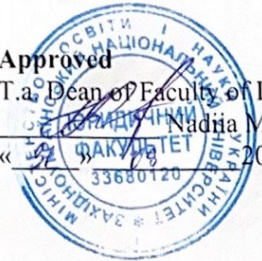


MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE  
WEST UKRAINIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
LAW FACULTY

Approved  
T.a. Dean of Faculty of Law  
Nadria MOSKALYUK  
«~~2023~~» 2023



Approved  
A vice-rector for scientific and pedagogical work  
Viktor OSTROVERKHOV  
2023



Work program  
discipline  
«Modern legal systems»

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

Department of Constitutional, Administrative and Financial Law

Form of study	Study year	Semester	Lectures	Practical classes	Individual work	Training, CPIT	Student -self study	Total	Exam/ Credit
Full- time	1	2	30	30	4	8	48	120	Exam

31.08.2023  
*[Signature]*

Ternopil – WUNU, 2023

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

The working program was compiled by the Associate Professor of the Department of Constitutional, Administrative and Financial Law, Doctor of Philosophy in Law Victoria IVANYUK.

The work program was considered and approved at the meeting of the Department of Constitutional, Administrative and Financial Law, Protocol No. 1 dated 29.08.2023.

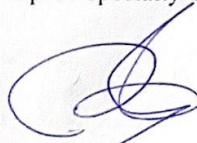
Head of Department



Mariana KRAVCHUK

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

Head of the SGS



Yaryna ZHUKORSKA

Guarantor of EP



Liudmyla SAVANETS

## 1. Description of the discipline «Modern legal systems»

Discipline - Modern legal systems	Field of knowledge, speciality, educational and professional programme, degree of higher education	Characteristics of the discipline
Number of ECTS credits - 4	Field of knowledge - 29 International relations	Status of discipline: normative Language of instruction: English
Number of of credit modules - 4	Speciality - 293 International Law	Year of study: Full-time - 1 semester
Number of of content modules - 2	Educational and professional programme: "International Law"	Daytime - 30 hours. Practical classes: Full-time – 30 hours.
Total number of hours - 120	Bachelor's degree in higher education	Independent work: Full-time - 48 hours. Training, CPIT - 8 hours. Individual work - 4 hours.
Weekly hours are 8 hours, of which 4 hours are classroom hours.		Type of final control - exam

## 2. Purpose and objectives of studying the discipline "Modern legal systems"

**2.1. The purpose of studying the discipline.** The purpose of the discipline "Modern legal systems" is to study the origins, development, current state and further prospects for the development of various legal systems (Romano-Germanic, Anglo-American, religious, traditional), taking into account general trends in the development of law in the world at the present stage.

It is important to develop students' critical thinking skills, legal erudition, ability to navigate the modern political and legal reality, familiarisation with the classification criteria and main features of the main legal systems of our time, peculiarities of the sources of law of different countries, principles of legal analysis of foreign legislation.

**2.2. Objectives of the discipline.** The following tasks are defined for students to acquire relevant knowledge and skills: to study the origins and history of the formation of the Romano-Germanic, Anglo-American, religious, traditional legal systems; to identify the reasons that led to the current state of legal systems by reviewing their historical development; to establish the relationship of different legal systems with each other; to study the structural features of the Romano-Germanic, Anglo-American, religious, traditional legal systems; to determine the features of Romano-Germanic law in the modern legal system of Ukraine.

### **2.3. Name and description of competences, the formation of which is ensured by the study of the discipline:**

- ability to critically comprehend theories, principles, methods and concepts of international, European law, comparative jurisprudence, to take into account the temporal factor and to predict the main directions of development of legal systems,
- ability to form judgements in the field of international, European, national law, comparative jurisprudence, taking into account social, scientific and ethical aspects,
- ability to analyse the content of national legal norms, institutions and branches of law in a comparative legal context,
- to know and understand the normative provisions, doctrines and principles of functioning of international and national legal systems, to analyse and qualify legal phenomena on this basis, to apply international legal norms and principles in the national legal system,
- carry out a comparative analysis of legal systems, assess and argue their disadvantages and advantages, find and interpret relevant foreign legislation, provide advice on its content and application practice, assess and minimise the risks of legally significant actions, taking into

account the multiplicity of legal systems and jurisdictions,

- 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,
- Determine the persuasiveness of arguments in the process of evaluating conditions and circumstances that are not known in advance.

#### **2.4 Prerequisites for studying the discipline.**

The study of the discipline "Modern legal systems" is based on the knowledge gained by students in the disciplines "Theory of State and Law", "Philosophy", "Political Science", which leads to a more thorough study of the main categories and content of the functioning of various legal systems of our time.

#### **2.5 Learning outcomes.**

As a result of studying the discipline "Modern legal systems" students should:

- know: the conceptual apparatus of the origin, development and features of the functioning of modern legal systems; normative provisions, doctrines and principles of functioning of national legal systems, to analyse and qualify legal phenomena on this basis, to apply international legal norms and principles in the national legal system;

- be able 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 practice of application, assess and minimise the risks of legally significant actions, taking into account the multiplicity of legal systems and jurisdictions; distinguish and identify norms, sources, forms of law in terms of their systemic and national affiliation, explain the existing processes that occur in the functioning of legal systems of our time; formulate a

### **3. Program of the educational discipline "Modern legal systems"**

#### **Content module 1. Characteristics of Modern legal systems**

##### **Topic 1. Legal system: concept and structure**

Concepts of "legal system" and "legal system". The structure of the legal system and its elements. The concept of the source of law. Classification of sources of law according to various criteria. Material, social and other sources of law. The concept and content of the form of law. Classification of forms of law. General and special forms and sources of law. Identification of "form of law" and "source of law" at the formal-legal level.

##### **Topic 2. Classification of Modern legal systems**

The necessity and importance of classification of national legal systems. Criteria for classification of legal systems. Different approaches to the classification of legal systems (R. David; K. Zweigert, G. Koetz; M. Glendon, M. Gordon, K. Osakwe; Yu. Tikhomirov, M. Marchenko, A. Saidov).

Types of criteria for the classification of national legal systems. Forms (sources) of law as a criterion for the classification of legal systems. Legal family. Types of legal families. Main and "peripheral" legal systems. The relative nature of the classification of national legal systems. Convergence and unification of national legal systems. Legal means of unification of different legal systems.

##### **Topic 3. Peculiarities and characteristic features of the main legal families of our time**

General characteristics of Romano-Germanic, Anglo-American, religious and traditional types of modern legal systems, their interaction and transformation. Main features and legal features of modern legal systems.

##### **Topic 4. Global trends in the evolution of legal systems**

Changes in the legal culture, the right to realize the legal consciousness of the Ukrainian society in the conditions of the development of the country's legal system. "Westernization" category (S. Krymskyi, A. Toginbi, K. Osekwe). 12 signs of generic characteristics of the Western legal tradition (K. Osekwe). Globalization and its impact on the legal systems of the world. Main types of legal systems. Characteristics of archaic, modern and postmodern legal systems.

#### **Content module 2. Sources of law in the main legal systems of today**

##### **Topic 5. The importance of legal custom in the main legal systems**

Custom as a source of law. The place of legal custom among other sources of Romano-Germanic law.

Ways of legitimizing custom by the state. Customs in addition to the law, instead of the law, contrary to the law. The role of custom in modern Anglo-Saxon law. Signs of legal custom (according to V. Blackstone). Types of legal customs. Custom in modern Muslim law. The regulatory role of traditions.

#### **Topic 6. The role of judicial practice in Romano-Germanic, Anglo-Saxon and Muslim law**

Judicial practice in the Romano-Germanic legal family. Peculiarities of law-making activity of courts. Precedent as a source of law in the Anglo-Saxon legal family. The decisive role of precedent in the creation and functioning of law in England. Advantages and disadvantages of precedent. Types of court precedents: mandatory and optional. The structure of court precedent. The principle of mandatory observance of precedents. Institute for revision (cancellation) of precedent.

#### **Topic 7. The law as a source of law in the main legal systems**

The role of law in the Romano-Germanic legal family. Legal acts and criteria for their classification. The role of the constitution and constitutional laws in the formation of Romano-Germanic law. The system of legislation. Codification. Law as a source of law in the Anglo-Saxon family. The dominant role of constitutional laws. Types of statutes of parliament. Delegated legislation. Advantages and disadvantages of delegated legislation.

Codification and increasing the role of legislation in Muslim law.

#### **Topic 8. Legal doctrine in Romano-Germanic, Anglo-Saxon and Muslim law**

Concept of legal doctrine. Its place in the system of sources of Romano-Germanic law. The role of glossators and commentators in the reception of Roman law. The impact of the doctrine on law-making and law enforcement. The meaning of the doctrine in the Anglo-Saxon legal family. The role of the works of prominent legal scholars in the development of common law. Types of legal doctrines in Anglo-Saxon law. The role of legal doctrine in Muslim law.

#### **Topic 9. Legal systems close to the Romano-Germanic (continental) legal family**

Peculiarities of Scandinavian law that bring it closer to the Romano-Germanic legal family. The system of sources of Scandinavian law. Danish and Swedish trends in the development of Scandinavian law.

Latin American legal systems. Sources of law in Latin American legal systems. Dualism of Latin American law. Differences of Latin American legal systems from the Romano-Germanic legal family.

Features of the Japanese legal system, its dualism. Combination of traditional norms and principles of Romano-Germanic law. Codification of Japanese law of the XIX-XX centuries.

Legal systems of socialist countries. The main sources of socialist law, their similarity to the sources of Romano-Germanic law. Law in the system of sources of socialist law. Interrelationship of laws with other normative legal acts.

#### **Topic 10. Religious legal systems**

Multifunctional nature of religious legal systems. Jewish law. Features that distinguish it from other religious legal systems. Principles of Jewish law: concepts and types. Sources of Jewish law. Peculiarities of the interaction of Jewish religious law with the modern secular law of Israel.

General characteristics of Hindu law. Sources of Hindu law. The specifics of the interaction of religious Hindu law with the modern secular law of India. Codification of Indian law under the influence of English law. Reception of English law.

Canon law, its sources. The influence of canon law on the formation of Romano-Germanic and common law.

#### **Topic 11. Traditional legal systems**

The legal system of China, its features. Basic principles of Chinese law: Confucianism, legalism. Codification of Chinese law. Modern law of China. Legal systems of African countries: general features. The main sources of law. The impact of European law on the legal systems of African countries.

#### **Topic 12. Mixed legal systems.**

Classification problems of mixed legal systems. Countries belonging to the mixed legal system, their general characteristics on the example of Vietnam, Thailand, Singapore. Subnational legal systems: approaches to definition.

### Topic 13. Typological features of the legal system of Ukraine

Main features of post-socialist legal systems. Transitional nature of the legal system of modern Ukraine. Peculiarities of normative legal acts. The process of rapprochement of the legal system of Ukraine with the Romano-Germanic legal family.

#### 4. The structure of credit from the academic discipline "Legal systems modernity"

№ п/п	Topic	Number of hours					Control measures
		Lectures,	practical classes,	self-support for work,	individual work	training, CPIT	
<b>Content module 1.</b>							
1.	Topic 1. Legal system: concept and structure.	2	2	4	2	4	Standardized tests, surveys
2.	Topic 2. Classification of modern legal systems.	2	2	4			
3.	Topic 3. Features and characteristic features of the main ones modern legal systems.	4	4	4			
4.	Topic 4. Global trends in the evolution of legal systems.	2	2	4			
<b>Змістовий модуль 2.</b>							
5.	Topic 5. The importance of legal custom in basic legal systems	2	2	4	2	4	Standardized tests, surveys
6.	Topic 6. The role of judicial practice in Romano-Germanic, Anglo-Saxon and Muslim law.	2	2	4			
7.	Topic 7. The law as a source of law in the main legal systems.	4	4	4			
8.	Topic 8. Legal doctrine in Romano-Germanic, Anglo-Saxon and Muslim law.	2	2	4			
9.	Topic 9. Legal systems close to Roman German (continental) legal family.	2	2	4			
10.	Topic 10. Religious legal systems.	2	2	4			
11.	Topic 11. Traditional legal systems.	2	2	4			
12.	Topic 12. Mixed legal systems	2	2	4			
13.	Topic 13. Typological features of the legal system of Ukraine.	2	2				
<b>Total:</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>48</b>			

## ***4. Topics of practical classes***

### **Content module 1**

#### **Practical lesson No. 1**

##### **Topic 1. Legal system: concept and structure**

Goal. To investigate the emergence of the concept of "legal system" and its structural elements

Questions for discussion:

1. Concepts of "legal system" and "legal system".
2. The structure of the legal system and its elements.
3. The concept of the source of law.
4. Classification of sources of law according to various criteria.
5. Material, social and other sources of law.
6. The concept and content of the form of law.
7. Classification of forms of law.
8. General and special forms and sources of law.
9. Identification of "form of law" and "source of law" at the formal-legal level.

#### **Practical lesson #2**

##### **Topic 2. Classification of modern legal systems**

Goal. To investigate approaches to the classification of modern legal systems

Questions for discussion:

1. Necessity and importance of classification of national legal systems.
2. Criteria for classification of legal systems.
3. Different approaches to the classification of legal systems (R. David; K. Zweigert, G. Koetz; M. Glendon, M. Gordon, K. Osakwe; Yu. Tikhomirov, M. Marchenko, A. Saidov).
4. Types of criteria for the classification of national legal systems.
5. Forms (sources) of law as a criterion for the classification of legal systems.
6. The concept of "legal family" and its types.
7. Main and "peripheral" legal systems.
8. The relative nature of the classification of national legal systems.

#### **Practical lesson No. 3**

##### **Topic 3. Peculiarities and characteristic features of the main legal families of our time**

Goal. To study the main features of modern legal systems

Questions for discussion:

1. Romano-Germanic type of legal system.
2. Stages of formation, formation, characteristic features of the Romano-Germanic legal system.
3. Anglo-American legal system.
4. Stages of formation, characteristic features of the Anglo-American legal system.
5. Religious type of legal system.
6. Characteristic features of religious legal systems.
7. Traditional type of legal system.
8. Signs of a traditional type of legal system.

#### **Practical lesson No. 4**

##### **Topic 4. Global trends in the evolution of legal systems**

Goal. To study the impact of globalization on the legal systems of the world

Questions for discussion:

1. Convergence and unification of national legal systems.
2. Legal means of unification of different legal systems.
3. Changes in the legal culture, the right to realize the legal consciousness of the Ukrainian society in the conditions of the development of the country's legal systems.
4. Category "westernization" of Ukraine. (S. Krymskyi, A. Toginbi, K. Osekwe).
5. 12 signs of generic characteristics of the Western legal tradition (K. Osekwe).
6. Globalization and its influence on the legal systems of the world.
7. Main types of legal systems.
8. Characteristics of archaic, modern and postmodern legal systems.

## **Content module 2**

### **Practical lesson No. 5**

#### **Topic 5. The importance of legal custom in the main legal systems**

Goal. Investigate the meaning and role of legal custom

Questions for discussion:

1. Custom as a source of law.
2. The place of legal custom among other sources of Romano-Germanic law.
3. Ways of legitimizing custom by the state.
4. Customs in addition to the law, instead of the law, contrary to the law.
5. The role of custom in modern Anglo-Saxon law.
6. Signs of legal custom (according to V. Blackstone).
7. Types of legal customs.
8. Custom in modern Muslim law.
9. Regulatory role of traditions.

### **Practical lesson No. 6**

#### **Topic 6. The role of judicial practice in Romano-Germanic, Anglo-Saxon and Muslim law**

**Goal. To investigate the meaning and role of judicial practice in the main legal systems of today**

Questions for discussion:

1. Judicial practice in the Romano-Germanic legal family.
2. Peculiarities of law-making activity of courts.
3. Precedent as a source of law in the Anglo-Saxon legal family.
4. The decisive role of precedent in the creation and functioning of law in England.
5. Advantages and disadvantages of precedent.
6. Types of court precedents: mandatory and optional.
7. Structure of court precedent.
8. The principle of mandatory observance of precedents.
9. Institute for revision (cancellation) of precedent.
10. The influence of judges on the process of formation and development of Muslim law.

### **Practical lesson No. 7**

#### **Topic 7. The law as a source of law in the main legal systems**

**Goal. To investigate the impact of the law on the functioning of the main legal systems**

Questions for discussion:

1. The role of law in the Romano-Germanic legal family.
2. Normative legal acts and criteria for their classification.



3. The role of the constitution and constitutional laws in the formation of Romano-Germanic law.
4. The system of legislation.
5. Codification.
6. The law as a source of law in the Anglo-Saxon family.
7. The dominant role of constitutional laws.
8. Types of statutes of the parliament.
9. Delegated legislation.
10. Advantages and disadvantages of delegated legislation.
11. Codification and increasing the role of legislation in Muslim law.

### **Practical lesson #8**

#### **Topic 8. Legal doctrine in Romano-Germanic, Anglo-Saxon and Muslim law**

**Goal. To investigate the role and place of legal doctrine in these legal systems**

Questions for discussion:

1. Concept of legal doctrine.
2. The place of legal doctrine in the system of Roman sources Anglo-German law.
3. The role of glossators and commentators in the reception of Roman law.
4. The influence of the doctrine on law-making and law enforcement.
5. The importance of the doctrine in the Anglo-Saxon legal family.
6. The role of the works of prominent legal scholars in the development of common law.
7. Types of legal doctrines in Anglo-Saxon law.
8. The role of legal doctrine in Muslim law.

### **Practical lesson No. 9**

#### **Topic 9. Legal systems close to the Romano-Germanic (continental) legal family**

**Goal. To investigate the degree of approximation to the Romano-Germanic legal family of a number of modern legal systems**

Questions for discussion:

1. Peculiarities of Scandinavian law that bring it closer to the Romano-Germanic legal family.
2. The system of sources of Scandinavian law.
3. Danish and Swedish directions in the development of Scandinavian law.
4. Latin American legal systems.
5. Sources of law in Latin American legal systems.
6. Dualism of Latin American law.
7. Differences of Latin American legal systems from the Romano-Germanic legal family.
8. Features of the Japanese legal system, its dualism.
9. Combination of traditional norms and principles of Romano-Germanic law.
10. Codification of Japanese law of the XIX-XX centuries.
11. Legal systems of socialist countries.
12. The main sources of socialist law, their similarity to the sources of Romano-Germanic law.
13. Law in the system of sources of socialist law.
14. Interrelationship of laws with other normative legal acts.

### **Practical lesson No. 10**

#### **Topic 10. Religious legal systems. Traditional legal systems**

**Goal. To investigate the multifunctionality and codification of the specified legal systems**

Questions for discussion:

1. The multifunctional nature of religious legal systems.
2. Jewish law. Features that distinguish it from other religious legal systems.
3. Principles of Jewish law: concepts and types.
4. Sources of Jewish law.
5. Peculiarities of the interaction of Jewish religious law with the modern secular law of Israel.
6. General characteristics of Hindu law.
7. Sources of Hindu law.
8. The specifics of the interaction of religious Hindu law with the modern secular law of India.
9. Codification of Indian law under the influence of English law.
10. Reception of English law.
11. Canon law, its sources.
12. The influence of canon law on the development of Romano-Germanic and common law.
13. The legal system of China, its features.
14. Basic principles of Chinese law: Confucianism, legalism.
15. Codification of Chinese law.
16. Modern law of China.
17. Legal systems of African countries: general features.
18. The main sources of law in African countries.
19. The impact of European law on the legal systems of African countries.

**Practical lesson No. 11 Topic 11. Traditional legal systems.**

**Goal. To study the peculiarities of the legal systems of China, Japan and the countries of the African continent.**

Questions for discussion:

1. The legal system of China, its features.
2. Basic principles of Chinese law: Confucianism, legalism.
3. Codification of Chinese law.
4. Modern law of China.
5. Legal systems of African countries: general features.
6. The main sources of law in African countries.
7. The impact of European law on the legal systems of African countries.

**Practical lesson No. 12**

**Topic 12. Mixed legal systems**

Goal. To study the criteria for the classification of mixed legal systems

Questions for discussion:

1. The concept of a mixed type of legal system.
2. Criteria for classification of legal systems.
3. Groups of states with a mixed legal system.
4. Legal systems of Vietnam, Thailand and Singapore.
5. The concept of "subnational" legal systems.
6. Regional legal systems.
7. Subregional legal space.
8. Detailed classification of types of legal systems.
9. Features of the subregional legal system.

## **Practical lesson No. 13**

### **Topic 13. Typological features of the legal system of Ukraine**

Purpose: to investigate the role and place of the legal system of Ukraine among modern legal systems

Questions for discussion:

1. Main features of post-socialist legal systems.
2. Transitional nature of the legal system of modern Ukraine.
3. Peculiarities of normative legal acts.
4. The process of rapprochement of the legal system of Ukraine with the Romano-Germanic legal family.

### ***6. Complex practical individual assignment***

Complex practical individual task (CPIT) is a form of organization of education, which aims to deepen, generalize and consolidate the knowledge that students receive in the process of learning, as well as the application of this knowledge in practice KPIZ is performed by students independently under the guidance of a teacher, it is a completed theoretical or practical work within the educational framework

the course program, which is carried out on the basis of knowledge, skills and abilities acquired in the course of lectures and practical classes.

CPIT in the discipline "Modern legal systems" is a study of the main types of legal systems, common and distinctive features in the legal systems of various states of the world community, presented in the form of an abstract or essay according to the following plan:

1. Determination of the relevance of the chosen topic, taking into account the latest trends in the comparativist activity of leading modern lawyers and the existing problematic issues of public life in Ukraine.
2. Disclosure of the main material should be carried out based on the chosen topic, using the latest developments in legal science.
3. The conclusions should reflect the student's personal opinion, the summary of his work and the significance for our society of certain developments in the bright world of interaction of modern legal systems.

CPIT in the form of an abstract or essay is prepared in writing, its volume is up to 10 A-4 pages, the pages are numbered. The first page is the title page, the second page contains the plan, at the end is a list of the literature used, the writing interval is 1.5; size 14.

### ***Proposed variants of KPIZ***

1. Basic approaches to the classification of legal systems.
2. Law as a unique property of Western civilization.
3. Convergence and unification of national legal systems.
4. The main stages of development of the Romano-Germanic legal family.
5. The role of universities in the development of Romano-Germanic law.
6. The influence of Romano-Germanic law on the development of law in the world.
7. The main stages of formation and development of Anglo-Saxon law.
8. Features of the development of common law in SILA.
9. The influence of Anglo-Saxon (common) law on the development of law in the world.
10. Western and Eastern traditions of European law.
11. History of origin and main features of Muslim law.
12. Danish and Swedish directions in the development of Scandinavian law.
13. Features of formation and development of legal systems of Latin American countries.
14. The influence of European law on the formation of the legal system of Japan.
15. Principles of Jewish law: concepts and types.
16. The influence of canon law on the development of Romano-Germanic and common law.
17. The impact of global trends in legal development on traditional legal systems.
18. Main features of post-socialist legal systems.
19. Transitional nature of the legal system of modern Ukraine.
20. Features of the integration of the legal system of Ukraine into the Romano-Germanic legal family.
21. Legal systems of socialist countries: general characteristics.
22. General characteristics of legal systems of the traditional type.

23. European legal traditions: common features of Anglo-Saxon and Romano-Germanic legal families.
24. The importance of legal doctrine in the legal system of Ukraine.
25. The role of court practice in the legal system of Ukraine.
26. Reception of English law by the legal system of India.
27. Interaction of Muslim religious and modern secular law.
28. The main sources of canon law.
29. Emergence of constitutional control in SILA.
30. General characteristics of modern Chinese law.
31. Globalization and its impact on the legal systems of the world.
32. Conflicts and interaction of legal systems of the world.
33. Integration processes and their influence on the legal system of Ukraine.
34. Information society and the influence of information on Modern legal systems.
35. The influence of the aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine on the legal system of our state.

## **7. Independent work**

Independent work, as one of the forms of assimilation of educational material in the time free from compulsory classes and without the participation of a teacher, involves the personal-oriented organization of the student's self-education. The organization of independent work requires special attention, because part of the questions of each topic are submitted for independent study by students, and the material intended for learning during independent work is submitted for the exam.

Independent work is ensured by the necessary educational and methodical means (including lecture notes, educational and methodical developments for independent study of the discipline, periodicals). Students have the opportunity to study the educational material independently in the library, classrooms and computer classrooms using the Internet, as well as at home (when receiving the appropriate package of educational and methodological literature).

<b>№ п/п</b>	<b>Subject</b>
1.	Topic 1. Legal system: concept and structure.
2.	Topic 2. Classification of modern legal systems.
3.	Topic 3. Peculiarities and characteristic features of the main legal systems of our time.
4.	Topic 4. Global trends in the evolution of legal systems.
5.	Topic 5. The importance of legal custom in the main legal systems.
6.	Topic 6. The role of judicial practice in Romano-Germanic, Anglo-Saxon and Muslim law.
7.	Topic 7. The law as a source of law in the main legal systems.
8.	Topic 8. Legal doctrine in Romano-Germanic, Anglo-Saxon and Muslim law.
9.	Topic 9. Legal systems close to the Romano-Germanic (continental) legal family.
10.	Topic 10. Religious legal systems.
11.	Topic 11. Mixed legal systems.
12.	Topic 12. Traditional legal systems.
13.	Topic 13. Typological features of the legal system of Ukraine.

## **8. Training in the discipline "Modern legal systems"**

Training (eng. training) is a planned process of modifying (changing) the attitude, knowledge or behavioral skills of a learner through the acquisition of educational experiences in order to achieve effective performance in one activity or in a certain field. Training (from English to train — to educate, teach) — a set of exercises for training in something. Training is a system of training the human body in order to adapt it to

the increased demands and difficult conditions of work and life.

Topics of the training:

1. Globalization, regionalization or urbanization? Prospects for the development of modern legal systems.

Possible threats and ways to overcome them.

2. The influence of the law of international organizations on Modern legal systems.

3. Modeling the development of mixed-type legal systems and their impact on modern legal processes.

The task: to achieve a unified understanding by students of modern "legal geography", prospects for the development of legal systems, including of Ukraine, to try to predict possible ways of transformation of modern legal systems.

#### ***9. Assessment tools and methods of demonstrating learning outcomes***

In the process of studying the discipline "Modern legal systems", the following evaluation tools and methods of demonstrating learning results are used:

- standardized tests, current survey;
- credit module testing and survey;
- team projects;
- analytical reports, abstracts, essays;
- presentations of the results of completed tasks and research;
- evaluation of the results of CPIT;
- student presentations and performances at scientific events;
- modular control work;
- exam.

#### ***10. Criteria, forms of current and final control***

The final score (on a 100-point scale) from the discipline "Modern legal systems" is defined as a weighted average, depending on the specific weight of each credit component:

#### ***Criteria, forms of current and final control***

The final score (on a 100-point scale) for the discipline is determined as a weighted average, depending on the specific weight of each credit component:

<b>Credit module 1</b>	<b>Credit module 2</b>	<b>Credit module 3</b>	<b>Credit module 4</b>
30%	40%	30%	40%
1. Survey during class (4 topics of 10 points each = 40 points) 2. Written work = 60 points	1. Survey during class (7 topics of 5 points each = 35 points) 2. Written work = 65 points	1. Active participation in training = 20 points. 2. Writing CPIT, based on formed individual tasks = 50 points. 3. Protection of CPIT = 30 points.	Theoretical questions (2 questions) - for 30 points, max. 60 points Test tasks (10 tests of 4 points each) max. 40 points

#### ***Rating scale:***

According to the scale of the	On a national scale	According to the ECTS scale
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university		
90-100	perfectly	A (excellent)
85-89	fine	B (very good)
75-84		C (good)
65-74	satisfactorily	D (satisfactory)
60-64		E (enough)
35-59	unsatisfactorily	FX (unsatisfactory with possibility of reassembly)
1-34		According to the ECTS scale

### 11. Tools, equipment and software, the use of which involves the academic discipline

Type of methodological support	Номер теми
Multimedia projector Epson EB-S05	1-7
General application software	1-7

#### Literary sources

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- Constitution of Ukraine of June 28, 1996 (as amended). URL: <http://zakon1.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254к/96-вр>.
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- On local state administrations: Law of Ukraine dated April 9, 1999 No. 586-XIV (as amended). URL: <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/586-14>.
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- On political parties in Ukraine: Law of Ukraine dated April 5, 2001 No. 2365-III (as amended). URL: <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2365-14>.

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19. On service in local self-government bodies: Law of Ukraine dated June 7, 2001 No. 2493-III (as amended). URL: <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2493-14>.
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2. Official online representation of the President of Ukraine. URL: <http://www.president.gov.ua/>

3. The single web portal of executive authorities of Ukraine. URL: <http://www.kmu.gov.ua/>

4. Official web portal of the judicial authorities of Ukraine. URL: <http://court.gov.ua/>

5. Official website of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine. URL: <http://www.ccu.gov.ua/>