Cyber Security and Cybercrime in ASEAN

International Symposium on "ASEAN Cyber Security and Cyber Crime Center: Possibility and Way Forward"

Bangkok, Thailand, 16 September 2016

Outline

- Overview
- ASEAN Sectoral Bodies
- ASEAN Documents
- ASEAN Connectivity
- ASEAN Projects
- Conclusion



Overview of Cyber Security and Cybercrime in ASEAN

ASEAN Member States	Population (est. 2016)	Internet Users (Year 2000)	Internet User (30 June 2016)	Penetration (percentage of population)
Brunei Darussalam	436,620	30,000	310,205	71.0 %
<u>Cambodia</u>	15,957,223	6,000	4,100,000	25.7 %
Indonesia	258,316,051	2,000,000	88,000,000	34.1 %
Lao PDR	7,019,073	6,000	1,400,000	19.9 %
Malaysia	30,949,962	3,700,000	21,090,777	68.1 %
Myanmar	56,890,206	1,000	11,000,000	19.3 %
The Philippines	102,624,209	2,000,000	54,000,000	52.6 %
Singapore	5,781,728	1,200,000	4,699,204	81.3 %
Thailand	68,200,824	2,300,000	41,000,000	60.1 %
Viet Nam	95,261,021	200,000	49,063,762	51.5 %

Source: http://www.internetworldstats.com/stats3.htm

- 1. ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC)
- ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)
- 3. ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus (ADMM-Plus)
- 4. ASEAN Telecommunications and Information Technology Ministers Meeting (TELMIN)
- ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (AMMSWD)



- ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC)
 - set pace and direction for regional collaboration on combating transnational crime, which includes cybercrime

- assisted by the SOMTC and DGICM



ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)

- foster constructive dialogue and consultation on political and security issues of common interest and concern
- -make significant contributions to efforts towards confidencebuilding and preventive diplomacy in the Asia-Pacific region

ADMM-Plus

- Cyber security is the newest priority area under the ADMM-Plus
- Work on cyber security will be carried out by the Experts'
 Working Group on Cyber Security.

- ASEAN Telecommunications and Information Technology Ministers Meeting (TELMIN)
 - the result of a decision to create stronger regional ties within the telecommunications fraternity in ASEAN
 - assisted by the TELSOM and the ATRC



ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (AMMSWD)

-to address social risks faced by children, women, the elderly and persons with disabilities.

-assisted by the SOMSWD



ASEAN Documents

ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) Blueprint 2025

No.	Element no.	Key Elements	Remarks		
B.3. En	B.3. Enhance ASEAN capacity to address non-traditional security issues effectively and in a timely manner				
	B.3.6. Strengthen cooperation in combating cybercrimes				
1.	B.3.6.i	Strengthen cooperation in combating cybercrimes, including			
		timely sharing of relevant information and best practices among			
		law enforcement agencies, taking into account the need to			
		develop or improve appropriate laws and capabilities to address			
		cybercrimes			
1.	B.3.6.ii	Strengthen the capacity of criminal justice authorities to apply			
		the laws and legislation on cybercrimes and electronic evidence			
1.	B.3.6.iii	Promote law enforcement training on cyber security and			
		cybercrimes			
1.	B.3.6.iv	Strengthen public-private partnership to enhance information			
		sharing between the private sector and law enforcement			
		agencies to identify and mitigate cybercrime threats			
1.	B.3.6.v	Raise awareness and understanding of ASEAN Member States on			
		cybercrimes and cyber-terrorism			

ASEAN Documents

AMMTC

- The ASEAN Declaration on Transnational Crime (1997)
- The ASEAN Plan of Action to Combat Transnational Crime (1999)
 - The 3rd AMMTC in October 2001 in Singapore agreed to include cybercrime under the AMMTC's purview
 - ➤ The 9th AMMTC in September 2013 in Vientiane, Lao PDR approved the establishment of the SOMTC Working Group on Cybercrime. The Inaugural SOMTC Working Group on Cybercrime was held in Singapore on 27 May 2014.
 - ➤ Implemented through the SOMTC Work Programme (currently 2016-2018)
- The Kuala Lumpur Declaration in Combating Transnational Crime (2015)



ASEAN Documents

ARF

- ARF Statement on Cooperation in Fighting Cyber Attack and Terrorist Misuse of Cyber Space (2006)
- ARF Statement on Cooperation in Ensuring Cyber Security (2012)
- ARF Work Plan on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime 2015-2017 (2015)
- ARF Work Plan on Security of and in the Use of Information and Communication Technologies (2015)

TELMIN

- The Singapore Declaration (2003)
- The Mactan Cebu Declaration (2012)
- The Framework for Cooperation on Network Security and complementary Action Plan (2005); Revised (2013)
- Bangkok Declaration (2015)
- The ASEAN ICT Masterplan 2020 (2015)



ASEAN Connectivity

- ASEAN Leaders adopted the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity 2025 (MPAC 2025) in Vientiane, Lao PDR on 6 September 2025.
- Five strategic areas: sustainable infrastructure, digital innovation, seamless logistics, regulatory excellence and people mobility.



ASEAN Connectivity

Linkages among M

ong MPAC 2025 strategies	Large
	Medium
I	Limited
Impact on other strategies	N/A

Relevance

		N/A			
ASEAN Connectivity 2025 strategies	Sustainable infrastructure	Digital innovation	Seamless logistics	Regulatory excellence	People mobility
Sustainable infrastructure		Development of ICT-related infrastructure	Development of infrastructure to support logistics		Development of aviation, road, rail and maritime links
2 Digital innovation	Development of regulatory frameworks to support ICT		Support ICT solutions for logistics growth (e.g., IoT)		Support growth of new digital education solutions through open data
3 Seamless logistics	'Soft infrastructure' focus to support efficiency of infrastructure usage	Support development of e-commerce		Provide objective measures of progress and bottlenecks by ASEAN Member States	
Regulatory excellence			Support on addressing NTBs and standards		
5 People mobility	Visa liberalisation creates demand for travel and related infrastructure				

ASEAN Projects

SOMTC

- ASEAN-U.S. Cybercrime Workshop (6-9 May 2014, Singapore)
- ASEAN-India Conference on Cyber Security (19-20 January 2015, India)
- Capability and Capacity Building in the Area of Cyber Crime Response (18-19 July 2016, Singapore)
- ASEAN Cyber Capacity Development Project (to be implemented soon)

<u>ARF</u>

- ARF Workshop on Cyber Confidence-Building Measures, Kuala Lumpur, 25-26 March 2014
- ARF Workshop on Cyber Security Capacity Building, Beijing, 29-30 July 2015
- ARF Seminar on Operationalizing Cyber CBMs in the ARF, Singapore, 21-22
 October 2015
- ARF Workshop on Operationalising Confidence Building Measures for Cooperation during Cyber-incident Response, Kuala Lumpur, 2-3 March
 2016

ASEAN Projects

TELSOM & ATRC Projects with ASEAN Dialogue Partners

- READI Workshop on Cybercrime Legislation in ASEAN Member States, held on 27-28 November 2008 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and on 26-28 January 2010 in Manila, Philippines
- ASEAN EU Training for Law Enforcement, Judges and Prosecutors on Cybercrime, 4-8 July 2011, Malaysia
- Annual ASEAN-Japan Government Network Security Workshop (since 2009) and annual ASEAN-Japan Information Security Policy Meeting (since 2008) hosted on rotation basis amongst Japan and ASEAN Member States

SOMSWD

- ASEAN Conference on Working Toward a Cyber Pornography and Cyber Prostitution-Free Southeast Asia, Manila, Philippines, 18-22 June 2012
- 2nd ASEAN Conference on Working Toward a Cyber Pornography and Cyber Prostitution-Free Southeast Asia, Tagbilaran, Bohol, Philippines, 22-26 April 2013

Conclusion

ASEAN is addressing issues on cyber security and cybercrime from various aspects and continue to work towards strengthening cross-sectoral coordination in this regard.

Thank You

