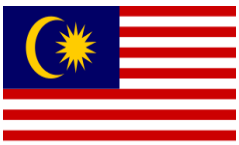

CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE MALAYSIA

BACKGROUND

Total Population: 29.82 million
(data source: United Nations Statistics Division, December 2012)

Internet users, percentage of population: 66.97%
(data source: ITU Statistics, December 2013)

1. CYBERSECURITY

1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

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

- Communications and Multimedia Act 1998 [Act 588]
- Personal Data Protection Act 2010 [Act 709]
- Copyright Act 1987
- Financial Services Act 2013
- Computer Crime Act 1997 [Act 563]
- Penal Code [Act 574]
- Digital Signature Act 1997[Act 562]
- Electronic Commerce Act 2006 [Act 658].

1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Communications and Multimedia Act 1998 - Financial Services Act 2013 -Digital Signature Act 1997.

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT

Malaysia has an officially recognized national CIRT (MyCERT) operated by the office of Cybersecurity Malaysia. Malaysia has also a Government CERT (GCERT) which coordinates knowledge sharing and exchanges programs between MyCERT, Internet Service Providers and enforcement agencies.

1.2.2 STANDARDS

Malaysia has officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards trough the following instruments:

-National Cybersecurity Policy (NCSP) -National Security Council directive No. 24 “Arahan 24”
-The Cabinet’s Decision in 2010 -Arahan Keselamatan under Chief Government Security Office (CGSO).

1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

The Policy Thrust 3 Cybersecurity Technology Framework from the National Cybersecurity policy (NCSP) offers a cybersecurity framework for the certifications and accreditations of national agencies and public sector professionals.

1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

1.3.1 POLICY

Malaysia has an officially recognized National Cybersecurity Policy (NCSP) which was initiated by the Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation, to harness national effort to enhance the security of Malaysia’s Critical National Information Infrastructure (CNII).The Policy was formulated based on a National Cybersecurity Framework that comprises legislation and regulatory, technology, public-private cooperation, institutional, and international aspects.

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The Policy Thrust 1 "Effective Governance" from the National Cybersecurity Policy (NCSP) provides a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Malaysia.

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Ministry of Communications and Multimedia (KKMM) and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI) monitor and coordinate the implementation of a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap by respective agencies.

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Malaysia has officially recognized national benchmarking for the national cyber crisis management plan. Malaysia conducted on 2007 by Cybersecurity Malaysia a Malaysian Incident Handling Drill. Cybersecurity Malaysia coordinated the first National Cyber Crisis Exercise Cyber Drill codenamed X-Maya in collaboration with the National Security Council in 2008.

1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Standards Malaysia *is* the national standards Body and the national accreditation body, providing confidence to various stakeholders, through credible standardization and accreditation services for global competitiveness and has officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development (R&D) programs/projects for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines to be applied in either the private or the public sector.

1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission provides various types of awareness programs, industry talks, conferences, training programs and workshops on cybersecurity, for the general public as well as for public and private sector employees.

CyberSAFE, short for Cybersecurity Awareness for Everyone, is Cybersecurity Malaysia's initiative to educate and enhance the awareness for the general public on the technological and social issues facing internet users, particularly on the dangers of getting online.

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Malaysia does not have the exact number of public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Malaysia does not have any 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, Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

- ASEAN – Japan Partnership -APT Cybersecurity -ASEAN Cyber Drill.

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Malaysia has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector through the national X-MAYA and the National Security Council directive No. 24 named Arahan 24.

1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

The Policy Thrust 7 "Cybersecurity Emergency Readiness" from the National Cybersecurity Policy (NCSP) provides officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Malaysia is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Malaysia participated in the International Cyber Shield Exercise 2014 in Turkey (ICSE 2014).

Malaysia participated in the following cybersecurity activities:

- ASEAN JAPAN Information Security
- Meridian Conference
- JTC 1/SC 27 Meeting
- APT Cybersecurity Forum
- Octopus Conference (Cooperation against cybercrime)

MyCERT is a member of FIRST.

2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instruments:

- Child Act 2001 (Act 611)
- Section 293, Penal Code (Act 574)
- Sections 211 and 233, Communications and Multimedia Act 1998.

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Malaysia 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

Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development (MWFCD), Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) and the Ministry of Education (MOE) provide information on internet safety for parents, children and educators.

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Online Illegal content can be reported on the Child line 15999. NUR Alert is responsible for spreading information as fast as possible to help trace missing children (below 12 years of age) who could be victims of crime or abuse. NUR Alert comes under the National Child Protection Policy and Action Plan.