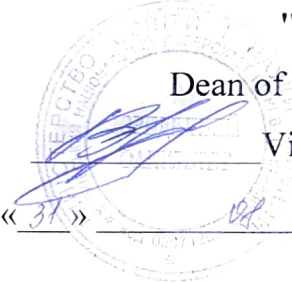


Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University
Department of Constitutional and Municipal Law

"APPROVED"
Dean of the Law School
Vitalii SEROHIN
« 31 » _____ 2023



The work program of the discipline
INTERNATIONAL ELECTION STANDARDS

Level of academic	degree first (bachelor's degree level)
Subject area	29 International Relations
Special field	293 International Law
Program of Study	International Law
type of discipline:	compulsory discipline
faculty:	School of Law

2023/2024 academic year

The program is recommended for approval by the Academic Council of the School of Law
" 31" of August 2023, Protocol No 1

THE PROGRAM DEVELOPER: Gudz Liudmyla Associate Professor of the Department of
Constitutional and Municipal Law of V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Candidate of Law,
Docent.

The program was approved at the meeting of the Department of Constitutional and Municipal Law

Protocol dd. 31 of August 2023, No.11


Head of Department

Constitutional and Municipal Law



Mark VORONOV

The program is approved by the guarantor of the educational professional program International Law
Guarantor of the educational professional program



Lina FOMINA

The program is approved by the Methodological Committee the of School of Law

Protocol dd. "31 " of August 2023, No 1

Head of the Methodical Committee at the School of Law



Hanna ZUBENKO

INTRODUCTION

The curriculum of the discipline "International Electoral Standards" is compiled in accordance with the educational and professional training program for bachelors in the specialty 293 International Law

1. Description of the discipline

1.1. The purpose of teaching the discipline

The purpose of studying the discipline is to train professionals who have high legal awareness and legal culture, have the necessary knowledge in their professional activities on international election standards, professionally narrate in modern legal relations in the field of human rights, basic principles of suffrage, and adopted balanced and reasonable decisions within their professional competence.

1.2. The main tasks of studying the discipline

The main tasks of studying the discipline are the formation of the following professional (subject, professional) competences:

- the ability to abstract thinking, analysis, and synthesis (GC-1)
- knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity (GC the -the 2);
- the ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources (GC the -6);
- the ability to identify, pose and solve problems (GC-the 7);
- the ability to adapt and act in a new situation, in particular in the international legal context (GC-8);
- the ability to demonstrate knowledge of the basic legal cases and stories, and concepts in the field of interstate relations (PC-the 1);
- the ability to demonstrate an understanding of the peculiarities of the functioning of classical and modern international law; identify patterns and trends in international law and its characteristics (PC-2);
- understanding of the essence and features of international law as a system, the ability to analyze instituted tions, and branches of international law (PC-the 3);
- the ability to carry out a comprehensive analysis of existing sources of national and international law, evaluate them and be able to apply them in practice (PC-the 4);
- the ability to use the mechanism of interaction of international and national law (PC-6);
- the ability to lead discussions and debates (PC-the 8);
- the ability to provide legal opinions and consultations on international law, and the national law of Ukraine and other states (PC-11);

- to determine the legal risks of certain foreign policy or foreign economic initiatives, to select ways to minimize them (PC-12);

1.3. Number of credits - 4

1.4. The total number of hours is 120

1.5. Characteristics of the discipline	
Normative	
Full-time study form	Part-time (distance) form of study
Year of Preparation	
4th	4th
Semester	
7th	7th
Lectures	
32 hours	6 hours
Practical, seminars	
32 hours	4 hours
Independent work	
56 hours	110 hours

2. Thematic plan of the discipline

Section 1. General characteristics of international election standards.

Topic1. International legal standards as principles of law

The concept of international legal standards. History of international legal standards. Universal and regional international standards. Mandatory and recommended (authoritative) international standards. Soft law rules. General characteristics of international legal standards. Correlation of international legal standards and national law of the state. Basic doctrines of the relationship between international and national law. Ways to implement the provisions of international law into national law.

Topic 2. International legal election standards

The concept of international election standards. The content of electoral standards that are set in various international legal instruments. Views of various scholars on the definition of "international election standards". Classification of international election standards. Problems of formation of a unified system of electoral standards. Problems of substantive characteristics of international election standards.

Topic 3. Sources of international election standards and suffrage of Ukraine

Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966. Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms 1950. American Convention on Human Rights 1969. African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights 1986. Document of the Copenhagen Conference Human Dimension of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in 1990. The Venice Commission's Code of Good Practice in Electoral Matters. The Declaration on Criteria for Free and Fair Elections of the Inter-Parliamentary Union of

1994. National sources of suffrage: the Constitution of Ukraine, the Electoral Code of Ukraine, the Law "On the Central Election Commission", the Law "On the State Register of Voters".

Topic 4. The principle of universal suffrage

Contents of subjective suffrage. The concept of subjective suffrage. The content of active suffrage. Contents of passive suffrage Contents of nominative suffrage.

The principle of universal suffrage in relation to the right to vote. Citizenship qualification. Age requirement. Legal capacity requirement. Settlement requirement for the right to vote in national elections. Settlement requirement for the right to vote in local elections and the criterion of belonging to the territorial community. Moral qualifications. The right to vote and the status of a publicly able citizen. Voter registration is a means of ensuring the right to vote.

The principle of universal suffrage in relation to the right to be a candidate. Citizenship qualification. Age requirement. Legal capacity requirement. Residence requirement. Moral qualifications. Literacy qualification. Property qualification and election bail. Other restrictions on passive suffrage. Restriction of passive suffrage in its implementation.

Topic 5. The principle of equal suffrage

The principle of equal suffrage. Equality in suffrage is a manifestation of the common law principle of equality. The principle of equal suffrage in relation to the right to vote. Formal equality of the right to vote. Material equality of the right to vote.

The principle of equal suffrage in relation to the right to be a candidate: equal status and equal opportunities. Equality of legal status of candidates. Equal opportunities for passive suffrage. Problems of the gender aspect of equality.

Equality of subject of the nomination of candidates. The legal nature of nominees and the issue of equality. Equal opportunities for parties as subjects of nomination law. Equality of legal status of parties as subjects of the election process.

Topic 6. The principle of free elections

Freedom of elections is a manifestation of the general legal principle of freedom.

Free formation of the will of voters. The main subjects of influence on the formation of the will of voters. Entities whose influence on the formation of the will of the electorate is prohibited or restricted. Subjects of information activity and the concept of election campaigning. Subjects of agitation activity.

Free expression of the will of voters.

Topic 7. The principle of fair, direct, period periodic genuine elections

The principle of fair elections. Broad and narrow understanding of the principle of fair (just) elections.

The demand for fair elections. Legislative means of ensuring the principle of fair elections. Neutrality (impartiality) of power. The problem of abuse of suffrage. Election observation. Effective appeal system.

The principle of fair elections in the narrow sense. Appeals against election results.

The principle of direct elections. The principle of periodic elections. The principle of real elections.

Section 2. Implementation of international election standards into the national legislation of Ukraine

Topic 8. Election administration bodies in Ukraine

The concept of electoral bodies. The order of formation of electoral bodies in Ukraine. Organization of work of election bodies. Principles of activity of electoral bodies: constitutionality, legality, publicity, collegiality. Functions of electoral bodies: holding elections, referendums; counting of votes, official announcement of election results, registration of candidates for elected positions, etc.

Topic 9. Party systems in the context of elections in Ukraine

Legislation of Ukraine on elections and political parties. Legal acts on deputy factions. Legislative consolidation of party participation in the electoral process in foreign countries. Legal regulation of party participation in government formation. Rights and responsibilities of political parties. Types of party systems.

Topic 10. Electoral process and principles of the electoral process in Ukraine

The concept of the election process. Subjects of the election process. Election procedures and stages of the election process. Appointment of elections. Formation of constituencies. Formation of polling stations. Formation of electoral bodies. Voter registration, ie inclusion of a person in the voter list. Nomination and registration of candidates or their lists. Campaigning. Voting. Counting of votes and establishment of election results. Principles of the institute of the electoral process.

Topic 11. Electoral systems in Ukraine

The concept of the electoral system. Types of electoral systems. Majority electoral system (majority system of absolute majority, majority system of relative majority, majority system of qualified majority). Proportional electoral system (limited vote, non-transferable single vote system, cumulative vote). Electoral quota and its types. Advantages and disadvantages of electoral systems.

Topic 12. Financing of election campaigns in Ukraine

Election financing. Financial support for the preparation and conduct of elections at the expense of the State Budget of Ukraine allocated for the preparation and conduct of elections. Remuneration of members of the election commission and persons involved in the work of the commission. Election fund of a party, a candidate for an elected position. Election fund managers. Formation of the election fund and use of its funds. Logistical support for the preparation and conduct of parliamentary elections.

3. Structure of the discipline

Title of sections and topics	number of hours											
	full-time (distance) form						extramural form					
	all	including					all	including				
		l	p	lab	indi vid.	inde pen.		l	p	lab	indi vid.	inde pen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Section 1. General characteristics of international election standards.												
Topic 1. International legal standards as principles of law	8	2	2			4	10	1				9

Topic 2. International legal election standards	12	4	4			4	11	1	1			9
Topic 3. Sources international electoral standards and suffrage of Ukraine	12	4	4			4	9					9
Topic 4. The principle of universal suffrage	13	4	4			5	12	1	1			10
Topic 5. The principle of equal elections	13	4	4			5	10	1				9
Topic 6. The principle of free election	10	4	2			4	9					9
Topic 7. The principle of fair, direct, periodic and genuine elections.	6	-	2			4	9					9
Together in Section 1	74	22	22			30	70	4	2			64
Section 2. Implementation of international election standards into the national legislation of Ukraine												
Topic 8. Election administration bodies in Ukraine	9	2	2			5	9					9
Topic 9. Party systems in the context of elections in Ukraine	9	2	2			5	9					9
Topic 10. Electoral process and principles of electoral process in Ukraine	10	2	2			6	12	1	1			10
Topic 11. Electoral systems in Ukraine	9	2	2			5	11	1	1			9
Topic 12. Financing of election campaigns in	9	2	2			5	9					9

Ukraine												
Together in Section 2	46	10	10			26	50	2	2			46
Total	120	32	32			56	120	6	4			110

4. Topics of seminars

№	Name of topic	Number of hours
1	Topic 1. International legal standards as principles of law	2/
2	Topic 2. International legal election standards	4/1
3	Topic 3. Sources of international electoral standards and suffrage of Ukraine	4/
4	Topic 4. The principle of universal suffrage	4/1
5	Topic 5. The principle of equal elections	4/
6	Topic 6. The principle of free elections	2/
7	Topic 7. The principle of fair, direct, periodic, and genuine elections.	2/
8	Topic 8. Elethe action administration bodies in Ukraine	2/
9	Topic 9. Party Systems in the Context of Elections in Ukraine	2/
10	Topic 10. The electoral process and principles of the electoral process in Ukraine	2/1
11	Topic 11. Electoral Systems in Ukraine	2/1
12	Topic 12. Financing of election campaigns in Ukraine	2/
	Together	32/4

5. Tasks for independent work

№	Name of topic	Number of hours
1	Topic 1. International legal standards as principles of law	4/9
2	Topic 2. International legal election standards	4/9
3	Topic 3. Sources of international electoral standards and Suffrage of Ukraine	4/9

4	Topic 4. The principle of universal suffrage	5/10
5	Topic 5. The principle of equal elections	5/9
6	Topic 6. The principle of free elections	4/9
7	Topic 7. The principle of fair, direct, periodic, and genuine election the s.	4/9
8	Topic 8. Election administration bodies in Ukraine	5/9
9	Topic 9. Party Systems in the Context of Elections in Ukraine	5/9
10	Topic 10. The electoral process and principles of the electoral process in Ukraine	6/10
11	Topic 11. Electoral Systems in Ukraine	5/9
12	Topic 12. Financing of elections n campaigns in Ukraine	5/9
	Together	56/110

6. Individual tasks

Individual tasks develop opportunities for independent work and contribute to a more in-depth study of theoretical material, the formation of skills for using knowledge to solve appropriate practical tasks.

Types of individual tasks in the discipline (presentations, control works performed during classes and independent work, coursework, theses, etc.) are determined by the curriculum. individual tasks are to prepare a presentation for a certain, or selected student with the help of a teacher, subject and other types of work approved by the department. Terms of issue, execution, and protection of individual tasks are determined by the curriculum.

Individual tasks are performed by the person who is studying independently with the obtaining of the necessary consultations from the scientific-pedagogical worker. It is allowed to perform works on complex subjects by several persons.

Individual tasks are performed by the person who is studying independently with the obtaining of the necessary consultations from the scientific and pedagogical worker. It is allowed to perform works on complex subjects by several persons.

Individual tasks are performed in the form of scientific articles, speeches (reports) at scientific conferences, presentations, etc.

For a published scientific article a student can get 10 points, a speech (report) at a scientific conference - 7 points, and a presentation - 5.

Rules for presentations

Creating presentations is one of the forms of research work.

The presentation is executed using the Microsoft Office PowerPoint program and should consist of at least 15 slides.

The material on the slide can be divided into main and secondary. The main one should be highlighted so that when displaying a slide, he carried the main semantic load: the size of the text or object, color, special effects, and the order of appearance on the screen. Additional material is intended to emphasize the main idea of the slide.

Different types of objects are recommended for different font sizes. The title of the slide is better written the font size 22-28, the subtitle and signature data in the diagrams - 20-24, text, captions, and headings of the axes in the charts, information in the tables - 18-22.

Use bold or underlined font to highlight the title, and keywords. For registration of secondary information and comments - italics. On all presentation slides, use the same name font.

For a good reception of the presentation from any distance in the hall, it is best to type the text in the font Arial, Bookman Old Style, Calibri, Tahoma, Times New Roman or Verdana.

1. On the first slide, the name of the MES, the name of the university, the department, the surname, the name and patronymic of the stud fill in the topic of the presentation, and the number of the training group should be indicated.

2. On the second slide, the presentation contethese presented.

3. On other slides - fill in the theme.

4. In the text on the slides, words that are not widely used (UN, EU, OSCE, etc.) are not allowed.

5. Slides should and theses. To provide a presentation of PowerPoint visibility and, if necessary, the colorfulness of some slides, you can place different diagrams, graphics, photographs, drawings, and collages. Inserted photos or pictures should be of high quality and of a fairly large size, otherwise, they will lose sharpness when stretching, which can only spoil the effect of the presentation. During the preparation of the presentation can be used audio.

6. The presentation should be prepared in the provided background (slide template). You should not make slides too colorful and color-coded. This harms the formation of unstable visual images.

7. Slides should either focus on something or visualize the material (the same tables, diagrams, drawings with designations, if any). Do not place multiple blocks of visual or textual information on one slide. This distracts and disperses attention from students' votes concentration.

8. The slide should be simple for perception - a little text on one slide.

Creating a presentation includes a series of steps:

1. Select a theme.

The student independently chooses a topic from the list of topics for individual research tasks. It should be borne in mind that the student has the right to choose the topic of the presentation, which should be agreed upon with the teacher, in the scope of the curriculum of public associations in Ukraine.

2. Analysis of literature on this topic.

Presentation is the accompaniment of a report or speech, therefore, it is first necessary to develop the concept of a speech, and then to take up the presentation of the presentation.

In general, the presentation should be based on materials from the textbooks. Therefore, the creation of a presentation should precede the careful and in-depth study of literature related to this topic. First of all, it is useful to get acquainted with the scientific work (or the indicated chapters, paragraphs, parties) in general in order to obtain an initial general presentation about it, which can be expanded by reviewing the preface, the content, and the conclusion of the work, if any. The main thing at this stage is to identify the core problems of the topic under study and make them the main points of the presentation plan.

3. Statement of the content of the topic with the help of slides.

The presentation should be consistently considered all the questions of the plan. It is important to strive for the theoretical content of work to be linked to the analysis of practical and legal phenomena. The student must be able to demonstrate the practical significance of knowledge of principles, laws, and categories.

When creating slides it is not necessary to use outdated sources, which may contain false views, inaccurate formulations and conclusions, and outdated digital data. Consequently, the ability to highlight the main theoretical issues and to explain them on a particular material, using contemporary literature, are the basic requirements for preparing a presentation.

6.1. Temes for presentations

1. International election standards and their classification.
2. Systematization of the principles of suffrage.
3. The principle of equal suffrage in relation to the right to be a candidate: equal status and equal opportunities.
4. The institution of voting and its basic principles.
5. Principles of the institution of the electoral process.
6. Legal status of election administration bodies.
7. Principles of the institute of election administration bodies.
8. International legal acts as sources of international election standards.
9. History of the emergence of international election standards.
10. Basic doctrines of the relationship between international and national law.
11. Ways to implement the provisions of international law into national law.
12. The practice of establishing electoral qualifications in different countries.
13. Types of party systems in foreign countries.
14. The practice of applying different types of electoral systems in foreign countries.
15. Principles of activity of election bodies.
16. Functions of election bodies.
17. Principles of political agitation.
18. Election fund of a party, a candidate for an elected position.
19. Formation of the election fund and use of its funds.
20. The principle of universal suffrage.
21. The principle of equal suffrage.
22. The principle of free elections.
23. The principle of fair elections.
24. Appeals against election results.
25. The principle of direct, periodic, and genuine elections.
26. Electoral qualifications.
27. Guarantees of suffrage.
28. Legislation of Ukraine on elections and political parties.

7. Teaching methods

Teaching methods are orderly ways of activity of the teacher and students aimed at effective solutions to educational tasks. They are realized through a system of methods and means of educational activities. The following teaching methods are used in teaching and mastering the discipline of International Electoral Standards by students:

- verbal - descriptive disclosure of educational material, explanation of the essence of the relevant phenomenon, concept, process, checking the level of the independent processing of educational material, etc. (narration, explanation, lecture, conversation);
- visual - demonstration of diagrams, tables, drawings, videos, etc;
- practical - development of skills and abilities to operate with legal categories, apply legal norms, and use the acquired knowledge in seminars.

In addition, according to the level of independent mental activity, the following methods are used:

- problem-based presentation;
- partial search method;
- - research method.

8. Control methods

Control methods are methods of diagnostic activity that allow feedback in the learning process to obtain data on the success of learning, and the effectiveness of the learning process.

Control measures determine the compliance of the level of knowledge acquired by students with the requirements of the normative documents on higher education.

Self-control is intended for the self-evaluation by the higher education students of the quality of the learning material of the discipline (section, themes). For this purpose, in the training manuals for each topic (section), as well as in the methodological workings out for seminars, questions are foreseen for self-control.

The control of the cathedral is carried out with the purpose of assessing the level of preparation of students in the discipline at various stages of its study and is carried out in the form of entrance, current, secondary, and semester control.

In the educational process, the following types of control of learning outcomes are used: input, current during the semester, control work, provided by the curriculum, individual tasks, coursework, final semester, and deferred control.

Current control is carried out on all types of classroom activities during the semester. Current control can be carried out in the form of oral questioning or written control at practical, seminars, lectures, in the form of a colloquium, student speeches when discussing issues at seminars, in the form of computer testing, etc. Specific forms of ongoing control and criteria for assessing the level of knowledge are determined by the curriculum. Student evaluation results should be communicated to students in a timely manner. The form of current control is the rector's control work. The results of the evaluation of the rector's control works can be counted as the results of the implementation of the control work provided for by the curriculum.

The final semester control in the discipline is a compulsory form for evaluating the student's learning outcomes. It is conducted in terms established by the schedule of the educational process, and in the amount of educational material determined by the program of academic discipline. Semester control is carried out in the form of a score for a specific academic discipline. Students have admitted to the semester control provided that they complete all types of work provided for in the curriculum for the semester in this discipline and score at least 10 points.

Semester exam (credit) - a form of final control of a separate discipline for the semester, aimed at verifying the mastery of theoretical and practical material. Exams are made on exam papers approved by the department. The teacher is obliged to familiarize students with the contents of the exam questions, and a sample of the examination ticket at the beginning of the study of the discipline.

The maximum amount of points that a student can score while completing credit from a discipline is 40.

Assessment of final control is displayed on a national scale as the sum of the points scored by a higher education student during the semester when the control measures provided for by the curriculum (practice) and the points scored during the semester credit are completed.

The maximum amount of points that a student can gain in studying a discipline (passing a practice) is 100.

Matters to be made for the preparation of intermediate and final control

1. The concept of international legal standards.
2. History of international legal standards.
3. Universal and regional international standards.
4. Mandatory and recommended (authoritative) international standards.
5. Soft law rules.
6. General characteristics of international legal standards.
7. The ratio of international legal standards and national law of the state.
8. Basic doctrines of the relationship between international and national law.
9. Ways to implement the provisions of international law into national law.
10. The concept of international election standards.
11. The content of electoral standards, which are set in various international legal instruments.

12. Views of various scholars on the definition of "international election standards".
13. Classification of international election standards.
14. Problems of the formation of a unified system of electoral standards.
15. Problems of substantive characteristics of international election standards.
16. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 as a source of international electoral standards.
17. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966 as a source of international electoral standards.
18. Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950 as a source of international electoral standards.
19. The American Convention on Human Rights of 1969 as a source of international electoral standards.
20. The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of 1986 as a source of international electoral standards.
21. Document of the Copenhagen meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in 1990 as a source of international electoral standards.
22. Declaration on the Criteria for Free and Fair Elections of the 1994 Interparliamentary Council as a Source of International Electoral Standards.
23. The principle of universal suffrage.
24. The content of subjective suffrage.
25. The principle of universal suffrage as a principle of suffrage.
26. The principle of universal suffrage in relation to the right to vote.
27. The principle of universal suffrage in relation to the right to be a candidate.
27. The principle of universal suffrage in relation to nominative suffrage.
28. Suffrage rights derived from basic suffrage.
29. The principle of equal suffrage.
30. Equality in suffrage is a manifestation of the general legal principle of equality.
31. The principle of equal suffrage in relation to the right to vote.
32. The principle of equal suffrage in relation to the right to be a candidate: equal status and equal opportunities.
33. Equality of subjects of the nomination of candidates.
34. The principle of free elections.
35. Freedom of elections as a manifestation of the common law principle of freedom.
36. Free formation of the will of voters.
37. Free expression of the will of voters.
38. The principle of fair elections.
39. Broad and narrow understanding of the principle of fair (just) elections.
40. The demand for fair elections.
41. The principle of fair elections in the narrow sense.
42. Appeal against election results.
43. The principle of direct, periodic and genuine elections.
44. Definition of subjective and objective suffrage.
45. Active and passive suffrage.
46. Electoral qualifications.
47. Requirements for voters.
48. Responsibilities of the voter.
49. Guarantees of suffrage.
50. Economic, political, ideological, organizational guarantees of suffrage.
51. Recall of an official, early termination of the powers of an election body.
52. The concept of electoral bodies and their main types.
53. The order of formation of electoral bodies in Ukraine.

54. Organization of work of election bodies.
55. Principles of activity of electoral bodies: constitutionality, legality, publicity, collegiality.
56. Functions of electoral bodies: holding elections, referendums; counting of votes, official announcement of election results, registration of candidates for elected positions, etc.
57. Legislation of Ukraine on elections and political parties.
58. Legislative consolidation of party participation in the electoral process in foreign countries.
59. Legal regulation of party participation in government formation.
60. Rights and responsibilities of political parties.
61. Types of party systems in foreign countries.
62. The concept of the electoral process.
63. Subjects of the election process.
64. Electoral procedures and stages of the electoral process.
65. Appointment of elections as a stage of the electoral process.
66. Formation of constituencies as a stage of the electoral process.
67. Formation of polling stations as a stage of the election process.
68. Formation of electoral bodies as a stage of the electoral process.
69. Voter registration, ie inclusion of a person in the voter list as a stage of the election process.
70. Nomination and registration of candidates or their lists as a stage of the election process.
71. Campaigning as a stage of the election process.
72. Voting, counting of votes and establishment of election results as a stage of the election process.
73. Principles of the institution of the electoral process.
74. The concept of the electoral system.
75. Types of electoral systems.
76. Majority electoral system (majority system of absolute majority, majority system of relative majority, majority system of qualified majority).
77. Proportional electoral system (limited vote, non-transferable single vote system, cumulative vote).
78. Electoral quota and its types.
79. Advantages and disadvantages of electoral systems.
80. Election financing.
81. Financial support for the preparation and conduct of elections at the expense of the State Budget of Ukraine allocated for the preparation and conduct of elections.
82. Remuneration of members of the election commission and persons involved in the work of the commission.
83. Election fund of a party, a candidate for an elected position.
84. Managers of the election fund.
85. Formation of the election fund and use of its funds.
86. Logistical support for the preparation and conduct of elections of deputies.

9. Scheme of calculation of points

Full-time education. Example for the offset

The total number of points is 100.

The number of points for the test – is 40.

The number of points during the semester - 60:

The number of points for answers in practical (seminars), and individual tasks - 40:

Formula about

$$\sum 40 = \sum 1$$

-----X 8 (eight)

$\Sigma 2$

Note:

$\Sigma 40$ - the sum of the maximum number of points

$\Sigma 1$ - the sum of the points received by the student for the answers to the practical (seminar) classes and for the individual task.

$\Sigma 2$ number of practical (seminar) classes during the semester.

8 – coefficient

Execution of the presentation - 10 points

Control work (one per semester) - 10 points.

Criteria for evaluation in control work:

Current control is carried out, in particular, control work, in the form of written test tasks.

Each test version contains 20 test questions with one correct answer. For each correctly solved test the student receives 1 point.

Current control									independent work	Total Settlement	Amount
T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	presentation	Control work	60	40	100
$\Sigma 40$								10	10		

T1, T2 ... T7 – topics.

For the successful scientific work (writing of scientific work, abstracts, participation in scientific conferences, participation in the work of a scientific circle, etc.) on the profile of this discipline, by the decision of the department in accordance with the criteria set by the curriculum program, can receive up to 10 additional (encouragement) points.

The answer to the seminar is 1-5 points.

Criteria for evaluating oral answers.

The current control is carried out, in particular, in the form of a survey and verification of the results of speeches at seminars and practical classes in a five-point scale of assessments.

5 points are put under the following conditions:

- the student actively works during all practical lessons;
- gives a complete, correct, consistent, coherent, substantiated statement of the issue, accompanied by correct examples and a reference to the current legislation;
- all that is taught should indicate a profound understanding and orientation in the phenomena and processes being studied;
- correct comprehensive answers to additional questions of the teacher.

4 points are put under the following conditions:

- the student actively works during the practical training;
- gives a correct, complete statement of the content of the textbook and the material provided by the teacher, but additional control questions that the teacher sets to clarify the depth of understanding and ability to navigate phenomena and processes, responds only with some help from a teacher or colleagues;
- insufficiently comprehensive answers to additional questions of the teacher.

3 points are put under the following conditions:

- the student in the lesson behaves passively and, responds only to the challenge of the teacher;
- as a whole, reveals the knowledge of the main study material under consideration, but during the answer makes mistakes and recognizes them only after the instruction of the teacher;
- answers to the questions don't immediately, but only after some tension of memory, with the answers are fuzzy;

- is not able to draw the relation with other problems of the studied discipline without the help of the teacher;

2 points are put under the following conditions:

- admits significant errors or completely misses the material and partially corrects these errors only after the instruction of the teacher;

- the student reveals ignorance of a significant part of the educational material, illogical and uncertainly teaches him, in the answer, there are humps and breaks, can not explain the problem, although he understands it;

- the material is not sufficiently coherent and consistent.

1 point is given on the following conditions:

- the student assumes gross errors in the presentation of the material and does not correct these errors, even if instructed by the teacher;

- reveals a misunderstanding of the educational material and, as a result, a complete lack of skills in the analysis of phenomena, and in the further implementation of practical tasks.

Criteria for scoring:

The final control is carried out, in particular, in the form of written test tasks. Each version of the test tasks contains 40 test questions with one correct answer. For each correctly solved test the student lives 1 point.

Scale of evaluation

The number of points for all types of training activities during the semester	Score on a national scale
50-100	pass
1-49	fail

10. Recommended literature

Regulations:

1. Constitution of Ukraine of June 28, 1996 (as amended) [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://zakon1.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254к/96-вп>

2. Act of proclamation of independence of Ukraine of August 24, 1991 // Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. - 1991. - № 38. - Ст.502.

3. Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine of July 16, 1990 // Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of the USSR. - 1990. - № 31. - Pp.429.

4. On the State Register of Voters: Law of Ukraine of February 22, 2007 № 698-V.URL: <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/698-16>.

5. Electoral Code of Ukraine of December 19, 2019 № 396-IX URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/396-20>

6. On political parties in Ukraine: Law of Ukraine of April 5, 2001 № 2365-III.URL: <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2365-14>.

7. Law of Ukraine "On the Central Election Commission" of June 30, 2004 № 1932-VI (as amended). URL: <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1932-15>

International Sources

8. Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_015
9. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966 URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_043
10. Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950 URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_004
11. American Convention on Human Rights of 1969 URL: <https://constituanta.blogspot.com/2011/02/1969.html>
12. African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, 1986 URL: <http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/russian/instree/Rz1afchar.html>
13. Document of the Copenhagen Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of 1990 URL: <http://www.vyborkom.org/kb/article.php?id=17>
14. Declaration on the Criteria for Free and Fair Elections of the Inter-Parliamentary Council of 1994 URL: <http://www.vyborkom.org/kb/print.php?id=18>

Main literature:

15. Alsufyev V.V. Speech at the seminar. Problems of legislative support of the election process: materials of seminars (Kyiv, June-October 2002). / ed. Yu. Klyuchkovsky. Kyiv: Institute of Electoral Law, 2002. P. 75-77.
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17. Baimuratov M.O., Kofman B.Ya. International election standards: legal nature, content and system characteristics, current issues of implementation in the legislation of Ukraine: monograph / ed. Yu.O. Voloshin. Sumy: University book. 2012. P.230
18. Baimuratov M., Kofman B. The problem of forming a unified system of international election standards. Law of Ukraine. 2013. № 5. pp. 63–76.
19. Bakumov O.S. Constitutional right of citizens of Ukraine to participate in elections and referendums and problems of its implementation: monograph. Kharkiv: Pravo, 2015. 248 p.
20. Berman G.J. Law and revolution. Formation of the western tradition of law / trans. from English; Science. ed. N. Tolkachova. Kyiv: IRIS, 2001. 651 p.
21. Bogasheva N.V., Klyuchkovsky Y.B., Kolisetskaya L.V. Research of some aspects of the evolution of the electoral legislation of Ukraine (1989-2006): monograph. Kyiv: Foliant, 2006. 146 p.
22. Bogashov O.A. Constitutional and legal status of election administration bodies in Ukraine. Kyiv: Center for Educational Literature, 2013. 272 p.
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25. Responsibility for violation of election legislation and ways to improve related legislation: Mater. scientific-practical conf. (Kyiv, November 24, 2005). Kyiv: Foliant, 2005. 188 p.
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28. Zhovtyak E., Shevchenko V. Reform of electoral legislation: from words to deeds. Why the adoption of the Electoral Code is ripe in Ukraine and what it should be like: the bill and comments. Kyiv: Prosvita, 2003. 312 p.
29. Ivashchuk J., Kovtunets V., Klyuchkovsky Y. The election process in Ukraine. Practical aspects: a guide. Kyiv: Institute of Electoral Law, 2003. 120 p.
30. Klyuchkovsky Y. Electoral systems and Ukrainian election legislation: a monograph. Kyiv: Chas Druku, 2011. 132 p.
31. Kowalski VS Criminal liability for violation of voting rights of citizens: a practical commentary / resp. editor P.P. Pilipchuk. Kyiv: Yurinkom Inter, 2007. 48 p.
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36. Marcelyak O.V. Elections of People's Deputies of Ukraine: history, theory, practice: textbook. manual. Kharkiv: Prometheus-Press, 2008. 636 p.
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38. Miroshnichenko YR Constitutional and legal support of democracy in Ukraine: monograph. Kyiv: Phoenix, 2012. 360 p.
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41. Political and legal standards of the EU and directions for improving the model of modernization of modern Ukraine: a scientific note / V.P. Gorbatenko and others; resp. ed. VP Gorbatenko. Kyiv: Institute of State and Law. V.M. Koretsky NAS of Ukraine, 2011. 108 p.
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43. Shveda Y. Elections and electoral systems. European standards and experience for the establishment of democracy in Ukraine: a monograph. Lviv, 2010. 462 p.

Supporting literature:

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45. Baimuratov M., Kofman B. The problem of forming a unified system of international election standards. Law of Ukraine. 2013. № 5. pp. 63–76.
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51. Conclusion on the draft Electoral Code of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (CDLAD (2010) 047). European democratic achievements in the field of suffrage: Materials of the Venice Commission: in 2 parts; lane. from English / for ed. Yu. Klyuchkovsky. 3rd ed., Ed. and add. Kyiv: Logos, 2016. Part 2. P.284-294.

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59. Report on the rule of law (CDL-AD (2011) 003rev). European democratic legacy in the field of suffrage: Proceedings of the Venice Commission / trans. from English; for order. Yu. Klyuchkovsky. 3rd ed., Ed. and add. In 2 parts. Kyiv: Logos, 2016. Part 1. P. 11-29. 204.

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61. Report on Electoral Systems: An Overview of Possible Solutions and Selection Criteria (CDL-AD (2004) 003). European democratic achievements in the field of suffrage: Proceedings of the Venice Commission, the Parliamentary Assembly, the Committee of Ministers, the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe / trans. from English; for order. Yu. Klyuchkovsky. 2nd ed., Ed. and add. Kyiv: Logos, 2009. S. 84-130. 206.

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10. Links to information resources on the Internet

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3. The only web portal of the executive authorities of Ukraine. <http://www.kmu.gov.ua/>
4. Official web portal of the judiciary of Ukraine. <http://court.gov.ua/>
5. Official website of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine. <http://www.ccu.gov.ua/>

6. Official website of the Supreme Court of Ukraine. <http://www.scourt.gov.ua/>
7. Official website of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine Commissioner for Human Rights.
<http://www.ombudsman.kiev.ua/>
8. Official web server of the Central Election Commission. <http://www.cvk.gov.ua/>