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Task-1: Analyzing the similarities and dissimilarities of cybersecurity strategies between Bangladesh and Kingdom of Saudia Arabia.

=> Cybersecurity strategies in Bangladesh and the kingdom of Saudi Arabia stand as critical pillars safeguarding vital interests, national security, critical infrastructure and government services. Despite shared objectives, the approaches taken and the levels of development in these strategies reveal substantial differences, driven by varying technological landscapes, regulatory frameworks and stage of maturity.

The kingdom of Saudi Arabia ~~stand as critical~~ through its National Cybersecurity Authority (NCA), has orchestrated a protective strategy. The NCA operates as the central entity steering a robust framework of controls, frameworks and guidelines at a National level. These multifaceted initiatives aim to fortify cybersecurity resilience across industries, ensuring robust protection for crucial assets, national security, critical infrastructure and government services.

The anti cyber crime law, a cornerstone of KSA's cybersecurity

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apparatus, not only identifies cyber offenses but also prescribes strict penalties. Their motto;

"Centralized Governance, Decentralized Operations."

Emphasizing information security, public interest, ethical usage of networks and safeguarding the national economy, this legislation underscores KSA's commitment to combating cyber threats. Furthermore, the national cybersecurity strategy embodies KSA's vision by harmonizing security, trust and growth, fostering a reliable cyberspace conducive to economic prosperity. Regulating bodies like the communication and information technology commision (CCITC) actively enforce and oversee frameworks such as the IoT regulatory framework and cloud computing regulatory frameworks, highlighting KSA robust cybersecurity architecture.

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In Bangladesh's ongoing evolution, progress is evident through the Bangladesh computer council (BCC), spearheading efforts to craft a national cybersecurity strategy. The establishment of the Bangladesh Telecommunication telecommunication regulatory commission (BTRC) underscores the government's commitment to telecommunications regulation and cybersecurity enhancement. However, the formulation of a comprehensive national cybersecurity policy and guidelines for the telecommunications sector is an ongoing endeavor led by the BTRC, reflecting the country's evolving cybersecurity landscape. Moreover, the Bangladesh computer emergency response team (BDCERT) plays a pivotal role in providing essential technical support during cyber attacks while concurrently endeavoring to craft a tailored national cybersecurity strategy and guidelines, particularly directed at the private sector.

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Few points to know more about the similarities and dissimilarities :

Similarities :

(i) Both Bangladesh and KSA have established national level cybersecurity initiatives. KSA formed National cybersecurity authority and Bangladesh formed Bangladesh Computer Council.

(ii) Both countries have regulatory bodies, one KSA has CITC and Bangladesh has BTRC.

(iii) Both nations emphasizes capacity building in cybersecurity. For Bangladesh, it has BDCERT and KSA has private sector to handles that.

Dissimilarities :

(i) KSA national cybersecurity strategy aims at balancing security, trust and growth, fostering a reliable and secure cyberspace conducive to economic prosperity.

(ii) The Bangladesh telecommunication regulatory commission has been

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actively involved in formulating a national cybersecurity policy and regulations.

(iii) The KSA's overall cybersecurity structure is much more reliable and active than the Bangladesh's. As it is still underdeveloped.

Conclusion: Bangladesh and KSA coverage in recognizing the critical significance of fortifying cybersecurity landscapes. However their strategies reflect during trajectories shaped by diverse levels of maturity, regulatory ~~fra~~ frameworks and technological advancements. As both nations navigate this dynamic landscapes, continuous collaboration, technological innovations, and capacity building remains imperative. Safeguarding vital interests, national security, critical infrastructure and government services in an increasingly digitized world mandates concerted efforts, adaptive strategies and international collaborations tailored to the unique challenges each nation faces.

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