**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution for Higher Education**

**РEOPLES’ FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY OF RUSSIA**

**RUDN University**

LAW INSTITUTE

Corrected by the decision of the Academic Council of

Law Institute

Protocol № 0901-08/4 of 22.12.2022

**FINAL STATE Examination**

**SYLLABUS**

**Field of:**

40.04.01 Jurisprudence

**The professional education program of higher education:**

Jurisprudence

«INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS»

**Degree:**

Master

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# General provisions

* 1. The *Regulation for conducting final state certification of students* is to define the rules relating to the responsibility and procedures governing the course of state final attestation as well as the respective documents interflow between the structural University units.
	2. The state final certification in the direction 40.04.01 «Jurisprudence» includes an interdisciplinary state exam in computer testing, "Current issues of International Law" and the defense of final qualifying work.
	3. The results of any type of certification tests included in the state final certification are determined by the marks “excellent”, “good”, “satisfactory”, “unsatisfactory”.

# GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STATE TOTAL CERTIFICATION

* 1. The purpose of the state final certification is to determine whether the results of mastering basic educational programs by students comply with the requirements of the OS VO RUDN.
	2. Objectives of the state final attestation are:
* checking whether the quality of education corresponds to the requirements necessary for professional activities;
* determination of the level of theoretical and practical fitness of the graduate to perform professional duties in accordance with the qualifications obtained;
* establishing the degree of individual desire of student’s personality for self-development, improvement of qualifications and skills;
* verification of the formation of sustainable motivation for professional activity in accordance with the types of professional activity stipulated by the RUDN’s ES;
* verification of the ability to find organizational and managerial decisions in non-standard situations and readiness to bear responsibility for them;
* ensuring the integration of educational, scientific and technical activities, increasing the efficiency of the use of technological achievements, reforming the scientific sphere and stimulating innovation;
* ensuring the quality of training in accordance with the requirements of ES HE RUDN.

# CONCEPTS AND REQUIREMENTS TO THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF A BACHELOR'S DEGREE GRADUATE OF THE RUDN LAW INSTITUTE AT THE TIME OF THE STATE EXAMINATION

* 1. The state exam is a type of certification test, the program and assessment criteria of which must fully correspond to the educational program mastered by the Bachelor graduate during his/her studies. The state exam may include a test based on the RUDN software designed for testing students and/or a final exam in the field of study.
	2. The state examination program is a mandatory element of the organization and conduct of the state final certification of baccalaureate graduates. The program reflects the theoretical and applied nature of the exam, the form of the exam, the list of sections (topics, questions) reflecting the main content of the academic discipline to be taken on the exam, the sources of educational information recommended to prepare for the exam, the assessment criteria for the results of the state exam.
	3. The state examination is accepted by the state examination commission in accordance with the approved program, the topics and questions of which serve to establish compliance with the content, level and quality of graduate training requirements of state educational standards, as well as indicators of the quality of education, characterizing the level of knowledge of students acquired during the training.
	4. Topics and questions contained in the program of the state exam, formulated in such a way that the answers of the student provides the possibility of an objective assessment of knowledge and professional training of future specialists. An important factor in this case is the ability of the examinee to use in his answer to the relevant provisions of legislation, judicial practice, academic and scientific literature.

# State Examination Program

* 1. As part of the state exam, graduates are tested for the following competencies:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| GC-1 | Able to critically analyze problematic situations using a systematic approach to develop a strategy of action. |
| GPC-1 | Able to analyse non-standard situations of law enforcement practice and propose optimal solutions. |
| GPC-3 | Able to interpret legal acts in a competent manner, including in situations where there are gaps and conflicts of law norms. |
| GPC-4 | Able to argue a legal position in writing and orally in a case, including in adversarial proceedings. |
| GPC-6 | Able to ensure compliance with the principles of legal ethics, including taking measures to prevent corruption and suppress corruption (other) offences. |
| PC-1  | Able to develop normative legal acts using the latest achievements of legal science, taking into account foreign experience, international legal regulation, trends in the development of the legal system, as well as to take qualified participation in the procedure. |
| PC-2 | Able to apply normative legal acts in specific areas of legal activity, to implement norms of substantive and procedural law in professional activity. |
| PC-3 | Able to carry out a comprehensive legal analysis of legally significant situations of varying complexity with the development of independent conclusions and practical proposals. |
| PC-4 | Able to draw up an expert opinion reflecting the course and results of the study on the questions posed by the initiator of the expert task. |
| PC-5 | Able to give qualified legal opinions and advice in specific areas of legal activity within the profile of the educational program. |
| PC-6 | Able to conduct scientific research in the field of law in a qualified manner. |
| PC-9 | Able to organize and conduct pedagogical research. |
| PC-10 | Able to effectively carry out legal education. |

* 1. Exam volume:
		1. The state exam is held in the form of computer testing (first stage) and in verbal form by tickets’ questions (second stage, subject to successful completion of the first stage of the state exam; successful completion of the first stage of the state exam is recognised if the student answered correctly on computer testing by more than 50 % of questions).
		2. Computer testing includes 20
		3. all in a set of 19 tickets.
		4. questions.

Examination ticket consists of two questions,

1. **CONTENT OF THE STATE EXAMINATION PROGRAM**
2.
3.
4.

5.1 Examples of closed-type test questions

**Which international legal instrument has as its purpose "to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion"?**

In the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The United Nations Charter

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

**Which international legal instrument states: "Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Charter can be fully realized"?**

In the WHO Constitution

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

In the UN Charter

**The International Bill of Human Rights is:**

An international convention that enshrines provisions to prevent torture and other ill-treatment

A set of international legal instruments proclaiming basic categories of human rights and freedoms

An international convention that enshrines civil and political rights

**Initially, a functional body was established within the UN for human rights in the form of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights:**

The Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

Commission on Human Rights

The Human Rights Council

**As a result of the reform of the UN human rights mechanisms:**

The Commission on Human Rights was replaced by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

The Commission on Human Rights was replaced by the Human Rights Council

The Human Rights Council has been replaced by the Commission on Human Rights

**The UN Human Rights Council reports to the UN Secretariat:**

The UN Secretariat

UNGA

ECOSOC

**The UPR is:**

Universal Rules for the Organization of the United Nations Specialized Agencies

Universal Periodic Review of human rights in UN Member States

Universal approach to organizing investigations of mass human rights violations

5.2 List of topics and issues

5.2.1 Topics

**Chapter 1. Human rights in the history of international relations and international law.**

The Notion of human rights. The origins of human rights. Classification of human rights. Generations of human rights. National law on protection of human rights and international human rights law: interdependence and interrelation. Individuals as subjects of international law.

**Chapter 2. UN Charter and the principle of respect for and protection of human rights. International Bill of Human Rights: legal content. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.**

From the Statute of the League of Nations to the UN Charter. Drafting and adoption of the UN Charter. Purposes and principles of the Charter. Powers of main and subsidiary UN bodies in the field of human rights. Binding nature of the UN Charter provisions.

Decision to elaborate the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and Covenant on human rights. Preparation and adoption of the UDHR. Legal content of the UDHR, basic rights and freedoms enshrined in this document. Binding nature of the UDHR. UDHR’s significance for the development of international law. The influence of the UDHD on the consolidation of fundamental human rights and freedoms in national law.

General Assembly’s decision to elaborate two international covenants on human rights. Elaboration and adoption of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

Basic civil and political rights stipulated in the ICCPR. Obligations imposed by the Covenant on State Parties. Human Rights Committee as monitoring body of the ICCPR. Elaboration and adoption of Optional Protocols to the ICCPR.

**Chapter 3. International Bill of Human Rights: legal content. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).**

Economic, social and cultural rights in the system of main human rights. The list of economic, social and cultural rights enshrined in the ICESCR. Obligations imposed by the Covenant on State Parties. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as a monitoring body of the ICESCR. Elaboration and adoption of the 2008 Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

**Chapter 4. The International Conferences on Human Rights and their outcomes.**

International Conference on Human Rights, Teheran, 22 April to 13 May 1968. Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights, Teheran, 22 April to 13 May 1968. World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993. Millennium Summit (6-8 September 2000). Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The 2005 World Summit. United Nations Sustainable Development Summit 2015 (25 - 27 September 2015). Post-2015 development agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

**Chapter 5. The competence of the principal organs of the UN and of the Spezialised agencies of the UN.**

Competence of the principal organs of the UN in the protection of human rights: General Assembly, Security Council, International Court of Justice (the 2010 decision of the Court in the Ahmadou Sadio Diallo case). Economic and Social Council (ECOSOS). Secretariat. UN Spezialised agencies: UNESCO, ILO.

**Chapter 6. The competence of the subsidiary organs of the UN.**

Activities of the Commission of Human Rights and Sub-Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. Legal and political reasons for reforming the UN human rights machinery. Powers and activities of the UN Human Rights Council and its Advisory Committee. Universal Periodic Review Mechanism (UPR). Special Procedures. Procedures of the Consideration of Individual Complaints.

**Chapter 7. Core international human rights treaties and their monitoring mechanisms - human rights treaty bodies.**

Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination 1965, CERD Committee; Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women 1979, CEDAW Committee; Convention against torture and other forms of cruel treatment or punishment 1984, CAT Committee; Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989, CRC Committee; Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers 1990, CMW Committee; Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2006, CRPD Committee; Convention for the protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearances 2006, CED Committee.

**Chapter 8. Protection of vulnerable groups under international law.**

Meaning and concept of Vulnerable and Disadvantaged groups (women, children, indigenous peoples, older persons, people with disabilities, migrants, migrant workers, refugees, internally displaced persons, minorities, stateless persons)

**Chapter 9. Responsibility for violations of human rights.**

International crimes: concept and types. International Criminal Court. Concept “Responsibility to protect”. International fact-finding mechanisms dealing with human rights violations. Extraterritorial application of human rights. Application of human rights in armed conflict. Business and human rights.

**Chapter 10. National mechanisms for the protection of human rights.**

The inclusion of the provisions of international human rights instruments in the national legal systems. Domestic remedies. National human rights institutions and the 1993 Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions (The Paris Principles).

The role of NGOs in the promotion and protection of human rights at the national level.

1. **QUESTIONS TO PREPARE FOR THE STATE EXAM**

**(oral examination form)**

1. International protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearances
2. The role of national human rights institutions and civil society organizations in the protection of human rights
3. Universal Periodic Review of Russian Federation: compare 1st and 2nd cycle
4. Right to work: international and national legal content
5. International criminal tribunals and the protection of human rights
6. The ILO: principle of tripartism
7. International Criminal Court: establishment, jurisdiction and practice
8. Human rights and issues of migration and asylum (international legal aspects)
9. Protection of rights of children (international legal aspects)
10. The competence of international organizations in the field of migration
11. The concept “Responsibility to protect” (R2P) and human rights
12. Right to development: legal content
13. Human rights protection and achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (2016-2030)
14. European Court of Human Rights and the Russian Federation
15. Protection of women’s rights (international legal aspects)
16. The concept of “generations” of human rights
17. The concept and definition of “combatant” in International Humanitarian Law
18. Protection of rights of older persons (international legal aspects)
19. International legal status and protection of prisoners of war
20. UN Charter and the principle of promotion and protection of human rights and freedoms
21. International Bill of Human Rights: history of adoption and legal content
22. The protection of wounded, sick and shipwrecked in armed conflict under International Humanitarian Law
23. The international conferences on human rights and their outcomes
24. Means and methods of warfare under International Humanitarian Law
25. The competence of the principle organs of the UN and of the Spezialised Agencies of the UN (ILO and UNESCO) in the protection of human rights
26. Protection of human rights of minorities (international legal aspects)
27. United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: the role and mandate
28. Protection of human rights of indigenous peoples (international legal aspects)
29. UN Human Rights Council: the role and mandate
30. Human rights and terrorism (international legal aspects)
31. Special Procedures of the UN Human Rights Council: mandate and practice
32. Human rights and climate change (international legal aspects)
33. Universal Periodic Review (UPR): normative framework of functioning, procedure and outcome.
34. Business and human rights. Responsibility of transnational corporations (TNCs) for human rights violations
35. Core international human rights treaties and their optional protocols. Human rights treaty bodies
36. Emerging human rights systems: Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)
37. International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law: separate and overlapping fields
38. International legal aspects of the protection of persons with disabilities
39. The legal definition of international armed conflict and non-international armed conflict: international treaties, doctrine and practice
40. International Human Rights Law and environment
41. The sources of International Humanitarian Law and their scope of application
42. Right to health: international and national legal content
43. Responsibility for violations of International Humanitarian Law
44. African human rights system: legal and institutional framework
45. Inter-American human rights system: legal and institutional framework
46. The concept of vulnerability in International Human Rights Law
47. National law and International Human Rights Law: interrelation
48. Truth and reconciliation commissions in Post-Conflict Societies: establishment and practice
49. Process of strengthening the human rights treaty body system
50. International legal protection of procedural environmental rights
51. The international legal mechanisms for the protection of internally displaced persons (IDPs)
52. Human rights treaty bodies: membership, mandate, procedures
53. Economic, social and cultural rights: international and national legal protection
54. Reform of the procedure of the European Court of Human Rights
55. Civil and political rights: international and national legal protection
56. Consideration of individual complaints by human rights treaty bodies: procedure and case-law
57. Commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions: establishment and practice
58. Protection of rights of refugees (international legal aspects).

# Methodical recommendations for the preparation and delivery of the final state exam

**7.1** *Main readings to prepare for the state exam and/or degree thesis defence:*

1. De Schutter, International Human Rights Law: Cases, Materials, Commentary (3rd ed, Cambridge University Press, 2019).
2. 2. Research Handbook on Compliance in International Human Rights Law / Ed. by Rainer Grote, Mariela Morales Antoniazzi, Davide Paris (Elgrar publishing, 2021).

**7.2** *Additional readings to prepare for the state exam and/or degree thesis defence:*

1. Andrew Clapham, Human Rights Obligations of Non-State Actors, (OUP 2006).
2. Daniel Moeckli, Sangeeta Shah, Sandesh Sivakumaran, and David Harris (eds), International Human Rights Law, (OUP 2013).
3. Ian Brownlie and Guy Goodwin-Gill, Brownlie’s Documents on Human Rights, (5th edn, OUP 2006).
4. Ilias Bantekas and Lotz Oette, International Human Rights Law and Practice, (CUP 2013).
5. Jack Donnelly, Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice, (Cornell University Press 2003).
6. James Nickel, Making Sense of Human Rights, (Wiley-Blackwell 2007).
7. Mashood Baderin and Robert McCorquodale (eds), Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in Action, (OUP 2007).
8. Micheline R, Ishay, The History of Human Rights: From Ancient Times to the Modernization Era, (University of California Press 2004).
9. Philip Alston (Author), Ryan Goodman (Author), Harry J. Steiner (ed), International Human Rights in Context: Law, Politics, Morals, (3rd edn, OUP 2007).
10. Philip Alston and Ryan Goodman, International Human Rights, (OUP 2012).

**7.3 *Legal acts:***

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 10 December 1948 // [Electronic resource] // Refworld [website]. URL: https://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b3712c.html (accessed: 15.03.22)
2. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 16 December 1966 // United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 999, p. 171.
3. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 16 December 1966, United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 999, p. 171
4. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 18 December 1979 // [Electronic resource] // United Nation Treaty Collection: [website]. URL: https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg\_no=IV-8&chapter=4&clang=\_en
5. Convention on the Rights of the Child, 20 November 1989 // [Electronic resource] // The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights: [website]. URL: https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/crc.aspx
6. Convention Relating to the International Status of Refugees, Geneva, 28 October 1933 // [Electronic resource] // Refworld [website]. URL: https://www.refworld.org/docid/3dd8cf374.html
7. Rome Statute for an International Criminal Court, 17 July 1998 // [Electronic resource] // International Criminal Court: [website]. URL: https://www.icc-cpi.int/sites/default/files/RS-Eng.pdf
8. Statute of the International Court of Justice, 18 April 1946 // [Electronic resource] // Refworld [website]. URL: https://www.refworld.org/docid/3deb4b9c0.html
9. Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 30 April 1956 // [Electronic resource] // The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights [website]. URL: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/supplementaryconventionabolitionofslavery.aspx>
10. United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 15 November 2000 // [Electronic resource] // United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime [website]. URL: https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/organizedcrime/intro/UNTOC.html

# Evaluation tools designed to establish compliance / non-compliance of the educational level of graduates who have completed the training program of higher education corresponding to respective educational standard in the RUDN

* 1. Scoring structure of the state exam in the form of computer-based testing:
		1. Testing (closed-type test tasks) is evaluated on a scale of "the minimum score for each question - 0 points, the maximum score for each question - equally distributed based on the maximum 100 points for the test"); evaluation of the answer to a test question formulated in the form of a closed-type test task is automatically in accordance with the correct answers entered in the testing program;
		2. The overall evaluation of the results of the state exam is made in accordance with the following grading scale:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Evaluation** | **Score** | **ECTS** | **Evaluation** | **Score** | **ECTS** |
| **Min** | **Max** |  | **Min** | **Max** |
| **Excellent** | 95 | 100 | A (5+) | **Satisfactory** | 51 | 60 | E (3) |
| **Excellent** | 86 | 94 | B (5) | **Unsatisfactory** | 31 | 50 | FX (2+) |
| **Good** | 69 | 85 | C (4) | **Unsatisfactory** | 0 | 30 | F (2) |
| **Satisfactory** | 61 | 68 | D (3+) | **Non-attendance** |  |  |  |

* 1. Evaluation criteria for the oral modul:

***A grade of "5" (excellent)*** *is assigned if:*

* the content of the material is fully disclosed;
* material is presented correctly, in a certain logical sequence;
* the ability to accurately name the international legal acts in a certain field is demonstrated;
* systematic and profound knowledge of the program material is demonstrated;
* terminology is used accurately;
* the ability to illustrate theoretical provisions with concrete examples and to apply them in a new situation is demonstrated;
* demonstrated mastery of previously studied related issues, formed and sustained competencies, abilities and skills;
* demonstrated ability to creatively apply knowledge of theory to solve professional problems;
* knowledge of modern educational and scientific literature is demonstrated;
* one or two inaccuracies in the coverage of minor issues, which are corrected by the remark.

***A grade of "4" (good)*** *is assigned if:*

* questions of the examination material are presented systematically and consistently;
* the ability to accurately name international legal acts in a certain field is demonstrated;
* the ability to analyze the material is demonstrated, but not all conclusions are of argumentative and evidentiary nature;
* the assimilation of basic literature is demonstrated.
* answer has one of the following shortcomings: a) there are small gaps that do not distort the content of the answer; b) there are one or two mistakes in covering the main content of the answer; c) there are mistakes or more than two mistakes in covering the secondary issues.

***A grade of "3" (satisfactory)*** *is assigned if:*

* incomplete or inconsistent presentation of the material, but shows a general understanding of the issue and demonstrates sufficient skills for further understanding of the material;
* the main categories of the topic and supplementary questions are understood;
* there were difficulties or mistakes in the definition of the concepts and the use of terminology, which were corrected after several leading questions;
* with incomplete knowledge of the theoretical material, insufficient competences, skills and abilities are demonstrated, the student cannot apply the theory in a new situation;
* the student has demonstrated that he/she has mastered the basic literature.

***A grade of "2" (unsatisfactory)*** *is assigned if:*

* the main content of the teaching material is not disclosed;
* ignorance or misunderstanding of most or the most important part of the teaching material is found;
* mistakes are made in the definition of concepts, in the use of terminology, which are not corrected after several leading questions.
* competences, skills and abilities are not formed.

# Scientific and qualificative requirements for graduation thesis

* 1. Students who have passed the state exam are allowed to defend their thesis.
	2. The defense of the thesis is conducted at an open meeting of the State Examination Commission (SEC) using distance learning technologies (DLT) and the resources of the electronic information and educational environment of the PFUR, if necessary.
	3. The state final attestation is conducted in the form of an oral presentation of the GQW, followed by oral answers to the questions of the members of the GEC in accordance with the Regulations of the University on the GQW. The report and/or answers to the questions of the members of the GEC can be in a foreign language.
	4. The stages of completion of the graduate qualification work, the conditions of student admission to the defense procedure, requirements to the structure, scope, content and design, as well as the list of mandatory and recommended documents to be submitted for defense are specified in the methodological instructions approved in the prescribed manner in the Rector's Order dated 30.11.2016. No. 878 "On Approval of the "Rules of Preparation and Design of Graduate Qualification Thesis of Peoples' Friendship University of Russia", Rector's Order No. 767 dated December 14, 2015 "On Approval of the Procedure of Final State Attestation of Students on Higher Education Programs - Bachelor's, Specialist's and Master's Degree Programs at Peoples' Friendship University of Russia".
	5. As part of the defense of the bachelor's graduate qualification work, the degree of mastery of the following competencies is checked:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| UK-2 | Able to manage the project at all stages of its life cycle; |
| UK-3 | Able to organize and lead a team, developing a team strategy to achieve the goal; |
| UK-4 | Able to use modern communication technologies in the state language of the Russian Federation and foreign language(s) for academic and professional interaction; |
| UK-5 | Able to analyze and take into account the diversity of cultures in the process of intercultural interaction; |
| UK-6 | Able to identify and implement the priorities of his/her own activities and ways to improve them on the basis of self-assessment; |
| UK-7 | Able to search for the necessary sources of information and data, perceive, analyze, memorize and transfer information using digital means, as well as using algorithms when working with data received from various sources to effectively use the information to solve problems; to assess information, its reliability, to build logical conclusions on the basis of incoming information and data. |
| OPK-1 | Able to analyze non-standard situations of law enforcement practice and offer the most balanced options for their solution; |
| OPK-2 | Able to independently prepare expert legal opinions and conduct an examination of legal acts; |
| OPK-3 | Able to interpret legal acts in a qualified manner, including in situations of gaps and conflicts in the rules of law; |
| OPK-4 | Able to argue a legal position in writing and orally in a case, including in adversarial procedures; |
| OPK-5 | Able to independently prepare legal documents and draft normative (individual) legal acts; |
| OPK-6 | Able to ensure compliance with the principles of legal ethics, including taking measures to prevent corruption and suppress corruption (other offenses); |
| OPK-7 | Able to apply information technologies and use legal databases to solve problems of professional activity taking into account information security requirements. |
| PC-1 | Able to develop normative legal acts using the latest achievements of legal science, taking into account foreign experience, international legal regulation, trends in the development of the legal system, as well as to take qualified participation in the procedure of discussion and adoption of normative legal acts. |
| PC-2 | Able to apply normative legal acts in specific areas of legal activity, to implement norms of substantive and procedural law in professional activity |
| PC-3 | Able to carry out a comprehensive legal analysis of legally significant situations of varying complexity with the development of independent conclusions and practical proposals |
| PC-4 | Is able to draw up an expert opinion reflecting the course and results of the study on the questions posed by the initiator of the expert task |
| PC-5 | Is able to give qualified legal opinions and advice in specific areas of legal activity within the profile of the educational program |
| PC-6 | Able to conduct scientific research in the field of law in a qualified manner |
| PC-7 | Able to teach legal disciplines at a high theoretical and methodological level |
| PC-8 | Able to manage students' independent work |

1. **LIST OF EXEMPLARY TOPICS OF BACHELOR'S GRADUATE QUALIFICATION WORKS**
* Annual Meetings of Chairpersons of Human Rights Treaty Bodies.
* Concluding observations and recommendations of human rights treaty bodies.
* General comments: the legal nature.
* The idea of a unified standing treaty body.
* Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.
* Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women.
* Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.
* Committee on Enforced Disappearances.
* Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
* Committee on the Rights of the Child.
* Human Rights Committee.
* Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
* Committee Against Torture.
* Confidential Inquiries by Human Rights Treaty Bodies.
* A Brief Profile of the Human Rights Treaty Bodies.
* Inter-State Complaints and Disputes in the Human Rights Treaty Bodies.
* Informal briefings by civil society representatives outside the formal sessions of the human rights treaty body.
* State party reporting obligations.
* Initial and periodic reports relating to measures taken by States to implement international human rights conventions.
* Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture.
* Procedures for individual complaints before the human rights treaty bodies.
* Attending human rights treaty body sessions by civil society representatives.
* Follow-up to the implementation of human rights treaty body recommendations.
* Follow-up to human rights treaty body concluding observations.
* Proposals to strengthen the human rights treaty body system.
* Human rights treaty body pre-sessional groups.
* Early response procedures and urgent action.
* Human rights treaty body investigations.
* Consideration of State party reports by human rights treaty bodies.
* Consideration of complaints from individuals before the human rights treaty bodies.
* The role of NGOs in the drafting and adoption of new international human rights conventions, and in ratifying or acceding to existing international conventions.
* OHCHR Human Rights Treaties Branch.
* Human Rights Treaty Body Session.
* Thematic discussions in the human rights treaty bodies.
* Optional Protocols to international human rights conventions.
1. **TASKS TO BE SOLVED BY THE STUDENT IN THE COURSE OF THE GRADUATE QUALIFICATION WORK**
* graduate's ability to interpret normative acts; legally correctly qualify facts and circumstances;
* assessment of the skills that allow you to navigate in the theory of the issue under study on the basis of the analysis of certain provisions of monographic, scientific and educational literature in the field under study;
* identifying the graduate's ability to apply the theoretical and practical knowledge received at the university to creatively solve specific problems faced by lawyers;
* consolidation of the skills of independent work in the collection, processing and analysis of theoretical, practical material and jurisprudence obtained in the course of training;
* the ability to think independently, to develop with sufficient depth a particular problem;
* development of the ability to independently make legal decisions, draw the right conclusions and make recommendations for improving the norms of current legislation and international legal acts based on the results of the study;
* generalization of experience accumulated in domestic and foreign practice on a particular problem and on its basis the preparation of sound proposals for the implementation of the identified in the study opportunities to improve legislation.
1. **ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE GRADUATE QUALIFICATION WORK**
* The purpose of the defense of the graduate qualification work is to assess the graduate's readiness for professional activities.
* The criteria for evaluating the graduate qualification work at its defense should be:
* compliance of the content and design of the graduate qualification work with the guidelines for writing graduate works;
* the degree to which the graduate received from the department tasks to develop specific issues of the theme of the graduate qualification work;
* depth of development of the problems considered in the work, saturation with practical material;
* the significance of the conclusions and proposals made in the work and the degree of their validity;
* maturity of the graduate's speech at the defense of the graduate qualification work: the logic of presentation of his/her recommendations, completeness of answers to the questions asked, the quality of answers to the comments of the reviewer and those present at the defense.
	1. Criteria for evaluating the graduate qualification work:

A grade of "5" (excellent) is assigned if:

* work is done independently, is of a creative nature, has a certain novelty;
* in-depth and comprehensive disclosure of the problem under study; collected, summarized and analyzed all the necessary and due to the topic of work normative-legal and monographic material, on the basis of which are made reasoned theoretical conclusions and practical recommendations;
* theoretical provisions are skillfully and creatively linked with practical issues;
* an analysis of different views on the problem under study (if necessary for the topic of the work);
* complete bibliography in accordance with the requirements of methodical recommendations;
* at the defense of the graduate qualification work the graduate showed a deep and comprehensive knowledge of the problem under study, the ability to conduct a scientific discussion. Fluent in the topic, has the culture of speech, knows the normative-legal acts and scientific literature on the topic of work and related problems.

A grade of "4" (good) is assigned if:

* - disclosed the problem under study with the use of normative-legal acts and monographic literature;
* individual issues are presented independently, but without a deep creative justification;
* there are inaccuracies in the coverage of the topic;
* during the defense of the graduate qualification work admitted incomplete answers to the questions of the members of the examination commission.

 A grade of "3" (satisfactory) is assigned if:

* the problem under study is disclosed, mostly correctly;
* the work does not use all the regulatory and other material necessary to cover the topic, as well as scientific literature;
* a superficial presentation of individual issues of the topic was made;
* at the defense of the graduate qualification work the graduate did not fully present the main provisions of the research, had difficulties in presenting the material and in answering the questions of the members of the SAC.

A grade of "2" (unsatisfactory) is assigned if:

* work contains significant theoretical errors or superficial argumentation of the main provisions;
* is openly compilative in nature;
* at the defense of the work the student showed weak superficial knowledge on the topic under study, poorly answered the questions of the committee.
	1. The program is compiled in accordance with the requirements of the OS of the Higher Education University.

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| **Developer:**Head of the Department ofInternational Law, Full Professor  | Абашидзе | А. Kh. Abashizde  |
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| **Head of the Department of****International Law**  | Абашидзе | А. Kh. Abashizde |