



## APEC TEL's activities on Cyber Crime

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Security and Prosperity Steering Group

## Background

- *APEC Leaders Statement on Counter-terrorism (Shanghai, October 2001)*
  - ◆ Counter Terrorism Cooperation
  - ◆ Critical Sector Protection (Telecommunications)
- *APEC Leaders Statement on Terrorism and Growth (Los Cabos, 2002)- Promoting Cyber Security*
  - ◆ Endeavor to enact a comprehensive set of laws relating to cybersecurity and cybercrime that are consistent with the provisions of international legal instruments, including United Nations General Assembly Resolution 55/63 (2000) and Convention on Cybercrime (2001), by October 2003.
  - ◆ Identify national cybercrime units and international high-technology assistance points of contact and create such capabilities to the extent they do not already exist, by October 2003.
- *APEC Counter-Terrorism Action Plan*

## CALL FOR ACTIONS from Ministers

- ***Statement on the Security of Information and Communications Infrastructures***

*(TELMIN5, Shanghai, May 2002)*

- ◆ Instruct the TEL to give special priority to and facilitate within APEC work on the protection of information and communications infrastructures

- ***Lima Declaration***

*(TELMIN6, Lima, June 2005)*

- ◆ Commending : promoting the development of, and cooperation among CSIRTS
- ◆ Recognizing : the assistance to economies in drafting legislation on cybercrime and conducting regional and bilateral meetings
- ◆ Encouraging : Studying and Enacting comprehensive set of laws relating to cybersecurity and cybercrime

## APEC Strategy on Cyber Security and Cyber Crime

- ***APEC Cyber Security Strategy***

*(TELMIN5, Shanghai, May 2002)*

- ◆ Legal Developments(Adopt, Develop, and Report)
- ◆ Information Sharing & Cooperation Initiative(CERT, 24/7 PoC)
- ◆ Public Awareness, Training and Education, and Wireless Security

- ***APEC Strategy to Ensure Trusted, Secure and Sustainable Online Environment***

- ◆ Develop cohesive domestic strategies
- ◆ Address the threat by ensuring legal and policy frameworks
- ◆ Develop watch, warning and incident response and recovery capabilities
- ◆ Etc

## TEL PROJECTs on Cyber Crime

- Cybercrime Legislation and Enforcement Capacity Building Project(USA)
  - ◆ Expert's conference and training course
  
- Judge and Prosecutor Capacity Building Project(USA)
  - ◆ Create and Deliver a training course

## TEL Workshops on Cyber Security

- APEC-ASEAN Joint Workshop on Network Security
  - ◆ TEL 35, Manila, The Philippines, 24 April 2007
  - ◆ Program
    - ★ Cyber crime Legislation: Policy and Regulatory
    - ★ Enforcement Capacity Building
    - ★ The Way Forward
  
- To stocktake current cybercrime legislation (if any) within ASEAN, against other models of cybercrime legislation eg COE Cybercrime Convention, starting in July 2007

## Member Economies Response to APEC Counter-Terrorism Action Plan

### ■ Australia

- ◆ Member of the 14 nation International Watch and Warning Network (PoC Network of Policy, Operational and LE, Conducting Regular Communication Check)
- ◆ Legislative developments in the area of cyber crime (offences under Divisions 474, 477 & 478 of the Criminal Code Act 1995)
- ◆ Covering cyber crimes such as hacking, denial of service attacks, virus propagation and website defacements
- ◆ The Australian Government is currently considering whether to ratify this Convention.

Source : [http://www.apecsec.org.sg/apec/apec\\_groups/som\\_special\\_task\\_groups/counter\\_terrorism/counter\\_terrorism\\_action\\_plans.html](http://www.apecsec.org.sg/apec/apec_groups/som_special_task_groups/counter_terrorism/counter_terrorism_action_plans.html)

## Member Economies Response to APEC Counter-Terrorism Action Plan

### ■ Brunei Darussalam

- ◆ comprehensive set of laws (Computer Misuse Order 2000)
- ◆ international high-technology PoC
  - ★ the Commercial Crime Unit of the Royal Brunei Police Force.

### ■ CANADA

- ◆ International high-technology PoC
  - ★ The Royal Canadian Police (RCMP) National Operations Centre
  - ★ a founding member of 24/7 Network for International High-Tech Crime
- ◆ Reviewing the proposal
  - ★ lawfully intercept communications by LE and national security agencies
  - ★ amendments to the Criminal Code and other federal statutes for the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime

## Member Economies Response to APEC Counter-Terrorism Action Plan

### ■ CHILE

- ◆ comprehensive set of laws  
(A multidisciplinary, interministerial working group)
- ★ exploring the possibility of adhering to the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime

### ■ Hong Kong, China

- ◆ International high-technology PoC(Joined)
- ◆ comprehensive set of laws
- ★ already covering the fundamental legislative, enforcement and prevention aspects of computer crime
- ★ keeping with the spirit of the Cybercrime Convention of the Council of Europe

## Member Economies Response to APEC Counter-Terrorism Action Plan

### ■ Indonesia

- ◆ International high-technology PoC
- ★ the Police Trans-national Crime Task Force (Strengthening Int'l Co.)
- ◆ comprehensive set of laws
- ★ Law on On-Line Transaction (submitted to the Parliament)
- ★ the Law on Freedom to Access Public Information  
Drafted by the Parliament and needs the approval from the executive  
a more comprehensive basis on information privacy protection (compliment)

### ■ JAPAN

- ◆ International high-technology PoC
- ★ NISC(National Information Security Center)
- ★ The National Police Agency(24/7 Network)

## Member Economies Response to APEC Counter-Terrorism Action Plan

### ■ MALAYSIA

- ◆ comprehensive set of laws
  - ★ the Computer Crimes Act 1997
  - ★ the Digital Signature Act 1997
  - ★ the Communications and Multimedia Act 1998.

### ■ MEXICO

- ◆ International high-technology PoC
  - ★ the unit of cyber police of the Federal Preventive Police (PFP)

### ■ NEW ZEALAND

- ◆ International high-technology PoC
  - ★ The New Zealand Police (Electronic Crime Lab)
  - ★ The Centre for Critical Infrastructure Protection

## Member Economies Response to APEC Counter-Terrorism Action Plan

### ■ Papua New Guinea

- ◆ International high-technology PoC
  - ★ considering membership in future.
- ◆ comprehensive set of laws
  - ★ Not in place

### ■ PERU

- ◆ comprehensive set of laws
  - ★ The Peruvian Commission on Cybercrime
    - in charge of proposing actions to implement measures of the UN Assembly Resolution 55/63 to prevent the criminal use of information technologies
    - currently working on a complementary law proposal on the subject in Peru

## Member Economies Response to APEC Counter-Terrorism Action Plan

- PHILIPPINES
  - ◆ comprehensive set of laws
  - ★ Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2005(Need approval from the Senate).
- RUSSIA
  - ◆ comprehensive set of laws
  - ★ CRIMINAL LAW
    - Chapter 28 of the Penal Code of the Russian Federation
    - allowing to undertake investigations of crimes indicated in the European Convention on Cybercrime

## Member Economies Response to APEC Counter-Terrorism Action Plan

- SINGAPORE
  - ◆ comprehensive set of laws
  - ★ The Computer Misuse Act (consistent with the Convention on Cybercrime)
  - ★ Evidence Act
    - comprehensive set of substantive and procedural laws to fight cybercrime
  - ◆ International high-technology PoC
  - ★ Member of G8's 24/7 Contact Points framework
- Chinese Taipei
  - ◆ comprehensive set of laws
  - ★ Enact Criminal Law against cyber crime in 2003
  - ◆ International high-technology PoC
  - ★ Joined the 24/7 Computer Crime Network by G8,

## Member Economies Response to APEC Counter-Terrorism Action Plan

### ■ THAILAND

- ◆ comprehensive set of laws
  - ★ Computer Crime Bill in place
  - ★ still not as comprehensive as all the provisions agreed in the UN and Convention on Cybercrime

### ■ VIETNAM

- ◆ comprehensive set of laws
  - ★ Considering the possibilities of promulgating Law on cybercrime or to bind cyber crime under the Criminal Law
  - ◆ International high-technology PoC
    - ★ considering joining the International 24/7 cyber crime information exchange arrangement.



Thank You