

**Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University**

Department of Philosophy

**PROGRAM
of academic discipline
«ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH METHODOLOGY»**

The level of higher education- the second (Master's) level

The degree of higher education - Master's degree

Field of knowledge - 29 "International Relations"

Specialty - 293 "International Law"

The status of the academic discipline - compulsory

Approved at the meeting Academic council
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Rector  **Anatoly Hetman**

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Introduction

1.1. Aim and objectives of the discipline.

It is aimed to form students' general ideas about the theoretical and methodological foundations of research activities, the rules for performing research activities, obtaining skills in the methods of registration and the procedure for presenting the results of various research works and using these skills in professional activities.

Tasks:

- to form systematic knowledge about the main problems and ideas of modern epistemology, ways of scientific knowledge of the world, the functioning of scientific knowledge in the modern Information Society, the peculiarities of the relationship between science and education with modern social and legal problems;
- to give stable knowledge of scientific terminology and basic methods and principles of scientific research; familiarize with theoretical, methodological and organizational aspects of research activities;
- to develop the ability to analyze and solve practical tasks related to the use of specific methods and technologies for studying social and legal systems and processes, with the design and presentation of scientific research results;
- to form the skills and abilities to apply modern information and communication technologies in scientific research, identifying promising areas of scientific research in the subject area of professional activity;
- to develop the ability to adapt modern achievements of Science and high-tech technologies to the research process, work with scientific texts.

1.2. Status of the academic discipline in the structure of the educational and professional program: required.

1.3. Prerequisites: - Philosophy, Logic, Theory of Law, Socio-political Studios, Legal Argumentation Studios.

1.4. Co-requisites: European Union Law and its System, European Private International Law.

1.5. Post-requisite: International Intellectual Property Law.

1.6. List of students' special (professional, subject) competences (SC):

SC-1. Ability to comprehend, analyze and synthesize the phenomena of the surrounding reality.

SC-2. Skills to carry out scientific research at the modern information technology level.

SC-3. Ability to independently plan and interpret scientific research and its results.

SC-4. Ability to find and process information in accordance with the purpose of research.

SC-5. Ability to apply existing scientific developments to put forward scientific hypotheses.

SC-6. Ability to adapt and use foreign scientific results.

SC-7. Ability to participate in the development of research programs.

SC-8. Ability to apply knowledge and skills of performing scientific research in practical activities.

SC-9. Ability to adapt to dynamic changes in the regulation and regulation of the field of scientific research.

SC-10. Ability to substantiate the methodology of one's own scientific research, its relevance, goals and objectives in the context of correlation with other branches of science.

SC-11. Ability to present the results of scientific research in the form of scientific publications on domestic and international scientometric platforms.

SC-12. The ability to consistently implement the main forms of scientific research, to make the transition from empirical to theoretical level of scientific knowledge.

SC-13. Ability to critically evaluate a scientific problem and scientific task.

SC-14. Ability to collect, select, process and analyze printed and electronic scientific sources.

SC-15. Ability to search and analyze information for scientific research in a particular field of science.

SC-16. Ability to scientifically model and verify the adequacy of models to the originals.

SC-17. Ability to formulate the goals of your own scientific research in accordance with the knowledge of key aspects of research by leading domestic and foreign scientists, scientific schools in the field of research.

SC-18. Ability to formulate, justify and present conclusions, suggestions and recommendations from your own scientific research.

SC-19. Ability to perform critical analysis of scientific texts.

SC-20. Ability to communicate dialogically and argue during scientific discussions, negotiations, and public speeches at discussion events.

SC-21. Ability to record the results of scientific research, write an article in a professional scientific publication.

SC-22. Knowledge of methodological principles and fundamentals of scientific research methodology.

The explication of general and special competencies is defined in the map of subject competencies (Appendix 1).

1.7. Expected Learning Outcomes of the Applicant for Higher Education:

LO 1.1. - to analyze and apply the principles of scientific ethics in practice.

LO 1.2. - to carry out the procedure for establishing the information value of sources by comparative analysis with other sources.

LO 1.3. - to be aware of the specificity of the system of functioning of the scientific community, regulation of relations between its members, as well as between science, society and the state.

LO 1.4. - to initiate, organize and conduct comprehensive research in the field of research and innovation activities that lead to the acquisition of new knowledge.

LO 2.1. - to formulate working hypotheses of the problem under study, which should expand and deepen the state of scientific research in the chosen field.

LO 2.2. - to collect, process and analyze theoretical and applied research of leading foreign scientists; formulate the purpose of their own scientific research.

LO 2.3. - to participate in the formation of a team of researchers and an expert group to solve a local problem (formulation of a research problem, working hypotheses, collecting information, preparing proposals).

LO 2.4. - to formulate from new research positions the general methodological base of your own scientific research, realize its relevance, purpose and significance for the development of other branches of Science, national and World Culture.

LO 2.5. - to initiate, organize and conduct comprehensive research in the field of research and innovation activities that lead to the acquisition of new knowledge.

LO 2.6. - to apply new holistic knowledge in your own scientific research and professional practice.

LO 2.7. - to use scientometric databases to improve the effectiveness of scientific activities and evaluate scientific activity.

LO 2.8. - to carry out professional presentation of the results of their research in the form of scientific publications and at international scientific discussion events.

LO 2.9. - to apply the principles of academic integrity in everyday research activities.

LO - 2.10. - to use modern information and communication technologies in communication, collection, analysis, processing, and exchange of information.

Explication of the results of mastering the academic discipline and the results of training in the specialty and specialization is defined in the map of learning outcomes formulated in terms of competencies (Appendix 2)

1.8. Modules of the academic discipline program.

Module 1. World-view and philosophical problems of science.

Module 2. Methodology and fundamentals of organization of scientific research.

The program of an academic discipline is a set of modules, their specific sequence, which contributes to mastering certain competencies necessary to achieve specific learning outcomes. Each module has a certain logical completeness in relation to the necessary results of mastering the educational and professional program as a whole. Topics are not defined in the module.

The modular principle of building a discipline program provides flexibility in the content of the discipline, which is reflected in the possibility of its differentiation and integration. The continuity of meaningful and logical transition between the modules of the academic discipline program, as well as the increase in New Knowledge, are made possible by applying the "didactic spiral" principle.

The number of academic units (didactic volume) of the content of the academic discipline should correspond to the structure of the academic discipline and the real academic time of students.

The didactic scope of the discipline is determined by the developer in an expert way with a focus on the subject area of the discipline, as well as on competencies and learning outcomes.

Quantitative and qualitative indicators of the implementation of the academic discipline program within the didactic structure are determined in the taxonomy of the academic discipline.

The explication of modules of a competence-oriented curriculum of an academic discipline is defined in the matrix of relationships between modules of the academic discipline, learning outcomes and subject competencies (Appendix 3).

2. The scope and structure of the discipline

Course	Level of education, branch of knowledge, specialty, specialization	Didactic structure and the number of hours
Number of ECTS credits: 4.0 Number of modules: 2 Total hours: 120 Weekly hours: 4	Education level – second (master's degree) Branch of knowledge – 29 "international relations" Specialty – 293 "international law"	Module 1 Lectures: 8 Practical Exercises: 4 Independent work: 40 Module 2 Lectures: 10 Practical Exercises: 16 Self-study work: 42 Types of control: current control; final control of knowledge (credit)

3. Content of the discipline program

Module 1. World-view and philosophical problems of science

Multidimensional science. Science as a socio-cultural phenomenon. Science as a special form of purposeful human activity. Science as a specific type of knowledge. Classification of knowledge. Criteria for scientific knowledge. Requirements for the subject of scientific knowledge. Science as a special type of activity. Structure of scientific activity: purpose, subject, means. The main factors that contribute to the transformation of science into the most important way of cognitive activity. Science as a special social institution. Specificity of the system of functioning of the scientific community, regulation of relations between its

members, as well as between science, society and the state. Modern science as a complex network of interacting collectives, organizations, and institutions.

General patterns of science development. Classification of Sciences. Principles of science. Alternatives for the subject of scientific activity. Basic principles of scientific activity (principles of scientific knowledge). Essential signs of science. Functions of science: ideological, methodological, epistemological, technical and technological, social memory, normative, creative, communicative, axiological, predictive. Social functions of science. General patterns of science development. Classification of Sciences. Differences between natural sciences and humanities. The place of law in the system of Sciences. General scientific functions of legal Science. Special legal functions of legal Science.

Historical stages of the formation and development of science. Basic theoretical models of scientific development. Model of science as a cumulative, progressive process (Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer). Model of science as a process of development carried out through scientific revolutions (Thomas Kuhn, Imre Lakatos). A model of science as a set of individual, individual situations (the so-called "Case Studies") (Ralph Telner). Views on the problem of the emergence of Science, the time and place of its origin. Pre-science. Stages of science development: classical, non-classical, post-non-classical.

The essence and features of Scientific Revolutions. The concept of the scientific revolution. Essential foundations of Scientific Revolutions the most important features of the scientific revolution. Types of Scientific Revolutions: global, complex, private, scientific and technical. The first scientific revolution(XVII-XVIII centuries). The second scientific revolution (late XIX – early XX centuries). The third Scientific Revolution (early twentieth century – mid-twentieth century). The fourth scientific revolution (the last third of the XX century). The essence and features of Scientific Revolutions.

Module 2. Methodology and fundamentals of scientific research organization

Levels of scientific knowledge. The latest scientific directions: general characteristics. Empirical level of scientific research. Characteristic features of the

empirical level of cognition. Characteristics of knowledge obtained at the empirical level. Theoretical level of scientific knowledge as the highest degree of research of objective reality. The predominance of the rational component of cognition. Interrelation and interdependence of theoretical and empirical levels of scientific knowledge. Metatheoretic level of scientific knowledge as a set of philosophical attitudes, socio-cultural foundations of scientific research, samples and imperatives of scientific knowledge.

Classification of methods of scientific knowledge. The philosophical method. The concept of "method", "methodology". Features of the method as a cognitive tool. The main features of the scientific method. Requirements for the scientific method. Classification of methods of scientific knowledge and its criteria. The method of ascent from the abstract to the concrete as a logical core of the process of scientific knowledge. Philosophical level of methodology. A system of criteria and assessments of scientific activity and its results.

General scientific and special legal levels of methodology. Methods of empirical research: observation, experiment, description, comparison. Requirements for Empirical Methods. Features of applying empirical methodology in international legal research. The main general scientific methods and features of their application in the study of legal reality and the sphere of international relations. Heuristic methods. Complementarity of scientific research methods. Interdisciplinary methods of scientific research.

Verification and presentation of scientific research results. Scientific text as a way of presenting scientific information. Texts-statements and texts as reasoning. Primary and secondary scientific texts. Main features of the scientific text. Methods of working with scientific texts: annotation, abstraction, drawing up abstracts, taking notes, drawing up large information bases, logical modeling. Functions of a scientific text. The concept of publication. Functions of scientific publications. Electronic scientific publications. Meaning of printed publications. State regulation of publishing products, terms and definitions of the main types of publications.

Scientometry and Citation of the scientist. Plagiarism and responsibility for it. Scientometry as a study of science by quantitative methods. Scientometric databases. Indicators of scientometric databases as a conditional standard for evaluating the effectiveness of work and analyzing scientific activity and productivity of a scientist. Citation Index (number of citations). Hirsch index (h-index). Impact factor. The concept of plagiarism and responsibility for it. Types of plagiarism. The essence and differentiation of the concepts of "fabrication", "falsification", "piracy". Academic plagiarism. Self-plagiarism.

4. Resource support of the discipline

4.1. Forms of Organization of the educational process and types of educational activities:

- forms of organization of the educational process: practical classes; independent work; practical training; control activities.
- types of classes: lectures, practical classes, individual classes, consultations.

4.2. Independent (individual) work of students

Independent (individual) work is a type of non-classroom work of an educational nature, which is aimed at studying the program material of the training course. During independent (individual) work, the student must work out lecture notes, recommended literature, regulations, and materials of empirical research on topics submitted for practical classes.

Forms of independent (individual) work of students are: revision of lecture materials; work in information networks; scientific communication with highly specialized issues; preparation of thematic presentations; preparation and publication of scientific articles, theses, etc.; development of schemes, tables on topics of the initial discipline; annotation of scientific articles and monographs; implementation of critical analysis of scientific publications.

Independent (individual) work of students consists in studying additional educational and scientific literature, familiarizing themselves with regulatory legal acts regulating the research sphere.

Independent (individual) work is intended to deepen students' knowledge of the topics provided for in the academic discipline.

Independent (individual) work of the student on the assimilation of educational material can be performed in the scientific library of the university, classrooms, computer classes (laboratories), as well as at home.

If necessary, this work is carried out in accordance with a pre-planned schedule, which guarantees the possibility of individual access of the student to the necessary didactic tools.

Forms of independent (individual) work of students are:

- written homework assignments;
- assimilation of theoretical material on the topics of practical classes;
- revision of lecture materials;
- working in information networks;
- processing of additional literature;
- case development;
- essay on highly specialized issues;
- creating a training course portfolio and presenting it;
- writing essays, reports and their presentation;
- preparation and publication of scientific articles and abstracts;
- participation in student scientific and practical conferences;
- compiling a bibliography on the relevant topic;
- other forms of work.

The student's choice of types of independent work is carried out according to his own interests and is coordinated with the teacher, who ensures the organization, control and assessment of the quality of the relevant work.

4.3. Educational technologies and teaching methods

Educational technologies: game technologies, interactive technologies, technology of problem-based learning, technology of intensification of learning based on reference schemes and iconic models, audio-visual technologies, technology of level differentiation of learning based on mandatory results, technology of collective learning method, technology of group activity, technology of group creative exercises, integral learning technology, technology of suggestive learning, technology of development of critical thinking, technology of learning as a study, technology of formation of a creative personality.

Teaching methods: problem-based search methods, project-based learning method, business Games, methods of collective mental activity, method of applying the latest information and communication technologies in training, discussion method.

4.4. Forms of pedagogical control, means and criteria of assessment of learning outcomes

Forms of control of students' knowledge are ongoing monitoring and final control.

Ongoing monitoring control of students' knowledge includes:

- quality control of students' mastering of the program material of the discipline in practical classes using the following tools: oral, written or express survey, solving practical problems or tasks, participating in the development of a case, defending an essay or abstract on the initiative of the student. The current control is aimed at checking the level of preparation of the students. During the practical lesson, the student can get a grade on a four-point scale (0, 3, 4, 5);

- quality control of students' mastering of the program material of the discipline, conducted at the end of modules in the form of colloquiums.

During the semester, students complete tasks for independent work (preparation of a presentation, essay, abstract, etc.). The maximum number of points for independent work is 20 points.

The form of final control of the knowledge for student of higher education in the academic discipline is a credit. The minimum number of points to get a credit is 60.

Distribution of points between the forms of organization of the educational process and types of control activities:

ongoing monitoring control;					Final assessment of knowledge(credit)
Module # 1		Module # 2		Independent (individual) work of students	
Practical assignment (PA)	Test / control monitoring / colloquium	Practical assignment (PA)	Test / control monitoring / colloquium		
max 24	max 12	max 30	max 14	max 20	max 100

Criteria for evaluating learning outcomes:

Type of control	Number of points	Criteria (for each of the ratings)
Ongoing monitoring control; during a practical class	Max 5	Excellent mastering of study material on the topic, some minor shortcomings are possible.
	4	Good mastering of the material on the topic, but there are some mistakes.
	3	Satisfactory level of mastering of the material, a significant number of errors.
	Min 0	Unsatisfactory level of material assimilation.
Test / control monitoring / colloquium	Max 14/12	The results of processing the material are high, and a small number of minor errors are possible.
	6	Satisfactory level of mastering of the material, a significant number of errors.
	Min 0	Unsatisfactory level of material assimilation.
Assessment of independent work of a student	Max 20	Deep knowledge of problems related to the research topic. Fluency in the material, the ability to think independently and creatively, find, generalize, analyze the material, make independent theoretical and practical conclusions.

	15	The main issues are covered superficially, and the conclusions are not independent in nature.
	Min 0	The main provisions of the topic are covered superficially, with a large number of errors, there are no conclusions, the student has a weak command of the work material.
Credit	Max 100	Excellent mastering of the discipline material.
	Min 60	Sufficient mastering of the material in the discipline.

4.5. *Study, methodical and information support of the educational discipline*

Regulatory legal acts

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11. Про освіту. Закон України від 05.09.2017 № 2145-VIII. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2145-19#Text>.
12. Про Рекомендації щодо запобігання академічному плагіату та його виявлення в наукових роботах (авторефератах, дисертаціях, монографіях, наукових доповідях, статтях тощо) : лист МОН України від 15.08.2018 р. № 1/11-8681. URL: <https://mon.gov.ua/storage/app/media/akredytatsiya/instrukt->

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Additional literature

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SEMC

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Appendix 1

Map of subject competencies in the academic discipline

Cipher and name of competencies in the specialty and/or specialization	Cipher and name of competencies in the academic discipline
GC-general (universal) competencies	SC-subject competencies in the academic discipline
GC 1. Ability to think critically, analyze and synthesize.	SC-1. Ability to comprehend, analyze and synthesize the phenomena of the surrounding reality. SC-2. Skills to carry out scientific research at the modern information technology level.
GC 2. The ability to identify and solve problems arising in the professional sphere, to formulate and ask questions for their further solution.	SC-3. Ability to independently plan and interpret scientific research and its results.
GC 4. Ability to generate new ideas (creativity).	SC-4. Ability to find and process information in accordance with the purpose of research. SC-5. Ability to apply existing scientific developments to put forward scientific hypotheses.
GC 7. Ability to conduct research at the appropriate level.	SC-6. Ability to adapt and use foreign scientific results. SC-7. Ability to participate in the development of research programs.
GC 8 Ability to learn and master modern knowledge with a high degree of autonomy.	SC-8. Ability to apply knowledge and skills of performing scientific research in practical activities.
GC 9. Ability to solve problems of an innovative nature and to search for alternative solutions in professional activities.	SC-9. Ability to adapt to dynamic changes in the regulation and regulation of the field of scientific research. SC-10. Ability to substantiate the methodology of one's own scientific research, its relevance, goals and objectives in the context of correlation with other branches of science.
GC 10. Ability to work (collect, receive, systematize and synthesize) with a variety of information, and large amounts of information from various sources, analyze and critically-constructively evaluate it, taking into account the cross-cultural characteristics of subjects of international relations.	SC-11. Ability to present the results of scientific research in the form of scientific publications on domestic and international scientometric platforms. SC-12. The ability to consistently implement the main forms of scientific research, to make the transition from empirical to theoretical level of scientific knowledge.
GC 11. Ability to use the latest information and communication technologies for professional purposes.	SC-13. Ability to critically evaluate a scientific problem and scientific task. SC-14. Ability to collect, select, process and analyze printed and electronic scientific sources. SC-15. Ability to search and analyze information for scientific research in a particular field of

	<p>science.</p> <p>SC-16. Ability to scientifically model and verify the adequacy of models to the originals.</p>
GC 12. Ability to formulate a personal opinion and present it provably.	<p>SC-17. Ability to formulate the goals of your own scientific research in accordance with the knowledge of key aspects of research by leading domestic and foreign scientists, scientific schools in the field of research.</p> <p>SC-18. Ability to formulate, justify and present conclusions, suggestions and recommendations from your own scientific research.</p>
GC-15. Ability to understand the specifics of the subject area and professional activity, make informed, balanced decisions and be aware of their ethical consequences.	<p>SC-19. Ability to perform critical analysis of scientific texts.</p> <p>SC-20. Ability to communicate dialogically and argue during scientific discussions, negotiations, and public speeches at discussion events.</p> <p>SC-21. Ability to record the results of scientific research, write an article in a professional scientific publication.</p> <p>SC-22. Knowledge of methodological principles and fundamentals of scientific research methodology.</p>
SC-special competencies (choose competencies according to the content of the academic discipline)	
SC 1 ability to critically understand the problems and patterns of functioning and development of international relations, determine trends in the development of world politics, assess the impact of global political processes on national legal, political and economic systems.	<p>SC-1. Ability to comprehend, analyze and synthesize the phenomena of the surrounding reality.</p> <p>SC-8. Ability to apply knowledge and skills of performing scientific research in practical activities.</p>
SC 4. Ability to comprehensively use highly specialized knowledge in specific areas of regulation of public international law, private international law, and European law to solve applied problems.	<p>SC-8. Ability to apply knowledge and skills of performing scientific research in practical activities.</p> <p>SC-9. Ability to adapt to dynamic changes in the regulation and regulation of the field of scientific research.</p> <p>SC-12. The ability to consistently implement the main forms of scientific research, to make the transition from empirical to theoretical level of scientific knowledge.</p>
SC 12. Ability to conduct research and/or innovate in various fields and institutions of public international law, private international law, and EU law.	<p>SC-2. Skills to carry out scientific research at the modern information technology level.</p> <p>SC-5. Ability to apply existing scientific developments to put forward scientific hypotheses.</p> <p>SC-12. The ability to consistently implement the main forms of scientific research, to make the transition from empirical to theoretical level of scientific knowledge.</p>
SC 14. Ability to apply an interdisciplinary	SC-16. Ability to scientifically model and verify

<p>approach in assessing international legal phenomena and international relations using legal tools.</p>	<p>the adequacy of models to the originals. SC-18. Ability to formulate, justify and present conclusions, suggestions and recommendations from your own scientific research.</p>
<p>SC 16. Ability to work with international documentation (treaties, acts of international organizations and bodies, etc.), determine their legal nature, draw up projects and accompanying documentation in Ukrainian and foreign languages.</p>	<p>SC-4. Ability to find and process information in accordance with the purpose of research. SC-6. Ability to adapt and use foreign scientific results. SC-14. Ability to collect, select, process and analyze printed and electronic scientific sources. SC-15. Ability to search and analyze information for scientific research in a particular field of science.</p>
<p>SC 18. The ability to forecast trends in the development of international law (public/private), European Union law and their impact on the development of national legal systems.</p>	<p>SC-5. Ability to apply existing scientific developments to put forward scientific hypotheses. SC-13. Ability to critically evaluate a scientific problem and scientific task.</p>
<p>SC 19. Ability to self-study, receive lifelong education, improve and improve the level of one's own qualifications.</p>	<p>SC-13. Ability to critically evaluate a scientific problem and scientific task. SC-15. Ability to search and analyze information for scientific research in a particular field of science. SC-18. Ability to formulate, justify and present conclusions, suggestions and recommendations from your own scientific research.</p>
<p>SC 20. Ability to provide a proper legal assessment of evidence, in a legal case and in a specific procedural situation, ability to work with evidence, solve problems of planning and organizing the legal process, solving a legal case within different jurisdictions.</p>	<p>SC-16. Ability to scientifically model and verify the adequacy of models to the originals. SC-18. Ability to formulate, justify and present conclusions, suggestions and recommendations from your own scientific research. SC-19. Ability to perform critical analysis of scientific texts. SC-22. Knowledge of methodological principles and fundamentals of scientific research methodology.</p>
<p>SC 21. The ability to communicate effectively in an international, multicultural environment using knowledge in the fields of international law, European law and international relations.</p>	<p>SC-13. Ability to critically evaluate a scientific problem and scientific task. SC-20. Ability to communicate dialogically and argue during scientific discussions, negotiations, and public speeches at discussion events.</p>

Appendix 2

Learning Outcomes of the Applicant for Higher Education formulated in terms of competencies

Cipher and name of LO (Learning Outcomes) according to competencies in the specialty and/or specialization	Module of academic discipline	Cipher and name of the Program learning outcomes PLO (for the academic discipline)
LO - Learning Outcomes in the specialty /specialization		Program learning outcomes PLO (in the academic discipline)
LO 2. Produce new ideas for solving practical problems in the field of professional legal activity.	№ 1 № 2	PLO - 1.4. Initiate, organize and conduct comprehensive research in the field of research and innovation activities that lead to the acquisition of new knowledge. Program Training Outcomes (PLO) - 2.5. Initiate, organize and conduct comprehensive research in the field of research and innovation activities that lead to the acquisition of new knowledge.
LO 4. Understand the international legal situation, predict its development, professionally and critically assess events and phenomena from the sphere of international relations and world politics, using legal tools.	№ 2	PLO - 2.4. Formulate from new research positions the general methodological base of your own scientific research, realize its relevance, purpose and significance for the development of other branches of Science, national and World Culture.
LO 7. Make informed decisions based on the acquired knowledge of public international, private and EU law and be aware of their consequences for various subjects of national and international law.	№ 2	PLO - 2.1. Formulate working hypotheses of the problem under study, which should expand and deepen the state of scientific research in the chosen field. Program Training Outcomes (PTO) - 2.6. Apply new holistic knowledge in your own scientific research and professional practice.
LO 11. Demonstrate communication skills with representatives of other professional groups of various levels, other branches of knowledge and activities, as well as the ability to work in an international, intercultural environment; organize and	№ 1 № 2	PLO - 1.1. Analyze and apply the principles of scientific ethics in practice. PLO - 2.3. Participate in the formation of a team of researchers and an expert group to solve a local problem (formulation of a research problem, working hypotheses, collecting information, preparing proposals). PLO - 2.9. Apply the principles of academic integrity in everyday research activities.

negotiate.		PLO - 2.10. Use modern information and communication technologies in communication, collection, analysis, processing, and exchange of information.
LO 14. Demonstrate the ability to convey your own knowledge, conclusions and arguments to specialists and non-specialists.	№ 1 № 2	<p>PLO - 1.2. Carry out the procedure for establishing the information value of sources by comparative analysis with other sources.</p> <p>PLO - 1.3. Be aware of the specificity of the system of functioning of the scientific community, regulation of relations between its members, as well as between science, society and the state.</p> <p>PLO - 2.7. Use scientometric databases to improve the effectiveness of scientific activities and evaluate scientific activity.</p> <p>Program Training Outcomes (PTO) - 2.8. Carry out professional presentation of the results of their research in the form of scientific publications and at international scientific discussion events.</p>
LO 17. Carry out research on international legal topics, applying primary sources and techniques of legal interpretation of complex problems that arise from this study, argue conclusions and present the results of the study.	№ 2	<p>PLO - 2.2. Collect, process and analyze theoretical and applied research of leading foreign scientists; formulate the purpose of their own scientific research.</p> <p>PLO - 2.4. Formulate from new research positions the general methodological base of your own scientific research, realize its relevance, purpose and significance for the development of other branches of Science, national and World Culture.</p>

Appendix 3

Matrix of relationships between modules of the discipline, learning outcomes and subject competencies in the program of the discipline

Learning outcomes by academic discipline / modules	SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4	SC-5	SC-6	SC-7	SC-8	SC-9	SC-10	SC-11	SC-12	SC-13	SC-14	SC-15	SC-16	SC-17	SC-18	SC-19	SC-20	SC-21	SC-22	
Module 1																							
LO - 1.1.	•	•															•						
LO - 1.2.		•	•								•												
LO - 1.3.		•			•													•					
LO - 1.4.				•																			
Module 2																							
LO - 2.1.						•						•	•										
LO - 2.2.							•							•							•		
LO - 2.3.														•									
LO - 2.4.											•		•										
LO - 2.5.					•									•									
LO - 2.6.								•							•								
LO - 2.7.																•						•	
LO - 2.8.									•								•						
LO - 2.9.										•								•					
LO - 2.10.																			•				•

