## **Enhancing Cyber Awareness in ASEAN**



The National University of Malaysia

### **Overview**



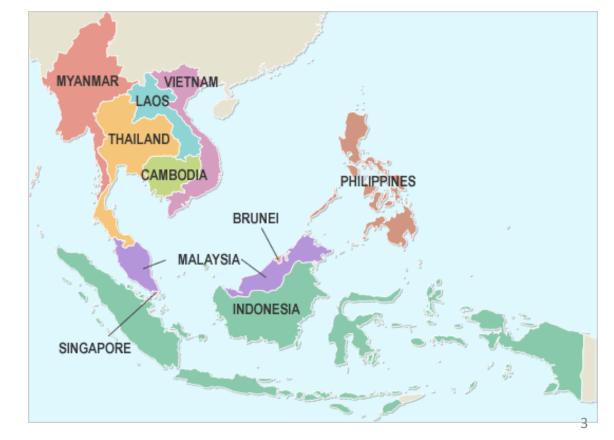






# Securing ASEAN Connectivity Through Cyber Initiatives

Siti Norul Huda Sheikh Abdullah Abdullah Mohd Zin Center for Cyber Security Faculty of Information Science and Technology, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.



## **Economic Community**at a Glance

#### **M** ASEAN Economy

A Highly Competitive Economic Region

With a combined GDP of **US\$2.6 trillion** in 2014, ASEAN was

the 7th largest in the world and the 3rd largest in Asia

#### **†** ASEAN Population

A Fully Integrated Community

In 2014, ASEAN was

Ingest market in the world with 622 million people

behind only China and India

#### **ASEAN Trade**

A More Integrated Market

Total trade increased by nearly

#### US\$1 trillion

between 2007 and 2014, with **intra-ASEAN** trade comprising **the largest share** of ASEAN's total trade by partner.



#### **ASEAN FDI**

A World Class Investment Destination

ASEAN attracted

#### US\$136 billion

in FDI in 2014, accounting for 11% of global FDI inflows, up from only 5% in 2007

#### ASEAN Connectivity

A More Connected Community

Annual tourist arrivals were up from **62 million** in 2007 to **105 million** in 2014, **almost half** of which were **intra-ASEAN** 

The rate of Internet subscription more than doubled from 11.8 per 100 inhabitants in 2007 to 28.6 in 2014



## **Dynamic Environment Challenges**

A doubling of the number of ASEAN households that are part of the "consuming class" over the next 15 years;

The challenge of improving productivity to sustain economic progress as growth in the size of the workforce starts to slow;

The movement of 90 million more people to cities within ASEAN by 2030;

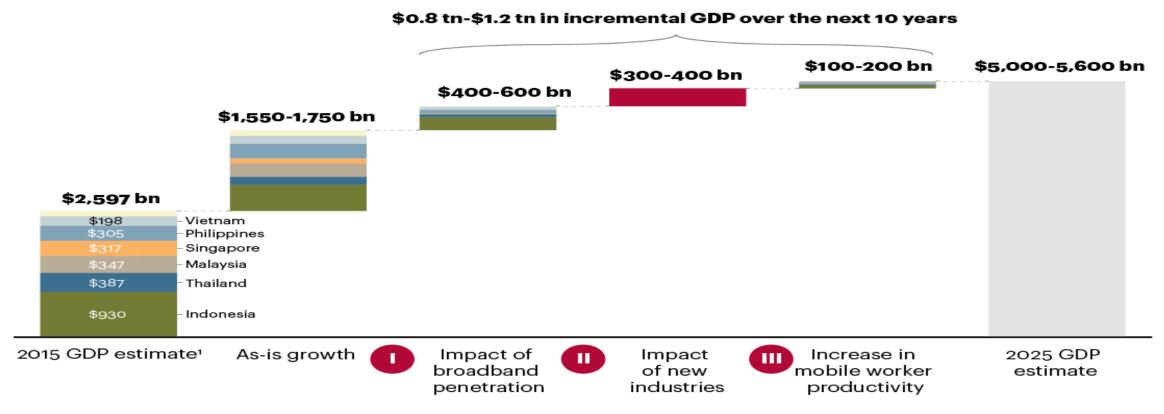
The need for infrastructure spending to more than double from the historical levels;

The challenge of equipping the world's third-largest labour force with the skills needed to support growth and inclusiveness;

The emergence of disruptive technologies;

the opportunity to transform natural resource efficiency in the region; the imperative to understanding the implications for ASEAN as the world shifts towards a multipolar global power structure.

Figure 9
ASEAN's digital economy has potential to add an incremental \$1 trillion in GDP by 2025



<sup>1</sup>Based on current prices; uses 2015 as baseline to project future real GDP growth; as-is growth based on five-year GDP forecasts

<sup>2</sup>Process productivity improvements, innovation via new consumer applications and services, efficient deployment of enterprises via enhanced access to consumer, labor, and raw materials

<sup>3</sup> Building automation and emergence of integrated facilities management

<sup>4</sup>Increased consumption, productivity increase from sales digitization and increased contribution from complementary industries

<sup>5</sup> Creation of formal savings channels and improved insurance usage

<sup>6</sup> Resource efficiency improvement and product/process improvements via R&D innovation

Sources: GSMA, World Bank, Broadband Commission for Digital Development, IMF, ITU, Deloitte, Telenor, Jones Lang LaSalle, Warsaw Institute for Economic Studies; A.T. Kearney analysis

## Challenge 1: Cyber Connectivity

#### A HIGHER THREAT POTENTIAL

## SPEED OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

MORE INTERNET USERS GLOBALLY<sup>16</sup>





GREATER INTERCONNECTIVITY AMONG 4G MOBILE DEVICES<sup>17</sup>



4.7 billion

in 2020; almost ½ (49%) of the increase attributed to APAC

HIGHER MOBILE NETWORK TRAFFIC18





#### ASIA PACIFIC LEADS INTERNET-of-THINGS (IoT) MARKET

#### TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION PIONEERS<sup>19</sup>

Japan and South Korea pioneered the adoption of IoT and machine-to-machine technology

TOP BROADBAND (INTERNET) SPEED



**27 Mbps** 

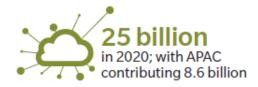


19.5 Mbps<sup>20,21</sup>

compared to global average of 5.6 Mbps

GLOBAL IOT CONNECTIVITY<sup>22</sup>





**EXPONENTIAL GROWTH IN IOT MARKET REVENUE<sup>23</sup>** 



\$\$\$\$

\$656 billion

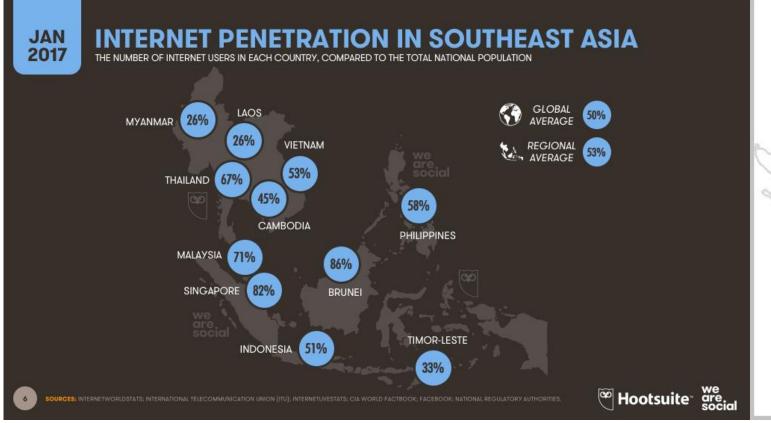
\$1.7 trillion

in 2015

in 2020

China and Japan alone account for a quarter of global revenue, followed by the US

## Challenge 1: Cyber Connectivity



### ASEAN-6 digital population 2018

#### Indonesia

#### Thailand

			276.0
opulation	265.4 M	Population	69.11 N
nternet users	132.7 M	Internet users	57.001
ocial media users	130.0 M	Social media users	51.001
1obile users	177.9 M	Mobile users	55.561
lobile social users	120.0 M	Mobile social users	46.001
			1

#### Malaysia

		9		
pulation	31.83 M	Population	5.75 M	
ternet users	25.08 M	Internet users	4.83 M	
ocial media users	24.00 M	Social media users	4.80 M	
obile users	21.62 M	Mobile users	4.71 M	
obile social users	22.00 M	Mobile social users	4.30 M	



#### Philippines

Population	105.7 M
Internet users	67.0 M
Social media users	67.0 M
Mobile users	61.0 M
Mobile social users	62.0 M

The second of th	VS30 - process
Population	96.02 M
Internet users	64.00 M
Social media users	55.00 M
Mobile users	70.03 M
Mobile social users	50.00 M



ASEAN Empowering business in Southeast Asia - aseanup.com

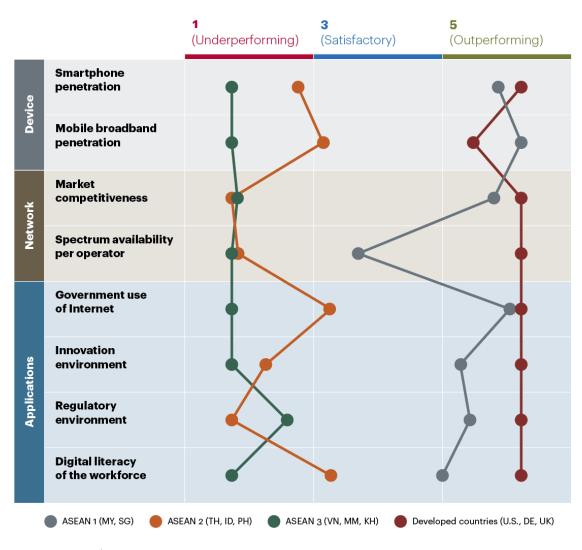
Challenge 1: Cyber Connectivity

#### ASEAN INTERNET USE, POPULATION DATA AND

#### FACEBOOK STATISTICS - DECEMBER 2017

ACEAN	Population	Internet Users,	Internet Users	Penetration Users		Facebook
<u>ASEAN</u>	( 2018 Est.)	(Year 2000)	31-Dec-17	(% Population)	% Asean	31-Dec-17
<u>Brunei</u> <u>Darussalam</u>	434,076	30,000	410,836	94.60%	0.12%	350,000
<u>Cambodia</u>	16,245,729	6,000	8,005,551	49.30%	2.40%	6,300,000
<u>Indonesia</u>	266,794,980	2,000,000	143,260,000	53.70%	42.96%	130,000,000
<u>Laos</u>	6,961,210	6,000	2,439,106	35.00%	0.73%	2,200,000
<u>Myanmar</u>	53,855,735	1,000	18,000,000	33.40%	5.40%	16,000,000
<u>Malaysia</u>	32,042,458	3,700,000	25,084,255	78.30%	7.52%	22,000,000
<u>Philippines</u>	106,512,074	2,000,000	67,000,000	62.90%	20.09%	62,000,000
<u>Singapore</u>	5,791,901	1,200,000	4,839,204	83.60%	1.45%	4,300,000
<u>Timor-Leste</u>	1,324,094	0	410,000	31.00%	0.12%	390,000
<u>Vietnam</u>	96,491,146	200,000	64,000,000	66.30%	19.19%	50,000,000
TOTAL ASIA	586,453,403	9,143,000	333,448,952	58.81%	100.00%	293,540,000

Figure 6
ASEAN is not a monolithic block; there are significant variations across devices, networks, and applications



Source: A.T. Kearney analysis

## Challenge 2: Internet Speed



## Southeast Asia's Non-mobile Internet Speed

Peak Connection Speeds (IPv4) for Mobile Connections in Q1 2017





designed by \* freepik.com

#### CYBER RISK: ASIA-PACIFIC IN NUMBERS















stolen from cyberattack on a bank in Bangladesh In May 20165

Children's data stolen in Hong Kong hacking of a digital toymakerfirm in In Dec 20157

Philippine government websites simultaneously hacked in July 20166



in business revenues lost to cyberattacks1

more likely to attack



Ranked 6<sup>th</sup> among Global top risks2

#### **CHALLENGES FOR FIRMS** IN MANAGING CYBERSECURITY



70% of firms do not have a strong understanding of their cyber posture







of organisations found it "difficult-to-extremely-difficult" to recruit cyber talent11



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<sup>8</sup>



of Internet users In Asia have not received any education on cybersecurity 10



Aslan firms spent 47% less on information security than North American firms9

### Challenge 4: Cyber Attacks

#### INDIA

#### 3.2 million debit cards

from at least five banks were compromised as cyber attackers introduced malware in the payment services systems



#### SINGAPORE

Ministry of Defence had their personal details stolen, in an attempt to access official classified information.

#### **BANGLADESH**

Cyber attackers stole \$81 million

from the central bank by hacking into an official's computer and transferring the funds to the Philippines

#### Personal data of 6.4

million children were leaked in a cyberattack of a digital toymaker firm



Bitfinex, the world's fifth largest bitcoin exchange, had \$65 million worth of funds stolen by cyber criminals

was compromised

JAPAN

#### TAIWAN

16 ATM thieves installed three different malware programs into ATMs to steal more than \$2 million

7.9 million individuals' personal details were exposed when Japan's largest travel agency

#### 850 personnel at the

#### **THAILAND**

\$350,000 from 18 ATMs belonging to a local savings bank was stolen by individual with malware-equipped ATM card



#### VIETNAM

An airline system was breached and the personal information of 400,000 frequent flyers was leaked online.



68 government websites were compromised, including defacement, slowdowns and distributed denial-of-service (DDoS)

www.mmc.com/content/dam/mmc-web/.../APRC/aprccyber-risk-in-asia-pacific.pdf

## Challenge 5: Cyber Law

#### PM: Anti-Fake News Act to protect Malaysians from security threat (Updated)

Posted on 16 April 2018 - 04:13pm Last updated on 16 April 2018 - 08:03pm Haikal Jalil

newsdesk@thesundaily.com



Prime Minister Datuk Seri Najib Abdul Razak with Defence Minister Datuk Seri Hishammuddin Tun Hussein at the Putrajaya Forum 2018 in conjunction with the Asian Defence Services (DSA) exhibition and the National Security Exhibition (Natsec) Asia 2018 at the Malaysian International Exhibition and Trade Centre (MITEC) on April 16, 2018

— Bernama

#### **Malaysia Legislation Updates**

#### CHINA

- Introduced a sequence of legislative reforms in recent years that seek to ensure stronger data protection
- Complex overlay of piecemeal regulations as there is no single dedicated regulator, rendering it difficult to interpret and implement

#### **THAILAND**

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- Drew up a draft data protection bill in 2015, but that has come under criticism for placing undue responsibility on third-party providers to ensure data privacy
- · Bill is still in the midst of revisions

#### MALAYSIA

 Introduced Personal Data Protection Regulations in 2013 but only came into effect in December 2015, with penalties of up to US\$70,000

#### SINGAPORE

- Introduced the Personal Data Protection Act (PDPA) in 2014 that has a penalty of up to \$800,000
- Singapore's central bank, the Monetary Authority of Singapore, requires that financial institutions notify it of any "adverse development" – events that could lead to prolonged service failure or disruption, or any breach of customer information
- New standalone Cybersecurity Act to be enacted in 2017 to report incidents and proactively secure critical information infrastructure

#### HONG KONG

- The Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance has been in effect since 1995, but it has not been strongly enforced
- Enforcement has picked up in recent years with reported incidents to the Commissioner increasing by 40 percent year-on-year in 2015 and four offenders being convicted and fined
- Hong Kong Monetary Authority, in collaboration with the banking industry, launched the "Cybersecurity Fortification Initiative", where the Cyber Resilience Assessment Framework will be completed by mid-2018

#### VIETNAM

 Introduced the Law on Cyber Information Security in July 2016, although there are questions about what constitutes compliance for many of the standards

#### **AUSTRALIA**



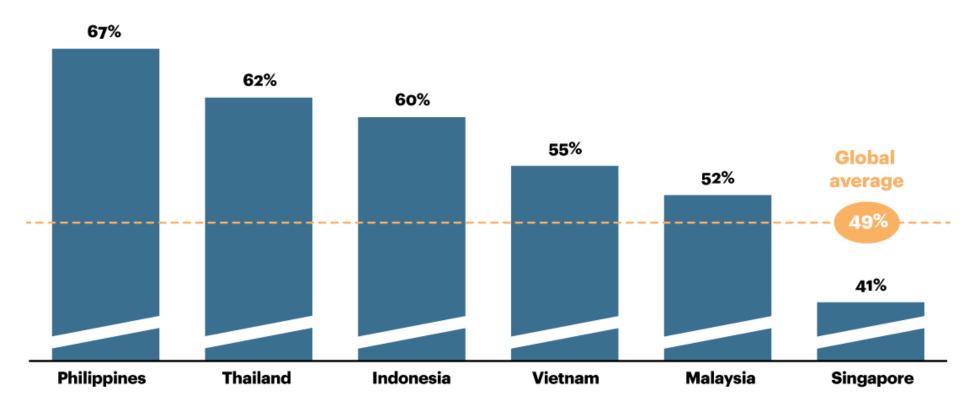
- The Privacy Amendment (Notifiable Data Breaches) Bill 2016 was enacted in February 2017<sup>31</sup>
- Australian organizations will now have to publicly disclose any data breaches, with penalties ranging from \$360,000 for responsible individuals to \$1.8 million for organizations

#### INDONESIA

 No general law on data protection, although discussions of a draft bill have been in progress for over a year Challenge 5: Cyber Security

## Low consumer awareness and trust hindering the uptake of digital services

Figure 19 **ASEAN digital buyers are reluctant to share their financial information online** 



Sources: Nielson; A.T. Kearney analysis

## Other Challenges

- Issues related to the connectivity agenda will be central:
  - for example, policy makers will need to prioritise building the backbone infrastructure (including fibre connections and mobile networks) that can provide universal and low-cost Internet access.
- As private players are unlikely to undertake the full scope of the build-out, governments will have to drive this effort forward; those that do, could secure a deep and lasting advantage.
- Establishing a policy framework for data sharing, online privacy, and cybersecurity, as well as supporting MSMEs in technology adoption.

## **Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity**

- 8th ASEAN Connectivity
   Symposium to Discuss Master
   Plan on ASEAN Connectivity
   2025 Implementation
- MANILA, 13 July 2017 The Philippines as Chair of the ASEAN Connectivity
  Coordinating Committee
  (ACCC) will host the 8<sup>th</sup> ASEAN
  Connectivity Symposium on
  14 July 2017 in Alabang,
  Metro Manila, Philippines to socialise the Master Plan on
  ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC)
  2025, and discuss issues
  related to implementation,
  monitoring and evaluation of the MPAC 2025.



## ASEAN Connectivity 2025: An Integral Part of ASEAN Community Vision 2025

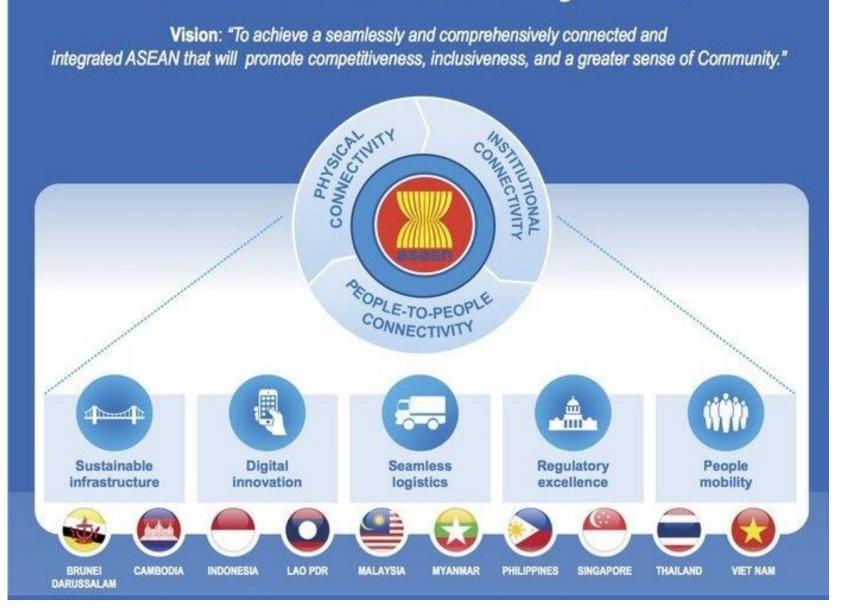


## ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC)

## B.3. Enhance ASEAN capacity to address non traditional security issues effectively and in a timely manner

- B.3.6.
  - Strengthen cooperation in combating cybercrimes
- B.3.6.i
  - Strengthen cooperation in combating cybercrimes, including timely sharing of relevant information and best practices among law enforcement agencies, taking into account the need to develop or improve appropriate laws and capabilities to address cybercrimes
- B.3.6.ii
  - Strengthen the capacity of criminal justice authorities to apply the laws and legislation on cybercrimes and electronic evidence
- B.3.6.iii
  - Promote law enforcement training on cyber security and cybercrimes
- B.3.6.iv
  - Strengthen public private partnership to enhance information sharing between the private sector and law enforcement agencies to identify and mitigate cybercrime threats
- B.3.6.v
  - Raise awareness and understanding of ASEAN Member States on cybercrimes and cyber terrorism

## **ASEAN Connectivity 2025**



## Digital Innovations

- Support the adoption of technology by micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs)
- Support financial access through digital technologies
- Improve open data use in ASEAN Member States
- Support enhanced data management in ASEAN Member States

## Cyber Initiatives

 Adopted by the 10th ASEAN TELMIN (Telecommunication and IT Ministers Meeting) held on 13-14 January 2011 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.



## **ASEAN Connectivity**

#### Linkages among MPAC 2025 strategies

Impact on other strategies

Relevance
Large
Medium
Limited
N/A

	impact on other strategies				N/A
ASEAN Connectivity 2025 strategies	Sustainable infrastructure	Digital innovation	Seamless logistics	Regulatory excellence	People mobility
1 Sustainable infrastructure		Development of ICT-related infrastructure	Development of infrastructure to support logistics		Development of aviation, road, rail and maritime links
2 Digital innovation	Development of regulatory frameworks to support ICT		Support ICT solutions for logistics growth (e.g., loT)		Support growth of new digital education solutions through open data
3 Seamless logistics	'Soft infrastructure' focus to support efficiency of infrastructure usage	Support development of e-commerce		Provide objective measures of progress and bottlenecks by ASEAN Member States	
Regulatory excellence			Support on addressing NTBs and standards		
5 People mobility	Visa liberalisation creates demand for travel and related infrastructure				

## To provide mechanism for combatting cyber crimes within ASEAN countries

May 2014: An ASEAN roadmap on combating cyber crime was finalized in Singapore by the SOMTC Working Group on Cybercrime.

The objectives of the roadmap was to enhance regional cooperation on capacity building and training, law enforcement, regulation and legal matters, information exchange and extra-regional cooperation

Cyber Security and Cybercrime in ASEAN International Symposium on "ASEAN Cyber Security and Cyber Crime Center: Possibility and Way Forward" Bangkok, Thailand, 16 September 2016. Objective is to study benefits, constraints and possibility of establishing ASEAN Cyber Security Centre by sharing information on current situation on cyber security and cybercrime of ASEAN, exemplary of ASEAN Member States, Japan and the European Union.

## To fight againts cyber menace such as cyber pornography

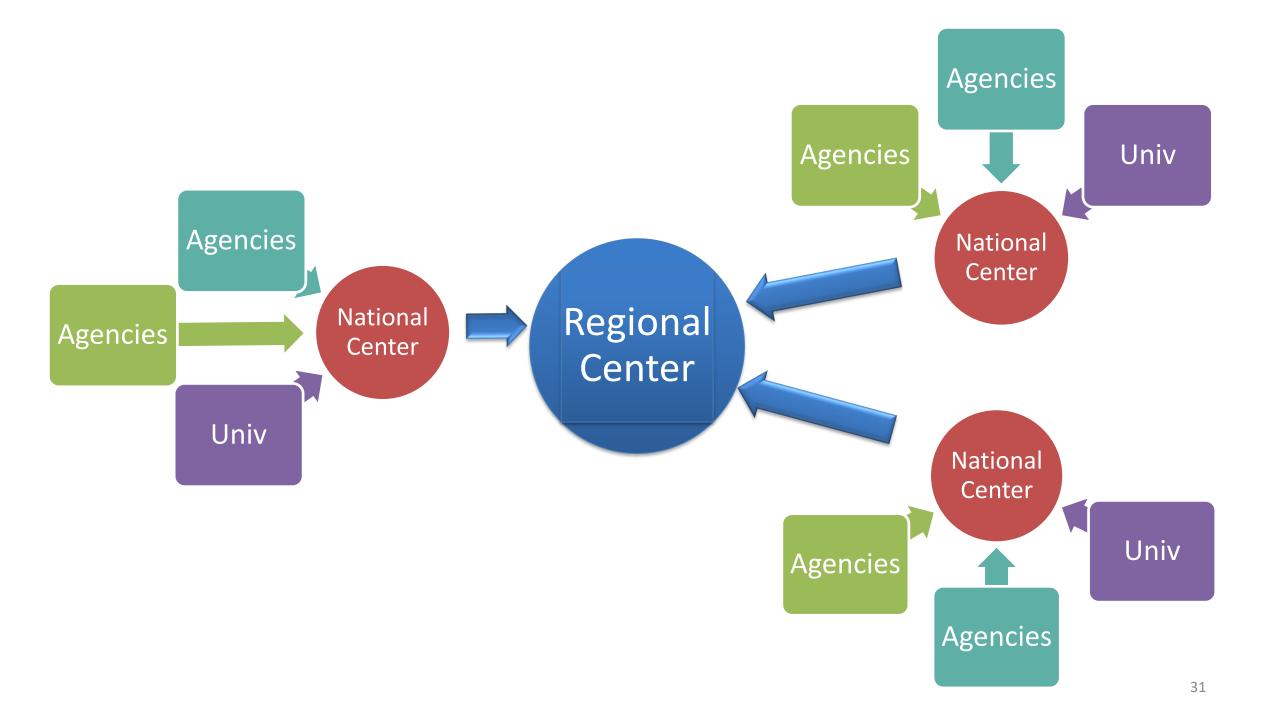
ASEAN Senior
Officials
Meeting on
Social Welfare
and
Development
(SOMSWD).

**ASEAN** Conference on Working Toward a Cyber Pornography and Cyber Prostitution-Free Southeast Asia, Manila, Philippines, 18-22 June 2012

2nd ASEAN Conference on Working Toward a Cyber Pornography and Cyber Prostitution-Free Southeast Asia, Tagbilaran, Bohol, Philippines, 22-26 April 2013.

4<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Children's Forum, June 2016 in Hanoi, Vietnam expressed ideas on issues such as violence against children, trafficking-inpersons, cyberbullying and online child pornography among others.

ACWC presented the outcomes of the Inter-Sectoral Dialogue on Integrated National Responses to End Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Children Online in ASEAN 7<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> February 2018 in Jakarta, Indonesia.





#### **Vision**

 A national reference center for cyber resilience that able to sustain communities and organization from modern cyber threat landscape.

#### Mission

 To provide cyber resilience models and solutions of sustainable cyber ecosystem in the service of mankind through consultation, education and research. To develop continual improvement of National Cyber Security and Business Resilience policies.

To recommend solutions from the grasp of fundamental until way forward challenges in cyber resilience.

## **Objectives**

To generate innovation in the field of cyber resilience which focuses on the preventative, detective, and corrective controls in cyberspace.

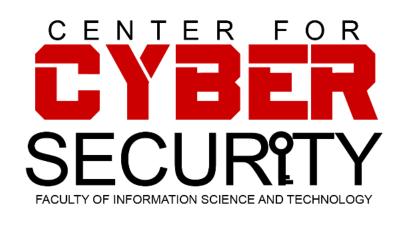
To increase the number of professionals and technical supports in resolving the issues of cyber resilience

### Introduction



- UKM and Cyber Security Malaysia (CSM) collaboration has started since 2010 under Unit of Cyber Security.
- In 2013, a MOA agreement was signed between UKM and CSM to implement programs in UKM:
  - Master of Cyber Security
  - Cyber Security Professional Certification programs
- Later, Center for Cyber Security was established after the proposal was agreed unanimously in the Senate meeting dated 24 January 2017.
- UKM signed MOUs with CyberSecurity Malaysia and Standard Chartered Global Business Services in 2017 for Fintech Security Master Program.

## **Capacity Building**



University level

**Local Community** 

**National** 

International





## Capacity Building @University Perspective





Computer Security & Software Verification

- Information Governance
- Cyber Intelligence
- Digital Forensics



Specialists

• CNNA – 2

- Digital Forensics 2
- CEH 2 Experts (in progress)
- ISMS 1 (upcoming)



Grants

- 15-Ministry of Higher Education
- 10-Research university grants
- 1-International grants



Publication

- 1 Book
- 150 Journals papers
- 500 Conference papers
- 20 Technical Reports
- 10 Cyber News



Innovation

CenterYouMyVis

- Simulation Tools
- iLPR
- 2.5D facial forensics framework

## **Organization Chart**



Chairperson:
Assoc Prof Dr. Siti
Norul Huda Sheikh
Abdullah



Research Coordinator

Dr. Rossilawati

Sulaiman



Teaching and Learning Coordinator Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ravie Chandren a/l Muniyandi



Network Coordinator
Dr. Khairul Azmi Abu
Bakar



## Research Labs at Center for Cyber security

Computer Security & SOFTWARE VERIFICATION









Computer Security & Software Verification

• Head: Prof. Dr. Zarina Shukur



Information Governance

Head: Prof. Dr. Zawiyah
 Mohammad Yusof



Cyber Intelligence

 Assoc. Prof. Dr. Masnizah Mohd.



Digital Forensic

 Assoc. Prof. Dr. Siti Norul Huda Sheikh Abdullah

## Associate Fellows



Prof. Dr. Mahamod Ismail (Electrical and Communication **Engineering**)



Dr. Aswami Ariffin (Cyber Security Malaysia)





Dr. Eddie Shahril Ismail (Science and Technology)



Prof. Dr. Nazura Abdul Manap Cyber Law)



Dr. Mohamad Salleh Mohd Azul (Human Science and Social Communication )



Amiruddin Abdul Wahab (CEO, Cyber Security Malaysia)-Adjunct Professor

Dato' Dr.





Mahmud Ab. Rahman (NetByteSec)



Dr. Mohd Fadzli Marhusin (Malware Analysis, USIM)



Dr. Hoo Chiew Ping (Politics and International Relation)



Dr. Adawiyah Ismail (Islamic Studies)



Dr. Azianura Hani Shaari ( School of Language Studies )



En. Nazri Ahmad Zamani(Digital Forensics)

## RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

## FTSM GRAND CHALLENGES

FTSM Grand Challenges bring research priorities into focus, supporting the 7 UKM Grand Challenges. FTSM research utilize the faculty's fundamental and applied research strengths by gathering the best minds across disciplines to formulate solutions to address the nation's problems through our 6 grand challenges.











DATA DRIVEN **AUTONOMOUS** 

NATIONAL DIGITAL ASSETS SECURITY





HEALTHCARE

NATIONAL WELLBEING ANALYTICS

## Research Grants and Projects



- CP- Model Kelestarian Penggunaan Siber untuk B40 (B40 Cyber Usage Sustainability Model)
- AP-2017-005/2, Using STEM data through Smart self-crime prevention at Schools for open data readiness
- AP-2017-003/1, ENHANCING CONNECTIVITY TOWARDS ASEAN INTEGRATION: A MULTIFACETED APPROACH
- AP-2017-006/4, Resilience and Regenerative Tropical Smart Building: Smart & Responsive Facade, , 01/09/2017-31/08/2017
- AP-2017-003/2, Connectivity through Software Standardization: Metrology Software Certification Criteria8, A Trusted Digital Islamic Legacy Model
- KRA-2017-008, MODUL GRADUAN UKM GLOBAL BERINOVASI FUTURISTIK REVOLUSI INDUSTRI KE-4
- GUP-2017-046: Information Governance in the Gov 2-0 Environment
- GGPM-2017-024, Crowd Scenes Understanding via Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for Visual Surveillance
- GGPM-2017-026, Tracking Social Media and Cloud Application Based On Network Packets in Computer Memory Image, UKM
- INOVASI-2017-015, CenterYou: Upgrading to Commercial Prototype
- GGP-2017-022, Romance Scam Detection
- FRGS/1/2016/ICT01/UKM/01/1, Process Mining Algorithm based on the Learning Automata Families for Detecting Anomalous Event
- PRGS/1/2016/ICT02/UKM/02/1, Intelligent Vehicle Identity Recognition for Surveillance
- PRGS/1/2015/ICT01/UKM/01/1, Software Tampering Solution for Malaysian Regulated Digital Device
- FRGS/2/2014/ICT01/UKM/01/1: Electronic Records and Information Management (e-RIM) Framework for Empowering Information Governance in Public Agencies
- UKM-AP-ICT-21-2010, An Interactive & Personalized News Content for Crime Investigation (i-Pcrime)

## Knowledge Transfer Program





# Master in Cyber Security



# Professional Development Course in Cyber Security

## Master of Cyber Security









Edaran Dataman Sahaja | Saluran Informasi Anda



BANGSAR - Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) mendapatkan kepakaran Bahagian ICT TNB apabila Ketua Pegawai Maklumat, Fazil Ibrahim dilantik sebagai ahli Lembaga Pengajian (Board of Studies Members) bagi Program Master (Cyber Security) institut pengajian tinggi awam itu.

Beliau antara tujuh yang dilantik termasuk Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif Cyber Security Malaysia (CSM), Dato' Dr. Amirudin Abdul Wahab dan wakil dari Polis Diraja Malaysia (PDRM), Unit Pernodenan Tadbiran dan Perancangan Pengurusan Malaysia (MAMPU) serta Suruhanjaya Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia.

Menurut sumber Bahagian ICT, pelantikan dibuat pada Mesyuarat Lembaga Pelajaran UKM, dipengerusikan oleh Dekan Fakulti Sains Maklumat Teknologi, Prof. Dr.. Abdullah Mohd Zin, di Bangi, baru-baru ini.

Mesyuarat turut membincangkan mengenai hala tuju pembelajaran Cyber Security di UKM agar dapat melahirkan graduan yang kompetitif melalui penghasilan kajian dan penyelidikan yang bermutu tinggi.

Hasil penyelidikan diharapkan seiring dengan perkembangan teknologi dan nilai yang diperlukan oleh pihak industri, pihak penyelidikan mahupun sektor-sektor awam dan swasta yang lain.

Seramai 34 orang penyelidik dan pelajar berada dalam bidang berkenaan dengan pengajiannya bertumpu kepada Platform Security, Cyber Intelligence, Digital Forensic, Cyber Information Strategy dan Financial Technology Strategy.

- Lapor Khaind Ishak/BB/SA/AD I Layout - AH

## **Professional Development Series in Cyber Security**

#### Overview

 The Cyber Security Series are designed for accountable and ethical individuals. Each independent course is conducted within 5 full days which include active learning, lab activities, discussion and case studies. The course is jointly conducted by researchtrained professionals from Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia and qualified professionals mainly from CyberSecurity Malaysia.

#### Course Detail

- The course will be conducted either at Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia or CyberSecurity Malaysia.
- Certificate of
   Attendance will be
   awarded at the end of
   the course.
   Furthermore student
   who completed his
   assignments and pass
   his written exam will
   obtain a Certificate of
   Completion.

#### Our mission

To produce dynamic, creative and noble professionals and leaders in the field of Cyber Security.



#### Fundamental of Digital Forensics [Code: TD6104]

This course covers the introduction to investigation, the methodology of conducting forensics related cases and the standards, guideline and handling quality cases. This course also includes forensic laboratory and challenges in present and future digital forensics.

Digital Media Forensic Analysis [Code: TD6314]

This course is about forensics analysis on various types of digital files; including documents, audio, video and images. This course also discusses about file structure and analysis method. At the end of the course, participants will be exposed to digital forensics case solution and writing forensic case report.





# Professional Development Series in Cyber Security

Inspiring futures, nurturing possibilities







## Government Agencies Engagement



Polis Diraja Malaysia (Royal Police Malaysia)





Standard and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia (SIRIM)



National Archives of Malaysia (NAM)



Pusat Perubatan UKM (Medical Center)



Ministry of Education



The Malaysian Administrative Modernization and Management Planning Unit (MAMPU)



Malaysian Communications And Multimedia Commission (MCMC)



**UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA** 

AND

STANDARD CHARTERED GLOBAL BUSINESS SERVICES SDN. BHD.



Standard Chartered





YBHG. DATO' DR. AMIRUDDIN ABDUL WAHAB

CEO CyberSecurity Malaysia



"Strengthening National Cyber Defence via Research Collaboration"



Dewan Multimedia, FTSM





🚰 📵 computing.ftsmukm

www.ftsm.ukm.my/chc











019-2377984 (Dr. Huda)

016-6926191 (Jason)

012-2848697 (Dr. Hizam)





## Industrial Engagement



CyberSecurity Malaysia

International **Business Machines** 

Corporation

Center for **Cyber Security** 





Workshop on

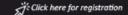


#### OCKCHAIN

Using IBM Blockchain Platform

30th January 2018 (Tuesday) at BK-9, FTSM

Limited seats, register at https://goo.gl/o2T6G4



## International Engagement



Standard Chartered Global Business Service





Japan Advances Institute of Science And Technology



InterPares Trust



#### COMMUNITY

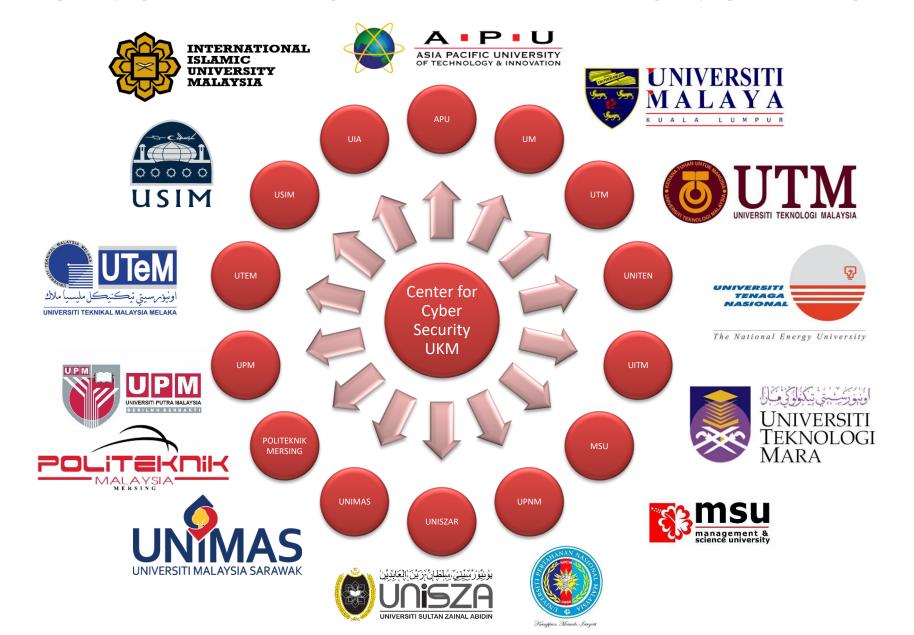
#### **COMPETTION**

- CYBER HEROES COMPETITION
- F-Secure
- HACK@10
- CTF UNIKL
- CTF AND Security Day- Mersing Politechnique
- ICTFF Jasin
- iHack UiTM

#### **ACADEMIC**

- Cyber Resilience Conference
- Round table discussion
- Specialize Workshops
  - Image and Video Processing Workshop
  - Sentiment Analysis Workshop Practical Introduction to Open source Software Tools
  - First Responder

#### CYBERSECURITY HIGHER LEARNING COMMUNITY



### NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DISCUSSIONS







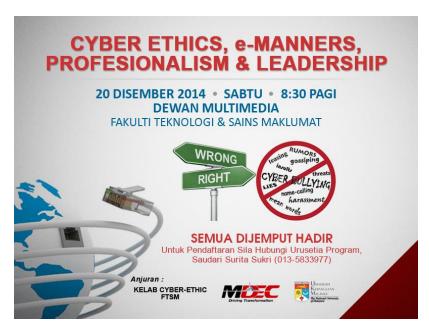
### STUDENTS COMUNITY



Special Interest Group: Cyber Ethics











## Special Interest Group: NUMOSS













# Upcoming Activities www.ftsm.ukm.my/crc2018



#### CRC2018

Cyber Resilience Conference 2018 will take place on 13<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> November 2018 in Putrajaya, Malaysia. This conference is organized by the Faculty of Information Science and Technology, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia in collaboration with CyberSecurity Malaysia and Standard Chartered Global Business Services together with the support from ASEAN University Network.



www.ftsm.ukm.my/cybercenter

To provide cyber resilience models and solutions of sustainable cyber ecosystem in the service of mankind through consultation, education and research.

A national reference center for cyber resilience that able to sustain communities and organization from modern cyber threat landscape.

To develop continual improvement of National Cyber Security and Business Resilience policies.

To recommend solutions from the grasp of fundamental until way forward challenges in cyber resilience.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

To increase the number of professionals and technical supports in resolving the issues of cyber resilience.

o generate innovation in the field of cyber resilience which focuses on the preventative, detective and corrective controls in cyberspace.



## Way Forward

UKM Cybersecurity towards Guardian of Nation

Research, Innovation & Network

Center for Cyber Security

**UKMCert** 

Products

Research Labs

- Framework,
- Model
- Policy
- Legislation

Service Labs

- Joint Labs
- Complimentary Labs

Knowledge Transfer through Teaching and Learning

Undergraduate

- Special Interest Group
- Postgraduate
- Master Phd

Global Certifications Community

- Intervention **Programs**
- Policy Implementation

 https://cltc.berkeley.edu/wpcontent/uploads/2017/12/asianfutures.pdf