CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE HONG KONG

BACKGROUND

Total Population: 7 155 000
(data source: United Nations Statistics Division, December 2012)

Internet users, percentage of population: 74.20%
(data source: ITU Statistics, 2013)

1. CYBERSECURITY

1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on cybercrime has been enacted through the following instruments:

-Crime Ordinance -Theft Ordinance

1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instruments:

-Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance -Electronic Transactions Ordinance

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT

Hong Kong has an officially recognized CIRT (HKCERT).

1.2.2 STANDARDS

The Baseline IT Security Policy (S17) is an officially-approved cybersecurity framework for all government departments in Hong Kong. The Policy was developed by making reference to International security standards such as ISO 27001. In addition, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) has officially issued the Supervisory Policy Manual on "Supervision of e-banking". In developing the manual, HKMA has taken into consideration supervisory approach and guidance of the international regulatory community, particularly those recommended by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.

1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

The Hong Kong Certification Body Accreditation Scheme (HKCAS), operated under the auspices of the Hong Kong Accreditation Service (HKAS), offers accreditation to certification bodies for information security management system (ISMS) certification.

1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

1.3.1 POLICY

Hong Kong has an officially recognized national cybersecurity policy (Baseline IT Security Policy)

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Hong Kong has a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Information Security Management Committee is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Hong Kong does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development. However HKCERT is producing statistics on number of incident reports received and number of alerts issued annually so as to provide a reference on the local trend on cybersecurity.

1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

The OGCIO continues to review and enhance the Government IT security related requirements to ensure that they tie in with the advancement of technology, the local and global security trends and the development of international/industry practices in information security management such as the ISO27001, ISO27002, COBIT, etc., as well as changes in Government's information security development.

Cybersecurity best practices and guidelines are published on the one-stop portal INFOSEC for reference by the public

1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

To raise public awareness on information security and strengthen the protection of their computers from cyber-attacks, annual campaigns covering contemporary topics have been organized in Hong Kong since 2005. Every year, Hong Kong organizes seminars, conferences, competition events to raise public awareness to protect their computer assets and be mindful on suspicious cyber-attacks with a view to "Build a Secure Cyber Space". Hong Kong also disseminates security alerts, news and tips through the one-stop portal INFOSEC website, as well as promotes security awareness through posters, leaflets and radio clips.

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Hong Kong has 1434 professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Hong Kong has 32 certified government and public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

1.5 COOPERATION

1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states, Hong Kong have officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

-ITU -APCERT -APEC
-Interpol

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

The Internet Infrastructure Liaison Group (IILG) was established by the OGCIO in 2005 to maintain close liaison with Internet infrastructure stakeholders and strive in collaboration with the stakeholders to the healthy operation of the Internet infrastructures of Hong Kong. The IILG is chaired by Deputy Government Chief Information Officer (Consulting and Operations). Members of the IILG including OGCIO, HKCERT, Hong Kong Internet Registration Corporation Limited (HKIRC), Hong Kong Internet Service Providers Association (HKISPA), Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF), and Office of the Communications Authority (OFCA).

The cybersecurity Security Centre (CSC) under the Technology Crime Division of Commercial Crime Bureau of the Hong Kong Police Force has started its operation since 7 December 2012. The CSC was for enhancing the protection of critical infrastructures and strengthening the resilience against cyber- attacks in Hong Kong.

1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Hong Kong has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector through the Internet Infrastructure Liaison Group (described above).

Furthermore, an Expert Group on Cloud Computing Services and Standards (EGCCSS) was established by the OGCIO in 2012. The objectives of the EGCCSS are to draw expertise from the industry, academia, community and Government to facilitate and drive cloud computing adoption and deployment in Hong Kong, as well as facilitate expert exchanges among cloud experts. EGCCSS includes three working groups, namely Working Group on Cloud Computing Interoperability Standards (WGCCIS), Working Group on Cloud Security and Privacy (WGCSP) and Working Group on Provision and Use of Cloud Services (WGPUCS).

1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Hong Kong, China participates in various meetings under APEC, including APEC TEL (Telecommunications and Information Working Group). Under APEC TEL, our delegates participate in meetings and activities of the Security and Prosperity Steering Group (SPSG).

HKCERT is a member of FIRST. Since 1990, its members have resolved an almost continuous stream of security-related attacks and incidents including handling thousands of security vulnerabilities affecting nearly all of the millions of computer systems and networks throughout the world connected by the ever growing Internet.
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2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Hong Kong does not have specific legislation on child online protection.

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Hong Kong has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Hong Kong has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 2 and 3, to the Optional Protocol to The Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.

2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

Hong Kong Computer Incident Response Team (CIRTHong Kong) is the officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Hong Kong Computer Incident Response Team (CIRTHong Kong) is the officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.