

CYBER SECURITY IN BANGLADESH

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Crime 1.0

In 1908, Henry Ford brought affordable cars and this technology was immediately used by Criminals for robbing and getting away.



Crime 2.0

Fast forward a 100 years,
Enter the computer age
And voila, Crime 2.0 is here
i.e. High tech crime using
Computers & computer
Networks.



A cyber-crime is estimated to take place every 20 seconds...

Over 500,000 web pages contain some form of hacker tool

What is Cyber crime: Definition (1)

Council of Europe

- **Criminal offences committed against or with the help of computer networks**
- **Offence against the confidentiality, integrity and availability of computer data and systems.**

What is Cyber crime: Definition (2)

Cyber Crime Convention

- Offences against computer data and systems
 - Illegal access
 - Illegal interception
 - Data interference
 - System interference
 - Misuse of devices

What is Cyber crime : Definition (3)

- **General crimes by using new technologies**
 - Defamation
- **New crimes using Internet-based technologies**
 - Fraud on on-line trade
- **Attacks upon the computer systems and networks themselves**
 - Illegal access

A characterisation of cybercrime & cyber security incidents

Primary scope of interest for n/g CERTs	Non intentional ICT security incidents Disasters; Technical failure; Human error
	Intentional ICT attacks against the confidentiality, availability and integrity of ICT (“Type I”) State Actors; Non-state actors; Terrorists; Criminals; Attacks against CIIP; Other attacks against ICT
Primary scope of interest for LEAs	Offences by means of ICT (“Type II”) Fraud; Child Exploitation; IPR theft
	Offences involving ICT (“Type III”) Any offence where electronic evidence is involved

Bangladesh Cyber law

- Information and Communication Technology Act 2006
- Pornography Control Act 2012
- Indecent Advertisement Prohibition Act 1963
- Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulation Act 2001

ICT Act 2006

Section 54 to 67 of the ICT Act 2006 describe the cybercrimes both civil and criminal matters. The followings shall be treated as crime;

- Unauthorized copying, extracting and downloading of any data, database
- Introduction of virus
- Damage and disruption to computer system and computer network
- Denial of access to authorized person to computer
- Providing assistance to make possible to commit to crime
- Hacking with computer system

ICT Act 2006

- Tampering computer source documents
- Electronic forger for the purpose of cheating and harming reputation
- Using a forged Electronic record
- Publication of digital signature certificate for the fraudulent purpose
- Confiscation of computer, network etc
- Publication of information which is obscene in electronic form
- Misrepresentation and suppressing material facts for obtaining digital signature certificate
- Breach of confidentiality and privacy
- Publishing false digital signature certificate

ICT Act 2006

Section 57:

- **57. Punishment for publishing fake, obscene or defaming information in electronic form.--**
- (1) If any person deliberately publishes or transmits or causes to be published or transmitted in the website or in electronic form any material which is fake and obscene or its effect is such as to tend to deprave and corrupt persons who are likely, having regard to all relevant circumstances, to read, see or hear the matter contained or embodied in it, or causes to deteriorate or creates possibility to deteriorate law and order, prejudice the image of the State or person or causes to hurt or may hurt religious belief or instigate against any person or organization, then this activity of his will be regarded as an offence.
- (2) Whoever commits offence under sub-section (1) of this section he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years and with fine which may extend to Taka one crore.

Pornography Control Act 2012

Pornography is any dialogue, acting, posture, unclothed or partially unclothed dance in cinema, video, photography, graphics, audio-visual image or imagery otherwise captured and displayable, which causes sexual arousal and has no artistic or educational value. Also, such books, magazines, sculptures, cartoons and leaflets which cause the sexual arousal, and their negatives and soft copies would also be considered pornography.

any person convicted under the above mentioned offences can be sentenced up to 7 (seven) years of imprisonment.

Pornography Control Act 2012

The Act has a separate section for child pornography and for this act any person below the age of 18 is a child and any pornography recording, pictures with a child being filmed will carry a sentence of 10 years imprisonment and five lac taka fine. Few other feature of the Act is that it empowers the Court to take expert opinion/help from IT experts and empowers the Investigation Officer to siege or search any device, book, CD etc. as evidence.

The Bangladesh Scenario

- Malicious Mail to Foreign Diplomatic Mission and Other VIPs
- Pornography
- Use of e-mail for illegal activities
- Use of Internet for transmitting false and malicious information
- Use of Internet for Prostitution
- Use of Internet for Women & Child Trafficking

Illegal Prostitution Promotion Sites from Bangladesh

- [Search result from Google](#)
- [Bangladesh Escorts: Free Personals and Reviews of Bangladesh ...](#)
- Welcome to **Bangladesh Escort** Agency. It is an adult entertainment agency of Dhaka, **Bangladesh** that specializes in providing personalized fun and ...
www.sexyescortads.com/escorts/female/bangladesh/ - 61k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)
- [Dhaka Escorts](#)
- **escort** girls available for you in Dhaka, **Bangladesh**. ... Hey this is Rafi from Dhaka **Bangladesh**.Independent male **escort** for the lonely, bored of life ladies ...
www.sexyescortads.com/search/Dhaka_escorts.html - 34k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

Illegal Prostitution Promotion Sites from Bangladesh

- **Search results**(2115 profiles in BANGLADESH)
- <http://www.hornymatches.com/geolist.php>
- **ISHURDI BANGLADESH Independent Escorts, Escort Agency, and Massage ...**
- ISHURDI SexyDepo.com has independent **escorts** and massage providers in **Bangladesh** and International. We have several regions in Barisal, Bhola, Bogra, ... maine.topescortreview.com/html/area/Bangladesh/Bangladesh-ISHURDI-escorts-escort-massage-incall-outcall.htm - 17k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

And to say nothing about the Facebook pages and groups etc.

ISP's Role & Responsibility

ISPs have a unique position and possibility of promoting the exercise of and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms & prevent the offences above.

as a general rule intermediaries in the communication chain should not be held liable for content transmitted through their services, except in certain limited circumstances.

- Ensure that your customers have access to information about potential risks to their rights, security and privacy online, including information on what you are doing to help your customers counter those risks. Provide information about available tools and software that your customers may use to protect themselves further.
- Provide information or link to information about risks of encountering or contributing to the dissemination of illegal content on the Internet as well as the risks for children of being exposed to harmful content or behaviour when they are online.
- If appropriate, explain what you are doing to protect your customers against security risks. Such risks may concern data integrity (viruses, worms, trojans, etc.), confidentiality (e.g. when making transactions online), network security or other risks (e.g. phishing).
- Raise your customers' awareness or link your customers to further information on how to counter risks to their security on the Internet.

- Make sure any filtering or blocking of services carried out is legitimate, proportional and transparent to your customers
- In respect of filtering, blocking or removal of illegal content, you should do so only after a verification of the illegality of the content, for instance by contacting the competent law enforcement authorities.
- Inform your customers about your general policy dealing with complaints on alleged illegal content you might be hosting. Give clear indications to the general public on how to complain, and to your customers on how to respond to such complaints.
- Although you will not be expected to provide advice on what content or behaviours are illegal and/or harmful, you could usefully give information to teachers and parents on risks to children when using application services provided by you (chat rooms, message boards etc.), in particular the risks of encountering harmful content or behaviour (grooming, bullying, etc.) when using your services.
- If you provide content services to your customers, such as web based information or news services, consider offering users a right of reply allowing the rapid correction of incorrect information

- Establish appropriate procedures and use available technologies to protect the privacy of users and secrecy of content and traffic data, especially by ensuring data integrity, confidentiality as well as physical and logical security of the network and of the services provided over the network. The level of protection should be adapted to the type of service you provide accordingly.
- Offer further information and guidance to your customers about the technical means they may use to protect themselves against security risks to data and communications (such as anti-spyware software tools, firewalls, encryption technology or digital signatures, etc.).
- When acting with regard to the communications of users (for example by allowing the interception or monitoring of users' e-mails) such action should only be undertaken in case of a legal duty to do so, on specific orders or instructions from a competent public authority made in accordance with the law.
- Do not to reveal the identity of users, their traffic data or the content of data accessed by them to a third party, unless under a legal duty to do so or following specific orders or instructions from the competent public authority made in accordance with the law.

- Inform your customers in which circumstances you are under a legal duty to reveal their identification, connection or traffic data by request from law enforcement agencies etc. Such information could particularly be provided by associations of ISPs to whom you might want to link. If you receive a request to disclose such data, make sure to check the authenticity of the request and that it is made by a competent authority in accordance with the law.
- Do not collect, process or store data about users, unless this is necessary for explicit, specified and legitimate purposes in accordance with data protection laws. Do not store data for longer than required by law or than is necessary to achieve the purpose of processing of the data.
- Do not use personal data on users for your own promotional or marketing purposes unless the user concerned, after having been informed, has given his or her consent and this consent has not been revoked. Do not make personal data publicly available! Such publication may infringe other people's privacy and may also be prohibited by law.

