Methodical complex KazNU named after al-Faraby Direction: International law Ref: 5B030200

Subject: Legal framework for combating corruption

Guestions:

- 1 The concept, nature and objectives of the criminal process.
- 2 The moral foundations of criminal procedural law.
- 3 forms of criminal proceedings.
- 4 The history of the development of the criminal procedure legislation of Kazakhstan.
 - 5 Criminal procedural acts: their types and importance.
 - 6 Definition and classification of participants in criminal proceedings.
 - 7 The procedural independence of the investigator.
 - 8, the body of inquiry in criminal cases.
 - 9 Remedial position of the accused.
 - 10 Ensuring the safety of persons involved in criminal proceedings.
 - 11 The principle of legality in criminal proceedings.
 - 12 Presumption of innocence and right of the accused to defense.
 - 13 equality of the parties in criminal proceedings.
 - 14 The content and the prosecution of a base.
 - 15 Circumstances precluding criminal prosecution.
 - 16 Circumstances that allow not to prosecute.
 - 17 Procedural rules and grounds for termination of the criminal prosecution.
 - 18 Public prosecutor of the legality in criminal prosecution supervision.
 - 19 forms of criminal prosecution in law enforcement.
 - 20 of criminal procedure and law of evidence Tasks.

- 21 Presumption of innocence and burden of proof.
- 22 evidence and proof.
- 23 of the Criminal Procedure Law of the types of evidence and how to identify them.
 - 24 Elements of evidential activity.
 - 25 Otnosimosg and admissibility of evidence.
 - 26 Using the OSA results in proving on criminal cases.
- 27 The implementation of coercive measures in the mechanism of criminal prosecution.
 - 28 Challenges to the effectiveness of criminal prosecution.
 - 29 Individual rights and prosecution.
- 30 Reasons the detention and release of a person detained on suspicion of having committed crimes.
 - 31 arrest as a preventive measure.
 - 32 Judicial appeal against a prosecutor's sanction for the arrest.
 - 33 Pawn as a preventive measure.
- 34 Operation of the Criminal Procedure Code in the space, time and number of persons.
- 35 rehabilitation, compensation for harm caused by the unlawful actions of the body conducting criminal proceedings.
 - 36 The suspension of the preliminary investigation in criminal cases.
 - 37 A civil claim in criminal proceedings.
 - 38 Costs.
 - 39 criminal proceedings.
 - 40 The refusal to initiate criminal proceedings.
 - 41 General conditions of the preliminary investigation.

- 42 The preliminary investigation of criminal cases.
- 43 The ratio of inquiry and preliminary investigation of criminal cases.
- 44 Enquiry in cases in which a preliminary investigation is not necessary.
- 45 Concept and types of investigation of criminal cases.
- 46 The interaction of the investigator and the bodies of inquiry in criminal cases.
 - 47 persons to prosecution.
- 48 Interrogation of a witness (victim) in criminal proceedings and witness immunity.
 - 49 Appointment and production expertise.
 - 50 Investigatory experiment.
 - 51 End of the preliminary investigation.
 - 52 indictment in criminal cases.
 - 53 Prosecutor's supervision over the legality of preliminary investigation.
 - 54 trial.
 - 55 General terms and conditions of the trial.
 - 56 The main trial.
 - 57 The judicial investigation in criminal cases.
 - 58 Judicial debate.
 - 59 The judgment in criminal cases.
 - 60 Return of the criminal case for additional investigation.
 - 61 pre-trial investigation and the Value.
 - 62 Enforcement of the sentence.
 - 63 resumption of criminal cases on newly discovered circumstances.
 - 64 Manufacture of juvenile.

65 and subject to coercive measures of a medical nature.

66 production in the supervisory authority.

Features 67 criminal cases of the private prosecution.

- 68 Features for Persons manufacturing, possessing privileges and immunity from prosecution.
- 69 Transfer of a person sentenced to imprisonment, to serve his sentence in the State of which he is.
- 70 Order of interaction of bodies conducting the criminal proceedings, the competent authorities of foreign countries.