

Public International Law

Overview: 1. **The nature of international law:** role, enforcement and effectiveness. 2. **The sources:** the international treaties, international customary law, general principles, unilateral acts (states, international organisations), other sources. 3. **International law and municipal law:** theories, int'l law in the domestic legal system, consequences. 4. **Personality in international law:** concepts, subjects: statehood, non state actors, recognition. 5. **Territorial sovereignty:** the concept of territory, creation and transfer, status, law of the sea, space, outer space. 6. **Population,** nationality, aliens, refugees, international human rights. 7. **Jurisdiction:** general principles, privileges and immunities, diplomatic and consular relations. 8. **International organisations, United Nations.** 9. **Settlement of international disputes:** diplomatic and judicial methods, the International Court of Justice. 10. **Use of force. Law of armed conflict/International humanitarian law.**

Examination questions AIO:

1. Definition of public international law
2. Lack of judicial compulsion in public international law
3. Lack of centralized law-making body
4. Monistic theories on relation between international and national law
5. Dualistic theories on relation between international and national law
6. Personality in public international law
7. State as a primary subject of public international law
8. Types of states
9. Notion of sovereignty in public international law
10. Neutral States in public international law
11. Holy See / Vatican
12. Micro States
13. Personality of International organizations
14. Personality of a nation
15. Personality of national liberation movements
16. Belligerents and partisans as subjects of international law
17. Individuals
18. Non- governmental organizations
19. Multinational/ transnational corporation
20. Categories of sources of public international law
21. International agreement
22. Procedure of concluding international treaties
23. Reservations to a treaty
24. Treaty interpretation
25. Custom as a source of public international law
26. Custom and comity
27. Principles of public international law
28. Peremptory norms in public international law
29. Resolutions of international organizations as sources of public international law
30. Territorial sovereignty
31. Acquisition of territory
32. Definition of borders
33. Rivers in public international law
34. Legal status of polar regions
35. Legal status of air space

36. Legal status of aircrafts
37. Airspace freedoms
38. Legal status of outer space
39. Astronauts
40. Delimitations of sea zones
41. Internal waters
42. Territorial sea
43. Continuous zone
44. Exclusive economic zone
45. Exclusive fisheries zone
46. Continental shelf
47. High seas
48. Status of vessels
49. Right to possess the flag
50. Piracy
51. Archipelagic State
52. Nationality/citizenship notion and basic principles
53. Effective nationality
54. Acquisition of nationality
55. Statelessness
56. Extradition
57. Asylum
58. International protection of human rights at universal level
59. International protection of human rights at regional level
60. State organs in international relations
61. Diplomatic missions
62. Status of the head of state in international law
63. Diplomatic immunity
64. Functions of diplomatic missions
65. Classes of head of missions
66. Precedence in international diplomatic law
67. Consular missions
68. Classes of consular missions
69. Consular immunity
70. Functions of consular missions
71. International disputes (notion, types)
72. Peaceful settlement of international disputes
73. Diplomatic dispute settlement
74. International arbitration
75. Permanent Court of Arbitration
76. Advisory jurisdictions of the International Court of Justice
77. Composition of the ICJ
78. Judgments of the ICJ (elements, finality etc.)
79. International criminal justice
80. Use of force