

## 1. OVERVIEW

<b>Subject Area</b>	NEW INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY LAW
<b>Degree</b>	BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN LAW
<b>School/Faculty</b>	SOCIAL SCIENCES
<b>Year</b>	FOURTH
<b>ECTS</b>	6 ECTS
<b>Type</b>	OPTIONAL
<b>Language(s)</b>	SPANISH
<b>Delivery Mode</b>	ON CAMPUS
<b>Semester</b>	2ND SEMESTER

## 2. INTRODUCTION

The overall aim of the subject area 'New Information and Communication Technology Law' is to introduce students to the impact that the Internet and new technology have had on legal transactions. This includes electronic commerce and contracting with all the complexities involved (domain names, legal framework of advertising activities on the Internet, electronic contracting, consumer protection, etc.), personal data protection, legal protection of industrial and intellectual property on the Internet, and the legal rules governing telecommunications, computer and information service contracts. Students will also study how new technology has influenced certain areas of law: procedural law (electronic evidence, electronic arbitration), commercial law (incorporation of companies, calls for tenders, etc.), labour law, etc.

## 3. SKILLS AND LEARNING OUTCOMES

### Basic skills (CB, by the acronym in Spanish):

- CB1: Students have demonstrated possession and understanding of knowledge in a study area that builds on general secondary education, and is typically at a level that, while supported by advanced textbooks, also includes aspects that involve knowledge from the forefront of their field of study.
- CB2: Students can apply their knowledge to their work professionally and possess the necessary skills, usually demonstrated by forming and defending opinions, as well as resolving problems within their study area.
- CB3: Students have the ability to gather and interpret relevant information (usually within their study area) to form opinions which include reflecting on relevant social, scientific or ethical matters.
- CB4: Students can communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialist and non-specialist audiences.
- CB5: Students have developed the learning skills necessary to undertake further study in a much more independent manner.

**Cross-curricular skills (CT, as per the Spanish acronym):**

- CT3: Awareness of ethical values: Students are able to form opinions, judge, argue and act in accordance with moral values in a consistent, persistent and autonomous way.
- CT4: Communication skills. Students should be able to effectively express concepts and ideas, as well as possess clear and concise written communication skills and effective public speaking skills.

**Specific skills (CE, as per the Spanish acronym):**

- CE5: Understand law as a systematic, coherent whole, with awareness of topics of social, economic and environmental interest.
- CE6: Deliver a convincing legal argument with regard to a theoretical question related to one of the different areas of law.
- CE9: Use information and communication technology to search for and find legal information (legislation and case law databases, literature, etc.), as well as work and communication tools.

**Learning outcomes (RA, as per the Spanish acronym):**

- RA1: Understanding of the legal context in the area of new technology.
- RA2: Knowledge of the fundamental problems in the area of new technology: data protection, intellectual property, electronic commerce and telecommunications.
- RA3: Students take active part in discussions, demonstrating knowledge, understanding and interlinking of the fundamental principles of the subject.
- RA4: Submission and presentation of research papers that address legal problems related to new technology, using a range of knowledge and solutions founded in law.

The following table shows how the skills developed in the course match up with the intended learning outcomes:

Skills	Learning outcomes
CE5; CE6; CE9; CB2; CB3; CB4	RA1: Understanding of the legal context in the area of new technology.
CE5; CE6; CE9; CB2; CB3; CB4; CB5	RA2: Knowledge of the fundamental problems in the area of new technology: data protection, intellectual property, electronic commerce and telecommunications.
CE5; CE6; CE9; CB4; CB5	RA3: Students take active part in discussions, demonstrating knowledge, understanding and interlinking of the fundamental principles of the subject.
CE5; CE6; CE9; CB4; CB5	RA4: Submission and presentation of research papers that address legal problems related to new technology, using a range of knowledge and solutions founded in law.

## 4. CONTENTS

The Information Society and ICT. Personal data protection.

Intellectual property.

Electronic commerce, electronic contracting, electronic signature and domain names.

Telecommunications and Internet law.

## 5. TEACHING/LEARNING METHODS

The types of teaching/learning methods are as follows:

- Case studies
- Collaborative learning
- Problem-based learning
- Lecture
- Mock scenarios

## 6. LEARNING ACTIVITIES

The types of learning activities, plus the amount of time spent on each activity, are as follows:

**On-campus:**

Learning activity	Number of hours
AF1: Lectures: Explanation of theory and practical content.	25 h
AF2: Application of ICT to professional activity (databases, specialised programs)	25 h
AF3: Build knowledge of comparative law.	12.5 h
AF4: Autonomous learning	12.5 h
AF5: Theory/practical knowledge tests.	5 h
AF6: Academic tutorials	20 h
AF7: Carry out research and systemic analysis of legal institutions.	37.5 h
AF8: Development of legal argumentation technique.	12.5 h
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150 h</b>

## 7. ASSESSMENT

The assessment methods, plus their weighting in the final grade for the course, are as follows:

**On-campus:**

Assessment system	Weighting
<b>Presentations:</b> Mock scenarios: Carry out an individual research project. Case law analysis.	25%
<b>Practical exercises:</b> Case study activities: resolving issues, commentary or drafting contracts.	30%

<b>Essays and reports:</b>	10%
<b>Knowledge tests:</b> The criteria to be assessed are defined specifically for each test: Multiple-choice test/short answer questions/a combination of both	35%

On the Virtual Campus, when you open the subject area, you can see all the details of your assessment activities, including the deadlines and assessment procedures for each activity.

## 8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## 9. PLAGIARISM RULES

In line with the disciplinary rules for students of Universidad Europea:

- Plagiarism of all or part of any kind of intellectual work is considered a serious offence.

- Any student who commits the serious offence of plagiarism or cheating to pass an assessment test shall be disqualified from the corresponding exam(s), with the offence and reason for disqualification appearing on their academic record.