

International cooperation in the field of environmental protection

Basic information

Duration (ECTS)	360 hours (10 ECTS credits)
Starting date	February, 1
Language of instruction	English level B1 (European Framework for Reference of Communicative Skills)
Entry requirements	BSc or MSc degree in Environmental Sciences or Heat power engineering

Course description

The course “**International cooperation in the field of environmental protection**” focuses on the solutions of global ecological problems, international cooperation policy and sustainable development of Arctic territories.

Special features

The national ecological law and legislative framework of the Russian Federation as a whole country and Krasnoyarsk krai as a federal subject will be taken into account in the process of production and environmental activity on the territory of Arctic region.

Course Aim

The course aims to demonstrate the correlation of different legal systems, the ways of effective solutions of ecological problems and conflicts of ecological legal rules within technical activities in the Arctic region.

Course Objectives

- To provide students with a set of analytical methods used for the analysis of international contrasts and national particularities. This approach performs a tool for international relations management in the sphere of environmental safety;
- To acquaint students with differentiation rules of law conflicts within maintenance of environmental safety;
- To make students familiar with laws, which determine personal environmental rights and the activities of state and international community in order to protect nature and environment;
- To develop skills required for effective evaluation of advantages and disadvantages of different law systems in the sphere of nature protection activities;
- To give the latest information about specific characteristics of regional ecological policy.

Learning outcomes

Upon successful completion of the course students will be able to:

- operate the principals of international and Russian ecological law;

- distinguish the main development peculiarities of Arctic regions where strict environmental oriented and ecological law is applied;
- apply legal principles on practice to ensure ecological and production safety as well as to develop North territories;
- analyze Russian conventions and legal acts in order to improve a legal system applied to the territories of North and Arctic regions;
- overview advantages and disadvantages of Russian legal system and its elements as well as international statutory acts.

Outline of the content

Weeks	Lectures	Practical training	Hours
1,2	International and Russian ecological law.	Russian and international ecological law: correlations, definitions, notions, sources and principals.	36
3-5	International cooperation in the sphere of environmental safety and the management of environmental resources.	Characteristics and classification of international contracts. Participants and types of contracts: number of participants, territories.	54
6-8	Activities of international organizations in the sphere of environmental safety.	The role of international organizations in normative work. Purposes, objectives, functions and priority lines.	54
9,10	Legal regulation of safety maintenance on environmental objects in Arctic regions.	International legal remedies of protection. Regional policy of Arctic territories.	54
11,12	International documents and conventions controlling environmental safety of Arctic territories.	Global conventions; Regional conventions; Sub regional conventions.	54
13,14	International integration in the sphere of ecology of Arctic and North territories	The competence of Arctic zone countries.	36
15,16	International standardization of ecological production activity, purposes and types.	Eco standards as the way to resolve differences. Types of international standards (ICO, BSI, ASTM, DIN, SAE, ASME, API, BREEAM, LEED, DGNB etc.).	36
17,18	International aspects of techno sphere and ecological safety of Arctic territories.	National safety and legal instruments for its guaranty, solutions of Arctic zone problems.	36

Course assessment

A student should pass an exam after completion of the course.

Attendance policy

Individual studies are organized in accordance with academic calendar.

A student should examine the recommended material within the Course Content topics. In order to control a process of study a student should do homework tasks provided by a lecturer, prescribed with the Term plan and Course program.

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