International Cooperation on Cybercrime: Issues and Challenges in the Asia-Pacific Region

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THE SEVERITY OF CYBERATTACKS

Hackers are **80%** more likely to **attack organizations** in Asia[3]

$81 BILLION in business **revenues** lost to cyberattacks[1]

Ranked **5th** among **Asian** top risks[2]

Ranked **6th** among **Global** top risks[2]

RECENT CYBERATTACKS EXAMPLES IN ASIA

PERSONAL DATA OF **850** **personnel stolen** from Singapore's defense ministry online database portal in Feb 2017[4]

$81 MILLION **stolen from cyberattack** on a bank in Bangladesh in May 2016[5]
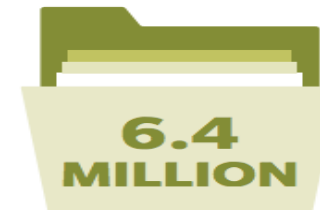
6.4 MILLION **Children's data** stolen in Hong Kong hacking of a digital toymaker firm in in Dec 2015[7]

68 Philippine government websites **simultaneously hacked** in July 2016[6]

CHALLENGES FOR FIRMS IN MANAGING CYBERSECURITY

70% of firms do not have a strong understanding of their cyber posture
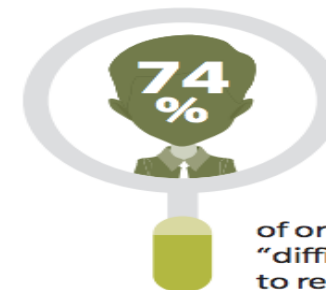
74% of organisations found it "difficult-to-extremely-difficult" to recruit cyber talent[11]

Primary insurers are reluctant to provide single coverage above **$100 MILLION**

ASIAN FIRMS LAG IN CYBERSECURITY

Asian organisations take **1.7 times** longer than the global median to **discover a breach**[8]

Asian firms spent **47%** less on information security than North American firms[9]

**78%** of Internet users in Asia have **not received any education** on cybersecurity[10]

Issues and Challenges

► **Harmonization of laws**

► **MLA Process**

► **Law Applicable**

► **Uneven Capacities**

Developments

► **Accession to the Budapest Convention**

► **ASEAN Declaration to Prevent and Combat Cybercrime**

► **Hub Countries for Capacity Building**

► **Technology as a means for Justice!**

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Cybercrime