



## Office of the Controller of Certifying Authorities

Information and Communication Technology Division, Bangladesh

**Shafiul Alam Talukder**  
Joint Secretary

**WELCOME**


# CCA Bangladesh

## Establishment

CCA Bangladesh - established in 2011 under Section 18 of the Information and Communication Technology Act, 2006.

## Organization Head

The Head of the Organization - 'the Controller' who is appointed by the Government under Section 18 of the ICT Act, 2006.



## Vision & Mission

Vision

Flourishing of secured digital environment

Mission

Ensuring secure transition of information and eradicating cyber crime  
through implementation of Electronic/Digital Signature

## Journey of CCA

- The Government Introduce **Information and Communication Technology Act, 2006** for ensuring legal recognition of information technology.
- The Government Introduce “**Vision 2021: Digital Bangladesh**” to ensure the **greater use of safe** Information and Communication Technology.
- The Government established **CCA Bangladesh in 2011** to introduce electronic/digital signatures, and to develop Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) in the country.
- The introduction of Electronic/Digital Signature has been completed through the **Root Key Generation Ceremony on April 18, 2012.**
- Office the Controller of Certifying Authorities(CCA) issued **Certifying Authorities licenses to 7(seven)** organizations.

## Licensed Certifying Authorities in Bangladesh

Office the Controller of Certifying Authorities(CCA) issued Certifying Authorities licenses to the following 07 (seven) organizations-

1. Dohatec New Media
2. Mango Teleservices Limited
3. Dataedge
4. Computer Cervices Limited(CSL)
5. Bangladesh Computer Council (BCC)
6. Banglaphone Limited
7. Bangladesh Bank (BB)

# Achievements

- ❑ Issue Certifying Authority (CA) **License in favor of 07** Organizations including Bangladesh Bank (the Central Bank of Bangladesh).
- ❑ Issued **56,201 Electronic/Digital Signature Certificates** (up to June 2022)
- ❑ Provide **awareness training** on the use of Electronic Digital Signature to **27,938 govt. officials**;
- ❑ **Introduce e-Sign Solution in 2021** by adapting E-Sign Guideline.
- ❑ **Achieved 06 (Six) web trust seals** for Root CA Bangladesh from CPA Canada in 2020.
- ❑ **Achieve ISO/IEC 27001:2013** (Information Security Management System) Certification.
- ❑ Membership of **OIC-CERT**.
- ❑ **Taking initiative** to include the BD Root CA certificate in Mozilla Trusted Root CA list;
- ❑ **Establish World Class PKI System, Central Repository, Digital Forensic lab, and Security Operation Center (SOC).**
- ❑ **Formulated Rules, Regulations, and Guidelines for Electronic/Digital Signatures.**

# Progress on implementing Electronic/Digital Signature in

Issued Electronic  
Signature

56,201+

1.	RJSC	Internal Office Application, Incorporating QR code, RJSC Web Application	IN USE
2.	National Board Revenue	TIN Certificate	IN USE
3.	Directorate General of Food	Document Signing	IN USE
4.	CCA office	Document Signing	IN USE
5.	BCC	VPN Service of National Data Center	IN USE
5.	Robi axiata Limited	Purchase and Corporate affairs	IN USE
6.	Agrani Bank	Remittance Solution	IN USE
7.	Pubali Bank	Audit service	IN USE
8.	Brac Bank	Purchase and Corporate affairs	IN USE
9.	BUET	Document Signing	IN USE
10.	Bangladesh police	Online Police Clearance Certificate	PILOTIN G
11.	Finance Division	IBAS++ System	POC
12.	A2I	e-nothi	POC
13.	CPTU	e-GP (Contract signing)	POC
14.	Office of the Chief Electric Inspector	Electrical Contractor, Supervisor and technician License issue and renewal process and Final approval of Power Sub-station	POC
15.	Bangladesh Data Center Company Limited	Corporate affairs	POC



# Legal Mandate

- ❑ ICT Act 2006 and Information Technology(Certifying Authority) Rules, 2006 are the **base for implementing** electronic/Digital signatures in Bangladesh;
- ❑ Section 4 of the ICT Act, 2006 recognizes **inter-state Applicability of the Act**;
- ❑ Section 6 of the ICT Act, 2006 ensures **legal recognition of electronic records**, electronic signatures, and electronic gazette.
- ❑ The use of electronic/ digital signatures **is not mandatory under the ICT Act, 2006**.
- ❑ Office of the Controller of Certifying Authorities (**CCA**) **issues license** to any Certifying Authority under **Section 22 of the ICT Act, 2006**.
- ❑ **There is provisions regarding the recognition of foreign Certifying Authority under section 20 of the ICT Act, 2006**.
- ❑ **Electronic Signature Certificates issued by any recognized foreign Certifying Authority shall be valid. At present, there is no recognized foreign Certifying Authority in Bangladesh.**
- ❑ **The Controller has the power to make regulations regarding conditions and restrictions for recognizing foreign Certifying Authority under Section 89 of the ICT Act, 2006.**
- ❑ **Unauthorize access** to protected systems (Sec.61), Misrepresentation and obscuring information(Sec.62), disclosure of confidentiality and privacy (Sec.63), Publishing false electronic signature certificates(Sec.64), publishing electronic signature certificates for any **fraudulent purpose** (Sec.65) are the major offences relating to electronic signature certificates in ICT Act, 2006.
- ❑ **Cyber tribunal established** under section 68 and **cyber Appeal Tribunal established** under section 68 of the **ICT Act, 2006**. are the adjudicating bodies to make trials of offences under the ICT Act, 2006.
- ❑ The **Evidence (amendment) Act, 2022** recognize the evidentiary value of electronic/ digital signatures, electronic/ digital signatures, and electronic/ digital records. This **Act recognize the admissibility of electronic/ digital records under section 65B**.



# Challenges

- ❑ Electronic/digital Signature is not mandatory under laws.
- ❑ Lengthy WebTrust seals obtaining process;
- ❑ Lack of basic awareness among the people about the importance of electronic signatures;
- ❑ Lack of interest among Govt offices to incorporate electronic signatures;
- ❑ Policy execution (ex: income tax exemption, rebate, incentive);
- ❑ Root CA Certificate is not trusted in third-party browsers/applications.
- ❑ Bangladeshi Digital Signature Certificates are not recognized Internationally.



## Future Plan

- ❑ Strengthening and Capacity building of the CCA office;
- ❑ PKI upgradation of CCA Office;
- ❑ Conduct Web trust Audit and inclusion of BD Root CA certificate in Mozilla and other Trusted browsers;
- ❑ Establishment of PKI R&D Lab;
- ❑ Establishment of Electronic Record Depository (BD Vault).
- ❑ Establishment of a central e-KYC system for the electronic signature subscribers;
- ❑ Integration of electronic/digital signature certificate in e-services and electronic transactions;
- ❑ Ensuring use of electronic/digital signatures by eligible citizens;
- ❑ Piloting the use of electronic/digital signature certificates in Government organizations;
- ❑ Conducting Promotional activities for use of electronic signature/ digital signature certificate in e-transaction;
- ❑ Amendment of ICT Act,2006 for making electronic signature mandatory;
- ❑ Conducting Training manpower for combatting cybercrime.



## Legal & Authentication Scenarios for Enabling Cross Border Digital Trust

- ❑ There is provisions regarding **the recognition of foreign Certifying Authority** under section 20 of the ICT Act, 2006.
- ❑ Electronic Signature Certificates issued by any **recognized foreign Certifying Authority shall be valid**. At present, there is **no recognized foreign Certifying Authority** in Bangladesh.
- ❑ The **Controller has the power to make regulations** regarding conditions and restrictions for recognizing foreign Certifying **Authority under Section 89 of the ICT Act, 2006**.

# Training On: Certified SOC Analyst, WAP and Splunk





# Training On: Insider Threat Detection



# 14 Training On: Application Penetration Testing





## NW Devices Installation





# DRC at Jessore Hi-Tech Park





## DRC at Jessore Hi-Tech Park





**Thank you**