

**UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO, SRI LANKA**  
**FACULTY OF LAW**  
**MASTER OF LAWS DEGREE PROGRAMME 2022/24**  
**REPEAT EXAMINATION– TRIMESTER I, II, III & IV**  
**(Information Technology Law) – (LLM2174)**

(Three Hours)

Total number of questions: 04

Answer any **Three** questions.  
(Candidates will be penalized for illegible handwriting.)

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**Question 01**

Critically evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the Personal Data Protection Act No. 9 of 2022 of Sri Lanka, with special reference to its ability to address novel digital risks arising from the expanded use of personal data. Compare the approach taken in Sri Lanka with other two other jurisdictions of your choice. Based on your evaluation, what recommendations would you make to improve the relevant legal landscape in Sri Lanka.

(100 Marks)

**Question 02**

‘Patent protection plays a crucial role in protecting software-implemented inventions. Therefore, understanding the criteria for patent eligibility across jurisdictions is essential. Beyond patents, copyright and trade secrets offer alternative avenues to protect computer programs, each with its own advantages and limitations.’

- a) Discuss the criteria for patent eligibility of software-implemented inventions in the US, the UK, and Europe and evaluate how these insights can be applied to enhance patentability standards in Sri Lanka to offer a better protection for software inventions, citing relevant legal provisions and case law.
- b) Examine how other intellectual property protection mechanisms extend protection to computer programs in Sri Lanka.

(100 Marks)

**Question 03**

‘As technology evolves, nations globally struggle to combat cybercrime effectively. Sri Lanka, like others, recognizes the need to enhance its cyber laws to effectively address emerging threats and align with international standards. Currently, Sri Lanka's cyber law mechanism requires revision to strengthen enforcement and ensure comprehensive coverage of modern cyber threats. Adopting the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime is seen as a critical step towards this goal, aiming to prevent, deter, and detect internet and computer network crimes. This adoption is expected to enhance cybersecurity measures and safeguard citizens from growing cyber threats, aligning Sri Lanka's legal framework with global best practices.’

Critically analyze the existing gaps in the Sri Lanka's cybercrime legal landscape and assess the potential implications in the adoption of Budapest Convention on Cybercrime.

(Marks 100)

**Question 04**

The rapid development of technology poses numerous new challenges for e-commerce and online businesses, necessitating complex changes in existing laws regulating electronic transactions and e-contracts in Sri Lanka.

In light of the above statement, you are required to identify gaps in the current legislation which was designed to facilitate electronic transactions in Sri Lanka and propose suggestions for law reforms based on lessons learned from a jurisdiction of your choice.

(100 Marks)

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