


MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
WEST UKRAINIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
LAW FACULTY

Approved
T.a. Dean of Faculty of Law
Nadiia MOSKALYUK
« 27 » 2023



Approved
A. vice-rector for scientific and pedagogical work
Niktor OSTROVERKHOV
« 27 » 2023



Work program
discipline
«Legal institutions of Ukraine and foreign countries»

Higher education degree - bachelor
Field of knowledge - 29 International relations
Specialty - 293 International law
Educational and professional program – «International law»

Department of Theory and History of State and Law

Form of study	Study year	Semester	Lectures	Practical classes	Individual work	Training, CPIT	Student -self study	Total	Exam/ Credit
Full- time	1	1	30	30	4	8	48	120	Exam

31.08.2023
[Signature]

Ternopil – WUNU, 2023

The work program was developed on the basis of the educational and professional program for Bachelor's field of knowledge 29 International relations, specialty 293 International law (approved by the Academic Council of WUNU, Protocol No 10 from 23.06.2023).

The working program was compiled by the Doctor of Law, Associate Professor, Professor of the Department of Theory and History of the State and Law Tetiana DRAKOHRUST

The work program was considered and approved at the meeting of the Department of Theory and History of State and Law, Protocol No. 1 dated 30.08.2023.

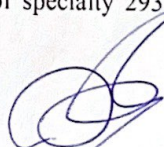
A. Head of Department



Natalia CHUDYK

Considered and approved by the Support group of specialty 293 International law, Protocol No. 1 dated August 31, 2023.

Head of the SGS



Yaryna ZHUKORSKA

Guarantor of EP



Liudmyla SAVANETS

**STRUCTURE OF THE WORK PROGRAM OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE
"LEGAL INSTITUTIONS OF UKRAINE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES"**

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE DISCIPLINE "LEGAL INSTITUTIONS OF UKRAINE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES "

Discipline "Legal institutions of Ukraine and foreign countries "	Branch of knowledge, direction of training, degree of high education	Characteristics of the discipline
Amount of credits ECTS – 4	Field of knowledge – 29 International relations	Professional Cycle Discipline Language of study: English
Number of credits modules - 4	Specialty – 293 International law	Study year – 1 Semestr – 1
Number of content modules – 2	Educational and Professional Program - International Law	Lectures - 30 h Practical training - 30 h
Total hours – 120	Higher education degree – bachelor	Student-self study - 48 h CPIT, Training - 8 h Individual work - 4 h
Weekly hours: Full-time study form is 8 academic hours, of which 4 academic hours.		Type of final examination - exam

2. PURPOSE AND OBJECT OF THE STUDY OF DISCIPLINES "LEGAL INSTITUTIONS OF UKRAINE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES"

2.1. The purpose of studying discipline

The educational discipline "Legal institutes of Ukraine and foreign countries" gives students general knowledge about the basic concepts, subject and system of judicial, law enforcement and human rights bodies, reveals the content of the current legislation on the activities of these bodies, provides information on the functioning of the judiciary and the law-enforcement system in Ukraine and in foreign countries.

2.2. The main task of the course is to understand the concept, structure, sources, history of the formation and development of legal institutions as an area of international law. Countries, highlights the principles of justice, helps to form an independent legal vision and understanding of the problems of the international judicial system and legal proceedings.

This knowledge is necessary for students as for the further in-depth learning of other international legal disciplines, as well as for the future successful implementation of the professional activities of a lawyer.

2.3. Name and description of competences, the formation of which ensures the study of the discipline:

GC 5. Ability to search for, process, and analyze information from a variety of sources.

GC 6. Ability to exercise rights and responsibilities as a member of society, to recognize the values of civil (free democratic) society and the need for its sustainable development, the rule of law, human and civil rights and freedoms in Ukraine.

2.4. Prerequisites for studying the discipline.

The educational discipline "Legal Institutions of Ukraine and Foreign Countries" is studied on the basis of the knowledge that students have obtained from the basics of jurisprudence.

The discipline "Legal institutions of Ukraine and foreign countries" is an introduction to the general legal problems of the activity of state institutions of Ukraine. The knowledge gained as a result of studying the discipline forms the basis of processing the rest of the training courses provided by the training plan for

specialists in the field of law, specialty law. It precedes the study of other legal disciplines, such as Constitutional Law, Administrative Law, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Civil Law, Civil Procedure, Commercial Law, Commercial Procedure, Administrative Procedure, etc.

2.5. Learning outcomes

LO 2. To understand the historical context of the formation of international legal norms and institutions, the values underlying them, to predict the main directions of development of international and national law.

LO 3. To know and understand the normative provisions, doctrines and principles of functioning of international and national legal systems, to analyze and qualify legal phenomena on this basis, to apply international legal norms and principles in the national legal system.

LO 14. Using modern digital technologies, collect, systematize and analyze information from various sources on international and national legal processes and phenomena.

3. CONTENTS OF THE DISCIPLINE "LEGAL INSTITUTIONS OF UKRAINE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES"

CONTENT MODULE 1. CHARACTERISTICS OF JUDICIAL BODIES OF UKRAINE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Topic 1. Judicial systems in foreign countries.

The emergence and development of judicial systems. Characteristic features of court systems. Transformation of the functions of the judiciary and their implementation through the system of courts. The content of "the right to judicial protection" and its impact on the formation of judicial systems of the present. World standards for building judicial systems. Principles of building the judicial systems of the present. The typology of modern court systems.

Topic 2. Judiciary in Ukraine.

The concept and essence of the judiciary. Its main features. Powers of the judiciary. The role of the judiciary in protecting the rights and fundamental freedoms of man and citizen. Concepts and signs of justice. Difference of justice from other forms of state activity. Forms of justice. Justice Acts and their Properties. Principles of execution of legal proceedings. Enforcement of justice exclusively by court. Independence of judges and their submission to the law (values and guarantees). State language of proceedings. The rule of law principle. Publicity of the trial and its complete fixing by technical means. Collegiality and one-person review of cases. The equality of all participants in the trial before the law and the court. Ensuring proof of guilt. The adversarial parties and the freedom to provide them with evidence of their trial and to prove to the court their persuasiveness. Providing of appeal and cassation appeal of a court decision. Obligation of court decisions. Participation of the people in the administration of justice. Maintaining a public prosecution in court by a prosecutor. Providing the accused with the right to protection. Respect for the dignity of the individual, non-interference in her personal and family life. The right to liberty and personal integrity. Impatience of housing. The secret of correspondence, telephone conversations, telegraph and other correspondence.

Topic 3. General characteristics of the judicial system of Ukraine.

Judicial system of Ukraine. Courts of General Jurisdiction and the Constitutional Court. The system of general courts. Local Court - the main link of the system of courts of general jurisdiction. The head of the local court. Organization of work of the local court. The order of election, the composition and powers of the appellate courts. Chairman of the Court of Appeal and his deputies. Judge of the Court of Appeal. Organization of work of appellate courts. Specialized Courts Bodies of judicial self-government. Meeting and conference of judges. Council of judges. Congress of Judges.

The Constitutional Court of Ukraine is the only body of constitutional jurisdiction in Ukraine. The procedure for the formation and structure of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine. Status of a judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine. Powers of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine. Constitutional proceedings (proceedings in the Constitutional Court of Ukraine). The decisions and conclusions of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.

Topic 4. Establishment of the court model of the European Union (EU) Stages of the formation of the supranational judicial system of the European Union.

The structure of the EU judicial system. Tasks and jurisdiction of the EU Court. The procedure for forming the composition and status of a judge of the EU Court.

Theme 5: Models of International Criminal Justice.

Nature of International Criminal Justice. Models of International Criminal Justice. Legal status, structure of the International Criminal Court. Ad hoc specialized international criminal tribunals established by the UN Security Council. A Mixed Model of International Criminal Justice: Types and Features of Formation and Functioning.

Topic 6. Non-state justice in foreign countries.

Concepts and types of bodies of non-state justice, its adherence and place in the legal system of the country. Quasi-judicial institutions: concept, types and purpose. Mediation and Testing Institutes. The content of "restorative justice". Arbitration courts as a kind of non-state justice: USA, France, Germany. Religious courts as a kind of non-state justice: church and religious courts. Courts functioning on the basis of customary law (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, countries of Tropical Africa and Oceania).

CONTENT MODULE 2. LAW AND ORDER AUTHORITIES OF UKRAINE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Theme 7. Legal status of prosecutor's offices in Ukraine and in legal systems of foreign countries.

Place of the prosecutor's office in the system of state authorities. Prosecutor's office and activities. Organizational fundamentals of the prosecutor's office. Status of the prosecutor. The powers of the prosecutor to perform the functions entrusted to him. Dismissal of the prosecutor from office, termination, termination of his office in office. Disciplinary liability of the prosecutor. Features of the Institute of Public Prosecutor in Ukraine, USA, England, France, Germany and other countries.

Theme 8. Legal status of internal affairs bodies of Ukraine and in foreign countries.

Areas of law enforcement activity of the internal affairs bodies of Ukraine. System and structure of the bodies of internal affairs of Ukraine. Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. National Police: Concept, Task, Structure, Authority, Requirements for Persons Admitted to Service at the National Police. Features of law enforcement agencies in Ukraine, USA, England, France, Germany and other countries.

Topic 9. Legal characteristics of the notary in Ukraine and legal systems of other countries.

Legal basis of notarial activity in Ukraine. General characteristics and main tasks of the notary. Legal status of the notary. Requirements for candidates for the position of notary. Features of bodies in foreign countries, performing the function of a notary (comparative legal analysis).

Topic 10. Advocacy in Ukraine and in the legal systems of other countries General characteristics of advocacy in Ukraine.

Principles of advocacy in Ukraine. Types of advocacy. Lawyer's secret. Guarantees of advocacy. Organizational fundamentals of advocacy. Termination of the lawyer's activity. Features of the Institute of Advocacy in Ukraine, USA, England, France, Germany and other countries.

4. BORROWING CREDIT STRUCTURE
discipline "Legal institutions of Ukraine and foreign countries"
(full-time)

№	Title of topic	Number of hours					
		Lectures	Practical trainings	Student self-study	CPIT Training	Individual work	Control measures
CONTENT MODULE 1. CHARACTERISTICS OF JUDICIAL BODIES OF UKRAINE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES							
1.	Judicial systems in foreign countries	2	2	4	2	4	Tests, cases
2.	Judiciary in Ukraine	4	4	5			Tests, cases
3.	General characteristics of the judicial system of Ukraine	4	4	4			Tests, cases
4.	The formation of the court model of the European Union (EU)	4	4	5			Tests, cases
5.	Models of International Criminal Justice	2	2	5			Tests, cases
6.	Non-State Justice in Foreign Countries	2	2	5			Tests, cases
CONTENT MODULE 2. LAW AND ORDER AUTHORITIES OF UKRAINE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES							
7.	Legal status of prosecutor's offices of Ukraine and in legal systems of foreign countries.	2	2	4	2	4	Tests, cases
8.	Legal status of the bodies of internal affairs of Ukraine and in foreign countries	2	2	4			Tests, cases
9.	Legal characteristic of a notary in Ukraine and in legal systems of other countries	4	4	8			Tests, cases
10.	Advocacy in Ukraine and in legal systems of other countries	4	4	4			Tests, cases
Total:		30	30	48	4	8	

5. THEMATICS OF PRACTICAL TRAINING DISCIPLINES "LEGAL INSTITUTIONS OF UKRAINE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES"

Practical lesson №1.

Topic: Judicial systems in foreign countries

Objective: To acquire knowledge about judicial systems in foreign countries. To improve knowledge about the concept, form of activity and functions of the court.

Questions for discussion:

1. The emergence and development of judicial systems.

2. Characteristics of judicial systems.
3. Transformation of judicial functions and their implementation through the system of courts.
4. The content of "the right to judicial protection" and its impact on the formation of judicial systems of the present.
5. World standards for building judicial systems.
6. Principles of building judicial systems of the present.
7. Typology of modern judicial systems.

Literature: 1-7,9, 12, 16, 18, 20.

Practical lesson №2.

Topic Judiciary in Ukraine

Objective: To acquire and improve knowledge about the concept, form of activity, functions and principles of the judiciary in Ukraine.

Questions for discussion:

1. The concept and basic features of the judiciary.
2. Forms of the implementation of the judiciary.
3. Functions of the judiciary.
4. Principles of judicial power.
5. The role of the judiciary in protecting the rights and freedoms of man and citizen.
6. Differentiation of justice from other forms of public activity.

Literature: 1-7,9, 12, 16,18,20.

Practical lesson №3.

Topic. General characteristic of the judicial system of Ukraine Objective: To improve knowledge about the judicial system of Ukraine in accordance with the current legislation. Acquisition of knowledge about the activity of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine - as the only body of constitutional jurisdiction in Ukraine.

Questions for discussion:

1. Principles of building a judicial system under the Constitution of Ukraine.
2. General characteristics of the system of courts of general jurisdiction.
3. Local courts.
4. Appeal courts.
5. Higher specialized courts.
6. The Supreme Court of Ukraine.
7. Apparatus of the Court.
8. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine is the only body of constitutional jurisdiction in Ukraine.
9. The order of formation and structure of the CCU.
10. Status of a judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.
11. Powers of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.
12. Constitutional proceedings (proceedings in the Constitutional Court of Ukraine)
13. Decisions and conclusions of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.

Literature: 6,9,34,56,57,60,64,76.

Practical lesson №4.

Topic Establishment of a judicial model of a court of the European Union (EU)

Objective: To analyze the formation of the model of the court of the European Court.

Questions for discussion:

1. Stages of the establishment of the supranational judicial system of the European Union.
2. The structure of the EU judicial system.
3. Tasks and jurisdiction of the EU Court.
4. Procedure for the formation of the EC Court.
5. Status of the judge of the EU Court.

Literature: 2,5,7,12,16,23,27,34,45.

Practical lesson №5.

Topic Models of International Criminal Justice

Objective: To analyze the model of international criminal justice.

Questions for discussion:

1. The nature of international criminal justice.
2. Models of International Criminal Justice.
3. Legal status, structure of the International Criminal Court.
4. Special international criminal tribunals ad hoc, established by the UN Security Council.
5. A mixed model of international criminal justice: types and peculiarities of formation and functioning.

Literature: 3, 9, 34, 45, 56, 67.

Practical Lesson № 6.

Topic Non-State Justice in Foreign Countries

Objective: To acquire knowledge about non-state justice bodies in foreign countries.

Questions for discussion:

1. The concept and types of bodies of non-state justice, its adherence and place in the legal system of the country.
2. Quasi-judicial institutions: concept, types and purpose.
3. Mediation and testing institutes.
4. The content of "restorative justice".
5. Arbitration courts as a kind of non-state justice: USA, France, Germany.
6. Religious courts as a kind of non-state justice: church and religious courts.
7. Courts functioning on the basis of customary law (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the countries of Tropical Africa and Oceania).

Literature: 7, 9, 23, 27, 29, 32, 34, 38, 56, 60.

Practical lesson №7.

Topic Legal status of prosecutor's offices in Ukraine and in legal systems of foreign countries.

Objective: To acquire knowledge about the activities of the prosecutor's office of Ukraine. To carry out a comparative analysis of the prosecutor's offices in foreign countries.

Questions for discussion:

1. Principles of the organization and activities of the prosecutor's office in Ukraine.
2. The system of prosecutor's offices of Ukraine.
3. The status of prosecutor in Ukraine.
4. Dismissal of the prosecutor from office, termination, termination of his office in office.
5. The prosecutor's responsibility.
6. The prosecutor's self-government, and the bodies providing the activities of the prosecutor's office.
7. International cooperation of the prosecutor's offices.
8. Features of the Institute of Public Prosecutor in Ukraine, USA, England, France, Germany and other countries

Literature: 7, 9, 23, 27, 29, 32, 34, 38, 56, 60.

Practical lesson №8.

Topic: Legal status of internal affairs bodies in Ukraine and abroad

Objective: To acquire knowledge about the activities and powers of the internal affairs bodies of Ukraine. To carry out a comparative analysis of the activity of the bodies of internal affairs in Ukraine and in foreign countries.

Questions for discussion:

1. The notion of internal affairs bodies.
2. System and structure of internal affairs bodies.
3. Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.
4. National Police: Concept and Tasks.

5. Structure of the National Police of Ukraine.
6. Powers of the National Police of Ukraine
7. Requirements for persons accepted for service at the National Police of Ukraine.
8. Features of law enforcement agencies in Ukraine, USA, England, France, Germany and other countries.

Literature: 5, 7, 9, 16, 24, 34, 38, 67.

Practical lesson №9.

Topic: Legal characteristics of the notary in Ukraine and legal systems of other countries.

Objective: To acquire knowledge about the system, functions, powers and principles of the activities of the notary bodies in Ukraine. To analyze the activity of bodies in foreign countries, performing the function of a notary.

Questions for discussion:

1. Legal basis of notarial activity in Ukraine.
2. General characteristics and main tasks of the notary in Ukraine.
3. Legal status of the notary. Requirements for nominees for the position of notary in Ukraine.
4. Structure and powers of notary bodies in Ukraine.
5. Stages of notarial proceedings in Ukraine.
6. Features of bodies in foreign countries that carry out the function of a notary (comparative legal analysis)

Literature: 2,4,25,45,67,78,84.

Practical lesson №10.

Topic: Advocacy in Ukraine and in legal systems of other countries

Objective: To acquire knowledge about the system, functions, powers and principles of the activity of the advocacy bodies in Ukraine. To carry out a comparative analysis of the activity of the advocacy bodies in Ukraine and in foreign countries.

Questions for discussion:

1. General characteristics of advocacy in Ukraine.
2. Principles of advocacy in Ukraine.
3. Types of advocacy in Ukraine.
4. Rights and duties of a lawyer.
5. The lawyer's secret.
6. Guarantees of advocacy.
7. Organizational principles of advocacy.
8. Responsibility of the lawyer. Suspension and termination of the right to practice advocacy.
9. Features of the Institute of Advocacy in Ukraine, USA, England, France, Germany and other countries.

Literature: 2,4,25,45,67,78,84

6. COMPLEX PRACTICAL INDIVIDUAL TASK

Complex practical individual task (CPIT) is a kind of individual non-auditing work of the student whose goal is to independently study part of the program material, systematization, deepening, generalization, consolidation and practical application of student's knowledge of the training course and development of skills of independent work. CPIT is a completed practical work within the curriculum of the course, which is executed on the basis of knowledge, skills and skills obtained during the process of lectures, practical classes.

The CPIT is issued to a student in the first two weeks of study and is carried out during the semester, according to established schedules, the observance of which is a prerequisite for admission to the delivery of content modules.

To control the implementation of the CPIT student keeps a workbook. The CPIT is rated on a scale.

I. Theoretical Component
Options for CPIT on discipline
"Legal institutions of Ukraine and foreign countries"

1. The emergence and development of judicial systems.
2. Characteristics of judicial systems.
3. Transformation of judicial functions and their implementation through the system of courts.
4. The content of "the right to judicial protection" and its impact on the formation of judicial systems of the present.
5. World standards for building judicial systems.
6. Principles of building judicial systems of the present.
7. Typology of modern judicial systems.
8. Concept and basic features of judicial power.
9. Forms of the implementation of the judiciary.
10. Functions of the judiciary.
11. Principles of judicial power.
- The role of the judiciary in protecting the rights and freedoms of man and citizen.
13. Differentiation of justice from other forms of public activity.
14. Principles of building a judicial system under the Constitution of Ukraine.
15. General characteristics of the system of courts of general jurisdiction.
16. Local courts.
17. Appellate Courts.
18. Higher specialized courts.
19. The Supreme Court of Ukraine.
20. Apparatus of the Court.
21. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine is the only body of constitutional jurisdiction in Ukraine.
22. Procedure for the formation and structure of the CCU.
23. Status of a judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.
24. Powers of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.
25. Constitutional proceedings (proceedings in the Constitutional Court of Ukraine)
26. Decisions and conclusions of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.
27. Stages of the establishment of the supranational judicial system of the European Union.
28. Structure of the EU judicial system.
29. Tasks and jurisdiction of the EU Court.
30. Procedure for the formation of the EC Court of Justice.
31. Status of the judge of the EU Court.
32. The nature of international criminal justice.
33. Models of International Criminal Justice.
34. Legal status, structure of the International Criminal Court.
35. Special international criminal tribunals ad hoc, formed by the UN Security Council.
36. Mixed Model of International Criminal Justice: Types and Features of Formation and Functioning.
37. Concept and types of bodies of non-state justice, its adherence and place in the legal system of the country.
38. Quasi-judicial institutions: concept, types and purpose.
39. Mediation and testing institutes.
40. The content of "restorative justice".
41. Arbitration courts as a kind of non-state justice: USA, France, Germany.
42. Religious courts as a kind of non-state justice: church and religious courts.
43. Courts operating on the basis of customary law (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tropical Africa and Oceania).
44. Principles of Organization and Activity of the Prosecutor's Office in Ukraine.
45. The system of the prosecutor's offices of Ukraine.
46. Status of prosecutor in Ukraine
47. Dismissal of the prosecutor from office, termination, termination of his office in office.
48. The prosecutor's responsibility.

49. The prosecutor's self-government, and the bodies providing the activities of the prosecutor's office.
50. International cooperation of the prosecutor's office.
51. Features of the Prosecutor's Office in Ukraine, the USA, England, France, Germany and other countries.
52. The notion of internal affairs bodies.
53. The system and structure of internal affairs bodies.
54. Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.
55. National Police: Concept and Tasks.
56. Structure of the National Police of Ukraine.
57. Powers of the National Police of Ukraine
58. Requirements for persons admitted to service at the National Police of Ukraine.
59. Features of law enforcement agencies in Ukraine, USA, England, France, Germany and other countries.
60. Legal basis of notarial activity in Ukraine.
61. General characteristics and main tasks of the notary in Ukraine.
62. Legal status of the notary. Requirements for nominees for the position of notary in Ukraine.
63. Structure and powers of notary bodies in Ukraine.
64. Stages of notarial proceedings in Ukraine.
65. Features of bodies in foreign countries, performing the function of a notary (comparative legal analysis)
66. General characteristics of advocacy in Ukraine.
67. Principles of advocacy in Ukraine.
68. Types of advocacy in Ukraine.
69. Rights and duties of a lawyer.
70. The lawyer's secret.
71. Guarantees of advocacy.
72. Organizational principles of advocacy.
73. The responsibility of the lawyer. Suspension and termination of the right to practice advocacy.
74. Features of the Institute of Advocacy in Ukraine, USA, England, France, Germany and other countries.

II. Practical component

1. Formulate the plot of the situational problem, describe its solution with reference to the norms of the current legislation. To complete this task, you should use the registry of court decisions. At the same time, it is necessary to give examples from the procedural documents which have gained legal force, in particular, decisions, resolutions, decisions of the courts of higher authorities. Printed text of court decisions on which it is built should be added to the task.

2. To prepare an annotation for a scientific article devoted to the problems of legal institutions of Ukraine and foreign countries for 2022-2023. The student should note, first of all, the relevance of the topic and the conclusions made by the author of the article.

The evaluation of the topic of study by the student on its own, the formulation of its own conclusions and proposals will be highly appreciated.

A copy of the article should be added to the annotation.

7. STUDENT SELF-WORK

**discipline "Legal institutions of Ukraine and foreign countries"
(full-time education)**

№	Title of topic
1.	Judicial systems in foreign countries
2.	Judiciary in Ukraine

3.	General characteristics of the judicial system of Ukraine
4.	The formation of the court model of the European Union (EU)
5.	Models of International Criminal Justice
6.	Non-State Justice in Foreign Countries
7.	Legal status of prosecutor's offices in Ukraine and in legal systems of foreign countries.
8.	Legal status of the bodies of internal affairs of Ukraine and in foreign countries
9.	Legal characteristic of a notary in Ukraine and in legal systems of other countries
10.	Advocacy in Ukraine and in legal systems of other countries

8. Organization and conducting of training (4 hours)

Training is the planned process of modifying (changing) the attitude, knowledge or behavioral skills of the learner, by acquiring learning experience in order to achieve effective performance in one type of activity or in a particular field. Training (from English to train - to bring up, train) - a set of exercises for training in something. Training - a system for preparing the human body to adapt it to the increased demands and difficult conditions of work and life.

The order of the training

1. The introductory part is conducted in order to familiarize students with the topic of the training session.

2. The organizational part is to create a working mood in the team of students, determine the rules of conducting a training session. Possibility of distributing material in the form of tables, forms of documents.

3. Practical part is realized by performing tasks in groups of students on certain issues of the subject of the training session.

4. Summing up. The results of performed tasks in groups are discussed. Exchange of views on the issues that were put on training sessions.

Training topics:

Task1. 1. What is the court of the European Union, the International Criminal Court, in the system of judicial power in foreign countries? 2. Map schematically the judicial systems in foreign countries.

Task 2. Analysis of judicial and other practices in the field of activity of legal institutions of Ukraine and foreign countries.

9. Means of evaluation and methods of demonstrating learning outcomes

In the process of studying the discipline "Legal institutions of Ukraine and foreign countries", evaluation tools and methods of demonstrating learning results are used: current survey; credit module survey; team projects; analytical reports, abstracts, essays; presentations of the results of completed tasks and research; rector's control work. The final form of control is an exam. When studying the academic discipline " Legal institutions of Ukraine and foreign countries ", the following teaching methods are used: lectures, seminar classes, individual classes, performing scientific works under the guidance of a teacher.

10. Criteria, forms of current and final control

The final score (on a 100-point scale) in the discipline " Legal institutions of Ukraine and foreign countries " is defined as the weighted average, depending on the proportion of each component of the loan:

Credit module 1	Credit module 2 (rector's control work)	Credit module 3 (current grades, final grade according to CPIT)	Total
30	40	30	100
Oral survey during classes (5 topics) - 6 points per topic - max. 30 points. Modular control work - max. 70 points	Oral survey during classes (5 topics) – 6 points per topic - max. 30 points. Modular control work - max. 70 points	Preparation of CPIT - max. 40 points. Protection of CPIT - max. 40 points. Participation in trainings - max. 20 points	100

Grading scale:

On the scale university	On the national scale	On the ECTS scale
90-100	excellent	A (excellent)
85-89	good	B (very good)
75-84		C (good)
65-74	satisfactory	D (satisfactory)
60-64		E (enough)
35-59	non-satisfactory	FX (non-satisfactory with possibility of repeated passing)
1-34		F (non-satisfactory with repeated cours of lectures)

11. List of guidelines and materials

№ з/п	Visual materials	Topics
1.	Electronic version of theoretical questions	1–10
2.	Individual tasks for independent performance (electronic version)	1–10
List of methodical instructions and materials		
1.	Individual tasks for independent study of the discipline (electronic version)	1–10
2.	Materials for distance learning of the course	1–10

List of recommended literature:

1. Ablamsky S.Y. Some aspects of restorative justice in the part of reconciliation of the victim with the accused under the new criminal procedural law of Ukraine / S. Y. Ablamsky // Law and Safety: Sciences. journ 2019. No. 4. - P. 121-126.
2. Bazov O. V. The Practice of the European Court of Human Rights and national legal proceedings / O. V. Bazov // The Law of Ukraine. - 2018. - No. 4. - P. 228-234.
3. Bauring B. Judiciary system and its radical reform in England and Wales / B. Bauring // Constitutional. right: East European. review - 2022. No. 3. pp. 2-11.

4. Venetska O. O. The European Court of Human Rights and the Court of Justice of the European Communities: Collisions in the Communication of International Acts in the Sphere of Human Rights Protection / O. Venets'ka // Court Appeal. 2018. No. 1. P. 122-128.
5. Galytsky I. System of International Judiciary: from the International Court of Justice to the European Court of Human Rights (jurisdiction, jurisdiction, process and procedure) Yurid. newspaper. 2019. No. 10 (5 pages). P. 41-43.
6. Gorovenko V.V. Principles of judicial power: monograph / V.V. Gorovenko; National University of Ukraine to them I. Wisniewski. - Kharkiv: Right, 2022. - 448 p.
7. Garlicki L., Masternak-Kubiak M., Wojtowicz K. Poland. The Role of Domestic Courts in Treaty Enforcement: A Comparative Study, 2019.
8. Nollkaemper A. The Role of Domestic Courts in Treaty Enforcement: A Comparative Study / ed. by D. Sloss. Cambridge University Press, 2019.
9. Paulus A. Germany. The Role of Domestic Courts in Treaty Enforcement: A Comparative Study, 2019.
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Internet resources:

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2. www.gp.gov.ua - Official site of the General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine.
3. www.kmu.gov.ua - Official site of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.
4. www.minjust.gov.ua - Official site of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine.
5. www.court.gov.ua - The official portal of the Judiciary of Ukraine.
6. <http://mvs.gov.ua> - Official site of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.
7. www.nbu.gov.ua - National Library of Ukraine named after VI Vernadsky.