Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University

Department of International and European Law

"APPROVED" by
Dean of the School of Law

_____ Vitalii SEROHIN

"31" August 2026

Course program

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL REGULATION OF PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION

Level of academic degree:	**first (bachelor's degree level)**
Subject area:	**29 International Relations**
Special field:	**293 International Law**
Program of study:	**International Law**
Type of discipline:	**Optional**
Faculty:	**School of Law**

2026/2027 academic year

The program is recommended for approval by the Academic Council of School of Law

"31" August 2026, Protocol №1

DEVELOPER: Fomin P.V., Associate Professor at the Department International and European Law of V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, PhD in International Law.

The program was approved at the meeting of the department of International and European Law

Protocol of "28" August 2026, №1

Head of the department of
International and European Law Tetiana SYROID

The program was agreed with the guarantor of the educational and professional program of the first (bachelor) level of higher education in the specialty 293 International Law

Guarantor of the educational and professional program of the
first (bachelor) level of higher education "International Law"
PhD in Law, associate professor Ievgen TITOV

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

Protocol of "31" August 2026, №1

Head of the Scientific and Methodological Committee Hanna ZUBENKO

INTRODUCTION

The program of the academic discipline "International legal regulation of personal data protection" is drawn up in accordance with the educational and professional program of preparation of the bachelor of branch of knowledge 29 International relations, specialty 293 International Law.

1. Description of the academic discipline

1.1. The purpose of teaching the academic discipline

The purpose of teaching the academic discipline is to master certain tools in the field of personal data protection, to study international legal principles in the field of personal data protection at the universal and regional levels.

1.2. The main tasks of studying the discipline

The main objectives of studying the discipline are to:

- develop a systematic understanding of international and European standards for the protection of personal data;
- acquire knowledge of the core categories of personal data, the principles governing their processing, and the applicable legal protection regimes;
- gain practical skills in applying international and European legal instruments in the field of personal data protection;
- develop the ability to analyse the case law of the European Court of Human Rights concerning the protection of personal data;
- build the capacity to assess legal risks related to the processing of personal data in the digital environment;
- acquire skills in the legal analysis of the activities of public authorities and law enforcement bodies in the field of personal data protection

1.3. Credit hours – 5

1.4. Total hours – 150

1.5. Characteristics of the course The subject of study of the academic discipline is international legal relations in the field of personal data protection. The program of the academic discipline consists of one section.	
Compulsory / optional **Optional**	
Full-time (distance) mode of study	Part-time (distance) mode of study
Year of study	
4th	4th

Semester	
8th	8th
Lectures	
30 hours	8 hours
Practicals, seminar classes	
30 hours	6 hours
Lab practicals	
-	-
Independent work	
90 hours	136 hours
Control work	
1	1
Individual task	
-	-
Form of final control	
Credit	

1.6. List of competencies developed by the discipline

As a result of studying this discipline, students are expected to acquire the following general and professional (specialised) competencies:

- Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis (GC 1);
- Ability to learn and master modern knowledge (GC 3);
- Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations (GC 6);
- Ability to be aware of equal opportunities and gender issues (GC 13).

Acquisition of the following special competencies:

- Ability to protect the national interests of one's own state using international legal instruments (PC 3);
- Knowledge and understanding of the specifics of the implementation and application of substantive and procedural law (PC 9);
- Ability to provide legal opinions and consultations on issues of international law, national law of Ukraine and foreign states; identify legal risks of certain foreign policy or foreign economic initiatives, and select ways to minimize them (PC 11).

1.7. List of learning outcomes developed by the discipline:

- Conduct collection and integrated analysis of materials from various sources (PLO 3);
- Conduct formal and informal business conversations in the field of international relations and foreign policy (PLO 11);
- Convey information, ideas, problems, solutions and own experience on topical issues of international law to specialists and non-specialists (PLO 13);
- Appropriately use statistical information obtained from primary and secondary sources for their professional activities (PLO 14);

- Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the main modern legal doctrines, values, and principles of the functioning of national and international legal systems (PLO 18);
- Provide advice on possible ways to protect the rights and interests of clients at the national and international levels in various legal situations (PLO 23).

1.8. Prerequisites: Public International Law (Basic Theory); Public International Law (Main Branches); Human Rights in International Law; European Union Law; International Security Law.

2. Topic plan of the course

Topic № 1. Formation and development of the right to the protection of personal data in international law

The right to protection of personal data. International legal acts in the field of personal data protection. The role of the UN in the protection of personal data.

Topic № 2. Concepts, categories of personal data

The concept of "personal data". Doctrinal approaches to defining the concept of "personal data". Subjects of personal data. Categories of personal data. Sensitive categories of personal data. Medical data. Biometric data. The procedure for accessing personal data. Processing of personal data for private, journalistic and creative purposes.

Topic № 3. Principles of personal data protection

Concepts and principles of personal data processing. Legality, lawfulness and transparency; target limitation; data minimization; precision; storage restrictions; integrity and confidentiality; accountability.

Topic №. 4. Protection of personal data when using digital technologies and the Internet

Peculiarities of personal data protection on the Internet. Modern threats to the security of using personal data on the Internet. International legal principles of personal data protection in this area. Personal data protection measures on the Internet.

Topic №. 5. Protection of personal data within the Council of Europe

International legal acts in the field of personal data protection. Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. Convention for the Protection of Individuals with Regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data. Advisory Committee.

Topic №. 6. Practice of the ECHR regarding the protection of personal data

Access to personal data. Haralambie v. Romania. Godelli v. Italy. M.K. v. France. Protection of personal data and freedom of expression and right to information. Hoiness v. Norway. Khadija Ismayilova v. Azerbaijan. Bremner v. Turkey. Satakunnan Markkinapörssi Oy and Satamedia Oy v. Finland. Consent of the data subject. Bogomolova v. Russia. Elberte v Latvia. Health data. Radu v. the Republic of Moldova.

Surikov v. Ukraine. Interception of messages. Mustafa Sezgin Tanrikulu v Turkey. Big Brother Watch v. the United Kingdom. Processing of personal data by the police. Mikolajová v. Slovakia. Zaichenko v. Ukraine. Visy v. Slovakia.

Topic №. 7. Legal basis of personal data protection in the European Union

Legal principles of personal data protection in the European Union. Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons in connection with the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data. Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2002 concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector (Directive on privacy and electronic communications). The procedure for processing personal data. Rights of personal data subjects. Guarantees of personal data protection.

Topic № 8. Institutional protection of personal data in the European Union

Peculiarities of personal data processing by institutions and bodies of the European Union. Protection of personal data during processing by institutions and bodies of the European Union. European Data Protection Supervisor. European Data Protection Board. European Union Agency for Cybersecurity.

Topic № 9. Protection of personal data in the activities of law enforcement agencies

The law of the Council of Europe regarding the protection of personal data in the field of police and criminal justice. Use of personal data by the police. Budapest Convention on Cybercrime. The law of the European Union regarding the protection of personal data in the field of police and criminal justice. Legal instruments for the protection of personal data in the field of police and law enforcement cross-border cooperation. Protection of personal data by Europol and Eurojust. Protection of personal data in joint information systems at the EU level.

Topic № 10. Crimes related to misuse and falsification of personal data

International legal principles of combating crimes related to misuse and falsification of personal data. International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of fraud, misuse and falsification of personal data and related crimes. Intergovernmental Expert Group to Prepare a Study on Fraud and the Criminal Misuse and Falsification of Identity.

3. Structure of the course

Sections and topics	Course hours											
	Full-time						Part-time					
	Total	Including					Total	including				
		lec	pr	lab	in/w	in/t		lec	pr	lab	in/w	in/t

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Topic № 1. Formation and development of the right to the protection of personal data in international law	16	4	4			8	17	2	2			13
Topic № 2. Concepts, categories of personal data	14	2	2			10	17	2	2			13
Topic № 3. Principles of personal data protection	14	2	2			10	17	2	2			13
Topic №. 4. Protection of personal data when using digital technologies and the Internet	14	2	2			10	15	2				13
Topic №. 5. Protection of personal data within the Council of Europe	14	2	2			10	14					14
Topic №. 6. Practice of the ECHR regarding the protection of personal data	16	4	4			8	14					14
Topic №. 7. Legal basis of personal data protection in the European Union	16	4	4			8	14					14
Topic № 8. Institutional protection of personal data in the European Union	16	4	4			8	14					14
Topic № 9. Protection of	16	4	4			8	14					14

personal data in the activities of law enforcement agencies												
Topic № 10. Crimes related to misuse and falsification of personal data	14	2	2			10	14					14
Total hours	150	30	30			90	150	8	6			136

4. Topics of seminar classes

Full-time/part-time (distance) modes of study

№	Topics	Hours
1.	Formation and development of the right to the protection of personal data in international law	4/2
2.	Concepts, categories of personal data	2/2
3.	Principles of personal data protection	2/2
4.	Protection of personal data when using digital technologies and the Internet	2
5	Protection of personal data within the Council of Europe	2
6.	Practice of the ECHR regarding the protection of personal data	4
7.	Legal basis of personal data protection in the European Union	4
8.	Institutional protection of personal data in the European Union	4
9.	Protection of personal data in the activities of law enforcement agencies	4
10.	Crimes related to misuse and falsification of personal data	2
	In total	**30/6**

5. Independent work

Full-time/part-time (distance) modes of study

№	Types, content of independent work	Hours Full-time/distance
1	Topic: Formation and development of the right to the protection of personal data in international law *Task: getting acquainted with the lecture doctrinal provisions, basic international legal acts regulating cooperation in this*	8/13

	area, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests, preparing presentations.	
2	Topic: Concepts, categories of personal data *Task: getting acquainted with the lecture doctrinal provisions, basic international legal acts regulating cooperation in this area, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests, preparing presentations.*	10/13
3	Topic: Principles of personal data protection *Task: getting acquainted with the lecture doctrinal provisions, basic international legal acts regulating cooperation in this area, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests, preparing presentations.*	10/13
4	Topic: Protection of personal data when using digital technologies and the Internet *Task: getting acquainted with the lecture doctrinal provisions, basic international legal acts regulating cooperation in this area, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests, preparing presentations.*	10/13
5	Topic: Protection of personal data within the Council of Europe *Task: getting acquainted with the lecture doctrinal provisions, basic international legal acts regulating cooperation in this area, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests, preparing presentations.*	10/14
6	Topic: Practice of the ECHR regarding the protection of personal data *Task: getting acquainted with the lecture doctrinal provisions, basic international legal acts regulating cooperation in this area, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests, preparing presentations.*	8/14
7	Topic: Legal basis of personal data protection in the European Union *Task: getting acquainted with the lecture doctrinal provisions, basic international legal acts regulating cooperation in this area, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests, preparing presentations.*	8/14
8	Topic: Institutional protection of personal data in the European Union *Task: getting acquainted with the lecture doctrinal provisions, basic international legal acts regulating cooperation in this area, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests, preparing presentations.*	8/14
9	Topic: Protection of personal data in the activities of law enforcement agencies *Task: getting acquainted with the lecture doctrinal provisions,*	8/14

	basic international legal acts regulating cooperation in this area, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests, preparing presentations.	
10	Topic: Crimes related to misuse and falsification of personal data *Task: getting acquainted with the lecture doctrinal provisions, basic international legal acts regulating cooperation in this area, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests, preparing presentations.*	10/14
	In total	**90/136**

6. Individual Tasks

An individual task is a kind of out of class independent work of a student of educational or educational-research character. Such work of students is mainly aimed at in-depth study of discipline. In doing so, they must learn how to work with scientific publications, methodological literature, conduct a search on the Internet, conduct a theoretical study, etc. At the second year students carry out tasks of a semi-algorithmic experimental model (awareness of the problem to be investigated, analytical processing of scientific sources, determination of the ways of realization of the research problem). The result of such a study may be an analytical review, an abstract, a presentation, an oral report.

The assignment may be chosen by the student either on his own initiative or at the request of the teacher to work out the missed class or in case of improper preparation for the seminar.

7. Teaching methods

The teaching method is an interrelated activity of the teacher and the student, aimed at the assimilation of the system of knowledge by students, the acquisition of skills and abilities, their education and general development.

Explanatory and illustrative method or informational and receptive method. Students gain knowledge at lectures, educational or methodological literature. Students perceive and comprehend facts, assessments, conclusions and stay within the limits of reproductive thinking. This method is widely used to transmit a large amount of information.

Reproductive method. Students' activities are algorithmic in nature, that is, they are performed according to instructions, prescriptions, rules in situations that are analogous, similar to the sample shown. Students' activities are organized according to the repeated reproduction of the acquired knowledge. For this purpose, a variety of exercises, practical tasks, programmable control, and various forms of self-control are used.

Problem-based presentation method. Before presenting the material, the scientific and pedagogical worker poses a problem, formulates a cognitive task on the basis of various sources and means. He/she shows a way to solve a problem. The way to achieve the goal is to reveal the system of evidence, compare points of view, different approaches.

Students become witnesses and participants in scientific research. Students not only perceive, comprehend and memorize ready-made information, but also follow the logic of evidence, the movement of thought of scientific and pedagogical workers.

Partial-search, or heuristic, method. It consists in the organisation of an active search for solutions to the cognitive tasks put forward in the training (or formulated independently). The search for a solution takes place under the guidance of the scientific and pedagogical worker. The thinking process becomes productive. The thinking process is gradually directed and controlled by the academic staff or by the students themselves on the basis of work on programs (including computer programs) and textbooks. The method helps to activate students' thinking and arouse their interest in learning at seminars.

Research method. The material, the formulation of problems and tasks, and brief oral or written instruction of students are analyzed. Students independently study literature, sources, and perform other search activities. Tasks that are performed using the research method should contain all the elements of an independent research process (task statement, justification, assumptions, search for appropriate sources of necessary information, task solution process).

Discussion methods. Elements of discussion (disputes, clashes of positions, deliberate exacerbation and even exaggeration of contradictions in the discussed content) can be used in almost any organizational form of learning, including lectures.

Modeling method. Modeling situations during the educational process is the creation of such situations-models where real objects are replaced by symbols and the relationships between the participants in the activity are not natural, but are organized specifically under the guidance of the scientific and pedagogical worker, that is, artificially.

8.Methods of control

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

Control measures assess whether students' levels of knowledge, skills, and abilities meet the requirements of normative documents on higher education.

Self-control is intended for self-assessment by applicants for higher education of the quality of mastering the educational material of the discipline (section, topic). To this end, the textbooks for each topic (section), as well as methodological developments for seminars, provide questions for self-control.

Department control is used to assess the level of training of students in the discipline at various stages of their studies.

The following types of control of study outcomes are used in the educational process: entrance, current during the semester, control works provided by the curriculum, acceptance of individual tasks, term papers, final semester, and deferred control.

Entrance control is carried out before studying a new course in order to determine the level of preparation of students in the disciplines that provide for this course. Entrance control is carried out in the first lesson on the tasks that correspond to the programs of

previous training. The results of control are analyzed at the departmental (interdepartmental) meetings and meetings of methodical commissions, together with scientific and pedagogical workers who conduct classes on security discipline. Based on the results of the entrance control, measures are developed to provide individual assistance to students and adjust the educational process.

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

The final semester control in the discipline is a mandatory form of assessment of student learning outcomes. It is carried out in the terms established by the educational process and in the volume of educational material defined by the program of educational discipline. Semester control is conducted in the form of a test or semester exam in a particular discipline. The student is admitted to the semester control provided that he performs all types of work provided for in the curriculum for the semester in this discipline.

Semester test: a form of final control that consists of assessing the assimilation of students' lecture material as well as their work on certain seminars.

A semester exam is a form of final control in a particular discipline for the semester, which aims to test the mastery of theoretical and practical material. Exams are based on examination tickets approved by the department. The teacher must acquaint students with the content of examination questions and provide a sample examination ticket at the beginning of the study discipline. The maximum number of points that a student can score when passing an exam (test) in a discipline is 40. The score of the final control is set on a national scale as the sum of points earned by the applicant during the semester during the control activities provided by the program of the discipline (practice) and points scored during the semester exam (credit). The maximum number of points that a student can score when studying the discipline (internship) is 100.

8.1. Questions for current and final control

1. The right to protection of personal data.
2. International legal acts in the field of personal data protection.
3. The role of the UN in the protection of personal data.
4. Approaches to defining the concept of "personal data".
5. Doctrinal approaches to defining the concept of "personal data".

6. Subjects of personal data.
7. Categories of personal data: general characteristics.
8. Medical data.
9. Biometric data.
10. Principles of personal data processing.
11. The principle of legality, lawfulness and transparency.
12. The principle of target limitation.
13. The principle of data minimization.
14. Principle of accuracy.
15. Principle of storage limitation.
16. The principle of integrity and confidentiality;
17. Principle of accountability.
18. Peculiarities of personal data protection on the Internet.
19. Modern threats to the security of using personal data on the Internet.
20. International legal principles of personal data protection on the Internet.
21. Measures to protect personal data on the Internet.
22. International legal acts of the Council of Europe in the field of personal data protection.
23. Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data: general characteristics.
24. The advisory committee established on the basis of the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data: general characteristics.
25. Practice of the ECHR regarding access to personal data. Haralambie v. Romania. Godelli v. Italy. M.K. v. France.
26. Practice of the ECtHR regarding the relationship between the protection of personal data and the freedom of expression and the right to information. Hoiness v. Norway. Khadija Ismayilova v. Azerbaijan. Bremner v. Turkey. Satakunnan Markkinapörssi Oy and Satamedia Oy v. Finland.
27. ECHR case law on data subject consent. Bogomolova v. Russia. Elberte v Latvia.
28. ECHR practice regarding health data. Radu v. the Republic of Moldova. Surikov v. Ukraine.
29. Practice of the ECHR regarding the interception of messages. Mustafa Sezgin Tanrikulu v Turkey. Big Brother Watch v. the United Kingdom.
30. Practice of the ECHR regarding the processing of personal data by the police. Mikolajová v. Slovakia. Zaichenko v. Ukraine. Visy v. Slovakia.
31. Legal principles of personal data protection in the European Union.
32. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons in connection with the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data
33. Reform of personal data protection in the European Union.
34. The procedure for processing personal data in the European Union.
35. Rights of personal data subjects in the European Union.
36. Guarantees of personal data protection in the European Union.

37. Peculiarities of personal data processing by institutions and bodies of the European Union.
38. Protection of personal data during processing by institutions and bodies of the European Union.
39. European Data Protection Supervisor.
40. European Data Protection Board.
41. The European Union Agency for Cybersecurity.
42. The law of the Council of Europe regarding the protection of personal data in the field of police and criminal justice.
43. Use of personal data by the police. Budapest Convention on Cybercrime.
44. The law of the European Union regarding the protection of personal data in the field of police and criminal justice.
45. Legal instruments for the protection of personal data in the field of police and law enforcement cross-border cooperation.
46. Protection of personal data by Europol and Eurojust.
47. Protection of personal data in common information systems at the EU level.
48. International legal principles of combating crimes related to misuse and falsification of personal data.
49. International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of fraud, misuse and falsification of personal data and related crimes.
50. Intergovernmental Expert Group to Prepare a Study on Fraud, the Criminal Misuse and Falsification of Identity

9. Scoring scheme
Example for the final control during the semester

Full-time (distance) mode of study

The total number of points is 100.
The number of points for the exam is 40.
Number of points during the semester - 60:
Number of points for answers at seminars – 40.
Calculation formula

$$\Sigma 40 = \frac{\Sigma 1}{\Sigma 2} \text{ x 8 (eight)}$$

Note:
Σ40 - the sum of the maximum number of points
Σ1 - the sum of the points received by the student for answers to practical (seminar) classes.
Σ2 the number of practical (seminary) classes during the semester.
8 is the coefficient
Control work - 20 points.

Current control, independent work, individual tasks									Final test	Total
						Control work	Individual task	Total		
T1-2	T3-5	T6-7	T8	T9	T10					
40						20	-	60	40	100

T1, T2 ... – topics sections

Exam (final test) scoring criteria

The exam is conducted in the form of a written work consisting of 40 test tasks on the topics provided by the syllabus within the questions for the final control. Each correct answer to one test task is rated at 1 point. The maximum number of points scored during the final exam is 40.

Control work scoring criteria

The control work is conducted in the form of a written work consisting of 20 test tasks on the topics provided by the syllabus within the questions for the final control. Each correct answer to one test task is rated at 1 point. The maximum number of points scored is 10.

Oral response scoring criteria

Criteria for evaluating oral answers.

The answer to the seminar is 1-5 points.

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

5 points are put under the following conditions:

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

4 points are put under the following conditions:

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

3 points are put under the following conditions:

- a student behaves passively in the classroom, responds only to the challenge of a teacher;

- in general, reveals the knowledge of the main study material under consideration, but during the answer makes mistakes and recognizes them only after the instruction of the teacher;

- Answers to the questions do not immediately, but only after some tension of memory, with what answers are fuzzy;

- not able to deduce the relationship with other problems of the discipline without the help of the teacher;

2 points are put under the following conditions:

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

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

- the teaching material is not sufficiently connected and consistent.

1 point is put under the following conditions:

- the student assumes gross errors in the presentation of the material and does not correct these errors, even if they instruct them on the teacher; - reveals a lack of understanding of the educational material and, as a result, a complete lack of skills in the analysis of phenomena, and in the further implementation of practical tasks.

Assessment Criteria for Control and Examination/Credit Works

Control and examination (credit) works are conducted in written form. The control work consists of 20 test questions, while the examination/credit work consists of 40 test questions. Each test question provides five answer options, only one of which is correct; one point is awarded for each correct answer.

During the study of the course, the use of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies shall be carried out in accordance with the Policy on the Use of Artificial Intelligence Technologies of V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University.

The following AI use models are applied within the course:

“AI Prohibited” Model

The use of artificial intelligence technologies is not permitted during assessment activities aimed at verifying the student's individual knowledge and acquisition of competencies, including oral questioning, modular tests, examinations (pass/fail assessments), unless otherwise specified by the , as well as other forms of assessment for which the instructor has established restrictions on the use of AI.

“AI as an Assistant” Model

During preparation for practical classes and completion of individual assignments, essays, analytical reviews, and other written assignments, students are permitted to use AI for: searching for and systematizing information; selecting and conducting a preliminary

analysis of academic sources; explaining complex concepts; improving the structure of a text; checking grammar, style, and formatting; generating ideas, work plans, or examples.

The final text of the assignment, conclusions, analysis, interpretation of results, and decisions made must be prepared independently by the student.

"AI as a Tool" Model

For certain laboratory, practical, project-based, or research assignments, the use of AI technologies may be a mandatory component of the task. In such cases, students may use generative AI models for: data analysis and preparation; generation, analysis, and optimization of code; comparison of the results produced by different AI models; creation of visualizations, diagrams, or images; analysis of large datasets; and conducting experiments using modern AI tools.

All results obtained with the assistance of AI must be critically analyzed, verified, and further developed by the student.

Declaration of AI Use

If artificial intelligence technologies are used, the student is required to indicate: the name of the AI service or model; the date of use; and the nature of the assistance provided (e.g., idea generation, information search, data analysis, code generation, text editing, etc.).

At the instructor's request, the student must provide the prompts used or explain how the AI tools were utilized.

Undeclared use of artificial intelligence technologies or submission of AI-generated material as the student's own academic work shall be considered a violation of the principles of academic integrity in accordance with the University's internal regulations.

Grading scale

The amount of points for all types of educational activities during the semester	Score on a national scale	
	for an exam	for a final test
90 – 100	Excellent	Credited
70-89	Good	
50-69	Satisfactory	
1-49	Unsatisfactory	Not credited

10. Recommended literature

Basic literature:

International legal acts:

1. Act of the Joint supervisory body of Eurojust of 23 June 2009 laying down its rules of procedure 2010/C 182/03. URL: http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/doclibrary/Eurojust-framework/jsb/jsb/Act%20of%20the%20Joint%20Supervisory%20Body%20of%20Eurojust%20%282009%29/JSB-Act-2009-06-23-EN.pdf (date of access: 31.08.2026).
2. Council decision setting up Eurojust with a view to reinforcing the fight against serious crime (2002/187/JHA). URL: http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/doclibrary/Eurojust-framework/ejdecision/Eurojust%20Decision%20(Council%20Decision%202002-187-JHA)/Eurojust-Council-Decision-2002-187-JHA-EN.pdf (date of access: 31.08.2026).
3. Directive (EU) 2016/680 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by competent authorities for the purposes of the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences or the execution of criminal penalties, and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA URL: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2016.119.01.0089.01.ENG (date of access: 31.08.2026).
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