

Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University

Department of Criminal Procedure

**PROGRAMME OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE
« JUDICIAL SYSTEMS AND COMPARATIVE JUDICIAL LAW »**

Level of higher education – the first (bachelor's) level

Degree of higher education – bachelor

Field of knowledge – 29 “International Relations”

Speciality – 293 “International Law”

Discipline status – compulsory

Approved at the meeting of the Academic Council
of the University

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1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose and Objectives of the Academic Discipline

The purpose of the academic discipline is the formation of a holistic system of professional knowledge, skills, abilities and other competencies of higher education in a specific segment of legal practice of organization and functioning of global models of judicial systems, models of justice, features of law enforcement, and international standards.

Objectives:

- formation of an in-depth system of theoretical knowledge (concepts, doctrines) on the court, the judiciary and the system of justice as unique state and legal phenomena;
- mastering the system of classification features of the types of judicial systems and the essential characteristics of each of them, the peculiarities of the judicial proceeding in countries belonging to the continental, Common, Islamic legal systems;
- understanding of the development of the main models of justice of interstate integration associations and existing in the world alternative mechanisms for resolving legal disputes;
- mastering the main trends in the legal regulation of the justice system - the prosecutor office and the Bar;
- mastering scientific and theoretical approaches, practical methods, and techniques of professional activity in the application of national law and the law of foreign countries;
- mastering innovative practices, legal techniques of interpretation of the array of normative legal acts and case law of the European Court of Human Rights.

1.2. Status of the Academic Discipline within the Educational and Professional Program: compulsory.

1.3. *Prerequisites*: "Theory of State and Law", "Comparative Law", "History of State and Law of Foreign Countries".

1.4. *Co-requisites*: "Comparative Civil Law", "Comparative Criminal Law", "Constitutional Law of Foreign Countries".

1.5. *Post-requisites*: "European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms", "Judicial System of the European Union", "International Justice".

1.6. *List of Subject-Specific Competencies for Higher Education Students*:

SSC-1. Understanding the nature of the judiciary and approaches to judicial law as a scientific concept, judicial precedent, a set of legal norms, and as an academic discipline.

SSC-2. Ability to analyze legal basisfoundations and sources of judicial law.

SSC-3. The ability to analyze and assess the impact of international acts (recommendations, conclusions) on the development of legislation in the field of organization and operation on the judiciary and its application.

SSC-4. The ability to navigate the system of regulatory legal acts relating to the status of judges, in particular requirements, independence and responsibility, and to conduct its independent analysis.

SSC-5. Understanding the functions, goals and objectives of judicial activity, as well as the system of legal guarantees of human and civil rights and freedoms and the bodies that implement them.

SSC-6. Understanding the place of the judiciary in the system of branches of state power and state bodies.

SSC-7. Understanding the legal nature of the institution of the bar, its functions and principles of organization and activity.

SSC-8. Understanding the transformation of the functions of the judiciary and their specifics at the current stage of implementation.

SSC-9. Understanding the legal nature and definition of such legal categories as court, judiciary, judicial system, judge.

SSC-10. Understanding the tasks, legal nature, international standards of the prosecutor's office's activities both in and outside of criminal proceedings, as well as the main directions (forms) of implementing the relevant functions.

SSC-11. The ability to analyze and apply in practice the resolutions of the plenum of higher specialized courts and the Plenary of the Supreme Court of Ukraine, as well as legal positions, decisions and model decisions of the Supreme Court, decisions of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.

SSC-12. The ability to give a general description of the judicial system and the ability to distinguish between the types, competence and composition of courts of different levels and different specializations.

SSC-13. The ability to analyze world models of the court institution in different countries.

SSC-14. Understanding the specifics of the legal status of prosecutors and attorneys.

SSC-15. Understanding the concept and content of organizational support of the judicial system, as well as the system of bodies - subjects that carry out this organizational support.

SSC-16. Understanding the composition, procedure for formation (convening) and competence of international judicial institutions.

SSC-17. Understanding and ability to apply in practice the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights.

SSC-18. Understanding the concept, types and organizational forms of international criminal justice.

SSC-19. Understanding the specifics of international standards in the field of building modern judicial systems.

SSC-20. The ability to evaluate and distinguish the main directions and forms of activity of the European Court of Human Rights.

SSC-21. The ability to formulate a personal opinion and present it in a reasoned manner when applying the norms of legislation regarding the organization and activities of judicial bodies.

The explication of general and specific competencies is defined in the map of subject competencies (Appendix 1).

1.7. List of Learning Outcomes for Higher Education Students:

LO AD1. Demonstrate knowledge of international standards of organization and functioning of the institution of the judiciary, its content, functions and role in society, and their reflection in national legislation.

LO AD2. Identify and analyze legally significant facts about the legal standards of organization and functioning of modern judicial systems and form sound legal conclusions.

LO AD3. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the peculiarities of the study of comparative judicial law as an object of scientific and legal research in jurisprudence.

LO AD4. To compare different judicial systems of today and be able to formulate proposals aimed at optimizing the organization and staffing of judges, harmonization of national legislation governing judicial activities with European.

LO AD5. Describe the status and powers of the competent authorities responsible for appointing judges.

LO AD6. Use international standards of court activity, including decisions of the European Court of Human Rights and other international courts, in practice.

LO AD7. Identify problems of legal regulation and suggest ways to solve them using existing knowledge in accordance with the principles of protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

LO AD8. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the peculiarities of legal regulation and the nature of international criminal justice, models of international criminal justice.

LO AD9. Advice on the possibility of using sources of law in the law enforcement practice of Ukraine.

LO AD10. Define the role and place of the judiciary (prosecutors and lawyers) in national legal systems.

The explication of the learning outcomes for the academic discipline and the learning outcomes for the specialty and specialization is defined in the map of learning outcomes, formulated in terms of competencies (Appendix 2).

1.8. Modules of the Programme of the Academic Discipline.

Module 1. Judicial systems as a subject of Comparative judicial law

Module 2. Models of judicial systems of the world

Module 3. Justice models of interstate integration associations. Non-state justice

The explication of the modules of the competency-based programme for the academic discipline is defined in the matrix of connections between the modules of the academic discipline, learning outcomes, and subject-specific competencies (Appendix 3).

2. Description of the Academic Discipline (Units of Study)

Indicators	Field of Knowledge, Specialty, Level of Education	Didactic Structure of the Academic Discipline	
		Full-time study	Part-time study
Number of credits - 5	Field of Knowledge – 29 “International Relations”	Compulsory	Compulsory
Modules – 3		Year of study:	Year of study:
	Speciality – 293 “International Law”	3rd semester	3rd semester
Total number of hours - 150			
Weekly hours for full-time study: Classroom hours – 2-4, Self-study - 6-8.	Specialization – “International Law”	Lectures	Lectures
		24 hours	6 hours
		Practical Classes	Practical Classes
		26 год.	6 hours
		Self-study	Self-study
		100 hours	138 hours
	Level of higher education – the first (bachelor's) level	Types of control: ongoing control; final knowledge control (test)	Types of control: ongoing control; final knowledge control (test)

3. Content of the Programme of the Academic Discipline

Module 1. Judicial systems as a subject of Comparative judicial law

Topic 1. Subject, system and objectives of the course "Judicial systems and Comparative law"

Judicial systems and judicial law as subjects of academic discipline.

Comparative judicial law as a legal science and academic discipline.

Necessity to study Comparative jurisprudence at the present stage in the process of professional training of an international lawyer.

Correlation of the course "Judicial Systems and Comparative Judicial Law" with other disciplines (Comparative jurisprudence, organization of judicial and law enforcement bodies of Ukraine, Comparative civil procedural law, Comparative criminal procedural law, Comparative administrative procedural law).

Course system of the discipline "Judicial systems and Comparative judicial law".

Regulatory and legal sources of the course.

Topic 2. Judicial systems as a subject of Comparative judicial law

Court, judiciary and judicial system: delimitation of concepts.

Characteristic features of judicial systems.

World standards for development of judicial systems.

Principles of development of modern judicial systems.

Typology of modern judicial systems.

Transformation of judicial functions and their implementation through the court system. The content of the "right to judicial protection" and its impact on the formation of modern judicial systems.

Advocacy as an institution of legal aid. The place of the Bar in the justice system.

The Prosecutor's office in the justice system. Models of Prosecutor's offices in the world. International standards for the organization and functioning of the Bar and the Prosecutor's office.

Topic 3. The judge is the main individual of the judicial system

The judge as the main individual of the judicial system.

Access to the judiciary: international standards.

World models of training and appointment of judges.

Fundamental rights and responsibilities of judges: international law.

Generally accepted restrictions on judges.

Features of bringing judges to justice.

Module 2. Models of judicial systems of the world

Topic 4. The judicial system of Ukraine. Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine.

Institute of Advocacy of Ukraine.

Ukrainian model of the judicial system: general characteristics.

Judicial system of Ukraine.

The Supreme Court as the highest judicial body.

The Constitutional Court of Ukraine: the order of formation, structure, competence.

The procedure for forming the judiciary and the status of judges.

Judicial self-government bodies.

Bodies that ensure the functioning of the judicial system in Ukraine.

Prospects for the application of transitional justice in Ukraine.

Prosecutor's Office and the Bar of Ukraine.

Tema 5. Judicial systems of the founding countries of the European Union (on the example of the French judicial system and the judicial system of the Federal Republic of Germany)

Classification of judicial systems of the European Union.

Features of the historical formation of the judicial systems of the continental (Romano-Germanic) legal system.

General features of the continental model of the judicial system.

Features of national models of justice of the continental legal system.

The main trends in the modern transformation of the judicial systems of the continental (Romano-Germanic) legal system.

Constitutional principles of the judicial system of Germany. Features of the

organization of the judicial system in Germany. The system of courts of ordinary and administrative jurisdiction. The system of courts of jurisdiction over labor and social issues. The system of courts of financial jurisdiction. The single Chamber of Supreme judicial institutions. Status of judges: professional and non-professional. Features of the organization of work and the legal status of the court staff in Germany. Bodies that ensure the functioning of courts in Germany.

Institute of Prosecution and Advocacy of Germany.

Constitutional principles of the French judicial system. The system of courts of general jurisdiction in France. The system of institutions of administrative jurisdiction in France. Court of Conflict Resolution. Parliamentary justice institutions. Control powers of the court in relation to certain measures of special services. Institute of Magistracy: Magistrates, High Council of Magistracy.

Model of the French Prosecutor's office and the Bar.

Topic 6. Judicial systems of the new countries of the European Union (Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia)

Polish judicial system, Prosecutor's office and the Bar. Latvian justice system. Judicial system, the Bar and Prosecutor's office of Lithuania. Estonian justice system. Judicial system of Croatia: features of the organization of courts of general jurisdiction and specialized judicial institutions. Advocacy and Prosecutor's Office of Croatia. Croatian judicial self-government bodies and court administration.

Topic 7. Judicial systems of candidate countries for membership in the European Union

Requirements of the European Union to the judicial systems of the candidate countries and the peculiarities of their implementation.

Constitutional principles of the judicial system of Turkey. The organizational structure of the Turkish judiciary. Specialized jurisdiction of Turkey. Turkish Court of Jurisdictional Conflicts. Constitutional justice in Turkey.

The legal status of judges in Turkey. The model of the Prosecutor's office and the Bar.

Albania's justice system: courts, prosecutors and lawyers.

The justice system of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The justice system of Montenegro.

Topic 8. Formation and development of the institution of the judiciary and related legal institutions in the Common law system (on the example of the judicial system of Great Britain and the United States)

Features of the historical formation of the judicial systems of the Common (Anglo-American) legal system.

Legal doctrines in the formation of the Common law justice model.

Statutory law in the evolution of the Common law model of justice.

General features and typological features of the organization of the judiciary and the judiciary in the countries of the Common (Anglo-American) legal system.

The main trends of modern transformation of judicial systems of the Common (Anglo-American) legal system.

Legal basis of the UK judiciary. The system of courts of England and Wales: county courts, magistrates' courts, High, Royal and Courts of Appeal. Scotland's judicial system: lower courts, higher courts, special courts. The judicial system of Northern Ireland. Court of the House of Lords. Courts of special jurisdiction in the United Kingdom (Coroner's Court, Employment Tribunal, Court of Competition, Military Tribunals, Church Courts, and other specialized courts). The Supreme Court of Great Britain: the order of formation, structure, jurisdiction. Status of judges: professional and international. Jury trial.

Model of the British Prosecutor's office.

The British Bar.

Constitutional principles of the US judicial system. Proceedings in the United States. Federal court system: ordinary and special jurisdiction. US Supreme Court: organizational status, constitutional jurisdiction, final appellate jurisdiction.

State judicial systems: general characteristics, features of relations with federal courts. Status of judges. Jury trial. Court staff.

Models of the American Prosecutor's office and the Bar.

Topic 9. The system of the judiciary, prosecutors and lawyers of the Commonwealth of Independent States

Comparative characteristics of the judicial systems of the CIS countries: Moldova, Kazakhstan and others. Bodies of Constitutional Jurisdiction. Courts of general jurisdiction. Status of judges. Jury and lay judges. Prosecutors and lawyers in these countries. International judicial bodies of the post-Soviet space: models of interstate cooperation between the UN, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Eurasian Economic Community and the Customs Union.

Topic 10. The model of the judicial system in the system of Islamic law

The origins of the Islamic tradition of justice. The influence of the Islamic school of law on the formation of the model of the judicial system. General features and typological features of the organization of the judiciary, judiciary, prosecution and advocacy in the countries of Islamic law. The main trends of modern transformation of judicial systems in the countries of Islamic law.

Module 3. Justice models of interstate integration associations. Non-state justice

Topic 11. Models of justice of interstate integration associations. Formation of the judicial model of the Court of Justice of the European Union. Models of international criminal justice

Features of the organization of the model of justice in modern international integration associations. Legal force of decisions of international judicial institutions and their significance for the legal system of individual countries.

European Court of Human Rights: structure, jurisdiction, application and decision-making procedures.

Stages of formation of the supranational judicial system of the European Union. The structure of the EU judicial system. Tasks and jurisdiction of the Court of Justice. Procedure for forming the composition and status of a judge of the Court of Justice of the EU.

The nature of international criminal justice. Models of international criminal justice. Legal status, the structure of the International Criminal Court. Special ad hoc international criminal tribunals established by the UN Security Council. Mixed model of international criminal justice: types and features of formation and functioning.

Topic 12. Non-state justice

Concepts and types of non-state justice bodies, their purpose and place in the legal system of the country. Quasi-judicial institutions: concepts, types and purposes. Institutions of mediation and probation. The content of "restorative justice". Arbitration courts as a type of non-state justice: Russia, Ukraine, USA, France, and Germany. Religious courts as a type of non-state justice: ecclesiastical and religious courts. Courts operating under customary law (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, tropical Africa and Oceania).

4. Resource Support for the Academic Discipline

4.1. Forms of Organizing the Educational Process and Types of Classes:

- Forms of organizing the educational process: educational classes; self-study; practical training; control measures;
- Types of classes: lectures, practical classes, individual classes, consultations.

4.2. Self-study of Higher Education Students

Self-study is a type of extracurricular academic activity aimed at studying the course material. During self-study, students are expected to independently

review lecture notes, recommended literature, legal acts, and materials from empirical research related to the topics covered in practical classes.

The forms of students' self-study include: working on lecture materials; working in information networks; deepening the study of issues covered in lectures; preparing scientific reports on narrow-specific topics; preparing thematic presentations; preparing and publishing scientific articles, abstracts, etc.; developing diagrams and tables on the topics of the academic discipline; annotating scientific articles and monographs; analyzing draft laws and legislative changes; preparing necessary materials for active forms of learning in practical classes; participating in the work of scientific clubs; preparing for colloquiums and exams.

Self-study involves studying additional educational and scientific literature, familiarizing oneself with EU legislation, studying the practice of applying EU law in member states, and more. It aims to deepen students' knowledge of the topics outlined in the academic discipline.

4.3. Educational Technologies and Teaching Methods

- Educational technologies: problem-based learning, contextual learning, student-centered learning, audio-visual technologies, scientific discussions, interactive technologies, IT technologies, etc.;

- Teaching methods: a combination of verbal, visual, and practical methods, problem-based teaching method, press conferences, business games, brainstorming, modeling professional situations, case method, discussion method, round table, etc.

4.4. Forms of Pedagogical Control and the System for Assessing the Quality of Competencies Acquired through the Academic discipline

Evaluation of the results of mastering academic discipline "Judicial systems and comparative judicial law" involves the current and final control and is carried

out on the basis of cumulative scoring and rating system.

Current control of students' knowledge includes:

- quality control of students' mastering of the program material of academic discipline in practical classes using the following tools: oral, written or express survey, test tasks, solving practical tasks or tasks, protection of the portfolio of the European Court of Human Rights, defence of essays on student initiatives, etc. Based on the results of practical classes for each of three modules, the arithmetic mean is calculated (maximum score for each module - 15 points), which is included in the final assessment of knowledge;

- two colloquiums are held. The maximum number of points from each colloquium is 20 points.

During the semester, students perform tasks for *individual work* (processing statistics of the European Court of Human Rights, reports of state bodies of Ukraine on the status of national courts of different categories; preparation of abstracts for scientific conferences and articles; participation in the Judicial Law Group at the department of Judiciary and Prosecutions Activity, online courses in judicial law, research (project) on narrow issues with its subsequent presentation, etc.). The work is individual and independent, so co-authorship of students and other forms of assistance to each other are not allowed. When doing individual work, the student is obliged to follow the rules of academic integrity and direct prevention of plagiarism. The maximum number of points for individual work is 15.

The form of **final control** of students' knowledge of academic discipline is a test, which is set on the basis of the results of current control and performance of tasks of individual work. The minimum score of the results of current control and individual work, for which the student receives credit, is 60 points.

Distribution of points between forms of organization of the educational process and types of control measures of the discipline “Judicial systems and comparative judicial law”:

:

Current control					Individual work of students	Final assessment of knowledge
Practical classes						
Module № 1	Module № 2	Module № 3	Colloquium № 1	Colloquium № 2		
max 15	Max 15	max 15	max 20	Max 20	max 15	Max 100

Criteria for assessing learning outcomes

Type of control	Number of points Criteria (for each of the grades)	Number of points Criteria (for each of the grades)
Current control on a practical lesson (per module)	max 15	Excellent mastery of educational material on the topic, there may be some minor shortcomings.
	12-14	Good assimilation of material on the topic, but there are some mistakes.
	9-11	Satisfactory level of assimilation of material, a significant number of errors.
	6-8	Minimum results are sufficient to obtain a positive assessment.
	Min 0-5	Unsatisfactory level of material assimilation.
Assessment of independent student work	Max 15	Deep knowledge of problems related to the research topic, free possession of material, ability to think independently and creatively, find, summarize, analyze material, and draw independent theoretical and practical conclusions.
	13-14	The paper reveals the main provisions of the topic, but there are some inaccuracies in the presentation of the material, and theoretical concepts are insufficiently supported by factual data.
	11-12	The main provisions of the topic are revealed, but some issues are not fully covered. The student is well versed in the material but lacks creativity and independence in research.
	10	The main theoretical issues are covered superficially, there are no conclusions or conclusions are not independent; the student has poor command of the material.
	9	The main provisions of the topic are covered superficially, the theoretical provisions are not supported by factual material; there are no conclusions; the student has poor command of the material of the work.
	Min 0-8	The main provisions of the topic are covered superficially, with many errors; there are no conclusions; the student does not have the material of the work.
Colloquium	Max 20	Excellent mastery of educational material on the topic, there may be some minor shortcomings.
	18-19	The results of processing the material are high, but a small number of insignificant errors.

	16-17	Good mastering of the material on the topic, but there are some mistakes.
	14-15	Satisfactory level of assimilation of material, a significant number of errors.
	12-13	Minimum results sufficient to obtain a positive assessment.
	Min 0-11	Unsatisfactory level of material assimilation.

4.5. Educational, methodological, and informational support of the academic discipline

Regulatory and legal acts

1. Basic principles of judicial independence (Approved by UN General Assembly resolutions 40/32 and 40/146 of 29 November and 13 December 1985).
2. Recommendations for the effective implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary (adopted by UN Economic and Social Council Resolution 1989/60 and approved by UN General Assembly Resolution 44/162 of 15 December 1889).
3. European Charter on the Status of Judges (Council of Europe, 1998).
4. Explanatory Note to the European Charter on the Status of Judges, dated 10 July 1998.
5. Recommendation CM / Rec (2010) 12 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to member states on judges: independence, efficiency and responsibilities (adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 17 November 2010 at the 1098th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies).
6. Opinion №1 (2001) of the Advisory Council of European Judges to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on standards for the independence of the judiciary and the immutability of judges.
7. Grand Charter of Judges.
8. Advisory Council of European Judges. Fundamental principles (adopted in Strasbourg, 17 November 2010, CCJE (2010).
9. Kyiv OSCE Recommendations on the Independence of the Judiciary in Eastern Europe, the South Caucasus and Central Asia (Kyiv, June 23-25, 2010).
10. Report of the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) (European Standards in the Judiciary - A Systematic Review) (3 October 2008, CDL-JD (2008) 002).
11. 11. Report of the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) on the independence of the judiciary, Part I: Independence of the judiciary (adopted by the Venice Commission at its 82nd plenary session (Venice, 12 March 13, 2010).
12. Montreal Universal Declaration on the Independence of Justice (First World Conference on the Independence of Justice, Montreal, 1983).
13. Universal Charter of Judges, adopted on 17 November 1999 by the Central Council of the International Association of Judges in Taipei (Taiwan) on 17 November 1999.

14. Statute for Judges in Europe (European Association of Judges) (1997).
15. Bangalore Principles for the Conduct of Judges (approved by UN Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/23 of 27 July 2006).
16. Conclusion №3 (2002) of the Advisory Council of European Judges to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the principles and rules governing the professional conduct of judges, in particular ethics, incompatibility and impartiality.
17. Report of the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) on the appointment of judges (adopted by the Venice Commission at its 70th plenary session, Venice, 16 March 17, 2007).
18. Conclusion №15 (2012) of the Advisory Council of European Judges to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the specialization of judges.
19. Conclusion №17 (2014) of the Advisory Council of European Judges to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the evaluation of the performance of judges, the quality of justice and respect for the independence of the judiciary (Strasbourg, 24 October 2014).

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- Electronic archive-repository of the Yaroslav Mudry National Law University. URL: <http://dspace.nlu.edu.ua/>
- Official site of the Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine. URL: <http://www.nbuv.gov.ua> (access date: 12.06.2020).
- Official web portal of the executive authorities of Ukraine. URL: <http://www.kmu.gov.ua>
- Official portal of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL: <http://rada.gov.ua/>
- Official site of the Court of Justice of the European Union. URL: <http://www.curia.europa.eu>
- Official web portal "Judiciary of Ukraine". URL: <http://court.gov.ua/>
- Official portal of the Supreme Court of the United States. URL: <http://www.supremecourt.gov/>
- Official portal of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation. URL: <http://www.ksrf.ru>
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- Official portal of the European Court of Human Rights. URL: <http://www.echr.coe.int/Pages/home.aspx?p=home>
- Official portal of the CIS Economic Court. URL: <http://www.sudsng.org>
- Official portal of the International Criminal Court. URL: <http://www.icc-cpi.int/Pages/default.aspx>
- The legal system of Great Britain. URL: <http://velikbritaniya.org/blogsection/pravovaya-sistema-velikobritanii/>
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- The judicial system of France. URL: <http://france.allcourts.ru/index.htm>
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Material and technical support of academic discipline

Open access to online resources of Oxford University Press, to the Information and Legal Systems LIGA: ZAKON (GRAND System and VERDICTUM Judicial Analysis System).

Access is possible in the hall of legal information of the Educational and Library Complex (84-A Hryhoriia Skovorody St., 3rd floor).

Appendix 1

Map of Subject Competencies in the Academic Discipline

Code and name of competencies by specialty and/or specialization	Code and name of competencies for the academic discipline
GC – general (universal) competencies.	SSC – subject-specific competencies of the academic discipline
GC01. The ability for abstract thinking, analysis, and synthesis.	<p>SSC-1. Understanding the nature of the judiciary and approaches to judicial law as a scientific concept, judicial precedent, a set of legal norms, and as an academic discipline.</p> <p>SSC-2. Ability to analyze legal basisfoundations and sources of judicial law.</p> <p>SSC-13. The ability to analyze world models of the court institution in different countries.</p>
GC02. The ability to learn and acquire modern knowledge.	<p>SSC-5. Understanding the functions, goals and objectives of judicial activity, as well as the system of legal guarantees of human and civil rights and freedoms and the bodies that implement them.</p> <p>SSC-6. Understanding the place of the judiciary in the system of branches of state power and state bodies.</p> <p>SSC-7. Understanding the legal nature of the institution of the bar, its functions and principles of organization and activity.</p>

GC03. The ability to communicate in the state language both orally and in writing.	<p>SSC-4. The ability to navigate the system of regulatory legal acts relating to the status of judges, in particular requirements, independence and responsibility, and to conduct its independent analysis.</p> <p>SSC-11. The ability to analyze and apply in practice the resolutions of the plenum of higher specialized courts and the Plenary of the Supreme Court of Ukraine, as well as legal positions, decisions and model decisions of the Supreme Court, decisions of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.</p>
GC04. The ability to communicate in a foreign language.	<p>SSC-3. The ability to analyze and assess the impact of international acts (recommendations, conclusions) on the development of legislation in the field of organization and operation on the judiciary and its application.</p> <p>SSC-17. Understanding and ability to apply in practice the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights.</p> <p>SSC-20. The ability to evaluate and distinguish the main directions and forms of activity of the European Court of Human Rights.</p>
GC05. The ability to search, process, and analyze information from various sources.	<p>SSC-8. Understanding the transformation of the functions of the judiciary and their specifics at the current stage of implementation.</p> <p>SSC-9. Understanding the legal nature and definition of such legal categories as court, judiciary, judicial system, judge.</p>
GC06. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and the understanding of professional activity.	<p>SSC-12. The ability to give a general description of the judicial system and the ability to distinguish between the types, competence and composition of courts of different levels and different specializations.</p> <p>SSC-14. Understanding the specifics of the legal status of prosecutors and attorneys.</p> <p>SSC-15. Understanding the concept and content of organizational support of the judicial system, as well as the system of bodies - subjects that carry out this organizational support.</p>

GC07. The ability to work in an international context.	<p>SSC-16. Understanding the composition, procedure for formation (convening) and competence of international judicial institutions.</p> <p>SSC-18. Understanding the concept, types and organizational forms of international criminal justice.</p> <p>SSC-19. Understanding the specifics of international standards in the field of building modern judicial systems.</p>
GC09. The ability to realize one's rights and duties as a member of society, to understand the values of a civic (free democratic) society, and the necessity for its sustainable development, the rule of law, and the rights and freedoms of individuals and citizens in Ukraine.	<p>SSC-10. Understanding the tasks, legal nature, international standards of the prosecutor's office's activities both in and outside of criminal proceedings, as well as the main directions (forms) of implementing the relevant functions.</p> <p>SSC-21. The ability to formulate a personal opinion and present it in a reasoned manner when applying the norms of legislation regarding the organization and activities of judicial bodies.</p>
SC – special competencies (select competencies according to the content of the academic discipline)	
SC01. The ability to critically analyze theories, principles, methods, and concepts of international law, European Union law, comparative jurisprudence, taking into account temporal factors and predicting the main directions of development of legal systems.	<p>SSC-3. The ability to analyze and assess the impact of international acts (recommendations, conclusions) on the development of legislation in the field of organization and operation on the judiciary and its application.</p> <p>SSC-17. Understanding and ability to apply in practice the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights.</p> <p>SSC-20. The ability to evaluate and distinguish the main directions and forms of activity of the European Court of Human Rights.</p>
SC02. The ability to form judgments in the field of international law, European Union law, national law, and comparative jurisprudence, considering social, scientific, and ethical aspects.	<p>SSC-1. Understanding the nature of the judiciary and approaches to judicial law as a scientific concept, judicial precedent, a set of legal norms, and as an academic discipline.</p> <p>SSC-5. Understanding the functions, goals and objectives of judicial activity, as well as the system of legal guarantees of human and civil rights and freedoms and the bodies that</p>

	<p>implement them.</p> <p>SSC-6. Understanding the place of the judiciary in the system of branches of state power and state bodies.</p> <p>SSC-7. Understanding the legal nature of the institution of the bar, its functions and principles of organization and activity.</p> <p>SSC-8. Understanding the transformation of the functions of the judiciary and their specifics at the current stage of implementation.</p> <p>SSC-9. Understanding the legal nature and definition of such legal categories as court, judiciary, judicial system, judge.</p>
SC03. The ability to defend the national interests of one's own state and human rights using international legal instruments and mechanisms.	<p>SSC-2. Ability to analyze legal basis foundations and sources of judicial law.</p> <p>SSC-4. The ability to navigate the system of regulatory legal acts relating to the status of judges, in particular requirements, independence and responsibility, and to conduct its independent analysis.</p> <p>SSC-11. The ability to analyze and apply in practice the resolutions of the plenum of higher specialized courts and the Plenary of the Supreme Court of Ukraine, as well as legal positions, decisions and model decisions of the Supreme Court, decisions of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.</p>
SC05. The ability to analyze the content of national legal norms, institutions, and branches of law in a comparative legal context.	<p>SSC-10. Understanding the tasks, legal nature, international standards of the prosecutor's office's activities both in and outside of criminal proceedings, as well as the main directions (forms) of implementing the relevant functions.</p> <p>SSC-13. The ability to analyze world models of the court institution in different countries.</p>
SC07. The ability to provide legal conclusions and consultations on matters of international public and private law, European Union 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 to minimize them.	<p>SSC-18. Understanding the concept, types and organizational forms of international criminal justice.</p> <p>SSC-19. Understanding the specifics of international standards in the field of building modern judicial systems.</p>

<p>SC08. The ability to engage in discussions and debates on international law and general legal issues, prepare cases for review in Ukrainian, foreign, and international courts and arbitrations.</p>	<p>SSC-12. The ability to give a general description of the judicial system and the ability to distinguish between the types, competence and composition of courts of different levels and different specializations.</p> <p>SSC-14. Understanding the specifics of the legal status of prosecutors and attorneys.</p> <p>SSC-15. Understanding the concept and content of organizational support of the judicial system, as well as the system of bodies - subjects that carry out this organizational support.</p> <p>SSC-16. Understanding the composition, procedure for formation (convening) and competence of international judicial institutions.</p> <p>SSC-21. The ability to formulate a personal opinion and present it in a reasoned manner when applying the norms of legislation regarding the organization and activities of judicial bodies.</p>
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Appendix 2

Map of Learning Outcomes of Higher Education Students, Formulated in Terms of Competencies

Code and name of the learning outcomes for the specialty and/or specialization	Academic discipline Module	Code and name of the learning outcomes for the academic discipline
LO – learning outcomes for the specialty/specialization (select learning outcomes according to the content of the academic discipline)		Learning outcomes of the academic discipline
LO03. To know and understand the regulatory provisions, doctrines, and principles of the functioning of international and national legal systems, and to conduct	№1-3	LO AD1. Demonstrate knowledge of international standards of organization and functioning of the institution of the judiciary, its content, functions and their role in society and reflection in national legislation.

analysis and qualification of legal phenomena based on this, applying international legal norms and principles within the national legal system.		LO AD2. To identify and analyze legally significant facts regarding the legal standards of the organization and functioning of modern judicial systems and to form well-founded legal conclusions.
LO05. To conduct comparative analysis of legal systems, evaluate and argue their advantages and disadvantages, find and interpret relevant foreign legislation, provide consultations on its content and application practices, assess and minimize risks of legally significant actions considering the multiplicity of legal systems and jurisdictions.	№1-3	LO AD3. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the peculiarities of the study of comparative judicial law as an object of scientific and legal research in jurisprudence. LO AD4. To compare different modern judicial systems and be able to formulate proposals aimed at optimizing the organization and recruitment of judges, harmonizing national legislation regulating judicial activity with European legislation.
LO07. To use the practice of the European Court of Human Rights, other international judicial and arbitration bodies, international organizations, and other treaty bodies, and theoretical knowledge of international and national law to substantiate and defend one's position, protect clients' interests, and for other professional purposes.	№ 1-3	LO AD6. Use international standards of court activity, including decisions of the European Court of Human Rights and other international courts, in practical activities.
LO12. To convey information, ideas, problems, solutions, and personal experience on current issues of European and Euro-Atlantic integration, international law, national law, and comparative jurisprudence to both professionals and non-professionals.	№1,2	LO AD5. Describe the status and powers of the competent authorities responsible for appointing judges to positions.
LO15. To use modern digital technologies to collect, systematize, and analyze information from various sources about international and national legal processes and phenomena.	№1-3	LO AD7. Identify problems of legal regulation and propose ways to solve them using existing knowledge in accordance with the principles of protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms.

LO17. To apply modern scientific achievements in the fields of international law, European Union law, and national law, interpret the results of scientific research, and use them in practical professional activities.	№1-3	<p>LO AD8. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the features of legal regulation and the nature of international criminal justice, models of international criminal justice.</p> <p>LO AD9. Provide advice on the possibility of applying sources of law in the law enforcement practice of Ukraine.</p> <p>LO AD10. To determine the role and place of justice bodies (prosecutors' offices and lawyers' offices) in national legal systems.</p>
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Appendix 3

Matrix of Connections between Discipline Modules, Learning Outcomes, and Subject Competencies in the Curriculum

Learning outcomes for the academic discipline (AD)/module.	S S C 1	S S C 2	S S C 3	S S C 4	S S C 5	S S C 6	S S C 7	S S C 8	S S C 9	S S C 10	S S C 11	S S C 12	S S C 13	S S C 14	S S C 15	S S C 16	S S C 17	S S C 18	S S C 19	S S C 20	S S C 21
LO AD 1.	*				*																
LO AD 2.		*	*	*															*		
LO AD 3.						*		*													
LO AD 4.												*	*								
LO AD 5.									*						*						
LO AD 6.																	*				
LO AD 7.										*											
LO AD 8.																*		*			
LO AD 9.										*										*	*
LO AD 10.							*							*							