


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 2023

Academic course working program

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL REGULATION OF PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION

higher education level **first (baccalaureate)**
branch of knowledge **29 International relations**
specialty **293 International Law**
educational program **International Law**
specialization
type of course **optional**
faculty **Law**

2023/2024 academic year

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

«31» August 2023, protocol number 1

DEVELOPERS OF THE PROGRAM: Fomina L.O., Associate Professor of the V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University International and European Law Department, PhD in Law, Associate Professor

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


«31» August 2023, protocol number 1

Head of the International and European Law Department


_____ (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


_____ (Lina FOMINA)

The program is approved by the Scientific and Methodical Commission of the Faculty of Law

«31» August 2023, protocol number 1

Head of Scientific and Methodical Commission of the Faculty of Law


_____ (Hanna ZUBENKO)

INTRODUCTION

The program of the academic discipline "International legal regulation of personal data protection" is compiled in accordance with the educational and professional training program of the bachelor of the field 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 tasks of studying the discipline are:

- getting acquainted with the formation and development of the legal basis of personal data protection at the international level;
- study of the concept and categories of personal data;
- getting acquainted with the principles of personal data protection;
- study of the provisions of international legal acts of the universal and regional levels in the field of personal data protection;
- familiarization with the practice of the European Court of Human Rights in the field of personal data protection;
- study of the peculiarities of personal data protection in the activities of law enforcement agencies;
- familiarization with the forms and directions of international cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of fraud, misuse and falsification of personal data and related crimes;
- study of the procedure for protecting personal data when using digital technologies and the Internet;
- mastering the skills of working with international legal instruments, in particular, regarding the determination of their legal nature, interpretation of their content and correlation with other acts of international law and national legislation;
- the ability to competently apply international legal instruments in various spheres of legal activity;
- the ability to competently interpret international legal acts and give qualified legal opinions and consultations on international legal issues;
- the ability to make reasonable and effective management decisions;
- the ability to apply acquired knowledge, skills and abilities in the field of international law in practice.

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	
4 th	4 th
Semester	
8 th	8 th
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. Planned learning outcomes

1.6. As a result of studying the discipline, students must acquire the following professional (subject, specialised) competences: PC 3, PC 9, PC 11 and achieve the following programme outcomes: PLO 3, PLO 11, PLO 13, PLO 14, PLO 18, PLO 23 in accordance with the EPP (http://law.karazin.ua/resources/doks/2020_293_educational_and_professional_program.pdf).

2. Topic plan of the discipline

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 personal data in the activities of law enforcement agencies	16	4	4			8	14					14
Topic № 10. Crimes related to misuse and falsification of	14	2	2			10	14					14

personal data												
Total hours	150	3 0	3 0			90	150	8	6			13 6

4. Topics of seminar classes Full-time/distance

№	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

№	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 <i>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.</i>	8/13
2	Topic: Concepts, categories of personal data <i>Task: getting acquainted with the lecture doctrinal provisions, basic international legal acts regulating cooperation in this</i>	10/13

	<i>area, preparing answers to the control questions, answering the tests, preparing presentations. презентаційний матеріал.</i>	
3	Topic: Principles of personal data protection <i>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. презентаційний матеріал.</i>	10/13
4	Topic: Protection of personal data when using digital technologies and the Internet <i>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. презентаційний матеріал.</i>	10/13
5	Topic: Protection of personal data within the Council of Europe <i>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. презентаційний матеріал.</i>	10/14
6	Topic: Practice of the ECHR regarding the protection of personal data <i>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. презентаційний матеріал.</i>	8/14
7	Topic: Legal basis of personal data protection in the European Union <i>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.</i>	8/14
8	Topic: Institutional protection of personal data in the European Union <i>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. презентаційний матеріал.</i>	8/14
9	Topic: Protection of personal data in the activities of law enforcement agencies <i>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. презентаційний матеріал.</i>	8/14

10	Topic: Crimes related to misuse and falsification of personal data <i>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.</i>	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:

Formula about

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

Note:

$\Sigma 40$ - the sum of the maximum number of points

$\Sigma 1$ - the sum of the points received by the student for answers to practical (seminar) classes.

$\Sigma 2$ the number of practical (seminary) classes during the semester.

8 is the coefficient

Control work - 20 points.

Current control, independent work, individual tasks						Control work	Individual task	Total	Final test	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.

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. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) URL: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2016.119.01.0001.01.ENG (date of access: 29.08.2022).

2. 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: 29.08.2022).
3. 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). URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32002L0058> (date of access: 29.08.2022).
4. Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data. URL: <https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/0177e751-7cb7-404b-98d8-79a564ddc629/language-en> (date of access: 29.08.2022).
5. Директива Європейського Парламенту і Ради (ЄС) 2016/1148 від 6 липня 2016 року про заходи для високого спільного рівня безпеки мережевих та інформаційних систем на території Союзу. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/984_013-16 (date of access: 29.08.2022).
6. Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) and replacing and repealing Council Decisions 2009/371/JHA, 2009/934/JHA, 2009/935/JHA, 2009/936/JHA and 2009/968/JHA. URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32016R0794> (date of access: 29.08.2022).
7. 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](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: 29.08.2022).
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