

Article Review #2: Civil Protection of Trade Secrets in Cyberspace - A Critical Analysis of Jordanian Legislation

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Introduction

The article "Civil Protection of Trade Secrets in Cyberspace: Jordanian Legislation and International Agreements" by Al Masadeh et al. (2024) examines the protection of trade secrets in cyberspace under Jordanian law considering prominent international agreements as well. Companies are conducting increasingly more business in cyberspace, exposing trade secrets to more cyber threats than ever. The authors report their analysis of Jordan's current legal protections and their recommended refinements to legislation in this important area.

Analysis of Research Methodology

The authors adopt a typical research methodology, considering case law, academic writing, and prevailing current legal standards relevant to the protection of trade secrets within the cyber realm. Although this method is capable of scrutiny of the legal environment, it may be enhanced using empirical research by the members of Jordan's business communities. The lack of collection of primary data by conducting interviews among lawyers or business owners is a shortcoming in understanding the real issues associated with the application of such measures.

Evaluation of Jordanian Legal Framework

The three primary legislations that form the subject of this critical analysis of Jordan's legal structure protecting trade secrets on the internet are the Cybercrime Law (Law No. 27 of 2015), the Jordanian Law No. 17 of 2023, and the Electronic Transactions Law (Law No. 85 of 2001). The authors are also effective in illustrating how such legislation creates a model for responding to data theft and unauthorized access to information systems. The challenges of enforcement of such legislation in the functionality of Jordan's legal system and corporate life, however, could have been considered under analysis.

Analysis of International Agreements

The complete analysis in the article of international arrangements that influence trade secret protection in cyberspace is among the strengths of the article. The Budapest Convention on Cybercrime, the US-China Economic and Trade Agreement, the General Data Protection Regulation, the Complete and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership, and OECD guidelines are all afforded extensive treatment by the authors. Readers are put in a position to appreciate how Jordan's policy compares to international standards of protecting intellectual property in cyberspaces due to this global outlook.

Implications and Recommendations

Recommendation section, including specific policy proposals to enhance Jordan's legal regime, is the most useful. Authors advocate additional financing for small and medium-size businesses, firmer enforcement tactics, intellectual property courts, and international standards of compliance. The pragmatic suggestions are a guide that policymakers can follow to enhance the protection of trade secrets.

Limitations of the Study

The authors opine that their study has several limitations, including its sole concentration on Jordanian law and secondary data, but they ought to have discussed more how these limitations impact their findings. Additionally, given the speed with which cybersecurity threats are evolving, some of the legal frameworks that have been discussed may become obsolete shortly and require constant revision and updating.

Conclusion

Al Masadeh et al. (2024) offer a valuable contribution to understanding the sophisticated legal environment regarding protection against trade secrets in Jordanian cyberspace. Their detailed research on national law, as well as applicable international treaties, indicates the progress as well as challenges still to be met in the effective protection of intellectual property in digital spaces. In addition to providing insightful recommendations that can guide future policy choices in this important sector of intellectual property law, the article achieves its research goals.

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