



မှတ်တမ်းနှင့် သဘောတူညီချက်

မှတ်တမ်းနှင့် သဘောတူညီချက် နှင့် သဘောတူညီချက်

မှတ်တမ်းနှင့် သဘောတူညီချက် နှင့် သဘောတူညီချက် 3 မှတ်တမ်းနှင့် သဘောတူညီချက်

22 မတ် 2026

မှတ်တမ်းနှင့် သဘောတူညီချက် နှင့် သဘောတူညီချက် (10 မှတ်တမ်းနှင့် သဘောတူညီချက်)

11:00 မှတ်တမ်းနှင့် သဘောတူညီချက်

مَدْرَسَةُ سَمَرْقَنْدِ قَوْلًا لَكُنَّا لَكُنَّا قَوْلًا

فَوَيْلٌ لِلَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا مِنْ يَوْمِهِمْ الَّذِي يَصْعَدُ فِيهِ السَّيُّرُ
الَّذِينَ يُصْعَقُونَ فِيهِ بِأَبْصَارٍ مُتَنَزِّلَةٍ مِنَ الْمَلَكِ
الَّذِينَ فِيهِ يُكَلِّمُ الْوَسْوَاسَ الْكَافِرَ الَّذِي يُوْحِي سِرَّهُمْ وَنَجْوَاهُمْ
فَإِنَّهُمْ كَانُوا فِيهِ يَخْتَفُونَ

[illegible]

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ مَنعَهُمْ أَنْ يُقَابِلُوهُمُ أَجْمَعِينَ

وَوَصَّيْنَا الْيَهُودَ أَنْ يَكْفُوا ذُرِّيَّتَهُمْ وَأَنْ يَكْفُوا نَفْسَهُمْ وَنَحْنُ بِذُنُوبِهِمْ سَامِعُونَ

[illegible]

Good morning to all of you. First of all thank you for this meeting and thank you for the WFD and CSPN whole community for arranging this discussion. More less, we work together with our students on improving the current existing law, the draft bill which has been already in working by the Maldivian government. So, existing law or what is in from the data protection and the cybersecurity related we work together and we try to find out what are the gaps at the moment and what can be improved. So, that was the whole basic idea of working towards this project. And we have identify a few, first we have identify what are the our researches findings, what are the few points are there. I will share it after the introductions of having everyone's of us and what's can be improved further. So, that's from my side. I am Dr. Mohamed Shekaib Alam, lecturer at Villa college focusing on



the more or less political science and international relations as well I have Shariah background. So, more or less covering kind of comprehensive things. Thank you.

Villa College, Senior lecturer Amish Abdulla:

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته. I am Amish Abdulla, senior lecturer at Villa College. So, like one, I would say this was one wonderful opportunity that should be acknowledged that this was possible only with the support that we received from Westminster foundation for Democracy and obviously Majlis. Now it's like our second year we are working together with Majlis as well and we have given so many productive workshops and what not with the education department of the Majlis. Like professor Shekaib, as he mentioned his background from the Shariah, Shariah compliance from like Malaysia background was actually helpful in this particular research. And on the top of it, we were just having a discussion that lets say we have started with the scratch with the support from WFD. But there is so many things that we are still working on. And we would love to move in that direction further. For example, with the new draft which is there with the honorable Majlis itself where the cyber security laws are being worked upon few elements we are also researching on that we could if noted recorded by the honorable committee. For example, inclusion of deep fakes and artificial intelligence which should be focused upon when we are talking about the new legislation that is to be In Sha Allah, it will be coming into effect. Because recently we have published one research paper. It's sent for one Scopus index Q1 journal, where we have also identified with what good findings our law society students with a lot of hard work the wonderful team has done. I would say like just a team of ants, three, four and they have delivered such a good result I would say and still like they are learning and doing quite well of a job I would say. So, if like these 2 points can also be discussed upon further and with the help of WFD obviously and with your support from Majlis and obviously our students. So, maybe we can take it to a better level and this, whatever I have mentioned, is like what I have extracted. Like now I have been 5 years here. So, little bit of Alhamdulillah, Dhivehi I can understand. So, I extracted few things. So, pardon me if it was not aligned somewhat to what the discussion was going on. Thank you. والسلام عليكم.





قَدْ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: مَنْ سَمِعَ رَجُلًا يَذْكُرُ مَا سَمِعَ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَلَمْ يَنْتَهِ عَنْ ذَلِكَ، فَقَدْ كَذَّبَ بِهِ، وَكَذِبُهُ كَذِبُ الْكَاذِبِ.

Villa Collage, Lecturer Mohamed Sheikab Alam:

Thank you once again. So, right now I am getting the opportunity or taking this opportunity to share the findings of our research. So, what are the some of the findings that we have received and then our recommendation will be discussing. So, first of all, when we went through this research along my students, so we found the Maldives is adopting the digitalization's and digital platforms and everything so rapidly. But at the



same time the laws which are existing at the moment is not catching the protections of it. So, this is one of the criteria, one of the findings we had. Similarly, second findings the related to the data protection or the cyber security we do have the loss. But it is scattered. It is not somewhere in single room or in a single place where if anything goes wrong citizens and the people who are affected with these problems can go and communicate. So, this was the another issue that we have identified with in the existing structure. Similarly, the third findings of the our research, again the issue is the more or less the instead of having the preventive under if any criminal stimulations of the order cyber scams or anything happens relate to that. The current procedure is more or less of caught in those people's or the criminals after the issues happens. But the cyber security issue is more or less about preventions majors that how strong our overall infrastructure is. So, we can do not allow any other persons to come and breach the data of anyone who have been trusting us. So that was the third findings of our research. Similarly, one of the problems that have been highlighted, I think from the, Mr. Afrah Ismail, what I have got it from his discussions, that there is no any central authority. Again, that's another problem. There's no any central authority. And right now, even the DPA, which is trying to work towards this data more or less is alligned with the, some of the ministry that also may create a kind of trust deficit among the people. And so, independency is needed actually. That's the one of the point. The independency is needed. So people can trust, and anything that goes wrong the people can easily can communicate with them, and there's no any influence from the government. More or less. And then after that we had the survey. Based on the surveys the most majority of the people are not aware of the, what are there actually cybersecurity and data protections right. And they need the awareness that we need to have with them, let them know how they need to do it and all those things. So this was the again, that's the findings. And the one, the last findings that I will say, and then we'll, what are our recommendations is, that's very interesting. The trust deficit or the paradox that people are using the platforms not out of voluntarily that they want to have it, but they are compelled. Because the way the digitalizations is happening, the way Maldives is integrating with the need of the digitalizations or internet platforms they are compelled to it. But are they voluntarily doing it? That's the problem actually we have identified that. Because, they are having no options, so they are working using these platforms. But they are not secure about their own data, that who are controlling these datas, where my data is going. Is these companies, wherever I'm logging it, and my data are taking by these companies, are these going... If then anything goes wrong, who is going to



control these companies? Is there any laws are there, operationalized matter? So these things are lacking that we have identified from our research. If time allows for the recommendations, what are the recommendations can be exstrengthen or improved. So, the first and very important is instead of having the scattered the data of related to the cybersecurity, the ICT, IT related data, make in a single, try to have it in a single place where the people can see directly what are the rights, what are the things they have to do it, individuals based, the companies based. There should be the minimum standards of each companies to maintain those security. The people should have the right to know what a specific, this specific Ooredoo, for example, the bank, BML, for examples, these companies, when the people are registering with them what specific data have been protected by, of these companies. And if there is an issue the citizen should have the right to correct them if there is a misinformations and those things. So there should be the a minimum standards. The digital, critical companies which are more prone to have the fishings or the scams related to issues there should be must minimum standards that every company should maintain it. So, as we have the, this is the one something from Singapore we can learn. They have operationalized procedure for each sectors that this needs to be done from each sectors and they have to follow it. And the companies are required by the Singaporean government that if anything goes wrong they could, should not be silent. Immediately, they should report to the government and the government, the specific body they have to work towards it. So the people's trust continue, remain in the government and they should continue working for the betterment of the society. So, similarly there are one recommendation again. Basically, we have already discussed, the clarity of the responsibilities that if any scam happen, for examples, the citizens have the clear idea where they have to go for first. If the problems is happening to the companies, the company should be have the clear idea of which specific organizations they need to consult. So, even the within the so we have three organizations within the Maldives. So, even these organizations have to have the specific roles to, in order to speed up the process and the people can have the trust. Again the trust is the matter. So, the Maldives Digital Service, the National Cybersecurity Agencies and the Cybersecurity Operation Centres each role should be very clear where they have to be focusing more, the first priority, based on the priority of each organization. So, if, some of the points.

Villa College, Senior lecturer Amish Abdulla:



One point I would like to read actually. It's not covered in the research but it's really important. In the previous research as well with WFDB, in the previous research as well, we highlighted that there is the concept of intermediary guidelines. Let's say, and it's quite relevant to what we are working on. Like for example, Instagram, Facebook, Gmail, Google, these giants are operating in Maldives. But in any other jurisdiction, if they are operating, they need to come on terms with the government. That we call as intermediary guideline, where the nation will set the terms that you can operate in our jurisdiction if you follow these, and these, and these, and these guidelines. So, in some jurisdictions we have seen this problem. For an example, even if you are using social media today, if we upload one Instagram post or Twitter with some kind of music attached to it or anything it will show you the copyright violation and it will take it down. So, that is something that is covered under intermediary guidelines. So, data protection will actually work if we also at the same time, this is the best time with our draft of the law. If we also reflect in form of regulations on the intermediary guidelines and set the terms on which these giants will be operating in Raajje. So, that is also one very important notion that we need to work on that we are entirely missing. And previously also like pointed out artificial intelligence the point that we were raising, so though we have quite extensive legislation as well pass like on trademark and revisions in copyright. So, on a similar line that violation is actually today caused by artificial intelligence like anything. Because of what AI is creating, we don't know that who will have the authority over that content. So, that particular thing also needs to be addressed. And IP is not so different from cyber laws. These are the sisters of one parent legislation. So, while attending cyber laws if we can also look into the aspect of these AI aspects and specifically the crime of deep fakes, which is now evident in Maldives. In our research as well it was not quiet; because the data was not so, I would say in the form of a mountain, so we just hid it under the rug. Which was about deep fakes being used in Maldives. In the election times and not only that, as a part of crime there have been some reported incidence of our students I would say who actually has suffered because of deep fake. So, that is one alarming and concerning issue that also we should include in. Thank you.

وَسُوْحُ دُرِّيْدُوْعٍ خَزَرِيْسُوْءٌ مَّسْرُوْمٌ وَخَزَرِيْسُوْءٌ مَّسْرُوْمٌ وَخَزَرِيْسُوْءٌ مَّسْرُوْمٌ وَخَزَرِيْسُوْءٌ مَّسْرُوْمٌ

قَوْلَا خَرَرْنَا قَوْسَنَا:

[illegible]

[illegible]

مَرْحُومٌ مُّسْتَرْسِدٌ وَوَلَدُهَا تَرْسِدٌ

دَدَدُخ دَمِيخ كَرَمَك دَسَوخ بَرَسَوِش سَوِيخ وَوَلَاكِرَنَاوِس:

كما أن البحث في الأمن السيبراني في البحرين يعتمد على أربعة أسئلة بحثية. لذلك، يمكنكم أن توضحوا باختصار ما هي الفجوات الرئيسية التي تم التعرف عليها في بحثكم في مجال تطبيق حماية البيانات والأمن السيبراني؟ هذه هي الأسئلة.

مستند البحث في الأمن السيبراني في البحرين

أولاً، في ضوء الأسئلة البحثية، يمكنكم أن توضحوا باختصار ما هي الفجوات الرئيسية التي تم التعرف عليها في بحثكم في مجال تطبيق حماية البيانات والأمن السيبراني.

ثانياً، في ضوء الأسئلة البحثية، يمكنكم أن توضحوا باختصار ما هي الفجوات الرئيسية التي تم التعرف عليها في بحثكم في مجال تطبيق حماية البيانات والأمن السيبراني.

مستند البحث في الأمن السيبراني في البحرين. البحث في الأمن السيبراني في البحرين يعتمد على أربعة أسئلة بحثية. لذلك، يمكنكم أن توضحوا باختصار ما هي الفجوات الرئيسية التي تم التعرف عليها في بحثكم في مجال تطبيق حماية البيانات والأمن السيبراني؟ هذه هي الأسئلة.

As per the research, your research is based on four research questions. So, can you please briefly explain what are the major gaps identified in your research in terms of implementing data protection and cybersecurity? That's one question.

ثالثاً، في ضوء الأسئلة البحثية، يمكنكم أن توضحوا باختصار ما هي الفجوات الرئيسية التي تم التعرف عليها في بحثكم في مجال تطبيق حماية البيانات والأمن السيبراني. البحث في الأمن السيبراني في البحرين يعتمد على أربعة أسئلة بحثية. لذلك، يمكنكم أن توضحوا باختصار ما هي الفجوات الرئيسية التي تم التعرف عليها في بحثكم في مجال تطبيق حماية البيانات والأمن السيبراني؟ هذه هي الأسئلة.



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Villa Collage Lecturer Mohamed Arsh sheri:



pertaining to cybercrimes and dealing with the cyber security. But those laws are a kind of scattered fragmented. We need, although we have data protection bill online but somehow there are a lot of gaps identified, we have identified in that particular pending bill as well. Such as the independence of the data protection authority. The section (b) of the proposed bill suggests for the data protection authority but has to be, it has to be genuinely independent statutory regulator. As well as, we have also identified one more important gap. That okay, although we are coming up with a legislation pertaining to data protection, pertaining to cyber security. But what about the law enforcers? The capacity building programs for them. We are, although we are having the law which is a kind of on a perfect line would be very effectively implemented. But it would be effectively implemented if the law enforcers are well trained in that parlance. So, the launch of a specialized training programs for the people, the law enforcers who are actually going to enforce these laws. The very important gap which we have identified is a kind of the international cooperation. When we discuss about cybercrimes, when we discuss about data protection, it is not limited up to the domestic region of the Maldives. Okay! Cybercrime has this particular issue which is known as the jurisdictional issue. Okay! Someone could be sitting in any other country which some other proxy network and IP address.

Chairperson:

You can continue.

Villa Collage Lecturer Mohamed Arsh sheri:

To add on to that, actually we also, the main question revolves from temporary measures, right? Because it takes time for law to come into force, if that is correct right. So, for temporary measures, two very common models are followed in multiple jurisdictions that aligns with the common law, even Shariah compliance it would seem. One very effective measure that is adopted in multiple jurisdictions is where Judiciary, when the advice is asked from the Judiciary and Supreme Court gives some temporary guidelines instead of waiting for entire process for the law to be made. That temporary guidelines if it is obviously, if it is in alliance with the thought process and everything so that temporary guidelines work. Why I am talking about the temporary guideline? Because the laws we already mentioned like 3 years back when the Maldivian Penal Code and the Criminal Code was actually amended to instill some of the cyber elements into it. But it was scattered. It was not like any other jurisdiction will have one statute,



[illegible][illegible]

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

[illegible]

[illegible]

دَخَرٌ قَرَأَ عَزَّ وَجْهَهُ رُبُّكَ قَرَأَ عَزَّ وَجْهَهُ وَرَبُّكَ قَرَأَ عَزَّ وَجْهَهُ:

مَرْحُومٌ مُّؤْمِرٌ قَوَّامٌ لِّلْأَمْرِ الْوَاقِعِ:



أما ما يتعلق بمشروع القانون رقم ٣ لسنة ٢٠٢٦، فيشمل ما يلي:

١- تعديل المادة ١ من القانون رقم ١ لسنة ٢٠٢٦، بحيث تصبح:

المادة ١: يهدف هذا القانون إلى تنظيم العمل في القطاع الخاص، وضمان حقوق العمال، وتعزيز التنمية الاقتصادية.

٢- تعديل المادة ٢ من القانون رقم ١ لسنة ٢٠٢٦، بحيث تصبح:

المادة ٢: يهدف هذا القانون إلى تنظيم العمل في القطاع الخاص، وضمان حقوق العمال، وتعزيز التنمية الاقتصادية.

٣- تعديل المادة ٣ من القانون رقم ١ لسنة ٢٠٢٦، بحيث تصبح:

المادة ٣: يهدف هذا القانون إلى تنظيم العمل في القطاع الخاص، وضمان حقوق العمال، وتعزيز التنمية الاقتصادية.

٤- تعديل المادة ٤ من القانون رقم ١ لسنة ٢٠٢٦، بحيث تصبح:

المادة ٤: يهدف هذا القانون إلى تنظيم العمل في القطاع الخاص، وضمان حقوق العمال، وتعزيز التنمية الاقتصادية.

٥- تعديل المادة ٥ من القانون رقم ١ لسنة ٢٠٢٦، بحيث تصبح:

المادة ٥: يهدف هذا القانون إلى تنظيم العمل في القطاع الخاص، وضمان حقوق العمال، وتعزيز التنمية الاقتصادية.

٦- تعديل المادة ٦ من القانون رقم ١ لسنة ٢٠٢٦، بحيث تصبح:

المادة ٦: يهدف هذا القانون إلى تنظيم العمل في القطاع الخاص، وضمان حقوق العمال، وتعزيز التنمية الاقتصادية.

٧- تعديل المادة ٧ من القانون رقم ١ لسنة ٢٠٢٦، بحيث تصبح:

المادة ٧: يهدف هذا القانون إلى تنظيم العمل في القطاع الخاص، وضمان حقوق العمال، وتعزيز التنمية الاقتصادية.

٨- تعديل المادة ٨ من القانون رقم ١ لسنة ٢٠٢٦، بحيث تصبح:

المادة ٨: يهدف هذا القانون إلى تنظيم العمل في القطاع الخاص، وضمان حقوق العمال، وتعزيز التنمية الاقتصادية.

٩- تعديل المادة ٩ من القانون رقم ١ لسنة ٢٠٢٦، بحيث تصبح:

المادة ٩: يهدف هذا القانون إلى تنظيم العمل في القطاع الخاص، وضمان حقوق العمال، وتعزيز التنمية الاقتصادية.

١٠- تعديل المادة ١٠ من القانون رقم ١ لسنة ٢٠٢٦، بحيث تصبح:

المادة ١٠: يهدف هذا القانون إلى تنظيم العمل في القطاع الخاص، وضمان حقوق العمال، وتعزيز التنمية الاقتصادية.

والتعديل على المادة ١١ من القانون رقم ١ لسنة ٢٠٢٦، بحيث تصبح:

المادة ١١: يهدف هذا القانون إلى تنظيم العمل في القطاع الخاص، وضمان حقوق العمال، وتعزيز التنمية الاقتصادية.

والتعديل على المادة ١٢ من القانون رقم ١ لسنة ٢٠٢٦، بحيث تصبح:

المادة ١٢: يهدف هذا القانون إلى تنظيم العمل في القطاع الخاص، وضمان حقوق العمال، وتعزيز التنمية الاقتصادية.

