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MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education
"Ural State University of Economics"

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Methodological Issues and Quality of
Education

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Protocol # 4

Chairman



Karkh D.A.

(signature)

COURSE PROGRAMME

Title	Legislation of foreign states
Field of study	38.04.02 Management
Profile	International business (on English)
Form of study	Full-time
Year of enrollment	2026

Compiled by:
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Ekaterinburg
2025

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INTRODUCTION

The working program of the discipline is part of the main professional educational program of higher education - the master's program, developed in accordance with the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education

Federal State Educational Standard of	Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education - Master's Degree in the Field of Training 38.04.02 Management (Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Russia dated August 12, 2020, No. 952)
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1. TARGET DEVELOPMENT DISCIPLINES

The objectives of mastering the course (module) "Legislation of Foreign States" are to enable students to master the provisions of modern legal theory, global laws, trends and prospects for its development, and to develop the ability to solve the following professional problems:

Law enforcement and expert-consulting activities; scientific activity, participation in the preparation of draft regulatory legal acts; the search for optimal legal solutions, substantiation and adoption of decisions within the scope of official duties, as well as the performance of actions related to the implementation of legal norms; ensuring the rule of law, law and order, the security of the individual, society and the state; the implementation of legal education and pedagogical activities, etc.

2. PLACE DISCIPLINES IN STRUCTURE OPOP

Discipline refers to the part formed by the participants of educational relations.

3. SCOPE OF THE DISCIPLINE

Interim assessment	Hours					Z.e.
	Total for the semester	Contact work (according to			Independent work including preparation of tests and coursework	
		Total	Lectures	Practical classes, including course design		
Semester 3						
Exam	144	24	8	16	93	4

4. PLANNED RESULTS DEVELOPMENT OPOP

As a result of mastering the OPEP, the graduate should have developed the competencies established in accordance with the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education.

Code and name of the competence	Indicators of competency achievement
UK-5 Able to analyze and take into account cultural diversity in the process of intercultural	ID-1.UK-5 Know: the fundamentals of social interaction aimed at solving professional problems; mechanisms of intercultural interaction in society

UK-5 Able to analyze and take into account cultural diversity in the process of intercultural interaction	ID-2.UK-5 Be able to: present professional information in the process of intercultural interaction; analyze the characteristics of social interaction taking into account national and ethnocultural characteristics
	ID-3.UK-5 Have practical experience in organizing interactions in a professional environment taking into account national and ethnocultural characteristics; skills in intercultural interaction taking into account cultural diversity

Professional competencies (PC)

Code and name of the competence	Indicators of competency achievement
<u>organizational and managerial</u>	
PC-1 Preparation and execution of foreign economic transactions	<p>ID-1.PK-1 Know:</p> <p>Regulatory legal acts governing foreign economic activity</p> <p>product requirements</p> <p>Regulatory legal acts governing state support for foreign economic activity</p> <p>Types, forms and instruments of state support for foreign economic activity</p> <p>Rules for preparing documentation for a foreign trade contract</p> <p>Document flow procedures in an organization</p> <p>Terms of a foreign trade contract</p> <p>Marketing and pricing features</p> <p>Business communication ethics and negotiation rules</p> <p>English language (threshold advanced level B2)</p> <p>Fundamentals of Economic Theory</p> <p>Fundamentals of labor legislation of the Russian Federation</p> <p>Rules of administrative document flow</p> <p>The procedure for preparing established reports</p> <p>Fire safety regulations</p> <p>Occupational health and safety requirements</p>

PC-1 Preparation and execution of foreign economic transactions	<p>ID-2.PK-1 Be able to:</p> <p>Use computing, copying, auxiliary equipment and various types of telecommunications</p> <p>Formulate and distribute tasks among employees of a department within an organization</p> <p>Communicate with potential partners using modern means of communication</p> <p>Conduct business correspondence with foreign partners</p> <p>Assess the effectiveness and compliance of documentation of commercial proposals and requests from participants in foreign economic activity</p> <p>Identify the interests of potential partners to formulate individual proposals</p> <p>To generalize and systematize the requirements of the legislation of the Russian Federation and the requirements of international agreements and treaties for foreign economic activity</p> <p>To generalize and systematize information on the organization's areas of activity</p>
	<p>ID-3.PK-1 Have practical experience:</p> <p>Planning and setting tasks for employees of a department within an organization</p> <p>Obtaining and analyzing information on the implementation of foreign trade contracts</p> <p>Ensuring internal interaction between the organization's specialized specialists on the terms of cooperation with potential partners for the conclusion and (or) management of a foreign trade contract</p> <p>Determination of the circle of participants in the implementation of a foreign trade contract</p> <p>Interaction with the organization's relevant specialists and third-party organizations to verify the reliability of potential partners for concluding a foreign trade contract</p> <p>Processing of received data, information and documents about potential partners for concluding a foreign trade contract</p> <p>Conducting a final analysis of proposals from potential partners on terms of cooperation for concluding a foreign trade contract</p> <p>Selecting potential partners for concluding a foreign trade contract</p> <p>Ensuring the approval of the draft foreign trade contract within the organization and with the counterparty</p> <p>Ensuring the procedure for signing a foreign trade contract with a counterparty</p> <p>Monitoring changes in the requirements of the legislation of the Russian Federation for foreign economic activity and changes in the requirements of international agreements and treaties</p> <p>Compilation of a list and monitoring of changes in measures of state support for foreign economic activity</p>

5. THEMATIC PLAN

Topic	Hours				
	Topic Title	Total	Contact work (according to academic activity)	Self-government.	Control

		hours	Lectures	Laboratory	Practical classes	Job	independent work
Semester 3		117					
Topic 1.	International legislation and national law (PC-1, UK-5).	14	2			12	
Topic 2.	International legislation and public international law (PC-1, UK-5).	14			2	12	
Topic 3.	The concept of a legal system. Grounds for the classification of national legal systems (PC-1, UK-5).	19	2		2	15	
Topic 4.	Characteristic features and peculiarities of the Romano-Germanic legal family in the system of international legislation (PC-1, UK-5).	21	2		4	15	
Topic 5.	The Anglo-Saxon legal family. The common law system as an element of international legislation (PC-1, UK-5).	19	2		2	15	
Topic 6.	“Socialist” legal family in the system of international legislation (PC-1, UK-5).	14			2	12	
Topic 7.	Religious legal systems: A) Jewish law; B) Muslim law (PC-1, UK-5).	8			2	6	
Topic 8.	Legal systems of the Far Eastern countries (China and Japan) (PC-1,	8			2	6	

6. FORMS CURRENT CONTROL AND INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATIONS SCALES ASSESSMENTS

Section/Topic	Type of assessment tool	Description of the assessment tool	Evaluation criteria
Current control (Appendix 4)			
Topics 1-8	Reports with presentations (Appendix 4)	A sample list of topics for preparing reports on current issues of the state of legislation of foreign states	50-75 points
Topics 1-8	Test (Appendix 4)	There are 4 options available. Each option contains 3 questions.	15-25 points
Topics 3-8	Reports on the results of work in small groups (Appendix 4)	An approximate list of topics distributed among small groups (teams) based on the educational (scientific) interests and representation of students, which involves the practice of comparative legal research and an overview of the dynamics of changes in legislation and its application in individual states.	20-30 points
Interim assessment (Appendix 5)			
3rd semester (Exam)	Ticket for the exam (Appendix 5)	The ticket consists of 2 theoretical questions and a topic for a free interview.	50-100 points

DESCRIPTION OF RATING SCALES

The indicator for assessing the mastery of the basic educational program is formed on the basis of combining current monitoring and midterm assessment of the student.

The rating indicator for each discipline is expressed as a percentage, which shows the student's level of preparation.

Ongoing assessment. A 100-point grading system is used. Student work is assessed throughout the semester by the instructor in accordance with the instructor's developed assessment system for academic achievement in the given course.

The work programs of disciplines and internships set out the types of ongoing monitoring, planned results of monitoring activities, and criteria for assessing academic achievements.

During the semester, the instructor conducts at least three assessments to evaluate student performance. If class attendance is included in the rating, this indicator constitutes no more than 20% of the maximum score for the course.

Midterm assessment. A 5-point grading system is used.

The student's work is assessed at the end of a course (or part of a course) by the instructor in accordance with the instructor's developed system for assessing student achievement in that course. Midterm assessment is also conducted upon completion of competency development.

The procedure for converting the rating provided for by the assessment system for a discipline into a five-point system.

High level – 100% - 70% - excellent, good.

Average level – 69% - 50% – satisfactory.

Evaluation indicator	On a 5-point scale	Characteristics of the indicator
100% - 85%	Great	possess theoretical knowledge in full, understand, independently know how to apply, research, identify, analyze, systematize, categorize, calculate indicators, classify, develop models, algorithmize, manage, organize, plan research processes, and evaluate results at a high level
84% - 70%	Fine	possess theoretical knowledge in full, understand, independently know how to apply, research, identify, analyze, systematize, categorize, calculate indicators, classify, develop models, algorithmize, manage, organize, plan research processes, and evaluate results. There may be some errors that the student can correct independently during the work process (answer , etc.)
69% - 50%	satisfactorily	have general theoretical knowledge, are able to apply, research, identify, analyze, systematize, categorize , calculate indicators, classify, develop models, algorithmize, manage, organize, plan research processes, and evaluate results at an average level. Mistakes are made that the student finds difficult to correct on his own.
49% or less	unsatisfactory	do not have a full range of general theoretical knowledge, and are unable to independently apply, research, identify, analyze, systematize, categorize, calculate indicators, classify, develop models, algorithmize, manage, organize, plan research processes, or evaluate results. The skills and abilities to solve professional problems have not been developed
100% - 50%	passed	the characteristic of the indicator corresponds to "excellent",
49% or less	not credited	the indicator characteristic corresponds to "unsatisfactory"

7. CONTENT DISCIPLINES

7.1. Lecture Contents

Topic 1. International legislation and national law (PC-1, UK-5).

The generally recognized characteristics and features of law in various legal systems. Systematicity, orderliness, normativity, formal certainty, general bindingness, and accessibility of law. The imperative and regulatory nature of law. The manifestation of law as a universal scale and equal measure in relation to all subjects of legal formation as an important area of state activity. Guaranteed legal norms.

The use of the conceptual apparatus of national legal systems in comparative law

. The development of concepts in national (domestic) law. The evolution of views of Russian and foreign authors on the concept and content of legal form.

The concept of a source of law. Classification of sources of law according to various criteria.

Substantive, social, and other sources of law. The relationship between forms and sources of law.

Forms (sources) of law in various legal systems.

Topic 3. The concept of a legal system. Grounds for the classification of national legal systems (PC -1, UK-5).

The concept of a legal system. The basis for the classification of national legal systems.

The necessity and importance of classifying national legal systems. The basis for classification. The concept of legal families and the specifics of their formation. Consideration of historical, national, ethnic, and religious traditions in the formation of legal families.

The importance of considering the level of legal and political culture, legal consciousness, and legal psychology

of a nation and its people. The inadmissibility of mechanically transferring legal institutions, principles, and doctrines from one legal system or legal family to another.

various legal families

based on them . The relative nature of the classification of national legal systems.

Topic 4. Characteristic features and peculiarities of the Romano-Germanic legal family in the system of international legislation (PC-1, UK-5).

Characteristic features and characteristics of the Romano-Germanic legal family

The spread of Romano-Germanic law. The main groups of countries within the Romano-Germanic legal family. The historical roots of Romano-Germanic law. The close connection of the Romano-Germanic legal family with other legal families. "Romano-Germanic legal family" as a synonym for "continental law." The reasons for terminological diversity.

The main stages of development of Romano-Germanic law.

The role of medieval European universities in the dissemination of Roman law, as well as other ideas underlying Romano-Germanic law. The essence of the "university" concept of law, developing during the Middle Ages in Western Europe.

Distinctive features and characteristics of Romano-Germanic law. Its organic connection with Roman law. The doctrinal and conceptual nature of Romano-Germanic law. The special significance of law within the system of sources of Romano-Germanic law. The pronounced division of Romano-Germanic law into public and private. The codification of legislation as one of the characteristics of Romano-Germanic law. The influence of the Napoleonic Code and other fundamental legal acts on the development of the Romano-Germanic legal family.

Sources of Romano-Germanic law. The role of legal doctrine and "general principles" of law in the system of sources of Romano-Germanic law. Classification of sources of law. Division into primary and secondary sources of law. Organic, programmatic, and special laws: their concept and content.

Customs in the Romano-Germanic legal system. Types of customs used in the Romano-Germanic legal system.

Secondary sources of Romano-Germanic law. Their types and characteristics. The place and role of precedent in the system of sources of Romano-Germanic law. The relationship of judicial precedent to law and custom. The influence of legal doctrine on the law-making and law enforcement process.

Topic 5. The Anglo-Saxon legal family. The common law system as an element of international legislation (PC-1, UK-5).

Anglo-Saxon legal system. Common law system

The expansion of the Anglo-Saxon legal system into English-speaking countries. The role of colonialism in its global expansion. Terminological features of Anglo-Saxon law. The identity of the terms and concepts "Anglo-Saxon law" and "common law."

The legal system of Great Britain. Specific features and characteristics of Anglo-Saxon law.

The judicial nature of Anglo-Saxon law. The casual nature of common law. The independence of the judiciary in relation to other government bodies. The constitutional and legal recognition of "judicial immunity" in common law countries.

The development of Anglo-Saxon law. Key stages of its formation and evolution. The spread of the common law system beyond the United Kingdom.

Development of common law in Australia, Canada, the United States, and other countries.

The main sources of Anglo-Saxon law: concept and content. Types of common law sources.

The role and significance of delegated legislation. Judicial precedent as the main source of Anglo-Saxon law. The concept, structure, and role of precedent. The principle of mandatory compliance with precedent. The main requirements that precedent must meet. The application of precedent in the UK and the USA.

7.2 Contents of practical classes and laboratory work

Topic 3. The concept of a legal system. Grounds for the classification of national legal systems (PC -1, UK-5).

The concept of legal families. The specifics of their formation. Consideration of historical, national, ethnic, and religious traditions in the formation of legal families. The importance of considering the level of legal and political culture, legal consciousness, and legal psychology of a nation and people.

The inadmissibility of mechanically transferring legal institutions, principles, and doctrines from one legal system or legal family to another.

various legal families

based on them . The relative nature of the classification of national legal systems.

Topic 4. Characteristic features and peculiarities of the Romano-Germanic legal family in the system of international legislation (PC-1, UK-5).

Characteristic features and characteristics of the Romano-Germanic legal family

1. Concept and formation of the Romano-Germanic legal family. 2. Structure and sources of law of the Romano-Germanic legal family. 3. French law – a model of the French legal group.

Sources and legal system of modern France. Judicial system of France. 4. German law – a model of the German legal group. Sources and legal system of modern Germany.

Topic 5. The Anglo-Saxon legal family. The common law system as an element of international legislation (PC-1, UK-5).

The legal system of Great Britain. Specific features and characteristics of Anglo-Saxon law.

The judicial nature of Anglo-Saxon law. The casual nature of common law. The independence of the judiciary in relation to other government bodies. The constitutional and legal recognition of "judicial immunity" in common law countries.

The development of Anglo-Saxon law. Key stages of its formation and evolution. The spread of the common law system beyond the United Kingdom.

Development of common law in Australia, Canada, the United States, and other countries.

The main sources of Anglo-Saxon law: concept and content. Types of sources of common law.

The role and significance of delegated legislation. Judicial precedent as the main source of Anglo-Saxon law. The concept, structure, and role of precedent. The principle of mandatory compliance with precedent.

Topic 6. "Socialist" legal family in the system of international legislation (PC-1, UK-5).

"Socialist" legal family

Prerequisites for the formation and development of the socialist legal family. Patterns and national-historical characteristics of the legal systems within this legal family.

The characteristics of the Soviet legal system, its economic, ideological, and political foundations. The principles of Soviet law, their system, and the unique ways they were enshrined and implemented. The role of legal principles in legal regulation.

The concept of law in Soviet doctrine at different stages of legal development. Sources of law, their main types, and evolution. The place and role of laws in the system of legal sources of the socialist legal system. Judicial practice in the mechanism of legal regulation.

The structure of law and its characteristics. The distinctive features of the main branches of law and legal institutions.

The evolution of the legal structure and its trends. Factors that led to the crisis of the socialist legal system. The development paths of post-socialist legal systems: common and national

Topic 7. Religious legal systems: A) Jewish law; B) Muslim law (PC-1, UK-5).

Religious legal systems: A) Jewish law; B) Muslim law

1. The concept and historical evolution of Muslim law. 2. Sources and characteristics of Muslim law. The role of the Quran and Sunnah in Muslim law. 3. The main institutions and branches of Muslim law. Muslim law and legislation.

Topic 8. Legal systems of the Far Eastern countries (China and Japan) (PC-1, UK-5).

Legal systems of the Far Eastern countries (China and Japan)

Theoretical foundations of the concept of law in the countries of the Far East. Persuasion as the primary method of maintaining social order. The importance of self-criticism, moderation, and harmony.

Chinese Law. History of its development. Codification and creation of codes in the 20th century. The Constitution of the PRC and the law of the socialist era. The Maoist period and the development of the legal system. The modern legal system of China.

Japanese law. Traditional Japanese thought and Chinese influence. Adoption of the first codes.

The Constitution of 1889. Changes in Japanese law after 1945. The Constitution of 1946. Public and private law. The significance of settlement agreements. Social reality and law. The future of Japanese law.

7.3. Contents of independent work

Topic 1. International legislation and national law (PC-1, UK-5).

The generally recognized characteristics and features of law in various legal systems. Systematicity, orderliness, normativity, formal certainty, general bindingness, and accessibility of law. The imperative and regulatory nature of law. The manifestation of law as a universal scale and equal measure in relation to all subjects of legal formation as an important area of state activity. Guaranteed legal norms.

The use of the conceptual apparatus of national legal systems in comparative law

. The development of concepts in national (domestic) law. The evolution of views of Russian and foreign authors on the concept and content of legal form.

The concept of a source of law. Classification of sources of law according to various criteria.

Substantive, social and other sources of law. The relationship between forms and sources of law.

Forms (sources) of law of various legal systems. Review of lecture materials; work with regulatory legal acts, the portal of electronic educational resources; work with literature and Internet resources.

preparation for practical classes.

Topic 2. International legislation and public international law (PC-1, UK-5).

and international law

Conducting comparative legal research at the level of national (domestic) and international law. The relatively independent nature of the national (domestic) and international legal systems.

The main ways and forms of influence of international law on national (domestic)

law. The reverse impact of national (domestic) law on international

law. The social meaning and content of the concept of primacy (superiority) of international law

over national (domestic) law. The ambiguity of perception of this

concept in different countries. The relationship and interaction of modern international law and

Russian domestic law. Work with regulatory legal acts, the portal of

electronic educational resources; work with literature and Internet resources;

preparation for practical classes.

Topic 3. The concept of a legal system. Grounds for the classification of national legal systems (PC-1, UK-5).

The concept of a legal system. The basis for the classification of national legal systems.

repetition of lecture materials; work with regulatory legal acts, the portal of electronic

educational resources; work with literature and Internet resources;

preparation for practical classes

Topic 4. Characteristic features and peculiarities of the Romano-Germanic legal family in the system of international legislation (PC-1, UK-5).

Characteristic features and characteristics of the Romano-Germanic legal family

repetition of lecture materials; work with regulatory legal acts, the portal of electronic

educational resources; work with literature and Internet resources;

preparation for practical classes

Topic 5. The Anglo-Saxon legal family. The common law system as an element of international legislation (PC-1, UK-5).

Anglo-Saxon legal system. Common law system

repetition of lecture materials; work with regulatory legal acts, the portal of electronic

educational resources; work with literature and Internet resources;

preparation for practical classes

Topic 6. "Socialist" legal family in the system of international legislation (PC-1, UK-5).

"Socialist" legal family

Prerequisites for the formation and development of the socialist legal family. Patterns and national-historical characteristics of the legal systems within this legal family.

The characteristics of the Soviet legal system, its economic, ideological, and political foundations. The principles of Soviet law, their system, and the unique ways they were enshrined and implemented. The role of legal principles in legal regulation.

The concept of law in Soviet doctrine at different stages of legal development. Sources of law, their main types, and evolution. The place and role of laws in the system of legal sources of the socialist legal system. Judicial practice in the mechanism of legal regulation.

The structure of law and its characteristics. The distinctive features of the main branches of law and legal institutions.

The evolution of the legal structure and its trends. Factors that led to the crisis of the socialist legal system. The development paths of post-socialist legal systems: common and national

Topic 7. Religious legal systems: A) Jewish law; B) Muslim law (PC-1, UK-5).

Religious legal systems: A) Jewish law; B) Muslim law

repetition of lecture materials; work with regulatory legal acts, the portal of electronic educational resources; work with literature and Internet resources;

Topic 8. Legal systems of the Far Eastern countries (China and Japan) (PC-1, UK-5).

Legal systems of the Far Eastern countries (China and Japan)

repetition of lecture materials; work with regulatory legal acts, the portal of electronic educational resources; work with literature and Internet resources;

7.3.1. Sample questions for independent preparation for the test/exam
Appendix 1

7.3.2. Practical assignments on the subject for independent preparation for
the test/exam
Appendix 2

7.3.3. List of coursework
Not provided

7.4. Student's electronic portfolio
Materials are not posted

7.5. Methodological recommendations for completing the test
Not provided

7.6 Methodological recommendations for completing coursework
Not provided

8. PECULIARITIES ORGANIZATIONS EDUCATIONAL PROCESS BY DISCIPLINE FOR PERSONS WITH LIMITED OPPORTUNITIES HEALTH

By statement student

IN purposes availability development programs For persons With limited opportunities health at necessity department provides next conditions:

- special order development disciplines, With taking into account states their health;
- electronic educational resources By discipline V forms, adapted To restrictions their health;
- studying disciplines By individual educational plan (outside dependencies from forms training);
- electronic education And remote educational technologies, which provide for possibilities reception and transmission information V available For them forms.
- access (remote access), To modern professional bases data And informational reference systems, compound which defined RPD.

9. SCROLL BASIC AND ADDITIONAL EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE, NECESSARY FOR DEVELOPMENT DISCIPLINES

Website libraries USUE

<http://lib.usue.ru/>

Main literature:

2. Mukhaev R. T. History of the state and law of foreign countries [Electronic resource]: textbook for universities. - Moscow: Yurait, 2025. - 948 - Access mode: <https://urait.ru/bcode/560253>

3. Popova A. V., Abramova M. G., Boldyreva E. V. Constitutional law of foreign countries [Electronic resource]: textbook for universities. - Moscow: URAYT, 2025. - 389 – Access mode: <https://urait.ru/bcode/558885>

Further reading:

2. Getman-Pavlova I. V. International private law [Electronic resource]: textbook for universities. - Moscow: URAYT, 2025. - 511 – Access mode: <https://urait.ru/bcode/557227>

10. SCROLL INFORMATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES, INCLUDING SCROLL LICENSE SOFTWARE SUPPORT AND INFORMATIONAL REFERENCE SYSTEMS, ONLINE COURSES, USED AT IMPLEMENTATION EDUCATIONAL PROCESS BY DISCIPLINE

List of licensed software:

Astra Linux Common Edition. Agreement No. 0417-PO/2019 from May 8, 2019, Act No. Sk000343 from May 24, 2019 And Contract No. 35-U/2018 from June 13, 2018, Act No. UT213 from December 17, 2018. Term actions licenses - without restrictions term.

List of information reference systems, resources of the information and telecommunications network "Internet":

Reference and legal information system Guarantee. Agreement No. 58419 from 22 December 2015.
Term actions licenses -without restrictions term

Reference and legal information system Consultant +. Agreement No. 143/223-U/2025 from December 2, 2025 Term actions licenses to December 31, 2026

11. DESCRIPTION LOGISTICS BASES, NECESSARY FOR IMPLEMENTATIONS EDUCATIONAL PROCESS BY DISCIPLINE

Implementation educational disciplines is being carried out With using logistical bases USUE, providing conducting everyone species educational classes And research And independent work students:

Special premises represent by yourself educational audience For conducting everyone species classes, group And individual consultations, current control And intermediate certification.

Premises For independent work students equipped computer technology With opportunity connections To networks "Internet" And provision access V electronic informational and educational Wednesday USUE.

All premises staffed specialized furniture And equipped multimedia equipment special equipment (information and telecommunications, other computer), access To information retrieval, reference and legal systems, electronic library systems, bases data current legislation, other informational resources employees For performances educational information big audience.

For conducting classes lecture type presentations And other educational visual aids benefits, providing thematic illustrations.

7.3.1. Sample questions for independent preparation for the exam

1. The concept, essence, and nature of comparative law. Comparative law in the system of legal sciences.
2. The system of comparative law.
3. Functions of legislation in foreign countries - comparative legal analysis.
4. Subject and objects of comparative law.
5. Foreign legal element: concept and types.
6. 2. Formation and development of ideas of comparative law: general characteristics of the ancient period.
7. Formation and development of ideas of comparative law: general characteristics of the medieval period.
8. Formation and development of ideas of comparative law: the main stages of the modern period.
9. Interaction of legal systems: mutual influence of regulatory legal acts.
10. Modern legal geography of the world and problems of classification of legal systems.
11. Formation and development of ideas of comparative law: main schools of legal comparative studies.
12. The Methodological Nature of Legal Comparative Studies. The Structure of the Methodology of Comparative Legal Research
13. Conceptual approaches in the methodology of comparative legal research.
14. Methodological principles of comparative legal research.
15. Methods of comparative legal research.
16. Comparative legal method: concept and types.
17. Methodological rules of comparative legal research.
18. Concept and structure of the legal system.
19. Legal family as a specific category of comparative law.
20. Commonality of legal systems, the basis of their typology and classification.
21. Interaction of legal systems: mechanisms of conflict of laws.
22. Main directions of coordinated development of legal systems: general characteristics
23. Convergence and harmonization of legislation.
24. Model legislative acts.
25. Unification of legislation.
26. Socio-economic, historical and cultural preconditions for the emergence of the Romano-Germanic legal family.
27. Common and specific features of the national legal systems of states belonging to the Romano-Germanic legal family. French and German legal groups.
28. Sources of law of the Romano-Germanic legal family.
29. The structure (system) of Romano-Germanic law.
30. Features of Romano-Germanic legal thinking and legal doctrine.
31. General characteristics of non-European Romano-Germanic legal systems.
32. Features of the legal systems of Latin American states as varieties of the Romano-Germanic legal family.

33. Features of the legal systems of the Scandinavian states as adjacent to the Romano-Germanic legal family.
34. Socialist legal family and development trends of legal systems in the post-Soviet space.
35. Historical development of Belarusian law and the main stages of its evolution.
36. The development of the modern legal system of Belarus. Sources and structure of modern Belarusian law.
37. The legal system of Belarus and the Romano-Germanic legal family: ways and problems of rapprochement.
38. The history of the formation and development of the Anglo-American legal family. The geographic distribution of English common law.
39. The system of sources of English law.
40. The structure (system) of English law.
41. Features of Anglo-American legal thinking and legal doctrine.
42. Features of the UK legal system.
43. The emergence of American law and the characteristics of the US legal system.
44. Features of the legal systems of Australia, New Zealand and Canada.
45. Essential features of Muslim law. Muslim law and Islam: the relationship and basis for distinction.
46. Sources of Muslim law.
47. The structure (system) of Muslim law.
48. Muslim law in modern legal systems: development trends.
49. Essential features of Jewish law.
50. Sources of Jewish law.

7.3.2. Interview tasks for the discipline for independent preparation for the exam

<p>Name the signs of a foreign economic transaction:</p> <p>A) the content of the transaction is an operation for the sale of goods</p> <p>B) lies within the scope of only national law</p> <p>C) has the same features as internal civil law contracts</p> <p>D) finding counterparties in different states</p>	<p>PC-1 (PC-1) UK-5 (UK -5)</p>
<p>The preamble to the international treaty states:</p> <p>a) title of the agreement</p> <p>b) purpose of the agreement</p> <p>c) conditions for the entry into force of the agreement</p> <p>d) brief content of the contract</p>	<p>PC-1 (PC-1) UK-5 (UK-5)</p>
<p>Outraised constitutions have the following characteristics:</p> <p>a) the least democratic, since they are bestowed by the sole power of the monarch without the participation of representative bodies of power</p> <p>b) are adopted by the body representative in a special legislative order</p> <p>c) express the greatest will of the people, as they are adopted by referendum</p> <p>d) are the most concise and regulate the legal status of the individual to a lesser extent</p>	<p>PC-1 (PC-1) UK-5 (UK-5)</p>
<p>The sources of UK constitutional law include:</p> <p>A) customs, traditions and rules</p> <p>B) Constitution, constitutional laws, laws and by-laws</p> <p>C) Statutes, judicial precedents, constitutional conventions</p> <p>D) Decisions of religious communities, religious customs and ancient texts</p>	<p>PC-1 (PC-1) UK-5 (UK-5)</p>
<p>The Declaration of Independence of 1776 marked the constitutional development of such a state as:</p> <p>A) United States of America</p> <p>B) France</p> <p>C) In Germany</p> <p>D) the Netherlands</p>	<p>PC-1 (PC-1) UK-5 (UK-5)</p>
<p>Insert the missing phrase: “The form of expression and consolidation of the rules of law in order to give them a legal, generally binding character is called _____”</p>	<p>PC-1 (PC-1) UK-5 (UK-5)</p>
<p>Insert the missing word: “The fundamental law of the state, which determines the foundations of the social and state system, the system of state bodies, the rights and obligations of citizens, is called _____”</p>	<p>PC-1 (PC-1) UK-5 (UK-5)</p>

"Entitlement", "permission" in constitutional law is	PC-1 (PC-1) UK-5 (UK-5)
For the norms of constitutional law, from the point of view of their construction, the absence of	PC-1 (PC-1) UK-5 (UK-5)
The system of knowledge about the legal regulation of the foundations of the social system and political systems in foreign countries, the forms of the state, the relationship between the individual and the state, the system, structure and procedure for the formation of public authorities, their powers and organization of activities, as well as local self-government in foreign countries is -	PC-1 (PC-1) UK-5 (UK-5)
The type of regulatory legal acts has the highest legal force in the state -	PC-1 (PC-1) UK-5 (UK-5)
Is the statement "The constitution of the state acts only on state authorities" true?	PC-1 (PC-1) UK-5 (UK-5)
The bestowal of a constitution by a unilateral act of the head of state is called	PC-1 (PC-1) UK-5 (UK-5)
Is the statement "The real foundations of the socio-political system, the actual position of the individual in a particular country, this is the actual constitution" true?	PC-1 (PC-1) UK-5 (UK-5)
In order to resolve the issue of revising the Constitution of the Russian Federation, a specially convened body is the Constitutional _____	PC-1 (PC-1) UK-5 (UK-5)
The practice of granting privileges to people from the same tribe or clan to which the head of state or ruling political group belongs is called -	PC-1 (PC-1) UK-5 (UK-5)
Is the statement "The rights and freedoms clauses were absent in the original text of the US Constitution" true?	PC-1 (PC-1) UK-5 (UK-5)