Telecommunication Development Sector

ASP Regional Preparatory Meeting (RPM) for WTDC-14

Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 29 April - 1 May 2013

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TITLE: Strengthening Cybersecurity Measures for Member States

Priority area : Other proposals

Description

Recognizing the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) affirmed the importance of building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and the great importance of multi stakeholder implementation at the international level, and established Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs), with ITU identified in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society as moderator/facilitator for the action line, and that this task has been carried out by the Union in recent years, for example under GCA, Indonesia fully supports the strategy that Member States need to strengthen national crime prevention and criminal justice legislation, policies and practices in this area, and need to enhance international cooperation, technical assistance and the sharing of best practices in this area.

Particularly in the area of cybercrimes, Indonesia recognized that cybercrimes has been an international concern since decades ago. The reported number of victims as well as the loss and damages they experienced are spread around the world, but just a tip of the iceberg. To combat the crimes effectively, Indonesia sees two important approach and measures that must be taken: strong national legislations and international cooperation.

Harmonization the national law with international instruments is one of important steps in establishing strong national legislations and is a powerful method in combating cybercrimes internationally. International agencies such as United Nations (UN), International Telecommunication Union, and Council of Europe have established common concerns for states in harmonizing its national legislations with international instruments, even in establishing regional instruments.

Objective(s)

Indonesia would like the Meeting to take into account the below mentioned proposals for its adoption:

a. There is an urgent need and global demand for the protection of not only children who are the future of humankind but also all other societies that are vulnerable from exploitation and exposure to danger and deception when using the Internet or information and communication technology (ICT), given that these most likely less knowledgeable and easy provoked people represent today's societies;

b. The growing development, diversification and spread of access to ICTs worldwide, in particular the Internet, as well as thank to the global acceptance of the WSIS Geneva Agenda relating to the development of Internet infrastructure, it is critical that proactive measures be taken in order to protect

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information society online especially those who are vulnerable at an international level in order to address the issue of cybersecurity for all member states;

c. The requirement for a multi stakeholder approach in order to promote social responsibility in the ICT sector so as to effectively make use of the variety of tools available to build confidence in the use of ICT networks and services, reducing the risks identified for information society;

d. It is most important to work towards the preparation of a document relating to a possible memorandum of understanding (MoU), including the legal analysis of the MoU and its scope of application, among interested Member States, to strengthen cybersecurity and combat cyber threats, in order to protect developing countries and any country interested in acceding to this possible MoU, that consistent with Resolution 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010). This will help societies that are vulnerable to access wrong information as well as provoking content from carrying out misconduct or even illegal activities;

e. This way of proceeding would attract more countries, not only developing countries like Indonesia but also developed countries, in seeking ways to enhance the exchange of technical information in these fields, promote the adoption of protocols and standards that enhance security measures for all member states, and promote international cooperation among appropriate entities. By following this approach it would reduce illicit use of ICT, including child pornography, spam, malware, and other crimes. As a result, a saver cyberspace will be formed and more activities will be carried out in the space.

f. We are all aware, that the weakest link will determine the overall strength of the chain, hence it is most important in elevating the ability of each country, the least developed countries in particular in combating cybercrime, by also involving them in the global management of Internet.

g. We also acknowledge the importance of developing the skills and competencies of officials and officers of law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders in combating cybercrimes. We expect ITU to facilitate and allocate sufficient human and financial resources to develop and implement effective policies, programmes and training dealing with cybercrimes and cyberlaw. Some areas that we look forward ITU to facilitate are:

- Cybercrime legislation training (substantial and procedural law);

- Computer forensics training for investigators and prosecutors;

- Electronic evidence training for law enforcement agencies (principles in technical procedures and legal consideration – collection and presentation the evidence in the court).

Expected results

Indonesia fully supports the strategy that Member States need to strengthen national crime prevention and criminal justice legislation, policies and practices in Cybersecurity.

Member States needs to enhance international cooperation, technical assistance and the sharing of best practices in the area of Cybersecurity.

Strengthening Cybersecurity needs multi-stakeholder approach in order to promote social responsibility in the ICT sector to build confidence in the use of ICT networks and services, as well as reducing the risks identified for information society;

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