




Ministry of Science and High Education of the Russian Federation
Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
«Far Eastern Federal University»
(FEFU)

School of Law

«AGREED»

Program Manager

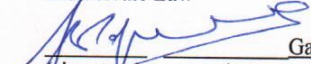


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« 13 » WONG 201 9 year.

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WORK PROGRAM OF DISCIPLINE

International Law Of The Sea

Direction of preparation 40.03.01 Jurisprudence

Form of training full-time

Course 4 semester 8
lectures 8 hours
practical classes 24 hours
laboratory works are not provided
including using MAO lek. 0 hours /etc. 24 hours / lab not provided
total hours of classroom work 32 hours.
including using MAO 24 hours.
independent work 40 hours
including the preparation for the exam is not provided
no control papers
course work / course project is not provided
offset 8 semester
exam not provided

The work program was drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the educational standard, independently established by the Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education "Far Eastern Federal University", approved by order of the rector of 07/20/2017 No. 12-13-1479 in the direction of training 40.03.01).

The work program was discussed at a meeting of the Department of International Public and Private Law, Minutes No. 3/18-19 from "13" July 2019

Head of International Public and Private Law Department: Doctor of Law, Professor V. Gavrilov
Compiler (s): Associate Professor, Ph.D. Dremlyuga R.I.

The reverse side of the title sheet

I. The work program was revised at the meeting of the department:

Protocol dated " _____ " _____ 20 № _____

Head of the Department _____
(signature) (IO Last Name)

II. The work program was revised at the meeting of the department:

Protocol dated " _____ " _____ 20 № _____

Head of the Department _____
(signature) (IO Last Name)

Annotation to the work program of the discipline

“International Law Of The Sea”

The discipline "International Law of The Sea" was developed for students studying in the direction of training 40.03.01 "Jurisprudence".

The discipline “International Law of The Sea” is included in the list of disciplines for choosing the variable part of the curriculum. The total complexity of the discipline is 2 credit units, 72 hours.

The curriculum provides lectures (8 hours), practical classes (24 hours, including 24 hours - using active learning methods), independent work (32 hours). The form of control is a test in the 8th semester. Discipline is implemented on the 4th course in the 8th semester.

Discipline "International Law of the Sea". This discipline is related to such legal disciplines as “Theory of State and Law”, “International Law”, “International Private Law”, etc.

The goal of mastering the discipline “International Law of the Sea” is to understand the main problems of international legal regulation of relations in the field of international maritime law, the role and significance of international treaties, the ability to apply international treaties in protecting the rights of subjects of international maritime law.

The objectives of the discipline "International Law of the Sea" are:

- determining the place of international maritime law in the system of modern international law;
- designation of the role of international maritime law as one of the oldest in time and appearance of branches of international law in the process of forming an international legal mechanism regulating international relations;
- descriptions of the international mechanism of legal regulation of international relations for the study, development and use of spaces of the oceans;
- establish common areas for international and national regulation;

- determine the mechanism of interaction between the norms of international maritime law and national maritime legislation.

In order to successfully study the International Law of The Sea discipline, students should have the following preliminary competencies:

- the ability to understand, use, generate and correctly express innovative ideas in Russian in discourses, publications, public discussions;

- ability to self-organization and self-education;

- the ability to solve standard tasks of professional activity on the basis of information and bibliographic culture using information and communication technologies and taking into account the basic requirements of information security;

- the ability to improve their professional competence.

As a result of studying this discipline, students form the following professional / professional competencies (elements of competencies).

Code of competence	Stages of competence formation	
OPK-7 ability to master the skills of professional communication in a foreign language	Knows	sufficient lexical minimum of a foreign language for conducting a conversation on a professional topic, including the necessary terminology in the volume provided for by the standard main grammatical phenomena, culture and traditions of the countries of the language being studied in comparison with the culture and traditions of their country and region; rules of speech etiquette in everyday and business areas of communication
	Knows how	use basic lexical and grammatical means in communicative situations of formal business and informal communication; understand the content of various types of professional texts in a foreign language; independently find information about the countries of the language being studied from various sources (periodicals, Internet, reference, educational, fiction); write abstracts, make reports, reports on the topics studied
	Owns	English at a level that allows dialogue on professional topics, including the skills of reflection, self-esteem, and self-control; various ways of verbal and non-verbal communication; communication skills in the native and foreign language environment
PC-9 ability to establish the content of the norms of the	Knows	the main sources of the law of the states of the APR

law of the States of the Asia-Pacific region, as well as the ability to apply them in the resolution of disputes	Knows how	use the necessary norms of the law of the states of the Asia-Pacific region to resolve legal issues, obtain and use legal information, interpret the norms of the law of the states of the Asia-Pacific region
	Owns	skills of dealing with the regulatory framework of the APR states, searching for normative documents, their interpretation and application

The following active learning methods are used to form the above competences within the discipline of the “International Law of The Sea”:

- Work in small groups.

I. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THEORETICAL PART OF THE COURSE (8 h.)

Section I. General part (4 hours)

Topic 1. The concept of international maritime law (1 hour)

The object of international maritime law. International relations in connection with the use of the oceans. Subject of international maritime law. Oceans as a controlled system. Concept, principles of use of the oceans. Types of legitimate use of the sea. Maritime activities: the concept of maritime activities; types, principles of marine activities; use of the sea for military purposes. Maritime activities of subjects of international law. Maritime activity as a type of economic activity.

Subjects of international maritime law. The international legal capacity of the subjects of modern international law in the use of the oceans. Category of sea users.

The system of international maritime law. Backbone criteria. Legal institutions. “Public” and “private-law” aspects of international maritime traffic. International Maritime Public Law. International Maritime Private Law.

The system of international maritime law as an academic discipline. The general part of modern international maritime law. The special part of the modern international maritime law.

Topic 2. Place of international maritime law in the international system (1 hour)

Characteristics of international maritime law as a special branch of modern international law. Relationship of international maritime law with general international law and other special branches.

The history of the formation of international maritime law. The allocation of international maritime law in an independent branch of international law. Industry Criteria.

Science of International Maritime Law. The emergence of the science of international maritime law. Its formation and development.

Place of science of international maritime law in the system of legal sciences. Communication with natural, exact, economic, social sciences. Subject matter of international maritime law.

Topic 3. Sources of international maritime law (1 hour)

The concept of sources of modern international maritime law. Concept, types of sources of international maritime law. The role of customs in the formation of the international maritime law and order. Types of international legal maritime customs. The ratio of maritime customs and traditions of maritime traffic. The international treaty is the source of modern international maritime law. Decisions of international organizations. The concept of precedent. Auxiliary means for establishing the content of the norms of international maritime law.

Codification of modern international maritime law: the concept, objectives, types, methods, forms. General and partial codification.

The role of international intergovernmental maritime organizations in creating the norms of modern international maritime law. Activity on the formation of sources of law.

International non-governmental maritime organizations: the unification and harmonization of maritime legislation and international standards in the field of maritime activities.

Topic 4. Principles of modern international maritime law (1 hour)

Concept, signs of the kinds of industry principles. Correlation of general principles of international law, basic (fundamental) principles of modern international law, sectoral principles, principles of legal institutions, special principles.

The concept of sectoral principles of modern international maritime law. Classification of the principles of modern international maritime law. Communication of the general principles of modern international law, special (sectoral) principles of international maritime law, the principles of sectoral institutions of international maritime law.

The system of sectoral principles of international maritime law. Their content.

Principles of legal (sectoral) institutions of international maritime law. Their content.

Regulatory consolidation of the principles of modern international maritime law.

Topic 5. Legal responsibility in connection with activities in the world ocean (self study)

The concept of legal liability in connection with maritime activities. Grounds for legal liability for maritime activities. Types of legal liability for maritime activities. Responsibility according to the norms of modern international maritime law. Responsibility according to the norms of national maritime legislation.

International legal responsibility in connection with activities for the use of the oceans. Grounds, types, forms of international legal responsibility. Subjects of responsibility. Responsibility for international crimes in the use of the oceans. Responsibility for international delicts in the international maritime traffic. Absolute responsibility in connection with maritime activities.

Responsibility for crimes of an international nature related to maritime activities. The concept, types, compositions of "sea" crimes of international character. Criminal liability.

Responsibility for non-compliance with national maritime legislation. Concept, grounds, types of responsibility. Criminal, administrative, civil liability.

Topic 6. Means of resolving disputes related to activities in the world ocean (self study)

Characteristics of disputes related to maritime activities: the concept, characteristics, types, features. International Maritime Disputes. Civil disputes in connection with maritime activities. The idea of a peaceful settlement of maritime disputes.

International disputes arising in connection with the research and use of the oceans: the concept, characteristics, types of international maritime dispute; the subject of the dispute. Principles for the settlement of international maritime disputes. Ways to resolve international maritime disputes. Means (procedures) of settlement of international maritime disputes: general means (procedures); special (means) procedures.

Procedures for the settlement of international maritime disputes under the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. The trial of international maritime disputes: International Court of Justice (UN Charter, Statute of the International Court of Justice, IMO Convention of March 6, 1948); International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (competence, order of creation, activity); other judicial bodies. Arbitration procedure for the settlement of international maritime disputes: the procedure for addressing it; types of international maritime arbitration; activities of international maritime arbitration.

Procedures for resolving maritime disputes under individual international treaties: under the Antarctic Treaty system; on "resource" contracts; treaties on the delimitation of maritime spaces; Convention on the transit trade of landlocked states of July 8, 1965; on systems of regional treaties (Pacific region; Baltic Sea, Black Sea basin, etc.); to others. Their relationship with the general means of peaceful settlement of international disputes and the means provided for by the 1982 Convention.

Commercial disputes arising from the use of the oceans. Kinds. Signs. Subjects of disputes. Ways of settlement. Dispute resolution bodies for maritime economic activities. Specialized international commercial arbitration.

Topic 7. International Maritime Organizations (self study)

Types of international organizations related to the study and use of the oceans. Status and role in international circulation.

International intergovernmental organizations in the field of international maritime law. Their role in the international circulation. Activities of the UN, IMO, WMO, the Committee on Shipping, UNCTAD, IOC, INMARSAT, IAEA, other universal and regional international intergovernmental organizations.

International non-governmental organizations related to the exploration and use of the oceans. Connection with international intergovernmental organizations. Role in the codification and unification of international maritime law. Universal international non-governmental organizations: CMI, ICES, Association of International Law. Regional MNPO: BIMCO, ALAMAR, and others. Special international non-governmental organizations: IPU, IUAI, INSA, IMPA, MEFAK, IAMA, MAPOG, INTERTANKO, TAVALOP, OKIMF, PMAKS, etc.

Section II. Special part (4 hours)

Topic 1. Classification of maritime spaces (1 hour)

Classification of marine areas by legal status and legal regime.

Sovereign Sea Territories: concept, types, features of legal regimes. The legal regime of inland waters: the concept, the composition of inland waters; the regime of seaports; historical waters; jurisdiction of the coastal state; the order of entry of foreign ships and the rules of their stay in the inland waters of the coastal state. The legal regime of the territorial sea: the concept, boundaries (internal, external) of the territorial sea; the right of peaceful passage; jurisdiction of the coastal state. Legal regime of archipelagic waters: concept, principles of reference of archipelagic waters; right archipelago passage. Legal regimes of channels used for international

shipping: the concept of a channel used for international shipping; channel status; the regimes of the Panama, Suez, Kiel Canals; regional channels.

Non-sovereign sea areas: concept, types, features of legal regimes. Features (characteristics) of the legal status of public areas. Territories with a mixed, international and special legal regime.

The legal regime of the exclusive economic zone. The concept of an exclusive economic zone. The rules of reference. Inner, outer border. Jurisdiction of the coastal state. Rights of third states.

The legal regime of the continental shelf. The concept of the continental shelf. Legal, geographical boundaries of the continental shelf. Jurisdiction of the coastal state. Rights of third states.

Legal regime of the adjacent zone.

Sea areas with international legal regime. Legal regime of the high seas. Status of ships on the high seas. Immunity of state courts. Duties of the flag state. Hot pursuit. Freedom of the high seas.

The legal regime of the International Seabed Area (s). The concept of "common heritage of mankind". Principles for the use of the Area. The procedure for the establishment and operation of the International Seabed Authority. International status of the Authority. The structure of the Authority, the functions of the Authority and its divisions.

The legal regime of marine areas of the Antarctic.

Nuclear-free sea zones.

International Straits. Concept, types, modes of the straits used for international shipping. The right of the traditional passage in the strait. Right of peaceful passage in the strait. Transit pass. Special legal regime of individual straits.

Arctic. The concept of arctic sectors. Regime of the Arctic water areas according to the legislation of the Arctic states, UN Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982

Concept, regimes of the internal seas. Intracontinental (inland) seas.

Marginal seas. Enclosed, semi-enclosed seas. Status. Modes of use.

Topic 2. Legal regulation of shipping in the world ocean (1 hour)

Freedom of navigation as an element of the principle of freedom of the high seas. Concept, types of international shipping. Shipping Rules. The legal status of ships, aircraft in various marine areas. Restrictions on the freedom of navigation in certain maritime territories.

The principle of safety of navigation. Its place in the system of principles of modern international maritime law. Causes of accidental navy. Maritime safety criteria. Technical (technological) security. Operational safety Navigation safety. Regulation of the safety of navigation in the norms of international maritime law and in national maritime legislation. 1994 International Security Management Code. International legal means of ensuring the safety of navigation. Legal basis. Safety criteria for a marine vessel (safety requirements): requirements for the construction and equipment of vessels; safety requirements for the operation of ships. Maritime safety measures. Security Management Systems. Ensuring the safety of navigation in sovereign maritime territories; in the territories under the jurisdiction of the state, on the high seas. National measures to ensure safety of navigation: control of the port state, control of the port administration.

Cooperation of States in ensuring the safety of navigation. Issues of marine environmental protection during shipping. Rules for the protection of the marine environment from pollution during shipping. International rules: general, special (regional). National rules.

Regulation of issues of rescue at sea. Assistance and rescue at sea. Legal base. Rules.

Responsibility in violation of the rules of navigation and safe navigation. Legal regulation. Responsibility in the collision of vessels: the legal framework, the rules.

Topic 3. Legal regulation of marine industries (1 hour)

The concept of marine living resources (bioresources of the sea). Depletion of marine bioresources; globalization problems.

The principle of rational use of marine bioresources: concept, content, place in the system of sectoral principles of international maritime law. The relationship with the principles of freedom of fishing in the oceans and freedom of fishing.

The concept of marine fishing activities. Objects of fishing. Principles and rules of fishing.

Regulation of fisheries in different areas of the oceans. Freedom of fishing in the open sea. Regulation of fisheries in high seas areas: legal basis; regulations. Regulation of fisheries in the 200-mile exclusive economic zone: the legal framework; regulations; total allowable catch. Fisheries in the coastal areas of the oceans.

Regulation of marine mammals in the high seas and under the jurisdiction of States.

Measures for the protection of marine bioresources and regulation of the fishery. National and international systems for the protection of marine bioresources. State cooperation in the conservation of marine living resources and their management at the universal, regional and bilateral levels. The role of intergovernmental fisheries organizations in the regulation of fisheries in the oceans and control over them.

Topic 4. Marine scientific research (1 hour)

The concept of marine scientific research: the objectives, types, rules and principles for the implementation of marine scientific research in the territorial sea, on the continental shelf, in the exclusive economic zone, in the open sea, in the International Seafloor Region, in other water areas: legal basis, rules of implementation.

International cooperation in the field of marine scientific research.

Topic 5. Protection of the marine environment (self study)

The concept of the marine environment. Elements of the marine environment.

Protection of the marine environment: concept, objects of protection, principles of protection, levels of protection. The concept of sustainability of the marine environment. Protection from pollution. Protection from exhaustion. The complex nature of the problem of the protection of the marine environment: the marine environment is an element of the natural environment.

The concept of marine pollution (pollution of the sea). Ways and sources of pollution. Means of combating pollution of the oceans. Protection of the marine environment from pollution: rules and means of protection.

Rules and means of protecting the marine environment from depletion. Protection and rational use of marine biological resources.

International legal protection of the marine environment: objects, principles, means and methods of international legal protection. Regional mechanisms for the protection of the marine environment (on the example of the Baltic Sea, the Black Sea basin, the Pacific region and other regions).

Theme 6. Development of mineral resources of the world ocean (self study)

The concept of mineral resources of the oceans. Their status. The problem of "depletion of mineral resources" and ways to solve it.

The rules of exploration and development of resources of the continental shelf. National and international legal regulation

Status and legal status of the Area and its resources. The concept of "common heritage". Rules for exploration and development of the resources of the Area. The activities of the International Seabed Authority in relation to the exploration and development of the resources of the Area. Functions of the enterprise of the Authority.

Issues of marine environmental protection in the implementation of work on the continental shelf and seabed.

Rules for the development of resources of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation and the protection of the marine environment.

Topic 7. Status of a sea vessel (self study)

Sources of law determining the status of a marine vessel. The wording of the definition “ship” in international legal acts: the International Convention on Salvage 1989, the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, etc. Dependence of the definition of a ship on the objectives of the legislative act.

"Vessel" in the Russian legislation. Definition of the vessel in the Merchant Shipping Code of the Russian Federation.

Definition of “vessel” in foreign legislation. The difference and similarity of international and national approaches to the definition of the concept of "vessel".

Types of courts highlighted in legislation and international treaties. Separation of vessels by purpose of use, by purpose, by type of traction, etc. The relationship between the type of vessel and its legal status.

Ship as a special kind of property. Allocation of classes of courts by type of owner, differences in legal status.

II. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF PRACTICAL COURSE

Practical classes (24 hours)

Lesson 1. The concept of international maritime law (2 hours), using the method of active learning work in small groups

1. The object of international maritime law. International relations in connection with the use of the oceans. Subject of international maritime law.

2. Subjects of international maritime law. The international legal capacity of the subjects of modern international law in the use of the oceans. Category of sea users.

3. The system of international maritime law. Backbone criteria. Legal institutions. International Maritime Public Law. International Maritime Private Law.

Lesson 2. History of international maritime law (2 hours), using the method of active learning work in small groups

1. The emergence of the first rules of maritime law.
2. Antique maritime law.
3. Maritime law of the feudal era.
4. Works of Hugo Grotius and his contribution to the development of international maritime law.
5. Transition to modern international maritime law.

Lesson 3. Sources of international maritime law (2 hours), using the method of active learning work in small groups

1. The concept of the types of sources of international maritime law.
2. The role of custom in the formation of the international maritime law and order.
3. An international treaty is the source of modern international maritime law.
4. Decisions of international organizations. The concept of precedent. Auxiliary means for establishing the content of the norms of international maritime law.
5. Codification of international maritime law.

Lesson 4. Principles of modern international maritime law (2 hours), using the method of active learning work in small groups

1. The concept, signs, kinds of principles of international maritime law.
2. Connection of general principles of modern international law, special (sectoral) principles of international maritime law, principles of sectoral institutions of international maritime law.
3. The principle of freedom of the high seas. The principle of exclusive jurisdiction of the state over the courts of its flag on the high seas. The principle of immunity of warships.

Lesson 5. Legal responsibility in connection with activities in the world ocean (2 hours), using the method of active learning work in small groups

1. The concept of legal liability in connection with maritime activities. Grounds for legal liability for maritime activities.

2. Types of legal liability for maritime activities. Responsibility according to the norms of modern international maritime law. Responsibility according to the norms of national maritime legislation.

3. Responsibility for crimes of an international nature related to maritime activities. The concept, types, compositions of "sea" crimes of international character. Criminal liability.

Session 6. Means for resolving disputes related to activities in the world's oceans (2 hours), using the method of active learning work in small groups

1. Characteristics of disputes related to maritime activities: the concept, characteristics, types, features. International Maritime Disputes.

2. Principles of settlement of international maritime disputes. Ways to resolve international maritime disputes.

3. Means (procedures) of settlement of international maritime disputes: general means (procedures); special (means) procedures.

4. Commercial disputes arising from the use of the oceans. Ways of settlement. Dispute resolution bodies for maritime economic activities.

Session 7. International Maritime Organizations (2 hours), using the method of active learning work in small groups

1. Types of international organizations related to the research and use of the oceans.

2. International intergovernmental organizations in the field of international maritime law.

3. International non-governmental organizations related to the research and use of the oceans.

Lesson 8. Classification of marine spaces (2 hours), using the method of active learning work in small groups

1. Classification of marine areas by legal status and legal regime.
2. Sovereign Sea Territories: concept, types, features of legal regimes.
3. Non-sovereign sea areas: concept, types, features of legal regimes.
4. Territories with a mixed, international and special legal regime.
5. Concept, modes of the internal seas. Intracontinental (inland) seas. Marginal seas. Enclosed, semi-enclosed seas. Status. Modes of use.

Lesson 9. Legal regulation of shipping in the world ocean (2 hours), using the method of active learning work in small groups

1. Concept, types of international shipping. Shipping Rules.
2. Restrictions on the freedom of navigation in certain maritime territories.
3. The principle of safe navigation. Its place in the system of principles of modern international maritime law. International legal means of ensuring the safety of navigation.
4. Issues of marine environmental protection during shipping. International rules: general, special (regional).
5. Regulation of issues of rescue at sea. Assistance and rescue at sea. Legal base. Rules.

Lesson 10. Legal regulation of marine fisheries (2 hours), using the method of active learning work in small groups

1. The concept of marine living resources (biological resources of the sea). Depletion of marine bioresources.
2. The principle of rational use of marine bioresources: concept, content.

3. The concept of marine fishing activities. Objects of fishing. Principles and rules of fishing.

4. Regulation of fishing for marine mammals in areas of the high seas and under the jurisdiction of states.

Lesson 11. Protection of the marine environment (2 hours), using the method of active learning work in small groups

1. The concept of the marine environment. Elements of the marine environment.

2. Protection of the marine environment: concept, objects of protection, principles of protection, levels of protection.

3. The concept of marine pollution (pollution of the sea). Ways and sources of pollution.

4. International legal protection of the marine environment: objects, principles, means and methods of international legal protection.

Session 12. Development of mineral resources of the world ocean (1 hour), using the method of active learning work in small groups

1. The concept of mineral resources of the oceans. Their status.

2. Rules of exploration and development of resources of the Continental Shelf. National and international legal regulation

3. Status and legal status of the Area and its resources. The concept of "common heritage". Rules for exploration and development of the resources of the Area.

4. Issues of protection of the marine environment in the implementation of work on the Continental Shelf and the seabed.

5. Rules for the development of resources of the Continental Shelf of the Russian Federation and the protection of the marine environment.

Session 13. Status of a sea vessel (1 hour), using the method of active learning work in small groups

1. The concept of "vessel" in international and national law.
2. Sources of law that determine the status of a marine vessel. The wording of the definition of "vessel" in international legal.
3. Types of courts highlighted in legislation and international treaties.
4. The captain of the vessel and the crew. Their legal status.

III. TRAINING AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS

The educational and methodological support of students' independent work in the discipline “International Law of The Sea” is presented in Appendix 1 and includes:

- the schedule for the performance of independent work on the discipline, including approximate norms of time for execution for each task;
- characteristics of tasks for independent work of students and methodological recommendations for their implementation;
- requirements for the presentation and presentation of the results of independent work;
- criteria for assessing the performance of independent work.

IV. CONTROL OF ACHIEVEMENT OF COURSE GOALS

№	Controlled sections / topics of discipline	Codes and stages of the formation of competencies	Evaluation tools		
			Current control	Intermediate certification	
Section I. General part (6 hours)					
1.	Topic 1. The concept of international maritime law Topic 2. Place of international maritime law in the international system Topic 3. Sources of international maritime law	OPK-7 PC-9	Knows	PR-11 (multi-level tasks)	PP-1 (interview), questions to offset: № 1-26
			Knows how	PR-3 (essay)	
			Owns	PR-11 (multi-level tasks)	PR-11 (multi-level tasks)

	<p>Topic 4. Principles of modern international maritime law</p> <p>Topic 5. Legal liability in connection with activities in the oceans</p> <p>Topic 6. Means of resolving disputes related to activities in the world's oceans</p> <p>Topic 7. International Maritime Organizations</p> <p>Session 1-7</p>				
Section II. Special part (6 hours)					
2.	<p>Topic 1. Classification of maritime spaces</p> <p>Topic 2. Legal regulation of shipping in the world ocean</p> <p>Topic 3. Legal regulation of marine fisheries</p> <p>Topic 4. Marine scientific research</p> <p>Topic 5. Protection of the marine environment</p> <p>Topic 6. Development of mineral resources of the world ocean</p> <p>Topic 7. Status of the sea vessel</p> <p>Session 8-13</p>	OPK-7 PC-9	<p>Knows</p> <p>Knows how</p> <p>Owns</p> <p>Knows how</p> <p>Owns</p>	<p>PR-11 (multi-level tasks)</p> <p>PR-3 (essay)</p> <p>PR-11 (multi-level tasks)</p> <p>PR-3 (essay)</p> <p>PR-11 (multi-level tasks)</p>	<p>PP-1 (interview), questions to offset: № 27-69</p> <p>PR-11 (multi-level tasks)</p>

Standard control tasks, methodological materials, determining the procedures for assessing knowledge and skills and (or) work experience, as well as the criteria and indicators necessary for evaluating knowledge and skills, and describing the stages of formation of competences in the process of mastering an educational program, are presented in the Appendix 2.

V. LIST OF EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE AND INFORMATION AND METHODICAL PROVISION OF DISCIPLINE

Main literature
(electronic and print)

1. Learn SOLAS 74 & MARPOL 73/78 - Morskiye konventsii: SOLAS 74 i MARPOL 73/78 : uchebnoye posobiye / I. A. Zakir'yanova ; Sevastopol'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Moskva : Vuzovskiy uchebnyk, : Infra-M, 2017. 265 s.
<http://lib.dvfu.ru:8080/lib/item?id=chamo:841556&theme=FEFU>
2. Mezhdunarodnoye pravo : uchebnyk dlya vuzov / [YU. S. Bezborodov, G. V. Ignatenko, M. V. Kuchin i dr.] ; otv. red. : G. V. Ignatenko, O. I. Tiunov. Moskva: Norma, : Infra-M, 2016. 751 s.
<http://lib.dvfu.ru:8080/lib/item?id=chamo:808790&theme=FEFU>
3. Mezhdunarodnoye morskoye pravo (chastnoye i publichnoye) [Elektronnyy resurs]: uchebnyk / pod obshch. red. V.N. Kovalya. M.: Vuzovskiy uchebnyk: INFRA-M, 2017. 228 s. <http://znanium.com/catalog/product/566994>

Additional literature
(print and electronic publications)

1. Mezhdunarodnoye morskoye trudovoye pravo [Elektronnyy resurs] / Laura Karbal'o Pin'yeyru. Springer Berlin Heidelberg. 2015.
<https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-662-47032-9>
2. Sudokhodstvo, upravleniye okeanom i ekologicheskoye pravo v smene paradigmy [Elektronnyy resurs] / Tafsir Yokhansson, Patrik Donner. Springer International Publishing. 2015. <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-319-12541-1>
3. Pravovoy status Kaspiyskogo morya [Elektronnyy resurs] / Barbara Yanush-Pavletta. Springer Berlin Heidelberg. 2015.
<https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-662-44730-7>

4. Severnyy morskoy put' [Elektronnyy resurs] / Markus Matias Keupp. Springer Fachmedien Wiesbaden. 2015.
<https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-658-04081-9>

5. Grazhdanskaya otvetstvennost' za proisshestviya na more [Elektronnyy resurs] / Sara Fiona Galen. Springer Berlin Heidelberg. 2015.
<https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-662-45555-5>

6. Mezhdunarodnoye morskoye pravo. Stat'i pamyati A.L. Kolodkina = Mezhdunarodnoye morskoye pravo. Ocherki pamyati A.L. Kolodkina [Elektronnyy resurs] / W.E. Batler [i dr.]. M.: Statut, 2014. 416 s.
<http://www.iprbookshop.ru/29225.html>

The list of resources information and telecommunications network "Internet"

1. State and Law <http://www.igpran.ru/journal/biblio/index.php>
3. Law and Policy <http://www.nbpublish.com/lpmag/>
4. Moscow Journal of International Law <http://www.mjil.ru>
5. Eurasian Law Journal <http://www.eurasialaw.ru>
6. Legal Scientific Library of Spark Publishing House
<http://www.lawlibrary.ru>
7. European Journal of International Law <http://ejil.org/index.html>
8. United Nations website <http://www.un.org/ru/>
9. International Maritime Organization website
<http://www.imo.org/en/Pages/Default.aspx>

List of information technology and software

The location of the computer equipment on which the software is installed, the number of jobs	List of software
690922, Vladivostok, Russky Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ajax Village, 10. Building 20 (D), classrooms for practical training, for group and individual consultations, current control	Microsoft Office - Standard Enrollment license number 62820593. End date 2020-06-30. Campus 3 parent program 49231495. Reseller: JSC "Softline Trade" Reseller order number: Tr000270647-18

and interim certification, “For practical training” - D574, 25 jobs	ESET NOD32 Secure Enterprise Contract No. EA-091-18 dated 04.24.2018
690922, Vladivostok, Russky Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ajax settlement, 10, building A - level 10, room for independent work - room. A1042, Reading Room of the Humanities with open access of the Scientific Library	EUU0198072_EA-667-17_08.02.2018_Art-Line Technology ADOBE, EU0201024_EA-091-18_24.04.2018_Softline ESET NOD32_O_Projects, EU0205486_EA-261-18_02.08.2018_SoftLine Trade Trade_PO
690922, Vladivostok, Russky Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ajax settlement, 10, building A - level 10, room for independent work - room. A1042, Reading Room of Periodicals with Open Access of the Scientific Library	

VI. METHODOLOGICAL INDICATIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF DISCIPLINE

Guidelines for the development of discipline

The main types of classes in the study of the discipline "International Law of the Sea" are lecture classes and practical (seminar) classes.

Lectures are focused on the most important theoretical and problematic issues of international maritime law, are designed to guide students in the proposed material, to lay the scientific and methodological basis for the further independent work of students, to promote the further development of their analytical thinking, to develop their own positions on the issues discussed.

Practical (seminar) classes are designed to orient students not only to acquire new knowledge, but also to improve their professional competencies.

Of particular importance for the professional training of students is independent work on the course. It includes: solving practical (situational) tasks, writing an essay, preparing for a test.

For a deeper study of the issues of each topic, the student is recommended to use the recommended sources in the list of references.

In the practice of organizing practical (seminar) classes on the subject “International Law of the Sea”, both traditional and interactive methods are used:

- Work in small groups.

Practical classes are conducted with the group and are built as a conversation-discussion on each question of the plan. When studying a course, it is necessary to

study the topics in the sequence in which they are given in the program and plans for practical training. It is advisable to start working through each of the questions with an introduction to the content of the relevant section of the course program and reference to the sources indicated in the list of references.

Actively working on practical exercises and performing tasks for independent work, students must learn to work with sources in the process of theoretical problem solving and identify practical skills in the use of substantive and procedural law.

Methods of testing students' knowledge:

1. Writing an essay (PR-3) involves analyzing the problem posed on the basis of studying the regulatory legal acts, basic literature, additional literature, materials of judicial practice in the discipline “International Law of the Sea”, identifying existing gaps, problems, contradictions of the legal regulation of international maritime law, their assessment, as well as the proposal of their own ways of resolving them.

2. The solution of practical (situational) tasks (PR-11), which shows the degree to which students have practical skills. Problem solving is the traditional and most important method of conducting practical exercises, therefore it is necessary to dwell in greater detail on the consideration of the main approaches to problem solving.

In the process of solving problems, algorithms of legal thinking are mastered, without mastering which successful solution of practical problems is impossible. These algorithms include:

- 1) the study of the specific situation (relationship), requiring a legal justification or decision;
- 2) legal assessment or qualification of this situation (relationship);
- 3) search for relevant regulations and judicial practice;
- 4) interpretation of legal norms to be applied;
- 5) the decision to resolve a specific given situation;
- 6) the rationale for the decision, its formulation in writing;

7) projecting the decision on the reality, forecasting the process of its execution, the achievement of the goals for which it was made.

Task conditions include all the factual circumstances necessary to make a definite decision on a controversial issue formulated in the text of the problem. The solution of the problem must be recorded in a notebook intended for making such records. When solving a problem, its condition need not be rewritten; it is enough to indicate the number of the task, and then formulate your answers to the questions posed in the problem.

In response to the question (s) posed in the task, it is necessary to give a reasonable assessment of the proposed situation from the point of view of legislation in force for a certain period of time. When solving problems, it is unacceptable to be limited to an unambiguous answer "yes" or "no."

The form of the final control of students' knowledge is a test (in the 8 semester).

When preparing for a test, a student may use a list of sample test questions for self-examination as a guide.

The residual knowledge test allows you to:

- find out the level of mastering students' curriculum;
- assess the formation of students of certain knowledge and skills to use them, necessary and sufficient for future independent legal work;
- to evaluate the ability of students to think creatively and logically correct the answers to the questions posed.

In preparation for offset goes the repetition of the material covered. To simplify the preparation process, we recommend preparing and recording the answers to the questions, as well as mentioning the most difficult ones, which cause difficulties in preparation. It is also advisable to make a glossary of basic terms (concepts) for each topic.

During the preparation for the test, the student must systematize the entire body of knowledge obtained both from the International Law of the Sea discipline and other related disciplines (international law, private international law, etc.).

The test is held in the form of an oral survey - interview (PP-1)

Interview (UO-1) is a means of control, organized as a special conversation between a teacher and a student on topics related to the discipline being studied, and designed to ascertain the student's knowledge of a specific section, topic, problem, etc.

Oral survey (interview) includes at least two questions with the preliminary preparation of the student (no more than 30 minutes). Also, in the course of testing practical skills in the International Law of the Sea discipline, students need to solve a practical task in the program of this course (up to 40 minutes are allowed for its solution).

VII. MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF DISCIPLINE

The location of the computer equipment on which the software is installed, the number of jobs	List of software
690922, Vladivostok, Russian Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ajax Village, 10. Building 20 (D), classrooms for lecture-type classes, for group and individual consultations, monitoring and interim certification, "For lecture lessons" - D 212 (D348)	Projection screen ScreenLineTrimWhiteIce, 50 cm. Workspace size 236x147 cm; Multimedia Projector, Mitsubishi EW330U, 3000 ANSI Lumen, 1280x800; Acoustic system Extron SI 3CT LP (pair); Document Camera Avervision CP355AF;
690922, Vladivostok, Russky Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ajax Village, 10. Building 20 (D), classrooms for practical training, for group and individual consultations, current control and interim certification, "For practical training" - D333, D334, D336, D340, D343, D427, D434, D435, D438, D442, D443, D446, D581, D589	Extron XPA power amplifier 2001-100v; Sennheiser EW 122 G3 Microphone Radio System; Digital Audio Processor, Extron DMP 44 LC; Extension for Extron IPL T CR48 Controller; Extron IPL T S4 network controller; DVI 4x4 matrix switcher. Extron DXP 44 DVI PRO; Distribution Amplifier DVI Signal, Extron DVI DA2; LCD panel 47M, Full HD, LG M4716CCBA
690922, Vladivostok, Russky Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ajax Village, 10. Building 20 (D), classrooms for practical training, for group and individual consultations, current control and interim certification, "For practical training" - D574	Projection screen ScreenLine Trim White Ice, 50 cm. Workspace size 236 x 147 cm; Multimedia Projector, Mitsubishi EW330U, 3000 ANSI Lumen, 1280x800; LCD panel 47M, Full HD, LG M4716CCBA; monoblock Lenovo C360G-i34164G500UDK, RAM 4G, HDD 500G, DVDRW, OS FreeDOS, 19.5 LED - 25 workstations, MS

	Office 7.0 software, network equipment, with Internet connection
690922, Vladivostok, Russky Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ajax settlement, 10, building A - level 10, room for independent work - room. A1042, Reading Room of the Humanities with open access of the Scientific Library	<p>Lenovo C360G-i34164G500UDK monoblock - 115 pcs.</p> <p>Integrated touchscreen display Polymedia FlipBox</p> <p>Copier-printer-color scanner in an e-mail with 4 trays Xerox WorkCentre 5330 (WC5330C Full-color Xerox WorkCentre 7530 copier-printer-scanner (WC7530CPS</p> <p>Equipment for people with disabilities and people with disabilities:</p> <p>Display Braille Focus-40 Blue - 3 pcs.</p> <p>Braille display Focus-80 Blue</p> <p>Lenovo ThinkCentre E73z Workstation - 3 pcs.</p> <p>Video magnifier ONYX Swing-Arm PC edition</p> <p>Touch Recorder Memo Digital</p> <p>The device is portable for reading flat-printed texts PEarl</p> <p>Scanning and reading machine for blind and visually impaired SARA users</p> <p>Emprint SpotDot Braille Printer - 2 pcs.</p> <p>Braille Everest Printer - D V4</p> <p>Video magnifier ONYX Swing-Arm PC edition</p> <p>Video magnifier Topaz 24 " XL stationary electronic</p> <p>Learning system for children tactile-speech, or for people with disabilities</p> <p>RUBY Handheld Video Enlarger Portable - 2pcs.</p> <p>Samsung S23C200B screen</p> <p>Touch Recorder Memo Digital</p>
690922, Vladivostok, Russky Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ajax settlement, 10, building A - level 10, room for independent work - room. A1042, Reading Room of Periodicals with Open Access of the Scientific Library	<p>Monoblock Lenovo C360G-i34164G500UDK - 5 pcs.</p> <p>Copier-printer-color scanner to an e-mail with 4 trays Xerox WorkCentre 5330 (WC5330C)</p>

In order to provide special conditions for the education of persons with disabilities and persons with disabilities in FEFU, all buildings are equipped with ramps, elevators, lifts, specialized places equipped with toilet rooms, information and navigation support signs.



Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation
Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
«Far Eastern Federal University»
(FEFU)

School of Law

**TRAINING AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF INDEPENDENT
WORK OF STUDENTS
on the subject "International Law of the Sea"
Direction of preparation 40.03.01 Jurisprudence
Form of training full-time**

**Vladivostok
2018**

Schedule of the independent work on the discipline

№	Date / Time of completion	Type of independent work	Estimated time to run	Form of control
1.	During the semester	Solving practical (situational) tasks	12 h.	PR-11 (multi-level tasks)
2.	At the end of the 8th semester	Writing an essay	12 h.	PR-3 (essay)
3.	During the semester	Preparation for offset	12 h.	Credit in the form of PP-1 (interview), PR-11 (multi-level tasks)

Guidelines for solving problems

In order to correctly solve problems on a specific topic in the discipline “International Law of the Sea”, a student must first study the relevant legislation, lecture and educational materials, and monographic literature. The solution of tasks in a practical lesson consists in the student's statement of the circumstances of the case, the main question of the problem, the questions on which the decision depends, the answers to them. The decision should be detailed, consistent, reasoned, supported by references to the actual circumstances of the case, the rule of law. The answer to the question of the problem involves proving the student’s chosen solution.

When solving a task, it is necessary to clarify the content of the task and all the circumstances of the case, as well as carefully analyze the arguments of the conflict and give them an assessment from the point of view of the relevant legislation.

In addition, it is necessary to answer the theoretical questions posed in the problem in connection with the proposed situation.

The solution of the problem should contain:

- a summary of the circumstances of the case;
- legal assessment of a legal matter;
- references to specific norms of the law or other legal act in the case under consideration;
- conclusions and their rationale for the issue decided in the task.

The solution of practical (situational) tasks is made in writing and is submitted to the teacher for verification.

The approximate list of practical (situational) tasks:

Task 1.

American warship served in the Pacific. Not far from its location, an Australian military aircraft fell into the water. The sailors rushed to the rescue and rescued the pilot. He needed medical attention. The captain of the warship asked the Russian authorities to go to the port of Vladivostok. Without waiting for the answer, the warship entered the internal sea waters of Russia, and then the port.

Will such a visit violate the regime of inland waters of the Russian Federation?

Criteria for assessing practical (situational) tasks are given in Appendix 2.

Guidelines for writing an essay

Writing an essay involves analyzing the problem based on the study of the main literature and additional literature on the discipline "International Law of the Sea" ways to resolve them.

The volume of the essay should not exceed 10 pages. The interval is 1.5, the font size is 14, the margins: left - 3 cm, right - 1.5 cm, upper and lower - 1.5 cm.

Pages should be numbered. Paragraph indent from the beginning of the line is 1.5 cm.

The deadline for submitting an essay is the penultimate practical lesson in the discipline. The essay is given to the teacher. After checking the text, the student submits an essay in a class held during the week. According to the results of the test a certain grade is given to the student

In evaluating the essay, the correspondence of the content to the chosen topic, the clarity of the structure of work, the ability to work with scientific literature, the ability to pose a problem and analyze it, the ability to think logically, proficiency in professional terminology, and literacy are taken into account.

Approximate topics and criteria for evaluating the essay for the course “International Law of the Sea” are given in Appendix 2.

Methodical recommendations to prepare for offset

In preparation for the offset for the discipline "International Law of the Sea" is a repetition of the material covered. To simplify the preparation process, we recommend preparing and recording the answers to the questions, as well as mentioning the most difficult ones, which cause difficulties in preparation. It is also advisable to make a vocabulary of basic terms (concepts) for the course “International Law of the Sea” for each topic.

During the preparation for the test, the student must systematize the entire body of knowledge obtained both in the course “International Law of the Sea” and in other related disciplines (international law, private international law, business law, etc.).).

The list of questions for the test for the discipline “International Law of the Sea”, as well as the criteria for evaluating the oral response at the test are given in Appendix 2.



Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation
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School of Law

ASSESSMENT FUND
on the subject "International Law of the Sea"
Direction of preparation 40.03.01 Jurisprudence
Form of training full-time

**Vladivostok
2018**

Passport Fund Assessment Funds

Code of competence	Stages of competence formation	
OPK-7 ability to master the skills of professional communication in a foreign language	Knows	sufficient lexical minimum of a foreign language for conducting a conversation on a professional topic, including the necessary terminology in the volume provided for by the standard main grammatical phenomena, culture and traditions of the countries of the language being studied in comparison with the culture and traditions of their country and region; rules of speech etiquette in everyday and business areas of communication
	Knows how	use basic lexical and grammatical means in communicative situations of formal business and informal communication; understand the content of various types of professional texts in a foreign language; independently find information about the countries of the language being studied from various sources (periodicals, Internet, reference, educational, fiction); write abstracts, make reports, reports on the topics studied
	Owns	English at a level that allows dialogue on professional topics, including the skills of reflection, self-esteem, and self-control; various ways of verbal and non-verbal communication; communication skills in the native and foreign language environment

PC-9 ability to establish the content of the norms of the law of the States of the Asia-Pacific region, as well as the ability to apply them in the resolution of disputes	Knows	the main sources of the law of the states of the APR
	Knows how	use the necessary norms of the law of the states of the Asia-Pacific region to resolve legal issues, obtain and use legal information, interpret the norms of the law of the states of the Asia-Pacific region
	Owns	skills of dealing with the regulatory framework of the APR states, searching for normative documents, their interpretation and application

№	Controlled sections / topics of discipline	Codes and stages of the formation of competencies	Evaluation tools		
			Current control	Intermediate certification	
Section I. General part (6 hours)					
1.	<p>Topic 1. The concept of international maritime law</p> <p>Topic 2. Place of international maritime law in the international system</p> <p>Topic 3. Sources of international maritime law</p> <p>Topic 4. Principles of modern international maritime law</p> <p>Topic 5. Legal liability in connection with activities in the oceans</p> <p>Topic 6. Means of resolving disputes related to activities in the world's oceans</p> <p>Topic 7. International Maritime Organizations</p> <p>Session 1-7</p>	OPK-7 PC-9	<p>Knows</p> <p>Knows how</p> <p>Owns</p>	<p>PR-11 (multi-level tasks)</p> <p>PR-3 (essay)</p> <p>PR-11 (multi-level tasks)</p>	<p>PP-1 (interview), questions to offset: № 1-26</p> <p>PR-11 (multi-level tasks)</p>
Section II. Special part (6 hours)					
2.	<p>Topic 1. Classification of maritime spaces</p> <p>Topic 2. Legal regulation of shipping in the world ocean</p> <p>Topic 3. Legal regulation of marine fisheries</p> <p>Topic 4. Marine scientific research</p> <p>Topic 5. Protection of the marine environment</p>	OPK-7 PC-9	<p>Knows</p> <p>Knows how</p> <p>Owns</p> <p>Knows how</p> <p>Owns</p>	<p>PR-11 (multi-level tasks)</p> <p>PR-3 (essay)</p> <p>PR-11 (multi-level tasks)</p> <p>PR-3 (essay)</p> <p>PR-11 (multi-level tasks)</p>	<p>PP-1 (interview), questions to offset: № 27-69</p> <p>PR-11 (multi-level tasks)</p>

Topic 6. Development of mineral resources of the world ocean				
Topic 7. Status of the sea vessel				
Session 8-13				

The scale of assessment of the level of formation of competencies

Code of competence	Stages of competence formation		criteria	indicators
OPK-7 ability to master the skills of professional communication in a foreign language	knows (threshold level)	sufficient lexical minimum of a foreign language for conducting a conversation on a professional topic, including the necessary terminology in the volume provided for by the standard; main grammatical phenomena, culture and traditions of the countries of the language being studied in comparison with the culture and traditions of their country and region; rules of speech etiquette in the household and business areas of communication	Knowledge of elementary grammatical structures, dialogue on common topics	Ability to use elementary grammatical structures, dialogue on common topics
	able (advanced)	use basic lexical and grammatical means in communicative situations of formal business	Ability to use knowledge of complicated grammatical structures, proficiency in vocabulary,	Ability to use sophisticated grammatical structures, vocabulary proficiency sufficient

		and informal communication; understand the content of various types of professional texts in a foreign language; independently find information about the countries of the language being studied from various sources (periodicals, Internet, reference, educational, fiction); write essays, make reports, reports on the topics studied	sufficient to conduct a dialogue on various topics	for dialogue on various topics
	owns (high)	English at a level that allows dialogue on professional topics, including the skills of reflection, self-esteem, and self-control; various ways of verbal and non-verbal communication; communication skills in the native and foreign language environment	Possession of skills of all grammatical structures, proficiency in vocabulary, sufficient to conduct a dialogue on any topics of interest, including using special terminology in the profession	Ability to apply proficiency in all grammatical structures, vocabulary proficiency, sufficient to conduct a dialogue on any topics of interest, including using special vocabulary
PC-9 ability to establish the content of the norms of the law of the States of the Asia-Pacific region, as well as the ability to apply them in the resolution of disputes	knows (threshold level)	the main sources of the law of the states of the APR	Knowledge of the main sources of law of the APR states and methods of working with them	Ability to use knowledge of the main sources of the law of the APR states and methods of working with them
	able (advanced)	use the necessary norms of the law of the states	The ability to use the necessary norms of the law of the APR states to resolve	Ability to use the necessary norms of the law of the APR states to resolve legal

		of the Asia-Pacific region to resolve legal issues, obtain and use legal information, interpret the norms of the law of the states of the Asia-Pacific region	legal issues, the ability to obtain and use legal information, the ability to interpret the norms of the law of the states of the APR	issues, the ability to receive and use legal information, the ability to interpret the norms of the law of the APR states
	owns (high)	skills of dealing with the regulatory framework of the APR states, searching for normative documents, their interpretation and application	Possession of the skills of dealing with the regulatory framework of the APR states, knowledge of the search for normative documents, their interpretation and application	Ability to practice using the skills of dealing with the regulatory framework of the APR states; ability to practice using the skills of searching for normative documents, their interpretation and application

METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS DETERMINING THE PROCEDURES FOR ESTIMATING THE RESULTS OF DISCIPLINE MASTERING

The current attestation of students in the discipline “International Law of the Sea” is conducted in accordance with FEFU local regulations and is mandatory.

The current certification for the discipline “International Law of the Sea” is carried out in the form of control measures (writing an essay, solving practical problems) for evaluating actual student learning results and is carried out by a leading teacher.

Methods of testing students' knowledge:

1. Writing an essay (PR-3) involves analyzing the problem posed on the basis of a study of regulatory legal acts, basic literature, additional literature, materials of judicial practice in the discipline “International Law of the Sea”, identifying existing gaps, problems, contradictions of the legal regulation of international maritime law, their assessment, as well as proposing their own ways of resolving them.

2. The solution of practical (situational) tasks (PR-11), which shows the degree to which students have practical skills.

Objects of evaluation are:

- academic discipline (activity in the classroom, timeliness of performing various types of tasks, attendance of all types of classes in a certified discipline);
- degree of assimilation of theoretical knowledge;
- the level of mastery of practical skills in all types of academic work;
- results of independent work.

Intermediate certification of students in the discipline “International Law of the Sea” is conducted in accordance with FEFU local regulations and is mandatory.

Intermediate certification is carried out in the form of a test (in 8/7 semester).

The test is held in the form of an oral survey - interview (PP-1)

Interview (UO-1) is a means of control, organized as a special conversation between a teacher and a student on topics related to the discipline being studied, and designed to ascertain the student's knowledge of a specific section, topic, problem, etc.

Oral survey (interview) includes at least two questions with the preliminary preparation of the student (no more than 30 minutes). Also, in the course of testing practical skills in the discipline of the International Law of The Sea (International Law of The Sea), students need to solve the practical task of the program of this course (up to 40 minutes are allowed for its solution).

ASSESSMENT FACILITIES FOR INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATION

№	Code and name of the estimated means	Brief description of the evaluation tool	Representation estimated funds in the fund
1.	PP-1 (interview)	Special conversation of the teacher on the topics of the course, which are displayed as questions to offset	A sample list of questions to offset
2.	PR-11 (multi-level tasks)	Shows the degree of practical skills students have	Approximate set of multi-level tasks

Sample list of questions to offset

1. The science of international maritime law: the concept, subject, content. Communication with various branches of scientific knowledge.
2. The concept of international maritime law as a branch of modern international law.
3. The subject of modern international maritime law. Maritime activities.
4. The system of modern international maritime law. Sectoral legal institutions.
5. International Maritime Public Law. International Maritime Private Law.
6. International maritime legal relations: concept, structure, features.
7. Subjects of international maritime law. Participants in marine activities.
8. International marine organizations: concept, types. Role in the regulation and implementation of activities in the oceans.
9. Sources of modern international maritime law.
10. The international treaty as the main source of modern international maritime law.
11. Place of international legal practices in the system of sources of international maritime law.
12. Norms MMPO as sources of modern international maritime law.
13. Principles of modern international maritime law. Concept, types, ratio.
14. General sectoral principles of modern international maritime law.
15. Special principles of international maritime law.
16. Principles of sectoral (legal) institutions.
17. International legal responsibility for activities on the use of the oceans: the concept, grounds, forms.
18. National legal responsibility for maritime activities: the grounds, types, features.
19. Disputes related to maritime activities: concept, types. Ways of settlement.
20. Principles, methods, means of resolving international maritime disputes.

21. Procedures for the settlement of international maritime disputes under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

22. Structure, competence, activities of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.

23. Arbitration procedure for resolving disputes concerning the interpretation and application of the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

24. The activities of the Special Arbitration.

25. Civil disputes from the relationship of merchant shipping. Ways of settlement.

26. International commercial arbitration procedure for the settlement of disputes involving maritime activities.

27. Characteristics and types of marine areas in terms of their legal status.

28. Types of marine areas of their legal regime.

29. Inland waters.

30. Historical waters.

31. Territorial sea.

32. Archipelagic waters.

33. The adjacent zone.

34. Exclusive economic zone.

35. Continental shelf.

36. Fishing area.

37. Open Sea.

38. International Seabed Area.

39. Channels used for international shipping.

40. International Straits.

41. The legal regime of the Arctic waters.

42. The legal regime of marine areas of Antarctica.

43. Legal regimes of marginal and inland seas.

44. Types of legitimate use of the oceans.

45. Basic principles of maritime activities.

46. Rules of shipping in various marine areas.
47. Regulation of marine fisheries in the oceans: the concept fishing activities, objects of fishing, rules of crafts.
48. The concept of marine environmental protection. Legal protection mechanisms MC. Means and methods of protection. Objects of protection
49. Protection and rational use of the biological resources of the oceans.
50. MS pollution control.
51. Exploration and development of mineral resources of the oceans.
52. Naval activities in the oceans.
53. The principles of military navigation in peacetime.
54. Naval Ceremonial.
55. The law of the sea war: principles, sources.
56. Rules of Naval War.
57. Neutrality in the naval war.
58. Definition of a ship in international maritime law.
59. Types of ships.
60. Ship's flag (ship's nationality).
61. The problem of "convenient" flags.
62. Registration of ships. International Register of Ships.
63. Basic ship documents.
64. Status of a sea vessel in various water areas.
65. The concept of the crew of the vessel. The minimum composition of the crew. Ship role.
66. International legal regulation of the qualifications of seafarers.
67. International legal regulation of the work of seafarers.
68. Captain of the vessel. Rights and obligations of the captain of the vessel.
69. The captain of the vessel as a body of inquiry.

Criteria for grading the student's oral response in the standings

Points (rating)	Credit rating (standard)	Requirements for the generated competencies
61 points or more	“done”	The grade “done” is given to the student, if he has learned the program material, exhaustively, consistently, clearly and logically coherently expounds it, knows how to closely link theory with practice, freely copes with tasks, questions and other types of knowledge, and is not difficult to answer when modifying assignments, uses in the response the material of monographic literature, correctly substantiates the decision made, has diverse skills and techniques for performing practical tasks.
60 points or less	“not done”	The grade “not done” is given to a student who does not know a significant part of the program material, makes significant mistakes, hesitantly, and does practical work with great difficulty. As a rule, the grade “unsatisfactory” is given to students who cannot continue their studies without additional studies in the relevant discipline.

Approximate list of practical tasks for the test

Task 1.

On May 17, 1991, Finland appealed to the International Court of Justice with a complaint against Denmark. The Danish government has launched a project to build a bridge over the Great Belt international strait. The waters of the Big Belt are blocked by the territorial waters of Denmark; its legal regime is determined by the Copenhagen Treaty of 1857. and the Royal Decree of 1976. (Denmark), providing for the freedom of navigation along this strait. The implementation of this project in its original form would mean the closure of the Baltic Sea for ships whose height exceeds 65 meters and which include, in particular, oil platforms built in Finland.

The Government of Finland asked the Court to establish:

- that there is a right of free passage through the Great Belt, which applies to any Finnish ships;
- that this right extends to all types of vessels, including oil platforms;
- that the construction of a bridge by Denmark, as it is planned, is incompatible with the right of free passage;
- that Denmark and Finland are obliged to begin negotiations on this issue in order to guarantee the right of passage through the Great Belt Strait.

Evaluate the requirements of Finland. Are her claims valid? What is the mode of passage through the international straits?

Criteria for evaluating the solution of a practical problem in the standings

It is credited if a student has expressed his opinion on the formulated task, argued it, having precisely defined its content and components. Demonstrated knowledge and proficiency in independent research work on the research topic. There are no actual errors related to understanding the problem of the problem.

It is not credited if the solution of the problem is an incomplete analysis of the main problem. Three or more than three errors of the semantic content of the disclosed problem of the problem were made.

ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR CURRENT CERTIFICATION

№	Code and name of the estimated means	Brief description of the evaluation tool	Representation estimated funds in the fund
1.	PR-3 (essay)	A written statement of understanding the reading of the literature from the specified list of literature on the topics of the course, provided by the teacher	Sample essay topics
2.	PR-11 (multi-level tasks)	Shows the degree of practical skills students have	Approximate set of multi-level tasks

Sample essay topics

1. The concept and features of international maritime law.
2. Public administration and supervision of trade navigation.
3. Sources of international maritime law.
4. The concept and classification of ships.
5. Ship crew.
6. Captain of the vessel: basic rights and duties.
7. Captain of the seaport and its functions.
8. Legal regulation of saving people at sea.
9. Legal features of salvation from pollution of the surrounding marine environment.

Essay Assessment Criteria

- the assessment is “credited” to the student if: the essay is characterized by semantic integrity, coherence and consistency of the stated problem; the student is able to express a reasoned opinion on the formulated problem, accurately determining its content and components; the student is not only able to state the meaning of the read literature, but also has the skills to analyze it; the student has the skills of independent research work on the research topic; the essay is based on current legislation, does not contain factual errors related to understanding the problem; The essay is equipped with the necessary bibliographic apparatus and is designed in compliance with the requirements of GOST for students' written work.

- the mark “not read” is put to the student, if: the essay is a retold or completely rewritten text of the used literature without its analysis, author's commentary; highlighting problems, gaps, contradictions; the structure and theoretical components of the topic are not disclosed; used inactive legislation; Three or more than three mistakes were made in the semantic content of the disclosed problem, in the design of the essay.

Approximate set of situational tasks

Task 1.

The French ship "Lotus" came across a Turkish coal mine, which consequently sank. There was a significant number of victims. After some time, the French ship stopped in the Turkish port. The Turkish authorities attempted to detain a French officer who, at the time of the disaster, was controlling the ship.

Can Turkey pursue a French officer, despite the fact that the incident took place on the high seas?

Task 2.

In 1987, during the Iran-Iraq war, the Kuwaiti government asked the United States for escorts for its oil tankers. The US agreed, but demanded that these tankers sail under the American flag. A special company was established in the United States, which transferred 11 Kuwaiti tankers. These vessels thus acquired American nationality. The technical characteristics of these vessels did not meet American

standards. After the disappearance of danger, these vessels again came under the jurisdiction of Kuwait.

Rate this situation. Why did the US insist on transferring ships under the American flag?

Criteria for evaluating the solution of a practical problem (including as an independent work)

100-86 points are awarded if the student has expressed his opinion on the formulated task, argued it, having precisely defined its content and components. Demonstrated knowledge and proficiency in independent research work on the research topic. There are no actual errors related to understanding the problem of the problem.

85-76 points - the student's decision is characterized by semantic integrity, coherence and consistency of presentation; no more than 1 error was made when explaining the meaning or content of the problem of the task. Demonstrated research skills. There are no actual errors related to understanding the problem of the problem.

75-61 point - a rather independent analysis of the main stages and the semantic components of the task was carried out. Involved the main sources on the subject. There are no more than 2 errors in the meaning or content of the problem.

60-50 points - if the solution of the problem is an incomplete analysis of the main problem. Three or more than three errors of the semantic content of the disclosed problem of the problem were made.