

**KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY named after AL-FARABI**

**Faculty of Law**

**DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS, FINANCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL  
LAW**

**Approved**

at a meeting of the Faculty Academic council  
Protocol No 1, dated September 1, 2023  
Dean of Faculty



Baideldinov D.L.

**EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL COMPLEX OF DISCIPLINE**

**97086 International legal problems of the status of the Caspian Sea  
Educational program 7M04212 Marine and energy law (BSU)**

Course – 1

Semester – 2

Number of credits – 5

The form of study-full-time, online

**ALMATY 2023**

EMCD on program was compiled on the basis of educational program in the specialty 7M04212 “Marine and energy law” by senior lecturer of the Department of Customs, Financial and Environmental Law, PhD Bitabarova Zh.A.

Considered and approved at a meeting of the department of custom, financial and environmental law

September 1, 2023, protocol No 1.

Head of the department  
Doctor of Law, Acting Professor



\_\_\_\_\_ G.A. Kuanalieva

**The SYLLABUS**  
**Spring semester of the 2023-2024 academic year**  
**educational program of "7M042-Maritime and energy law»**  
**Master Degree Program in English**

ID and the title of the discipline	Independent work of the master students (IWMS)	Number of hours			Number of credits	Independent work of the master students with teacher IWMST
		Lectures (L)	Practice. classes (PC)	Laboratory classes		
97086 International legal problems of the status of the Caspian Sea	98	15	30		5	7

**ACADEMIC COURSE INFORMATION**

Format of education	Cycle, component	Types of lectures	Types of practical classes	The form of final control
Online	Basic disciplines, university component	problematic, analytical, practical lecture	Solving situational problems, situational tasks, logical tasks, discussion international conventions and scientific articles on the topic	Verbal exam via ZOOM platform
<b>Lecturer</b>	Lecturer at Department of Customs, Financial and Environmental Law, PhD Bitabarova Zh.  Seminar- Department of Customs, Financial and Environmental Law, PhD, Teleuyev G.B.			
<b>e-mail</b>	bitabarova@gmail.com			
<b>telephone</b>	87770333150			

**ACADEMIC PRESENTATION OF THE COURSE**

Purpose of the discipline	Expected learning outcomes (LO) As a result of studying the discipline, the student becomes able to:	Indicators of LO achievement (ID) (for each LO at least 2 indicators)
The main purpose of the course on the international legal status of the Caspian Sea is to determine the place of the Caspian Sea in international law and the legal status of the states bordering it in relation to the use	<b>LO1.</b> Identificate of historical problems of legal regulation of the Caspian Sea under national and international law	<b>1.1.</b> Students will get acquainted with the history and legal regulation of the Caspian Sea under national and international law <b>1.2.</b> Formation of a legal position of littoral states in the frame of Caspian sea
	<b>LO2.</b> Historical review of the status of the Caspian Sea after the collapse of the Soviet Union	<b>2.1.</b> Historical review of the status of the Caspian Sea after the collapse of the Soviet Union <b>2.2.</b> The position of littoral states of Caspian sea after the collapse of the USSR

of the resources of the Caspian Sea , to conduct a comparative legal analysis of the existing mechanisms for protecting the Caspian Sea environment, to determine the issues of implementing transport policy in the Caspian Sea. Familiarization of students with modern international mechanisms	<b>LO3.</b> writing scientific articles and participating in scientific discussions on international legal status of Caspian sea.	<b>3.1.</b> Analysis of scientific articles in which the views and positions of scientists on international legal status of Caspian sea. <b>3.2.</b> formation ability to write scientific articles
	<b>LO4.</b> know the legal mechanism of ensuring environmental safety of the Caspian Sea.	<b>4.1.</b> ensuring environmental safety of the Caspian Sea <b>4.2.</b> Conduct a scientific analysis of the articles on compensation of environmental damage
	<b>LO5</b> to know the cooperation of littoral states in case of transboundary environmental damage on the Caspian Sea	<b>5.1.</b> application of international responsibility of littoral states. <b>5.2.</b> application of civil liability in case of transboundary environmental damage.
<b>Prerequisites</b>	Environmental Law, Land Law, International law, International Maritime Law	
<b>Post-requisites</b>	International Environmental law	
<b>Literature and resources</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Murtazaliev A.M. Legal problems of environmental protection in the Caspian Sea basin. Dissertation of Doctor of Law. – M., 1996. – 375 p.</li> <li>2. Fedulova N. Legal status of the Caspian Sea: positions of coastal states // World Economy and International Relations. - 2008. - No. 8. -C. 366-370.</li> <li>3. Temirbulatov A.M. The problem of the international legal status of the Caspian Sea in the context of international territorial disputes: institutional agreements and the search for an institutional solution // Issues of national and federal relations. - 2013. - No. 1. – P. 94-99.</li> <li>4. Erkinbaeva L.K. “Legal regulation of environmental information in the context of digitalization in the Republic of Kazakhstan”: textbook – Taldykorgan, 2022. – 100 p.</li> <li>5. Bekyashev K. A., Magerramov A. A. Modern international legal status of the Caspian Sea / Maritime law and practice. - 2005. - No. 3. – P. 36-40.</li> <li>6. On ratification of the Framework Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Caspian Sea: Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 13, 2005 No. 97</li> <li>7. Caspian: international legal documents / comp. S.S. Zhiltsov, I.S. Zonn, A.G. Kostyanoy, A.V. Semenov. M.: International relations, 2018. - 568 p.</li> <li>8. Gidayatova S.A. The role of the energy potential of Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan in the system of geopolitical and energy interests of the United States in the Caspian region // Humanitarian, socio-economic and social sciences. 2014. - No. 9. - P. 1-11;</li> <li>9. Bekyashev K.A. International maritime law // Public international law / L.P. Anufrieva, D.K. Bekyashev, K.A. Bekyashev, M.E. Volosov, V.N. Gutsulyak and others; Rep. ed. K.A. Bekyashev. - M.: Prospekt, 2015. – 245 p.</li> <li>10. Abakarov A.T. The Caspian region in global strategy in the conditions of a new geopolitical space // Law and Politics. 2020. No. 11. pp. 86-90.</li> </ol> <p><b>Internet resources:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="http://elibrary.kaznu.kz/ru">http://elibrary.kaznu.kz/ru</a></li> <li>2. <a href="https://online.zakon.kz/lawyer">https://online.zakon.kz/lawyer</a></li> <li>3. <a href="https://adilet.zan.kz/rus">https://adilet.zan.kz/rus</a></li> </ol>	
<b>Academic policy of the course</b>	The academic policy of the discipline is determined by the Academic Policy and the Policy of Academic Integrity of Al-Farabi KazNU. Documents are available on the main page of IS Univer.	

**Integration of science and education.** The research work of students, undergraduates and doctoral students is a deepening of the educational process. It is organized directly in the departments, laboratories, scientific and design departments of the university, in student scientific and technical associations. Independent work of students at all levels of education is aimed at developing research skills and competencies based on obtaining new knowledge using modern research and information technologies. A research university teacher integrates the results of scientific activity into the topics of lectures and seminars (practical) classes, laboratory classes and into the tasks of the IWST, IWS, which are reflected in the syllabus and are responsible for the relevance of the topics of training sessions and tasks.

**Attendance.** The deadline for each task is indicated in the calendar (schedule) for the implementation of the content of the discipline. Failure to meet deadlines results in loss of points.

**Academic honesty.** Practical/laboratory classes, IWS develop the student's independence, critical thinking, and creativity. Plagiarism, forgery, the use of cheat sheets, cheating at all stages of completing tasks are unacceptable.

Compliance with academic honesty during the period of theoretical training and at exams, in addition to the main policies, is regulated by the "Rules for the final control", "Instructions for the final control of the autumn/spring semester of the current academic year", "Regulations on checking students' text documents for borrowings".

Documents are available on the main page of IS Univer.

**Basic principles of inclusive education.** The educational environment of the university is conceived as a safe place where there is always support and equal attitude from the teacher to all students and students to each other, regardless of gender, race / ethnicity, religious beliefs, socio-economic status, physical health of the student, etc. All people need the support and friendship of peers and fellow students. For all students, progress is more about what they can do than what they can't. Diversity enhances all aspects of life.

All students, especially those with disabilities, can receive advisory assistance by phone / e-mail – [bitabarova@gmail.com](mailto:bitabarova@gmail.com) or via video link in MS Teams (link will be provided upon request).

Integration MOOC (massive open online course). If MOOC is integrated into the discipline, all students must register for MOOC. The deadlines for passing MOOC modules must be strictly observed in accordance with the schedule for studying the discipline.

**ATTENTION!** The deadline for each task is indicated in the calendar (schedule) for the implementation of the content of the discipline, as well as in the MOOC. Failure to meet deadlines results in loss of points (grade).

### INFORMATION ON TEACHING, LEARNING AND ASSESSMENT

Score-rating				Methods of assessment
letter system of assessment of accounting for educational achievements				
Grade	The digital equivalent of grade	Grades in percentage	Grades in traditional form	<p><b>Criteria-based assessment</b> is the process of correlating actual learning outcomes with expected learning outcomes based on clearly defined criteria. Based on formative and summative assessment.</p> <p><b>Formative assessment</b> is a type of assessment that is carried out in the course of daily learning activities. It is the current measure of progress. Provides an operative relationship between the student and the teacher. It allows you to determine the</p>
A	4,0	95-100	Excellent	
A-	3,67	90-94		

B+	3,33	85-89	Good	capabilities of the student, identify difficulties, help achieve the best results, timely correct the educational process for the teacher. The performance of tasks, the activity of work in the classroom during lectures, seminars, practical exercises (discussions, quizzes, debates, round tables, laboratory work, etc.) are evaluated. Acquired knowledge and competencies are assessed.	
B	3,0	80-84		<b>The Formative and Summative assessments</b>	<b>The grades in percentage</b>
B-	2,67	75-79		Activity at lectures	5
C+	2,33	70-74		Work in practical classes	20
C	2,0	65-69	Satisfactory	Independent work of students	25
C-	1,67	60-64		Project activity	10
D+	1,33	55-59		Final control (exam)	40
D	1,0	50-54		TOTAL	100
FX	0,5	25-49	Unsatisfactory		
F	0	0-24			

**CALENDAR (SCHEDULE) THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COURSE CONTENT. THE TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODS:**

week	Topic name	Number of hours	Max. score
<b>Module 1. General provisions of the legal regulation of nuclear energy</b>			
1	<b>Lec 1.</b> The formation of the legal status of the Caspian Sea in historical retrospect	1	
1	<b>Sem 1.</b> Discussion of scientific articles in the field of the history of legal regulation of the status of the Caspian sea	2	8
2.	<b>Lec 2.</b> International treaty practice and problems of the international legal status of the Caspian Sea	1	
2	<b>Sem 2.</b> International treaty practice and problems of the international legal status of the Caspian Sea	2	8

3	<b>Lec 3.</b> Positions of the Caspian States on the legal status of the Caspian Sea after the collapse of the USSR	1	
3	<b>Sem 3.</b> Positions of the Caspian States on the legal status of the Caspian Sea after the collapse of the USSR	2	8
3	<b>IWMST 1. Consultation on the implementation of IWMS 1</b>		
3	<b>IWMS 1 The old and new status of the Caspian Sea under International Law (presentation)</b>		15
4	<b>Lec 4.</b> The current state of the issue of the international legal status of the Caspian Sea.	1	
4	<b>Sem 4.</b> The current state of the issue of the international legal status of the Caspian Sea. (Discussion scientific materials)	2	8
5	<b>Lec 5.</b> International legal regime for the use and protection of the natural resources of the Caspian Sea	1	
5	<b>Sem 5.</b> International legal regime for the use and protection of the natural resources of the Caspian Sea	2	8
5	<b>IWMST 2. Consultation on the implementation of IWMS 2</b>		
5	<b>IWMS 2. Tehran Convention (verbally)</b>		15
6	<b>Lec 6.</b> Transport policy in the aspect of the International Legal status of the Caspian Sea	1	
6	<b>Sem 6.</b> Transport policy in the aspect of the International Legal status of the Caspian Sea	2	8
6			
<b>Module 2 Organizational and legal forms of ensuring the environmental safety</b>			
7	<b>Lec 7.</b> National legal framework of transport policy of Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan in the Caspian sea	1	
7	<b>Sem 7.</b> National legal framework of transport policy of Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan in the Caspian sea	2	7
7	<b>IWMST 3. Consultation on the implementation of IWMS 3</b>		
7	<b>IWMS 3. The legal position of littoral states of Caspian Sea (report)</b>		15
7	<b>LEVEL CONTROL 1</b>		100
8	<b>Lec 8.</b> Problems of ensuring environmental safety of the Caspian Sea	1	
8	<b>Sem 8.</b> Problems of ensuring environmental safety of the Caspian Sea	2	7
9	<b>Lec 9.</b> International legal regulation of the prevention of pollution of the Caspian Sea. The international responsibility.	1	
9	<b>Sem 9.</b> Discussion the international legal regulation of the prevention of pollution of the Caspian Sea.	2	7

9	<b>IWMST 4. Consultation on the implementation of IWMS 4</b>		
9	<b>IWMS 4. Regional and international cooperation of littoral states of Caspian Sea</b>		15
10	<b>Lec 10.</b> Analysis of environmental and other requirements for the management of radioactive waste and nuclear fuel.	1	
10	<b>Sem 10.</b> Conduct a comparative analysis of environmental and other requirements for the management of radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel	2	7
11	<b>Lec 11</b> Legal support for the prevention of pollution from ships of the Caspian Sea.	1	
11	<b>Sem 11.</b> Discussion the problems of the prevention of pollution from ships of the Caspian Sea.	2	7
11	<b>IWMST 5. Consultation on the implementation of the IWMS 5</b>		
11	<b>IWMS 5 Analysis of scientific literature and scientific articles regarding the legal status of the Caspian Sea (report)</b>		15
12	<b>Lec 12</b> Legal support for the prevention of oil pollution in the Caspian Sea	1	
12	<b>Sem 12.</b> Legal mechanism of compensation for damage caused by oil pollution of the Caspian Sea	2	7
13	<b>Lec 13.</b> Legal protection of flora and fauna of the Caspian Sea	1	
13	<b>Sem 13.</b> Legal protection of flora and fauna of the Caspian Sea	2	7
14	<b>Lec 14.</b> Legal support for the prevention of pollution of the Caspian Sea from the atmosphere.	1	
14	<b>Sem 14.</b> Legal support for the prevention of pollution of the Caspian Sea from the atmosphere.	2	7
14	<b>IWMST 6. Consultation on the implementation of the IWMS 6</b>		
	<b>IWMS 6. Non judicial and Judicial practices (case-study) in re Caspian Sea (report).</b>		15
15	<b>Lec 15</b> Regional cooperation of littoral states of Caspian Sea	1	
15	<b>Sem 15</b> Regional cooperation of littoral states of Caspian Sea	2	6
	<b>LEVEL CONTROL 2</b>		<b>100</b>
	<b>IWMST 7. Exam consultation</b>		
	<b>Final control (exam)</b>		<b>100</b>
	<b>TOTAL for the course</b>		<b>100</b>



**SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT RUBRICATOR  
CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING RESEARCH RESULTS**

**The old and new status of the Caspian Sea under International Law, written assignment (25% out of 100%)**

Criteria	«very good» 20-25 %	«good» 15-20%	«satisfactory» 10-15%	«unsatisfactory» 0-10%
Understanding of «The old and new status of the Caspian Sea under International Law».	Deep understanding of «The old and new status of the Caspian Sea under International Law».  Relevant and appropriate references (citations) to primary sources are provided.	Understanding of «The old and new status of the Caspian Sea under International Law».  Relevant and appropriate references (citations) to primary sources are provided	Limited understanding of «The old and new status of the Caspian Sea under International Law».  Relevant and appropriate references (citations) to primary sources are provided.	Misunderstanding of «The old and new status of the Caspian Sea under International Law».  Relevant and appropriate references (citations) to primary sources are not provided.
Understanding of the main issues of international sea law and legislation of Kazakhstan regarding the legal status of the Caspian Sea.	Comparison of international legislation in the field of Sea law and Caspian sea is well connected. Excellent support of arguments based on empirical research data (e.g., comparative legal or statistical analysis).	Comparison of international legislation in the field of Sea law and Caspian Sea. The arguments are supported by empirical research data.	When comparing legislation in the field of sea law and Caspian Sea relationship is limited.  Limited use of empirical research data.	There is little or no correlation in comparing legislation in the international sea law and the legislation of Republic of Kazakhstan.  There is little or no empirical research.
Policy proposal or practical recommendations	Offers competent political and/or practical recommendations and proposals for the development of the legal status of Caspian sea.	It offers some policy and/or practical proposals and proposals for the development of the legal status of Caspian Sea.	Limited policy and practical recommendations for the development of the legal status of Caspian Sea. Recommendations are not based on thorough analysis and are superficial	There are practically no political and practical recommendations for the development of the status of Caspian sea or recommendations of very low quality.
Written, APA style	Writing in the APA style demonstrates clarity, precision, and accuracy. APA style is strictly adhered to.	There are some basic errors in the letter, and clarity needs to be improved. Following the APA style has its features.	The writing demonstrates clarity, precision and accuracy. Mainly follows APA style.	The writing is unclear, the content is hard to catch. There are no following the APA style.

Dean

Head of Department

Lecturer



Baideldinov D. L.

Kuanaliyeva G.A.

Bitabarova Zh.A.

**AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

**Faculty of law**

**Department of Customs, Finance and environmental law**

**Faculty of law**

**Approved at the meeting of the**

**Academic Council**

**№1 Protocol « 01\_\_»\_09\_\_\_\_ 2023**

**Dean of the faculty**

**\_\_\_\_\_Baideldinov D.L.**

**«International legal problems of the status of the Caspian sea»**

**Instructions related to the performance of independent work by  
students**

Today, the literacy of the country is of great importance for the state as one of the conditions for entering the list of competitive countries.

Therefore, at the initiative of the head of state, radical reforms are being carried out in the education sector of the country. Education reform is one of the most important tools for increasing Kazakhstan's competitiveness. Currently, in order to improve the quality of training of specialists in the Republic, the system of credit education in universities continues to improve, using the introduced international educational systems. On demand, independent work of students is carried out with the participation of the teacher at the appointed time and without the participation of the teacher (SRO) in accordance with the assigned tasks. The topics, tasks, procedure for conducting the SRP, and the number of hours are indicated in advance in the syllabuses compiled on the discipline. Each independent work of the student is organized by the planned programs of work on the subject (Syllabus).

Independent work of students in the conditions of credit technology is one of the most important forms of Organization of the educational process. This form makes a great contribution to the formation of students' interest in educational, research and professional activities, increasing their theoretical knowledge, developing their own scientific and theoretical conclusions and research abilities.

State educational standards provide for increasing the value and role of independent work of students and students.

In the course of training, students should independently study the educational and scientific literature, acquire the skills of self-development through their active cognitive activity.

The labor intensity of teaching the discipline includes three types of work that are necessary for mastering the discipline and are closely related to each other. They:

- traditional classroom work: lectures, seminars (practical) classes;
- Independent work of the student (this is aimed at mastering new knowledge and skills by the student in the course of training without the direct participation of the teacher  
directed active method);
- Independent work of the student with the teacher (conducted within contact hours, on the basis of the teacher's consultation and by monitoring and evaluating the results of the student's performance of an individual task).

Independent work in the credit education system refers to the active activity of students in obtaining knowledge. In the modern era, the excessive proliferation of information and the constant dynamics of phenomena, the ability to independently

study, study, compare, and analyze before learning and acquiring knowledge is the only condition for becoming a modern specialist.

The student's independent work is diverse, including the study of theory; the ability to combine domestic and foreign experience in the scope of a specific topic; the ability to prepare articles, abstracts, reports for scientific conferences and forums, etc.

Self-cognitive activity of students can be carried out in the following forms::

- Reading lecture materials;
- study of the material devoted to independent work; - homework or control work, which includes tasks on the topic or section of the discipline discussed in the seminar session;
- preparation of an individual presentation within the framework of the topics of the course of study; - writing a written paper (essay, abstract) on this topic; - preparing a case study;

The sequence of these forms indicates that the topic of the lecture being listened to should be independently supplemented by students. The lecture should be considered as a prerequisite for mastering the topic. It follows that through independent work of students, the content of the lecture topic is reviewed, supplemented on the basis of analysis of special literature and normative acts, on the basis of comparative generalization of the information provided. And these works will have an appropriate result based on the implementation of the teacher's recommendations, tasks and instructions.

Goals of assigning undergraduates to perform independent work in this discipline:

- Activation of the student's creative potential: that is, the student gets acquainted with the scientific literature, analysis of methods and mastering the technology of creativity in the course of independent execution of the educational task on the discipline "theory and practice of applying tax legislation".

- Education of students ' desire for independent learning and independent development: that is, to increase their creative abilities, to increase the quality of professional training, to develop a creative direction in solving professional tasks, to master the methods and techniques of general and individual research, etc.

- Increase motivation for learning activities: that is, to form and increase the ability of a person to justify their position in the course of training, to teach them to objectively justify new subjective views, that is, the function of independent

acquisition of knowledge, to increase the new and personal significance for each specific student.

-Development of the student's cognitive activity: that is, the desire to think independently, to find their own direction in solving a task or problem, to try to acquire knowledge independently, to form critical opinions, to teach them to fully master educational and cognitive methods in the educational process.

Instructions for performing independent work of students:

1. one of the forms of performance of independent work (SIP) by a student is the performance of written work (essay, abstract).

The student's written work is carried out around the topics of the discipline. The written work is aimed at teaching the ability to express their own opinions related to the topic under consideration, to theoretically justify them. This type of work contributes to the development of future students' ability to prepare reports for scientific conferences. The value of scientific work increases if the performer is aware of the feasibility of performing work or conducting research.

Writing an essay.

Essay in general from French "essai", from English "essay", "assay" – means the concepts of attempt, example, essay. And it manifests itself in a scientific, critical, philosophical nature and, above all, expresses the author's point of view, cognition, and opinion on the chosen question.

Before each subsequent lecture session, students read the theoretical materials of the previous lecture. And the teacher reveals the topic and sets out the questions aimed at studying it.

The essay reflects the specific content of the problem posed. It should contain self-analysis. Essay forms are written according to their individual characteristics, depending on which discipline or topics.

The subject of the essay should not just write the content of defining a specific understanding, its purpose is to encourage a person to think. The topic of the essay should contain questions about problem thinking.

The time that a teacher gives students to write an essay is usually 15 minutes. Therefore, each student should try to summarize the game on the identified question and present it in a given time. The written work should be short and complete, that is, the thought should be completed and justified. In the essay, the student should express his opinion on the materials studied in connection with the lecture. And he additionally cites materials from the media, including those obtained from the internet and other sources. Each student performs 14 essays on the discipline "customs law" within the topics provided for in the syllabus. This requirement increases the student's obligation to attend each lecture session.

The essay is divided into two parts: 1) subjective; the main goal is to comprehensively reveal and reveal the author. 2) objective; the main purpose is to reveal and reveal the author's point of view on a particular scientific topic.

Depending on the application: in the literary genre, as a method of control over knowledge, it is required in Western countries when entering universities.  
Subscription size: 500 words, from 1-2 pages to 20 pages.

Stages of writing an essay: problem identification-thinking-planning-writing-checking

As we have already noted, the correct choice of the subject depends on the correct performance of the written work. Each of the questions identified in order to reveal the topic of the lecture is considered as a single topic.

In accordance with the generally accepted practice, several methods of selecting a topic are provided:

- A method of conscious choice, that is, based on the knowledge or professional experience gained by the student in The Bachelor's degree.
- Recommendation, i.e. selection based on the teacher's instructions.
- On the basis of research, i.e. on the topic, to suggest new and modern ways to solve problems that have not yet been solved.

The essay reflects the specific content of the problem posed. It should contain self-analysis. Essay forms are written according to their individual characteristics, depending on which discipline or topics.

The subject of the essay should not just write the content of defining a specific understanding, its purpose is to encourage a person to think. The topic of the essay should contain questions about problem thinking.

When performing an essay, several conditions are considered for the completion of the thought – first, the lack of a very broad scope of the topic. That is, the more specific the chosen topic, the easier it will be to collect materials on the topic. At the same time, it should be remembered that the volume of this type of written work is limited. Secondly, the student should not choose a topic that is completely unfamiliar to him, because in this case, most of the author's time is spent on mastering the topic. Third, it is better for the student to choose a subject that, in his opinion, is as permissive as possible, since this will allow him to present conclusions and conclusions that can be clearly applied, while generating interest. And the student, developing the chosen topic, forms the basis for preparing a report for the conference.

Requirements that must be strictly observed when writing an essay:

- \* Reflection of an individual approach;
- \* Factual arguments (arguments);
- \* Theoretical justification;
- \* Use of terms;
- \* Quote quotes;
- \* Take examples of different points of view;
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1.2. Abstract the drive

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- 2) Scientific nageslagen polemica TSE of ALADI.

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Egege student journal Malasana sltime of jusitin Bolsa, basinda burns autorzy ATA-in, tag, Sudan so Maala atau, brase the author of boletin Bolsa bir ISI system so Termen Bella otherip, R asisine ATA-in; ek ISY system can journalde atau, zhyly, NMR Jean paratore Cretu this. Arbor Belman can nkte me Tere oiily Atyrau this. Mysaly: Sharinova G. A. financial mechanism in the financial management system [Text] / G. A. Sharinova, M. P. Emelianenko // Young scientist. - 2013. — No. 10. — P. 410-411.

When writing an abstract, the list is usually placed at the source of origin: first official documents (Constitution, codes, laws, etc.), then archival materials, if used, followed by a register of scientific papers. When you finish writing the work, you must enter the numeric page numbers. Numbering the title page and content of the abstract is not a prerequisite. Numbering begins with the introduction, i.e. Page 3. In



general, the abstract materials should be presented in a concise and understandable form.

The final part of the work becomes very important. Because it is in this section of the abstract that the student summarizes the overall conclusion of his research. Here it is noted which questions are considered in full, and which are considered in part. The scope of subsequent research of the student is determined. Therefore, it is necessary to indicate what problems have not been solved, what new or additional questions have been raised, and what answers have not found solutions for science. After writing the abstract, the student should carefully check the work for lexical and grammatical errors using a computer editor. This is because such errors can affect the overall price of the work. Depending on the level of performance of the work, the teacher can recommend the student to a scientific conference on the same topic.

Summing up the above requirements, the stages of implementation of the abstract can be shown as follows:

a) preparation (search for materials, literature on the topic and selection of necessary materials);

B) performance (reading literature; recording what you read in the form of quotes, theses, synopses, annotations, etc.);

C) Conclusion (processing the collected materials, writing an abstract, creating a list of references);

D) design of the abstract (title page – the 1st page of the abstract, which consists of the title of the work, the name of the author who performed it, data on the upper (name of the educational institution and Department) and lower (City, Year) sides of the page; pages are numbered from the 3rd page to the end in Arabic numerals; titles in sections, subsections are numbered in Arabic numerals, for example: 1; 3.2; 1.4.1; the list of references and appendices are included in the general numbering).

The composition of the abstract consists of the following sections::

1) Introduction-1 or 1 and a half pages;

2) the main part, i.e. the text content of the abstract.

3) conclusion – reproduces the main theses of the work, the most important thoughts, consists of the author's conclusions, suggestions made in connection with the prospects of the problem of the topic of the abstract. Its volume is 1/20 of the total work, not exceeding the volume of the introduction.

4) list of references;

5) applications;

6) indicators (links);

7) review.

Opposition of the abstract - (can be appointed from among students at the predetermined decision of the teacher) the pre-appointed opponent reads the literature and receives advice, he must know the subject of the Abstract no less than the student who wrote it. This will activate the work of the seminar and cause discussion. The time limit for speakers is set.

A case study is an effective method for developing choice and decision-making skills. The purpose of the case study is to mobilize students to do the following:

- analysis of any theoretical data and information;
- identify the main problems;
- find different ways to solve problems;
- planning your actions.

The case study complements the theoretical content of the discipline through a comprehensive consideration of practical materials. well, the portfolio is a collection of personal works and achievements of the student. In the portfolio, the student keeps samples of written work performed during the semester and summarizes the report on what he / she has learned at the end of the semester.

IWMS 1 The old and new status of the Caspian Sea under International Law (presentation)

IWMS 2. Tehran Convention (verbally)

IWMS 3. The legal position of littoral states of Caspian Sea (report)

IWMS 4. Regional and international cooperation of littoral states of Caspian Sea

IWMS 5 Analysis of scientific literature and scientific articles regarding the legal status of the Caspian Sea (report)

IWMS 6. Non judicial and Judicial practices (case-study) in re Caspian Sea (report).

**Educational and methodical complex of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University**

**Specialty:**

**Code:**

**Discipline: International legal problems of the status of Caspian Sea**

**Content of the seminar sessions**

**Discussion Seminar lesson 1 Discussion of scientific articles in the field of the history of legal regulation of the status of the Caspian sea The concept of subsurface use law**

1. Place of the Caspian Sea in international law
2. Historical legal practice of using the Caspian Sea

**Recommended literature:**

**Normative legal acts:**

1. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.//www.zakon/kz
2. Закон Азербайджанской Республики О недрах 13 февраля 1998 г. № 439-IQ//  
[http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az\\_nedr.pdf](http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az_nedr.pdf)

**Educational literature:**

1. Dr. Stephen C. Vasciannie “Land-Locked and Geographically disadvantages States in the international law of the sea” Clarendon Press Oxford., 1990
3. R.R. Churchill and A.V. Lowe, “Law of the Sea”, third edition, Manchester University Press (1999)
4. Donald R. Rothwell and Tim Stephens “The International Law of the Sea” (Oxford and Portland, Oregon 2010)
5. Martin Ira Glassner “Access to the Sea for Developing Land – locked States, Martinus Nijhoff/The Hague, 1970.,
6. “The Transit Regime for Landlocked States” by Kishop Uprety, The World Bank. 7. The Law of the Sea: the European Union and its member States., Treves, Tullio and Laura Pineschi (Eds.) the Hague: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1997. 8. Ratification of Maritime Conventions I.1-2. - Published with the Institute of Maritime Law, University of Southampton, and in consultation with the International Maritime Organization.
9. Maritime Safety, Security and Piracy, Talley, Wayne K. London: Informa, 2008., 10. Neptune’s domain: a political geography of the sea, Glassner, Martin Ira., London: Unwin Hyman, 1990.
11. Contemporary issues of the law of the sea: modern Russian approaches, Kovalev, A A, and W.E. Butler (Ed. & Translator)., Utrecht: Eleven International Publishing, 2003.

**Seminar-interview lesson 2 International treaty practice and problems of the international legal status of the Caspian Sea**

1. Convention on the Legal Status of the Caspian Sea
2. International legal status of the Caspian Sea: Issues of theory and practice
3. Theoretical Background: Enclosed Seas and International Lakes&apos

**Recommended literature:**

**Normative legal acts:**

1. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.//www.zakon/kz
2. Закон Азербайджанской Республики О недрах 13 февраля 1998 г. № 439-IQ//  
[http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az\\_nedr.pdf](http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az_nedr.pdf)

**Educational literature:**

1. Bernard H.Oxman. Caspian Sea or Lake: What difference does it make? /Caspian Crossroads Magazine // URL <http://www.ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/usazerb/141.htm>
2. Cheterian Vicken. Sea or Lake: A Major Issue for Russia // URL:<http://www.ceri-sciencespo.com/publica/cemoti/textes23/cheterian.pdf>.
3. Mohammad Reza Djalili. Mer Caspienne: perspectives iraniennes // Cahiers d'etudes sur la Mediterranee orientale et le monde turco-iranien. № 23.2015

**Seminar-interview lesson 3.** Positions of the Caspian States on the legal status of the Caspian Sea after the collapse of the USSR

1. Positions of the Caspian States on the legal status of the Caspian Sea after the collapse of the USSR
2. Concept and Origin of Institution of Territorial Sea

**Recommended literature:**

**Normative legal acts:**

1. On Subsoil and Subsoil Use Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 27, 2017 No. 125-VI.//[www.zakon/kz](http://www.zakon/kz)
2. Закон Азербайджанской Республики О недрах 13 февраля 1998 г. № 439-IQ// [http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az\\_nedr.pdf](http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az_nedr.pdf)

**Educational literature:**

1. Темирбулатов А.М. Правовой статус Каспийского моря: позиции прикаспийских государств // Геополитика и безопасность. - 2017. - № 4 (16).
2. Темирбулатов А.М. Проблема международно-правового статуса Каспийского моря в контексте международных территориальных споров: институциональные соглашения и поиски институционального решения // Вопросы национальных и федеративных отношений. - 2016. - № 1.
3. Толмачев С.Г. Экологическая сфера национальной безопасности Российской Федерации на Каспии: угрозы военного характера // Материалы XXII международной научно-практической конференции научно-педагогического состава и обучающихся Академии гражданской защиты МЧС России 4.04.2012. - М., 2015.
4. Тюренкова К. А. Этапы становления международно-правового регулирования статуса Каспийского моря // Молодой ученый. - 2015. - №17.

**Seminar-interview lesson 4** The current state of the issue of the international legal status of the Caspian Sea. (Discussion scientific materials)

- 1 The legal status of the Caspian Sea at the present stage
- 2 The legal status of the Caspian Sea at the present stage

**Recommended literature:**

**Normative legal acts:**

1. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.//www.zakon/kz
2. Закон Азербайджанской Республики О недрах 13 февраля 1998 г. № 439-IQ//  
[http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az\\_nedr.pdf](http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az_nedr.pdf)

**Educational literature:**

1. Dr. Stephen C. Vasciannie “Land-Locked and Geographically disadvantages States in the international law of the sea” Clarendon Press Oxford., 1990
3. R.R. Churchill and A.V. Lowe, “Law of the Sea”, third edition, Manchester University Press (1999)
4. Donald R. Rothwell and Tim Stephens “The International Law of the Sea” (Oxford and Portland, Oregon 2010)
5. Martin Ira Glassner “Access to the Sea for Developing Land – locked States, Martinus Nijhoff/The Hague, 1970.,
6. “The Transit Regime for Landlocked States” by Kishop Uprety, The World Bank. 7. The Law of the Sea: the European Union and its member States., Treves, Tullio and Laura Pineschi (Eds.) the Hague: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1997. 8. Ratification of Maritime Conventions I.1-2. - Published with the Institute of Maritime Law, University of Southampton, and in consultation with the International Maritime Organization.
9. Maritime Safety, Security and Piracy, Talley, Wayne K. London: Informa, 2008., 10. Neptune’s domain: a political geography of the sea, Glassner, Martin Ira., London: Unwin Hyman, 1990.
11. Contemporary issues of the law of the sea: modern Russian approaches, Kovalev, A A, and W.E. Butler (Ed. & Translator)., Utrecht: Eleven International Publishing, 2003.

**Seminar-interview lesson 5. Transport policy of coastal land States in the aspect of the International Legal status of the Caspian Sea**

1. Principles of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on subsoil and subsurface use
2. Rational management of the state subsoil Fund
3. Environmental safety in the use of subsurface resources
4. Availability of information in the field of subsurface use fee for subsurface use
5. Integrity of subsurface users

**Recommended literature:**

**Normative legal acts:**

1. On Subsoil and Subsoil Use Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 27, 2017 No. 125-VI.//www.zakon/kz
2. Закон Азербайджанской Республики О недрах 13 февраля 1998 г. № 439-IQ//  
[http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az\\_nedr.pdf](http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az_nedr.pdf)

**Educational literature:**

1. Barrows, G., Worldwide Concession Contracts and Petroleum Legislation. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company, 2015.
2. Barry, R., The Management of International Oil Operations. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company, 2018; Barrows, G., Production Sharing Contracts in Developing Countries // Materials of Production Sharing Conference Proceeding. - Houston - March 1994.
3. Bosson, R., The Oil Industries in the Developing Countries // Oil Industry Outlook/- 2001.-№8.
4. Bael, Van. Energy Charter Treaty: Investments / Van Bean // Offshore. - 2017. -№3. - P.3.
5. Beck, R., Oil Industry Outlook Ninth Edition 1993—1997 Projection to 2001. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company.- 2016.
6. Bosson, R., and M. Varon, The Mining Industries and the Developing Countries, Washington, D.C.: World Bank. - 2015.
7. Bouhs, A; «How a Domestic Oil Company Goes International: A Strategy for Success, Production Sharing Contracts Conference Proceedings, AIC Conference, Houston, March 1994.
8. Burke, F., and R. Dole, Business Aspects of Petroleum Exploration in Non-Traditional Areas, BMC, 2019.

### **Practical lesson 6 Legal essence of maintaining the state cadastre in the field of subsoil use**

1. Management of the state subsoil Fund
2. Program management of the state subsoil Fund
3. Accounting for the state of the state subsoil Fund
4. State monitoring of the subsurface
- 5 State geological study of the subsurface . Geological information
6. Reporting of the subsurface user
7. Providing access to information about licenses and contracts for subsurface use

#### **Recommended literature:**

#### **Normative legal acts:**

1. On Subsoil and Subsoil Use Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 27, 2017 No. 125-VI.//www.zakon/kz
2. Закон Азербайджанской Республики О недрах 13 февраля 1998 г. № 439-IQ// [http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az\\_nedr.pdf](http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az_nedr.pdf)

#### **Educational literature:**

1. Barrows, G., Worldwide Concession Contracts and Petroleum Legislation. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company, 2015.
2. Barry, R., The Management of International Oil Operations. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company, 2018; Barrows, G., Production Sharing Contracts in Developing Countries // Materials of Production Sharing Conference Proceeding. - Houston - March 1994.
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4. Bael, Van. Energy Charter Treaty: Investments / Van Bean // Offshore. - 2017. -№3. - P.3.
5. Beck, R., Oil Industry Outlook Ninth Edition 1993—1997 Projection to 2001. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company.- 2016.
6. Bosson, R., and M. Varon, The Mining Industries and the Developing Countries, Washington, D.C.: World Bank. - 2015.
7. Bouhs, A; «How a Domestic Oil Company Goes International: A Strategy for Success, Production Sharing Contracts Conference Proceedings, AIC Conference, Houston, March 1994.
8. Burke, F., and R. Dole, Business Aspects of Petroleum Exploration in Non-Traditional Areas, BMC, 2019.

**Seminar-interview lesson 7 Issues of legal regulation of activities related to subsurface use, land use, water use, and other types of special nature use**

1. Grounds for termination of the subsoil use right
2. Types of subsurface use operations
3. Project documents for conducting subsurface use operations
4. Conducting subsurface use operations on the same territory by different persons
5. Territories restricted for conducting subsurface use operations
6. Conducting operations on subsurface use in specially protected natural territories and subsurface areas of special ecological, scientific, historical, cultural and recreational value

**Recommended literature:**

**Normative legal acts:**

1. On Subsoil and Subsoil Use Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 27, 2017 No. 125-VI.//www.zakon/kz
2. Закон Азербайджанской Республики О недрах 13 февраля 1998 г. № 439-IQ// [http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az\\_nedr.pdf](http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az_nedr.pdf)

**Educational literature:**

1. Barrows, G., Worldwide Concession Contracts and Petroleum Legislation. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company, 2015.
2. Barry, R., The Management of International Oil Operations. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company, 2018; Barrows, G., Production Sharing Contracts in Developing Countries // Materials of Production Sharing Conference Proceeding. - Houston - March 1994.
3. Bosson, R., The Oil Industries in the Developing Countries // Oil Industry Outlook/- 2001.-№8.
4. Bael, Van. Energy Charter Treaty: Investments / Van Bean // Offshore. - 2017. -№3. - P.3.
5. Beck, R., Oil Industry Outlook Ninth Edition 1993—1997 Projection to 2001. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company.- 2016.
6. Bosson, R., and M. Varon, The Mining Industries and the Developing Countries, Washington, D.C.: World Bank. - 2015.
7. Bouhs, A; «How a Domestic Oil Company Goes International: A Strategy for Success, Production Sharing Contracts Conference Proceedings, AIC Conference, Houston, March 1994.
8. Burke, F., and R. Dole, Business Aspects of Petroleum Exploration in Non-Traditional Areas, BMC, 2019.

**Seminar-interview lesson 8 Assessment and compensation for damage caused as a result of violation of the legislation on subsoil**

1. Assessment and compensation for damage caused as a result of violation of the legislation on subsoil
2. Assessment and compensation for damage caused as a result of violation of the legislation on subsoil

**Recommended literature:**

**Normative legal acts:**

1. On Subsoil and Subsoil Use Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 27, 2017 No. 125-VI.//www.zakon/kz



2. Закон Азербайджанской Республики О недрах 13 февраля 1998 г. № 439-IQ//  
[http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az\\_nedr.pdf](http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az_nedr.pdf)

**Educational literature:**

1. Barrows, G., Worldwide Concession Contracts and Petroleum Legislation. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company, 2015.
2. Barry, R., The Management of International Oil Operations. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company, 2018; Barrows, G., Production Sharing Contracts in Developing Countries // Materials of Production Sharing Conference Proceeding. - Houston - March 1994.
3. Bosson, R., The Oil Industries in the Developing Countries // Oil Industry Outlook/- 2001.-№8.
4. Bael, Van. Energy Charter Treaty: Investments / Van Bean // Offshore. - 2017. -№3. - P.3.
5. Beck, R., Oil Industry Outlook Ninth Edition 1993—1997 Projection to 2001. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company.- 2016.
6. Bosson, R., and M. Varon, The Mining Industries and the Developing Countries, Washington, D.C.: World Bank. - 2015.
7. Bouhs, A; «How a Domestic Oil Company Goes International: A Strategy for Success, Production Sharing Contracts Conference Proceedings, AIC Conference, Houston, March 1994.
8. Burke, F., and R. Dole, Business Aspects of Petroleum Exploration in Non-Traditional Areas, BMC, 2019.

**Seminar lesson 9 Legal regulation of investment activities in the field of subsurface use**

1. The investment policy of Kazakhstan
2. Legal regulation of investment activities in the field of subsurface use

**Recommended literature:**

**Normative legal acts:**

1. On Subsoil and Subsoil Use Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 27, 2017 No. 125-VI.//[www.zakon/kz](http://www.zakon/kz)
2. Закон Азербайджанской Республики О недрах 13 февраля 1998 г. № 439-IQ//  
[http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az\\_nedr.pdf](http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az_nedr.pdf)

**Educational literature:**

1. Barrows, G., Worldwide Concession Contracts and Petroleum Legislation. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company, 2015.
2. Barry, R., The Management of International Oil Operations. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company, 2018; Barrows, G., Production Sharing Contracts in Developing Countries // Materials of Production Sharing Conference Proceeding. - Houston - March 1994.
3. Bosson, R., The Oil Industries in the Developing Countries // Oil Industry Outlook/- 2001.-№8.
4. Bael, Van. Energy Charter Treaty: Investments / Van Bean // Offshore. - 2017. -№3. - P.3.
5. Beck, R., Oil Industry Outlook Ninth Edition 1993—1997 Projection to 2001. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company.- 2016.
6. Bosson, R., and M. Varon, The Mining Industries and the Developing Countries, Washington, D.C.: World Bank. - 2015.
7. Bouhs, A; «How a Domestic Oil Company Goes International: A Strategy for Success, Production Sharing Contracts Conference Proceedings, AIC Conference, Houston, March 1994.
8. Burke, F., and R. Dole, Business Aspects of Petroleum Exploration in Non-Traditional Areas, BMC, 2019.

**Seminar lesson 10 Main aspects of legislation on subsurface use in the foreign countries**  
**Discussion scientific articles**

1. Subsurface planning: Towards a common understanding of the subsurface as a multifunctional resource
2. Main aspects of legislation on subsurface use in the foreign countries

**Recommended literature:**

**Normative legal acts:**

1. On Subsoil and Subsoil Use Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 27, 2017 No. 125-VI.//www.zakon/kz
2. Закон Азербайджанской Республики О недрах 13 февраля 1998 г. № 439-IQ// [http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az\\_nedr.pdf](http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az_nedr.pdf)

**Educational literature:**

1. Barrows, G., Worldwide Concession Contracts and Petroleum Legislation. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company, 2015.
2. Barry, R., The Management of International Oil Operations. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company, 2018; Barrows, G., Production Sharing Contracts in Developing Countries // Materials of Production Sharing Conference Proceeding. - Houston - March 1994.
3. Bosson, R., The Oil Industries in the Developing Countries // Oil Industry Outlook/- 2001.-№8.
4. Bael, Van. Energy Charter Treaty: Investments / Van Bean // Offshore. - 2017. -№3. - P.3.
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7. Bouhs, A; «How a Domestic Oil Company Goes International: A Strategy for Success, Production Sharing Contracts Conference Proceedings, AIC Conference, Houston, March 1994.
8. Burke, F., and R. Dole, Business Aspects of Petroleum Exploration in Non-Traditional Areas, BMC, 2019.

**Classical lecture 11 . General concepts of the subsurface use system in international economic law**

1. The meaning of international economic Law
2. General concepts of the subsurface use system in international economic law

**Recommended literature:**

**Normative legal acts:**

1. On Subsoil and Subsoil Use Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 27, 2017 No. 125-VI.//www.zakon/kz
2. Закон Азербайджанской Республики О недрах 13 февраля 1998 г. № 439-IQ// [http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az\\_nedr.pdf](http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az_nedr.pdf)

**Educational literature:**

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2. Barry, R., The Management of International Oil Operations. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company, 2018; Barrows, G., Production Sharing Contracts in Developing Countries // Materials of Production Sharing Conference Proceeding. - Houston - March 1994.
3. Bosson, R., The Oil Industries in the Developing Countries // Oil Industry Outlook/- 2001.-№8.
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5. Beck, R., Oil Industry Outlook Ninth Edition 1993—1997 Projection to 2001. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company.- 2016.
6. Bosson, R., and M. Varon, The Mining Industries and the Developing Countries, Washington, D.C.: World Bank. - 2015.
7. Bouhs, A; «How a Domestic Oil Company Goes International: A Strategy for Success, Production Sharing Contracts Conference Proceedings, AIC Conference, Houston, March 1994.
8. Burke, F., and R. Dole, Business Aspects of Petroleum Exploration in Non-Traditional Areas, BMC, 2019.

**Lecture 12 The main focus of the national policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of subsurface use in the global community**

1 National policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of subsurface use in the global community

**Recommended literature:**

**Normative legal acts:**

1. On Subsoil and Subsoil Use Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 27, 2017 No. 125-VI.//www.zakon/kz
2. Закон Азербайджанской Республики О недрах 13 февраля 1998 г. № 439-IQ// [http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az\\_nedr.pdf](http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az_nedr.pdf)

**Educational literature:**

1. Barrows, G., Worldwide Concession Contracts and Petroleum Legislation. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company, 2015.
2. Barry, R., The Management of International Oil Operations. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company, 2018; Barrows, G., Production Sharing Contracts in Developing Countries // Materials of Production Sharing Conference Proceeding. - Houston - March 1994.
3. Bosson, R., The Oil Industries in the Developing Countries // Oil Industry Outlook/- 2001.-№8.
4. Bael, Van. Energy Charter Treaty: Investments / Van Bean // Offshore. - 2017. -№3. - P.3.
5. Beck, R., Oil Industry Outlook Ninth Edition 1993—1997 Projection to 2001. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company.- 2016.
6. Bosson, R., and M. Varon, The Mining Industries and the Developing Countries, Washington, D.C.: World Bank. - 2015.
7. Bouhs, A; «How a Domestic Oil Company Goes International: A Strategy for Success, Production Sharing Contracts Conference Proceedings, AIC Conference, Houston, March 1994.
8. Burke, F., and R. Dole, Business Aspects of Petroleum Exploration in Non-Traditional Areas, BMC, 2019.

**Seminar lesson 13 Features of granting and termination subsurface use rights for hydrocarbons Discussion scientific articles Requirements for persons applying for subsurface use rights for hydrocarbons**

1. Application for holding an auction
2. Auction terms and conditions
3. Application for participation in the auction
4. Procedure for consideration of an application for participation in the auction

**Recommended literature:**

**Normative legal acts:**

1. On Subsoil and Subsoil Use Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 27, 2017 No. 125-VI.//www.zakon/kz
2. Закон Азербайджанской Республики О недрах 13 февраля 1998 г. № 439-IQ// [http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az\\_nedr.pdf](http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az_nedr.pdf)

#### **Educational literature:**

1. Barrows, G., Worldwide Concession Contracts and Petroleum Legislation. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company, 2015.
2. Barry, R., The Management of International Oil Operations. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company, 2018; Barrows, G., Production Sharing Contracts in Developing Countries // Materials of Production Sharing Conference Proceeding. - Houston - March 1994.
3. Bosson, R., The Oil Industries in the Developing Countries // Oil Industry Outlook/- 2001.-№8.
4. Bael, Van. Energy Charter Treaty: Investments / Van Bean // Offshore. - 2017. -№3. - P.3.
5. Beck, R., Oil Industry Outlook Ninth Edition 1993—1997 Projection to 2001. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company.- 2016.
6. Bosson, R., and M. Varon, The Mining Industries and the Developing Countries, Washington, D.C.: World Bank. - 2015.
7. Bouhs, A; «How a Domestic Oil Company Goes International: A Strategy for Success, Production Sharing Contracts Conference Proceedings, AIC Conference, Houston, March 1994.
8. Burke, F., and R. Dole, Business Aspects of Petroleum Exploration in Non-Traditional Areas, BMC, 2019.

#### **Features of granting and termination of the right of subsurface use for uranium mining** **Discussion scientific articles**

1. Granting the right of subsurface use for uranium mining to a national company in the field of uranium on the basis of direct negotiations
2. Conditions for granting the national uranium company the subsoil use right to extract uranium on the basis of direct negotiations
3. Application of the national uranium company for direct negotiations
4. Procedure for conducting direct negotiations with a national company in the field of uranium

#### **Normative legal acts:**

1. On Subsoil and Subsoil Use Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 27, 2017 No. 125-VI.//www.zakon/kz
2. Закон Азербайджанской Республики О недрах 13 февраля 1998 г. № 439-IQ// [http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az\\_nedr.pdf](http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az_nedr.pdf)

#### **Educational literature:**

1. Barrows, G., Worldwide Concession Contracts and Petroleum Legislation. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company, 2015.
2. Barry, R., The Management of International Oil Operations. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company, 2018; Barrows, G., Production Sharing Contracts in Developing Countries // Materials of Production Sharing Conference Proceeding. - Houston - March 1994.
3. Bosson, R., The Oil Industries in the Developing Countries // Oil Industry Outlook/- 2001.-№8.
4. Bael, Van. Energy Charter Treaty: Investments / Van Bean // Offshore. - 2017. -№3. - P.3.
5. Beck, R., Oil Industry Outlook Ninth Edition 1993—1997 Projection to 2001. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company.- 2016.
6. Bosson, R., and M. Varon, The Mining Industries and the Developing Countries, Washington, D.C.: World Bank. - 2015.

7. Bouhs, A; «How a Domestic Oil Company Goes International: A Strategy for Success, Production Sharing Contracts Conference Proceedings, AIC Conference, Houston, March 1994.
8. Burke, F., and R. Dole, Business Aspects of Petroleum Exploration in Non-Traditional Areas, BMC, 2019.

### **Seminar lesson 15 Exploration and production of solid minerals Discussion scientific articles**

#### **Normative legal acts:**

1. On Subsoil and Subsoil Use Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 27, 2017 No. 125-VI.//www.zakon/kz
2. Закон Азербайджанской Республики О недрах 13 февраля 1998 г. № 439-IQ// [http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az\\_nedr.pdf](http://www.cawater-info.net/library/rus/az_nedr.pdf)

#### **Educational literature:**

1. Barrows, G., Worldwide Concession Contracts and Petroleum Legislation. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company, 2015.
2. Barry, R., The Management of International Oil Operations. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company, 2018; Barrows, G., Production Sharing Contracts in Developing Countries // Materials of Production Sharing Conference Proceeding. - Houston - March 1994.
3. Bosson, R., The Oil Industries in the Developing Countries // Oil Industry Outlook/- 2001.-№8.
4. Bael, Van. Energy Charter Treaty: Investments / Van Bean // Offshore. - 2017. -№3. - P.3.
5. Beck, R., Oil Industry Outlook Ninth Edition 1993—1997 Projection to 2001. Tulsa: PennWell Publishing Company.- 2016.
6. Bosson, R., and M. Varon, The Mining Industries and the Developing Countries, Washington, D.C.: World Bank. - 2015.
7. Bouhs, A; «How a Domestic Oil Company Goes International: A Strategy for Success, Production Sharing Contracts Conference Proceedings, AIC Conference, Houston, March 1994.
8. Burke, F., and R. Dole, Business Aspects of Petroleum Exploration in Non-Traditional Areas, BMC, 2019.

**"7M042-Maritime and energy law»**

**MPPSKM5302 International legal problems of the status of the**

**Caspian sea**

**MAP**

**EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL SECURITY OF THE DISCIPLINE**

№	Name of the discipline	Author and title of the textbook	Quantity in the library of Kazgu named after al-Farabi			
			Main		Additional	
			Kaz	Rus	Kaz	Rus
1	Международное эколого-правовое сотрудничество Республики Казахстан:	Учебное пособие / Л. К. Еркинбаева, А.И. Рзабай, Казахский университет, 2021. - 184 С.		5		
2	Проблемы правового регулирования государственной регистрации прав на землю и др. природные ресурсы	Абдраимов, Бахытжан Жарылкасымович Земельное право России и Казахстана [Текст] : проблемы развития, процессуальные формы реализации / Б. Ж. Абдраимов. - М. : Юрист, 2007. - 453, [3] с.		22		
3	Проблемы правового регулирования государственной регистрации прав на землю и др. природные ресурсы	Косанов, Ж. Х. Право собственности, право землепользования и иные права на землю [Текст] : монография / Астан. акад. междунар. права и междунар. бизнеса "Данекер". - Алматы : Данекер, 2002. - 176,[2] с.		12		
4	Проблемы правового	Наурызбаев, Е. А.Қазақстан Республикасының жер құқығы : оқу	16			

	регулирования государственной регистрации прав на землю и др. природные ресурсы	кұралы / Е. А. Наурызбаев, Б. А. Нукиев ; ҚР Білім және ғылым м-гі. -Алматы : ТехноЭрудит, 2019. -221,[1] б.				
5	Проблемы правового регулирования государственной регистрации прав на землю и др. природные ресурсы	Айгаринова, Гулнар Тулеухадировна Қазақстан Республикасының заңдары бойынша жер төлемдері [Мәтін] : оқу құралы / Г. Т. Айгаринова ; әл-Фараби атын. ҚазҰУ. - Алматы : Юрист, 2008. - 164 б. : кестелер. - Библиогр.: 157-160 б.			30	
6	Проблемы правового регулирования государственной регистрации прав на землю и др. природные ресурсы	Абдраимов, Бахытжан Жарылкасымович Аграрное, экологическое и земельное право: проблемы теории и практики [Текст] : науч.-практ. пособие / Б. Ж. Абдраимов. - Алматы : Lem, 2003. - 225, [1] с.		2		

**KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**  
**named after AL-FARABI**

**FACULTY OF LAW**

**DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS, FINANCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

**FINAL EXAM PROGRAM**

**97086 International legal problems of the status of the Caspian Sea**

**7M04212 MARINE AND ENERGY LAW (BSU)**

The course- 1

Semester -2

The number of credits – 5

The form of study – full-time, online

ALMATY 2023



The final exam program was compiled on the basis of educational program in the specialty 7M04212 Marine and Energy Law, by Ph.D., lecturer Bitabarova Zh.A.

Considered and approved at a meeting of the department of custom, financial and environmental law, dated October 31, 2023, protocol No 5.

Head of the Department,  
Doctor of Law, Professor



G.A.Kuanalieva

Chairman of the Academic Committee  
on the Quality of education and Training  
" 08" 11 2023, Protocol No. 3



A.A.Urisbayeva

Presented at the Academic Council of the Faculty  
" 15" 11 2023, Protocol No. 3



Academic Secretary



G.M.Atakhanova

## **Introduction**

Studying in the master's program is carried out in accordance with the State Standard of Compulsory Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan and academic policy, the study of the discipline ends with a final exam, which consists of passing the exam. Only undergraduates who have scored the appropriate points upon completion of the educational process in the discipline in accordance with the curricula and working curricula of the master program are allowed to the examination and final control. The exam is held on the dates specified in the Academic calendar and the working curriculum.

Undergraduates who have received an unsatisfactory grade, passing the final control for this period is allowed only with the payment of the loan and re-training. An appeal is possible. A graduate student who received an unsatisfactory grade on the exam results is registered for re-training by order of the university, if he received 25 points for the exam, then FX exam will be retaken. Documents for health reasons issued after receiving an unsatisfactory grade are not considered. Retaking an exam to increase grades is not permitted.

Final exam on “International legal problems of the status of the Caspian Sea” will be held in verbal form, online through the ZOOM platform, in according to exam schedule.

### **Description of the forms of conducting final control (exam).**

1. For admission to the exam, you must score at least 50 points for the current performance in the discipline (Level control 1, intermediate control, arithmetic mean, level control 2).
2. Master students studying on a paid basis for admission to the exam should not have debts in tuition fees.
3. The exam is conducted verbally. The form and schedule of the exam are indicated in the Univer system.
4. During the exam, it is strictly forbidden to use or receive cheat sheets, mobile phones, smart watches and other means for transmitting information, communicate with other students and strangers and / or make other identification records in response.
5. The use of additional information during verbal examination is strictly prohibited.
6. The undergraduate does not have the right to open a ticket in front of the examining teacher to take the exam.
7. The exam is held online via service on the corporate Microsoft Teams platform of Al-Farabi KazNU or in case of technical problems, external ZOOM resources. During the oral examination, video recording is

mandatory. The examination score can be canceled in case of violations this procedure by the undergraduate.

8. At the end of the exam, the points scored by students within 48 hours are put on the certification sheet.

### **Guidelines for taking the verbal exam online**

1. Final control (exam) will be held in the service on the corporate Microsoft Teams platform of Al-Farabi KazNU or in case of technical problems, external ZOOM resources. The process of passing a verbal exam by a student involves the automatic creation of an examination ticket, to which the student must answer verbally by the examination committee. During the verbal examination, video recording is mandatory.

2. Duration of the exam: The preparation time is decided by the examiner or the examination board. The response time is decided by the examiner or the examination committee. Recommended 15-20 to answer all ticket questions.

3. Exam tickets in IS Univer are generated automatically.

4. 30 minutes before the start of the exam, ALL students of the group enter the video conference room organized by the teacher or members of the commission according to the link specified in the rules of the final exam (sent by the teacher / members of the commission in case of disruption of the video communication service).

5. 30 minutes before the start of the exam, they check the possibility of entering the Univer.kaznu.kz system through any browser, but preferably through Google Chrome (in case of losing the login and / or password, the student must contact the curator-adviser before the start of the exam). After verification, they log out of the account pending an invitation from the commission.

6. When the start time of the exam comes, the student, who is called by the commission, shows his identity card (identity card or passport. It is forbidden to take the exam by ID-card) on the camera. Includes screen sharing. Logs into your account in IS Univer goes to the "Exam Schedule" page selects the current exam - by clicking on the "Pass oral exam" button. After clicking on the link "Pass the oral exam" a window will open where the student will see the questions of his examination card. The student shows the screen with the ticket questions, reads them aloud. Transfers the display of the videoconferencing service to the camera and prepares for the answer and after preparation for the period of time set by the teacher or the commission answers the ticket questions.

7. If for technical reasons (power outage, disconnection or low Internet speed) a student who has already opened his ticket is absent from the online exam for more than 10 minutes, then his answer will be canceled. The exam is postponed to another date in agreement with the Department of Academic Affairs.

8. The examination committee and the teacher certify the participants of the exam. They put points in the final sheet in IS Univer. Time for setting points in the attestation sheet for the oral exam is 48 hours. Exam rules: To pass the testing exam, students must first familiarize themselves with all the requirements for conducting an oral exam.

All instructions are uploaded:  
[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1u\\_TOKL2MZiJsE3EJluDNNv\\_68WXb4rG/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1u_TOKL2MZiJsE3EJluDNNv_68WXb4rG/view?usp=sharing) With the date and time of the exam, students must

### Assessment policy:

Criteria-based assessment: assessment of learning outcomes in accordance with descriptors, checking the formation of competencies (learning outcomes) at intermediate control and exams.

Examination answers are evaluated on a 100-point scale, taking into account the degree of completeness of the undergraduate's answer:

Grade	Criteria		
Excellent	1. Correct and complete answers to all theoretical questions are given; 2. Completely solved practical task; 3. The material is presented correctly in a logical sequence; 4. Demonstrated creativity.		
good	1. Correct but incomplete answers to all theoretical questions are given, minor errors or inaccuracies are made; 2. The practical task was completed, but a minor mistake was made; 3. The material is presented correctly in a logical sequence.		
Satisfactory	1. Answers to theoretical questions are in principle correct, but incomplete, there are inaccuracies in the wording and logical errors; 2. The practical task has not been fully completed; 3. The material is presented correctly, no logical sequence		
Unsatisfactory	1. Answers to theoretical questions contain gross errors; 2. The practical task has not been completed; 3. In the presentation of the answer, grammatical and terminological errors were made, no logical sequence		
Letter grade	Digital equivalent	Scores in percentage (%)	Grade under traditional system
A	4	95-100	Excellent
A-	3,67	94-90	
B+	3,33	85-89	good
B	3,0	80-84	
B-	2,67	75-79	
C+	2,33	70-74	satisfactory
C	2,0	65-69	
C-	1,67	60-64	
D+	1,33	55-59	
D-	1,0	50-54	

FX	0,5	25-49	unsatisfactory
F	0	0-24	

**THEMES:**

1. The formation of the legal status of the Caspian Sea in historical retrospect
2. International treaty practice and problems of the international legal status of the Caspian Sea
3. Positions of the Caspian States on the legal status of the Caspian Sea after the collapse of the USSR
4. The current state of the issue of the international legal status of the Caspian Sea.
5. International legal regime for the use and protection of the natural resources of the Caspian Sea
6. Transport policy in the aspect of the International Legal status of the Caspian Sea
7. National legal framework of transport policy of Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan in the Caspian Sea
8. Problems of ensuring environmental safety of the Caspian Sea
9. The international responsibility of littoral states of Caspian Sea.
10. Analysis of environmental and other requirements for the management of radioactive waste and nuclear fuel.
11. Legal support for the prevention of pollution from ships of the Caspian Sea.
12. Legal mechanism of compensation for damage caused by oil pollution of the Caspian Sea
13. Legal protection of flora and fauna of the Caspian Sea
14. Legal support for the prevention of pollution of the Caspian Sea from the atmosphere.
15. Regional cooperation of littoral states of Caspian Sea

**REFERENCES:**

1. Murtazaliev A.M. Legal problems of environmental protection in the Caspian Sea basin. Dissertation of Doctor of Law. – M., 1996. – 375 p.
2. Fedulova N. Legal status of the Caspian Sea: positions of coastal states // World Economy and International Relations. - 2008. - No. 8. -C. 366-370.
3. Temirbulatov A.M. The problem of the international legal status of the Caspian Sea in the context of international territorial disputes: institutional agreements and the search for an institutional solution // Issues of national and federal relations. - 2013. - No. 1. – P. 94-99.
4. Erkinbaeva L.K. “Legal regulation of environmental information in the context of digitalization in the Republic of Kazakhstan”: textbook – Taldykorgan, 2022. – 100 p.
5. Bekyashev K. A., Magerramov A. A. Modern international legal status of the Caspian Sea / Maritime law and practice. - 2005. - No. 3. – P. 36-40.
6. On ratification of the Framework Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Caspian Sea: Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 13, 2005 No. 97

7. Caspian: international legal documents / comp. S.S. Zhiltsov, I.S. Zonn, A.G. Kostyanov, A.V. Semenov. М.: International relations, 2018. - 568 p.
8. Gidayatova S.A. The role of the energy potential of Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan in the system of geopolitical and energy interests of the United States in the Caspian region // Humanitarian, socio-economic and social sciences. 2014. - No. 9. - P. 1-11;
9. Bekyashev K.A. International maritime law // Public international law / L.P. Anufrieva, D.K. Bekyashev, K.A. Bekyashev, M.E. Volosov, V.N. Gutsulyak and others; Rep. ed. K.A. Bekyashev. - М.: Prospekt, 2015. – 245 p.
10. Abakarov A.T. The Caspian region in global strategy in the conditions of a new geopolitical space // Law and Politics. 2020. No. 11. pp. 86-90.

Internet resources:

1. <http://elibrary.kaznu.kz/ru>
2. <https://online.zakon.kz/lawyer>
3. <https://adilet.zan.kz/rus>

**CRITERIA-BASED ASSESSMENT RUBRICATOR OF FINAL CONTROL**

**Discipline: The theoretical problem of Agrarian Entrepreneurship. Form: verbal (offline). Platform: ZOOM.**

№	Балл	DESCRIPTORS				
		«excellent»	«good»	«satisfied»	«unsatisfactory»	
		90-100%	70-89%	50-69%	25-49%	0-24%
Criterion						
1	Understanding the general characteristics and types of legal regulation of Agrarian Entrepreneurship  <b>11 score</b>	Deep understanding of the nature of legal regulation of the theoretical problem of Agrarian Entrepreneurship. Relevant and appropriate references (citations) to primary sources.	Understanding of legal regulation of Agrarian Entrepreneurship. Relevant and appropriate references (citations) to primary sources.	Average understanding legal regulation of the theoretical problem of Agrarian Entrepreneurship  Relevant and appropriate references (citations) to primary sources.	Limited understanding of legal regulation of Agrarian Entrepreneurship  Relevant and appropriate references (citations) to primary sources.	Superficial understanding/misunderstanding of the legal regulation of Agrarian Entrepreneurship.  Relevant and relevant references (citations) to primary sources are not provided.
	Understanding of the main problem Agrarian Entrepreneurship <b>11 score</b>	It very well connects the comparison of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of The theoretical problem of Agrarian Entrepreneurship  Ideally ground arguments in evidence from empirical research (e.g., comparative legal or statistical analysis).	It very well connects the comparison of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of the theoretical problem of Agrarian Entrepreneurship with international standards.	Connects the comparison of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of of Agrarian Entrepreneurship with international standards. Limited connection between the concepts.	Limited use of empirical research evidence.	In comparison with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan regulating legal regulation of Agrarian Entrepreneurship. Connection is insignificant or absent. Little or no empirical research is used.



			Supports arguments with evidence from empirical research.			
	Political proposal or practical recommendations /suggestions  <b>11 score</b>	Preparation of competent scientific and/or practical recommendations related to subsoil use.	Offers some considerations and/or practical recommendations and suggestions related to agrarian entrepreneurship.	Limited practical recommendations. The recommendations are superficial, not based on a thorough analysis, and not critical.	There are few or no practical recommendations, or recommendations of very poor quality.	There are few or no considerations and practical recommendations related to agrarian entrepreneurship. Recommendations has very poor quality
2	Understand concepts through theory  <b>11 score</b>	The general concept of the basic concepts is given	The theoretical concepts of the legal regulation of agrarian entrepreneurship well connected	The recommendations are superficial, not based on a thorough analysis	recommendations of a very low quality concept	there are very few practical recommendations related to the theoretical concepts of arbitration disputes in Kazakhstan
	Understand the basic questions  <b>11 score</b>	Offers some considerations, recommendations in legal regulation of agrarian entrepreneurship	The general concept of the terminology of legal regulation of agrarian entrepreneurship	Discloses the content of the rights to develop rules of personal behavior to prevent unjustified initiation of cases	The main theoretical issues are moderately disclosed	The main issues o legal regulation of agrarian entrepreneurship are poorly disclosed
	Suggestion or practical suggestions/recommendations  <b>11 score</b>	The comparison of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan regulating the legal regulation of agrarian entrepreneurship is very well connected	Supports arguments with empirical research facts	Well demonstrates the clarity, accuracy and correctness of the legal regulation agrarian entrepreneurship	Limited use of empirical research evidence	Little or no empirical research is used.
3	Understand concepts through theory  <b>11 score</b>	Ideal substantiation of arguments by empirical research facts	Connects concepts with theory very well	connects concepts with theory well	Limited use of proofs in theory	They don 't use concepts at all
	Understand the basic questions  <b>11 score</b>	Ideal argumentation of the main issues	It connects concepts well with scientific data.	Limited use of evidence	The answers do not correspond to the main question	The basic answers are of very poor quality.
	oral, style, speech literacy  <b>12 score</b>	Verbally demonstrates clarity, accuracy and	Verbally demonstrates clarity, accuracy	Verbally there are some basic errors and clarity needs to be improved. There	It is unclear what is written, the questions	It is unclear what is written, it is difficult to keep up with the content. There are many

		correctness. Strictly adheres to APA style.	and correctness. Basically adheres to APA style.	are errors in following APA style.	do not correspond to the answer	mistakes in following APA style.
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Formula for calculating the final grade:

+Final grade (KB) = (B1+B2+B3+B4+B5+B6+B7+B8+B9+B10) / 6K, here B is the scoring criterion, K is the general assessment criterion.

### Example of calculating the final score

№	Score	«Excellent»	«Good»	«Satisfactory»	«Unsatisfactory»	
		90-100 %	70-89%	50-69%	25-49%	0-24%
1.	Criteria 1	100				
2.	Criteria 2		75			
3.	Criteria 3			60		
4.	Criteria 4				45	
5.	Criteria 5	100				
6.	Criteria 6				49	
	<b>Final %</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>94</b>	200+ 75 + 60 + 94 = <b>429</b>

						<b>429 / 6 criteria= 71,5</b>
						<b>Final score, as % = 72</b>

Based on percentage obtained during the calculation, we can compare the score with the rating scale.

**72 points** range from 70 points to 89 points, which corresponds to the “Good” category according to the grading scale.

Thus, with this calculation, the project will be rated **72 points “Good”** in accordance with the point-rating letter system for assessing educational achievements  
students with their transfer to the traditional grading scale and ECTS.