



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE BANGLADESH



## BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 152 490 000

(data source: [United Nations Statistics Division](#), December 2012)

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 6.50%

(data source: [ITU Statistics](#), 2013)

## 1. CYBERSECURITY

### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

#### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on cybercrime has been enacted through the following instruments:

[-Information and Communication  
Technology Act](#)

[-Bangladesh Telecommunication  
Regulation Act](#)

[-Penal Code](#)

#### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Bangladesh does not have specific regulation and compliance requirement pertaining to cybersecurity.

### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

#### 1.2.1 CIRT

ITU completed a CIRT assessment for Bangladesh at Dhaka, Bangladesh from November to May 2010, and at Maldives in August 2010.

Bangladesh has an officially recognized CIRT ([BDCERT](#)).

#### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Bangladesh does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

#### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Bangladesh does not have any officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

#### 1.3.1 POLICY

Bangladesh does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

#### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Bangladesh does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Bangladesh. However there are efforts from the Honorable Prime Minister's office, Bangladesh Computer Council and the Telecommunication Regulatory Commission ([BTRC](#)) to finalize a roadmap to ensure cybersecurity.

#### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Bangladesh does have an officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Bangladesh does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Bangladesh does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development (R&D) programs/projects for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines to be applied in either the private or the public sector.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

BDCERT organises educational and professional training every year to raise awareness and capabilities for combating cyber incidents. In addition there are also organised programs to raise awareness in general public, e.g. SMS circulation throughout the country.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Bangladesh has numerous public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity. However it did not conduct a survey to gather the exact statistic.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Bangladesh does not have any certified government and public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states, Bangladesh has official recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

[-ITU](#)

[-APCERT](#)

[-OIC-CERT](#)

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Bangladesh does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Bangladesh does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector. However BDCERT organizes events to share knowledge with the law enforcing agencies, industry and academia.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Bangladesh is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services.

In addition, BDCERT has joined Asia Pacific CIRT ([APCERT](#)) Cyber Security Drills for the last 5 years. It also attends regional events organized by other CERTs like Japan CIRT ([JPCERT](#)) and Korean CIRT ([KRCERT](#)).

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instruments:

[-The Criminal Code \(Article 292 and 294\)](#)

[-Information Technology and Communication Act \(Article 57\)](#)

## 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Bangladesh has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#).

Bangladesh has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 2 and 3, to the [Optional Protocol to The Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography](#).

## 2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

Bangladesh does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

## 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Bangladesh does not have an officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection. However Arapajeyo Bangladesh provides a [helpline](#) at the number: 1098 and can be [contacted](#) by email: [info@arapajeyo.org](mailto:info@arapajeyo.org)

---

**DISCLAIMER:** Please refer to <http://www.itu.int/en/Pages/copyright.aspx>

More information is available on ITU website at <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/default.aspx>

Last updated on 12<sup>th</sup> August 2014