

**Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University**

**Department of Criminal Procedure**

**SYLLABUS**

**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»

Educational Programme/Specialization – «International Law»

Discipline status – compulsory

**Lecturer** – Iryna Borodina  
PhD, Associate Professor of the department of

Kharkiv – 2024

**Syllabus of academic discipline "Judicial systems and comparative judicial law"** for students of the first (Bachelor's) level of higher education in the field of knowledge 29 «International relations», speciality 293 «International law», specialization «International law» of faculty of International Law. Kharkiv: Yaroslav Mudryi NLU, 2024. 13 p.

Developers:

Lidiia Moskvych – Doctor of Law, Associate Professor of the department of Criminal Procedure, Professor

Iryna Borodina – PhD, Associate Professor of Department of Criminal Procedure  
Olga Ovsiannikova - PhD, Associate Professor of Department of Criminal Procedure

Approved at the meeting of the Department of the Judiciary and Prosecutions Activity  
(protocol № 11 dated June 7, 2021)

Amendments and addition were approved at meetings of the department of the Judiciary and Prosecutions Activity (protocol № 8 dated June 7, 2022)  
at meetings of the Department of Criminal Procedure  
(protocol № 1 dated September 2, 2022)  
(protocol № 18 dated May 20, 2024)

Head of the department \_\_\_\_\_ Oksana Kaplina

### Data about the teacher

<b>The name of academic discipline</b>	Judicial systems and comparative judicial law
<b>Status of academic discipline</b>	Compulsory
<b>Teacher</b>	Iryna Borodina – PhD, Associate Professor of the department of Criminal Procedure Olga Ovsyannikova - PhD, Associate Professor of the department of Criminal Procedure
<b>Contact phone number</b>	050 770 35 43
<b>E-mail</b>	<a href="mailto:i.v.borodina@nlu.edu.ua">i.v.borodina@nlu.edu.ua</a> o.o.ovsyannikova@nlu.edu.ua
<b>Consultations</b>	The lecturer is at the department in according to the developed schedule of individual consultations. 77 Hryhoriiia Skovorody St., room 236.
<b>Online consultations</b>	Zoom conference ID: 991 514 5278, passcode: 259438

### Abstract of the discipline

"Judicial systems and comparative law" is an independent legal discipline, the study of which is necessary for the training of future international lawyers. The academic discipline should contribute to the formation of knowledge and ideas about the pluralism of models of judicial systems and judicial power in the modern world, which is the basis for acquiring more in-depth knowledge in specialized industry academic disciplines.

The diversity of models of justice in the world, and the creation and functioning of supranational institutions to protect the rights, freedoms and interests of states, society and man, create a unique network of ensuring the right of individuals to an independent, impartial and competent court.

This is what led to the formation of the content of the course "Judicial systems and comparative judicial law". The proposed course examines the distinction between the categories of the judiciary and the judiciary, gives a general description of justice models in countries depending on their affiliation to a particular legal family, highlights the features of the national judiciary, defines international standards and principles of modern judicial systems, key features of legal status of judges, as well as issues of international judicial institutions and their practice.

### The 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.

### **Educational discipline in the structure of the educational and professional programme. Interdisciplinary connections**

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

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

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

**Language of the instruction:** Ukrainian, English.

### **Expected learning outcomes**

As a result of mastering academic discipline, the applicant must demonstrate the following learning outcomes:

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.

**Class schedule of the academic discipline for full-time students<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Date/week</b>	<b>Topics of lectures</b>	<b>Topics of practical classes</b>	<b>Topics for Individual work (essays or abstracts)</b>
	1. Subject, system and tasks of academic discipline "Judicial systems and comparative judicial law"	1. Subject, system and tasks of academic discipline "Judicial systems and comparative judicial law"	1. The importance of the academic discipline for an international lawyer. 2. Potential areas of use of the acquired knowledge.
	2. Judicial systems as a subject of comparative judicial law (part 1)	2. Judicial systems as a subject of comparative judicial law (part 1)	Judiciary, judicial system, judicial law: distinction of categories.
	3. Judicial systems as a subject of comparative judicial law (part 2)	3. Judicial systems as a subject of comparative judicial law (part 2)	The content of the right to a court through the prism of the principles of constructing judicial systems.
	4. The judge as the main subject of the judicial system (part 1).	4. The judge as the main subject of the judicial system (part 1).	Independence / irremovability / impartiality of judges: international legal / national perspective.
	5. The judge as the main subject of the judicial system (part 2).	5. The judge as the main subject of the judicial system (part 2).	The status of a judge of any foreign country.

<sup>1</sup> The features of the thematic structure of the academic discipline for part-time students are determined by the working program of the academic discipline.

	6. Judicial system of Ukraine. Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine. Institute of Advocacy of Ukraine.	6. Judicial system of Ukraine. Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine. Institute of Advocacy of Ukraine (part 1). 7. Judicial system of Ukraine. Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine. Institute of Advocacy of Ukraine (part 2).	Compliance of the judicial system of Ukraine / institute of advocacy / prosecutor's office with international standards.
	7. Judicial systems of the founding countries of the European Union (using the example of the judicial system of France and the judicial system of the Federal Republic of Germany).	8. Judicial systems of the founding countries of the European Union (using the example of the judicial system of France and the judicial system of the Federal Republic of Germany).	Experience in forming the institution of the court of experienced European countries and the possibility of its use by Ukraine
	8. The system of justice bodies of the new countries of the European Union (Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia). Judicial systems of the candidate countries for membership in the European Union.	9. The system of justice bodies of the new countries of the European Union (Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia). Judicial systems of the candidate countries for membership in the European Union.	Requirements of the European Union to the judicial systems of the candidate countries for membership in the EU and the features of their implementation.
	9. Formation and development of the institution of the court and related institutions in the common law system (using the example of the judicial system of Great Britain and the USA).	10. Formation and development of the institution of the court and related institutions in the common law system (using the example of the judicial system of Great Britain and the USA).	Statutory law in the evolution of the common law justice model. General features and typological features of the organization of the judiciary and judicial proceedings in countries with the common legal system.
	10. The system of the judiciary, the bar and the prosecutor's office of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The model of the judicial system in the system of Islamic law	11. The system of the judiciary, the bar and the prosecutor's office of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The model of the judicial system in the system of Islamic law	

	11. Models of justice of interstate integration associations. Formation of the judicial model of the Court of Justice of the European Union.	12. Models of justice of interstate integration associations. Formation of the judicial model of the Court of Justice of the European Union.	Legal force of decisions of international judicial institutions and their significance for the legal system of individual countries.
	12. Models of international criminal justice. Non-state justice	13. Models of international criminal justice. Non-state justice	Interesting examples of models of international criminal justice.

### Individual work of students

Individual work of students is carried out in the following forms:

- elaboration of new scientific and educational literature, statistical data of national and international judicial bodies, reports of state bodies of Ukraine on the state of justice in Ukraine, etc.;
- work on cases;
- performance of practical tasks, self-testing;
- writing essays and abstracts;
- preparation of abstracts for scientific and practical conferences and articles;
- participation in competitions of student scientific works;
- participation in the work of the student's scientific circle of the department
- preparation of a study (project) on a narrow issue with its subsequent presentation to the audience;
- taking online courses in judicial law;
- preparation for practical classes, colloquia and exams.

### Informational support of 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 1989).
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).

## **Literature**

### **Basic literature**

1. Ann Fagan Ginger The Law, the Supreme Court, and the People's Rights: Barron's, 1977
2. Daniel John Meador, Frederick G. Kempin, Jr. American Courts: West Publishing Company, 1991
3. Amartya Kumar Sen The Idea of Justice. Harvard University Press Cambridge, Massachusetts, 2010.
4. John Rawls. A Theory of Justice. Cambridge University Press, 2009.
5. Pogge, Thomas, John Rawls: His Life and Theory of Justice. Oxford University Press, 2007
6. Kukathas, Chandran and Pettit, Philip, Rawls: "A Theory of Justice" and its Critics. Stanford University Press, 1990.
7. David Miller, Principles of Social Justice. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2001.
8. David W. Neubauer, Henry F. Fradella America's Courts and the Criminal Justice System. Press USA CENGAGE, 2017.
9. Carlo Guarnieri, Patrizia Pederzoli The Judicial System. The Administration and Politics of Justice. Edward Elgar Publishing Limited, 2020.



10. Elliot E. Slotnick Judicial Politics. CQ Press, 2005.
11. Архітектура європейської безпеки: історія становлення і розвитку : монографія: у 2 ч. / за наук. ред. професорів А. П. Гетьмана, І. В. Яковюка. Харків. : Право, 2020. Ч.1. Від Давнього Риму до Другої світової війни. 180 с.
12. Порівняльне судове право: навч. посіб. / І. Є. Марочкін [та ін.]; за ред.: І. Є. Марочкіна, Л. М. Москвич. Х.: Право, 2008. 112 с.
13. Право Європейського Союзу : підручник ; за ред. Р. А. Петрова. Вид. 10-те, змінене і допов. Харків : Право, 2021. 484 с.
14. Право Європейського Союзу : норм. матеріали / упоряд. : І. В. Яковюк, Т. М. Анакіна, Т. В. Комарова, О. Я. Трагнюк. Харків : Право, 2019. 500 с.
15. Організація судових та правоохоронних органів : підручник / за ред.: І. Є. Марочкіна ; Нац. ун-т "Юрид. акад. України ім. Я. Мудрого". - Х. : Право, 2014. - 448 с.
16. Назаров І. В. Судові системи країн Європейського Союзу та України: генезис та порівняння: монографія. Х.: ФІНН, 2011. 432 с.
17. Молдован В. В. Судустрій: Україна, Велика Британія, Російська Федерація, США, ФРН, Франція. Судові органи ООН: навч. посіб. / В. В. Молдован, А. В. Молдован; Київ. нац. ун-т ім. Т. Шевченка. Київ: Центр учб. л-ри, 2013. 364 с.
18. Кравчук М. В. Правова система США. Міністерство освіти і науки України, Тернопільська академія народного господарства. Київ: Нора-друк, 2004. 136 с.
19. Комарова Т. В. Суд Європейського Союзу: розвиток судової системи та практики тлумачення права ЄС: монографія. Харків: Право, 2018. 528 с.
20. Комарова Т. В. Юрисдикція Суду Європейського Союзу: монографія. Харків: Право, 2010. 360 с.
21. Мідор Д. Д. Суди в Сполучених Штатах: пер. з англ. Сент-Пол, Міннесота: Вест Паблішинг Ко., 1993. 85 с.
22. Шишкін В. І. Судові системи країн світу: навч. посіб.: у 3 кн. К.: Юрінком Інтер, 2001.
23. Прилуцький С. В. Судова система Республіки Польща / С. В. Прилуцький // Бюлетень Міністерства юстиції України. – 2004. – № 6(32). – С. 53–64.
24. Паліюк В. П. Міжнародні судові установи і захист прав людини та основних свобод. Миколаїв: Атол, 2006. 180 с.
25. Європейський Суд з прав людини. Організація, процедура, правила звернення. Київ: Вид. Дім «Ін Юре», 2000. 16 с.

#### Additional literature

1. Москвич Л. М. Судові системи світу: класифікація й загальна характеристика. Проблеми законності. Вип. 96. 2008. С. 202-209.
2. Шокіна Т. В. Суди у системі мусульманського права. Бюлетень Міністерства юстиції України. 2004. № 1. С. 92-103.
3. Русанова І. О. Суд присяжних в Україні: проблеми становлення та розвитку: монографія. Харків: Вид. дім "ІНЖЕК", 2005. 184 с.
4. Городовенко В. В. Принципи судової влади: монографія. Харків: Право, 2012. 448 с.
5. Сердюк В. В. Співвідношення принципів побудови системи судів загальної юрисдикції. Держава і право. Юридичні і політичні науки: зб. наук. пр. 2012. Вип. 56. С. 142-147.
6. Овчаренко О. М. Доступність правосуддя та гарантії його реалізації: монографія. Харків: Право, 2008. 304 с.

7. Погребняк С. Вплив судової практики на юридичні акти в романо-германській правовій сім'ї. Вісник Академії правових наук України. 2003. №4 (35). Х.: Право, 2003. С. 92-99.
8. Цахло М. Судова система ФРН. Юридичний журнал. 2004. № 9. С. 101-110.
9. Рижков Г. Правосуддя в Федеративній Республіці Німеччина. Вісник господарського судочинства. 2014. № 6. С. 74-82.

### **Internet resources**

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>

Official portal of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation. URL: <http://www.supcourt.ru>

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/>

The legal system of Germany. URL: <http://germaniya.net/blogcategory/pravovaya-sistema-germanii/>

The judicial system of France. URL: <http://france.allcourts.ru/index.htm>

Turkey's judicial system. URL: [http://www.gmu-countries.ru/asia/turkey/sudebnaya\\_sistema.html](http://www.gmu-countries.ru/asia/turkey/sudebnaya_sistema.html)

### **SEEMC**

URL: [http://library.nlu.edu.ua/index.php?option=com\\_k2&view=itemlist&task=category&id=73:kafedra-sudoustriiu-ta-prokurorskoi-diialnosti&Itemid=151](http://library.nlu.edu.ua/index.php?option=com_k2&view=itemlist&task=category&id=73:kafedra-sudoustriiu-ta-prokurorskoi-diialnosti&Itemid=151)

### **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).

### Requirements set by the Lecturer

Students *must*: regularly attend practical classes; systematically and actively work on lectures and practical classes; give a complete and thorough answer to the question; substantiate their point of view when discussing the report; fully and convincingly present arguments in solving problems; analyze the norms of International law and compliance with national law, to analyze judicial and law enforcement practice; qualitatively perform written practical tasks, tests and individual work. Practical classes, missed for good reasons, can be delayed with the prior agreement of the lecturer.

Students *are recommended to*: participate in scientific conferences, and competitions of scientific works, work of the scientific circle of the department, writing scientific articles; take additional online courses in judicial law.

The lecturer takes into account other educational and scientific achievements of the student, which are documented (diplomas, certificates, etc.).

Students *are required to* comply with the Code of Academic Ethics of Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University ([https://nlu.edu.ua/files/norm\\_doc/kodeks\\_academichnoyi\\_etyky.pdf](https://nlu.edu.ua/files/norm_doc/kodeks_academichnoyi_etyky.pdf)).

The lecturer pays special attention to the policy of plagiarism prevention. In case of signs of violation of the rules on plagiarism or independence of writing the work, a decision may be made to cancel the evaluation for the work.

Attendance at lectures and practical classes is mandatory. During both lectures and practical classes, students have the right at any time to ask the lecturer questions on the topic and are invited to take an active part in the discussion. During classroom classes, please use gadgets for educational purposes only (for example, to view lecture presentations, keep lecture notes and keep track of relevant information). In case of urgent need, you can leave the classroom without disturbing the lecturer and other students.

### Control measures of learning outcomes

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

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

Assessment criteria of the discipline "Judicial systems and comparative law"

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	The main provisions of the topic are covered superficially,

	0-8	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.

The final grade for the academic discipline "**Judicial systems and comparative judicial law**" is recorded in the academic transcript according to the following grading scale:

Rating on the ECTS scale	Definition	Rating on a national scale	Rating on a 100-point scale used in NLU
<b>A</b>	<b>Excellent</b> - excellent performance, with only a few errors	credited	90 – 100
<b>B</b>	<b>Very good</b> - above average with a few errors	credited	80 – 89
<b>C</b>	<b>Good</b> - generally correct work with a number of minor errors		75 – 79
<b>D</b>	<b>Satisfactory</b> - not bad, but with many shortcomings	credited	70 – 74
<b>E</b>	<b>Enough</b> - the performance meets the minimum criteria		60 – 69
<b>FX</b>	<b>Unsatisfactory</b> - you need to work before reassembling	not credited	35 – 59
<b>F</b>	<b>Unsatisfactory</b> - serious further work required, re-course required		0 – 34