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Cyber Law in NepalDifferent countries have different cyber laws and cyber laws regulating bodies. In Nepal cyber law is called as Electronic Transaction Act (ETA) 2063, which was passed in 2004. The bill deals with issues related to digital signature, intellectual property, cybercrime, etc. The Act is dived into 12 sections and 80 clauses. This law keeps an eyeball on issues which are related to computer networks and cybercrime. It brings cybercriminals under the justice of law and penalizes them just like other crimes. As per the Act, if anyone is found violating cybercrime, he/she will be punished for a minimum of 6 months to a maximum of 3 years in jail and has to pay a minimum of 50 thousand to a maximum of three lakhs as a penalty. OR,Cyber Law In NepalThe Electronic Transaction Act, 2063 is Nepals first cyber law. It was created in response to the growing usage of the internet in Nepal. It makes provision for the commercial use of computers and networks; authorizes e-transactions and communication in public and private sectors; criminalizes different computer-related unwanted activities:Whoever publishes or causes to publish, display any material in the electronic form including computer, internet which are prohibited to publish or display by the law in force or which may be contrary to the public morality or decent behavior or any types of materials which may spread hate or jealousy against anyone or which may jeopardize the harmonious relations subsisting among the peoples of various castes, tribes and communities shall be liable to be punished with a fine of up to one hundred thousand rupees or with imprisonment of up to five years or both. OR,Cyber Law in NepalThis art an overview of cybercrime and cyber laws in Nepal. Nepal has been ranked 147th in the Human Development Index. Nepal has been ranked 147th in the Human Development Index. 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Since the cases of cybercrime increased, it became necessary to enact a separate law. Chapter 9 of the Act deals with offenses relating to computers, the main highlights of which are as follows:Pirating or destroying any computer system intentionally without authority carries imprisonment for three years, or a fine of two hundred thousand rupees, or both.Accessing any computer system without authority results in imprisonment for three years, or a fine of two hundred thousand rupees, or both.Intentional damage to or deleting data from a computer system carries imprisonment for three years, or a fine of two hundred thousand rupees, or both.Publication of illegal material in electronic form carries imprisonment for 5 years, or a fine of one hundred thousand rupees, or both.Commission of a computer fraud carries imprisonment for two years, or a fine of one hundred thousand rupees, or both.2. The Childrens Act, 1992The aim of this Act is to protect and uphold the rights of children. It also prohibits child pornography. Section 16(2) of the Act prohibits individuals from capturing any immoral picture of a child. Section 16(3) of the Act prohibits the publication and distribution of any such photographs of children.3. The Copyright Act, 2002This act protects the copyright of ideas, including a computer program. It prohibits people from copying and modifying the original work of others and using it for their own advantage or economic benefits.4. The Individual Privacy Act, 2018This act is the first legislation in Nepal to protect the right to privacy of its people and define personal information. It protects the privacy of the body, family life, residence, property, and communication. It puts the responsibility on public entities to protect the personal data of individuals. They cannot transfer such data to anyone without the consent of the owner. The Act prescribes a general punishment for violation of privacy as three years of imprisonment, or a fine of NPR 30,000, or both.Conclusion:-All the above laws that Nepal has promulgated for cyber crimes are yet not enough. The country needs to address loopholes in these laws and encourage its citizens to report cybercrime incidents. There is also a need for comprehensive laws on e-commerce, social media, and cyber terrorism, among other spheres of cyberspace. A dedicated cyber crime cell is also a need of the hour. Nepal needs to work further on its cyber laws to survive in this technologically advanced world.The digital era hasbrought about tremendous advancements in technology, transforming the way welive, work, and interact. With the convenience and connectivity that theinternet provides, it has become an integral part of our daily lives. However,along with its benefits, the digital realm also presents unique challenges andrisks, leading to the emergence of cybercrimes. To address these challenges,Nepal has enacted cyber laws that aim to protect individuals, businesses, andthe nation's digital infrastructure. Table of Contents 1. Introduction to CyberLaws 2. The Need for CyberLaws in Nepal 3. Key Provisions ofNepal's Cyber Laws 4. Types of Cybercrimesand Their Legal Ramifications 5. Ensuring CybersecurityAwareness 6. Role of LawEnforcement and Judicial System 7. Challenges inImplementing Cyber Laws 8. InternationalCooperation in Cybercrime Matters 9. Future Prospects ofCyber Laws in Nepal 10. Conclusion Introduction toCyber Laws In the digital age, wheredata flows freely across borders, the need for legal frameworks to governonline activities becomes paramount. Cyber laws encompass a set of regulationsthat guide interactions and transactions in the digital space, ensuringaccountability, privacy, and security. These laws address various aspects suchas online transactions, data protection, electronic signatures, cybercrimes,and more. The Need forCyber Laws in Nepal Nepal's rapiddigitization has brought convenience to the lives of its citizens. However, ithas also exposed them to various online threats, including hacking, identitytheft, and cyberbullying. To counter these threats, Nepal recognized theimportance of establishing comprehensive cyber laws to safeguard its digitallandscape. Key Provisions ofNepal's Cyber Laws Nepal's cyber laws, asoutlined in the Electronic Transactions Act, 2063, encompass a range ofprovisions aimed at ensuring secure and lawful digital activities. Theseprovisions include: - Legal Recognition ofElectronic Transactions: The law grants legal recognition to electronicdocuments and transactions, fostering e-commerce and digital governance. - Data Protection andPrivacy: The law ensures the protection of personal and sensitive data,establishing guidelines for its collection, storage, and usage. - Offenses and Penalties:It delineates various cybercrimes such as unauthorized access, hacking, andcyberbullying, along with associated penalties. - Electronic Signatures:The law recognizes the validity of electronic signatures, facilitating authenticationand contract enforcement in the digital realm. Types ofCybercrimes and Their Legal Ramifications Cybercrimes come invarious forms, and Nepal's cyber laws cover an array of offenses: A.Hacking and Unauthorized Access: Unlawful intrusion into computer systems with malicious intent ispunishable under the law. B.Identity Theft:Impersonating someone online for financial gain or other malicious purposes isa criminal offense. C.Cyberbullying and Harassment: Online harassment, threats, or defamation are subject to legal action. EnsuringCybersecurity Awareness Promoting cybersecurityawareness is crucial to prevent cybercrimes. Government initiatives,educational programs, and public campaigns help individuals and organizationsunderstand the risks and adopt safer online practices. Role of LawEnforcement and Judicial System Efficient enforcement ofcyber laws requires well-trained law enforcement personnel and a robustjudicial process. The establishment of specialized cybercrime investigationunits enhances the nation's ability to tackle digital offenses effectively. Challenges inImplementing Cyber Laws The dynamic nature oftechnology poses challenges in keeping up with emerging cyber threats. Updatinglaws to address new forms of cybercrimes and maintaining internationalcooperation are ongoing challenges. InternationalCooperation in Cybercrime Matters Cybercrimes oftentranscend national boundaries. Nepal collaborates with international agenciesand countries to share information, track cybercriminals, and bring them tojustice. FutureProspects of Cyber Laws in Nepal As technology continues toevolve, Nepal's cyber laws must evolve as well. The government's commitment tostrengthening these laws, fostering digital literacy, and enhancing cooperationwith global partners bodes well for the country's cybersecurity landscape. Conclusion Nepal's proactiveapproach in formulating and implementing cyber laws demonstrates its dedicationto securing the digital realm. These laws play a pivotal role in deterringcybercrimes, protecting sensitive information, and fostering a safe onlineenvironment for its citizens. We all know that cyber crime is one of the fastest growing areas of crime around the globe. It can be committed residing in any part of world against individual/institution situated in other part. Advancing technologies have made people easier to commit these crimes. You can sit at your home and hack your neighbors WiFi easily with just a click. More and more criminals areexploiting the speed, convenience of the modern technology to commit more diverse types of crimes.Nepal is not an exception when it comes to threat of cybercrime. Increasing internet and computer users, and the growth of technology has resulted the use of computers for cyber crime. Most Nepalese use computers and internet for entertainment purpose and are not aware of the risk they are involved in. They probably do not have the knowledge of cyber security.For instance many people use Facebook but may not be aware of the security risks and threats.Cyber Law of Nepal Problems and ChallengesPrior to 2004, cyber crimes were dealt under the Public Offence Act.Electronic Transaction Act (ETA) 2063 was passed in 2004 which is known as the cyber law. It protects users online against cyber crimes.Although the law is present, it serves little protecting the users online. The law has not been adequately amended as a need of time. The elements and dynamics of the web has been changing over time whereas the ETA remains constant.Trend of cybercrime has changed in Nepal in comparison to previous years. Before, it was limited to data piracy, email blackmail, SMS blackmail, etc. whereas today it has reached a wide variety such as phishing , unauthorized access, online fraud, online illegal activities, etc. And theres whole another level of social media related crime going on.Nepal faces a huge hindrance due to its limited policies and regulation.Lack of investigation and cyber forensic has diminished the chance of catching the criminals. Information Technology is changing all aspects of human activity and in such case Cyber Law is essential to the most. Online communication has risen to a new level and to protect it from being turned to a serious crime, Cyber Law of Nepal has to overcome the challenges it faces.100%(3)100% found this document useful (3 votes)1K viewsThis document provides a case study on cyber laws in Nepal. It begins with an introduction to cyber crimes and cyber laws. It then discusses some key cyber laws in Nepal, including the ElectAI-enhanced title and descriptionSaveSave cyber law in nepal For Later100%100% found this document useful, undefinedIn the rapidly evolving digital era, Nepal has embraced technology in various facets of life, from communication and commerce to education and governance. With this digital revolution comes the need for robust legal frameworks to safeguard users rights, ensure data security, and prevent misuse of technology. Cyber laws in Nepal play a critical role in establishing a legal structure to address these challenges. This blog delves into Nepal's cyber law landscape, its key features, recent developments, challenges, and implications for individuals and businesses.What Are Cyber Laws?Cyber laws are legal provisions designed to regulate activities related to the internet, computers, software, and digital communication. They aim to:Protect users from cybercrimes like hacking, identity theft, and data breaches.Govern online transactions and electronic commerce.Ensure the ethical and secure use of digital platforms.Evolution of Cyber Laws in NepalNepal's journey in framing cyber laws began in the early 2000s, coinciding with the rise of the internet. The Electronic Transactions Act (ETA), 2006 (also known as Cyber Law of Nepal), remains the cornerstone of Nepal's cyber legal framework. However, other laws, such as the Muluki Penal Code, 2074, Copyright Act, 2002, Telecommunications Act, 2053, and Individual Privacy Act, 2018, also contribute to Nepal's broader cyber law landscape.Key Legal Frameworks Governing Cyber Activities in Nepal1. Electronic Transactions Act (ETA), 2006The ETA, 2006, serves as the backbone of Nepal's cyber legislation. Key highlights include:Recognition of Electronic Records and Signatures:Legalizes the use of electronic records and signatures in transactions, providing them with the same validity as paper-based documents.Regulation of Certification Authorities (CAs):Establishes guidelines for entities issuing digital certificates for secure online communications.Cybercrimes and Penalties:Defines offenses like hacking, data theft, and phishing.Imposes penalties ranging from fines to imprisonment for offenses.Online Privacy:Protects individuals from unauthorized access to their data and online accounts.2. Muluki Penal Code, 2074 (2017)The Muluki Penal Code, 2074, Nepals comprehensive legal code, includes provisions addressing cyber-related offenses. Key aspects include:Cyber Harassment and Defamation:Criminalizes online defamation, harassment, and publishing offensive or obscene materials online.Unauthorized Access:Penalizes hacking and unauthorized access to information systems or devices.Identity Theft:Addresses misuse of personal information for fraudulent activities.Data Protection:Imposes penalties for unlawfully collecting or misusing others' personal data.3. Copyright Act, 2002The Copyright Act, 2002 provides protection against intellectual property violations in the digital space. Key provisions include:Protection of Digital Content:Safeguards creators rights over digital content, including text, music, videos, and software.Piracy and Infringement:Criminalizes the unauthorized distribution or reproduction of copyrighted materials online.Digital Licensing:Facilitates the licensing of digital works, ensuring creators retain control over their content.4. Telecommunications Act, 2053 (1997)The Telecommunications Act, 2053, primarily governs the telecommunications sector but overlaps with cyber law in areas involving digital communication. Key highlights include:Regulation of Digital Communication:Penalizes misuse of telecommunications systems for cybercrime.Monitoring of Digital Activities:Grants authorities the right to intercept communications under specific circumstances for national security or crime prevention.Spam and Fraudulent Communication:Addresses issues of spamming, phishing, and fraudulent communication via telecommunication networks.5. Individual Privacy Act, 2018The Individual Privacy Act, 2018 provides robust protection for personal data and privacy in Nepal. Its significance in the context of cyber law includes:Right to Privacy:Guarantees individuals the right to privacy in their digital interactions.Protection of Personal Data:Mandates organizations to ensure the confidentiality and security of collected data.Consent for Data Collection:Requires informed consent before collecting, storing, or processing personal data.Penalties for Breach:Imposes fines or imprisonment for violations of data privacy regulations.Recent Developments in Cyber Laws in NepalNepal has introduced new laws and policies to address emerging challenges and technological advancements. Notable recent developments include:1. National Cyber Security Policy 2023The National Cyber Security Policy 2023 outlines a strategic roadmap for safeguarding Nepal's digital infrastructure. Key features include:A proposal to establish a government-owned intranet and a national internet gateway.Strengthening cybersecurity measures and protocols.Addressing concerns related to internet freedom and privacy.2. Draft Bill on IT and Cyber SecurityIn March 2024, Nepal introduced a Draft Bill on IT and Cyber Security, focusing on:Managing and regulating the use of emerging technologies like AI, machine learning, blockchain, and IoT.Establishing a center of excellence for research and development in these fields.Enhancing provisions for electronic records, data protection, and cybercrime penalties.3. Data Act, 2079The Data Act, 2079, introduced in 2022, unifies and strengthens data protection measures by:Establishing clear guidelines for data collection, utilization, and sharing.Enhancing accountability in handling personal and sensitive data.Challenges in Nepals Cyber Law LandscapeDespite progress, challenges persist:Lack of Awareness:Many users and businesses remain unaware of their rights and responsibilities under cyber laws.Outdated Frameworks:Existing laws need updates to address new cyber threats.Weak Enforcement:Limited resources and expertise hinder effective enforcement.Cross-Border Cybercrime:Tackling crimes originating outside Nepal's jurisdiction remains a challenge.Balancing Security and Freedom:Initiatives like a national internet gateway raise concerns over privacy and internet freedom.Impact of Cyber Laws on Businesses and IndividualsFor Businesses:Ensures secure e-commerce transactions.Provides legal recourse in case of intellectual property theft or data breaches.Encourages investment in cybersecurity measures to comply with regulations.For Individuals:Protects from online fraud and identity theft.Safeguards personal data and privacy.Establishes a mechanism to report and address cyber harassment and abuse.ConclusionCyber laws in Nepal are an essential component of the nation's digital ecosystem, promoting trust, security, and accountability. With recent developments like the National Cyber Security Policy 2023, Draft Bill on IT and Cyber Security, and the Data Act, 2079, Nepal is making strides to address the complexities of the digital landscape. Continuous updates and enhancements to these frameworks will ensure a secure and vibrant digital economy for Nepals citizens and businesses.Understanding these laws and adopting safe practices is paramount for navigating Nepals digital space effectively. We live in a world of computers and the internet. While the fastness and reliability of the computers have made our day to day life more easy and convenient, the internet has connected us to the world and provides us a stream of unlimited information. This advent of information technology has brought a new dimension in our lives. But with each new dimension, comes new challenges. And with the rise of the information sharing world, we have problems like hacking, intellectual property theft, credit card cloning, phishing, cyberbullying, privacy issue, and the list goes on and on. To regulate the crime in this dimension of our life, governments come up with Cyber Law.Cyberlaw is the law that includes a variety of issues related to the internet and other communication technology, including intellectual property, privacy, freedom of expression, and jurisdiction. Cyberlaw governs the legal issues of cyberspace. Cyberspace is the electronic medium of computer networks, in which online communication takes place. Cyberspace is a broad term that includes: computers, computer networks, Internet data software, etc.Cyber laws are fundamental. They provide security to not only the intellectual property of IT companies but also helps to maintain the privacy of internet users. They check the programs of corporates to make the internet a neutral platform, help to create standard models of use which helps to create tailored facilities to the citizens to boost the economy, and so on.Different countries have different cyber laws and cyber laws regulating bodies. In Nepal cyber law is called as Electronic Transaction Act (ETA) 2063, which was passed in 2004. The bill deals with issues related to digital signature, intellectual property, cybercrime, etc. The Act is dived into 12 sections and 80 clauses. This law keeps an eyeball on issues which are related to computer networks and cybercrime. It brings cyber criminals under the justice of law and penalizes them just like other crimes. As per the Act, if anyone is found violating cybercrime, he/she will be punished for a minimum of 6 months to a maximum of 3 years in jail and has to pay minimum 50 thousand to maximum three lakhs as a penalty.Cyber laws help to keep us safe and help to boost the IT economy. However, we can see an increasing cybercrime in society and an unsmooth IT economy. One of the most significant reasons for this is the lack of amendment of cyber laws. The internet is changing at a rapid rate and so is the way people consume information. The lack of proper updates in the ETA has caused the formation of loopholes gradually which can be exploited by criminals. Further lack of new updates restricts citizens from enjoying IT facilities which rest of the world enjoys, for example, ETA hasnt adequately addressed Online Payment, due to which we still dont have separate, fast and reliable online payment systems.Another challenge is the implementation of cyber laws. For the proper application of the rules, people must be aware of them. However, since a large number of people use the internet in Nepal for entertainment purposes, they dont keep care of their privacy in the cyberspace which can result in a lot of issues like Frauds, Cyberbullying, identity theft, phishing, etc.The importance of cyberlaw cant be over-stressed. The proper regulation, amendment, implementation and awareness generation can help to create a new and safe digital society. Cyber Law in NepalDifferent countries have different cyber laws and cyber laws regulating bodies. In Nepal cyber law is called as Electronic Transaction Act (ETA) 2063, which was passed in 2004. The bill deals with issues related to digital signature, intellectual property, cybercrime, etc. The Act is dived into 12 sections and 80 clauses. This law keeps an eyeball on issues which are related to computer networks and cybercrime. It brings cybercriminals under the justice of law and penalizes them just like other crimes. 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Cyber lawCyberlaw deals with the Internets relationship to technological and electronic elements, including computers, software, hardware, and information system (IS).Importance of Cyber LawThe importance of cyber law are:It dictates all actions and reactions in Cyberspace.Help to establish electronic governance.Help to stop illegal cyber activities with due diligence.Keeps track of all electronic records.Security for all data and property of individuals, organizations, and Government.All online transactions are ensured to be safe and protected.Cyber law of NepalNepals cyber law, also known as Electronic Transaction and Digital Signature Act-Ordinance, was introduced in Nepal in 2061 BS It was formulated mainly to legalize the different trading activities through the global computer network. It contains a strong provision of punishment against cyber-crime. A controller of public key certifying authorities has been appointed by the government. ICT is applied to computer science, electronics, telecommunication, and various fields that deal with the processing, storing, and transmitting the information. ICT plays a vital role in the digital era to help individuals and organizations exchange information effectively and efficiently.The ICT is used in: Education Banking Industry E-commerce.ICT tools are the devices, objects, and software used for storing, accessing, sharing, and communicating information worldwide.Some hardware used as ICT tools are: Web camera Scanner Pen drive Digital camera Microphone.The features are of the IT policy are: Declare information technology as a priority sector. Gradually use IT in all types of government activities. Establish a National Information Technology Center. Establish a venture captial fund for IT. Include computer education from the school level. Increase the use of computers in the private sector.Some Objectives of the National Information and Communication Technology Policy are: To empower and facilitate Nepals participation in the Global Knowledge Society. To promote ICT to further productivity among the sectors that are key drivers of the national economy. To transform the Government service delivery regime by promoting transparency, efficiency, inclusiveness, and participation. To promote cost-effective and qualitative last-mile access technologies. To create an easily accessible, affordable, and innovative public access point, etc. To promote the use of free and open source software as well as open standard in software development. A computer is an electronic device that is used in every sphere of life. People use computers for solving their problems. Internet is a huge resource of information. This is an Information and technology (IT) age. Due to the development of Information Technology, the whole world has turned into a global village. People have become more and more dependent on computers for their daily works. As the dependency on computers increases, people start committing crimes through computers. Illegal or unlawful activity is called a crime. And the illegal or unlawful activities associated with computers or the internet are called cybercrime. The activities like copying and distributing software illegally, using others data and information illegally, stealing important data and information, and so on are criminal activities associated with the computer.Cyberlaw refers to any law relating to protecting the Internet and other online communication technologies. IT is developed in order to legalize the transactions which are done through electronic means, control cyber crimes and punish cybercriminals. It includes a variety of legal issues related to the use of computers and other communication media such as the Internet or any other form of digital processing.Cyberlaw is defined as The law which governs the legal issues in cyberspace regarding the Internet or WWW (World Wide Web) for digital data processing and transaction.A digital signature is not a handwritten signature. They are the digital identity of a person for safe and secure transactions. This law encourages the public to conduct secure electronic transactions both locally and internationally. It was formulated in 1997 AD and relies on two keys Public and Private Key.Copyright law prevents the unauthorized copying of work done by any user. We cannot copy the exact work, but can copy the ideas contained within the work and can use it to create a new one.Intellectual property refers to the creation of the human mind such as musical, literary, photographic, and artistic works; discoveries and inventions; words and phrases; symbols and designs, etc. Intellectual property rights protect the interest of creators by giving them property rights over their creations. Common types of intellectual property rights law include copyrights, trademarks, patents, industrial design, etc.Ethical issues about the storage of personal information are now becoming an increasing problem. With more storage of personal data for social networking the problem of selling arises. This gives rise to different ethical situations regarding access, security, and the use of hacking in positive and negative situations. Thus, data protection and privacy law deal with these issues.Communication through telecommunication also uses the Internet. Cyberlaw also deals with the laws related to telecommunication.Cybercrime is a criminal activity done using computers and the Internet. This includes downloading illegal music files, stealing millions of dollars from online bank accounts, and others. Cybercrime also includes non-monetary offenses such as creating and distributing viruses on other computers, posting confidential business information on the Internet, and so on.Perhaps the most prominent form of cybercrime is identity theft, in which criminals use the Internet to steal personal information from other users. They attract users to fake websites (that appear to be legitimate), where they are asked to enter personal information. this includes login information such as usernames and passwords, phone numbers, addresses, credit card numbers, bank account numbers, and other information. For this reason, it is smart to always check the URL or Web address of a site to make sure it is legitimate before entering your personal information. Therefore, it is better to protect ourselves by using antivirus and spyware blocking software and by being careful where we enter our personal information.It is the illegal copying, distributing, or use of the software. Copying the software to manipulate computers or sharing it with your friend without multiple licenses is illegal and is considered piracy.Computer hacking is the practice of modifying computer hardware and software to accomplish a goal outside the creators original purpose. People who engage in computer hacking activities are often called hackers. A hacker is a person who uses a computer to gain unauthorized access.A secret word or phrase which saves the computer from unauthorized access is known as a password. Nobody is supposed to know or guess your password. If a hacker or attacker can find your password, they will obtain complete access to your computer. They actually take dictionary words and names and try to check whether its your password or not.Data diddling is the changing of data before or during the entry into the computer system. This is done during the data entry and exchanging valid disks or tapes with modified replacement.The crime of forgery generally refers to making a fake document, the modification of an existing document by using a computer or copy of an authorized signature.An attack on a computer network involves the intruder moving money from one bank to another bank account illegally.It is a program that finds a small mistake or omission in a rule that is restricted. This program mainly searches for poorly protected or unprotected computer systems and notifies them when a target is found.A Denial of Service attack is an attack on the network that is designed to disable the network by flooding it with useless traffic. A DOS attack does not do any technical harm but can damage a business as every second in a business network is important.In order to legalize the transactions which are done through electronic means, control cyber crimes and punish cybercriminals, Nepal Government had issues The Electronic Transaction Act-Ordinance. This is known as the Cyber Law of Nepal which was passed on 30th Bhadra, 2061 BS (15th Sept. 2004). After the implementation of this Ordinance, electronic transactions by electronic media got legal status and there is the provision of penalty for those who commit cybercrimes by any means.Digital signatures, e-banking, e-commerce, e-shopping are given legal status.Provision of punishment to cybercriminals.Provision of formation of a judicial body to listen to computer-related crimes.Provision of providing licenses to IT customers.Provision of mentioning the type of punishment to the cybercriminals.If you want to learn more about the IT Policy of Nepal then visit the link below:A guideline is needed to stop the correct technology products from being exploited. For example: replicating original CDs and selling them as pirated software.This unethical behavior can be controlled by the code of conduct. Computer ethics is a system of moral standards or values used as guidelines for computer users. In other words, Cyberethics is a code of behavior or moral principles for using the computer or Internet. For example, at an early age, children learn what it means to be honest and to respect the seniors, and love the juniors. On the Internet and computer, the same basic rules apply.Until a set of laws is established for ethical computer use, personal ethics and common sense must guide us as we work and play with computers both online and offline. Computer ethics is a kind of international law that gives awareness to the computer user about immoral behavior and activities in the computing field. it is defined as to follow the rules and regulations of computer technology and not to harm other computer users knowingly or unknowingly.PlagiarismHarassmentPiracy and PrivacyInternet PornographyWe should not use computers to harm other people.We should not interfere with other peoples computer work.We should not use a computer to steal.We should not use or copy proprietary software for which we have not paid.We should not use other peoples computer resources without authorization or proper compensation.We should not give anyone our personal information or password.We should not ask for others passwords.We should use the Internet to help us do our schoolwork.We should not copy information from the Internet and call it our own.We should use the Internet to learn about music, videos, and games.We should not use the Internet to download or share copyrighted material.We should use the Internet to communicate with friends and family.We should not use the Internet to communicate with strangers.We should not pretend to be someone else.We should not be rude or use bad language.at the time of origin of Information Technology, there were no laws formulated internationally. Due course time, there were many obstacles faced by the software developers and users. To overcome these obstacles, the following laws were implemented.Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) in 1970Free access to personal credit reportFreedom of Information Act (FOIA) in 1970Access to the information posted by the governmentFederal Piracy Act (FPA) in 1974Access right of government to see any recordVideo Piracy Protection Act (VPPA) in 1988Prohibition of personal record without judiciary orderComputer Matching and Privacy Protection Act (CMPP) in 1988Right of government to keep the personal key recordCopyright Act 1992Unauthorized copy of the software (5 years Jail or US$25000 or both)Gaurab ChhetriI'm a dedicated and passionate web developer, driven by a relentless pursuit of crafting captivating online experiences. With a combination of technical expertise and creative flair, I specialize in turning ideas into reality through meticulous coding and innovative design. Cyber crime and laws in NepalThis is the fourth article in the series covering cyber laws of various countries. The previous articles have covered countries such as Japan, New Zealand and Norway. This article offers an overview of cyber crime and laws in Nepal. Nepal has been ranked 147thin the Human Development Index. The rate of crime in Nepal has been high, and cyber crime has especially seen increased occurrence. During the ongoing pandemic, the number of cyber crime cases in Nepal has increased, despite the fact that the disease has not affected the country much.Important StatisticsThere are a total of 10.21 million people in Nepal who used the internet in 2020. The number of users increased by 315,000 between 2019 and 2020. Around 10 million people in Nepal use social media. It appears that the countrys citizens have been reluctant to report cyber crime, with only 53 cases being registered in 2017. However, 2018 saw a sharp rise in the number of cases to 132. In 2018 and 2019, a total of 180 cases were registered. Out of these 180, 125 cases were from the capital city, Kathmandu and the rest from others.Cyber Laws in Nepal1. The Electronic Transactions Act, 2008This was Nepals first cyber law. Cyber crimes were dealt with under the Countrys criminal code before this law came into force. Since the cases of cyber crime increased, it became necessary to enact a separate law. Chapter 9 of the Act deals with offences relating to computers, the main highlights of which are as follows:Pirating or destroying any computer system intentionally without authority carries imprisonment for three years, or a fine of two hundred thousand rupees, or both.Accessing any computer system without authority results in imprisonment for three years, or a fine of two hundred thousand rupees, or both.Intentional damage to or deleting data from a computer system carries imprisonment for three years, or a fine of two hundred thousand rupees, or both.Publication of illegal material in electronic form carries imprisonment for 5 years, or a fine of one hundred thousand rupees, or both.Commission of a computer fraud carries imprisonment for two years, or a fine of one hundred thousand rupees, or both.2. The Childrens Act, 1992The aim of this Act is to protect and uphold the rights of children. It also prohibits child pornography. Section 16(2) of the Act prohibits individuals from capturing any immoral picture of a child. Section 16(3) of the Act prohibits publication and distribution of any such photographs of children.3. The Copyright Act, 2002This act protects the copyright of ideas, including a computer program. It prohibits people from copying and modifying the original work of others and using it for their own advantage or economic benefits.4. The Individual Privacy Act, 2018This act is the first legislation in Nepal to protect the right to privacy of its people and define personal information. It protects the privacy of body, family life, residence, property, and communication. It puts the responsibility on public entities to protect the personal data of individuals. They cannot transfer such data to anyone without the consent of the owner. The Act prescribes a general punishment for violation of privacy as three years of imprisonment, or a fine of NPR 30,000, or both.End notesAll the above laws that Nepal has promulgated for cyber crimes are yet not enough. The country needs to address loopholes in these laws and encourage its citizens to report cyber crime incidents. There is also a need for comprehensive laws on e-commerce, social media, and cyber terrorism, among other spheres of cyber space. Another requirement is that of a clear definition of child pornography. A dedicated cyber crime cell is also a need of the hour. Nepal needs to work further on its cyber laws to survive in this technologically advanced world. Cyber law can be defined as the area of law that deals with all aspects of cyberspace, the internet and other internet-related technology. This is one of the newest area of legal system. Cyber law in Nepal is called Electronics Transactions Act, 2063 which was created in response to growth of internet usage in Nepal on September 2, 2063. It deals with commercial use of computers and criminalizes various computer related illegal activities.In today highly digital world, the technological advancements has taken center stage in our lives whether we like our not. It has transformed the way we communicate, work and conduct our business in our day to day life.However, with our increase dependence on internet and technology as a whole, it has brought forth new challenges for us in form of cyber crime. In Nepal, as in many other countries, we have cyber laws to protect individuals and organizations from these attacks and crimes.In this article we are going to discuss about cyber law in Nepal. And are the laws that are enacted by our government to protect us from these cyber crimes.The criminal activities that are carried out using digital means or internet is known as cyber crime. In other words, the crimes related to any illicit or illegal behavior carried out by or in relation to internet or computer network is called cyber crime.With advent of internet and mobile phone access in every corner of the country, there have been significant rise in cyber crime through means such as social media and messaging apps.This includes everything from cyber bullying, use of internet for illegal activities, phishing scams, hacking, identity theft, malware attacks and so on.You might also like:BIT in Nepal | Course, Fee Structure, Eligibility, Scope and SalaryTo regulate these cyber crimes, each nation has its own cyber laws to protect its citizen, similar is the case for Nepal.On 2 September, 2063, then parliament passed the first cyber law in Nepal called Electronics Transactions Act, 2063. The objective of this bill was to mitigate crimes related to internet and digital properties.This law deals with digital signature, identity theft, intellectual property, unauthorized use and alteration of electronic records and so on. Electronic Transactions Act controls any and all illicit activities done through the means of internet and helps to protect Nepali citizens against cyber crimes.As per this Electronic Transactions Act, if a person is found violating any cyber laws or involving in illegal activities through internet, he/she will have to face minimum of 6 months to maximum of 3 years in prison. In addition to this, they would also have to pay minimum of 50 thousand to a maximum of 3 Lakhs as penalty.According to Electronic Transactions Act, "Whoever publishes or causes to publish, display any material in the electronic form including computer, internet which are prohibited to publish or display by the law in force or which may be contrary to the public morality or decent behavior or any types of materials which may spread hate or jealousy against anyone or which may jeopardize the harmonious relations subsisting among the peoples of various castes, tribes and communities shall be liable to be punished with a fine of up to one hundred thousand rupees or with imprisonment of up to five years or both."You might also like:7 highest paying IT companies in Nepal for freshersDifferent Cyber Laws In Nepal1. Electronic Transactions Act, 2063This was the first cyber law in Nepal, introduced on September 2, 2063 to combat the cyber crimes caused due to sudden growth of internet and computer use in Nepali households at that time.Before enactment of this law, all cyber crimes in Nepal were dealt under the country's criminal code. It deals with unauthorized use and adulteration of electronic records among other things. According to this law, "Stealing, pirating or destroying someone else's computer system or accessing it without proper authorization will result in 3 years of imprisonment or 2 thousand rupees fine or both.Also, publication of illegal material in electronic form can land you in prison for 5 years or a fine of 1 hundred thousand rupees or both."2. Children's Act, 1992This act was passed on 20 May, 1992 A.D. The main objective of this act is to protect and uphold the rights of children. Itprohibitscirculation and capturing of child pornographic content or any immoral pictures of a child.According to Nepal Citizenship Act(1963), a person below 16 year old is considered to be a minor. Hence, this law is applicable to all individuals below the age of 16. 3. Copyright Act, 2002This act was passed on 15 August, 2002 A.D. and protect the original works of authorship and copyright ideas. This includes computer software, program, artistic works and much more.This law prohibits people from altering or copying original works of others for economic or other benefits without proper authorization form the original author. 4. Individual Privacy Act, 2018This act was passed on 18 September, 2018 in-order to protect the rights to privacy of Nepali citizens. According to this law, right to privacy is a fundamental right and is granted to all individuals.It strives to protect the personal information of individuals. Every person has right to withhold certain personal information form public record.Furthermore, this law also ensure that no individual is subjected to unsanctioned invasion of privacy by any corporation, other individuals or even the government.No one can transfer one's individual data without the consent of the owner. The violation of this law will result in 3 years of imprisonment or a fine of 30 thousand or both.You might also like: Interesting Nepali Open