

**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LIFE AND ENVIRONMENTAL  
SCIENCES OF UKRAINE**

**Department of Civil and Economic Law**

**"APPROVED"**

**Dean of the Legal Department**

Candidate of Science in Law,

Associate professor

\_\_\_\_\_ **Yara Olena S.**

**Protocol № 10 from June, 18. 2020**

«CONSIDERED AND APPROVED»

at the session of the department

civil and commercial law

**Protocol № 12 from June, 18. 2020**

**Head of Department**

**Doctor of Law, Associate Professor**

\_\_\_\_\_ **Piddubnyi O.**

**TRAINING PROGRAM OF THE COURSE UNIT  
LAW OF INHERITANCE**

Level of higher education	<b>First (bachelor)</b>
branch of knowledge	<b>08 «Law»</b>
Specialty	<b>081 «Law»</b>
Educational program	<b>Law</b>
Orientation of the educational program	<b>Educational-professional</b>
Form of study	<b>daytime</b>
Term of study (ECTS volume)	<b>4 years, 5 loans</b>
based on	<b>Complete general secondary education</b>
The degree of higher education	<b>«Bachelor»</b>
Qualification	<b>Bachelor of Law</b>

**KYIV - 2020**

**Description Discipline**  
**Law of Inheritance**

<b>Field of knowledge, Specialization, Specialty, education and qualification level</b>		
Field of knowledge	<b>08 «law»</b> (code and name)	
Specialization	<b>081 « law »</b> (code and name)	
Specialty	<b>«law»</b> (code and name)	
Educational and qualification level	<b>bachelor</b> (bachelor, specialist, master)	
<b>Characterization of discipline</b>		
Type	<b>regulatory</b>	
Total numbers of hours	<b>150</b>	
Number of credits ECTS	<b>5</b>	
Number of structural modules	<b>2</b>	
Course project (work) (if it is in the curriculum)	<b>Course work</b> (name)	
Form of control	<b>examination, test</b>	
<b>Criteria of Course unit for full-time and part-time study</b>		
	full-time study	
Year of training	3	
Session	6	
Lectures	30 hours.	
Practical, seminar lessons	15 hours.	
Laboratory studies	_____ hours	
Self study	105 hours	
Individual tasks	hours	
Nnumber of weekly hours for daily form of studies: sn-class independent work of student –	3 hours – 2 course;	

## 1. Aims and objectives of the academic discipline.

**The purpose of the "Law of Inheritance"** course is to train specialists of high ranking legal scholars.

of qualifications, had the opportunity to master the system of theoretical knowledge, to acquire practical skills in the application of the rules of inheritance law, as well as the necessary practice of their application in judicial and other law enforcement practice. Inheritance law has a special place in the civil law system. Despite its conservatism, it remains relevant in each State, given its inextricable link with property rights.

The institution of inheritance plays an important role in the life of every human being, as its norms, by their very nature, are designed to ensure intergenerational succession. The purpose of the law of succession is to guarantee to every citizen the right to freely dispose of his or her property in the event of death. The rules of inheritance law are also aimed at safeguarding the interests of heirs, creating a clear and transparent mechanism for opening the acceptance of the inheritance, its protection, the division of inherited property, the registration of inheritance rights and the like.

### **The objective of the educational discipline "Law of Inheritance ":**

- ✓ study of acts of private legislation, as well as legal conflicts arising from their application and the resolution of certain controversial issues, characterizing the legal status of subjects of inheritance law and the definition of the legal regime of inherited property;
- ✓ study of inherited legal relations, familiarization with types of inheritance and peculiarities of the conclusion and content of the inheritance contract;
- ✓ studying of family legal relations, features of inheritance of the property having a legal regime of the common joint property;
- ✓ study of certain types of inheritance

### **The results of the academic discipline**

As a result of the study of the discipline the student must:

#### ***be aware of:***

- ✓ the theory of inheritance law combined with theoretical and practical issues of inheritance rights and the main problems caused by conflicts of interest of the parties to the relevant legal relations.

#### ***be able to:***

- ✓ define the main categories and concepts, including a course on inheritance law;
- ✓ distinguish hereditary legal relations from other types of legal relations and characterize their content, subjects and objects;
- ✓ to apply in practical situations the personal legislation regulating hereditary relations;
- ✓ to know abnormal questions of civil and family law in a combination to problems of the administrative legal, civil and economic procedural right at the present stage.

***to own:***

- ✓ to understand and find solutions to major problems in inheritance law;
- ✓ civil law and family law terminology;
- ✓ skills of working with legal acts and decisions of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, the Supreme Court of Ukraine, the European Court of Human Rights;
- ✓ skills of analysis of various legal phenomena (legal norms, legal facts, legal relations);
- ✓ skills of using information technologies and databases;
- ✓ skills of communication, interaction and partnership, ability in the group and forming their own contribution to the implementation of group tasks;
- ✓ skills of clear and unambiguous communication of conclusions, as well as knowledge and explanations, ideas, problems, solutions that justify, own experience to professionals and non-professionals in the field of professional activity.

***to have:***

- ✓ Experience in analyzing scientific and special literature in the discipline of "Law of Succession";
- ✓ high level of legal consciousness and culture, respect for the law, intolerance for its violation;

***to be familiar:***

- ✓ With the basic directions of development of domestic and foreign science in the field of actual problems of inheritance, civil and family law;
- ✓ with the main problems of private law;
- ✓ experience in solving legal problems and conflicts;
- ✓ with the main problems of the relationship between national and international law.

In students-lawyers after mastering of discipline such competences **should be formed:**

**General competencies:**

- ✓ GC 2: The ability to apply knowledge in professional activities in standard and individual non-standard situations.
- ✓ GC 8. The ability to conduct research, the ability to intelligently and accurately formulate and express their positions, duly justify them, and participate in reasoned professional discussions.
- ✓ GC 12: the ability to make impartial and motivated decisions, to determine the interests and motives of others, to reconcile parties with opposite interests.

**Professional competencies:**

- ✓ PC 3. Knowledge of standards of legal profession.
- ✓ PC 5. Knowledge of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights.
- ✓ PC 9. Skills of implementation and application of substantive and procedural law norms.

- ✓ PC 10. Skills to apply knowledge in practical activities when modeling legal situations.
- ✓ PC 11. Ability to determine appropriate and acceptable for legal analysis facts.
- ✓ PC 12. Ability to analyze legal problems and form legal positions.
- ✓ PC 13. Ability to apply legal reasoning.
- ✓ PC 14. Ability to identify problems of legal regulation and propose ways to solve them, including overcoming legal uncertainty.
- ✓ PC 15. The skills of logical, critical and systematic analysis of documents, understanding their legal nature and meaning.

**Program results of training:**

- ✓ PRT 10. Carry out collection and integrated analysis of materials from different sources;
- ✓ PRT 11. Present material from a particular issue in a way that reveals the content of the main issues.
- ✓ PRT 12. Play the content back by demonstrating an understanding of key professional and community topics.
- ✓ PRT 13. Use digital and statistical information from primary and secondary sources for their professional activities.
- ✓ PRT 19. Demonstrate the necessary knowledge and understanding of the essence and content of basic legal institutions and norms of fundamental branches of law.
- ✓ PRT 20. Apply the acquired knowledge in various legal situations, highlight legally relevant facts and form sound legal conclusions.
- ✓ PRT 22. Provide advice on possible ways to protect the rights and interests of clients in various legal situations.

## **ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE PROGRAMME**

### **MODULE 1 General provisions on inheritance law**

#### **Topic 1. General provisions on inheritance. Sources of inheritance law.**

According to Art. 1216 of the Civil Code of Ukraine (hereinafter - the Civil Code of Ukraine) inheritance is the transfer of rights and obligations (inheritance) from an individual who died (the testator) to other persons (heirs). Inheritance is by will or by law. In accordance with Art. 1222 of the Civil Code of Ukraine heirs by will and by law may be natural persons who are alive at the time of opening the inheritance, as well as persons who were conceived during the life of the testator and were born alive after the opening of the inheritance.

The sources of inheritance law are legal acts containing generally binding legal requirements, norms, rules governing social relations, the subject of which is the transfer of civil rights and obligations defined by law of an individual who died (the testator) to other persons (heirs) by universal succession.

## **Topic 2. The concept, structure and features of hereditary legal relations.**

The content of hereditary legal relations can be considered as a set of rights and obligations of subjects. Realization of the inheritance right is, in essence, the realization of the constitutional rights of a person, in relation to the right to own, use and dispose of his property, the results of his property, the results of his intellectual and creative activity.

The subjects of relations of inheritance are heirs, although the law of inheritance determines the legal status of other subjects: creditors and debtors of the heritage, recipients of refusal, executor of the will and the like.

Since, according to the norm of Art. 1222 of the Civil Code, inheritance is carried out by county and by law, we can distinguish two types of subjects of inheritance:

- 1) heirs by law;
- 2) heirs by will.

## **Topic 3. Subjects of hereditary legal relations.**

When determining the legal status of subjects of inheritance, first of all, it is necessary to define the concept of "subjects of legal relations" in a general sense. Such notions as "subject of legal relations" and "party to legal relations" should be distinguished. Analyzing the general provisions of the theory concerning the interpretation of these concepts, one can conclude that the concept "participant" is a narrower concept than "subject".

With the help of the concept "participant in legal relations", it is possible to characterize only the corresponding aspect of the subject's real existence of legal relations, i.e. his or her participation in concrete public legal relations.

## **Topic 4. The composition of the inheritance.**

Heritage is one of the types of objects of civil rights, characterized by local character, because it can only be the object of hereditary legal relations. In addition, the inheritance must clearly define the boundaries of existence - from the moment the inheritance is opened to the registration of rights to inheritance by heirs. Art. 1218 of the Civil Code of Ukraine stipulates that the inheritance includes all the rights and obligations that belonged to the testator at the time of opening of the inheritance and did not cease due to his death. Thus, the inheritance includes not property, but the right to property.

## **Topic 5. The discovery of the inheritance.**

The opening of the inheritance should be understood as the occurrence of such legal facts, with which the law binds the termination for the testators and the emergence of hereditary legal relations for the heirs. In accordance with Art. 1220 Part 1 of the Civil Code of Ukraine inheritance is opened due to the death of a person or declaration of his death. That is, a necessary and sufficient condition for the opening of the inheritance is the death of a citizen. However, the law also links the opening of an inheritance with the fact of declaring a person dead. However, in any case (death or declaration of a person as dead) the document establishing the fact of opening the inheritance (and the basis for issuing a certificate of right to inheritance) is the death certificate of the testator.

## **MODULE 2**

### **LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE DISCOVERY, DESIGN AND PROTECTION OF HERITAGE**

#### **Topic 6. Inheritance by will.**

In accordance with Art. 1233 of the Civil Code of Ukraine the will is the personal order of an individual in case of his death. The legal meaning of the will is that it is the only way for an individual to dispose of his property in case of death. A will is a special type of transaction by which legal consequences are associated with the fact of death of a person. At the same time, the will is a legal fact, which, along with other elements of legal composition gives rise to an inheritance legal relationship. In addition, the will cannot be the basis for the emergence of the obligation of heirs to the testator in the life of the latter.

#### **Topic 7. Legal inheritance.**

Inheritance is carried out in two ways: by will or by law (Art. 1217 Civil Code of Ukraine). However, it is clear that the grounds of inheritance cannot be opposed. In addition, for inheritance not only by will, but also by law requires a number of legal facts provided by law.

The basis for the emergence of inheritance by will is the legal composition - the drafting of the will, the death of the testator, the opening of the inheritance, the adoption of the inheritance. Persons called for inheritance in this case, defines in his will the testator. For inheritance by law are necessary:

-Firstly, the presence of a certain degree of kinship with the testator or being in his or her dependence for a period determined by law (that is, a person must be part of the circle of heirs by law);

-second, the fact of the death of the testator (i.e. the discovery of the inheritance must take place); third, the acceptance of the inheritance.

#### **Topic 8. Exercise of inheritance rights. Formation of the right to inheritance.**

The right to accept an inheritance is a subjective civil right, which is disclosed through the choice of a successor - to accept the inheritance or to refuse it. In other words, a person who has the right to inherit since the opening of the inheritance is not the subject of the relationship in which the testator was and, accordingly, does not have the range of rights that belonged to him. In order to acquire the relevant rights and obligations, the heir must accept the inheritance. Thus, the inheritance does not automatically pass to heirs, they must accept it.

Acceptance of the inheritance is the commission by the heir of acts which express his will to receive the inheritance. Thus, the heir expresses his consent to enter into all legal relations of the testator, which together constitute the inheritance.

#### **Topic 9. Issuance of a certificate of inheritance by law and testament.**

According to Art. 1296-1298 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, the heir who accepted the inheritance, may receive a certificate of right to inheritance.

If the inheritance has accepted several heirs, a certificate of right to inheritance is issued to each of them with the definition of the name and share in the inheritance of other heirs. The inheritance shall not be issued for any period of time. The absence of a certificate of right to inheritance shall not deprive an heir of the right to inheritance. An heir who has accepted an inheritance which includes immovable property shall apply to a notary for the issue of a certificate of right to inheritance for immovable property.

### **Topic 10. Protection and management of inherited property.**

The fact of death is the basis for the opening of the inheritance and leads to "the transfer of rights and obligations from an individual who died (the testator) to other persons (heirs)" (Art. 1216 Civil Code of Ukraine). This means that the legislative regulation of hereditary relations should ensure not only the implementation of the right to inheritance, but also to guarantee a mechanism to preserve the hereditary mass for heirs. One of such legal constructions is fixed by the legislator in the Civil Code of Ukraine, such special institute of inheritance law as the institute of "protection of inherited property" (Art. 1283 of the Civil Code of Ukraine). Imposing on it the function of regulation of legal relations under the procedure of protection of inherited property should form a number of conditions for the preservation of inherited property with the subsequent transfer to the ownership of an heir.

Protection of hereditary rights as a legal institution is a system of legal guarantees of the lawful interests of presumed (eventual) heirs and other persons having an interest in the inherited property.

The system of actions for the protection of inherited property can be described as a general comprehensive institution, which includes such sub institutions: description of inherited property, instructions for the protection of inherited property, the contract of storage and contract of trust management of inherited property, protection of limited negotiable things and the like.



## 5. Topics of seminars

№ з/п	Name topics	
1	Topic 1. General provisions on inheritance law.	1
2	Topic 2. Concept of structure and peculiarities of inheritance legal relations. Subjects of inherited legal relations.	2
3	Topic 3. Composition of inheritance.	2
4	Theme 4. The opening of an inheritance	2
5	Topic 5. Inheritance by will. Types and certifications of the will.	2
6	Topic 6. Legal inheritance	1
7	Theme 7. Exercising the right to inherit. Exercising the right to inherit.	2
8	Theme 8. Issuance of a certificate of inheritance by law and testament.	2
9	Theme 9. Protection of inherited property.	2
<b>8</b>	<b>together</b>	<b>15</b>

### Independent work under the guidance of a teacher

№ з/п	Name topics	
1	Independent work 1 <a href="https://elearn.nubip.edu.ua/mod/assign/view.php?id=193633">https://elearn.nubip.edu.ua/mod/assign/view.php?id=193633</a>	15
2	Independent work 2 <a href="https://elearn.nubip.edu.ua/mod/assign/view.php?id=193640">https://elearn.nubip.edu.ua/mod/assign/view.php?id=193640</a>	15
3	Independent work 3 <a href="https://elearn.nubip.edu.ua/mod/assign/view.php?id=193641">https://elearn.nubip.edu.ua/mod/assign/view.php?id=193641</a>	15
4	Independent work 4 <a href="https://elearn.nubip.edu.ua/mod/assign/view.php?id=193654">https://elearn.nubip.edu.ua/mod/assign/view.php?id=193654</a>	15
5	Independent work 5 <a href="https://elearn.nubip.edu.ua/mod/assign/view.php?id=193655">https://elearn.nubip.edu.ua/mod/assign/view.php?id=193655</a>	15
6	Independent work 6 <a href="https://elearn.nubip.edu.ua/mod/assign/view.php?id=193656">https://elearn.nubip.edu.ua/mod/assign/view.php?id=193656</a>	15
7	Independent work 7 <a href="https://elearn.nubip.edu.ua/mod/assign/view.php?id=193657">https://elearn.nubip.edu.ua/mod/assign/view.php?id=193657</a>	15
<b>15</b>	<b>together</b>	<b>105</b>

## **THE LIST OF QUESTIONS TO DETERMINE THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF STUDENTS**

1. The concept of inheritance and inheritance law. Types of inheritance.
2. Sources of inheritance law.
3. Concept and structure of hereditary legal relations. Peculiarities of hereditary legal relations. 4.
5. Basic principles for determining the composition of an inheritance.
6. Corporate rights within the inheritance.
7. Real estate as part of an inheritance.
8. Property in common ownership as part of an inheritance. 8.
9. Land plot and farmstead as part of the inheritance. 9.
10. Property rights of intellectual property within inheritance.
11. What do you mean by inheritance? Why is succession a universal succession and not a singular one?
12. What is the difference between law of succession in the objective sense and law of succession in the subjective sense?
13. What legal fact is the basis for hereditary relations?
14. What is the legal meaning of the notions of time and place of opening of inheritance?
15. Is the testator a subject of hereditary legal relations? Why?
16. Who is entitled to inherit? Who has no such right as a result of a suspension from the right to inheritance?
17. What are the characteristics of a legal entity receiving an inheritance?
18. What are the peculiarities of receiving inheritance by the state? Territorial community?
19. What is called an hereditary mass? What is included in it?
20. The concept of the will and its legal nature.
21. The legal consequences of invalidating a will.
22. The right to testament and its implementation in the modern context.
23. Probate of testament, making changes and cancellations to it
24. Legal composition of the inheritance by law.
25. Distinction of legal inheritance from will inheritance.
26. Queues of heirs by law and their composition.
27. Changing the order of succession by law.
28. The order of acceptance of the inheritance
29. Refusal to accept the inheritance.
30. Legal Consequences of Acceptance and Refusal to Accept Inheritance.
31. Formulation of inheritance.
32. Procedural procedure for consideration of a case on recognition of an inheritance as an escheat.
33. Issuance of a certificate of right to inherit by law.
34. Issuance of a testamentary certificate.
35. Issuance of certificates of ownership of the share in the common property of the spouses in case of death of one of the spouses
36. Grounds for measures to protect inherited property.
37. Measures for the protection and management of inherited property.
38. Management of inherited property.

**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LIFE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES OF UKRAINE**

OS "Bachelor"  
Direction of  
training /  
specialty 081  
"Law"

Departments  
Civil and  
Commercial  
Law

**Examination  
ticket № 1  
by discipline  
"LAW OF  
INHERITANCE  
"  
(Exam)**

**Approved  
Head of Department**  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(підпис)  
**Protocol № 12 from June, 16, 2020 Head of  
Department  
Piddubnyi O.**

Exam Questions  
(maximum score of 10 points for the answer to each question)

1. Inheritance legal relations: concept, structure of subjects and bases of origin
2. The secret will.

*Test tasks of different types*  
(maximum score of 10 points for answers to test assignments)

**1. Who is not entitled to inherit by law...**

1	Parents after the child with regard to whom they were deprived of parental rights
2	Persons whose marriage is null and void
3	Persons whose marriage has been declared null and void by court order
4	All listed persons are entitled to inherit by law

(Write the correct answer in three words on the answer sheet)

**2. May the testator deprive an heir apparent by law of the right to inherit without giving reasons?**

1	No, the will must reflect the reason for this deprivation.
2	Maybe, but only in respect of real estate as a heritage property
3	May, but only in respect of movable property as heritage property
4	Maybe if the size of the inheritance does not exceed the equivalent. 1250 minimum wages

(Write the correct answers on the form)

**3. The requirement to perform the duty specified in the will is called: \_\_\_\_\_**

(Write the answer in two words on the reply form).

**4. Does the testator have the right to make a will only for part of the inheritance**

1	Yes, it does.
2	No, I don't.
3	This issue is not legally regulated
4	Has the right, if the testator has only movable property.

(Write the correct answers on the form)

**5. Which is the subject of a willful refusal:**

1	transfer to the recipient of the waiver of ownership or other right in rem of property or thing which is or is not part of the inheritance
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2	Only the transfer of ownership of the property right to the recipient.
3	Only the transfer by the recipient of things that contain or do not constitute an inheritance
4	transfer of the property right or thing to the recipient in rem or other property right, not included in the inheritance

(Write the correct answers on the form)

**6. Perhaps an absentee certificate of a secret will?**

(Write the correct answer in one word on the answer sheet).

**7. Who, irrespective of the content of the will, shall inherit half the share of the inheritance that would have been due to each of them by law.**

1	All answers are correct.
2	Young children of the testator
3	Minor children of the testator
4	Adult disabled children of the testator.
5	incapacitated widow of the testator

(Write the correct answers on the form)

**8. Inheritance that the court has ruled escheat...**

1	becomes the property of the territorial community at the place of opening of the inheritance
2	2 is divided equally between heirs by law.
3	3 is divided equally among the heirs in the will.
4	4 Sold at auction
5	5 becomes the property of a notary who has certified the will

(Write the correct answers on the form)

**9. Brothers and sisters, grandparents, who are heirs by law?**

(On the answer sheet, write the correct answer in two words.)

**10. The order of succession, when one person, who is the heir by law, dies before the opening of the inheritance, takes its place and acquires the rights to inherit the part of the inheritance property that the deceased heir would have received if he had been alive at the time the inheritance was opened, is called\_\_\_\_\_?**

(Write the correct answer in three words on the answer sheet).

## Teaching Methods

The method of training - is a way of purposeful implementation of the learning process, to achieve this goal. Proper selection methods in accordance with the purpose and content of training, age-appropriate students promotes the development of their cognitive abilities, weapons of their abilities and skills to use their new knowledge into practice, preparing students for independent acquisition of knowledge, forms their worldview .

Verbal learning methods. Their main feature is that the information is presented to students by the word of the teacher, and the perception of it is done in the process of hearing it. All the variety of sometimes reduced to two methods: heuristic (questioning) - conversation, and teaching - explanation, story, lecture, instruction, work with the textbook.

Conversation - dialogical method of teaching in which the teacher successfully with the help of the questions encourage students to reproduce previously acquired knowledge to make independent conclusions, generalizations based on actual material learned.

Depending on the didactic aims are three types of interviews: reproducing, By organizing, heuristic. Reproducing (control) conversation designed to consolidate the memory of students learned material and check its degree of assimilation. Objective By organizing conversation - a generalization and systematization of knowledge.

Explanation - verbal interpretation of concepts, events, words, terms, principles of action, examples and more. Its main task - opening causation and laws of nature, society and human thought. Since the material can be explained by different logical paths or ways of reasoning, the explanation may be inductive, deductive.

Lecture - informative presentation of evidence in terms of large, complex logical construction of teaching material.

Lecture inherently dialogical always requires consideration of the interests of the teacher, attitudes, awareness of students. Scientific facts and it should reflect the key questions of discipline. In preparation for the lecture, you should anticipate possible questions of students.

The structure of the lecture is the result of creativity of the teacher. However, should include: introduction (clear, concise, clear statement of the initial positions, you can use bright facts conflicting situations) summary of the basic content (consistently adapted to the level of perception of the presentation of the material), output (short synthesis or brilliant quote that sums up).

The method involves lectures familiarize students with its plan to help keep track of the sequence of presentation. It is important to teach students to outline the contents of the lecture, highlighting it important. It develops memory, perception, will, listening skills, attention, language culture.

### Work Handbook

This work is self-paced lessons students printed text, which allows them to deeply understand the course material, fix it, to reveal independence in learning.

Independent work of students with a textbook - one of the most important methods of acquiring systematic , strong and solid knowledge. It is more than any other methods, depending on the age characteristics of children and their development.

Methods for stimulating and motivating teaching and learning of

This group includes methods aimed at creating positive learning motives that stimulate cognitive activity and contribute to the enrichment of student academic information.

Practical audit testing. Provides a practical solution to control tasks (drawing diagrams, presentations, etc.).

Exams (exams). Examinations as other test performance, increase the responsibility of the teacher and each student for their work, contribute to the systematization studied education in students demanding to themselves and others.

Examinations conducted by written work, tests, protection of scientific research

The means of intensification of consciousness, strengthening the knowledge and skills development is self-control. This method encourages them to increased liability.

Self- student in the learning process develops a critical attitude to their abilities and capabilities, objective assessment of learning outcomes.

## **9. Forms of control**

The form of the final control - exam

## **10. Distribution of points that students receive.**

Assessment of the student's knowledge is carried out on a 100-point scale and transferred to national scores according to Table 1 "Regulations on exams and credit in the the National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine" (order on implementation from 27.12.2019 № 1371).

<b>Student rating, number of points</b>	<b>The assessment is national based on the results of the compilation</b>	
	<b>exam</b>	<b>test</b>
<b>90-100</b>	<b>excellent</b>	<b>credited</b>
<b>74-89</b>	<b>good</b>	
<b>60-73</b>	<b>satisfactorily</b>	
<b>0-59</b>	<b>not satisfactorily</b>	<b>not credited</b>

## 11. Methodological support

Horislavska I. V. Methodological recommendations on preparation for seminar classes and their implementation in the discipline "Civil and family law" to the theme "Law of inheritance" for students studying in the educational and professional training program for bachelors on specialty 6.030401 "Jurisprudence" full-time and part-time forms of education in the discipline "Civil and family law". / I.V. Gorislavska / - M.: Editorial and Publishing Department of National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine". - 2015. - 102 c.

## 12. Suggested literature

### Basic

1. Inheritance law. Practice of application by notaries of Ukraine [Text]: method. / [T. A. Borisova et al.; under general ed. V. M. Marchenko]. - X.: Stride, 2012. - 735 c.
2. Civil Law of Ukraine: Academic year : improvised . : In 2 Volumes / under the general editorship J.M. Shevchenko. - Ed. 2nd add. and revised. / K : Publishing House " Jure ". - 2006. - T. 1. Chapeau . - 696 p.
3. Scientific and Practical Commentary of the Civil Code of Ukraine : In 2 Volumes / for answers. under the general editorship A. Zeri (supervisor bus. Col.), N. Kuznetsova - K.: Inter Yurinkom , 2008. - T. II. - 1088 p.
4. Inheritance : Notary. Bar. Court: scientific-practical. guidance's. / S.Y Fursa , E. I Fursa , A. Klimenko , S.Y. Hrabovska et al., According Society. eds. S.Y Fursy. - K. : Publisher Fursa S.Y: CST 2007. - 1216 p.

### Legislation:

1. Civil Code of Ukraine : Law of Ukraine from 16.01.2003 № 435-IV. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/435-15> (Edition from 18.04.2020).

## 13. Information Resources

1. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine – URL: <https://rada.gov.ua/>
2. Ukrainian Cabinet of Ministers – URL: <http://www.kmu.gov.ua>
3. President of Ukraine – URL: <https://www.president.gov.ua/>
4. Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Agriculture – URL: <https://agro.me.gov.ua/ua>