

Name : Muhammad Laraib Akhtar  
Section: BCS-7B  
Rollno: 211-5294  
Assignment: 2

### Question 1

The process of Extradition between UK and USA is relatively straightforward due to good relations. The general steps of the process would be

1. US government must formally request extradition of the individual from UK.
2. The UK authorities will arrest the individual.
3. A hearing is held to determine whether there is sufficient evidence.
4. The UK courts then decide if the individual is handed over to US authorities.

However differences in legal system of UK and US could impact the outcome of case

- In USA prosecution and defense present their cases to the jury. In UK the judge plays a more active role in investigating the case.
- Differences in Intellectual property laws could also influence the outcome.
- The standard of proof required may also vary in both countries.
- The guidelines used to determine criminal offense can also differ between UK and USA.

## Question 2

### Legal complexities:

- Most extraditions are governed by bilateral treaties between countries. If the treaties do not exist the extradition is still possible, however, will be challenging.
- The principle of double criminality should be followed so that the individual should ~~be~~ not be extradited for something legal in their home country.
- Cyber crime can sometime be framed as political offenses. Many extradition treaties exclude political offenses.
- Extradition must be consistent with human rights law.

### International law

~~System~~ The United Nations Convention includes provision on extradition for crimes related to computer-related fraud and identity theft.

## Question 3

### Intellectual property Regulations

- Differences in copyright and trademark laws can make it difficult to enforce rights.
- Obtaining patent protection can be challenging as it varies widely across countries. Some jurisdiction may not even recognize software patents.
- Protecting trade secrets can be difficult in countries with weaker trade secret laws and where there is risk of industrial espionage.



## Cybersecurity challenges

- Companies must comply with a patchwork of data privacy laws, such as General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in the EU, the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) in US, and similar laws in other jurisdictions.
- Adhering to cybersecurity standards is a challenge and companies might need to invest in compliance programs and certifications.
- Governments may impose cybersecurity standards regulations such as requiring data localization which can put burdens on companies working in multiple jurisdiction.

## Question 4

### Ethical Responsibilities failed

- Creating poor design suggests failure to apply their skills appropriately.
- Poor design leading to system failures can potentially harm public.
- If they knowingly did it, shows a they violated principle of integrity.
- By not taking accountability, they fail to be accountable.

### Potential Consequences

- The consultant can lose reputation making it difficult for future development
- The consultant could be held legally liable for damage caused.
- If the consultant works in an organization he might be fired.

- Failure of project could tarnish reputation of the **IT** industry.

### Question 5

Budget for CPD : \$500,000

Proposed distribution across departments

Department	Allocation
Development	\$200,000
Sales	\$150,000
Marketing	\$100,000
Support	\$50,000

### Question 6

Weighted salary for licensed engineers:  $0.60 \times \$120,000 = \$72,000$

weighted salary for non-licensed engineers:  $0.40 \times \$90,000 = \$36,000$

Total <sup>average</sup> ~~average~~  $\$72,000 + \$36,000$

= \$108,000