STATE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION
"UZHGOROD NATIONAL UNIVERSITY"
FACULTY OF LAW
Department of Administrative, Financial and Information Law

"APPROVED"
Dean of the Faculty of Law
_____ Yaroslav LAZUR
"___" _____2024

WORK PROGRAM OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

IT LAW

Level of higher education	first (bachelor's)
Field of knowledge	29 International Relations
Specialty	293 International Law
Educational program	International Law
Status of the discipline	elective
Language of instruction	English

Uzhgorod 2024

Working program of the academic discipline **"IT Law"** for applicants of higher education field of knowledge **29 International Relations** specialty **293 International Law** of the Educational Program **International Law**.

Developers: Pishta V.I. – Doctor of Philosophy, Associate Professor of the Department of Administrative, Financial and Information Law

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The work program was considered and approved at the meeting of the Department of Administrative, Financial and Information Law

Minutes No. 10 dated "19" 06 2024

Head of the Department _____ Tetyana KARABIN

Approved by the Scientific and Methodological Commission of the Faculty of Law

Minutes No. 8 dated "19" 06 2024

Chairman of the Scientific and Methodological Commission _____ Pavlo CHEREVKO

1. Description of the educational discipline

Name of the indicators	**Distribution of hours according to the curriculum**	
	Full-time	*By correspondence*
The number of credits– 3	Year of study	
Total – 90	**4**	**4**
Modules – 2	Term:	
Weekly hours for full-time: classroom – 2	**7**	**7**
	Lectures	
	20	**6**
	Practical (workshops)	
	24	**6**
Type of final control: **assessment**	Laboratory	
	-	**-**
Final control form: **written**	Self-learning	
	46	**78**

2. The purpose of the academic discipline

The goal of the IT Law course is to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the legal aspects associated with the rapid development of digital technologies and their integration into various areas of life.

Students will gain the necessary knowledge and skills to work effectively in the IT field, including the digital transformation of legal practice, regulation of artificial intelligence, data protection, digital asset management, as well as ethical and legal challenges associated with the implementation of innovations.

The course will help future lawyers become agents of change who are ready to work in the conditions of constant technological evolution.

According to the International Law educational program, studying the IT Law discipline contributes to the formation of the following competencies in higher education applicants:

General Competencies (GC)	GC 1. Ability to think abstractly, analyze, and synthesize.
	GC 2. Ability to learn and master modern knowledge.
	GC 4. Ability to adapt and act in a new situation.
	GC 5. Ability to communicate in a foreign language.
	GC 6. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.
	GC 8. Ability to work in a team.
Special (professional, subject) competencies	SC 3. Ability to protect the national interests of one's own state and human rights, using international legal instruments and mechanisms.
	SC 4. Ability to interpret and apply European Union law, participate in the adaptation of Ukrainian legislation to EU law, provide legal support for Ukraine's European and Euro-Atlantic integration.
	SC 9. Ability to conduct diplomatic and business correspondence, analyze the content, nature and legal nature of international legal documents.

	SK 14. Ability to independently prepare drafts of normative, legal interpretation and law enforcement acts.

3. Prerequisites for studying the academic discipline

The academic discipline "IT Law" is studied in the 4th year of study in the master's degree program and, in accordance with the structural and logical scheme of the educational and scientific program "International Law", the prerequisite for studying the discipline is the OK "Foreign Language in the Specialty".

4. Expected learning outcomes

Studying the academic discipline should ensure that higher education students achieve the following program learning outcomes (PLOs):

PLO 04. Analyze the dynamics of adapting Ukrainian legislation to European Union law, take into account the legal aspects of European and Euro-Atlantic integration processes when solving complex professional tasks.

PLO 07. Use the practice of the European Court of Human Rights, other international judicial and arbitration bodies, international organizations and other treaty bodies, theoretical knowledge of international law and national law to substantiate and defend one's own position, protect the interests of the client and for other professional purposes.

PLO 10. Communicate freely on professional issues in the state and foreign language(s) orally and in writing, use legal terminology professionally.

PLO 13. Make joint decisions, work in a team, demonstrate leadership qualities, determine priority goals in professional and educational contexts, plan individual and group work to achieve them.

PLO 15. Use modern digital technologies, collect from various sources, systematize and analyze information on international and national legal processes and phenomena.

Expected learning outcomes:

PLO 04. Analysis of the dynamics of adaptation of Ukrainian legislation to EU law is reflected through the study of GDPR norms in the field of personal data protection in Ukraine, the study of legislative changes in the field, artificial intelligence and cybersecurity, taking into account European experience.

PLO 07. Use of the practice of the ECHR and other international judicial bodies is implemented through the consideration of ECHR cases on the right to privacy in the digital

environment and through the analysis of decisions of the Court of Justice of the EU on the liability of digital platforms.

PLO10. Development of professional communication in a foreign language is carried out through teaching in English, studying English-language terminology used in international law (compliance, data breach, cyber liability), writing legal opinions, drafting contracts in English.

PLO 13. Teamwork and developing joint solutions are implemented through the implementation of group case tasks (for example, developing a privacy policy for a startup), the distribution of roles in teams on issues of protecting rights in the digital environment.

PLO 15. The use of digital technologies includes the use of LegalTech, analytical tools, artificial intelligence, as well as consideration of OSINT issues.

5. Diagnostic tools and criteria for assessing learning outcomes

Main Types of Educational Activities

Lecture. The lecture is the primary form of delivering theoretical material. The lecturer explains key aspects of IT law using analyses of real-world cases, reviews of current court decisions, and discussions of recent legislative changes.

Seminar (Practical Class). Seminars focus on an in-depth study and discussion of topics covered in lectures. Students participate in debates, analyze court cases, and perform exercises such as drafting legal documents (e.g., NDAs). This approach enables the application of theoretical knowledge in practice and the development of argumentation skills.

Independent Work. Independent work includes studying legislation, international agreements, and scholarly articles, preparing for seminars, and completing individual assignments, such as analyzing court decisions. The goal of independent work is to develop critical thinking and the ability to work with legal sources independently.

Group Projects. Group projects involve teamwork to develop legal solutions for hypothetical or real cases in the IT field. Students may create legal recommendations for IT companies, draft regulatory acts, or research the effectiveness of existing legal norms. These projects enhance skills in teamwork, leadership, and practical application of knowledge in real-world scenarios.

Problem-Based Learning. This method presents material by creating problematic situations or posing questions that require solutions. For example, a lecturer might describe a complex legal issue in the IT sector, such as personal data protection in a new technological product, and invite students to discuss potential legal solutions and risks. This stimulates analytical thinking and creative problem-solving.

Case Method. This method involves analyzing real or hypothetical cases illustrating specific legal situations in IT. For instance, students might be divided into two teams: one representing a major IT company developing software and the other representing a startup seeking a license to use the software in their project.

Role-Playing Games. Role-playing involves simulating negotiations or consultations, where students take on roles such as lawyers, clients, or other participants in legal relationships. This method helps students better understand negotiation processes, document drafting and approval, argumentation skills, and finding compromises within the legal framework.

Technological Simulations. This approach uses specialized software or online platforms to simulate real-world situations in the IT field. For example, a simulation platform with AI tools for automated contract creation and review can be used, offering hands-on experience with innovative technologie

Forms of control, criteria and methods of assessing learning outcomes

Forms of Assessment Lectures, Practical (seminar) classes, Independent work, Group projects. Modular assessment is conducted through a written test (including testing) and the presentation of project results, where students demonstrate their ability to apply theoretical knowledge in practice. The final semester assessment is conducted in the form of a credit exam.

Distribution of points received by higher education applicants

Ongoing assessment and independent work					Module № 1	Total
T1	T2	T3	T4	T5		
10					50	100

Ongoing assessment and independent work					Module № 2	Total
T6	T7	T8	T9	T10		
10					50	100

Ongoing Knowledge Assessment

The ongoing assessment of students' knowledge is based on monitoring the consistency and activity of their work throughout the semester.

When evaluating the consistency and activity of students' work, the following are assessed:

Participation and oral responses during practical classes;

Completion of practical assignments.

The assessment of students' activity during practical classes ranges from 0 to 10 points and is proportional to their attendance and the successful completion of tasks assigned for the practical class.

A lack of preparation for a practical class or absence from it is scored as 0 points, regardless of the reason for the absence.

The maximum score for completing a practical assignment is 10 points.

Evaluation criteria for modular test work

Assessment Methodology The material for each module that students must master during the semester is included in a modular test, conducted according to the schedule of modular assessments. The modular test is completed in written form. The maximum total score that a student can receive for completing all tasks in a single modular test is 50 points, provided that all tasks are completed correctly. Failure to complete or absence from the modular test, regardless of the reason, is scored as 0 points. The total score (ranging from 0 to 50 points) is recorded in the modular assessment register.

Credit Assessment Methodology

The final modular grade is determined based on the results of practical classes and the completion of a practical assignment. The credit grade depends on the rating score or credit scores. Students of higher education are eligible to take the credit if their final modular grade for the semester is at least 35 points.

A student with a final modular grade between 0 and 34 points must improve their grade before the final semester assessment during office hours with the instructor, at times determined by the instructor and approved by the faculty dean's office. Otherwise, the student is not allowed to take the credit and will have academic debt.

A student may choose not to take the credit exam if they are satisfied with their final modular grade. Students with a final modular grade between 35 and 59 points are required to take the credit.

A student may improve their final rating grade by taking the credit exam, but the resulting grade cannot be lower than their modular grade obtained during the first semester.

The credit exam is conducted in written form. Questions for the exam cover the entirety of the course material. The results of the credit exam are assessed using a 100-point scale, and the grade is recorded in the academic performance record.

Evaluation scale: national and ECTS

The sum of points for all types of educational activities	Оцінка ECTS	National scale grade
90-100	A	Passed
82-89	B	Passed
74-81	C	Passed
64-73	D	Passed
60-63	E	Passed
35-59	FX	Unpassed with the possibility of retaking
1-34	F	Unpassed with mandatory repeated study of the discipline

Критерій оцінювання підсумкового контролю з дисципліни

An Excellent grade (A) is given when the student of higher education gives absolutely correct answers to the questions with the presentation of original conclusions obtained on the basis of the program, additional material and regulatory documents. The student of higher education applies systematic knowledge of the educational material provided by the curriculum.

A Good grade (B) is assigned to a student of higher education who has fully disclosed the question based on the program and additional material. When performing practical tasks, the student applies the generalized knowledge of the educational material provided by the curriculum.

A Good grade (C) is assigned to a higher education applicant who fully explained the question, but there are some inaccuracies.

A Satisfactory grade (D) is given when the applicant has solved the question, but some errors have been made in the presentation of the program material. A student of higher education makes mistakes due to insufficient understanding of the program material.

A Satisfactory grade (E) is assigned when the applicant has not fully disclosed the question, the answer contains significant errors.

An Unsatisfactory with the possibility of retaking grade (FX) is given to a candidate who did not reveal the question.

An Unsatisfactory with mandatory repeated study of the discipline grade (F) is given to a student who has not completed the curriculum or some element of its component, has fragmentary knowledge that does not allow solving the question. Such an acquirer cannot express his opinion even at an elementary level.

According to the results of the knowledge control, the student of higher education is allowed to issue an examination grade - "excellent", "good", "satisfactory", "unsatisfactory with the possibility of retaking" and "unsatisfactory with mandatory repeated study of the discipline". The applicant has the right to increase the grade by taking the exam at the end of the term.

6. Програма навчальної дисципліни

5.1. Зміст навчальної дисципліни

Module 1.

Topic 1. Introduction to IT Law

1. Transformation of the Lawyer's Role: From Executor to Agent of Change. Evolution of the profession in the context of digital innovations. Concepts of T-shaped, O-shaped, and Delta-shaped lawyers. Development of creative thinking and innovative approaches.

2. Key Competencies of a Modern Lawyer in IT: Hard skills: Technical literacy, understanding IT processes, data literacy. Soft skills: Leadership, adaptability, communication in the digital environment. Due diligence as a key working method in IT law.

3. Forecasting and Adapting to Legal Market Trends: Analysis of global trends in the LegalTech field.

Topic 2. Digital Transformation of Legal Practice

1. Automation of Legal Processes: Case Management Systems: Key functions and benefits. Electronic document management and automation of contract work.

2. Strategies for Adapting to Digital Changes: Implementation of RegTech solutions: Opportunities and challenges. Development of digital literacy and technical skills.

Topic 3. eGovernance

1. Basics of Electronic Governance: Concept and principles of eGovernance. Reengineering of public services: From paper-based to digital processes. Legal framework for eGovernance implementation in Ukraine.

2. Key Technologies and Tools of eGovernance: Trembita electronic interaction system: Principles and significance. Electronic signature and Smart ID: Legal aspects and practical use. Ensuring digital accessibility: Inclusiveness of electronic services.

Topic 4. Business Specifics in the IT Sector

1. Risk Management and Market Analysis: Basics of risk management in IT business, identification, and assessment of risks.

2. Choosing Jurisdiction and Taxation System: Overview of factors influencing jurisdiction selection for IT companies. Analysis of taxation systems most beneficial for IT businesses.

3. Diia City: Structuring Companies: Diia City for employees and freelancers.

Topic 5. Contracts in the IT Sector

1. NDA Concept and Legal Regulation: NDA structure and key features.

2. NCA Concept: NCA structure and specific aspects.

Module 2

Topic 6. Artificial Intelligence

1. Key Aspects and Approaches to Understanding AI: Weak AI and strong AI.

2. EU Regulation on Artificial Intelligence. Responsibility for Decisions Made by AI: Who is responsible: developer, user, or owner? Case law on liability for AI actions.

3. Using AI in Preparing Legal Documents and Improving Legal Writing Skills: Risks of working with AI: Complementarity, hallucinations.

Topic 7. Digital Technologies

1. Basic Concepts and Classification of Digital Assets: Legal regulation of digital content.

2. Principles of Blockchain Operation and Legal Aspects of Its Use: Specifics of creating smart contracts.

3. Virtual Assets: Definition, legal aspects, regulatory challenges.

4. NFTs: Platforms for creation, marketplaces, ownership rights for NFTs. IoT: Device interaction via the Internet, sensor usage, data processing, and transmission.

Topic 8. Data Analytics and OSINT Technologies

1. Basic Principles of Working with Data in Modern Conditions: OSINT: Methods and tools for finding information based on open data.

2. Technologies and Platforms for Quick Search of Legal Precedents, Laws, and Other Legal Information: Big Data and legal analytics: Using large datasets to analyze legal issues.

3. Collection and Analysis of Personal Data in Accordance with GDPR and the Law of Ukraine “On Personal Data Protection”.

Topic 9. Cloud Technologies

1. Implementation of Cloud Technologies for Automation, Optimization of Legal Processes, and Cost Reduction.

2. IaaS, PaaS, SaaS, SECaaS: Private cloud, community cloud, public cloud, hybrid cloud. Cloud service agreements.

Topic 10. Ethics and Responsibility

1. Ethical and Social Aspects of the Impact of Digital Technology
2. Implementation: Algorithm transparency and non-discriminatory practices in AI application in law.
3. Defining Legal and Ethical Boundaries for Innovative Technologies: Best practices in regulatory standards: EU, USA, and the UK.

7. Structure of the academic discipline

Name of the topic	Number of hours					
	full-time					
	including	incl. of				
		l	p	lab.	ind.	in-t.
1	*2*	*2*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*
Topic 1. Introduction to IT Law	8	2	2			4
Topic 2. Digital Transformation of Legal Practice	10	2	2			6
Topic 3. eGovernance	10	2	4			4
Topic 4. Business Specifics in the IT Sector	8	2	2			4
Topic 5. Contracts in the IT Sector	10	2	2			6
Topic 6. Artificial Intelligence	10	2	4			4
Topic 7. Digital Technologies	8	2	2			4
Topic 8. Data Analytics and OSINT Technologies	8	2	2			4
Topic 9. Cloud Technologies	8	2	2			4
Topic 10. Ethics and Responsibility	10	2	2			6
Усього годин	90	20	24			46

Name of the topic	Number of hours					
	by correspondence					
	including	incl. of				
		l	p	lab.	ind.	in-t.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Topic 1. Introduction to IT Law	7	1	0			6
Topic 2. Digital Transformation of Legal Practice	9	0	1			8
Topic 3. eGovernance	9	0	1			8
Topic 4. Business Specifics in the IT Sector	10	1	1			8
Topic 5. Contracts in the IT Sector	10	1	1			8
Topic 6. Artificial Intelligence	9	1	0			8
Topic 7. Digital Technologies	10	1	1			8
Topic 8. Data Analytics and OSINT Technologies	10	1	1			8
Topic 9. Cloud Technologies	8	0	0			8
Topic 10. Ethics and Responsibility	8	0	0			8
Total	90	6	6			78

8. Seminar topics

Name of the topic	Number of hours	
	full-time	by correspondence
Topic 1. Introduction to IT Law	2	0
Topic 2. Digital Transformation of Legal Practice	2	1
Topic 3. eGovernance	4	1
Topic 4. Business Specifics in the IT Sector	2	1
Topic 5. Contracts in the IT Sector	2	1
Topic 6. Artificial Intelligence	4	0
Topic 7. Digital Technologies	2	1
Topic 8. Data Analytics and OSINT Technologies	2	1
Topic 9. Cloud Technologies	2	0
Topic 10. Ethics and Responsibility	2	0
Total	24	6

9. Independent work

Name of the topic	Number of hours	
	full-time	by correspondence
Topic 1. Introduction to IT Law	4	6
Topic 2. Digital Transformation of Legal Practice	6	8
Topic 3. eGovernance	4	8
Topic 4. Business Specifics in the IT Sector	4	8
Topic 5. Contracts in the IT Sector	6	8
Topic 6. Artificial Intelligence	4	8
Topic 7. Digital Technologies	4	8
Topic 8. Data Analytics and OSINT Technologies	4	8
Topic 9. Cloud Technologies	4	8
Topic 10. Ethics and Responsibility	6	8
Total	46	78

10. Tools, equipment and software, the use of which is required by the academic discipline

1. Syllabus of the academic discipline.
2. Teaching and methodological manual.
3. Multimedia presentations.
4. Variants of tasks for independent work of higher education applicants.
5. Variants of modular control works.
6. Variants of theoretical questions for independent study.
7. Technical means - personal computers.
8. Software - operating system, Microsoft Office package, Google Meet, Moodle, ChatGPT, Claude, Gamma, HeyGen, Perplexity, Google Classroom.

1. Recommended references

Regulatory and legal acts:

1. Про електронні комунікації: Закон України 16 грудня 2020 року № 1089-IX. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1089-20#Text.
2. Про стимулювання розвитку цифрової економіки в Україні: Закон України від 15 липня 2021 року № 1667-IX. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1667-20#Text.
3. Про хмарні послуги: Закон України 17 лютого 2022 року № 2075-IX. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2075-20#Text.

Scientific works:

1. Дацюк В. Б. IT-право та економічні свободи. *Правове регулювання та економічні свободи:* монографія за ред. М. В. Савчина. Ужгород: Видавництво «РІК-У», 2020. С. 110-141.
2. Желтухін Є. Legal tech: на межі права та технологій. URL: https://yur-gazeta.com/publications/events/legal-tech-na-mezhi-prava-ta-tehnologiy.html.
3. Зіноватна І., Зіноватний В. Особливості правового регулювання праці в IT-сфері. *Актуальні питання у сучасній науці*. 2022. № 3 (3). С. 212-225.
4. Мічурін Є. О. Штучний інтелект як об'єкт цивільного права. Основні положення цивільного права. URL: https://krc.academy/wp-content/uploads/KRC_conf_Dekabr_2020_CH_1_TSyvilne_pravo.pdf#page=31.
5. Петькун С., Стороженко Л., Стороженко В. Концептуальні засади механізмів надання адміністративних послуг в умовах цифровізації управлінських процесів. *Наукові інновації та передові технології*. 2024. № 6 (34). С. 242-252.
6. Синиця О., Плевачук Н. Три галузі, де штучний інтелект замінить юристів. URL: https://ain.ua/2019/08/20/3-galuzi-de-shtuchnij-intelekt-zaminit-yuristiv/.
7. Юридичні інновації та стартапи: підручник для правників. Колектив авторів: за загальною редакцією В. Ю. Пряміцина. Київ, 2024. 290 с.
8. Czerniawski M. Shrouded in secrecy – does the comitology procedure for GDPR adequacy decisions fit its purpose? *Masaryk University Journal of Law and Technology*. 2024. Vol.18. No. 2. URL: https://journals.muni.cz/mujlt/article/view/37545.
9. Jiang Ph., Hong W., William Y. Ch. W. Comparison of SaaS and IaaS in cloud ERP implementation: the lessons from the practitioners. *VINE Journal of Information and Knowledge Management Systems.* 2024. № 54.3. P. 683-701.