

Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University
Department of Criminal Procedure

WORKING PROGRAM OF 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

Working program of the 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», specialty 293 «International Law», specialization «International law», Faculty of International and European Law. Kharkiv: Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University, 2024. 20 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 Ovsyannikova - 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

Table of Contents

<i>1. Description of the Academic Discipline.....</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>2. Expected Learning Outcomes.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>3. Course Program Content.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>4. Scope and structure of the academic discipline</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>5. Forms of Pedagogical Control and Assessment Methods of Learning Outcomes.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>6. Criteria for assessing learning outcomes.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>7. Pedagogical Control for Full-time and Part-time Higher Education Students ..</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>8. Educational, methodological, and informational support of the academic discipline.....</i>	<i>16</i>

1. Description of the Academic discipline

The Working Programme of the academic discipline "Basics of the European Union Law" has been developed in accordance with the educational and professional programme "International Law" for the preparation of bachelor's degree students in specialty 293 "International Law" within the field of knowledge 29 "International Relations".

Indicator	Field of knowledge, specialty, level of education	Didactic structure of the discipline	
		full-time study	Part-time study
Number of credits - 5	Field of knowledge – 29 «International relations»	Obligatory	Obligatory
Modules – 3	Specialty – 293 «International law»	Year of preparation:	Year of preparation:
		3d semester	3d semester
Total hours – 150	specialization – «International law»	Lectures	Lectures
		24 h.	6 h.
		Practical classes	Practical classes
		26 h.	6 h.
		Individual student work	Individual student work
		100 h.	138 h.
Weekly hours for full-time study: classroom – 2-4, Individual student work - 8-11.	Level of higher education – first (bachelor's)	Types of control: current control; final control of knowledge test	Types of control: current control; final control of knowledge test

The purpose of the 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) about 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

proceedings in countries belonging to the Continental, Common, Islamic legal systems;

- understanding 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's 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.

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.

2. Expected learning outcomes

As a result of mastering the 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 their role in society and reflection in national legislation.

LO AD2. Identify and analyse 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. Compare different modern judicial systems 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 discipline provides students with the formation of general and special competencies and the acquisition of learning outcomes defined by the educational and professional program "International Law", namely:

General competencies:

GC01. The ability for abstract thinking, analysis, and synthesis.

GC02. The ability to learn and acquire modern knowledge.

GC03. The ability to communicate in the state language both orally and in writing.

GC04. The ability to communicate in a foreign language.

GC05. The ability to search, process, and analyze information from various sources.

GC06. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and the understanding of professional activity.

GC07. The ability to work in an international context.

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.

Specialized competencies:

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.

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.

SC03. The ability to defend the national interests of one's own state and human rights using international legal instruments and mechanisms.

SC05. The ability to analyze the content of national legal norms, institutions, and branches of law in a comparative legal context.

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.

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.

Learning outcomes:

LO03. To know and understand the regulatory provisions, doctrines, and principles of the functioning of international and national legal systems, and to conduct analysis and qualification of legal phenomena based on this, applying international legal norms and principles within the national legal system.

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.

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.

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.

LO15. To use modern digital technologies to collect, systematize, and analyze information from various sources about international and national legal processes and phenomena.

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.

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. Scope and structure of the academic discipline

The theme of the discipline	Workload in hours							
	Full-time form				Part-time form			
	Total	Including			Total	Including		
		L	PC	IW		L	PC	IW
Module 1. Judicial systems as a subject of comparative judicial law								
Topic 1. Subject, system and objectives of the discipline "Judicial systems and comparative judicial law"	12	2	2	8	11			11
Topic 2. Judicial systems as a subject of comparative judicial law	16	4	4	8	15	2	2	11
Topic 3. Judge as the main individual of the judicial system	16	4	4	8	15	2	2	11
<i>In all</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>33</i>
Module 2. Models of judicial systems of the world and justice of interstate integration associations								
Topic 4. Judicial system of Ukraine. Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine. Institute of Advocacy in Ukraine.	14	2	4	8	21	2	2	17
Topic 5. Judicial systems of the founding countries of the European Union (on the example of the judicial system of France and the judicial system of the Federal Republic of Germany)	12	2	2	8	11			11
Topic 6. Judicial systems of the new countries of the European Union (Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia)	10	1	1	8	11			11
Topic 7. Judicial systems of candidate countries for membership in the European Union	10	1	1	8	11			11

Topic 8. Formation and development of the institution of the judiciary and related institutions in the Common law system (on the example of the judicial system of Great Britain and the United States)	12	2	2	8	11			11
Topic 9. Systems of the judiciary, advocacy and prosecution of the Commonwealth of Independent States	10	1	1	8	11			11
Topic 10. The model of the judicial system in the system of Islamic law	10	1	1	8	11			11
<i>In all</i>	78	10	12	56	87	2	2	81
Module 2. 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	13	3	2	8	11			11
Topic 12. Non-state justice	15	1	2	12	11			11
<i>In all</i>	28	4	4	18	13			30
In all / ECTS credits	150 / 5	24	26	100	90 / 3	6	4	80

5. Forms of pedagogical control and assessment methods of learning outcomes

Evaluation of the results of mastering the discipline "Judicial Systems and Comparative Judicial Law" involves the current and final control and is carried out based on cumulative scoring and rating system. The forms of organization of the educational process include academic classes, completion of individual work, and self-study.

The ***ongoing control*** of students' knowledge includes evaluating their comprehension of the course material during practical classes using the following methods: oral, written, or express questioning, completion of test tasks, solving practical cases or problems, and the defense of individual work, among others.

The ***criteria*** for assessing students' knowledge and skills during seminar (practical) classes include:

- a) The completeness and depth of responses to seminar (practical) class questions and additional questions posed by the instructor.
- b) The ability to justify one's position during group discussions.
- c) The thoroughness and persuasiveness of arguments provided in response to issues and tasks assigned in the syllabus or by the instructor.
- d) References to legal norms.

The total number of points for current control in the course is 100 points. Current control includes evaluations of participation in seminar (practical) classes and individual work.

The total score for current work (0–100 points) is determined by summing the scores from practical classes and individual work completed during the semester. During seminar (practical) sessions, students present on pre-assigned topics, and brief testing on the topic may also be conducted. The performance in each practical class is graded on a scale from 0 to 7 points.

Two colloquiums are held. The maximum number of points for each colloquium is 20 points.

During the semester, students have individual work (processing statistical data of judicial institutions of Ukraine or international judicial institutions and reports of state bodies of Ukraine on the status of consideration of cases of various categories by the national court; preparation of abstracts of reports for scientific and practical conferences and articles; participation in a meeting of a circle on judicial law; taking online courses on EU law or comparative judicial law; conducting research (project) on a narrow issue with its subsequent presentation, etc.). The work is individual and independent, and co-authorship of students and other forms of assistance to each other are not allowed. When performing individual work, the student is obliged to adhere to the rules of academic integrity and sometimes the prevention of plagiarism. The maximum number of points for individual work is 15.

The form of **final assessment** of students' knowledge of the discipline is a test, which is set based on 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 the forms of organization of the educational process and types of control measures:

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

6. Criteria for assessing learning outcomes

Assessment Criteria for the Discipline "Judicial systems and Comparative law"

Type of control	Number of points Criteria (for each of the	Number of points Criteria (for each of the grades)

	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 sufficient to obtain a positive assessment.
	Min 0-5	Unsatisfactory level of material assimilation.
Assessment of Individual 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, 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, 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 that 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.

7. Pedagogical Control for Full-time and Part-time Higher Education Students

The final grade in the discipline "**Judicial systems and Comparative judicial law**" is put in the record book according to the following scale:

Rating on the ECTS scale	Definition	Rating on a national scale	Rating on a 100-point scale used in
--------------------------	------------	----------------------------	-------------------------------------

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

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

8.1. 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. 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).

8.2. 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. Судоустрій: 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.

8.3. 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

8.4. SEEMC

URL: http://library.nlu.edu.ua/index.php?option=com_k2&view=itemlist&task=category&id=73:kafedra-sudoustriiu-ta-prokurorskoj-diialnosti&Itemid=151

8.5. Material and technical support of the 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).