



CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

BHUTAN



BACKGROUND

Total Population: 750 000

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

Internet users, percentage of population: 29.9%

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

1. CYBERSECURITY

1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation pertaining to cybercrime is mandated through the following legal instrument:

-[Information Communications & Media ACT](#)

1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Bhutan does not have any officially recognised regulation pertaining to cybersecurity.

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT

ITU completed a CIRT readiness assessment for Bhutan at Maldives in August 2010. Bhutan does not have an officially recognized national CIRT. However there are plans to build one in the near future.

1.2.2 STANDARDS

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

1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Bhutan 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

Bhutan does not have any officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy. However Bhutan is going to develop the [e-Gov Policy](#) (2014) where cybersecurity will be one of the key components.

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Bhutan does not have any national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Ministry of Information and Communication](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Bhutan 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

Bhutan 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

Bhutan does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific educational and professional training programs for raising awareness with the general public, promoting cybersecurity courses in higher education and promoting certification of professionals in either the public or the private sectors.

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Bhutan does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Bhutan 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

Bhutan does not have any official recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Bhutan 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

Bhutan does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

-[The Criminal Code \(Article 225 and 476\)](#)

-[Information Communications & Media Act \(Article 160 and 179\)](#)

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Bhutan 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

Bhutan does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Bhutan does not have any officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.

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