**Lecture 1-2. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW (IEL) IN THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SYSTEM**

1.The international division oflabor(IDL) and the world market. The concept ofinternational economicrelations(IER).Movement of resourcesas an object ofregulation.Public lawandprivate law levels ofERI .

2. The concept ofthe IELand its object. Ration betweenIEL and international law(IL).System of IEL(institutions, sub-sectors).

3.The international economic system, its components and subsystems. Globallegal system.Place ofIELinthe global legalsystem.Methods of legal regulation ofIER.The method ofsupranational regulationinthe international economic system.TransnationalLaw.

4. State(national) interests in the international economicsystem and in theIEL. Strength andmoralsof the international economicsystem.

5.IELas an internationalresourcelaw andas a "framework law".Different conceptsMEP.The conceptof the common heritageof mankind.Features ofIEL.Public lawandprivate lawelementsin legal regulation ofIER.Procedural rulesin theIEL.IELas a scienceandas an academic discipline.

6.IELandthe internal law ofthe States. Domestic legalregimes inthe international economic system.IELandprivate international law(PIL).International legal regime ofIER.

7.The international economicorder andits characteristic features

**Lecture 3-4. SUBJECTS OF IEL and "operators" of IER**

1. The concept ofsubjects ofIEL, "operators" ofIER. The states as"operators of" IERand primarysubjects ofIEL.
2. Differentiation ofstates in the internationaleconomic system.Developed, developingand least developed states. States withmarket, non-market, transition economics.
3. Economic Rights and Dutiesof States.Sovereignty, jurisdiction, the immunity of the state inthe international economic system. State as a subjectof internationalprivate law relations. The doctrineof "splitting"of state immunity. The phenomenon ofextraterritorial jurisdiction (extraterritorial actsof domestic law) in theinternational economic system.
4. International legal regime ofpreferences fordeveloping countries.The right toeconomic development.The conceptof the NewInternational Economic Order(NIEO).
5. The economicfunctions of the state. The subjects of federationinIER. State bodiesof foreign economic relations, their system, functions, powers, features. State propertyabroad.
6. Succession of States inrespect of State property, public debts. Succession issuesinconnection with the terminationof the Soviet Unionin relation topublic property andpublic debts.
	1. . Russiaas a subject ofIELand"operator" ofIER. From the state monopolyonforeign economic activity (FEA)tostate regulationof foreign trade.Subjectsof the federation andforeign trade.
7. International organizationsas subjects ofIELand "operators of" IER. Theirspecies.Features ofinternational economic organizations.The legal personality ofinternational economic organizations."Implied" elements of theirpersonality. International non-governmentalorganizationwith economic character.Party organization.
8. Individualsas "operators of" IER. The status ofan alien in theinternational economic system. Admission offoreignersto workandto propertyin the host country.
9. International legal regulation ofthe fight againsteconomic crimes(the slave trade, counterfeiting, drug trafficking, money laundering, etc. n.). International treaties onlegal assistance in civil, family, criminal cases. Interpol.
10. Legal entitiesas "operators of" IER. Multinational enterprises(MNCs/TNB) as "operators of" IER. Joint ventures.Financial and industrial groups. Internationalentities. State-owned enterprisesin theIER. Commodity, foreign exchangeand stock marketsin theinternational economic system.
11. Specificlegal regimes: free economic zones,their varieties. IELandenvironmental issues.

**Lecture 5. SOURCES OF IEL**

1. The concept ofsources ofIEL.International treaties andinternational customas sources ofIEL.
2. Types of internationaltreaties in theIEL, their content. Bilateral agreements. Multilateral treaties. Lomé Convention. Standardizedpro forma ofcontracts.

3. Sourcesof Transnational Law.

4. The mechanism of actionof the principleof economic non-discrimination .The peculiarity of thisprinciple.Sphere of its applicationand content.The mechanism of actionof the principle ofmost favored nation (PMFN-the principle ofmost favored nation). PMFNas a principle- the method, the principle - standard. Scope of application PMFN. Its content in the IEL. Exceptions to thePMFN.Draft articles on theclausesofmost favored nation, drawn up by the UN International Law Commission. PMFNin the international tradingsystem.

1. The mechanism of actionof the principleofnational treatment.Its scopeand content.Trinity ofprinciplesof non-discrimination,PMFNand national treatmentprinciple in international economic system.
2. Special sources ofIEL.Decisions of international organizations/international economic organizations.
3. Systematics, codification and unificationin theIEL. Role in the processof codificationand harmonization ofUN Comission on International law, UNCTAD, UNCITRAL, UNIDROIT. Unofficialcodificationand unificationin theIEL.

**Lecture 6. LAW OF THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION**

1. The concept ofeconomic integration.Integrationat the global andregional level.Institutional mechanismsandforms of integration. Ratiointhe integrationof legal regimesand the principle ofpreferential treatment.Integration andeconomic cooperation. Featuresof international organizations, non-institutional framework of economic integration.

2. The experience ofregional integrationin Europe.European economic space.Sources ofEuropean integration.EU law.1957 Treaty of Rome.The system of EEC/EU, European Free Trade Association .Supranationalelements ofthe EU'slegal orderin the economic sphere.Differentiatedlegal regimes of IERin the systemand law of EU .

3. Regionalintegration associationsof states.Interregional integration.

4. Russiaand the CISintegration processes.

5. History ofthe functioning ofthe CMEA(1949-1991)

6. SectoralIntegration.

**Lecture 7. DISPUTE RESOLUTION IN IEL**

1. The conceptof international disputes.International disputesinthe international economic system, their types. Means of settling disputesinthe international economic system.

2. The role ofinternational organizationsin solving internationaleconomic disputes. International courts.Permanent Court of Arbitrationin The Hague.International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes.International Tribunal for theLaw of the Sea.

3. Dispute Resolutionin theprivate sphereof the international economicsystem

4. Experienceof the GATTto resolvetrade disputes.Settlement of Disputeson WTO Law.The Dispute Settlement Bodyof the WTO.

5. Settlement ofcommercial disputesunder lawof EEC/ EU.

6. Settlement ofcommercial disputeswithin the CIS.CIS Economic Court.

**Lecture 8. International legal responsibility in IER**

1. Types of offensesininternational economic system.Category ofdamages in IER
2. The implementation of international legal responsibility in the international economic system.
3. Primary and secondaryresponsibility.Collective sanctions. The problemof sanctionsin the IEL. Features ofsanctionsin IEL.
4. Responsibility of the statein cases ofnationalization of foreign property. The question of "historical responsibility" of developed countriesto the developingcountries.

**Lecture 9. INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW**

1. Law and order in the international trading system. International trading systemand its components. Commodity markets.
2. Concept and a subjectof international trade law, its system. Bilateral and multilateral methods of regulation of international trade. Generalised System of Preferences for developing countries in international trade.
3. Sources of international trade law. Trade agreements. HavanaCharter of1948.The role of internationalcommodity agreements, GATT, UNCTAD, the integration of interstate associations and international organizations of the goods producing states in the international trading system. The custom in international trade. Lexmercatoria. "International rules for the interpretation of trade terms (Incoterms), developed by the International Chamber of Commerce.

4. Special principles of international trade law. The principle of non-discrimination, the principle of most favored nation and national treatment principle in the international trading system; exceptions to these principles.

5.Tariff and non-tariff measures to regulate the transnational movement of goods and services. The strategy of the WTO in the regulation of international trade. Multilateral trade negotiations (ICC)under the GATT and the WTO. Code for customs valuation. Harmonized System goods description and coding thereof. Types of non-tariff barriers. Anti-dumping and countervailing duties. Quantitative restrictions. Voluntary export restraints. Taxes as a non-tariff barriers. Technical barriers. Protective measures. Regulation of export from Russia and import in Russia.

6.International legal regulation of transnational commodity markets. Multilateral trade agreement. The ratio of the regime of international commodity agreements and the principle of preferential treatment. International organizations that regulate commodity markets. "Integrated Programme for Commodities. "Common Fund for Commodities. Stabilization mechanisms under the Lomé Convention.

7. The systemandrules of WTO.The history ofthe emergenceof the GATT.The main provisions ofthe GATT.The organizational structure ofthe GATT.The transformation ofthe GATTto the WTO.Agreement Establishing theWTO.Functions, powers, structure of the WTO. Multilateral agreements of the WTO system. Features of "WTO law".

8. International legal regulation of services in the IER. GATS. Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).

**Lecture 10-11. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL LAW**

1. Internationallaw and order inthe world financial system. Concept and a subject of international financial law, its system and sources. Principles of international financial nature.

2. Multilateralsystemof legal regulation ofthe balance of payments. Jamaica (Kingston) multilateral monetary system. European Monetary System and Monetary Union.

3. Regulation ofpayment and settlement, foreign exchangeand credit transactions. The world's bankingsystem. Clearing bank (Bank CLS).

4. International organizations in international financial system. Bank for International Settlements. "Paris Club" of creditors. "London Club" of creditors.

5. The system and Law of IMF-IBRD. The International Monetary Fund. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank). IFC, IDA, MIGA. Quotas in the authorized capital of the IMF. Mechanism of using "special drawing rights" (SDR). Supranational features of competences of IMF. The relationship of IMF and the Member States. The governing bodies of IMF, their competence. General Arrangements to Borrow dated 1962. Types of agreements of IMF and the World Bank. International "debt right."

6.Russia in international financial system. Russia and the IMF, IBRD.

**Lecture 12-13. INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT LAW**

1. Concept ofthe international investmentsystem and itscomponents. Market and investment. The international legal order in the investment market. Direct and portfolio investments. Loan capital. The role of multinational companies (MNCs/TNB).

2. Concept and a subject of international investment law, its system and sources. The legal regime of foreign investment in the international investment system. Bilateral and multilateral methods of regulation of transnational movement of investments. International treaties for the avoidance of double taxation in the international investment system.Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMS). Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA).COCOM (1949-1994 g).

3.Principles of international investment law.

1. Domestic law andinvestment regime. The legal regimes of admission of investments and the status of foreign investors. Legal regulation of foreign direct investment. Residents and non-residents in the investment field. The legal regime for the protection of investments. Investment climate. Investment Guarantee under domestic law.
2. Production Sharing Agreement and concession agreements as the "diagonal" agreements (state contracts). International legal aspects and problems of "diagonal agreements". Nationalization, expropriation of foreign property in IEL. Questions of export of technology, privatization, taxation.

6.Settlement of Investment Disputes.

7.Domestic legalregime of foreign investmentsin Russiaand the CIS.

**Lecture 14. THE LAW OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE**

1. The marketof international economic assistance. Law and orderin the systemof international economic assistance. Types ofinternational economic assistance.

2. The concept ofthe law of internationaleconomic aidand its object. Sources of the law of international economic aid and its principles. The role of moral standards in the regulation of international economic assistance. Donor states. Multilateral regulation of economic assistance. The ratio of the law of international economic aid and law of economic development.

3.International organizationsto provideeconomic assistance. Issuesof international economic assistanceinthe CMEA, UNCTAD and other organizations.

**Lecture 15. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION LAW**

1.The labor forceas an economic resource. Transnational movement (migration) of the workforce. Labor markets.

2.The international legal orderin the labor market. The concept of international migration law, its object, and the system. Sources of international migration law. Bilateral and multilateral regulation of international labor markets. Legal regulation of migration at the regional level. ILO Convention ("the law of ILO"). The UN Conventionon the Rights ofMigrant Workersdated 1990.

3.International legal regime ofadmission ofmigrant workerstodomestic labor market.The fundamental rightsof migrant workers.Domesticlegal regime foradmissionof migrant workersin thenational labor markets.Features of legal regulationof national labor markets. Immigration laws, immigration policystates.