


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

Approved
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Nadia MOSKALYUK
«31» 2023



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«31» 2023



PROGRAM
attestation exam
for graduates of the higher education degree - bachelor
Field of knowledge - 29 International relations
Specialty - 293 International law
Educational and professional program – «International law»

Considered and approved
at the meeting of the support group of
speciality
Protocol No. 1 dated August 31, 2023

Head of the SGS Yaryna ZHUKORSKA



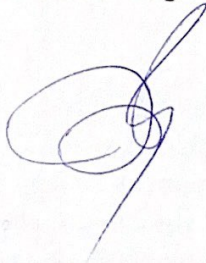
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Program attestation exam for graduates of the higher education degree – bachelor Field of knowledge 29 International relations, Specialty - 293 International law, Educational and professional program –«International law».

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Head of Department



Yaryna ZHUKORSKA

TERMS

The attestation exam program was drawn up in accordance with the "Regulations on the attestation of higher education applicants and the work of the attestation commission at the West Ukrainian National University". The certification exam is a means of objective control of the quality of higher education, thorough training of students, the level of which is established indirectly with the help of tasks of different complexity. It is conducted at the final stage of bachelor's studies, contains a complex of tasks of a theoretical and practical nature. The attestation commission verifies the scientific, theoretical and practical training of students, makes decisions on awarding graduates the appropriate degree of higher education, issuing a state document on education (ordinary model or with honors). Control over the formation and organization of the work of the attestation commission is carried out by the rector, and the forms and terms of attestation of higher education applicants are determined by the curriculum and schedule of the educational process.

The purpose of the attestation exam is to assess the level of professional training of graduates of the first (bachelor) level of higher education of the educational and professional program "International Law" specialty 293 International law field of knowledge 29 International relations. The main task of the exam is to check the formation of general and special competencies, as well as the results of students' training in accordance with the educational and professional program and the curriculum according to the specified criteria.

The tasks of the attestation exam consist in checking and evaluating the acquired competences and program learning results in accordance with the educational and professional program, in particular:

GC 1. Ability for abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.

GC 2. Ability for learning and mastery of modern knowledge.

GC 3. Ability to communicate both verbally and in writing in the national language.

GC 4. Ability to communicate in a foreign language.

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.

GC 7. Ability to act on the basis of ethical considerations (motives).

GC 8. Ability to preserve and improve moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society based on the understanding of the history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, technology and technology, to use different types and forms of physical activity for active recreation and healthy lifestyle.

SC 1. Ability to critically understand the theories, principles, methods and concepts of international law, European law, comparative law, to take into account the temporal factor and to predict the main directions of development of legal systems.

SC 2. Ability to form judgments in the field of international, European, national law, comparative jurisprudence, taking into account social, scientific and ethical aspects.

SC 3. Ability to protect own national interests and human rights through international legal instruments and mechanisms.

SC 4. Ability to interpret and apply the law of the European Union, to participate in the harmonization of Ukrainian legislation with the law of the EU, to provide legal support for the European and Euro-Atlantic integration of Ukraine.

SC 5. Ability to analyze the content of national legal norms, institutions and branches of law in a comparative legal context.

SC 6. Ability to provide legal support for legal relations with foreign element, foreign economic activity and international economic cooperation.

SC 7. Ability to provide legal opinions and advice on issues of international public and private law, national law of Ukraine and the law of other states; to predict and assess legal risks of foreign policy and foreign economic initiatives and ways of their minimization.

SC 8. Ability to conduct discussions and debates on international and general legal issues, prepare cases for consideration in Ukrainian, foreign and international courts and arbitration tribunals.

SC 9. Ability to conduct diplomatic and business correspondence, analyze the content, nature and legal character of international legal documents.

SC 10. Ability to take responsibility for development and decision-making in unpredictable contexts of professional activity, as well as in the field of training and professional self-development.

SC 11. Ability to observe the basic norms of diplomatic and business etiquette, to take into account the basic features of culture, values and legal traditions of foreign countries.

SC 12. Ability to understand the nature of international legal regulation of property relations with a foreign element.

SC 13. Ability to give advice on legal issues, including possible ways of protection of property rights in legal relations with a foreign element.

SC 14. Ability to understand the peculiarities of legal regulation of obligations with a foreign element.

SC 15. Ability to perform complex tasks and formulate legal conclusions in relation to obligations with a foreign element.

LO 1. Know and understand the basics of state foreign policy, the nature and dynamics of international relations, international cooperation at the universal and regional levels, identify the legal status of subjects of international relations and the nature of interaction between them.

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 4. To analyze the dynamics of harmonization of Ukrainian legislation with the law of the European Union, to take into account the legal aspects of European and Euro-Atlantic integration processes in solving complex professional problems.

LO 5. To carry out a comparative analysis of legal systems, evaluate and argue their shortcomings and advantages, find and interpret relevant foreign legislation, provide advice on its content and application practice, assess and minimize the risks of legally significant actions, taking into account the multiplicity of legal systems and jurisdictions.

LO 6. To provide legal support for international public relations and international private relations, to protect the rights and interests of individuals and legal entities, as well as the national interests of the state of Ukraine, through international and national legal mechanisms.

LO 7. To use the case law of the European Court of Human Rights, other international judicial and arbitration bodies, theoretical knowledge of international and national law to substantiate and defend one's own position, to protect the client's interests and for other professional purposes.

LO 8. Draft international treaties and related documents (ratification acts, explanatory notes, etc.) in Ukrainian and foreign languages, prepare procedural documents, texts of bills, explanatory notes, comparative tables, other supporting documents for bills, conduct diplomatic and business correspondence.

LO 9. To foresee the broad public consequences of the conclusion of international agreements, other diplomatic or international legal actions, adoption of domestic legal acts, to identify relevant risks and prevent threats, including in cooperation with specialists from other fields.

LO 10. To communicate fluently on professional issues in the national and foreign language (from among the official languages of the OECD), both orally and in writing, using professional legal terminology.

LO 11. To ensure effective communication in the international environment, to know and apply the rules of diplomatic protocol and business etiquette, to take into account the peculiarities of intercultural communication, to show tolerance, respect for diversity, traditions and values of representatives of other states.

LO 12. Communicate to specialists and non-specialists information, ideas, problems, solutions and own experiences on current issues of European and Euro-Atlantic integration, international, national and comparative law.

LO 13. Make collective decisions, work in a team, show leadership, identify priority goals in professional and educational contexts, plan individual and group work to achieve them.

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

LO 15. Formulate conclusions, develop recommendations, justify one's own vision of ways to solve problems in the field of law-making, law interpretation and law enforcement.

LO 16. To know modern scientific achievements in the field of international and national law, to have skills in research work, to interpret the results of scientific research and to take them into account in practical professional activities.

LO 17. To have a high level of legal awareness and legal culture, to foresee the consequences of legally significant actions and decisions for individuals, society and the state.

LO 18. Determine the persuasiveness of arguments in the process of assessing previously unknown conditions and circumstances.

LO 19. Independently determine educational goals and learning trajectories, find the necessary educational resources.

LO 20. Provide professional advice on the peculiarities of regulating property relations with a foreign element.

LO 21. To formulate recommendations on possible ways to protect property rights in legal relations with a foreign element.

LO 22. To provide legal services with the application of international and national legislation in the field of relations of obligation with a foreign element.

LO 23. Prediction of the legal consequences of the violation of the relations of obligation with the foreign element and the mechanisms of protection of the violated rights.

The evaluation of the quality level of the applicant's training and higher education obtained by him is carried out by members of the examination commission based on the principles of objectivity, comprehensiveness, ethics, a differentiated and competence-based approach, according to the criteria for evaluating the acquired general and special competencies and the evaluation scale, using diagnostic forms and methods. The object of assessment is a set of knowledge, abilities and skills, acquired competencies. In view of the competence-oriented approach to learning in the structure of the complex ticket, more weight is given to tasks of a practical nature. The final score (on a 100-point scale) from the certification exam is determined as a weighted average depending on the specific weight of each component of a single (complex) ticket.

The structure of the ticket reflects the complex nature of the certification exam and consists of 4 tasks: 2 theoretical questions, 1 practical task (task, case) and a block of test tasks, which allows you to check the formation of the relevant skills and abilities of the applicants.

Final evaluations			Knowledge assessment criteria
by the ECTS scale	by a national scale	By scale of the university	
1	2	3	4
A (excellent)	excellent	90-100	The graduate showed comprehensive, systematic and deep knowledge of the educational material of the discipline provided by the program; mastered the basic and additional literature recommended by the program; showed creative abilities in understanding, logical, concise and clear interpretation of educational material; mastered the interrelationship of the main

			concepts of the discipline, their importance for further professional activity.
B (very good)	good	82-89	The graduate has demonstrated systematic and in-depth knowledge of the educational material of the discipline above the average level; demonstrated the ability to freely perform the tasks provided for by the program; mastered the literature recommended by the program; mastered the interrelationship of the main concepts of the discipline, their importance for further professional activity.
C (good)		75-81	The graduate showed a generally good knowledge of the educational material of the discipline when performing the tasks provided by the program, but made a number of noticeable mistakes; mastered the basic literature recommended by the program; showed the systematic character of knowledge in the discipline; able to independently use and replenish acquired knowledge in the process of further educational work and professional activity.
D (satisfactory)	satisfactory	66-74	The graduate has demonstrated knowledge of the educational material of the discipline to the extent necessary for further study and future professional activity; coped with the tasks provided by the program; got acquainted with the basic literature recommended by the program; made a significant number of mistakes or shortcomings in answering questions during interviews, tests and tasks, etc., of principle, which can be eliminated independently.
E (enough)		60-65	The graduate has demonstrated knowledge of the basic educational material of the discipline in the minimum amount necessary for further study and future professional activity; mainly performed the tasks provided for by the program; got acquainted with the basic literature recommended by the program; made mistakes in answering questions during interviews, tests and tasks, etc., which can only be corrected under the guidance and assistance of a teacher.
FX (non-satisfactory with possibility of repeated passing)	non-satisfactory	35-59	The graduate has significant gaps in knowledge of the main educational material of the discipline; made fundamental mistakes when performing tasks provided by the program.
F (non-satisfactory with repeated cours of lectures)		1-34	The graduate did not have knowledge of a significant part of the educational material; made fundamental mistakes when performing most of the tasks provided by the program; is not able to independently learn the program material.

The attestation exam is held at an open meeting of the commission in the presence of at least three of its members; representatives of the rectorate, dean's office and public organizations of the university may be present at the commission meeting. The attestation exam is conducted orally in the form of answers to ticket questions. In the process of preparing answers, the student can use legislation and international legal acts.

The duration of the attestation exam for one student is no more than 15 minutes. The duration of the meeting of the Attestation Commission should not exceed six hours per day. Before the start of the exam, a group of students who are taking it according to the schedule on this day are invited to the auditorium where the meeting of the AC is held. The head of the commission congratulates the students on the start of the exam, introduces them to the composition of the AK and briefly explains the order of its work. Taking into account the mode of operation of the commission, no more than 5 students are invited to the exam at the same time.

Members of the commission, with the permission of the head of the AC, have the right to ask additional questions. Methodologically, it is advisable to ask questions after the student's answers to all the questions on the exam ticket. If the student makes mistakes in the answer, it must be corrected. If necessary, you can accompany your remarks with short explanations to prevent possible repetition of similar mistakes in the student's subsequent answers. Additional questions are asked by commission members at the exam under the following circumstances:

- the student's answer is insufficiently complete, devoid of logic and certainty;
- significant mistakes were made in the answer;
- doubts arise in the assessment of the student's knowledge.

The question must be clearly formulated. The members of the commission should remember the need to maintain a relaxed, friendly atmosphere during the exam, which will facilitate calm preparation of students for answers. At the same time, it is important to organically combine high demands and objectivity in evaluations, an individual approach to students in determining the level of their knowledge of professional disciplines at the certification exam.

List of courses included in the program of exam

«Comparative constitutional law»,
«Comparative administrative law and procedure»,
«Comparative criminal law (general part)»,
«Comparative criminal law (special part)»,
«Comparative criminal procedure»,
«Comparative civil law»,
«Comparative civil procedure»,
«International public law (general part)»,
«International public law (main branches and institutions)»,
«International human rights protection»,
«Private international law»,
«European Union law».

2. PROGRAMS OF COURSES

Comparative constitutional law

1. Concept of Comparative Constitutional Law

Constitutional law in foreign countries as a branch of law. Object of regulation of constitutional law in foreign countries. Place of constitutional law in the legal system of foreign countries. System of constitutional law in foreign countries. Institutions of constitutional law in foreign countries. Constitutional-legal relations and subjects of these relations in foreign countries. Sources of constitutional law in foreign countries. Constitutional law of foreign countries as a legal science.

2. Constitutions of foreign countries: basic provisions

Factual constitution and legal constitution. Structure of the constitution. Essence and content of the constitution. Properties of the constitution. Constitution as a political document. Constitution as an ideological document. Development, adoption, and amendment of the constitution. Development of the constitution project. Nationwide discussion of the constitution project. Adoption of the constitution. Adoption of the constitution by constituent assemblies. Adoption of the constitution by parliament. Adoption of the constitution by referendum. Procedure for amending and making amendments to the constitution. Types of constitutions. Classification of constitutions by social and legal characteristics, by form of expression, method of adoption, methods of amendment, duration of validity.

3. Constitutional Status of the Individual and Citizen in Foreign Countries

Legal systems of foreign countries and legal status of the individual. Rights and duties of the individual and citizen. Human rights and citizen rights: concepts, common features, and differences. Duties of the individual and duties of the citizen. Basic provisions of international law on the legal status of the individual. Classification of human rights and freedoms. Institute of citizenship in constitutional law. Natural persons: basic provisions of legal status. Concept of citizenship. Citizens, foreigners, stateless persons, with dual citizenship. Citizens and subjects. Ways of acquiring (by birth and naturalization) and losing (departure and deprivation) citizenship. Extradition.

4. Forms of Governance and State Regimes in Foreign Countries

Monarchical form of governance. Absolute, dualistic, and parliamentary monarchies. Monarchy with republican elements. Collective monarchy. Republic as a form of state governance. Polyarchy. Presidential, parliamentary, quasi-presidential republics. Republic with monarchical elements and republic without certain republican elements. Theocratic republic. Concept of state regime. Basic elements of state regime. Methods of governance and state regime. Classification of state regimes. Democratic state regime. Pluralistic democracy. Consensual democracy. Plebiscitary democracy. Consolidated democracy. Representative democracy. Direct democracy. Key features of democratic state regime. Authoritarian (autocratic) regime. Theory of ruling elite. Theories of mass society and mass state. Characteristics of authoritarian regime. Totalitarian regime. Characteristics of totalitarian regime. Military, fascist, communist regimes.

5. Territorial Organization of Public Authority

Concept of political-territorial structure of the state and classification of its forms. State territory and state borders. Confederation. Administrative-territorial division. Concept of autonomy. Types of autonomy (personal, corporate, and territorial). Political and administrative autonomy. Cultural-national autonomy. Concept of unitary state. Forms of unitary state. Concept of federal state. Emergence of federal states and their structure. Types of federations: contractual and constitutional federations. Symmetrical and asymmetrical federations. Centralized and relatively decentralized federations. Subjects of federation and their legal status. Territorial entities that are not subjects in federal states.

6. Institutes Of Direct Democracy In Foreign Countries

Concept and principles of electoral law. Concept and essence of elections. Principles of electoral law. Active and passive electoral rights. Equal electoral rights. Direct and indirect elections. Legal regulation of election preparation and conduct. Appointment of elections. Nomination and registration of candidates. Electoral districts and polling stations. Electoral bodies. Voter lists. Pre-election campaigning. Voting and determination of election results. Concept and types of voting. Absenteeism

and compulsory voting. Types of electoral systems. Majoritarian electoral system and its varieties. Proportional electoral system. Main and additional rules for distribution of mandates in proportional system. Mixed electoral systems. Referendum: concept and types. Referendum initiative. Referendum formula and organization of voting. Types of referendum and its legal consequences. Recording of referendum results.

7. Legislative Power: Parliament

Concept of legislative power. Concept, types, and structure of parliament. Classification of parliaments based on their structure. Upper and lower chambers of parliament. Formation of parliamentary chambers. Termination of parliament's powers. Dissolution of parliament: legal grounds, procedure, and legal consequences.

Legal status of a parliament member. Rights and privileges of parliament members. Professional parliamentarians. Free and imperative mandate. Parliamentary immunity and indemnity. Duties of a deputy. Responsibilities of deputies.

Internal organization of parliament and its chambers. Internal bodies of parliament. Speaker of the parliament. Party factions. Committees and commissions. Parliament apparatus: concept, composition, main functions.

Powers of parliament. Classification of parliaments based on their powers. Main powers of parliaments. Impeachment.

Legislative process. Stages of the legislative process. Legislative initiative. Stages of discussing a bill. Adoption of a law. Promulgation and publication of a law.

8. Executive Power: Head Of State, Government

Concept of executive power. Executive and directive activities. Features of exercising executive power in individual states.

Head of state. Concept and types of heads of state. Monarch: concept and types. Legal status of the monarch.

Presidency: concept and types. President. Procedure for electing the president. Powers and duties of the president. President's accountability. Vice-president.

Government. Concept, composition, and structure of the government. Formation of the government. Types of governments. Powers of the government. Accountability of the government and its members. Ministries and agencies. State apparatus. Civil servants. Military and enforcement agencies. Law enforcement bodies.

9. Constitutional Models of Judicial Power

Concept of judicial power. Purpose of judicial power. Problems in the activities of judicial power.

Judicial bodies and judicial systems. Composition of judicial bodies. Formation of courts. Status of judges. Types of judicial bodies. Pre-trial authorities. Courts of general jurisdiction. Special courts. Muslim courts. Customary law courts. Constitutional courts. Ecclesiastical courts.

Models of judicial systems. Anglo-Saxon model. European continental model. Socialist model. Muslim model.

Systems of judicial bodies. Unified system of general courts. Federal court system. Courts of first instance, appellate courts, cassation courts. Judicial self-government.

10. Fundamentals Of Constitutional Law In The USA

Constitution of the USA. Adoption and structure of the Constitution. Key features of the US Constitution. Amendment of the Constitution. Amendments to the US Constitution. Constitutional control.

Foundations of individual legal status. Concept of human rights. Bill of Rights.

Legal regulation of public associations. Political parties in the USA. Business associations and professional unions. Mass media.

Legal regulation of direct democracy institutions. Elections in the USA. Recall of elected officials.

Legislative power in the USA. Legislative power in the system of power distribution. Concept, structure, and formation of the US Congress. Powers of the US Congress and its activities.

Executive power in the USA. President, Vice President, and ministers. Election of the President and Vice President. Powers of the President of the USA. Accountability of the President.

11. Basics Of Constitutional Law In The United Kingdom

Constitution of the United Kingdom. Structure of the constitution. Sources of the United Kingdom's constitution: statutes, judicial precedents, constitutional customs, doctrinal sources. Content of the constitution. Amendment of the constitution.

Foundations of individual legal status. Guarantees of fundamental (constitutional) socio-economic rights of citizens. Political and personal rights.

Legal regulation of associations. Political parties in the United Kingdom. Legal regulation of direct democracy institutions. Elections. Active and passive electoral rights.

Legislative power. Parliament: concept and structure. House of Commons. House of Lords. Legislative process. Powers of parliament.

12. Basics Of Constitutional Law In France

Constitution of France. Structure of the Constitution. General characteristics of the 1958 French Constitution. Key features of the Constitution. Amendment of the Constitution. Constitutional control.

Foundations of individual legal status. Socio-economic and political rights of individuals. Duties of citizens of France. Protection of constitutional rights and freedoms.

Legal regulation of the activities of associations. Political parties: concept and legal status. Business unions and professional associations.

Legal regulation of direct democracy institutions. Elections in France. Passive and active electoral rights. Electoral systems. Referendum.

Legislative power. Parliament: concept and structure. Powers of Parliament. Legislative process.

13. Basics Of Constitutional Law In The Federal Republic Of Germany (FRG)

Constitution of the FRG: preparation and adoption. Key features of the FRG Constitution. Amendments and additions to the constitution. Constitutional control. Federal Constitutional Court. Constitutional courts of the states.

Political rights and freedoms. Socio-economic and socio-cultural rights. Duties of citizens of the FRG. Legal regulation of associations. Constitutional legislation of the FRG regarding political parties.

Federation of German Industry. Association of German Trade Unions.

Legal regulation of direct democracy institutions. Elections in the FRG. Active and passive electoral rights. Organization of elections. Referendum, popular consultation, popular initiative.

Legislative power. Concept and structure of the parliament. Bundestag. Bundesrat.

Comparative Administrative Law and Procedure

Topic 1. Comparative administrative law and process - concepts, sources, principles and general principles.

Comparative administrative law as an academic discipline. Subject and task of comparative administrative law. System and principles of comparative administrative law. The system and types of sources of comparative administrative law. Correlation of comparative administrative law with other legal disciplines. Administrative law in modern legal systems.

Concept of administrative law in foreign countries. The subject and system of administrative law in the countries of the continental legal system. The subject and system of administrative law in the countries of the Anglo-Saxon legal system. Principles of administrative law, features of their classification. Concepts and types of sources of administrative law.

Topic 2. Public administration as a legal category of comparative administrative law.

Concept of public administration and its features. System of public administration bodies. Principles of organization and activity of public administration. Legal status and powers of heads of state in the field of public administration. Governments in the system of public administration bodies: legal basis of activity and 6 powers. Central bodies of public administration: ministries, departments and institutions, their types and powers. Decentralized administrative institutions: composition, structure and powers.

Topic 3. Service in public administration bodies Public service: concept and essence.

Legal regulation of public service. Models of public service. Classification of public servants. Rights and obligations of public servants. Completion of public service. Responsibility of public officials. Forms of activity of public administration.

Topic 4. Administrative law of the United States of America.

The concept of US administrative law. The concept of the source of administrative law. System and types of sources of administrative law. United States Administration Organization. Federal administrative institutions. Administrative institutions of states. Public service: comtype and species. Classification of civil servants. Rights and obligations of civil servants. Activities of US administrative institutions. Administrative rule-making. The essence and types of quasi-judicial activity. Administrative procedure. Control of the courts over the administration. Types of judicial control.

Topic 5. Administrative law of Great Britain.

Concept and essence of administrative law of Great Britain. Sources of administrative law of Great Britain. The place of executive authorities in the state apparatus system. System of executive authorities. Central bodies of public administration and their legal status. Regional administration and its legal status. Civil service: concepts and types. Legal regulation of civil service. Basic rights and duties of civil servants. Control over the activity of administrative bodies: its essence and types. Concepts and signs of administrative justice.

Topic 6. Administrative law of France.

The concept of French administrative law. Subject and sources of administrative law. Concepts and signs of public administration. The system of public administration of France. Central administration and its legal status. The system of local bodies of state administration. Powers of local bodies of state administration. Concepts and signs of public service. Legal status of a civil servant. Career of a civil servant. Control over the activities of public administration: essence and types. Forms of administrative control. Judicial control over public administration. Administrative justice in France: essence and system of bodies.

Topic 7. Administrative law of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The concept of administrative law of the Federal Republic of Germany. Subject of administrative law of the Federal Republic of Germany. System of administrative law. Concept and system of sources of administrative law. Concepts and types of public administration. The structure of federal administration. Administrative procedures. Concepts and types of forms of administrative activity. Concept of administrative acts. Classification of administrative acts. Public legal contract. Public service: concepts, types and principles. Legal regulation of public service. Types of civil servants. Rights and duties of civil servants. Administration control: concept and essence. Forms and types of administration control. Administrative justice. Judicial control.

Topic 8. The concept and essence of the administrative process. Administrative procedural legal relations.

General concept of legal processes, their types and characteristics. Social purpose of administrative procedural law, its public interest of the social community. The subject of administrative procedural law, its public and private aspects. The method of administrative procedural law, its administrative-procedural form. Principles of administrative procedural law and administrative process. The rule of law, the presumption of legality of the actions and demands of the subject of the appeal and the interested person, the rule of law, ensuring the protection of the interests of the individual and the state are the leading principles of rule-making in the field of procedural relations. Administrative and procedural principles, their types and characteristics. The system of administrative procedural law, the content of its General and Special parts. Interaction of administrative procedural law with other branches of law. Administrative procedural law as an independent branch in the legal system of Ukraine. Norms of the administrative process. The concept of an administrative-procedural norm and state guarantees of its effect. Differences between administrative and procedural norms and norms of other branches of law. The structure of administrative and procedural norms. Hypothesis and its types. Disposition and its features. Sanction. Classification of administrative and procedural norms. Administrative-management, administrative-judicial and administrative-delict procedural norms.

Topic 9. Concept of administrative process and its features.

Methodological principles of substantiating the administrative process as a complete legal phenomenon. Forms of the administrative process. Signs of the administrative process: the presence of one of the parties of the subject of power; non-official sphere of procedural activity; existence of an

administrative case; clear regulation of authorities' powers; timeliness of case resolution. Correlation of the administrative process and managerial activity.

The structure of the administrative process, its concepts and elements. Administrative proceedings, stages, stages and actions (procedures) as elements of the administrative process.

Topic 10. Evidence in the administrative process. Procedural terms. Measures of procedural coercion in the administrative process.

Concept of administrative procedural proof. Concept of evidence, subject of proof, obligation of proof, their authority. Sources of evidence. Explanation of the parties, third parties and their representatives about the circumstances known to them. Recognition by the parties of the circumstances by which the other party substantiates its claims. Testimony of witnesses about the circumstances known to him. Written evidence, documents. Physical evidence, objects of the material world. Experts' conclusions. Legality of obtaining evidence.

Topic 11. Organization of administrative proceedings. Subordination and jurisdiction of cases to the administrative court.

The concept, task and purpose of administrative proceedings. Signs of administrative proceedings. The system of administrative courts and their powers. Peculiarities of formation of administrative courts of first instance. Appeal courts. Courts of cassation instance.

Composition of the court and appeals. Individual and collegial consideration of administrative cases. Objections of the court (judge), secretary of the court session, expert, specialist, translator and their grounds.

Topic 12. Review of court decisions. Execution of court decisions in cases of administrative proceedings.

Ways of ensuring legality and validity of court decisions. Appealing court decisions.

Review of court decisions in the appellate procedure. Appeal appeal. Terms of appeal. Subjects of appeal. Grounds of appeal. Opening of appeal proceedings. Statement of appeal. Appeal hag. The form and content of the statement of appeal and the appeal, terms and procedure for their submission. Preparation of the case for appellate consideration. Appellate consideration of the case in a court session. Court decisions and their adoption (decision).

Review of court decisions in the cassation procedure. Cassation appeal. The subject of a cassation appeal. Grounds of cassation appeal. Opening of cassation proceedings. Procedure for submitting a cassation appeal, deadlines for its submission. The form and content of the cassation appeal. Preparation of the case for cassation proceedings. Preliminary consideration of the case. Cassation review of the case in a court session. Court decisions and their adoption.

Topic 13. Administrative process in Germany.

Legislative regulation of the administrative process. Bodies of administrative justice. The system of administrative courts. rules for consideration of cases on appeal of an administrative act. Appealing the decision. Cancellation of the decision.

Topic 14. Administrative process in France.

Bodies of administrative justice. Sub-department. the principle of parity representation. System of administrative justice bodies. State Council. The administrative tribunal review process. Appeal and execution of decisions.

Topic 15. Administrative process in Great Britain.

Bodies of administrative justice. The principle of natural justice. The system of administrative tribunals. Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service. Appealing decisions. Execution of decisions.

Comparative criminal law (general part)

1. General characteristics of the discipline "Comparative criminal law (General part)".

The main trends in the development of modern criminal law. Comparative criminal law as an academic discipline: concept, subject, methods and meaning. Interaction with international criminal law. Communication with other academic disciplines. The main trends in the development of modern criminal law.. Humanization of criminal law (Rejection of the death penalty. Refusal of corporal punishment. Refusal of hard labor. Refusal of general confiscation of property. The spread of new punishments, alternative to imprisonment. Expansion of grounds for exemption from criminal liability

or its mitigation. Development of preferential criminal legal regime for minors. Decriminalization of certain types of punishment). Criminalization of new types of socially dangerous acts (Terrorist crimes. New ways to criminalize organized criminal activity. Economic crimes. Money laundering. Corruption crimes. Environmental crimes. Computer crimes. Sexual exploitation of minors. Nuclear and radioactive safety crimes. Medical crimes). Internationalization of criminal law. Classification of modern criminal legal systems. Category "legal system" (in a broad and narrow sense). Legal family. Typologization of criminal legal systems in modern jurisprudence. Classification of criminal legal systems of the modern world. Romano-Germanic (continental) criminal legal system. Its "western" and "eastern" subsystems (branches). Groups of the Romano-Germanic criminal legal system (French, German, Italo-Iberian, CIS group, "Yugoslav"). Anglo-American criminal legal system. Its "British" and "American" subsystems (branches). Codified and uncodified groups of the "British" subsystem (branch) of the Anglo-American criminal legal system. Types of English colonial codes (Indian, West Indian, Australian, models of the ministry of colonies). Muslim tort law. The role of Sharia in three groups of Muslim states.

2. Concepts, tasks and principles of criminal law

The concept of criminal law in criminal legal systems. Criminal law and administrative tort law. Tasks of criminal law in criminal legal systems. International legal principles of priority for criminal law: legality (Nullum crimen sine lege, nulla poena sine lege); equality before the law; guilt as a condition of liability; prohibition of repeated conviction for the same act (Non bis in idem); prohibition of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and punishment.

The principle of legality. The principle of equality before the law. The principle of guilt and the presumption of innocence. The principle of justice. The principle of humanity, respect for human dignity and humanism. Principle of necessity.

3. Sources of criminal law

Legal sources (concepts and types) in criminal legal systems. International treaties and universally recognized principles of international law. Constitution. The law. By-law. Judicial precedent. Judicial practice. Decisions of the constitutional justice bodies. Texts of a religious nature. Custom. Doctrine.

Sources of the Romano-Germanic criminal legal system (international treaties and generally accepted principles of international law; constitution and laws; decisions of constitutional control bodies; judicial practice).

Sources of the Anglo-American criminal legal system (international treaties and generally recognized principles of international law; constitution and laws; judicial precedent; doctrine).

Sources of Muslim tort criminal law (texts of a religious nature (Quran and Suna); acts of interpretation of the Quran and Suna, which received mandatory force (Kiyas); doctrine (Ijma); custom (urf)).

4. Criminal law system. Effect of criminal law

The concept of the criminal law system. Systematization of criminal legislation. Countries with codified and non-codified criminal law. Countries with full and partial codification of criminal law.

Territorial system of criminal law.

Branch system of criminal legislation. "General criminal law" and specialized sub-branches of criminal law (military criminal law; international criminal law; juvenile criminal law; tort (administrative) criminal law, anti-drug legislation).

Structure of the criminal code. The general part. A special part. The action of the criminal law in time.

The effect of the criminal law in space. Territorial principle. The principle of the flag. The principle of citizenship (active personal principle). The real principle (the principle of protection) and the passive personal principle (the principle of individual protection). Universal principle.

Extradition (extradition) of persons who committed a crime. The significance of the sentence passed by foreign courts.

5. Grounds for criminal liability.

Grounds for criminal liability in modern criminal legal systems. The concept and signs of a crime (criminal act) in modern criminal legal systems. Classification of crimes (criminal acts) by severity. Other classifications of criminal acts. Criminal misconduct. The insignificance of the act.

6. Subject of crime. Wines

Concepts and features of the subject of crime in modern criminal legal systems. Age of criminal responsibility in international legal norms. Lower age limit of criminal liability (minimum age of criminal liability). The types of age of criminal liability by the method of establishing criminal liability are uniform and differentiated. Three principles (criteria) for differentiating the age of criminal responsibility (by the composition of the crime; under the legal regime of criminal liability of a minor; according to the subjective qualities of the guilty (the principle of understanding)). No minimum age of criminal responsibility.

Sanity. Medical criterion of sanity. Legal criterion of sanity (volitional and intellectual characteristics). Limited (mixed) sanity.

The influence of the state of intoxication on guilt and responsibility. Involuntary intoxication. Intoxication as a circumstance that mitigates or burdens punishment.

The fault in the criminal law of modern criminal legal systems. Guilt as an optional feature of the crime in the Anglo-American criminal legal system. Guilt and the institution of "strict" or "absolute" (strict liability) criminal liability.

Guilt in the Romano-Germanic (continental) criminal legal system. Forms and types of guilt. Intent and negligence. Preterintentionality. Direct and indirect intent. Premise as a kind of intent. Criminal self-confidence (frivolity) and criminal negligence. Mixed form of guilt. Guilt in Muslim tort law. "Ransom for blood" (diya) and "giving equal" (kiyas).

Responsibility of legal entities in modern criminal legal systems. Problems of criminal and legal guilt of a legal entity. Quasi-responsibility of legal entities. Administrative and civil liability of legal entities for criminal acts. Types of legal entities - subjects of criminal liability. Punishment and other criminal legal measures applied to legal entities.

7. Stages of committing a crime

Responsibility for previous criminal activity (preparation for a crime). The punishability of cooking. The punishability of the conspiracy. The amount of punishment for previous criminal activity. The punishability of prepared acts as independent crimes.

Attempted crime. The punishment of the assassination attempt. Unworthy attempt (an impossible crime). Voluntary refusal of crime.

Complicity in crime

Concepts and forms of complicity in crime in modern criminal legal systems.

Types of accomplices in the Anglo-American (continental) criminal legal system. Organizer. Instigator. Accomplice.

The responsibility of accomplices in the crime. The excess of the performer.

Methods of special criminalization of organized criminal activity. Committing a crime as part of an organized criminal association as a general aggravating circumstance and as a qualified feature. Institute of criminal conspiracy.

Types of criminal associations. Gang. "Anti-state" organizations. Illegal armed groups. Differentiation of criminal associations of a general nature.

Definition of a criminal organization. Goals of the criminal organization. Quantitative composition. Stability.

Structure. Other signs.

Features of criminalization of behavior of persons involved in organized criminal activity.

8. Circumstances excluding the criminality of the act

General characteristics and types of circumstances that exclude the criminality of the act, in modern criminal legal systems.

Institute of "necessary defense" ("legitimate defense," "self-defense," "private defense"). Objects of protection with the necessary defense. The nature of the encroachment. Subject of the necessary defense. Proportionality of the actions of the person defending. Exceeding the limits of the necessary defense.

Causing harm when arresting a person who committed a crime. Extreme necessity. Exceeding the limits when absolutely necessary. Military extreme necessity. Execution of an order or instruction. Physical or mental coercion. Reasonable risk.

Consent of the victim to harm. Admissibility of consent. Validity of consent.

Legal or factual error. Execution of legal powers (execution of legal force). Case (innocent harm). Provocation of crime.

9. Punishment (concept, purpose, system) and other criminal legal measures.

System of criminal legal measures in modern criminal legal systems. Punishment and other criminal measures. The concept and purpose of punishment. System of punishments. Classification of punishments proposed by scientists. Classification of punishments enshrined in the criminal legislation of modern criminal legal systems. Types of punishment in the Romano-Germanic (continental) criminal legal system. Basic and additional punishments. Substitute (dominant). A system of punishments built on the French model (for crime, misconduct and violation).

System of punishments in the Anglo-American criminal legal system.

System of punishments in Muslim tort law. Hadud (hadda), kisas and tazir.

10. Types of punishments and other criminal legal measures

The death penalty and international law. Grounds for applying the death penalty. Restrictions on the use of the death penalty. Methods of carrying out the death penalty.

Corporal punishment.

Life imprisonment. The modern spread of life imprisonment in the world. Restrictions on life imprisonment. Grounds for applying life imprisonment. Parole for life imprisonment.

Imprisonment for a certain term. Term of imprisonment. Hard labor. Arrest (short-term imprisonment).

Preventive or extended detention. Restriction of freedom. Fragmentary (interrupting) imprisonment.

House arrest. Correctional work. Public works. Exile. Expulsion.

Expulsion from the country (deportation). Conditions of expulsion. General and special confiscation of property.

Fine. Ways to determine the amount of the fine. Purpose and procedure for paying a fine.

Consequences of non-payment of the fine.

Compulsory medical measures. Grounds for the application of compulsory medical measures. Types of compulsory medical measures. Duration of compulsory medical measures.

Comparative criminal law (special part)

1. General characteristics of the Special part of the criminal law of modern Legal Systems

The concept of the Special Part of Criminal Law, its meaning. System of the Special Part of Criminal Law of the Criminal Legal Systems of the World. Types of norms of the Special Part of Criminal Law. The concept of crime qualification. Types of qualification of crimes. Criminalization. Decriminalization.

2. Crimes against the person and his personal rights and freedoms

Crimes against life under the criminal law of Ukraine, Germany, France, USA and England. Crimes against health. Crimes posing a danger to life and health. Crimes against the will, honor and dignity of a person. Crimes against sexual freedom and sexual integrity of the person. Crimes against the electoral rights of citizens under the criminal legislation of Ukraine, Germany, France, USA and England. Crimes against labor rights of citizens. Crimes in the field of protection of the right to intellectual property. Crimes that infringe on other personal rights and freedoms of citizens. Crimes against the family. Crimes against freedom of conscience.

3. Crimes against property and in the sphere of economic activity

Selfish and useless crimes against property under the criminal legislation of Ukraine, Germany, France, USA and England.

Crimes in the field of credit and financial, banking and budget system.

Crimes in the field of entrepreneurship, competitive relations and other activities of economic entities.

Bankruptcy crimes. Crimes in the use of financial resources and circulation of securities. Crimes in the sphere of consumer service and protection of their rights. Crimes in the sphere of privatization of property.

4. Crimes against the environment

Crimes against environmental safety under the criminal legislation of Ukraine, Germany, France, USA and England. Crimes in the field of land ownership, subsoil protection and atmospheric air. Water crimes. Crimes in the field of protection of the plant world.

5. IT crimes

General characteristics of crimes in the use of electronic computers (computers), systems and computer networks and telecommunication networks. The concept and types of crimes in the use of electronic computers (computers), systems and computer networks and telecommunication networks.

6. Crimes against public safety

Crimes of criminal associations under the criminal legislation of Ukraine, Germany, France, USA and England. Crimes related to illegal handling of weapons, ammunition, explosives and radioactive materials. Crimes related to violation of rules that ensure public safety.

Crimes against production safety, traffic safety and transport operation

The concept of crimes against the safety of production. Types of crimes in the field of labor safety. Other crimes against production safety. The concept and types of crimes that encroach on the safety of traffic and the operation of transport. General characteristics of crimes encroaching on traffic safety and operation of transport.

7. Crimes against public order and morality

Crimes against public order under the criminal legislation of Ukraine, Germany, France, USA and England (general characteristics and types). The concept and system of crimes against morality in the legal systems of our time. General description of crimes against morality.

8. Drug trafficking crimes

Crimes involving narcotic drugs and other objects dangerous to public health. System of crimes related to narcotic drugs and other objects dangerous to public health. Other crimes against public health.

9. Crimes in the sphere of protection of state secrets

Crimes in the sphere of protection of state secrets and confidential information under the criminal legislation of Ukraine, Germany, France, USA and England.

Crimes in the sphere of ensuring the inviolability of state borders. Crimes in the field of providing conscription and mobilization. Crimes in the use of state symbols.

10. Crimes against the authority of public authorities

Crimes related to the obstruction of the activities of organizations and associations of citizens. Crimes against government officials, other officials and members of the public. Crimes in the use of documents and means of obtaining information. Other crimes against the authority of state authorities, local governments and associations of citizens.

11. Crimes in the field of official activity

Crimes in the sphere of activity of representatives of the authorities, local self-government and other officials of legal entities of public law under the criminal legislation of Ukraine, Germany, France, the USA and England. Crimes in the sphere of activity of officials of legal entities of private law. Crimes in the field of professional activity related to the provision of public services.

12. Crimes against justice

Crimes that encroach on the constitutional principles of the activities of the inquiry, pre-trial investigation, prosecutor's office and court. Crimes that encroach on the life, health, personal safety, property of judges, people's assessors, jurors and other participants in the proceedings. Crimes that encroach on relationships that provide reliable evidence and other conclusions in the case. Crimes that encroach on relationships that ensure timely disclosure of crimes. Crimes that encroach on relationships that ensure the proper execution of decisions, sentences, rulings, court decisions and the sentence imposed.

13. Crimes against national security

The concept of crimes against the foundations of national security. General characteristics and types of crimes against the foundations of national security under the criminal legislation of Ukraine, Germany, France, the USA and England. The system of crimes against the foundations of national security in the legal systems of our time.

14. Military and international crimes

Concept, general characteristics and types of war crimes. War crimes in the criminal law of modern legal systems. Qualification of propaganda of war, looting, genocide, mercenary, collaboration. Crimes against peace in the criminal law of the legal systems of our time. Crimes against the security of mankind in the criminal law of the legal systems of our time. Crimes against international law and order in the criminal law of the legal systems of our time.

Comparative Criminal Procedure

1. General characteristics of the criminal procedure.

Subject and basic concepts of the course. The concept of criminal process. Historical forms of criminal proceedings: adversarial, inquisitorial, mixed. The meaning of the term "criminal process" as the activities of state bodies, as a branch of law, as a legal science and as an academic discipline. The content and objectives of the criminal process. Constitutional principles of the criminal process in Ukraine. Basic concepts of criminal procedural science. Formal sources of criminal procedural law. The relationship between the concepts of criminal process and justice. Stages of the criminal process. Pre-trial investigation (pre-trial investigation; inquiry). Preparatory proceedings. Trial. Proceedings to review court decisions on appeal (appeal proceedings). Execution of court decisions. Proceedings to review court decisions in cassation (cassation proceedings). Proceedings in the Supreme Court of Ukraine. Proceedings to review court decisions on newly discovered circumstances or exceptional circumstances. The place of criminal proceedings in the system of other branches of law and its connection with related sciences. Sources of criminal procedural law. Concept, structure and types of criminal procedural rules. Signs of criminal procedural rules. Structure of criminal procedural rules: hypothesis, disposition, sanction.

2. General characteristics of the criminal procedure in world practice.

General principles of the criminal process in the Federal Republic of Germany. The subject and basic concepts of the criminal process in Germany. Principles of criminal process. The structure of the judicial system of Germany in the context of the criminal process. Land courts, federal courts. The place of the prosecutor's office, preliminary investigation bodies and the bar in criminal proceedings in Germany. Criminal trial in France. General provisions of the criminal process in France. Functions, tasks and powers of bodies that carry out criminal proceedings. Criminal proceedings in the countries of the Anglo-Saxon legal family: England. "Magna Carta," "Habeas Corpus Act." The structure of the judicial authorities of England involved in the implementation of criminal proceedings. The specificity of the exercise of their powers by the relevant authorities in a country belonging to the common law system. Criminal procedural law of the United States of America. Features of the judicial system in the United States on the example of individual states. Special and appellate courts. Attorney General in American practice.

3. Evidence and proof in the criminal procedure of Ukraine.

Concept, features and classification of evidence. Admissibility of evidence. Reliability of evidence. Sufficiency of evidence. Sources of evidence. Testimonies, material evidence, documents, expert conclusions. Grounds for the examination and the procedure for attracting experts. The concept, purpose and meaning of proof. Criminal law value of proof. Structure of the proof process. Gathering evidence, checking evidence, evaluating evidence.

4. Evidentiary law in the criminal proceedings of the countries of the world.

Evidence and proof in the criminal process of Germany. Well-known and "judicial" facts. Duty of proof. Sources of evidence. Witness in the criminal process of Germany. Evidence law of France. Presumption of innocence in French criminal law. Obligations of proof of the defense and the prosecution. Sources of evidence. Institute of "assisted witness." Evidence in the criminal trial of England. Sources of evidence in English practice. Witness in the criminal trial of England. The US criminal process and the place of evidence in it. Sources of evidence in American practice (for example, individual states). Witness in US criminal proceedings.

5. General provisions of pre-trial investigation in the criminal procedure of Ukraine.

Concept, tasks and significance of the pre-trial investigation stage. Legal basis for pre-trial investigation. Signs of the pre-trial investigation stage. Forms and subjects of pre-trial investigation.

Inquiry. Concept and description of the main provisions of the pre-trial investigation. Timely start of pre-trial investigation. Compliance with the rules of jurisdiction. Determination of the place of pre-trial investigation. Consolidation and allocation of pre-trial investigation materials. Terms of pre-trial investigation. Use of group investigation method. Consideration of petitions during pre-trial investigation. Execution by employees of the operational unit of written instructions on conducting investigative (search) actions and secret investigative (search) actions during the pre-trial investigation. Inadmissibility of disclosure of information of pre-trial investigation. Preparation of procedural documents during pre-trial proceedings. Use of scientific and technical means during pre-trial proceedings. Interaction of the investigator with operational units. Implementation of prosecutorial supervision, departmental and judicial control over legality in the activities of pre-trial investigation. Features of special pre-trial investigation of criminal offenses.

6. Investigative actions in the criminal procedure law of Ukraine.

General characteristics of procedural actions and their classification. Grounds, tasks, procedural procedure for conducting and execution of investigative actions. Interrogation. Presentation for identification. Search. Overview. Examination of the corpse and examination of the corpse associated with exhumation. Investigative experiment. Examination of the person. Examination. Obtaining samples for examination. General rules for secret investigative (search) actions. Audio and video control of the person. Arrest of correspondence. inspection and removal of correspondence. Removal of information from transport telecommunication networks. Removal of information from electronic information systems. Examination of publicly inaccessible places, housing or other possession of a person. Location of radio electronic means. observing a person, thing or place. Audio, video control of the place. Control over the commission of a crime. Execution of a special task to disclose the criminal activity of an organized group or a crime. Unspoken receipt of samples required for comparative research.

7. Initiation of criminal prosecution and investigation of criminal cases in foreign practice.

Preliminary investigation in Germany. Initiation of public prosecution. Procedure for initiating a preliminary claim in France. Pre-trial prosecution in British criminal proceedings. Police investigation. Coroners in criminal investigations in England. Conducting a preliminary investigation in the United States. Status and authority of the U.S. Attorney and Coroner.

8. Trial of criminal cases in Ukraine.

Concept, essence and meaning of the trial stage. General provisions of the trial in criminal proceedings. Limits of the trial. Trial procedure. Preparatory part of the court session. Trial. Judicial debate. The last word of the defendant. Making and pronouncing a court decision. Issues decided by the court when deciding the verdict.

9. Criminal proceedings in courts of first instance.

Trial of criminal cases in German practice. Opening of the trial. Trial. Pronouncement of judgment. Criminal proceedings in the French judicial system. General provisions. Procedure for consideration of cases of crimes in the jury. Procedure for examining evidence. Ruling and pronouncement of sentence. Procedure for consideration of criminal cases in correctional and police tribunals. Features of criminal proceedings in the courts of England. General provisions. Proceedings in cases before the Court of Appeal. Indictment. Arraignment. Criminal proceedings in US courts. Criminal courts. The procedure for considering criminal cases in court is different in the United States.

10. Proceedings to review court decisions.

Review on appeal by appealing a court decision. Participants in the appeal proceedings. Stages of appeal proceedings. Review in cassation by appealing a court decision. Proceedings under newly discovered or exceptional circumstances.

11. Execution of court decisions.

Concept, signs and meaning of the stage of execution of the sentence. Order of execution of court decisions. Postponement of execution of the sentence. Issues that are resolved by the court during the execution of sentences.

12. The procedure for reviewing court decisions and their execution in the criminal procedure law of foreign countries.

Forms of revision of decisions in the CPC of Germany. Appeal of court decisions in the French criminal process. Appeal and its types of criminal proceedings in England. The procedure for appealing court decisions according to American criminal procedure law.

Comparative civil law

1. Civil law in the legal system.

Concept and subject of civil law as a branch of law Principles of civil law. System of civil law. Sources of civil law.

Civil legislation: concept and structure

Contract as a source of civil law. Acts of civil legislation and contract. Custom as a source of civil law.

Customs of business turnover. International treaties as sources of civil law

2. Civil legal relations

Concepts and elements of civil legal relations Classification of civil legal relations Grounds for the emergence, changes and termination of civil legal relations

3. Natural persons as subjects of civil legal relations

The concept of a natural person Civil legal capacity of a natural person. Civil legal capacity of a natural person: concepts, types. Limitation of the civil legal capacity of an individual. Recognition of an individual as incapacitated. Recognition of a natural person as missing. Recognition of a natural person as missing. Declaration of a natural person as deceased. Custody and care of a natural person.

4. Legal entities as subjects of civil legal relations

The concept and features of a legal entity. Types and organizational and legal forms of legal entities. The procedure for creating a legal entity. Founding documents of legal entities. Legal personality of a legal entity and the procedure for its implementation. Termination of a legal entity. Business partnerships: concepts and types. Non-entrepreneurial societies: concepts and types.

5. Objects of civil rights

The concept of objects of civil rights and their turnover capacity. Things as objects of civil rights: concepts, classification. Money as objects of civil rights. Currency values. Property, property rights. The enterprise as a single property complex. Information as an object of civil legal relations. Securities as objects of civil rights. Intangible goods as objects of civil rights.

6. Transactions

Concepts and types of transactions. General requirements, compliance with which is necessary for the validity of the deed. The form of the deed and the legal consequences of its non-compliance. Invalid deeds, their legal nature and types. General legal consequences of invalidity of the deed. Legal consequences of the invalidity of certain parts of the deed. Legal consequences of committing invalid transactions.

7. Representation in civil law

Concept and grounds of representation. Powers of a representative. Legal consequences of committing acts in excess of authority by a representative. Types of representation. Power of attorney: concept, types, form. Termination of representation by power of attorney.

8. Terms and deadlines in civil law. Statute of limitations.

Concepts and types of terms and terms in civil law. Ways of determining terms and deadlines. The procedure for calculating terms. Concepts and types of statute of limitations. The beginning of the statute of limitations. Suspension and interruption of the statute of limitations. Consequences of running out of the statute of limitations. Claims to which the statute of limitations does not apply

9. Personal non-property rights of an individual

Concept and content of personal non-property law. Types of personal non-property rights. Personal non-property rights that ensure the natural existence of a natural person. Personal non-property rights that ensure the social existence of an individual. Protection of personal non-property rights.

10. Ownership. Terms.

The concept and content of property rights. Objects and subjects of ownership. Realization of ownership. Risk of accidental destruction and accidental damage to property. Acquisition and termination of ownership. Grounds for acquiring the right of ownership: general characteristics. Grounds for terminating the right of ownership: general characteristics. Refusal of the right of

ownership. Termination of a person's ownership of property that cannot belong to him. Requisition. Confiscation.

11. The right of joint ownership

Concepts and types of the right of joint ownership. The right of joint partial ownership: concepts, subjects, grounds of emergence. Definition of shares in the right of joint partial ownership. Exercising the right of joint partial ownership The right to preferentially purchase a share in the right of joint partial ownership. Termination of the right of joint partial ownership. The right of joint joint ownership: concepts, subjects, reasons for its occurrence. Acquisition of ownership of newly created property and objects of unfinished construction; on a recycled item; by contract; on a homeless thing; to find; for an unattended pet; to the treasure; according to the statute of limitations. Exercising the right of joint co-ownership. Termination of the right of joint co-ownership.

12. Protection of property rights

Principles of protection of property rights. Vindication lawsuit. Negative claim. Recognition of ownership. Other ways of protecting property rights.

13. Real rights to other people's property

General characteristics of property rights to other people's property. The right to own someone else's property. The right to use someone else's property (servitude). The right to use someone else's land for agricultural purposes (emphyteusis). The right to use someone else's land plot for development (surfaces).

14. Intellectual property law: general provisions

The concept of intellectual property rights. Objects and subjects of intellectual property law. Grounds for the emergence (acquisition) and content of intellectual property rights. Protection of intellectual property rights.

15. Copyright and related rights

Concepts and objects of copyright. Subjects of copyright. Co-authorship. Emergence of copyright. Personal non-property rights of the author. Intellectual property rights to the work, their validity periods. Cases of legitimate use of the work without the consent of the author. Concepts and objects of related rights. Subjects of related rights. Occurrence of related rights. Property rights of intellectual property on the object of related rights, their validity periods. Protection of copyright and related rights.

16. Intellectual property right to invention, utility model, industrial design

Concepts and signs of invention, utility model, industrial design. Subjects of intellectual property rights to inventions, utility models, industrial designs. Certification of acquisition of intellectual property right to invention, utility model, industrial design. Intellectual property rights to an invention, utility model, industrial design. Their validity period. Termination of intellectual property rights to an invention, utility model, industrial design Intellectual property right to a commercial name, trademark.

17. General provisions of the law of obligations

Concept and types of obligations in different legal systems. Grounds for the emergence of obligations. Obligations from contract and quasi-contract, tort and quasi-tort in French civil law. Obligations from law, agreement, tort, unjust enrichment and conducting another's affairs without a power of attorney in German law. Obligations from torts, contracts and quasi-contracts in the Anglo-American civil law system. Classification of obligations in different legal systems.

Conditions and principles of fulfillment of obligations in foreign legal systems. Consequences of non-fulfillment of obligations. Civil liability for non-fulfillment or improper fulfillment of obligations. Damages in the civil law of foreign countries. Plurality of persons in obligations. Shared, joint and several obligations in the Romano-Germanic system of law. Joint or separate creditors, joint, joint and several debtors in Anglo-American civil law. Assignment of claims and transfer of debt. Termination of obligations.

18. Enforcement of obligations in the civil law of foreign countries

General description of the ways to ensure the fulfillment of obligations in the civil and commercial law of foreign countries. Means of securing fulfillment of obligations in the civil law of Ukraine: concept

and characteristics. Classification of means of ensuring the fulfillment of obligations. Real and legal. Obligatory legal means.

19. Civil liability in the legislation of different countries

The concept of civil liability. The basis of civil liability. Civil liability for failure to fulfill obligations. Forms of civil liability for failure to fulfill obligations. Grounds for exemption from liability.

20. General provisions on contracts in civil law

The concept of contracts in the civil law of foreign countries. Classification of contracts. Unilateral and synallagmatic (bilateral), paid and gratuitous, consensual and real, exchange and risk contracts in continental Europe. Classification of contracts in the Anglo-American system of law. The content of the contract. Essential, ordinary and incidental terms of the contract in the civil law of the Romano-Germanic system. Essential, simple and implied terms of the contract in the Anglo-American system of law. The meaning of the contract. Conclusion of the contract. Offer and acceptance in the civil law of foreign countries.

Conditions for the validity of a contract in foreign civil law systems. Requirements for the subjects of the contract. Legal significance of the content of the contract. Will and expression of will in the contract. Form of the contract and its significance. Legal basis of the contract (causa) in the countries of continental Europe. Counter remuneration in the contract in the Anglo-American system of law.

21. Classification of contractual structures under the civil law of Ukraine and other countries

Agreements on the paid transfer of property. Agreements on the free transfer of property. Agreements for the transfer of property subject to periodic payments. Agreements on the transfer of property for use. Contracts for the performance of work. Agreements for the provision of services. Agreements on the transfer of monetary contributions. Peculiarities of legal regulation of settlements in the civil law of Ukraine and some other foreign countries.

22. Non-contractual obligations in the civil law of different countries

The concept of non-contractual obligations and obligations to cause damage in different civil law systems. Features and significance of obligations to cause damage in foreign civil law. Sources of legal regulation of liability for damage. Grounds for the emergence of obligations to cause damage. The formula of general tort in the countries of the continental civil law system. The system of mixed torts. The system of singular torts in Anglo-American law.

The concept of damage in the civil law of foreign countries. "Nominal damage" in tort liabilities. Property and non-pecuniary damage in compensation obligations. Causation in tort liabilities and its significance. Indirect damage, remote damage and damage arising in the absence of an adequate causal link. Fault in liability for damage. Liability without fault. Liability for risk (danger) in the civil law of foreign countries. Distinction between tort and contractual liability. Competition of claims (competition of liability) in the civil law of Germany, England, and the USA. Peculiarities of liability for damages under the law of certain countries (France, Germany, England, USA).

23. Compensation for damage. Compensation for non-pecuniary damage

The concept and features of non-pecuniary damage in the law of foreign countries. Conditions for the emergence of an obligation to compensate for non-pecuniary damage. Peculiarities of determining the amount of liability for non-pecuniary damage. The role and importance of value judgments in determining the amount of compensation for non-pecuniary damage.

24. Inheritance law

The concept and sources of inheritance law in foreign countries: continental system of law (France, Germany); Anglo-American system of law (England and the United States). The concept of inheritance. Inheritance by will. The concept and form of a will in the law of foreign countries. Types of wills. Testamentary orders. Freedom of will in different civil law systems. Revocation and amendment of a will. Execution of the will.

Inheritance by law in the civil law of foreign countries. Subjects of inheritance by law. Privileged heirs by law in the inheritance law of foreign countries. Shares of heirs by law in inherited property.

Transfer of inherited property to heirs in the countries of the continental system of law. Institute of personal representative under the will and administrator of inherited property in the law of the Anglo-American system. Liability for the testator's debts.

25. General provisions of family law in foreign civil law systems

The concept and conditions of marriage in the law of foreign countries. Grounds for divorce in different civil law systems. Rights and obligations of spouses in continental and Anglo-American law. The concept and features of the marriage contract. Execution of the marriage contract. Legal relations of parents and children in foreign civil law systems. *ЖНИХ ЦИВІЛЬНО-ПРАВОВИХ СИСТЕМАХ.*

Comparative Civil Procedure

1. Comparative Civil Procedure: general provisions

Comparative Civil Procedure as a component of comparative jurisprudence. Classification of existing legal systems. Classification of modern civil process.

Types and systems of civil process sources.

Characteristics of the main principles of the modern civil process.

2. Comparative legal analysis of modern judicial systems

Classification of judicial systems. General characteristics of individual judicial systems. Peculiarities of judicial systems of post-Soviet countries.

3. Jurisdiction and jurisdiction of civil cases under the laws of different countries

Civil Court Jurisdiction. Jurisdiction of civil cases.

4. Participants in civil proceedings under the laws of different countries

Parties to the process. Third parties in civil proceedings.

Representation in court.

Other bodies and persons who have the right to participate in the civil process.

5. Proof and evidence in civil proceedings under the legislation of Ukraine and some other countries

Evidence in civil proceedings. The concept of forensic evidence and its classification. The subject of proof. Facts that do not require proof.

Separate means of proof. Explanation of parties and third parties. Testimony of witnesses. Written evidence. Evidence. Expert opinion.

Other means of proof.

6. Separate conditions of procedural activity in the legislation of Ukraine and some foreign countries

Procedural terms and their types.

Court costs.

Measures of procedural coercion.

7. Procedures for consideration of civil cases under the legislation of Ukraine and some other countries

Peculiarities of consideration of cases in states with different judicial systems. The right to sue and bring a lawsuit.

Proceedings in the case before the trial. Consideration of the case on the merits. Making a court decision.

Consideration of civil cases by a jury.

Absentee consideration of the case.

8. Separate types of court proceedings in civil cases according to the legislation of different countries

Types of proceedings in a civil process. Claim proceedings. Separate proceedings. Summons proceedings.

Concepts and types of simplified and accelerated procedures in civil proceedings. Summary proceedings. Injunctive proceedings as a type of simplified proceedings.

Simplified court procedures based on a small amount of claimed claims. Proceedings in cases arising from public legal relations.

9. Stages of civil proceedings under the legislation of Ukraine and some other countries

The procedure for filing a claim and the consequences of its non-compliance. The details of the claim, the procedure for correcting the deficiencies of the claim. The procedure for accepting a claim.

Grounds, procedure and consequences of returning a statement of claim. Grounds, procedure and consequences of leaving a statement of claim without movement.

The procedure for opening proceedings in the case. Grounds for refusal to open proceedings in the case.

Court costs. Court fee: concepts, objects of enforcement, rates, benefits regarding payment and payment procedure, return of court fee.

10. Comparative legal characteristics of the modern understanding of the concept, types and requirements for the content of court decisions under the legislation of Ukraine and some other countries

The requirements set forth by the legislation of Ukraine to a court decision. Legality and reasonableness of the court decision.

Content of the court decision. Its constituent parts. Elimination of shortcomings of the court decision by the court that passed it: addition of the court decision, correction of typos and arithmetical errors, clarification of the court decision. Legal force of the court decision.

11. Procedures for reviewing court decisions under the laws of different countries

Modern models of reviewing court decisions. Appeal. Cassation and its forms. Review of cases in order of supervision. Review of cases according to newly discovered circumstances.

Other types of reviews of court decisions.

12. Procedures for the execution of court decisions according to the legislation of different countries

Models of executive proceedings. Peculiarities of means of enforcement. Separate procedures of executive proceedings. Peculiarities of enforcement according to various requirements.

13. Modern alternative forms of solving civil cases

General description of types of alternative methods of dispute resolution. Talks. Mediation. Conciliation (reconciliation).

Arbitral settlement of cases Court arbitration. Mini-court as a form of combined dispute resolution procedure. Independent examination to establish the actual circumstances of the case.

Ombudsman as a private alternative procedure. "Private justice".

14. Electronic justice in the civil process of different countries and trends in the development of modern civil process

The concept and features of electronic justice. Separate forms of using information technologies in civil proceedings.

Peculiarities of directions of development and improvement of legal mechanisms of modern civil process in foreign countries.

International Public Law (general part)

1. Norms and principles of international law

Concepts, characteristics and peculiarities of norms of international law. Types and classification of norms of international law. Hierarchy of norms of international law. Codification of norms of international law. The concept of "soft law" in international law. Interaction of norms of international law with norms of other social systems. Concepts and legal principles of implementation of norms of international law. Means, forms and content of implementation of norms of international law. International legal mechanism of implementation of norms of international law. The domestic mechanism of implementation of norms of international law. Principles of international law.

2. Correlation between international and domestic law

The problem of the relationship between international and domestic law. Theories of the relationship between international and domestic law. Concepts of harmonization of international and national legal norms.

3. International legal awareness and the international law-making process

The concept of international legal awareness. Factors of formation of international legal awareness. International economic relations as a factor of international legal awareness. Principles and progress of international law-making. The role of international organizations in international law-making. Informal factors of international law-making.

4. International personality in international law

Concept of subjects of international law. Types of subjects of international law. The state as a universal subject of international law. Nations as a subject. The right to self-determination. "Kosovo precedent". International intergovernmental organizations. Peculiarities of legal personality of international intergovernmental organizations. State-like formations.

5. The individual in international law

The problem of individual legal personality in international law. The doctrine of legal personality of a natural person. International practice regarding the legal personality of a natural person.

6. Participants of international relations and problems of their legal personality

International legal personality of persons under the jurisdiction of states and state-like entities. International legal personality of legal entities. International legal personality of transnational corporations (TNCs). International non-governmental organizations as participants in international relations. Other atypical participants in international relations.

7. Recognition in international law

General principles of the concept of recognition in international law. State recognition: concepts, types, and theories. Recognition of governments: concepts, types, forms. Estrada doctrine. Doctrine of Tobar. Other types of recognition. Forms of recognition. Means and types of recognition.

8. Legal succession of states in international law

The concept of legal succession of states. Legal succession of states in relation to treaties. Legal succession of states in relation to state property. Legal succession of states regarding state archives. Legal succession of states regarding state debts. Legal succession of states regarding membership in international organizations. Problems of legal succession in connection with the termination of the existence of the USSR. Legal succession of Ukraine in connection with the termination of the existence of the USSR.

9. International legal regulation of international relations

Concept of international legal regulation. System and process of international legal regulation. Stages of the process of international legal regulation.

10. Responsibility in international law

Concept, grounds and signs of international legal responsibility. Responsibility of states for internationally illegal acts. The concept of an internationally illegal act. Classification of international offenses. Subjects of international responsibility. Types of internationally illegal acts. Types and forms of international legal responsibility of states. Circumstances excluding the responsibility of states. Liability of states for harmful consequences of actions not prohibited by international law. Responsibility of international organizations.

11. Sanctions and countermeasures in international law

The concept and features of international legal sanctions. International legal sanctions in the UN system of collective security. International legal sanctions beyond the collective security of the UN. Countermeasures, scope, grounds for application.

12. International justice

Development of the idea of international justice. The main stages of the development of international justice. Types of bodies of international justice. Basic principles of international judicial institutions. UN International Court of Justice. European Court of Human Rights. International Criminal Court.

13. Jurisdiction and immunity of the state

Concepts and types of state jurisdiction. Principles of exercise of state jurisdiction. Jurisdictional immunities of the state and its property. Immunity of the highest officials of the state.

14. Population in international law

International jurisdiction over the population and natural persons. International legal issues of citizenship. Status of foreigners. Status of bipatris. Stateless status. Peculiarities of the institution of citizenship of the European Union. Legal status of refugees, forced migrants and displaced persons. The right of asylum.

15. Territory in international law

Concepts and types of territory in international law. The concept of territorial supremacy. Legal nature and composition of the state territory. Concepts, types and legal regime of state borders. Territorial disputes. Nuclear free zones. Legal status of the Arctic. Legal status of Antarctica.

International Public Law (main branches and institutes)

1. Law of international treaties.

The concept of the law of international treaties. International contract: concepts, parties, form, classification. The right to participate in international agreements. Stages of conclusion of international agreements. Reservations to an international agreement. The effect of the international agreement in time and space. Interpretation of an international agreement. Revision of international agreements. Grounds for invalidity of international agreements. Termination and suspension of the contract. The impact of armed conflicts on the operation of an international agreement.

2. The right of external communications.

The concept of the law of external communications. System of bodies of external communication. Privileges and immunities of officials. Diplomatic law. Diplomatic representation: concept, beginning and termination of activity, types. Functions of a diplomatic mission. Staff of the diplomatic mission. Trade offices. Special missions. Diplomatic law of international organizations. International conferences. Diplomatic privileges and immunities. International legal protection of persons enjoying diplomatic immunity. Consular law. Consular relations. Organization of the consular institution. Consular functions, privileges and immunities.

3. Law of international organizations.

The concept of the law of international organizations. International conferences and permanent international bodies. International organizations: concepts, types, functions. Legal personality of international organizations. Membership in international organizations. Bodies of international organizations. United Nations (UN): general characteristics, main bodies. Specialized agencies of the UN. International legal status of regional international organizations. Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Council of Europe. Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Other regional organizations. Legal nature of the European Union (EU).

4. International protection of human rights.

General provisions on human rights. International standards of human rights and freedoms. Mechanisms of international cooperation in the field of human rights. International monitoring of human rights. Protection of human rights in Europe. Inter-American system of protection of human rights. African human rights protection system. Subregional systems for the protection of human rights in Africa. The Arab system for the protection of human rights. Legitimate restriction of human rights and withdrawal of states from their obligations in the field of human rights in emergency situations. International protection of certain categories and groups of persons.

5. Peaceful resolution of disputes in international law.

The concept and sources of the law of peaceful settlement of international disputes. Types of international disputes and types of means of peaceful settlement of disputes. Talks. Good services, mediation, reconciliation. Judicial means of resolving international disputes. International arbitration. International Court of Justice. Specialized courts. Settlement of international disputes within the framework of international organizations. Resolution of international disputes within the framework of the UN. Resolution of international disputes within the framework of regional organizations.

6. International maritime law.

The concept of international maritime law. General classification of sea spaces. Inland sea waters. Sea ports. The concept and legal regime of the territorial sea. Adjacent zone. Archipelago waters. Exclusive economic zone. Continental shelf. Open sea. Area of the seabed (area). Legal regime of enclosed and semi-enclosed seas. International channels. Sea straits. International maritime organizations.

7. International air law.

Concepts and principles of international air law. Freedom of flight in international airspace. Jurisdiction of the state in its airspace. Legal status of the aircraft and its crew. International aviation organizations. Liability in international air law.

8. International space law.

Concepts and principles of international space law. Legal regime of outer space and celestial bodies. Responsibility for space activities. Status of astronauts and spacecraft. International space organizations.

9. Law of international security.

Concept, goals and principles of international security law. Universal collective security. UN peacekeeping operations. Regional international organizations. Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): principles, objectives, functions and legal nature. CIS Disarmament and limitation of armaments. International control and confidence building tools.

10. International humanitarian law.

Concept and system of international humanitarian law. International standards of human rights and freedoms. Civil and political rights. Economic, cultural and social rights. Collective rights: the rights of peoples, the rights of national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, the rights of indigenous peoples and peoples who lead a tribal way of life. Mechanisms of international cooperation in the field of human rights. International monitoring of human rights.

The beginning of the war and its legal consequences. Participants in the armed conflict. Methods and means of conducting military operations. Protection of war victims. The regime of military occupation. Neutrality. Protection of cultural values. Termination of war and its legal consequences. International humanitarian law in non-international conflicts.

11. International justice.

The system of bodies of international justice. International courts of general jurisdiction and international criminal courts. Mixed (hybrid) courts. UN International Court of Justice. European Court of Human Rights. International criminal tribunals.

12. International criminal law.

Concepts and principles of international criminal law. International cooperation in the fight against crime. Unification of criminal legislation. The procedure for bringing natural persons to international criminal responsibility. Provision of legal assistance in criminal cases. International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol). Relations between Ukraine and Interpol.

13. International economic law.

Concept, subject and system of international economic law. Sources of international economic law. Principles of international economic law and regimes of international economic relations. International economic integration.

14. International environmental law.

Concepts and sources of international environmental law. Principles of international environmental law. Forms of international cooperation in the field of environmental protection. Implementation of norms of international environmental law. Protection of various types of environment (protection of the marine environment, protection of waters of rivers and lakes, protection of the air environment, protection of the ozone layer, radioactivity). Protection of flora and fauna. International environmental organizations.

Topic 15. International atomic law.

The concept and development of international nuclear law. International legal regulation of atomic energy by the IAEA and the non-proliferation regime of nuclear weapons. The IAEA and the nuclear non-proliferation regime.

Topic 16. International energy law.

Formation and evolution of international energy law. Concept, subject and functions of international energy law. The system and content of the principles of international energy law, their relationship with the main principles of international law. International intergovernmental organizations in the field of energy. International legal regulation of the use of various types of energy sources. International legal regulation of electricity.

17. International information law.

International legal foundations of information society formation. Principles of international information law. International cooperation in the field of information relations. Ukraine's international activities in the field of protection of technologies and trade secrets.

18. International educational law.

International legal regulation of education. International standards of education. University education in the context of the Bologna process.

International Protection Of Human Rights

1. International human rights law as a branch of international law and international protection of human rights. Human rights in human history.

International human rights law is a branch of international law. A clear formulation of the terminological features of "ensurement" and "protection" of human rights and freedoms. The international legal framework that exists in the field of human rights. The concept of international control over the implementation and protection of human rights. Concepts and types of international human rights protection mechanisms. The issue of international legal personality of a natural person in the field of international human rights law. Sources of international protection of human rights.

2. Formation and development of the human rights protection mechanism at the international universal level.

The concept of human rights and freedoms. Classification of human rights. Legal regulation of human rights protection during the League of Nations period. Legal regulation of human rights protection in UN activities. Legal nature and internal structure of ZDPL. Compliance of constitutional human rights and freedoms in Ukraine with the universal standards of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Human rights and international legal mechanisms for their protection in the ICCPR and the 1966 ICESCR.

3. International universal institutional mechanism for the protection of human rights.

The UN Charter on Human Rights, the functions of the General Assembly and the UN Economic and Social Council in this area. Control mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights (1946 - 2006) and its Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. The Human Rights Council, as a subsidiary body of the UN General Assembly. Procedure for consideration of individual communications in accordance with resolution 1235 and resolution 1503 of ECOSOC. Activities of the UN Commission on the Status of Women. Powers of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. Powers of specialized UN institutions in the field of human rights protection: UNICEF, ILO, UNESCO. Universal judicial system for the protection of human rights: the International Court of the United Nations.

4. Formation and development of the institute for the protection of human rights at the international regional level (European dimension).

The activity of the OSCE/OSCE regarding the determination of international standards in the field of human rights protection. European Social Charter (revised). Human rights in the European Union. Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. Protection of human rights within the framework of the Council of Europe: institutional bodies. Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights. European Court of Human Rights. Institutional system of human rights protection in the European Union. Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

5. International legal regulation of human rights protection within the framework of the Organization of American States. African human rights protection system, convention bodies and implementation mechanisms.

The Inter-American system for the protection of human rights: the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man; Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR); American Convention on Human Rights (ACPR); Inter-American Court of Human Rights. African concept of human rights; African Human Rights Protection System; African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights; African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights; African Court of Human Rights.

6. The human rights protection system of the Arab region and the international legal regulation of human rights protection within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Formation of the human rights protection system in the Arab region. Arab Charter on Human Rights (Revised) 2004. Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Charter of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Intergovernmental Commission of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

7. The right to life.

Scope and components of the right to life. Obligations of the state regarding the right to life.

8. Prohibition of torture or degrading treatment or punishment.

The scope and components of the prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. State obligations to prohibit torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Case law of the European Court of Human Rights on the prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

9. The right to freedom and personal integrity. The right to respect for private and family life, housing and correspondence.

Scope and components of the right to freedom and personal integrity. Obligations of the state regarding the right to freedom and personal integrity. Practice of the European Court of Human Rights regarding the right to freedom and personal integrity. Scope and components of the right to respect for private and family life, housing and correspondence. Obligations of the state regarding the right to respect for private and family life, housing and correspondence.

10. Freedom of thought, conscience and religion. Freedom of expression.

Scope and components of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. Obligations of the state regarding the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. Scope and components of the right to freedom of expression. Obligations of the state regarding the right to freedom of expression.

11. Freedom of assembly and association. The right to property.

The scope and components of the right to freedom of assembly and association. Obligations of the state regarding the right to freedom of assembly and association. Scope and components of property rights. Obligations of the state regarding the right to property.

12. Prohibition of discrimination. The right to a fair trial and an effective remedy.

Scope and components of prohibitions of discrimination. Obligations of the state regarding the prohibition of discrimination. Scope and components of the right to a fair trial and an effective remedy. Obligations of the state regarding the right to a fair trial and an effective remedy.

13. Legitimate limitation of human rights and withdrawal of states from their obligations in the field of human rights during a state of emergency, situation or situation. International protection of human rights during armed conflicts.

Legitimate restriction of human rights. Retreat of the state from its obligations in the field of human rights during states of emergency. Application of international human rights standards during armed conflicts. Protection of the wounded and sick in active armies. Protection of the wounded, sick and shipwrecked members of the armed forces at sea. Protection of prisoners of war. Protection of the civilian population during war. Protection of women and children during war.

14. International protection of certain categories and groups of persons.

Protection of women's rights. Protection of children's rights. Protection of the rights of persons with disabilities. Protection of the rights of the elderly. Protection of patients' rights. Protection of the rights of victims of crimes. Protection of the rights of victims of genocide. Protection of the rights of victims of terrorism. Protection of the rights of persons who have committed a crime and imprisoned persons. Protection of the rights of refugees, forced migrants and displaced persons. Protection of the rights of migrant workers. Protection of the rights of minorities and indigenous peoples. Protection of the rights of stateless persons.

Private International Law

1. General characteristics of private international law. Concept and subject of private international law. Methods of private international law: concepts and types. The system of private international law. Prerequisites for the formation of private international law.

2. History of the science of private international law. The germs of private international law in the ancient world. The emergence of the science of private international law. Theory of statutes. German

doctrine in the 19th century. Italian doctrine in the 19th century. Anglo-American doctrine of private international law of the 19th century. Private international law in the works of lawyers of the 19th-20th centuries. The latest theories of private international law of the second half of the 20th - beginning of the 21st century. History of the science of private international law in Ukraine.

3. Sources of private international law. Concepts, types and general characteristics of the sources of private international law. International treaties as a source of private international law. Domestic legislation in the field of private international law. International customs: concepts and types. The concept of *lex mercatoria*. The role of arbitration and court practice, legal doctrine in the regulation of international private relations. Unification and harmonization of norms of private international law.

Sources of private international law in Ukraine. Historical overview of the sources of private international law in Ukraine. Modern sources of private international law in Ukraine.

Basic principles of private international law. Principles of private international law. Legal regimes. Reciprocity.

Conflict of laws. The concept and types of conflict of laws rules. Concept, essence and scope of application of conflict of laws rules. The structure of the conflict rule. Types of conflict of laws. Basic attachment formulas. The principle of close connection. Autonomy of the will: criteria and limits of application. Classic attachment formulas.

4. Effect and Interpretation of Conflict of Laws Rules. Legal qualification. References in private international law. Peremptory norms. Public Order Clause. The Problem of Circumvention of the Law in Private International Law. Specific Conflicts in Private International Law. Application of the law of a country with a plurality of legal systems. Special rules of intertemporal conflict of laws.

5. Application of Foreign Law. Foreign law and prerequisites for its application. Establishing the content of foreign law. Mechanisms for obtaining information about the content of foreign norms.

6. Natural Persons in Private International Law. Conflict-of-laws rules regarding the legal status of an individual. Uniform rules regarding the legal status of an individual. Personal Non-Property Rights in Private International Law. Guardianship and trusteeship in private international law.

7. Legal Entities in Private International Law. Personal law of a legal entity. Civil legal personality and legal capacity of a legal person in private international law. Activities of foreign legal entities. Transnational companies as subjects of private international law. Features of the legal status of offshore companies.

8. Cross-border bankruptcies. The concept of cross-border bankruptcy. Conflict-of-laws rules in the field of cross-border bankruptcies. Unification of substantive and procedural rules in the field of cross-border bankruptcies. Cross-border bankruptcies and the law of Ukraine.

9. Participation of the state and legal entities of public law in private law relations with a foreign element. Features of the legal status of the state and legal entities of public law as subjects of private international law. International treaties on state immunity.

10. Deeds with a foreign element. Representation and limitation of action in private international law. Concepts and types of transactions in private international law. Conflict-of-law regulation of the form and content of transactions complicated by a foreign element. Concepts and forms of representation in private international law. Material-legal and conflict regulation of representation by power of attorney. General provisions on limitation of action in private international law.

11. Legal regulation of contractual obligations complicated by a foreign element. Peculiarities of conflict regulation of contractual obligations in private international law. Contract of international sale of goods: concept, procedure of conclusion, content, and responsibility of the parties. Characteristics of the 1980 Vienna Convention on International Sales Contracts. General characteristics of WTO agreements on international trade. Analysis of the provisions of the EU Regulation on the law applicable to contractual obligations (Rome I). Limitation of action applicable to the international purchase and sale of goods.

12. International commercial agreements and settlements. The concept of international commercial agreements. International commercial transactions. Types and content of international commercial agreements. Principles of international commercial contracts (UNIDRUA Principles). Application of INCOTERMS rules in foreign economic contracts. General characteristics of measures to simplify

international trade procedures. General characteristics of the international legal regulation of monetary obligations. Forms of international financial settlements: a) collection as a form of international financial settlements; b) letter of credit form of payments; c) promissory note and check as settlement documents in international financial obligations. Bank account agreement. Forms of currency risk insurance in foreign economic contracts. Domestic legislation on currency regulation and its role in international financial obligations.

13. International transportation. The concept of international transportation. International sea transportation. International railway transportation. International road transport. International air transportation. International river transportation. International mixed transportation. Limitation periods for claims that can be filed on the basis of transport conventions.

14. General provisions of international legal regulation of non-contractual obligations. The concept and content of non-contractual obligations in private international law. Conflict regulation of tort obligations. Features of compensation for damage caused by a foreign state. Regulation of tortious obligations with a foreign element under the legislation of Ukraine.

15. Conflict and material norms of international property law. Securities in private international law. Characteristics of property rights in private international relations. Conflicting issues of ownership. Occurrence and termination of ownership and other property rights. Ownership and other property rights to movable property in transit. Legal regime of foreign investments in private international law. Legal status of property of Ukraine abroad. General provisions on securities in private international law. Conflict-of-law regulation of the circulation of securities. Unification of material and legal norms in the field of circulation of securities.

16. International legal norms in the field of protection of intellectual property rights. International copyright and industrial property law. International legal principles of protection of intellectual property results. Main international agreements on the protection of copyright and related rights. Protection of rights to objects of industrial property. WTO Agreement on Trade Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights.

17. Legal regulation of marital and family relations by norms of private international law. Concept and legal nature of family legal relations in private international law. Peculiarities of legal regulation of marital and family relations with a foreign element. Marriage with foreigners and stateless persons. Conflicting issues of termination of marriage. Conflict regulation of property and personal non-property rights of spouses. Conflict regulation of the origin of children. Alimony obligations in private international law. International adoption and its consequences.

18. International legal regulation of inheritance relations. The specifics of inheritance legal relations of an international nature. Conflicts of legislation in the field of inheritance. Inheritance rights of foreigners in Ukraine. Inheritance rights of Ukrainian citizens abroad. Legal regime of defunct inheritance in private international law.

19. Private international labor law. Labor relations with a foreign element and sources of their legal regulation. Types of conflicting bindings of regulation of labor relations in private international law. Labor rights of foreigners in Ukraine. Labor rights of Ukrainian citizens abroad. Legal regulation of the work of employees of international and intergovernmental organizations.

20. International civil procedure. Concept of international civil procedure and its sources. Legal status of foreign persons in civil proceedings. International jurisdiction (jurisdiction) of civil cases with a foreign element. Foreign court mandates. Recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments.

21. International commercial arbitration. Concept and types of international commercial arbitration. Legal principles of functioning of international commercial arbitration. International regulations, Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration, UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules. Arbitration Agreement and Arbitration Clause. Arbitration decisions. Execution of decisions.

European Union Law

1. Formation of the European Union. Historical prerequisites of European integration. Early projects of "united Europe". The idea of a United States of Europe. Monnet-Schumann plan. Stages of creation of European communities. Treaties during the formation of the European Union. The main tasks formulated in the Maastricht Treaty. Treaty of Amsterdam. Treaty of Nice. Treaty of Lisbon. The main

symbols of the European Union. Flag of the European Union. European anthem. European currency.

2. Sources of European Union law. Concept of sources of the European Union law. Key values of the EU. Peculiarities of sources of EU law. Classification of sources of EU law. Primary law and secondary sources of European Union law. Sources of EU primary law. Regulations. Directives. Decision. Recommendations. Principles of European Union law. The principle of single legal personality. The principle of subsidiarity. The principle of proportionality. The principle of conscientious cooperation. Principles of European governance.

3. Institutional bodies of the European Union. Basic principles of creation and functioning of institutions and bodies of the European Union. System of political institutions and bodies. Functions of the institutional mechanism of the European Union. Legislative function. Executive function. Budget function. European Parliament. Composition of the European Parliament. Member of the European Parliament. Basic powers of political groups. Chairman of the European Parliament. Presidium of the European Parliament. Conference of heads of the European Parliament. Main spheres of powers of the European Parliament. European Council. Members of the European Council. President of the European Council. Council of the European Union. Formations of the Council of the European Union. Chairman of the Council of the European Union. General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union. Powers of the Council of the European Union. The European Commission. The main tasks of the European Commission. Composition of the European Commission. The procedure for appointing Members of the European Commission. Powers of the President of the European Commission. The judicial system of the European Union. Court of Justice of the European Union. Advocates General. Jurisdiction of the EU court. Jurisdiction of the General Court. Specialized courts. European Central Bank. Functions of the European Central Bank. Accounting Chamber.

4. Membership in the European Union. Basic integration requirements for the membership of states in the European Union. Copenhagen criteria. The main stages of joining the European Union. Advisory stage (evaluative stage). Negotiation stage. Review of law and its results. Negotiation position (position paper). Procedure for termination and suspension of membership in the European Union.

5. Legal status of a person and a citizen in EU law. Formation of the institution of citizenship in the European Union. I. Kant's proposals in "To Eternal Peace" (1795) regarding the globalization of human rights. The idea of common European citizenship by T. Marshall and D. Held. "The problem of the deficit of democracy." The final communiqué of the Paris Summit, December 9–10, 1974. Contribution of L. Tindemans to the formation of the idea of EU citizenship. Rights of citizens of the European Union according to the Maastricht and Lisbon treaties. Peculiarities of citizenship of the European Union. Rights of EU citizens. The concept of "civilian citizenship". The principle of equality. The principle of respect for human rights and basic freedoms. The principle of guaranteed rights and freedoms. Personal rights and freedoms. Political rights. Economic, social and cultural rights. The 2000 EU Charter of Fundamental Rights as the basis of the constitution of a united Europe. Features of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU 2000. Structure of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU 2000. Limitations of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU 2000. Basics of Schengen law.

6. Free movement of goods in the European Union. Internal market of the European Union. Fiscal measures of the European Union. Custom Union. Prohibition of customs duties on imports and exports to the European Union and all duties of an equivalent nature. Prohibition of discriminatory taxation. Non-fiscal measures of the European Union. Quantitative restrictions and measures of an equivalent nature. Import restrictions. Export restrictions. Exceptions to the application of Articles 34 and 35 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

7. Free movement of persons in the European Union. Principles of free movement of persons. Free movement of workers. Circle of persons who can use the right of free movement of workers. The right of citizens of the European Union to free movement within the European Union. Equal treatment for citizens of the European Union and their family members. The right of employees and their families to permanent residence after the end of employment in a member state of the European Union. Exceptions for civil servants. Restrictions on the free movement of citizens of the European Union.

Procedural guarantees of free movement of citizens of the European Union. Freedom of business establishment in the European Union. Freedom of business establishment of companies. Mutual recognition of professional qualifications and diplomas. Freedom to provide and receive services. Concept of service. Cross-border nature of services in the European Union law. Freedom to obtain services in the European Union and determination of qualifications of persons providing services.

8. Freedom of movement of capital in the European Union. Concept of capital and movement of capital. The principle of free movement of capital. Exceptions (allowed restrictions) from the principle of free movement of capital and their application. Peculiarities of regulating the provision of financial services and activities of credit institutions.

9. Common trade policy of the European Union. The genesis of the common trade policy and customs the European Union law. Customs Union and customs territory of the European Union. Exclusive competence of the European Union in the field of common trade policy. Basic principles of the European Union regarding the tariff regulation of trade in goods. Measures of the European Union regarding non-tariff regulation of trade in goods.

10. Common customs policy and customs law of the European Union. System and sources of customs law of the European Union. Common customs tariff of the European Union. Types of duties of the Common Customs Tariff of the European Union. Customs status and origin of goods in the European Union. Determining the customs value of goods in the European Union. Customs procedures of the European Union.

11. Competitive policy of the European Union. Basic principles, principles and sources of competition law of the European Union. Principles of legal regulation of competition in the European Union. Demarcation of the competence of the European Union and the member states and the powers of the European Union in the field of competition policy. Legal consequences of violation of competition rules of the European Union. Competition rules applicable to European Union business entities. The concept of enterprises in the European Union law. The doctrine of the European economic entity in the European Union law. Anti-competitive agreements and cartel practice in the European Union law. Definition of abuse of a dominant position in the European Union law. Control of concentrations in the European Union law. Legal regulation of state aid in the European Union. Principles of legal regulation of state aid provision by European Union member states. Criteria for the compatibility of state aid with the internal market of the European Union.

12. Economic and Monetary Union. The history of the creation of the Economic and Monetary Union. Stages of creation of the Economic and Monetary Union. Consequences of the introduction of the single European currency (euro).

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