recognition of foreign entities
Transnational corporations (tncs)	Regulation of transnational corporations' activities Tripartite Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy International bankruptcy
Law of obligations	The law applicable to contractual and non-contractual obligations and obtaining the information on foreign law Cisg
ADR	The law applicable to international mediation contracts International arbitration

Course Title	INTRODUCTION TO PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW: THEORETICAL AND HISTORICAL ASPECT
Course Workload, Credits and academic hours	4 Credits (144 hours)
Course contents	
Course Module Title	Brief Description of the Module Content
Sphere and overview of the goals, objectives and principles of IPL	Under what circumstances in real life emerge social relations that cannot be regulated either by civil or international law. The sphere of IPL as a special living environment of the normal functioning and development of relations between countries and peoples. Problems solved by IPL in real life are reduced to the following functions: – to promote sustainable international civil turnover, in which diversely beyond its legal system are the natural and legal persons, as well as states and international organizations in their relations with natural and legal persons; – to reflect, as the objective reality the existence of different legal systems in the world based on different socio-economic types of states; – to guarantee the protection and observance of civil, family, labor and civil procedural rights to foreign citizens and persons without citizenship in any foreign country where problems concerning these rights may arise;

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	<p>– to seek harmony of court decisions and arbitration awards in cases burdened with a foreign element, regardless of the location of the disputed legal review.</p> <p>During the implementation of tasks facing IPL the goal of international private law is being achieved – shaping the objective process of economic, scientific, cultural and educational approach of countries and peoples, and its transformation into a real force of world development. This definition takes into account the requirement of the theory of law, that the purpose of the right is not only a reflection and reinforcement of existing relations, but also a peculiar form of “the future in the present”.</p> <p>Principles of IPL are called basic principles of IPL. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the principle of national regime; - the principle of most-favored nation treatment; - the principle of reciprocity; - The principle of retorsion; - The principle of comity; - Collision principle and limitation of its actions in the form of reservation of public order.
<p>Conceptual apparatus, the subject and the method of IPL</p>	<p>Arguments showing that IPL is law.</p> <p>The term “international” in the term IPL. Spatial characteristics of IPL.</p> <p>The meaning of the word “private” in the term of IPL. The genesis of “private” and its relation to the concept of “public” in the law [in IPL]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civil relations [property and personal property], which contain a foreign element; - Family relations, containing a foreign element; - Labor relations, containing a foreign element; - Civil procedural relations arising out of international life. <p>Composite character of IPL method and its difference from the methods of regulation in the international and national civil law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collision method of regulating relations of IPL-nature; - The method of direct action; - The method of unification of material regulation and conflict rules.
<p>The concept of a “foreign element” in the Relationship of IPL-nature and the general doctrine of conflicts in IPL</p>	<p>Understanding the elements of legal relationship. A foreign element as a kind of derivative of another legal system essence, giving this property, moral, family, labor or procedural relation a qualitatively new social dimension, manifested in the specified connectivity with the outside world.</p> <p>Ways to establish the presence of foreign elements in an arguable case.</p> <p>Concept and types of collisions in IPL. Definition of a conflict rule as a rule of law, showing the law of which country or international agreement shall be applied to this disputable relation.</p>

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	<p>Types of conflicts of laws. The structure of the conflict rules. A reference and a renvoi to the third law.</p> <p>Restrictions on the conflict rule: the reservation of public policy.</p> <p>Legal, political and legal and political system of rules protecting the public order of the state.</p>
<p>Normative composition of IPL</p>	<p>IPL - as a set by type of source of national and international rules regulating various property, personal non-property, as well as labor, family and procedural relations between the citizens and legal entities arising during international communication, as well as to indicate the nature of their relationship with states and international organizations.</p> <p>Outlined by this definition group of public relations cannot be resolved by any known area of law precisely because of its unique nature.</p> <p>Normative composition of international private law in this regard involves the inclusion of the following standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflict rules in internal law as well as in international sources. - Special substantive and procedural rules of national law intended to regulate relations with a foreign element, such as laws on the legal status of foreign citizens and persons without citizenship or foreign investments. — Substantive and procedural rules of a general nature contained in the various internal sources [civil, labor and family codes and other standard acts], which are used only in conjunction with the conflict rules, which refers to them. - Substantive and procedural rules contained in international sources, intended to regulate relations with a foreign element, such as in the Hague Convention on International Civil Procedure, 1954, or in the Vienna Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, 1980
<p>The correlation of international public, international private and national civil laws. Critical analysis of the so-called “theory of transformation” of international law into internal legal rules</p>	<p>The problem of the correlation between international public, international private and national civil laws is in essence a problem of determining the nature of rules of international private law and, therefore, the problem of finding a place in IPL system of law in general.</p> <p>Arguments in favor of the international nature of IPL rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Genesis of international law is that initially in the early stages of its development, it has been a common interstate law in the of public law sense of these words. - In the future, just as the national law with the development of the state was divided into public and private, substantive and procedural, and other more specialized branches, so was divided international law with the growth of world economic relations and interdependence of states into public regulating political relations, and private, mediating economic and interpersonal relationships between entities in the international community.

- Division of international law into public or private, defined for the first time by Bentham, reflects the objective conditions of international life and indicates the appearance, as a result of international communication, of some international community, the legal analysis of which was given first by the German scholar Savigny. Thus, there is general international law, which is divided into public, private and other branches.

– Another argument in favor of the international nature of rules of private international law concerns its source. Specialists in international affairs believe that true sources of international private law are international treaties and international customs. It is in them we must seek the nature of international private law, because they and only they reveal its essence

– The third argument concerns the nature of conflict rule. As is known, through a conflict rule one of the legal systems is selected in cases where there is no rule which directly regulates the civil-law relation with a foreign element. Thus, the problem is presented as a conflict of legal systems claiming for the application of this relation. Hence the conclusion is drawn that the conflict rule, even contained in the national legislation, is of public and legal nature, because it is addressed to the public authority of another state, to its offspring of public nature.

– Finally, another argument, from some scholars' points of view, in favor of the international nature of international private law, is the fact of the application of foreign law in this country and on the basis of its law to the civil-legal relation with a foreign element. This application, according to supporters of this view is not purely an internal matter of the state.

To prevent escalating civil conflict into international both sides and both countries are objectively interested in more or less equal application of law of one or the other side in whatever court the dispute is considered.

Arguments in favor of the civilian nature of rules of IPL:

– The most important criterion for differentiating legal norms in accordance of branches and institutes and according to the general theory of law is the nature of public relations regulated by law. In this case, first of all the objective differences of socio-economic and political content of public relations are meant. What is the socio-economic characteristics of the relations constituting the subject of international private law? The answer is simple. They are civil law in nature. It follows that the very international private law is part of the internal legal system.

– Civilians complement the previous argument with the fact that the conflict rule, together with the substantive rule to which it refers, forms a genuine rule of conduct of entities of regulated relationships and is a civil legal rule, and in the event of a dispute between the parties regarding the applicable law it will always dispute over the civil law.

– Another argument in favor of civilian nature of international private law is that all groups of relationships that constitute its subject “in the broad sense of the word”, civil law is widely used, i.e. civilian categories. As is known, such components are marriage and family, and labor relations of an international character, the inclusion of which in international private law are undisputed.

– The next argument used to prove belonging of international private law to internal civil law concerns the sources of rules constituting international private law. The proposition is put forward that these rules are mainly of national character, as in the vast majority their sources are internal and that conflict rule - is the norm of civil law, that the norms of international agreements are invariably transformed into national standards.

The above positions indicate a formal-logical approach of a number of scientists to the analysis of IPL-relations:

Building formally consistent with the own concept, supported by practical examples, allows supporters of this and of the other points of view to doubt the correctness of any other views on international private law and the nature of its rules. However, if we take into account the dual nature of international private law relations [they always have a foreign element, i.e. the derivative of another legal system], and therefore, complex and contradictory nature of the international private law, it is clear that the analysis of such complex phenomena of the objective world, as is IPL, the method of formal logic must give way to the method of dialectical logic.

The essence of such a dialectical approach to the analysis of private international law should be not so much finding the differences between “national” and “international” nature of its provisions as a study of how this contradiction gets an opportunity to exist and to dialectically develop at the international and internal level of real relationship mediated by the rules of international private law.

In the educational and scientific literature, a theory of the transformation of international law into the internal legal rules in regulating IPL relationships has spread erroneously. The fallacy of this theory is proved as follows:

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Creating norms both by issuing internal law and by concluding international agreement, the legislator has an equal and sufficiently clear goal - to obtain from participants of IPL-relationship of such behavior, which is determined in the corresponding norm without any reservations about any of its transformation. – The concept of transformation actually undermines a commonly accepted provision of the duality of IPL sources and thus “removes” undeniably the existing problem of correlation of international treaties and domestic law, which in turn minimizes the importance of the international obligations. – In the performance of and compliance with international treaty the subjects of national law themselves do not become subjects of international law, since, on the one hand, they are not involved in the creation of these standards, and on the other hand - the part of the international agreements that regulates relations between states, do not cover them. – Adapting for themselves the rules of an international agreement by incorporating, the state does not transform them, but creates a new, totally different referring to the internal legal system. – The rules of the international treaty which are to be applied in this country to regulate the rights and obligations of individuals and legal entities shall be applied consistently by the courts and arbitration of all participating in the agreement countries, i.e. without any arbitrary interpretation of these rules, and shall not be adapted to their own legal system.
<p>IPL as a holistic intersystem body of law evolving from ancient times to retain their identity in a globalizing world</p>	<p>Fragmentary evidence of IPL-relations in the ancient world.</p> <p>Background of IPL-relations at the turn of the 13-14 centuries in the Northern Part of Modern Italy.</p> <p>School glossators and post-glossators.</p> <p>Contribution of the French, Dutch, Italian, German, American and Russian scientists in support of the necessity and inevitability of applying foreign law.</p> <p>Territorial doctrine of IPL. The doctrine of just consideration of each case [justice of individual case].</p> <p>Current status of IPL: international private law and national international private law.</p> <p>IPL as a holistic, dialectically developing intersystem education body of law arising from the need to mediate and form objective processes of economic, scientific, cultural and educational approach of countries and peoples in the part in which the process cannot be settled by a known body of law of branch-wise or systemic nature.</p> <p>Status and prospects of IPL in the light of globalization.</p>

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Course Title	International Commercial Arbitration and other ADR
Course Workload, Credits and academic hours	3 Credits (108 hours)
Course contents	
Course Module Title	Brief Description of the Module Content
Alternative methods of resolving of the commercial disputes and evolution of alternative methods of resolving disputes.	Alternative methods of resolving commercial disputes in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. The term and concept of alternative ways of resolving commercial disputes. Alternative ways of resolving commercial disputes. The principles of the international commercial arbitration. The evolution of alternative methods of resolving disputes in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America
Sources of legal regulation of international commercial arbitration.	Sources of legal regulation of international commercial arbitration. International conventions and other international instruments governing international commercial arbitration. Unification and harmonization of sources of legal regulation of the international commercial arbitration. General characteristics of national sources of legal regulation of the international commercial arbitration. Role of Lex Mercatoria for the International Commercial Arbitration.
Types of the international commercial arbitration institutions and theirs competence.	Types of the international commercial arbitration institutions and theirs competence. Institutional international commercial arbitration and adhoc arbitration. Competence and functions of the international commercial arbitration institutions. Arbitration agreement and arbitration clause.
General Provisions of international commercial arbitration.	General Provisions of international commercial arbitration. The competence-competence doctrine. Formation of the arbitration panel and its features. Arbitrability of the international disputes by the international commercial arbitration institutions. Features of determining the applicable law under the international arbitration procedures. Evidences and burden of evidences under the international arbitration procedures. Security measures in international commercial arbitration. An arbitration award and its structure. Arbitration fees.
International commercial arbitration in Europe and Asia.	International commercial arbitration in Europe and Asia. Mediation and reconciliation in European law. The major centers of international commercial arbitration in Europe

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	and Asia. National sources of legal regulation of the international commercial arbitration.
International commercial arbitration in Africa and Latin America.	The Procedure of International commercial arbitration in Africa and Latin America. The order of appeal in international commercial arbitration. The arbitration agreement and formation of arbitration tribunals. The passing of judgments and the requirements. National sources of legal regulation of the ICA.
Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards.	Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards. The procedure of the recognition and the enforcement of arbitral awards in accordance with the New York convention of 1958 on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards. The competence-competence doctrine and the enforcement of arbitral awards. Accession of Europe, Asian, African and Latin American countries to the New York Convention of 1958 On the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards. The procedure for recognition of foreign arbitral awards. Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards.
Challenging and overturning of awards in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.	Challenging and overturning of awards in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. Procedure for challenging the decisions of international commercial arbitration. Overturning of decisions of international commercial arbitration.
Introduction of information technologies in international commercial arbitration.	Introduction of information technologies in international commercial arbitration. Online proceedings in international commercial arbitration. Legal aid and access to justice in international relations.

Course Title	Law Applicable to Cross-border Contractual Obligations
Course Workload, Credits and academic hours	2 Credits (72 hours)
Course contents	
Course Module Title	Brief Description of the Module Content
Introduction to Contract Law	Sources of <i>Contracts Law</i> , national law, commercial practices and other forms of "soft law". Harmonization of <i>Contract Law. lex mercatoria.</i>
International Sale of Goods	Formation of a contract on international sale of goods (" ISG Contract "). Distribution of rights and obligations in the ISG Contract. Place of performance and payment. Delivery date and methods of its determination. Quality and

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	conformity of goods. Passing of risk. Breach of the ISG Contract. Avoidance of the ISG Contract. Remedies available to the seller, the buyer and / or both parties as a result of a breach and / or avoidance of the ISG Contract. Pre-defined commercial terms of the ISG Contract. Application of INCOTERMS 2010.
International Carriage of Goods	Overview of sources and principal features of regulation of international carriage of goods: (i) by sea, (ii) by rail, (iii) road and (iv) by air. International bill of lading.
International E-Commerce	Notion of e-commerce and e-transaction. Legal risks connected with conclusion of transactions by electronic means. Regulations applicable to cross-border e-commerce, including UNCITRAL Model Law On Electronic Commerce (1996).
Distribution Agreements. Agency	International agency. Regulations applicable to international agency agreements, including UNIDROIT Convention on Agency in the International Sale of Goods (1983), the ICC Model Commercial Agency Contract (pub. No. 496), etc. Regulations applicable to international distribution agreements, including the ICC Model Distributorship Contract, The ICC Model Distributorship Contract Sole Importer-Distributor, the Guide to Drafting International Distributorship Agreements (pub. No. 441 (E)).
Payments	Principal payment methods: cash in advance, open account, bills of exchange, documentary bills, documentary credits. Principal features of the UN Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes 1988. Regulation of documentary credits, including UNCITRAL Model Law On International Credit Transfers 1992 (including corresponding regulations in the EU), Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits (UCP 600). Regulation of demand guarantees, including UN Convention on Independent Guarantees and Stand-By Letters of Credit 1995.

Course Title	Cross-border transactions: legal and practical aspects
Course Workload, Credits and academic hours	3 Credits (108 hours)
Course contents	
Course Module Title	Brief Description of the Module Content
Introduction to english law on contracts	Drafting agreements
Pre-transaction stage	Negotiations Memorandum of understanding/letters of intent confidentiality

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Cross-border acquisition: legal and practical aspects	Due diligence, Share purchase agreement, Corporate issues, Completion and post completion actions, representation and warranties; Indemnities, Governing law
International joint ventures: goals to achieve	In and out mechanics, Corporate governance, Deadlock resolution, Disputes
Debt financing agreements	Practical aspects to focus on when representing a borrower/lender

Course Title	PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW ISSUES IN THE FIELD OF PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS
Course Workload, Credits and academic hours	2 Credits (72 hours)
Course contents	
Course Module Title	Brief Description of the Module Content
Protection of IP rights. general overview	Intellectual property: definition and types. Intellectual property in civil turnover. Meaning and types of IP rights. Main characteristics of Russian IP legislation, its development trends. International collaboration in the field of IP protection. Main IP remedies (general comparative analysis).
Protection of IP rights through civil procedure	Jurisdiction of IP disputes. Prejudicial settling of IP disputes. Possible claims against IP infringers. Preliminary injunction in IP disputes. Distinctive characteristics of court proceedings related to IP disputes. Expert examination in IP disputes. Enforcing of court decisions related to IP disputes.
Protection of IP rights in the internet. domain name disputes	Internet: definition and history. Use of IP objects in the Internet. Domain name system. Registration of domain names. Unfair registration and use of domain names. United Disputes Resolution Policy and its applicability. Russian court practice related to the domain name disputes. Copyright infringements in the Internet and their prosecution.
Protection against unfair competition	Antimonopoly bodies and its role in protection of IP rights. Unfair competition related to registration and use of results of Infringement of IP rights in advertising. Comparative advertising and limits of its use. Umbrella advertising.
Protection of IP rights through administrative and criminal proceedings	Administrative liability for the IP infringements. Distinctive characteristics of administrative proceedings against IP infringement.

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	<p>Criminal liability for the IP infringements. Distinctive characteristics of criminal proceedings against IP infringement.</p>
Protection of IP rights with customs assistance	<p>Customs Register of IP objects. Entering of IP objects into the Customs Register. Customs suspension of allegedly counterfeit goods. Parallel import. Russian and foreign law related to parallel import. Customs Union between Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia. Unified Customs IP Register.</p>
Legal and economical IP evaluation. IP due diligence	<p>IP Due diligence: definition and purposes. Main stages of IP Due Diligence stages, crucial points of research. Main particulars of IP Due Diligence related to different IP rights. Economical appraisal of IP rights. Different approaches to Economical appraisal of IP rights.</p>
Grounds and procedures for contesting IP rights	<p>Grounds and procedures for contesting of trademarks. Grounds and procedures for contesting patent rights. Disputes about copyright. Unfair squatting of IP rights and its prosecution.</p>

Course Title	Digital methods of disputes resolution in Russia and abroad
Course Workload, Credits and academic hours	4 Credits (144 hours)
Course contents	
Course Module Title	Brief Description of the Module Content
THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN DIGITAL JUDGEMENT	<p>The role of the guiding principles of civil justice in a changing world General characteristics of the main principles (principles) as a result of the impact of digitalization on civil proceedings New Classification of Digital Justice: Benefits, Benchmarks and Outcomes</p>
LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CONFLICTS OF BUSINESS SUBJECTS	<p>Reasons and objective need for the introduction of digital technologies in the field of resolving economic disputes</p> <p>Legal nature of cloud services and their advantage</p> <p>The impact of digitalization on the creation of the Common Digital Space of the EAEU countries and the states of the European Union: current state and prospects</p>

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<p>THE ROLE OF DIGITALIZATION IN JUDICIAL RECONCILIATION AS A WAY TO RESPECT THE RIGHTS AND LEGAL INTERESTS OF BUSINESS ENTITIES</p>	<p>Judicial conciliation as a new procedure for resolving economic, financial and other disputes: concept, goals, regulations</p> <p>Judicial mediator: legal status and functions in the context of digitalization in law</p> <p>Stages of judicial conciliation</p> <p>The principles of the administration of justice and their impact on conciliation procedures in the context of digitalization in law</p>
<p>DIRECTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVE WAYS TO SETTLEMENT OF CONFLICTS IN THE AGE OF DIGITALIZATION</p>	<p>The experience of the European Union and some other countries in the digital evolution of dispute resolution methods</p> <p>The advantage of alternative dispute resolution methods. China experience.</p> <p>Dedicated digital platforms for conflict resolution</p>
<p>IMPACT OF DIGITALIZATION ON THE APPEARANCE OF INTERNET COURTS: THEIR LEGAL NATURE, ORGANIZATION, PRACTICE</p>	<p>The concept and legal nature of the Internet Court</p> <p>Procedural aspects of proof in Internet courts in the context of digitalization in law</p> <p>Other features of Internet courts: "Pro et contra" in the foreseeable future</p> <p>Foreign experience of Internet courts: India, China, USA, Singapore, South Africa, Brazil and Australia</p>

<p>Course Title</p>	<p>WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION LAW</p>
<p>Course Workload, Credits and academic hours</p>	<p>4 Credits (144 hours)</p>
<p align="center">Course contents</p>	
<p>Course Module Title</p>	<p>Brief Description of the Module Content</p>
<p>TOPIC 1. INTRODUCTION TO WTO LAW: HISTORY OF MULTILATERAL TRADING SYSTEM, MAIN PRINCIPLES OF ITS FUNCTIONING. SOURCES OF WTO LAW</p>	<p>History of multilateral trading system: the Final Act of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) on 30 October 1947 (23 countries); from Havana (1948) to Marrakesh (1994) rounds: multilateral trading system liberalizing. Additions in the form of a section on development, Anti-Dumping Agreement, added in the 1960s, “<u>plurilateral</u>” agreements (i.e. with voluntary membership) in the 1970s.</p>

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	<p>The Tokyo Round during the 1970s: the first major attempt to tackle trade barriers that do not take the form of tariffs.</p> <p>The Uruguay Round of 1986-94: the WTO and a new set of agreements.</p> <p>The concept and main principles of WTO. The rules of conduct for the international trade of goods and services and for intellectual property rights. WTO as a forum for multinational negotiations to resolve trade problems. WTO as a formal mechanism for dispute settlement.</p> <p>Principle of reciprocity, the most favored nation principle, terms-of-trade theory, enforcement, preferential trade agreements, labor and environmental standards, competition policy, and agricultural export subsidies.</p> <p>Sources of WTO Law</p> <p>Law-making and decision-making in WTO.</p> <p>Trade Review Mechanism</p>
<p>TOPIC 2. RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES</p>	<p>The WTO Dispute Settlement System: Structure, Principles and Process.</p> <p>Understanding on rules and procedures governing the settlement of disputes.</p> <p>Applicable law and interpretation of law by DSB.</p> <p>Status of the parties. Third party status.</p> <p>Implementation and Enforcement of decisions.</p> <p>Negotiations on reform of DSB. Problems of Appellate Body functioning.</p>
<p>TOPIC 3 Trade in Goods</p>	<p>Description and analysis of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (GATT):</p> <p>Most favoured nation treatment and National treatment in trade of goods;</p> <p>Tariff concessions (Article II); Valuation for customs purposes (Article VII); customs fees and formalities (Article VIII); marks of origin (Article IX);</p> <p>Quantitative restrictions (Article XI);</p> <p>Restrictions to safeguard the balanced of payment (Article XII); governmental assistance to economic development (Article XVIII);</p> <p>Safeguard measures (Article XIX);</p> <p>General exceptions (Article XX);</p> <p>Security exceptions (Article XXI)</p>
<p>TOPIC 4. SPS and TBT measures</p>	<p>The SPS measures: Sanitary (human and animal health); Phytosanitary (plant health) measures.</p> <p>The purposes of the measures: to protect human or animal life from risks arising from additives, contaminants, toxins</p>

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	<p>or disease-causing organisms in their food, to protect human life from plant- or animal-carried diseases, to protect animal or plant life from pests, diseases, or disease-causing organisms, to prevent or limit other damage to a country from the entry, establishment or spread of pests.</p> <p>Principles and grounds for introduction SPS measures</p> <p>Technical regulations and standards and technical barriers to trade.</p> <p>A conformity assessment procedure, process and production methods, test for technical measures</p>
<p>TOPIC 5. GATS</p>	<p>Scope of application and structure of GATS.</p> <p>Classification of services.</p> <p>General principles of GATS.</p> <p>Access to the market.</p> <p>Special regulation of financial and telecommunication services, other special regimes of trade of services.</p>
<p>TOPIC 6. TRIPS</p>	<p>TRIPS: categories of IP.</p> <p>General and special principles of TRIPS.</p> <p>Scope of protection of IP rights under the Agreement.</p> <p>Specific obligations.</p> <p>Exceptions</p> <p>Enforcement of IP rights</p>
<p>TOPIC 7. ANTIDUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING MEASURES</p>	<p>Measures to protect internal market.</p> <p>Subsidies and countervailing measures.</p> <p>Definition and criteria of subsidies.</p> <p>Rules and procedure of application of countervailing measures.</p> <p>Definition of dumping.</p> <p>Antidumping investigation.</p> <p>Terms and review of the measures.</p>
<p>TOPIC 8. WTO AND RTA.</p>	<p>Art.XXIV GATT, art.V GATS: rules and exceptions.</p> <p>Notified Regional trade agreements: an overview</p> <p>The EAEU as an RTA. Case-law of DSB related to the EAEU instruments.</p> <p>Rules of the Treaty on the EAEU regulating application of WTO law within the EAEU. The hierarchy of the universal and regional norms.</p>

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	Case-law of the Court of the EAEU, its predecessor the Eurasian Economic Court. Other RTA (EU, ex-Nafta) and WTO law application and dispute settlement.
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Course Title	Civil Procedural Law and Private International Law In The European Union: Issues of Unification
Course Workload, Credits and academic hours	4 Credits (144 hours)
Course contents	
Course Module Title	Brief Description of the Module Content
Ways to unify civil procedure and private international law in the European Union. The main directions of unification.	Ways to unify civil procedure law and private international law in the European Union: "soft law" and "hard law". Activities of the working group on the development of the code of Civil procedure for the member States of the European Union, headed by Marcel storm (1987). Unification of rules of applicable law.
Main sources of unified EU law in the field of dispute resolution	a) conventions; b) individual articles of EU treaties; C) EU regulations and directives on the unification of legal proceedings in the field of civil, commercial, family, patent, bankruptcy and private international law.
Mutual recognition and enforcement of judgments of EU member States	Unification of rules on access to justice and cooperation between EU member States; unification in the field of arbitration, mediation and other alternative dispute resolution (ADR)

Course Title	LEGAL REGULATION OF TRANSACTIONS WITH FOREIGN ASSETS
Course Workload, Credits and academic hours	3 Credits (108 hours)
Course contents	
Course Module Title	Brief Description of the Module Content
History and basic legal acts in the field of unification of civil procedural and international private law in the European Union	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The history of the unification of civil procedural law and private international law in the European Union 2. Methods of unification of the civil procedural law and private international law of the European Union 3. Basic legal acts in the field of unification of civil procedural law and private international law in the European Union 4. International Conventions on the Unification of Civil Procedure Law and Private International Law of the European Union 5. European Union Treaties on the Unification of Civil Procedure Law and Private International Law

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Course Title	Law of International Trade
Course Workload, Credits and academic hours	3 Credits (108 hours)
Course contents	
Course Module Title	Brief Description of the Module Content
Introduction to Law of International Trade. Sources of Regulation Applicable to Cross-Border Commercial Transactions	Scope of law of international trade. Sources of law of international trade: international conventions, national law, commercial practices and other forms of "soft law". Consequences of choice of law. Harmonization of law of international trade. Role of the United Nations and the International Chamber of Commerce in formation of law of international trade. Modern lex mercatoria
Cross-Border Commercial Transaction	Features of cross-border commercial transactions. Principles applicable to a cross-border commercial transaction: freedom of contract, good faith, equality of parties to the contract and mutual benefit, reasonableness of a party to the contract. Requirements as to: (i) form, (ii) formation, (iii) execution and (iv) contents of cross-border commercial transactions. Methods of interpretation of provisions of cross-border commercial transactions.
International Sale of Goods	Formation of a contract on international sale of goods ("ISG Contract"). Distribution of rights and obligations in the ISG Contract. Place of performance and payment. Delivery date and methods of its determination. Quality and conformity of goods. Passing of risk. Breach of the ISG Contract. Avoidance of the ISG Contract. Remedies available to the seller, the buyer and / or both parties as a result of a breach and / or avoidance of the ISG Contract. Pre-defined commercial terms of the ISG Contract. Application of INCOTERMS 2010, INCOTERMS 2020.
International Carriage of Goods	Overview of sources and principal features of regulation of international carriage of goods: (i) by sea, (ii) by rail, (iii) road and (iv) by air. International bill of lading
International E-Commerce	Notion of e-commerce and e-transaction. Legal risks connected with conclusion of transactions by electronic means. Regulations applicable to cross-border e-commerce, including UNCITRAL Model Law On Electronic Commerce (1996).

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Course Title	Law of International Trade
Course Workload, Credits and academic hours	3 Credits (108 hours)
Course contents	
Course Module Title	Brief Description of the Module Content
Distribution Agreements. Agency	International agency. Regulations applicable to international agency agreements, including UNIDROIT Convention on Agency in the International Sale of Goods (1983), the ICC Model Commercial Agency Contract (pub. No. 496), etc. Regulations applicable to international distribution agreements, including the ICC Model Distributorship Contract, The ICC Model Distributorship Contract Sole Importer-Distributor, the Guide to Drafting International Distributorship Agreements (pub. No. 441 (E)).
Payment Methods	Principal payment methods: cash in advance, open account, bills of exchange, documentary bills, documentary credits. Principal features of the UN Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes 1988. Regulation of documentary credits, including UNCITRAL Model Law On International Credit Transfers 1992 (including corresponding regulations in the EU), Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits (UCP 600). Regulation of demand guarantees, including UN Convention on Independent Guarantees and Stand-By Letters of Credit 1995.
Dispute Resolution in International Commerce	Mechanisms of resolution of disputes arising out of cross-border commercial transactions. Jurisdiction of national courts. International arbitration. Principal arbitration institutions. New York Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards 1958. Online Dispute Resolution. Singapore Convention on Mediation 2020. ICSID: scope of jurisdiction, procedure.

Course Title	Art and Cultural Heritage Law
Course Workload, Credits and academic hours	3 Credits (108 hours)
Course contents	
Course Module Title	Brief Description of the Module Content
Cultural heritage, cultural property: protection, illicit traffic countermeasures	Definition “Cultural heritage”, “cultural property”, “world heritage”. Tangible and intangible cultural heritage (CH). Significance and necessity for special regulation International conventions and other legal instruments on CH (Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property 1970, UNIDROIT

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	Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects 1995, Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict 1954, the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage 2001) 3. Return and restitution.
Art and Public Regulation	State (public) interest in Art Art and Culture as Public Law Concepts State funding of the Arts. Street art and urban public regulations Artistic freedom, public order and ethics.
Museums, galleries: legal status and regulation	Museum organization and governance Duties of museum managers. Conservation and the Duty to Care
Art-market	Definition and Functions of and Art Market. Subjects of an Art Market. Legal rights and duties of auctioneers, art dealers, and other intermediaries Authentication of Art. Provenance. Exports control.
Transactions. Conflict of laws and the Art	Key Concepts: contract law and common law and civil law jurisdictions Auction contracts Conflict of laws and the Art Anti-Money Laundering and the Arts
Art and cultural objects and IP rights	Intellectual property and the visual arts Application of copyright law (with a special focus on contemporary art) Artists' Resale Rights and Moral Rights
Digitalization of Art. Creative industries and NFT	Concept of digital Art (cyber art, digitalized art, Internet art, etc.) Use of technologies for access to CH Use of technologies for creation and distribution of Art An issue of authorship of digital art

Course Title	Law of International Banking Transactions
Course Workload, Credits and academic hours	4 Credits (144 hours)
Course contents	
Course Module Title	Brief Description of the Module Content
Regulation of the international banking transactions and its sources	Banking organizations and International banking transactions. Regulation of Lending business. Regulation of the International Payment Services. Electronic Funds Transfer. Cross border financial services and consumers protection. Regional regulatory authorities for international banking transactions.

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Banks and Lending organizations as the participants of the international banking transactions	International monetary fund, World bank, European bank on the reconstruction and development, Euroasian bank and other international banking organizations,
Payment services as the international banking transactions.	Cheques as the main payment source for the international banking transactions; Inkasso transactions and their regulations. Banks duties as the service provider; Execution of payment orders. Regulation and legal status of the international electronic payment systems.
International trade financing instruments	Guarantees and Indemnity, Warrantee Guarantees, Counter-Guarantees, Stand by Letters of credit. UCP600, URDG 758 and their role in the international trade relations. Superguarantee and syndicating guarantee as future instruments of the international trade. Role of SWIFT for future trade financing instruments.
International lending transactions	Loans with foreign element and applicable law to it. LMA and RLMA and their role for the international lending transactions. Syndicated loans as the most popular type of the international lending transaction,
Collateral under the international lending transactions	Foreign collateral and its features. Applicable law for collateral under the international lending transactions. Pledge and mortgage under in common law and continental law. Plot and cristalized charge of property. Right of lien by the Lendor of the property of borrower in different jurisdictions.
Islamic finance	Main principles of the Islamic financing. Main types of the transactions under the Islamic financing (deposit, lending operations). Implementation of the Islamic financing elements in the traditional finance countries. Islamic Finance Transactions and English law and other jurisdictions.
Introduction of information technologies in international banking transactions	Blockchain technology and international banking transactions. Cryptocurrencies and digital asset – their role for future banking transactions. Bigdata regulation and application for banking transactions.

Course Title	Cross-Border Mergers and Acquisitions
Course Workload, Credits and academic hours	4 Credits (144 hours)

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Course contents	
Course Module Title	Brief Description of the Module Content
Introduction to the course	Introduction to Business Acquisitions. Overview of Different Acquisition Methods. Main terms which are under for M&A transactions. Historical overview of the developments of issues related to the regulation of M&A transactions.
Sources and principles of the M&A transactions	Legal sources of the M&A transactions under the Russian, English and the U.S. Law. Main principles of the M&A transactions
The Mechanics of Structuring of merger and acquisition transactions	Stages of M&A transactions; CP and CS under the M& A transactions; anti-takeover actions; Roles of the participants of M&A transactions.
Non-Disclosure/Confidentiality and Exclusivity Agreements under the merger and acquisition transactions	NDA and its role during an M&A transaction. Differences between Exclusivity and Investment Agreements and their role for the realization of the M&A transaction. Termshit at the stage of the negotiations.
The Role and forms of Due diligence for the merger and acquisition transactions	Term and role of Due diligence procedure for future M&A transaction. Types of the due diligence procedures. Participants of the due diligence regulation. Consequences of the Due Diligence for an M&A transaction.
Documents which are necessary for merger and acquisition transactions	Share purchase and shareholder agreement and their role for the shareholders protection under M&A transaction. Investment agreement during an M&A transaction. Other documents which are necessary for M&A transactions.
Main conditions of the merger agreements	Structuring of the merger agreement. Definitions, Covenants, Representation and Warranties, Enforcement Clause, Third Parties rights clause, Default interest, Indemnity Clause.
Corporate actions (formalities) during merger and acquisition transactions	Shareholders and directors (executives) approvals during an M&A transaction. Majority and minority rights during the corporate actions. Anti-takeover Mechanisms.
Successor Liability during an M&A transaction	Scope and forms of Successor Liability. Indemnification institution.
Venture investments and M&A transactions	Term and legal nature of the venture investments. Stage of the venture investments. Regulation of the venture investments.

Course Title	CYBERSPACE: JURISDICTION AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION
Course Workload, Credits and academic hours	4 Credits (144 hours)
Course contents	
Course Module Title	Brief Description of the Module Content

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<p>General characteristics, content and directions of development of digital technologies that form digital (virtual) rights in cyberspace.</p>	<p>Classification, principles and algorithms of functioning of distributed scalable registries (DLT), including blockchain, and other components of Industry 4.0. Areas of application and stages of development of digital technologies. Digital (virtual) rights and features of property turnover objects in cyberspace.</p>
<p>General characteristics, content and directions of regulation of legal relations in cyberspace.</p>	<p>Current trends in the legislative regulation of legal relations in cyberspace. Comparative legal analysis of the juridical regulation of digital (virtual) rights in cyberspace. RegTech (Regulatory Technology), technologies used by businesses to fulfill the requirements of the regulator) and SupTech (Supervisory Technology), are used by the regulator to improve the effectiveness of supervision in cyberspace. LegalTech and LawTech – implementation of information and communication solutions (tools) to improve the efficiency of legal institutions in cyberspace. Smart contracts (self-executing transactions) as a mechanism for implementing legal relations in cyberspace: - Oracles Institute, as an integral part of the smart contract system, TLSNotary-service; - the possibilities of using smart contracts in financial and foreign economic activities.</p>
<p>The right to judicial protection. Methods of judicial review and resolution of cases (general provisions).</p>	<p>Formation and development of judicial protection of legal relations in cyberspace. The essence and meaning of the general rules of claim proceedings. Substantive law as a fundamental factor influencing the specifics of the establishment and application of the norms of the process, in relation to various categories of court cases of non-search proceedings. Application of general rules of claim proceedings and special rules in the consideration and resolution of cases arising from legal relations in cyberspace.</p>
<p>Persons participating in litigation on disputes arising from legal relations in cyberspace.</p>	<p>The subject composition of the trial. Procedural legal capacity and legal capacity of the participants in the proceeding. Procedural rights and obligations. Concepts and types of representation. The powers of the representative. Registration of authorities.</p>
<p>Competence of courts: jurisdiction of disputes arising from legal relations in cyberspace.</p>	<p>Alternative ways of dispute resolution and protection of rights/interests. Problems of legal regulation of the competence of courts and the ratio of categories of competence and jurisdiction. Procedural and legal consequences of violation of the rules of competence of courts.</p>

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The subject of disputes arising from legal relations in cyberspace. Proof and evidence in disputes arising from legal relations in cyberspace.	The subject of judicial protection. The subject of proof and the limits of proof. Sources of formation of the subject of proof. Relevance and admissibility of evidence. General and particular criteria for the distribution of the burden of proof. Grounds for exemption from proof. Classification of evidence.
Separate procedural aspects of the processes of disputes arising from legal relations in cyberspace.	Features of non-claim proceedings. Interim measures. Settlement agreement.
Features of the application of the norms of national and international law on the consideration and resolution of disputes arising from legal relations in cyberspace.	National legislation in the field of consideration and resolution of disputes arising from legal relations in cyberspace. Features of the application of the provisions of international legal acts. Problems of harmonization and unification of the principles and norms of legislation in the field of legal relations in cyberspace.
Problem aspects of the execution of decisions on disputes arising from legal relations in cyberspace.	Participants (subject structure) of enforcement proceedings. Execution documents. General rules of execution proceedings. Institute of Exequatura (exsequare).

Course Title	PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW ISSUES IN THE FIELD OF TRANSNATIONAL INSOLVENCY
Course Workload, Credits and academic hours	3 Credits (108 hours)
Course contents	
Course Module Title	Brief Description of the Module Content
Transnational (cross-border) insolvency (bankruptcy) law	The meaning of “transnational” in the term “Transnational (cross-border) insolvency (bankruptcy) law”. The meaning of “Insolvency and/or Bankruptcy” in the term “Transnational (cross-border) insolvency (bankruptcy) law”.
The right to judicial protection. Methods of judicial review and resolution of cases (general provisions).	basic principles of TIL in historical retrospect of their origin and development. to characterize the sources and subject composition of TIL. to prove that TIL is a complete and unique in its kind intersystem body of law. to describe the history and development of To prove that TIL is a complete and unique in its kind intersystem body of law: evolution of views on the necessity and inevitability of applying foreign law to regulate To prove that TIL is a complete and unique in its kind intersystem body of law relationships.

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	to identify the current status and perspective of development of Transnational (cross-border) insolvency (bankruptcy) law in the light of globalization
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Course Title	Notarial system
Course Workload, Credits and academic hours	3 Credits (108 hours)
Course contents	
Course Module Title	Brief Description of the Module Content
The competence of bodies and officials of the Russian Federation performing notarial acts.	The concept of subject and territorial competence of notaries. Classification of notarial actions. Notarial actions performed by notaries. Exclusive competence of state notaries. Competence of officials of local self-government bodies and officials of consular institutions of the Russian Federation in the field of notarial actions. Conditions for these persons to perform notarial actions.
General rules of notarial actions in Russia.	Place and timing of notarial actions. Postponement and suspension of the notarial action. Identification, verification of legal capacity and legal capacity when performing notarial actions. Verification of the powers of representatives and the authenticity of signatures when performing notarial actions. Refusal to perform a notarial action. Reasons for refusal and its legal consequences. Challenging the actions of bodies and officials performing notarial actions. Features of consideration by courts of cases on challenging the actions of notary bodies. General provisions on the state fee and tariff for notarial actions. Notary registers. Issuance of duplicate documents and extracts from notary registers

Course Title	Private International Law in the field of Insurance law
Course Workload, Credits and academic hours	3 Credits (108 hours)
Course contents	
Course Module Title	Brief Description of the Module Content
The general provisions of insurance.	The purposes and tasks of insurance in Russia and foreign countries. The history of development of insurance law. The main definition in insurance law. The classification of insurance.

**Дисциплины (модули) изучаются в рамках освоения ОП ВО «Private International Law»»
по направлению 40.04.01 Юриспруденция**

The legal basis of insurance law.	The legal sources of insurance law in Russia and foreign countries. Subject and system of insurance law. State supervision of insurance activities.
The insurance contract.	The concept of an insurance contract under Russian law and in foreign legislation. The content and features of the insurance contract. Conditions and procedure for the conclusion of the insurance contract. The insurance policy.
The legal regulation of private insurance	The features of personal insurance and essential conditions. The concept and the main types of life insurance. Life insurance. Pension insurance. Accident insurance. Health insurance.
The legal regulation of property insurance.	The concept and basic of property insurance. The terms and conditions of insurance contracts. Insurance of transport (land, sea, air). The housing and buildings insurance. Cargo insurance. Agricultural insurance.
The regulation of liability insurance.	The concept of civil liability. The legal subjects of liability insurance. Objects of insurance and responsibility. The liability insurance of vehicle owners. The civil liability insurance of organizations operating hazardous facilities. Professional liability insurance. Personal liability insurance. The contract liability insurance.
The business risks insurance.	The concept of the enterprise risk. Classification of business risks. Comprehensive insurance protection. The financial risks insurance. The banking risks insurance. The Individuals' Deposits insurance. Insurance of foreign economic activity.
The legal regulation of reinsurance.	The concept and methods of reinsurance. Facultative reinsurance. Contractual reinsurance. Proportional reinsurance. Disproportionate reinsurance. Financial reinsurance. Legal regulation of reinsurance transactions. Associations, unions and insurance pools.