

Work (module) training program (Syllabus)

LAWS 42507 Actual problems of criminal justice.

(Code and name of the module)

By discipline UPPRK 4313 - Criminal procedural Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan

(Full name of the discipline)

For students of specialty 5B030100 – Jurisprudence, 5B030200 – International law

(Code and name of the specialty)

Specializations: Criminal Law

**Astana
2018**



Eurasian National
University. L.N. Gumilyov

Working (modular) curriculum (Syllabus)

Edition: first

The developer: the teacher of department of criminal law disciplines Daurembekov Ye.K.

Considered at the meeting of the Department of Criminal law disciplines
Protocol No. 11 from " 26 " 05 2018.

Head of the Department  E.K. Karzhaubaev

Approved at the meeting of the Educational and Methodological Commission of the Faculty
" 08 " 06 2018. Protocol No. 10

Chairman  Zhusipova B.A.


F ENU 703-13-17 Working (modular) curriculum (Syllabus). First edition

EXPLANATORY NOTE

1. Brief description of the discipline

One of the most important among the core legal disciplines is the “Criminal Procedure Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan” studied by students of law schools and faculties of all forms of

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senior education. The course “Criminal Procedure Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan” is provided for by the State Compulsory Education Standard of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the specialty 5B030100- Jurisprudence.

Objectives of studying the academic discipline: The purpose of studying the course “Criminal Procedure Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan” is of scientific and practical interest. Criminal procedure is aimed at the full and comprehensive disclosure of crimes and bringing to criminal responsibility of the persons who committed the crime.

The tasks of studying the academic discipline:

The tasks of studying the discipline are to assimilate to students the provisions of criminal procedural law, its legislative base. In particular, the adoption of skills for the use of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and other regulatory acts regulating the activities of the bodies of inquiry, preliminary investigation, prosecutors and the court to investigate and resolve criminal cases.

2. Prerequisites

To master this discipline, you need knowledge, skills and skills acquired in the study of the following disciplines: Theory of State and Law, Constitutional Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Administrative Law, Criminal Law, Civil Law.

Post-requisitioning

Knowledge, skills and skills obtained in the study of discipline are necessary for the development of the following disciplines: criminology, forensic expertology, the basics of operative-search activity, prosecutor's supervision, advocacy.

3. Extract from the curriculum


Course 3,4
Term 5
Number of credits 3

Types of discipline	The amount of hours
Lectures	30
Practical lessons	
Seminar lessons	15
Laboratory lessons	
Studio lessons	
SRO	90
Total	135


**THEMATIC PLAN OF DISCIPLINE BY MODULES
(In academic hours)**




№ week	Name of module and program	Number of hours
1-5	<p>Module 1. The general part of the Criminal Procedure Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan</p> <p>Lectures</p> <p>1.1. The concept, objectives and stages of the criminal process. Training methods: the slide presentation with use of a projector, electronic textbooks, schemes, tasks for practical work, distributing material, statistical data, studying of criminal cases.</p> <p>1.2. Principles of the criminal procedure of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Training methods: the slide presentation with use of a projector, electronic textbooks, schemes, tasks for practical work, distributing material, statistical data, studying of criminal cases.</p> <p>1.3. Participants in the criminal process. Training methods: the slide presentation with use of a projector, electronic textbooks, schemes, tasks for practical work, distributing material, statistical data, studying of criminal cases.</p> <p>1.4. Evidence and proof in criminal proceedings. Training methods: the slide presentation with use of a projector, electronic textbooks, schemes, tasks for practical work, distributing material, statistical data, studying of criminal cases.</p> <p>1.5. Evidence and proof in criminal proceedings. Training methods: the slide presentation with use of a projector, electronic textbooks, schemes, tasks for practical work, distributing material, statistical data, studying of criminal cases.</p> <p>Practical (seminar) lessons</p> <p>1.1. The concept, objectives and significance of the criminal procedure law of the Republic of Kazakhstan. - The concept, subject and objectives of the criminal process. - The subject, meaning and objectives of criminal procedural law. - Criminal procedure law in the legal system. - Stages of the criminal process: the concept, system, goals and sequence. - Historical forms of criminal proceedings. Training methods: to make and solve a situational problem of the set subject. To use not only educational editions, but also additional literature: dictionaries, encyclopedias, Criminal Procedure code of RK, Comment of Criminal Procedural code of RK. To develop skills of independent work with literature, the NLA and to seize the terminology used in law.</p> <p>1.2. Principles of criminal proceedings. - The concepts and significance of the principles of the criminal process. - The system of principles of criminal justice. - The modern essence and content of the principle of legality. Training methods: to make and solve a situational problem of the set subject. To use not only educational editions, but also additional literature: dictionaries, encyclopedias, Criminal Procedure code of RK, Comment of Criminal Procedural code of RK. To develop skills of independent work with literature, the NLA and to seize the terminology used in law.</p> <p>1.3. Participants in the criminal process. - The concept of participants in the criminal process and their classification. - The court as a state body carrying out criminal proceedings. - State bodies and officials carrying out the functions of criminal prosecution. - Participants in the process to protect their own or represented rights and interests. Training methods: to make and solve a situational problem of the set subject. To use not only educational editions, but also additional literature: dictionaries, encyclopedias, Criminal Procedure code of RK, Comment of Criminal Procedural code of RK. To develop skills of independent work with literature, the NLA and to seize the terminology used in law.</p> <p>1.4. The process of proving. - The process of proof and its structure. - The subject and limits of evidence in criminal cases. Prejudice - Ways to collect and verify evidence in criminal proceedings. - The concept and value of evidence assessment in criminal proceedings. Evidence Rules. Training methods: to make and solve a situational problem of the set subject. To use not only educational editions, but also additional literature: dictionaries, encyclopedias,</p>	<p></p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p></p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>

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	<p>Criminal Procedure code of RK, Comment of Criminal Procedural code of RK. To develop skills of independent work with literature, the NLA and to seize the terminology used in law.</p>	
	<p>1.5. Sources of evidence. - The concept and essence of evidence. - Properties of evidence. - Classification of evidence. - Types and sources of evidence. - The ratio of evidence and non-procedural information obtained by operational search by. Training methods: to make and solve a situational problem of the set subject. To use not only educational editions, but also additional literature: dictionaries, encyclopedias, Criminal Procedure code of RK, Comment of Criminal Procedural code of RK. To develop skills of independent work with literature, the NLA and to seize the terminology used in law.</p>	1
	<p>Independent work of the student</p>	
	<p>1.1. Study of the relationship between the criminal procedure law and the criminal procedure legislation. The theory of criminal procedural functions. Independent work on this topic and the study of issues: Unity and differentiation of procedural form. Features of criminal procedural legal relations. Every Wednesday at 14 o'clock. Creation of the working group. To define the list of participants of the business game "Hour of Court". To write or choose a plot on criminal case. To cast: judges; state accuser (prosecutor); lawyers; victims; defendants; experts; translators; court clerk, escorts. If with participation of Jury then to define structure. Ability to make, issue and use the abstract. Systematically, logically coherently to make the entries uniting the plan, theses, extracts. The quiz including not less than 10 questions.</p>	6
	<p>1.2. Abstracts on the principles of the criminal process: A comprehensive, complete and objective investigation of the circumstances of the case, Evaluation of evidence by inner conviction, Witness immunity To study and outline the regulatory resolution of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 6, 2002 No. 26 "On the practice of application of criminal procedure legislation governing the right to defense". The main provisions set out at the seminar session. Every Wednesday at 14 o'clock. Creation of the working group. To define the list of participants of the business game "Hour of Court". To write or choose a plot on criminal case. To cast: judges; state accuser (prosecutor); lawyers; victims; defendants; experts; translators; court clerk, escorts. If with participation of Jury then to define structure. Ability to make, issue and use the abstract. Systematically, logically coherently to make the entries uniting the plan, theses, extracts. The quiz including not less than 10 questions.</p>	6
	<p>1.3. To make a presentation on the specified topic (Classification of participants in the criminal process) in an amount of at least 10 slides (excluding the title and final). To study and outline the regulatory resolution of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated April 24, 1992 No. 2 "On the practice of application of legislation governing the rights and obligations of victims of crimes" The main provisions set out at the seminar session. Every Wednesday at 14 o'clock. Creation of the working group. To define the list of participants of the business game "Hour of Court". To write or choose a plot on criminal case. To cast: judges; state accuser (prosecutor); lawyers; victims; defendants; experts; translators; court clerk, escorts. If with participation of Jury then to define structure. Ability to make, issue and use the abstract. Systematically, logically coherently to make the entries uniting the plan, theses, extracts. The quiz including not less than 10 questions.</p>	6
	<p>1.4. To study and outline a regulatory decree of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 26, 2004 No. 16 "On forensic examination in criminal cases". The main provisions set out at the seminar session. Perform a presentation on the specified topic in an amount of at least 10 slides (excluding the title and final). Stages of evidence in criminal cases. Every Wednesday at 14 o'clock. Creation of the working group. To define the list of participants of the business game "Hour of Court". To write or choose a plot on criminal case. To cast: judges; state accuser (prosecutor); lawyers; victims; defendants; experts; translators; court clerk, escorts. If with</p>	6

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	<p>participation of Jury then to define structure. Ability to make, issue and use the abstract. Systematically, logically coherently to make the entries uniting the plan, theses, extracts. The quiz including not less than 10 questions.</p>	
	<p>1.5. To study and outline the regulatory resolution of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated April 20, 2006 No. 4 "On some issues of evidence assessment in criminal cases". The main provisions set out at the seminar session. Perform a presentation on the specified topic in an amount of at least 10 slides (excluding the title and final) Participation of defense lawyer in proving criminal cases. Every Wednesday at 14 o'clock. Creation of the working group. To define the list of participants of the business game "Hour of Court". To write or choose a plot on criminal case. To cast: judges; state accuser (prosecutor); lawyers; victims; defendants; experts; translators; court clerk, escorts. If with participation of Jury then to define structure. Ability to make, issue and use the abstract. Systematically, logically coherently to make the entries uniting the plan, theses, extracts. The quiz including not less than 10 questions.</p>	6
	Total module 1	45
6-10	Module 2. Pre-trial stages of criminal proceedings.	
	Lectures	
	<p>2.1. Stage of pre-trial investigation. Forms and types of pre-trial investigation. Training methods: the slide presentation with use of a projector, electronic textbooks, schemes, tasks for practical work, distributing material, statistical data, studying of criminal cases.</p>	2
	<p>2.2. Investigative actions. Training methods: the slide presentation with use of a projector, electronic textbooks, schemes, tasks for practical work, distributing material, statistical data, studying of criminal cases.</p>	2
	<p>2.3. Determining the qualifications of the suspect. Training methods: the slide presentation with use of a projector, electronic textbooks, schemes, tasks for practical work, distributing material, statistical data, studying of criminal cases.</p>	2
	<p>2.4. Coercive procedural measures in the pretrial investigation stage. Training methods: the slide presentation with use of a projector, electronic textbooks, schemes, tasks for practical work, distributing material, statistical data, studying of criminal cases.</p>	2
	<p>2.5. End of pre-trial investigation. Training methods: the slide presentation with use of a projector, electronic textbooks, schemes, tasks for practical work, distributing material, statistical data, studying of criminal cases.</p>	2
	Practical (seminar) lessons	
	<p>2.1. Start a pre-trial investigation. - Reasons and grounds for the beginning of the pre-trial investigation. - The concept of reasons for the start of a pre-trial investigation. - The transfer of a registered statement of criminal offense to the investigative jurisdiction. Training methods: to make and solve a situational problem of the set subject. To use not only educational editions, but also additional literature: dictionaries, encyclopedias, Criminal Procedure code of RK, Comment of Criminal Procedural code of RK. To develop skills of independent work with literature, the NLA and to seize the terminology used in law.</p>	1
	<p>2.2. General conditions for the production of pre-trial investigation. - General conditions for the production of pre-trial investigation. - Characteristics of the general conditions of pre-trial investigation. - Terms of pre-trial investigation. - Accelerated pre-trial proceedings. Training methods: to make and solve a situational problem of the set subject. To use not only educational editions, but also additional literature: dictionaries, encyclopedias, Criminal Procedure code of RK, Comment of Criminal Procedural code of RK. To develop skills of independent work with literature, the NLA and to seize the terminology used in law.</p>	1
	<p>2.3. Investigative actions. - Concept, types of investigative actions. - The procedural order of the investigative actions. Training methods: to make and solve a situational problem of the set subject. To use not only educational editions, but also additional literature: dictionaries, encyclopedias, Criminal Procedure code of RK, Comment of Criminal Procedural code of RK. To develop skills of independent work with literature, the NLA and to seize the terminology used in law.</p>	1

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	<p>2.4. Measures of procedural coercion in the pretrial investigation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The concept, nature, meaning and types of measures of criminal procedural coercion. - General conditions, system and mechanism of application of procedurally - coercive means. - Features of the use of criminal procedural coercion in relation to some subjects of the criminal process. - Grounds for the application of other measures of procedural coercion. <p>Training methods: to make and solve a situational problem of the set subject. To use not only educational editions, but also additional literature: dictionaries, encyclopedias, Criminal Procedure code of RK, Comment of Criminal Procedural code of RK. To develop skills of independent work with literature, the NLA and to seize the terminology used in law.</p>	1
	<p>2.5. interruption of pre-trial investigation. - Grounds for interruption of pre-trial proceedings. - The order of interruption of pre-trial proceedings.</p> <p>Training methods: to make and solve a situational problem of the set subject. To use not only educational editions, but also additional literature: dictionaries, encyclopedias, Criminal Procedure code of RK, Comment of Criminal Procedural code of RK. To develop skills of independent work with literature, the NLA and to seize the terminology used in law.</p>	1
Independent work of the student		
	<p>2.1. Abstract on this topic - Reforming the first stage of the criminal process.</p> <p>Perform a presentation on the specified topic in an amount of at least 10 slides (excluding the title and final).</p> <p>Accelerated and summary proceedings in the criminal process. Every Wednesday at 14 o'clock.</p> <p>Creation of the working group. To define the list of participants of the business game "Hour of Court". To write or choose a plot on criminal case. To cast: judges; state accuser (prosecutor); lawyers; victims; defendants; experts; translators; court clerk, escorts. If with participation of Jury then to define structure. Ability to make, issue and use the abstract. Systematically, logically coherently to make the entries uniting the plan, theses, extracts. The quiz including not less than 10 questions.</p>	6
	<p>2.2. Related Abstracts - Depositing the testimony of a witness and a victim. Remote interrogation. Examine chapter 30 of the draft Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Kazakhstan (new edition) on secret investigative actions.</p> <p>Outline the general conditions for their conduct. Every Wednesday at 14 o'clock.</p> <p>Creation of the working group. To define the list of participants of the business game "Hour of Court". To write or choose a plot on criminal case. To cast: judges; state accuser (prosecutor); lawyers; victims; defendants; experts; translators; court clerk, escorts. If with participation of Jury then to define structure. Ability to make, issue and use the abstract. Systematically, logically coherently to make the entries uniting the plan, theses, extracts. The quiz including not less than 10 questions.</p>	6
	<p>2.3. Perform a presentation on the specified topic in an amount of at least 10 slides (excluding the title and final)</p> <p>Prosecutor's supervision and judicial control over the production of investigative actions. Abstract on the topic "Institute of suspicion and charges in criminal proceedings". Every Wednesday at 14 o'clock.</p> <p>Creation of the working group. To define the list of participants of the business game "Hour of Court". To write or choose a plot on criminal case. To cast: judges; state accuser (prosecutor); lawyers; victims; defendants; experts; translators; court clerk, escorts. If with participation of Jury then to define structure. Ability to make, issue and use the abstract. Systematically, logically coherently to make the entries uniting the plan, theses, extracts. The quiz including not less than 10 questions.</p>	6
	<p>2.4. To study and outline the regulatory resolution of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 7 dated December 28, 2009 "On the application of the norms of criminal and criminal procedural legislation on respecting personal freedom and the inviolability of the human dignity, resisting torture, violence, other cruel or degrading treatment or punishment. " The main provisions set out at the seminar session.</p> <p>Abstract of the system and content of new measures of procedural coercion in the Code of Criminal Procedure of the RK to choose from. Every Wednesday at 14 o'clock.</p>	6

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	<p>Creation of the working group. To define the list of participants of the business game "Hour of Court". To write or choose a plot on criminal case. To cast: judges; state accuser (prosecutor); lawyers; victims; defendants; experts; translators; court clerk, escorts. If with participation of Jury then to define structure. Ability to make, issue and use the abstract. Systematically, logically coherently to make the entries uniting the plan, theses, extracts. The quiz including not less than 10 questions.</p>	
	<p>2.5. To study the rules on the suspension of the proceedings in court and the interruption of the time of investigation // Website zakon.kz. Dossier on the draft Code of Criminal Procedure. Standards to outline, to state the differences at a seminar lesson. To make a presentation on the specified topic in an amount of at least 10 slides (excluding the title and final) Forms of the end of the preliminary investigation and inquiry. Grounds for termination of a criminal case. Every Wednesday at 14 o'clock.</p> <p>Creation of the working group. To define the list of participants of the business game "Hour of Court". To write or choose a plot on criminal case. To cast: judges; state accuser (prosecutor); lawyers; victims; defendants; experts; translators; court clerk, escorts. If with participation of Jury then to define structure. Ability to make, issue and use the abstract. Systematically, logically coherently to make the entries uniting the plan, theses, extracts. The quiz including not less than 10 questions.</p>	6
	<p>Total module 2</p>	45
11-13	<p>Module 3. Judicial stages of criminal proceedings.</p>	
	<p>Lectures</p>	
	<p>3.1. General conditions of the main trial. Training methods: the slide presentation with use of a projector, electronic textbooks, schemes, tasks for practical work, distributing material, statistical data, studying of criminal cases.</p>	2
	<p>3.2. The procedure for the main trial. Sentence. Training methods: the slide presentation with use of a projector, electronic textbooks, schemes, tasks for practical work, distributing material, statistical data, studying of criminal cases.</p>	2
	<p>3.3. Appeal stage. Training methods: the slide presentation with use of a projector, electronic textbooks, schemes, tasks for practical work, distributing material, statistical data, studying of criminal cases.</p>	2
	<p>Practical (seminar) lessons</p>	
	<p>3.1. Jury trials. - General description of jury trials. - Jurisdiction. - Features of the appointment of the court session. - Features of the trial by jury. Training methods: to make and solve a situational problem of the set subject. To use not only educational editions, but also additional literature: dictionaries, encyclopedias, Criminal Procedure code of RK, Comment of Criminal Procedural code of RK. To develop skills of independent work with literature, the NLA and to seize the terminology used in law.</p>	1
	<p>3.2. Stage cassation production. - The concept and meaning of cassation proceedings. - General conditions for appealing sentences, court decisions in cassation. - Consideration of the criminal case by the cassation instance. - Grounds for cancellation and amendment of a judgment in cassation. Training methods: to make and solve a situational problem of the set subject. To use not only educational editions, but also additional literature: dictionaries, encyclopedias, Criminal Procedure code of RK, Comment of Criminal Procedural code of RK. To develop skills of independent work with literature, the NLA and to seize the terminology used in law.</p>	1
	<p>3.3. Stage of resumption of proceedings in the case of newly discovered circumstances. - The essence, significance and objectives of the resumption of cases in the newly discovered circumstances. - The reasons and grounds for the resumption of cases on the newly discovered circumstances. - The procedural procedure for the resumption and review of cases on newly discovered circumstances. - Terms set for the resumption of cases on newly discovered circumstances.</p>	1

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	<p>Training methods: to make and solve a situational problem of the set subject. To use not only educational editions, but also additional literature: dictionaries, encyclopedias, Criminal Procedure code of RK, Comment of Criminal Procedural code of RK. To develop skills of independent work with literature, the NLA and to seize the terminology used in law.</p>	
	<p>Independent work of the student</p>	
	<p>3.1. To study and outline the regulatory resolution of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 26, 2004 No. 17 “On the consideration by courts of criminal cases in an abbreviated manner”.</p> <p>The main provisions set out at the seminar session. To study and outline a regulatory decree of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated August 15, 2002 No. 19 “On the court sentence”. The main provisions set out at the seminar session. Every Wednesday at 14 o'clock.</p> <p>Creation of the working group. To define the list of participants of the business game "Hour of Court". To write or choose a plot on criminal case. To cast: judges; state accuser (prosecutor); lawyers; victims; defendants; experts; translators; court clerk, escorts. If with participation of Jury then to define structure. Ability to make, issue and use the abstract. Systematically, logically coherently to make the entries uniting the plan, theses, extracts. The quiz including not less than 10 questions.</p>	<p>6</p>
	<p>3.2. To study and outline the regulatory resolution of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 4 dated August 23, 2012 “On the Practice of the Courts Applying the Law Regulating the Proceedings in Criminal Cases with the Participation of the Jury” Study and outline the regulatory resolution of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 19.12. 2003 No. 13 “On the practice of consideration of criminal cases on appeal” The main provisions are presented at the seminar lesson. Every Wednesday at 14 o'clock.</p> <p>Creation of the working group. To define the list of participants of the business game "Hour of Court". To write or choose a plot on criminal case. To cast: judges; state accuser (prosecutor); lawyers; victims; defendants; experts; translators; court clerk, escorts. If with participation of Jury then to define structure. Ability to make, issue and use the abstract. Systematically, logically coherently to make the entries uniting the plan, theses, extracts. The quiz including not less than 10 questions.</p>	<p>6</p>
	<p>3.3. To study and outline the regulatory resolution of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated April 28, 2000 No. 2 “On the Procedure for Proceeding in Criminal Cases in the Supervisory Institution”</p> <p>The main provisions set out at the seminar session. To study and outline the regulatory resolution of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated April 11, 2002 No. 6 “On judicial practice in cases of juvenile crimes and their involvement in criminal and other antisocial activities”. The main provisions set out at the seminar session. Every Wednesday at 14 o'clock.</p> <p>Creation of the working group. To define the list of participants of the business game "Hour of Court". To write or choose a plot on criminal case. To cast: judges; state accuser (prosecutor); lawyers; victims; defendants; experts; translators; court clerk, escorts. If with participation of Jury then to define structure. Ability to make, issue and use the abstract. Systematically, logically coherently to make the entries uniting the plan, theses, extracts. The quiz including not less than 10 questions.</p>	<p>6</p>
	<p>Total module 3</p>	<p>27</p>
<p>14-15</p>	<p>Module 4. Special criminal proceedings</p>	
	<p>Lectures</p>	
	<p>4.1. Proceedings in which a procedural agreement is concluded. Training methods: the slide presentation with use of a projector, electronic textbooks, schemes, tasks for practical work, distributing material, statistical data, studying of criminal cases.</p>	<p>2</p>
	<p>4.2. International cooperation in the field of criminal justice. Training methods: the slide presentation with use of a projector, electronic textbooks, schemes, tasks for practical work, distributing material, statistical data, studying of criminal cases.</p>	<p>2</p>
	<p>Practical (seminar) lessons</p>	
	<p>4.1. Features of the proceedings in cases of persons with privileges and immunity from criminal prosecution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The essence and content of the privileges and immunity of criminal procedure law. - Subjects with immunity from prosecution. 	<p>1</p>


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	<p>- Features of the proceedings in cases of persons with privileges and immunity from criminal prosecution. Training methods: to make and solve a situational problem of the set subject. To use not only educational editions, but also additional literature: dictionaries, encyclopedias, Criminal Procedure code of RK, Comment of Criminal Procedural code of RK. To develop skills of independent work with literature, the NLA and to seize the terminology used in law.</p>	
	<p>4.2. Features of the proceedings in criminal offenses. Pre-confiscation proceedings. - The procedure for the production of criminal offenses. - The protocol form of pre-trial investigation. - The procedure for the implementation of the proceedings on the confiscation of property obtained by illegal means, prior to the sentencing. - Pre-trial confiscation proceedings. - Court decision in the confiscation proceedings. Training methods: to make and solve a situational problem of the set subject. To use not only educational editions, but also additional literature: dictionaries, encyclopedias, Criminal Procedure code of RK, Comment of Criminal Procedural code of RK. To develop skills of independent work with literature, the NLA and to seize the terminology used in law.</p>	1
	<p>Independent work of the student</p>	
	<p>4.1. Perform a presentation on the specified topic in an amount of at least 10 slides (excluding the title and final). Persons with privileges and immunity from prosecution. To study and outline the regulatory resolution of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 25, 2006 No. 13 “On judicial practice in private prosecution cases” The main provisions set out at the seminar session. Every Wednesday at 14 o'clock. Creation of the working group. To define the list of participants of the business game "Hour of Court". To write or choose a plot on criminal case. To cast: judges; state accuser (prosecutor); lawyers; victims; defendants; experts; translators; court clerk, escorts. If with participation of Jury then to define structure. Ability to make, issue and use the abstract. Systematically, logically coherently to make the entries uniting the plan, theses, extracts. The quiz including not less than 10 questions.</p>	6
	<p>4.2. To study and outline the regulatory resolution of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 9, 1999 No. 8 “On judicial practice on the application of compulsory medical measures” The main provisions should be presented at a seminar lesson. To make a presentation on the specified topic in the amount of at least 10 slides (excluding the title and final) International cooperation in the field of criminal justice. Every Wednesday at 14 o'clock. Creation of the working group. To define the list of participants of the business game "Hour of Court". To write or choose a plot on criminal case. To cast: judges; state accuser (prosecutor); lawyers; victims; defendants; experts; translators; court clerk, escorts. If with participation of Jury then to define structure. Ability to make, issue and use the abstract. Systematically, logically coherently to make the entries uniting the plan, theses, extracts. The quiz including not less than 10 questions.</p>	6
	<p>Total module 4</p>	18
<p>Total</p>		135

4. Brief organizational and methodological characteristics of the discipline

Types of control of educational achievements:

Boundary 1 *colloquium*
Boundary 2 *colloquium*

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Final: written examination

Course Policy and Procedures

The compulsory attendance of classroom activities, the degree of activity in the discussion of issues, preliminary preparation for lectures, seminars and practical exercises, high- quality and timely performance of assignments for SROs, participation in all types of control.

5. System for assessing the results of learning achievements of students

The knowledge, skills and skills of students are evaluated according to the following system

Letter Grade	Digital equivalent of points	Percentage	Evaluation by the traditional system
A	4,0	95-100	excellent
A-	3,67	90-94	
B+	3,33	85-89	Good
B	3,0	80-84	
B-	2,67	75-79	
C+	2,33	70-74	Satisfactorily
C	2,0	65-69	
C-	1,67	60-64	
D+	1,33	55-59	
D	1,0	50-54	Unsatisfactory
F	0	0-49	


When completing this section, it is necessary to describe in detail the requirements for each of the grades, so that the student has a clear idea of the grade he receives. Approximate evaluation criteria are presented in table 1.

Таблица 1

Score	Criterion
Mark A	- is put in the case when given a full, detailed answer to the question posed, a set of conscious knowledge about the object is shown, manifested in the free operation of concepts, the ability to distinguish essential and nonessential signs of it, cause and effect relationships. Knowledge of the object is demonstrated against the background of its understanding in the system of this science and interdisciplinary connections. The answer is formulated in terms of science, is presented in the literary language, logical, demonstrative, demonstrates the author's position of the students.
Mark A-	- is put in the case when given a full, detailed answer to the question posed, a set of conscious knowledge of the object is shown, the main provisions of the topic are proved in a demonstrative manner; The answer is a clear structure, a logical sequence that reflects the essence of the disclosed concepts, theories, phenomena. Knowledge of the object is demonstrated against the background of its understanding in the system of this science and interdisciplinary connections. The answer is written



	<p>in literary terms in terms of science. There may be shortcomings in the definition of concepts, corrected by the learners themselves in the process of reply.</p>
Mark B+	<p>- is put in the event that the students are given a full, detailed answer to the question posed, the main provisions of the topic are proved in the answer, a clear structure, logical sequence reflecting the essence of the disclosed concepts, theories, and phenomena is traced. The answer is written in literary terms in terms of science. In the answer, there are shortcomings, corrected by the student with the help of the teacher.</p>
Mark B	<p>- is put in the case when given a full, detailed answer to the question posed, the ability to identify significant and non-essential characteristics, cause-effect relationships is shown. The answer is clearly structured, logical, outlined in the literary language in terms of science. There may be shortcomings or minor errors corrected to the trainees with the help of the teacher.</p>
Mark B-	<p>- is put in the case when a detailed answer is given to the question posed, it is shown the ability to distinguish essential and nonessential attributes, cause-effect relations. The answer is clearly structured, logical, laid out in terms of science. However, minor mistakes or shortcomings, corrected by students with leading questions, are allowed.</p>
Mark C+	<p>- is put in the case when a complete, but insufficiently consistent answer to the question posed is given, but the ability to distinguish essential and nonessential signs and cause-effect relationships is shown. The answer is logical and set out in terms of science. There may be 1-2 errors in the definition of the basic concepts that the learner found it difficult to fix on his own.</p>
Mark C	<p>- is put in the case when an insufficiently complete and insufficiently detailed answer is given. The logic and consistency of the presentation have a violation. Errors in the disclosure of concepts, the use of terms are allowed. The trainee is unable to independently identify significant and nonessential signs and cause-effect relationships. The student can concretize generalized knowledge, having proved by examples their main provisions only with the help of the teacher. Speech design requires corrections, correction.</p>
Mark C-	<p>- is put in the case when an incomplete answer is given, logic, and the sequence of presentation have significant violations. Grievous mistakes are made in determining the essence of the disclosed concepts, theories, and phenomena, due to a lack of understanding by the learners of their essential and nonessential characteristics and connections. There are no conclusions in the answer. The ability to disclose specific manifestations of generalized knowledge is not shown. Speech design requires corrections, correction.</p>
Mark D+	<p>- is put in the case when an incomplete answer is given. There is an illogical presentation. The instructor finds it difficult to prove. The mass of significant errors in the definitions of terms, concepts, characteristics of facts, phenomena. There are no conclusions in the answer. Speech is</p>

	Eurasian National University. L.N. Gumilyov	Working (modular) curriculum (Syllabus)	Edition: first
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	illiterate. When answering additional questions, the Learner begins to realize the existence of a connection between knowledge only after the instructor's prompt.
Mark D	- is put in the case when an incomplete answer is given, which is a disjointed knowledge of the subject matter with significant errors in the definitions. There is fragmentation, illogical presentation. The educator does not realize the connection of the given concept, theory, phenomenon with other objects of the module (discipline). There are no conclusions, concretization and proof of presentation. Speech is illiterate. Additional and clarifying questions of the teacher do not lead to correction of the answer of the student not only to the question posed, but also to other questions of the module (discipline).
Mark F	- is put in the event that the trainee has discovered gaps in the knowledge of the main material provided for by the program, has not mastered more than half of the module's program (discipline), made mistakes in the answers, failed to fulfill individual tasks stipulated by the forms of current, intermediate and final control, did not work All the main literature provided by the program.

* Depending on the content and forms of control criteria can be supplemented.

6. Educational and methodological provision of the discipline

No	Author, title, year of publication	Information on carrier	Available (pcs.)	
			In library	At the department
Main literature				
1	Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 13, 1997, / Lawyer: Almaty, 2014	paper	50	
2	Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 4, 2014 / Norma-K: Almaty, 2014	paper		2
3	Toleubekova B.Kh. Criminal procedural law of the Republic of Kazakhstan Part General kN1.- Almaty, 2004	paper	20	
4	Toleubekova B.Kh. Criminal procedural law of the Republic of Kazakhstan Part General kN2.- Almaty, 2004	paper	20	
additional literature				
1	Akhpanov A.N. Bringing in as a defendant in the criminal proceedings of the Republic of	paper	10	



	Kazakhstan: [monograph] / A.N. Akhpanov, Sh. K. Kusainov; MIA RK.- Karaganda: [b. and.], 2005.-168 p.			
2	Akhpanov A.N. Arrest as a preventive measure: problems of judicial control and authorization: [monogram] / A. N. Akhpanov, G. Kh. Nasyrov. Almaty: [b. and.], 2005.-183	paper	16	
3	Criminal Procedure Law of the Russian Federation: Textbook / Ed. Lupinskaya P.A. M.: Norma 2009	paper	10	
4	Commentary on the General Part of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (As of the state of law as of September 1, 2008) M.Ch. Kogamov, Doctor of Law, Professor	paper	20	
5	Commentary on the Special Part of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (As of the state of law as of September 1, 2008) M.Ch. Kogamov, Doctor of Law, Professor	paper	10	
6	Ospanov S.D. Criminal procedure of the Republic of Kazakhstan (General part). - Almaty, 2006.-269p.	paper	13	
7	Smirnov A.V., Kalinovsky K.B. Criminal process: a textbook for universities. 5th ed., Pererab. M.: Norma, 2013	paper	10	
8	On state protection of persons participating in criminal proceedings. Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 5, 2000 No. 72	paper	8	
9	The collection of resolutions of the Plenum of the Armed Forces of the Kazakh SSR, the Plenum of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan, regulatory resolutions of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan Almaty, Norma-K, 2013	paper	17	