

BASIC INFORMATION:

Organizational unit	01.07.200.	Faculty of Legal Sciences
Abbreviation	FPN-LC	
Chair	01.06.390.	International Law Chair
Course/module	5.02.09.001.	Public International Law

COURSE TYPE:

Functional area	Core
Level of abstraction	Advanced
Course type – obligation	Mandatory

COURSE REGISTRATION:

Scientific field	5.	Social sciences
Scientific area	5.02.	Law
Narrow scientific field	5.02.09	Public International Law

COURSE DESCRIPTION:

Educational and professional goals:	As part of studying the subject, the student will acquire optimal theoretical knowledge in the field of international law, with an emphasis on public international law as a form of fundamental law. The main goal of the course is to familiarize students with the concept of International Public Law and other basic concepts from this area of law.
Competences/educational outcomes:	Based on the acquired knowledge, the students will be able to: - discusses, analyzes and draws conclusions about the essence, place, strength of international legal norms in the subject area
Skills mastered:	The student will master the basic concepts and principles of International Public Law, acquire basic knowledge about subjects and relations between subjects of International Public Law, state bodies in international relations, International Humanitarian Law and international judicial institutions.
Course content:	<p style="text-align: center;">INTRODUCTION</p> <p>The concept of international law. General principles of international law. Doctrine of international law. The relationship between domestic and international law. Division of international law.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SOURCES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND CODIFICATION</p> <p>The legal sources. International agreements. Customary rules. General legal principles recognized by civilised nations. Unilateral legal acts of states. Decisions of international organizations. Codification of international law.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">STRUCTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY</p>

The concept of international community. Organizational structure. Subjects of international law.

STATE - SUBJECT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The emergence of the state. Recognition. Basic rights and duties. State's jurisdiction. International responsibility of states. Succession of states. Division of states according to structure. Dependent States. Permanently neutral states.

BODIES FOR MAINTAINING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Contemporary diplomacy. Authorities within the state. Bilateral diplomacy. Multilateral diplomacy. Consuls. Relationship between diplomatic and consular functions.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Political systems of the world. Concept and classification of international organizations. History of the United Nations. Goals and principles of the United Nations. The relationship of the Charter to classical international law. Organizational structure. Membership in the United Nations. The relationship of the Charter to non-member states. Collective security. The colonial problem and the United Nations. Institutional and legal frameworks of economic cooperation within the UN. Position of UN official. Legal position of the UN. Procedure for revision of the Charter. Specialized agencies (legal nature). International Labour Organization. International financial organizations. International Atomic Energy Agency. Regionalism and international order. Other organizations.

THE POSITION OF INDIVIDUALS IN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

Development of basic human rights. The individual in international law. Prohibition of the slave trade. The position of refugees and stateless persons. Right to asylum and extradition. Protection of minorities. Individual criminal responsibility.

TERRITORY IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

The concept of state territory. Manners of acquiring state territory. International officials. National and international rivers. Mode of navigation on the Danube. Maritime area, Coastal sea. Outer shelf and continental shelf. Open sea. New institutes of the law of the sea. Straits. Sea channels. Legal nature of the airspace. Air navigation mode. Cosmic space. Internationalized territories. Legal status of the Arctic and Antarctic.

	<p>RULES OF INTERNATIONAL TREATY LAW</p> <p>Introductory considerations. Forms and types of international agreements. Contracting parties. The process of concluding treaties. Ways of expressing consent to be bound by the treaty. Reserves with multilateral contracts. Registration and deposition of treaties. Implementation of international agreements. Effects of the treaties. Binding force of treaties.</p> <p>Revision of treaties. Withdrawal from the treaty. Effectiveness and suspension of the treaty.</p> <p>PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES</p> <p>Immediate diplomatic negotiations. Good services and mediations. Survey commissions. Reconciliation. Proceedings before the United Nations. Arbitration. International Court of Justice.</p> <p>SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES THROUGH FORCE</p> <p>Types of violent means. The concept of war. Limitation and prohibition of war. Internal conflicts and the prohibition of the use of force. The principle of non-intervention. The right to self-defence. The term and definition of aggression. Sources of the law of war. The effect and consequences of the outbreak of hostilities. Armed force. Partisan war. Rules of war. Limitations on means of warfare. War occupation. Persons protected in war conflicts. Prisoners of war. Civilian population, sick and wounded. Military conventions. End of hostilities. The end of the war. Reparations. Concept and forms of neutrality. Rights and obligations of neutral states. Economic type of war and relations with neutral states.</p>
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COURSE METRICS:

ECTS	Teaching activities (hours)					Individual work		TOTAL hours of work
	Contact lessons	Exercises and trainings	Seminar and stud. papers	Pedagogical workshops	Professional and clinical practice	Individual. and group learning	Source research	
6	24	12	24			108	12	180

Teaching languages	English			
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ACCESS CONDITIONS

Code	Course/Module title	Grade	Description of conditions (additional)
	Comparative Constitutional Law		Exam passed
	Legal Philosophy and Theory		Exam passed

COURSE METHODOLOGY

During the processing of the subject, the following are foreseen:

- 36 contact hours of interactive lectures;
- 24 hours for making a seminar paper;
- 12 hours for source research;

Lectures according to the established schedule with the use of modern presentation and demonstration tools and techniques with the application of an interactive method of working with students, which give insight into their prior knowledge and specific experiences based on the issues covered, as well as insight into continuous mastering the subject. Use of didactic and educational content in electronic and digital form (including recorded lectures and mentoring exercises) on various video-presentation media (video-cassettes, interactive multimedia optical media).

Carrying out exercises intended for the acquisition of practical skills and elaboration of practical aspects of basic topics. The content of the exercises follows the thematic units of the lectures. As specific forms of exercises, rehearsals are used where assistants/demonstrators prepare students for taking the exam by offering them a concise overview of the main points of a certain subject.

The student is obliged to defend the seminar paper in front of the student audience using the LEG-scale for the evaluation of speakers/presenters (developed at the Pan-European University) by students-listeners.

The seminar papers must meet methodological criteria of academic writing, standards of correct citation, requirements of minimum "scope of work" and requirements of "content of work" defined with the supervisor or the lecturer when defining the topic.

The papers must be larger than the minimum volume of 7 pages of standard-formatted text. The work must meet the requirements of the topic in terms of methodology and content. The paper must not be copied verbatim from the source, but all quotations must be referenced.

Seminar or introductory papers, with a volume of at least 20 pages of standard-formatted A4 text, which are prepared according to the prescribed methodology and content provide the highest grade (A - 10 - excellent) will be scored in the ECTS system with 3 ECTS credit points, which are entered in the student booklet - index in the section "Other forms of student work".

These papers will be published at the University's website and will be submitted for publication in the annual Proceedings of the Pan-European University. Each professor can apply for external grading and publication of no more than 10% of student seminars or entrance papers within one promotion of students.

STUDENT WORK EVALUATION

No.	Type of evaluation	partial/ final	elective / mandatory	Percenta ge of participat ion
01	Participation in contact work – lecture interactions	pre-exam obligation	mandatory	10%
02	Student's seminar/professional papers	pre-exam obligation	mandatory	20%
03	Exam activities – partial test (problem test, case studies)	pre-exam obligation	mandatory	10%
04	Exam activities – final test (written exam)	final	mandatory	60%

LITERATURE / SOURCES (listed in order of relevance)

Author (Last Name, First Name)	Publication title	Publisher's headquarter s	Publisher	Edition year	Type of publicati on*
a/ Basic literature					
Ian Brownlie	Principles of Public International Law	Oxford	Oxford University Press	2009	book

b/ Supplementary literature					
c/ Other sources – journals					
Author - Surname, First name (if the source is an article)	Journal title	Publisher's headquarters	Publisher	Edition year	Type of journal*
c/ Other sources – Internet (WEB) sources					
Site name	Site address	Title of work/hyperlink		Read	
(*)Type of publication (book, script, compendium, multimedia)					