# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE
# SRI LANKA

## BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 21 224 000
(data source: United Nations Statistics Division, December 2012)

**Internet users**, percentage of population: 21.90%
(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 instrument:

-Computer Crime Act 2007

Sri Lanka ratified:
- the Convention on Cybercrime of the Council of Europe (Budapest Convention) (2015)
- the United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts (2015)

#### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Sri Lanka does not have specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity.

### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

#### 1.2.1 CIRT

Sri Lanka has an officially recognized national CIRT (Sri Lanka CERT).

#### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Sri Lanka does not have an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

#### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Sri Lanka 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

Sri Lanka has an officially recognized national cybersecurity policy.

#### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Sri Lanka does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

#### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Sri Lanka does not have an officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

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

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**1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING**

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### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

[TechCERT](#) along with Domain Registry conducts R&D programs and projects on cybersecurity. These programs will benefit both public and private sectors.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Sri Lanka CERT conducts various types of awareness programs on cybersecurity, for the general public as well as for public and private sector employees.

The annual Cyber Security Week (CSW) program was introduced from year 2008 which consists of a national cyber security conference, workshops, seminars, media campaigns, security quiz for the students of tertiary educational institutions, hacking challenge etc. Details of CSW 2014 can be seen at: http://www.cert.gov.lk/csw2014/index.html

(1) Tech Cert together with Domain Registry conduct awareness programs through mail across the country and especially for banking and office private sector organisations. In addition general public is also made aware through conducting workshops at schools.

(2) Internet Society Sri Lanka chapter supports and conducts similar programs.

Sri Lanka CERT|CC is also engaged in promoting the certification of cyber security professionals by hosting the Colombo Chapter of ISC2 that provides the CISSP certification

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Sri Lanka does not have the exact number of public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

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

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**1.5 COOPERATION**

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### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| -ITU | -APCERT | -CYMRU |
| -FIRST | | -Shadowserver |

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Sri Lanka CERT has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Sri Lanka has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Sri Lanka is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Sri Lanka CERT|CC participates in regional and international cybersecurity drills, workshops, conferences and works closely

with CERTs and other relevant organizations in those countries to resolve or mitigate cybersecurity incidents. Sri Lanka CERT|CC has been a full member of APCERT and FIRST for the past six years and continues to participate at their Annual General Meetings and Conferences. It is also a member of IMPACT and the Microsoft Security Corporation Program (SCP).

Sri Lanka participated in the International Cyber Shield Exercise 2014 in Turkey (ICSE 2014).
Sri Lanka CERT is a member of FIRST.

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION
Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instruments:
-Section 3 of the Penal Code (Amendment) Act.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL
Sri Lanka has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

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

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM
Sri Lanka CERT is the officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.