

Annex 2
to the order from _____ 2021 № _____

**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LIFE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES OF
UKRAINE**

Department of International Law and Comparative Law

«APPROVED»
Dean of the law faculty
_____ (Yara O.S.)
“ ” _____ 2021

«APPROVED»
At the meeting of the Department of International Law
and Comparative Law

Protocol № ___ from “ ” _____ 202
Head of the Department
_____ (Ladychenko V.V.)

«CONSIDERED»
Guarantor of the EP "Law" ED "Bachelor"
_____ (Pankova L.O.)

**WORK PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE
«INTERNATIONAL LEGAL STANDARDS OF HUMAN RIGHTS»**

Specialty: 081 «Law»

Educational program: «Law»

Faculty: of Law

Developer: Ladychenko V.V., Doctor of Law, professor, head of the Department of International Law and Comparative Law of the National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine; Kidalova N.O., senior lecturer of the Department of International Law and Comparative Law of the National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine

Kyiv – 2021

1. Description of the discipline

Branch of knowledge, direction of training, speciality, educational and qualification lev	
Educational degree	Bachelor
Speciality	Law
Specialty	081 Jurisprudence
Characteristics of the discipline	
Type	Normative obligatory
Total number of hours	60
Number of ECTS credits	2
Number of thematic modules	2
Course project (work) (if exist)	-
Form of control	Test
Indicators of academic discipline for full-time and part-time education	
	Full-time education
Year of training	2
Semester	4
Lectures	14
Practical classes	14
Laboratory classes	-
Self-dependent work	32
Individual work	-
Number of auditory hours weekly for full-time education	2

2. Purpose, tasks and competencies of the discipline

Purpose

Discipline « International legal standards of human rights» is aimed to teach students basics of theory of municipal law.

Tasks

After completing the discipline, student has to

know:

- main concepts and categories of international legal standards of human rights;
- ways of protection of human rights;

be able to:

- Understand the basic concepts and categories of international legal standards of human rights;
- to determine the features of international standards of certain groups of categories of persons, to understand the mechanism of their implementation.

Acquisition of competencies:

general competencies (GC): CMO.02 Communication skills; KMO.03 Group work; KMO.04 International outlook; KS.01 Research ability; KS.02 Ability to learn and reflect in one's own learning and to seek and use feedback; KS.03 Possibility of effective carrying out of scientific and professional researches; KI.01 Ability to analyze and synthesize; KI.03 Ability to use information technology; KI.04 Ability to communicate orally and in writing in the native language with experts and non-experts.

professional (special) competencies (FC): CFZ.01 Knowledge and understanding of features, key concepts and principles of the legal system including the European and international dimension (including institutions and procedures); KFZ.02 Knowledge and understanding of legal principles and values that are the subject of the core in-depth training course; KFZ.04 Understanding of political, social, economic, historical, personal, psychological and other phenomena (factors), taking them into account when creating the interpretation and application of the law; KFZ.07 Ability to apply scientific research methods (legal and other research methods); KFZ.08 Ability to make an informed and motivated legal decision; CFC.10 Ability to identify and predict the latest discussions and participate in them based on the results of a study of current legislation; KFZ.11 Ability to identify and work with the main aspects of supranational and foreign legal systems; KFZ.13 Opportunity to individualize various legal decisions, to notice their argumentation and to analyze results of a legal problem and to outline alternative ways of their decision; CFS.07 Ability to work in interdisciplinary teams as an expert on the legal issues of the team and make an effective contribution to its tasks.

Program results:

PRN1. Determine the persuasiveness of the arguments in the process of assessing previously unknown conditions and circumstances.

PRN6. Evaluate the disadvantages and advantages of arguments by analyzing a known problem.

PRN10. Communicate freely in state and foreign languages both orally and in writing, correctly using legal terminology.

PRN17. Work in a group, forming your own contribution to the tasks of the group.

PRN19. Demonstrate the necessary knowledge and understanding of the nature and content of basic legal institutions and norms of fundamental branches of law.

PRN21. Apply the acquired knowledge in different legal situations, identify legally significant facts and form sound legal conclusions.

3. Program and structure of the discipline

Module 1. The concept and content of international legal protection of human rights

Topic 1. The development of ideas on the International protection of human rights.

International human rights law. Main areas of international human rights. Human Rights in Ancient Greece, Human Rights in Ancient Rome, human rights in the Middle Ages, human rights in modern times.

Theme 2. The concept and content of international legal protection of human rights

Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly in 1948, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Political rights. Civil rights. Socio - economic and cultural rights.

Module 2. International mechanisms for protection of human rights

Theme 3. Universal mechanisms for protection of human rights
International Covenants on Human Rights and other treaties (conventions).
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
Political rights. Civil rights. Socio - economic and cultural rights.

Theme 4. Regional mechanisms for protection of human rights

The European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. The

Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

Theme 5. International control mechanisms in the field of human rights and freedoms

International control mechanisms in the field of human rights and freedoms. UN Security Council. International Court of Justice.

Theme 6. International protection of human rights during armed conflicts

Geneva Convention for the protection of war victims . Basic Principles of "Geneva law". War spies. Mercenaries.

4. Structure of the educational discipline

Names of modules and themes	Amount of hours						
	Full-time						
	weeks	total	including				self.w.
			lec.	pr.	lab.	ind.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Thematic module 1. The concept and content of international legal protection of human rights							
The development of ideas on the International protection of human rights.	15	4	4	-	-	-	7
The concept and content of international legal protection of human rights	15	2	2	-	-	-	11
Total for thematic module 1	30	6	6	-	-	-	14
Thematic module 2. International mechanisms for protection of human rights							
Universal mechanisms for protection of human rights	9	2	2	-	-	-	5
Regional mechanisms for protection of human rights	9	2	2	-	-	-	5

International control mechanisms in the field of human rights and freedoms	6	2	2	-	-	-	2
International protection of human rights during armed conflicts	6	2	2				2
Total for thematic module 2	30	6	6	-	-	-	14
Total	60	14	14	-	-	-	32

4. Themes of seminars

No.	Theme	Hours
1	The development of ideas on the International protection of human rights.	4
2	The concept and content of international legal protection of human rights	2
3	Universal mechanisms for protection of human rights	2
4	Regional mechanisms for protection of human rights	2
5	International control mechanisms in the field of human rights and freedoms	2
6	International protection of human rights during armed conflicts	2
Total		14

5. TOPICS OF PRACTICAL CLASSES NOT PROVIDED FOR BY THE CURRICULUM

6. TOPICS OF LABORATORY CLASSES NOT PROVIDED FOR BY THE CURRICULUM

7. Control questions, complete sets of tests to determine the level of knowledge of student

1. International human rights law.
2. Main areas of international human rights.
3. Human Rights in Ancient Greece.
4. Human Rights in Ancient Rome.
5. Human rights in the Middle Ages.
6. Human rights in modern times.
7. The concept and content of international legal protection of human rights.
8. Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly in 1948.
9. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
10. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
11. Political rights.
12. Civil rights.
13. Socio - economic and cultural rights.

14. International mechanisms for protection of human rights.

15. Regional mechanisms for protection of human rights.

Appendix 2

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF BIORESOURCES AND NATURE MANAGEMENT OF UKRAINE			
OQR "Bachelor" direction of training / specialty "Jurisprudence"	Department of International Law and Comparative Jurisprudence 2020 - 2021 p.	1 ticket number with the subject "International Protection of Human Rights"	Approved head. Department _____ Ladichenko V. _____ 2020
<i>Issues</i>			
1. International legal protection of socio-economic and cultural rights			
2. Regional mechanisms for the protection of human rights.			
<i>Test tasks of different types</i>			
1. Human rights are regulated by norms: 1) Only national law; 2) Only international law; 3) Both national and international law.			
2. The first multilateral treaty in the history of international relations, which laid the foundations for cooperation between states in human rights, was: 1) the Final Act of the Nuremberg Trials; 2) the UN Charter; 3) Universal Declaration of Human Rights;			
3. Rights of the second generation....			
4. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights was approved by the UN General Assembly: 1) December 10, 1948; 2) December 24, 1959; 3) December 16, 1966			
5. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was approved and proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in...			
6. The right to life means: 1) no one can be deprived of life in any case; 2) no one can be arbitrarily deprived of life; 3) both options are correct;			
7. The European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms was approved under			
Article 8. The ILO was established: 1) In 1948; 2) In 1966; 3) In 1919			

9. Bipatrids arepi -year.....
10. A child is "every human being until the age of"

8. Methods of teaching

When teaching the discipline «Comparative law» uses the following groups of methods of training, as: 1) methods for knowledge - verbal conversation, lecture, instruction, work with the book, reproductive method), visual (demonstration, illustration), practical (practical work, exercise); 2) methods of learning by the nature of the logic of cognition (inductive, deductive); 3) teaching methods according to the level of self-mentally-cognitive activity (problem statement, partial search method, research method, the problem of teaching).

Conversation involves the use of previous experience of students on a certain field of knowledge and based on this to bring them through dialogue to the realization of new phenomena, concepts or playback is already available. From this point of view there are two types of conversation: a heuristic and reproductive. At the place in the educational process distinguish the opening, current and final interview.

Lecture is a method by which a teacher in a verbal form reveals the essence of scientific concepts, phenomena, processes that are logically related to a common theme. A lecture is used, as a rule, in higher educational institutions and high schools.

An important place in the educational process takes briefing. It provides for the disclosure norms of behavior, peculiarities of the use of methods and educational resources, observance of the safety rules during the execution of training operations. This is an important step in mastering the methods of independent cognitive activity. After all, it is important that students understand not only what to do but how to do it.

Prominent among the group of verbal methods takes method of work with the book. Allocates to this group some conditional. Students should understand that the main source of scientific information is not a teacher, and the book. Therefore, it is important to teach the students the methods and means of independent work with the book reading, translating, statement preparation, review, note-taking, manufacturing of tables, diagrams, graphs and other.

Reproductive method. It includes the application of the material studied on the basis of the sample or the rules. The activities of those who learn, has algorithmic character, that is for instructions, rules similar, similar to the model situations.

Effective learning is impossible without wide use of visual methods. They are caused by the dialectic laws of cognition and psychological features of perception. Visual methods set using the demonstration and illustration. It is worth noting that these methods can be applied both ways of implementing the requirements of other methods.

Demonstration is a teaching method which provides for the display of objects and processes in nature, dynamics.

Illustration to the method where the objects and processes are revealed through their symbolic image (photographs, drawings, diagrams, charts, and other).

Practical work focuses on the use of the received knowledge in solving practical problems. In educational practice plays a major role exercises. Exercise is a teaching method, the essence of which is focused repetition of the students of certain activities or transactions with the purpose of formation of skills.

The inductive method is a way of studying objects, phenomena from the single to the General. As a result of understanding the essence of the characteristics, properties of single objects or phenomena, the concepts have the opportunity to realize substantial, typical patterns or properties odnoralova objects or phenomena. However, using the inductive method, do not force students to teach a large number of single concepts, and only the information that will allow the allocation of the related concepts significant, overall, typical.

The deductive method, in contrast, is based on the study of educational material from the General to a separate unit. Students get acquainted with the General tendency, and then on basis

module 1	2	3	4	Rsw	Raw		test)	s
0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	0-70	0-20	0-5	0-30	0-100

Comment. 1. According to the Regulation about credit-module system of education at **NULES** of Ukraine which was approved by Rector of the university on the 3d of April in 2009, the student rating on studying work **R_{sw}** is defined under the formula

$$R_{sw} = \frac{0,7 \cdot (R^{(1)}_{CM} \cdot K^{(1)}_{CM} + \dots + R^{(n)}_{CM} \cdot K^{(n)}_{CM})}{K_{DIS}} + R_{AW} - R_P,$$

where **R⁽¹⁾_{CM}, ... R⁽ⁿ⁾_{CM}** – rating marks of content modules on 100 number scale;

n – quantity of content modules;

K⁽¹⁾_{CM}, ... K⁽ⁿ⁾_{CM} – quantity of ECTS credits, which are provided by working educational plan for appropriate content module;

K_{DIS} = K⁽¹⁾_{CM} + ... + K⁽ⁿ⁾_{CM} – quantity of ECTS credits which are provided by working educational plan for discipline during current term;

R_{AW} – rating on additional work;

R_P – penalty rating.

The formula may be simplified if we take $K^{(1)}_{CM} = \dots = K^{(n)}_{CM}$. Then it will be

$$R_{sw} = \frac{0,7 \cdot (R^{(1)}_{CM} + \dots + R^{(n)}_{CM})}{n} + R_{AW} - R_P.$$

RATING ON ADDITIONAL WORK R_{AW} is added to **R_{sw}** and it will not be more than 20 marks. It is defined by lecturer and it is given to the student by chair decision for work fulfillment, which is not provided by educational plan but it is promoted to increasing students level of knowledge.

PENALTY RATING R_P is not more than 5 marks and it is taken from **R_{sw}**. It is defined by lecturer and it is introduced by chare decision for students who work poor, did not keep to the schedule of work, missed studies, etc.

2. In accordance with Regulation *preparing and defense of course project (work)* is valued on 100 number scale and then it is converted into marks.

Scale of marks: national and ECTS

Sum of numbers for all kinds of activity	National mark	
	exams	test
90-100	excellent	poor credited
74-89	good	
60-73	poor	
0-59	unsatisfactorily	not credited

11. Methodological support

1. Ladychenko V. Educational and methodical complex of educational discipline "International legal standards of human rights" for students of the Faculty of Law, full-time and

part-time forms of study of the bachelor's degree in the specialty 6.030401 "Jurisprudence". – 12 p.

12. Recommended literature

Basic

1. Lattmann, T. International protection of human rights. Budapest: National University of Public Service, 2014. 145 p.
2. Harris, D et al. (2018). Harris, O'Boyle and Warbrick: Law of the European Convention on Human Rights, 4th edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press. 1056 p.

Additional

1. Ardill, N. (2014) Home Care Inquiry: bringing down barriers to home care, *Elder Law Journal*, 4(1). P.103-107.
2. Ardill, N. (2011) Human Rights and Older Clients, *Elder Law Journal*, 1(1), P. 53-60.
3. Lock, P. (2017) Human rights law in the UK after Brexit, *Public Law*, Nov Supplement (Brexit Special Extra Issue 2017). P.117-134.
4. O'Cinneide, C (2012) Human rights law in the UK - is there a need for fundamental reform? *European Human Rights Law Review*, 6. P.595-607.
5. De Beco, G (2011) The Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (the OPCAT) in Europe: Duplication or Reinforcement?', *Maastricht Journal of European and Comparative Law*, 3 (3). P. 257-274.
6. Dennis, M, Stewart, D.P (2004) Justiciability of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights: Should There Be an International Complaints Mechanism to Adjudicate the Rights to Food, Water, Housing, and Health? *American Journal of International Law*, 98(3). P 462-515.
7. Egan, S. (2013) Strengthening the United Nations Human Rights Treaty Body System, *Human Rights Law Review*, 13(2). P. 209–243.
8. Leckie, S. (1998) Another Step Towards Indivisibility: Identifying Key Features of Violations of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, *Human Rights Quarterly*, 20(1). P. 81-124.
9. O'Rourke, C., Swaine, A. (2018) CEDAW and the Security Council: enhancing women's rights in conflict. *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, 67 (1). P. 167-199.
10. Young, K.G (2008) The Minimum Core of Economic and Social Rights: A Concept in Search of Content, *Yale International Law Journal* 33, (2008). P. 113-175.

13. Information resources

1. Verkhovna Rada Of Ukraine. URL: <http://rada.gov.ua/>