1. **Переведите текст на русский язык письменно.**

**Sources and Scope of International Law**

Customary law and conventional law are primary sources of international law. Customary international law results when states follow certain practices generally and consistently out of a sense of legal obligation. Conventional international law derives from international agreements and may take any form that the contracting parties agree upon.

General principles common to systems of national law is a secondary source of international law. There are situations where neither conventional nor customary international law can be applicable. In this case a general principle may be invoked as a rule of international law because it is a general principle common to the major legal systems of the world and not inappropriate for international claims.

International law establishes the framework and the criteria for identifying states as the principal actors in the international legal system. As the existence of a state presupposes control and jurisdiction over territory, international law deals with the acquisition of territory, state immunity and the legal responsibility of states in their conduct with each other. It also includes the important functions of the maintenance of international peace and security, arms control, the peaceful settlement of disputes, as well as issues relating to the global environment and world trade.

Whilst municipal law is hierarchical or vertical, with the legislature enacting binding legislation, international law is horizontal, with all states being sovereign and theoretically equal. Because of this, the value and authority of international law is dependent upon the voluntary participation of states in its formulation, observance, and enforcement.

1. **Найдите соответствия в тексте на английском языке, запишите и выучите наизусть.**
2. обычное право; 2) договорное право; 3) основные источники международного права; 4) правовое обязательство; 5) международные соглашения; 6) договаривающиеся стороны; 7) общие принципы; 8) вторичный источник международного права; 9) могут быть применимы; 10) может быть использован в качестве нормы международного права; 11) неприемлемые для международных требований; 12) устанавливает рамки и критерии; 13) контроль и юрисдикция над территорией; 14) юридическая ответственность государств; 15) поддержание международного мира и безопасности; 16) контроль над вооружениями; 17) мирное урегулирование споров; 18) вопросы, касающиеся глобальной окружающей среды и мировой торговли; 19) суверенные и теоретически равные; 20) добровольное участие государств.