

**MOSCOW STATE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
(MGIMO-UNIVERSITY),
THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF RUSSIA**

**B.A. in Government and International Affairs
School of Government and International Affairs**

Department of International Law

«Approved»

Director of School of Government and International Affairs

Mikhail Troitskiy

«__» _____ 2018

«Approved»

Chair, Department of International Law

Alexander Vylegzhanin

«__» _____ 2018

Security Issues in International Law

The course program developed by (Professor) Potier, Tim; (Professor) Vylegzhanin,
Alexander: 2018

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The course “Security Issues in International Law” is elaborated in accordance with the MGIMO Educational Standard for the Bachelor’s Program in International Affairs (program track “Government and International Affairs”).

Author: (Professor) Potier, Tim

Director of the MGIMO library _____ Marina Reshetnikova

The program is approved by the Department of International Law of MGIMO-
University

Head of Department of International Law Prof. Vylegzhanin, Alexander

«___» _____ **2018**

**PART 1:
INSTRUCTOR INFORMATION, COURSE DESCRIPTION
AND TEACHING METHODS**

1.1 General information

- Full course title: Security Issues in International Law
- Type of course: Compulsory
- Level of course B.A.
- Year of study: 4th
- Number of ECTS credits allocated: 3
- Name of lecturer(s) and office hours:

Professor Tim Potier,
Invited Professor
Department of International Law
Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO)
Office hours: Wednesday 16:00-17:00, office: 305
E-mail: t.potier@inno.mgimo.ru

1.2. Course aims, thematic structure and learning outcomes

Aims

Attention in the field of international law has grown ever more in the direction of international security in recent years. This course shall endeavour (from both a macro and micro level) to address the key current issues. It shall comprise thirteen substantive topics. The first five shall address the subject in general (for example, the collective security system as provided under the UN Charter) and the final eight, then, address individual matters of current concern (for example, terrorism). By the end of the semester, students will have a thorough knowledge of the role of the United Nations, regional organisations, as well as the rights and duties of States and individuals in the maintenance of international peace and security.

The objectives of the course are:

- One of the main purposes of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security. This course shall outline the central place that security plays within the international legal system, as reflected in the United Nations Charter (particularly, but not exclusively, Chapter VII). It shall also indicate the various methods and tools at the UN Security Council's disposal in maintaining international peace and security (for example, the adoption of sanctions and the deployment of a peacekeeping mission).
- The world remains scarred by the two World Wars of the twentieth century and the methods used to bring the latter of these to a close. Since 1945, there has been a considerable effort to contain the threat of nuclear weapons and to promote, via arms control treaties, processes of denuclearisation. This course shall, therefore, set out what has been achieved to date in the matter of nuclear security.
- Terrorism did not emerge on 9/11, but it did bring the matter to the world's attention like never before. This course shall confirm the considerable jurisprudence that already was in place before that day and the concerted effort made by the international community, since then, further to adopt the necessary legal standards and counter the terrorist threat.
- Parts of the developing world are on the move. Some of this movement has been the result of conflict and instability in countries such as Syria and Libya. However, some of it has also been inspired by a desire to secure a better and more prosperous life. The continent of Europe has been

particularly vulnerable to this dynamic. Therefore, this course will set out what international legal standards exist, in order not only to safeguard the well-being and uphold the rights of refugees/migrants, but also maintain the security of states (where, for example, it is feared that members of terrorist groups may be ‘hidden’ among such refugees/migrants).

■ Organised crime remains as lucrative for those engaging in the “grey economy” as ever. This course shall focus on two aspects (arms and drug trafficking) which endanger the security of states. These two topics shall be covered in different lectures, in order to provide the students with an appreciation of the response of the international community, by way of its legal standards, to this insidious challenge.

■ The law of the sea is now codified and increasingly well-established. However, it relates to much more than the delimitation of maritime boundaries and the protection of the marine environment (et al.). This section of the course, therefore, shall chart the recent spike in piracy (globally) and the international response to it. It shall also touch on freedom of navigation and the extent to which this may be challenged on occasions.

■ The course shall conclude with consideration of cyber warfare. It is important that students are made aware of how developments in information technology may not only affect the security of states and their citizens, but also potentially play an ever more central role in the commission of armed conflict. As the world becomes ever more connected and integrated, it is evident that war is following in its wake, and the international legal community will have to draft new and/or confirm existing standards in response during the coming decades.

Thematic/area coverage and structure

The course focuses on International Law. It has been divided into two parts: initially a macro followed by a micro part. Thirteen substantive lecture (topics) have been selected. The first five cover the macro part of the course (including such matters as the Collective Security System and Sanctions), and the remaining eight cover the micro part (including Terrorism and Cyber Warfare). This course (albeit from a security perspective) acts as a further addition to the students’ appreciation of International Law, more generally, and as provided by the Department of International Law.

Planned learning outcomes

Competency contents	Planned learning outcomes
Knowledge and understanding of key approaches to a diverse range of security issues in international law.	Know: – the important role played by the United Nations, as reflected in its Charter, in the maintenance of international peace and security; - the vital supporting role played by regional organisations, and become acquainted with a range of instances in which their role has been instrumental in maintaining peace and security; and, - the tools available to the international community, under international law, when such peace and security is either violated or threatened.
	Manage: – to appreciate the importance of Chapter VII of the UN Charter as a method of maintaining international peace and security; and, - to appreciate the alternative ways in which such can be facilitated (for example, through the deployment of peacekeeping missions).
	Master: – the range of international conventions that address

Competency contents	Planned learning outcomes
	<p>security issues as diverse as arms control, terrorism and drugs control;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the place of human rights and international humanitarian law in even the most challenging of situations; and, - the possible ways in which international legal standards may continue to develop, in due course, on account of advances, for example, in information technology.
<p>Possessing skills of applying the knowledge acquired to enable the student to understand, appreciate and give effect to the requirements of any given security issue, whether under consideration or beyond. In this context, to be able to take account of the following drivers: Great Power rivalry, interpretations of international law, individual (nation state) strategic objectives and goals.</p>	<p>Know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the challenges faced by the international community when, for example, one of the permanent members of the Security Council takes a position preventing the UN from taking collective action or when a member of the UN fails to commit itself to core international legal standards; - the varying levels at which international law, in the field of security, operates on a daily basis. For example, UN Security Council authorisation of a peacekeeping mission deployed by a regional organization, its work supported by one or more of the UN’s specialised agencies; and, - the time and sometimes painstaking effort to secure agreement on some of the international legal standards that currently (and no doubt in the future shall) form a central pillar in maintaining international peace and security. <p>Manage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – to appreciate why a given actor may be better placed at addressing directly the given security challenge than other(s); - to appreciate that governments change and therefore, sometimes, the policy of that state on a given issue changes with it; and, - to recognise the importance of diplomatic methods as an initial driver in efforts to maintain or restore international peace and security. <p>Master:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the continued relevance of the permanent membership of the Security Council, in respect of some of the most pressing global security concerns of today; and, - the vulnerability of the international community when any given actor, whether state or non-state, is determined to drive forward with a particular policy (having potentially grave consequences for international peace and security).
<p>Ability to appreciate means of resolution of security challenges based on collected information and</p>	<p>Know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – main instruments and core secondary literature on the issues addressed during the semester;

Competency contents	Planned learning outcomes
bibliography, using IT and taking into account key requirements for international peace and security.	– key methodological problems and challenges involved in research, analysis, problem-solving and decision-making on major international security issues of the day.
	Manage: – to identify the best methods to be employed not only in the issues discussed, but to be able to use this knowledge as a pointer for any other issues either extant or in the future.
	Master: – skills of qualitative and quantitative data analysis, including the use of the world’s core databases and relevant websites, in order to handle / follow such issues.

1.3. Course methods, requirements and guidelines

Teaching Methodology

The main characteristic of the course’s learning process and teaching methods is that they are constructed:

- to balance lectures with students’ activities;
- to require students to work with primary international legal documents;
- to develop and explicitly support the ability to think in an original, inquisitive manner, demonstrating good comprehension, as well as the ability to interpret and discuss.

A combination of these intellectual and practical skills does not exclude, but is given preference over memorisation, conceptual fluency or abstract theorizing.

- The one hour and twenty minute sessions shall comprise a mixture of lectures, in-class discussion and in-class tests. Time shall be allotted, at the end of each lecture, for questions and discussion. Nevertheless, enquiry shall be encouraged whilst the lecture material is being delivered by the instructor.
- Lectures and readings are complementary, the one not substituting the other;
- The students are expected to attend lectures, complete the readings assigned for each topic and participate in all discussions (whether during the substantive lectures or seminars).
- Three in-class tests shall be conducted during the course, in order to make sure that the students have acquired a sound command of the material addressed.
- Assessment of the students’ course performance is reflected in an unseen written examination of one and a half hours.

In-class:

There shall be three in-class tests. All three in-class tests shall be 30 minutes in length. A student absent during either or both of the first two in-class tests shall be expected to undertake these tests during a later session.

Guidelines for self-study

In addition to attending lectures and seminars, and performing both in class and out-of-class tests and examinations, the students are expected to engage in active self-study along the following suggested lines:

- To have completed the readings assigned for each lecture/seminar and formulate questions based on the readings;
- To have gained an appreciation of the methods to be used when consulting and reviewing primary materials;
- To remain engaged with the material both prior to the relevant lecture on a given theme and subsequently. To this end, to make sure that the reading is undertaken and to develop the confidence to research more widely on the subject;
- To prepare for the three in-class tests, in accordance with the guidelines and advice tendered by the instructor;
- To do research for, be prepared for and attend the final course examination.

Assessment criteria for final exam:

Strength and clarity of argument: the exam answers should present an argument in an organised and coherent manner and follow it through. Summarising someone else’s ideas or reiteration of primary material is insufficient. The answer must address the question asked.

Conceptual clarity: the exam answers should demonstrate a clear understanding of the applicable rules of International Law. Such rules should be used consistently throughout the answers. Alertness to conceptual issues is encouraged.

Relevance: the exam answers should only present material that is relevant to the question asked. Failure to answer the question will lead to a lower mark.

Critical analysis: the exam answers should be based on analysis of all applicable rules of International Law, rather than reproduction of the relevant literature. The phenomena and processes outlined in the answers should be *explained*, rather than simply *described*.

1.4. Grading plan

The final grade will be calculated on the basis of performance in the final exam. The three in-class tests are designed to ensure that the students keep up with the material and as a more informal practice in advance of the final exam. Attendance is mandatory. A student’s performance in the in-class tests will be taken into account when evaluating students in the final exam if they find themselves on the borderline of two given classifications.

PART 2:

WEEKLY SCHEDULE & READINGS

2.1 Types of work

Types of work	Academic hours
Total	108
<i>Total class contact time</i>	32

Lectures	16
Seminars	16
Final exam	1½ hours
<i>Homework</i>	40
Preparation for lectures	30
Preparation for in-class tests	10
<i>Preparation for final exam</i>	36

2.2. Course content and readings by topic

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF CLASSES AND READINGS

Key textbooks on International Law (written by European authors):

(in no particular order: latest edition indicated)

M. N. Shaw, *International Law*, 8th edition, Cambridge, 2017

J. Crawford, *Brownlie's Principles of Public International Law*, 8th edition, Oxford, 2012

M. Dixon (et al.), *Cases & Materials on International Law*, 6th edition, Oxford, 2016

A. Kaczorowska-Ireland, *Public International Law*, 5th edition, Routledge, 2015

J. Klabbers, *International Law*, 2nd edition, Cambridge, 2017

G. I. Tunkin, *International Law: A Textbook*, Progress Publishers, 1986

G. I. Tunkin, *Theory of International Law*, Harper Collins, 1975

Important Note: the following reading list concentrates on essential reference points and primary materials. It is not intended to indicate a list of all the primary material that should be consulted.

Session 1: Security Issues in International Law, an introduction

READING & DOCUMENTS

None. This is intended to be an introductory lecture only, in which current developments in International Affairs of relevance to the course will be emphasised and the consequent developments in international law, therefore, contextualised.

Session 2: The United Nations (Lecture 1)

READING & DOCUMENTS

United Nations Charter, 1945: <http://www.un.org/en/sections/un-charter/un-charter-full-text/>

The Charter of the United Nations (ed. B. Simma, D. F. Khan, G. Nolte and A. Paulus), 3rd edition, Oxford, 2012;

S. Chesterman, I. Johnstone and D. M. Malone, Law and Practice of the United Nations, 2nd edition, Oxford, 2016

B. Fasshender, The United Nations Charter as the Constitution of the International Community, Leiden, 2009

The Oxford Handbook on the United Nations (ed. T. Weiss and S. Daws), Oxford, 2007

B. Conforti, The Law and Practice of the United Nations, 2nd edition, The Hague, 2000

United Nations Legal Order (ed. O. Schachter and C. C. Joyner), Cambridge, 2 vols., 1995

The United Nations and a Just World Order (ed. R. A. Falk, S. S. Kim and S. H. Mendlovitz), Boulder, 1991

E. Luard, A History of the United Nations, London, 1982, vol. I

R. Higgins, The Development of International Law Through the Political Organs of the United Nations, Oxford, 1963

United Nations, Divided World (ed. A. Roberts and B. Kingsbury), 2nd edition, Oxford, 1993

L. M. Goodrich, The United Nations in a Changing World, New York, 1974

L. Sievers and S. Daws, The Procedure of the UN Security Council, 4th edition, Oxford, 2014

B. Finlay, The Structure of the United Nations General Assembly, Dobbs Ferry, 3 vols., 1977

Session 3: The Collective Security System (Lecture 2)

READINGS & DOCUMENTS

United Nations Charter, 1945: <http://www.un.org/en/sections/un-charter/un-charter-full-text/>

UN General Assembly Resolution 3314 (XXIX): <http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/instree/GAres3314.html>

The UN Security Council from the Cold War to the 21st Century (ed. D. M. Malone), Boulder, 2004

A. Orakhelashvili, Collective Security, Oxford, 2011

G. Wilson, The United Nations and Collective Security, Abingdon, 2014

E. de Wet, The Chapter VII Powers of the United Nations Security Council, Oxford, 2004

D. Sarooshi, The United Nations and the Development of Collective Security, Oxford, 1999

N. Tsagourias, Collective Security: Theory, Law and Practice, Cambridge, 2016

Session 4: Sanctions (Lecture 3)

READING & DOCUMENTS

G. Hakimdavar, A Strategic Understanding of UN Economic Sanctions, Abingdon, 2014

A. Charron, UN Sanctions and Conflict, Abingdon, 2011

M. Doxey, Economic Sanctions and International Enforcement, London, 1980

Targeted Sanctions: The Impacts and Effectiveness of United Nations Action (ed. T. J. Biersteker), Cambridge, 2016

Research Handbook on Un Sanctions and International Law (ed. L. van den Herik), Edward Elgar, 2017

E. Carisch, L. Rickard-Martin, S. R. Meister, The Evolution of UN Sanctions: From a Tool of Warfare to a Tool of Peace, Security and Human Rights, Springer, 2018

Session 5: Regional Organisations (Lecture 4)

READING & DOCUMENTS

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe: www.osce.org

African Union: <https://au.int>

Organization of American States: www.oas.org

A. Abass, Regional Organisations and the Development of Collective Security: Beyond Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, Oxford, 2004

J. E. Alvarez, The Impact of International Organizations on International Law, The Hague, 2016

African Union Handbook, 3rd edition, Addis Ababa, 2016

Session 6: Peacekeeping (etc.) (Lecture 5)

READING & DOCUMENTS

An Agenda for Peace, 1992: <http://www.un-documents.net/a47-277.htm>

Oxford Handbook of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (ed. J. Koops and N. MacQueen), Oxford, 2015

T. Benner, S. Mergenthaler and P. Rotman, The New World of UN Peace Operations, Oxford, 2011

H. Nasu, International Law on Peacekeeping. Leiden, 2009

The Evolution of UN Peacekeeping (ed. W. J. Dutch), London, 1994

Providing Peacekeepers: The Politics, Challenges, and Future of United Nations Peacekeeping Contributions, (ed. A. J. Bellamy and P. D. Williams), Oxford, 2013

A. Powles and N. Partow, United Nations Peacekeeping Challenge: The Importance of the Integrated Approach, Routledge, 2015

Sessions 7-8: Nuclear Security (Lecture 6) (plus in-class test 1)

READING & DOCUMENTS

Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water (1963):
<https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%20480/volume-480-I-6964-English.pdf>

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1968):
<https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/text/>

Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil thereof (1971): <http://www.un-documents.net/seabed.htm>

Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (1996):
https://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/content/treaty/treaty_text.pdf

Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (2015):
<https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/245317.pdf>

International Law, the International Court of Justice and Nuclear Weapons (ed. L.Boisson de Chazournes and P. Sands), Cambridge, 1999

D. Akande, 'Nuclear Weapons, Unclear Law?', 68 BYIL, 1997, p165

Nuclear Weapons and International Law (ed. I. Pogany), Aldershot, 1987

N. Singh and E. McWhinney, Nuclear Weapons and Contemporary International Law, Dordrecht, 1988

The United Nations and Nuclear Orders (ed. J. Boulden, R. Thakur and T. G. Weiss), United Nations University Press, 2009

D. H. Joyner, International Law and the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, Oxford, 2009

Sessions 9-10: Terrorism (Lecture 7)

READING & DOCUMENTS

International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997):
<https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/Special/1997%20International%20Convention%20for%20the%20Suppression%20of%20Terrorist.pdf>

International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999):
https://treaties.un.org/doc/source/docs/A_RES_54_109-E.pdf

International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005):
<https://treaties.un.org/doc/db/terrorism/english-18-15.pdf>

Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation (2010):
https://www.icao.int/secretariat/legal/Docs/beijing_convention_multi.pdf

T. Becker, *Terrorism and the State*, Oxford, 2006

B. Saul, *Defining Terrorism in International Law*, Oxford, 2006

K. Trapp, *State Responsibility for International Terrorism*, Oxford, 2011

H. Duffy, *The 'War on Terror' and the Framework of International Law*, 2nd edition, Cambridge, 2015

Research Handbook on International Law and Terrorism (ed. B. Saul), Cheltenham, 2014

Legal Aspects of International Terrorism (ed. A. E. Evans and J. Murphy), Lexington, 1978

R. Friedlander, *Terrorism*, Dobbs Ferry, 1979

International Terrorism and Political Crimes (ed. M. C. Bassiouni), 1975

A. Cassese, *Terrorism, Politics and Law*, Cambridge, 1989

Sessions 11-12: Refugees and Migrants (Lecture 8) (plus in-class test 2)

READING & DOCUMENTS

1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees: <http://www.unhcr.org/3b66c2aa10>

DIRECTIVE 2011/95/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 December 2011:
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32011L0095&from=EN>

Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (2000):
https://www.unodc.org/documents/middleeastandnorthafrica/smuggling-migrants/SoM_Protocol_English.pdf

D. J. Cantor, *Returns of Internally Displaced Persons during Armed Conflict*, Brill, 2018

J. C. Hathaway and M. Foster, *The Law of Refugee Status*, Cambridge, 2014

C. Lewis, *UNHCR and International Refugee Law*, Routledge, 2014

Critical Issues in International Refugee Law: Strategies Toward Interpretative Harmony (ed. J. C. Simeon), Cambridge, 2014

F. Cherubini, *Asylum Law in the European Union*, Routledge, 2016

A. T. Gallagher and F. David, *The International Law of Migrant Smuggling*, Cambridge, 2016

Refugees and Migrants in Law and Policy: Challenges and Opportunities for Global Civic Education (ed. H. Kury and S. Redo), Springer, 2018

Session 13: Arms Trafficking (Lecture 9)

READING & DOCUMENTS

Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition (2001): https://treaties.un.org/doc/source/RecentTexts/18-12_c_E.pdf

S. M. Kazerooni, Interpol and Combating International Arms Trafficking, Lambert, 2016

A. Efrat, Governing Guns, Preventing Plunder: International Cooperation Against Illicit Trade, Oxford, 2012

R. Kelly, J. Maghan and J. Serio, Illicit Trafficking: A Reference Handbook, ABC-CLIO, 2005

Session 14: Navigation (Lecture 10)

READING & DOCUMENTS

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982:

http://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/unclos_e.pdf

The South China Sea Arbitration (The Republic of Philippines v. The People's Republic of China):

<https://pcacases.com/web/view/7>

Freedom of Navigation and Globalization (ed. M. H. Nordquist, J. N. Moore, R. Beckman and R. Long), Martinus Nijhoff, 2014

P. Wendel, State Responsibility for Interferences with the Freedom of Navigation in Public International Law, Springer, 2007

A. M. Lewis, J. A. Roach, Navigational Restrictions within the New LOS Context, Brill, 2017

Y. Tanaka, The International Law of the Sea, 2nd edition, Cambridge, 2015

R. R. Churchill and A. V. Lowe, The Law of the Sea, 3rd edition, Manchester, 1999

Session 15: Piracy (Lecture 11)

READING & DOCUMENTS

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982:

http://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/unclos_e.pdf

Modern Piracy: Legal Challenges and Responses (ed. D. Guilfoyle), Cheltenham, 2013

D. Guilfoyle, Shipping Interdiction and the Law of the Sea, Cambridge, 2012

W. M. Reisman and B. T. Tennis, 'Combating Piracy in East Africa', 35 Yale Journal of International Law, 2009, p.14

A. P. Rubin, The Law of Piracy, University Press of the Pacific, 2006

J. Kraska, Contemporary Maritime Piracy: International Law, Strategy, and Diplomacy at Sea, Praeger, 2011

The Law and Practice of Piracy at Sea: European and International Perspectives (ed. P. Koutrakos and A. Skordas)

Session 16: Drug Trafficking (Lecture 12)

READING & DOCUMENTS

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988:

https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CND/Int_Drug_Control_Conventions/Ebook/The_International_Drug_Control_Conventions_E.pdf

D. Wisheart, Drug Control in International Law, Routledge, 2018

International Drug Control into the 21st Century (ed. H. Ghodse), Routledge, 2008

S. Takahashi, Human Rights and Drug Control: The False Dichotomy, Hart, 2016

R. Lines, Drug Control and Human Rights in International Law, Cambridge, 2017

Sessions 17-18: Cyber Warfare (Lecture 13)

READING & DOCUMENTS

Tallinn Manual on the International Law Applicable to Cyber Warfare (ed. M. N. Schmitt), Cambridge, 2013

H. H. Dinniss, Cyber Warfare and the Laws of War, Cambridge, 2014

M. A. Sinks, Cyber Warfare and International Law, BiblioScholar, 2012

Tallinn Manual 2.0 on the International Law Applicable to Cyber Operations (ed. M. N. Schmitt), Cambridge, 2017

Cyber Warfare (ed. J. A. Green), Routledge, 2016

K. Kittichaisaree, Public International Law of Cyberspace, Springer, 2017

Sessions 19-20: in-class tests

The third and final in-class test of 30 minutes shall be conducted. The test shall be followed by a class discussion.

Disclaimer

Instructor could modify schedule of the classes as necessary.

2.3. Exam timing

- Final exam – May 2018 (date to be announced)

2.4. Consolidated reading list (in alphabetic order)

1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees: <http://www.unhcr.org/3b66c2aa10>

A. Abass, Regional Organisations and the Development of Collective Security: Beyond Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, Oxford, 2004

A. Cassese, Terrorism, Politics and Law, Cambridge, 1989

A. Charron, UN Sanctions and Conflict, Abingdon, 2011

A. Efrat, Governing Guns, Preventing Plunder: International Cooperation Against Illicit Trade, Oxford, 2012

A. Kaczorowska-Ireland, Public International Law, 5th edition, Routledge, 2015

A. M. Lewis, J. A. Roach, Navigational Restrictions within the New LOS Context, Brill, 2017

A. Orakhelashvili, Collective Security, Oxford, 2011

A. P. Rubin, The Law of Piracy, University Press of the Pacific, 2006

A. Powles and N. Partow, United Nations Peacekeeping Challenge: The Importance of the Integrated Approach, Routledge, 2015

A. T. Gallagher and F. David, The International Law of Migrant Smuggling, Cambridge, 2016

African Union Handbook, 3rd edition, Addis Ababa, 2016

African Union: <https://au.int>

An Agenda for Peace, 1992: <http://www.un-documents.net/a47-277.htm>

B. Conforti, The Law and Practice of the United Nations, 2nd edition, The Hague, 2000

B. Fasshender, The United Nations Charter as the Constitution of the International Community, Leiden, 2009

B. Finlay, The Structure of the United Nations General Assembly, Dobbs Ferry, 3 vols., 1977

B. Saul, Defining Terrorism in International Law, Oxford, 2006

C. Lewis, UNHCR and International Refugee Law, Routledge, 2014

Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (1996):
https://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/content/treaty/treaty_text.pdf

Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation (2010):
https://www.icao.int/secretariat/legal/Docs/beijing_convention_multi.pdf

Critical Issues in International Refugee Law: Strategies Toward Interpretative Harmony (ed. J. C. Simeon), Cambridge, 2014

Cyber Warfare (ed. J. A. Green), Routledge, 2016

D. Akande, 'Nuclear Weapons, Unclear Law?', 68 BYIL, 1997, p165

D. Guilfoyle, Shipping Interdiction and the Law of the Sea, Cambridge, 2012

D. H. Joyner, International Law and the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, Oxford, 2009

D. J. Cantor, Returns of Internally Displaced Persons during Armed Conflict, Brill, 2018

D. Sarooshi, The United Nations and the Development of Collective Security, Oxford, 1999

D. Wisehart, Drug Control in International Law, Routledge, 2018

DIRECTIVE 2011/95/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

E. Carisch, L. Rickard-Martin, S. R. Meister, The Evolution of UN Sanctions: From a Tool of Warfare to a Tool of Peace, Security and Human Rights, Springer, 2018

E. de Wet, The Chapter VII Powers of the United Nations Security Council, Oxford, 2004

E. Luard, A History of the United Nations, London, 1982, vol. I

F. Cherubini, Asylum Law in the European Union, Routledge, 2016

Freedom of Navigation and Globalization (ed. M. H. Nordquist, J. N. Moore, R. Beckman and R. Long), Martinus Nijhoff, 2014

G. Hakimdavar, A Strategic Understanding of UN Economic Sanctions, Abingdon, 2014

G. I. Tunkin, International Law: A Textbook, Progress Publishers, 1986

G. I. Tunkin, Theory of International Law, Harper Collins, 1975

G. Wilson, The United Nations and Collective Security, Abingdon, 2014

H. Duffy, The 'War on Terror' and the Framework of International Law, 2nd edition, Cambridge, 2015

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PART 3. FINAL REMARK

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