

The Impact of the Right to Be Forgotten on AI-driven Data Retention Practices in Sri Lankan Context: A Comparative Study of Regulatory Approaches and Compliance

PTD Jinasoma^{1#}, WPU Mayantha¹, and SM Jayakody¹

¹General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Sri Lanka

#38-llb-0060@kdu.ac.lk

This study investigated the impact of the Right to Be Forgotten (RTBF) on AI-driven data retention practices, with a particular emphasis on the legal background and implications in Sri Lanka. The study investigated how the RTBF has influenced AI data retention policies, the legal context around RTBF and AI in Sri Lanka, and the benefits and drawbacks of RTBF in the AI area. The aim was to develop thorough knowledge of the relationship between RTBF and AI, as well as to identify the difficulties and potential for developing effective regulatory frameworks in Sri Lanka. The data was gathered through a comprehensive review of various documents, followed by thematic and comparative analyses to identify key themes, similarities and differences relevant to AI data retention and the RTBF. The study found that there is currently no effective mechanism to remove data from AI systems, raising serious concerns about the possibility of establishing the right to be forgotten in AI. Furthermore, it was determined that Sri Lanka lacks suitable laws to handle the RTBF and data privacy concerns associated with AI, revealing a serious regulatory gap. Furthermore, the study identified both the benefits and drawbacks of implementing RTBF in AI. The paper concludes by emphasizing the importance of balanced legislation that protects privacy while promoting innovation.

Keywords: *Right to be forgotten, AI, Data retention practices, Sri Lanka*