The legal infrastructure around information security in ASIA
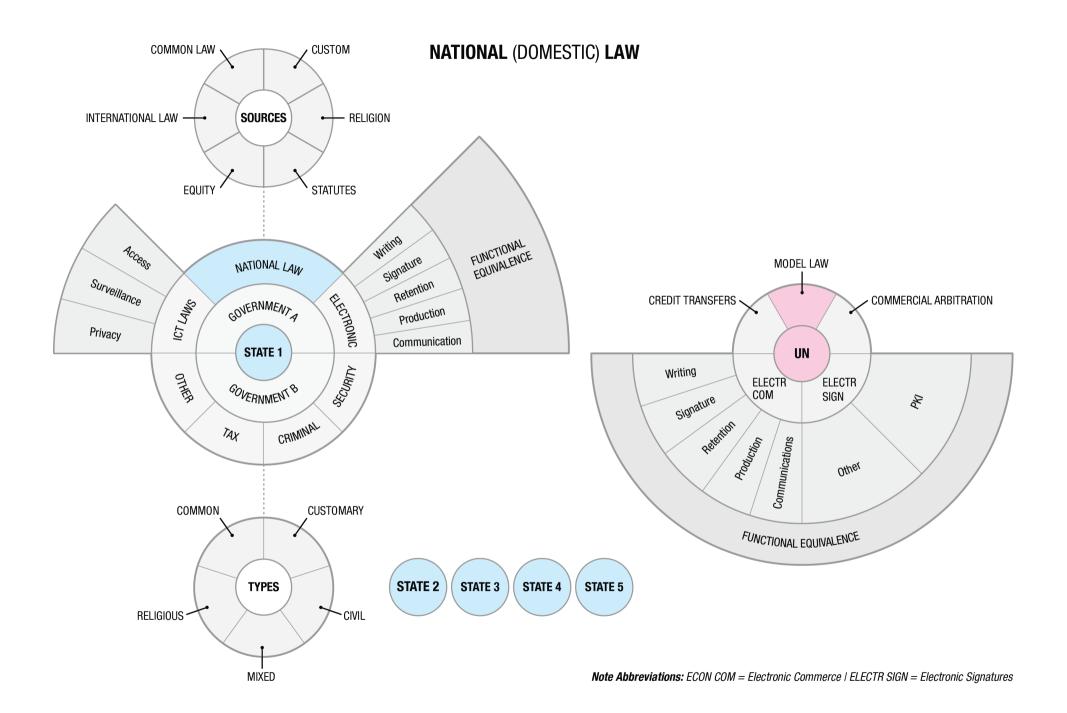
UNCITRAL
Model Law on
Electronic Commerce
with
Guide to Enactment
1996
with additional article 5 *bis*
as adopted in 1998

UNITED NATIONS

UNCITRAL
Model Law on
Electronic Signatures
with
Guide to Enactment
2001

UNITED NATIONS

NATIONAL (DOMESTIC) **LAW**

SOURCES
- COMMON LAW
- CUSTOM
- INTERNATIONAL LAW
- RELIGION
- EQUITY
- STATUTES

STATE 1
- GOVERNMENT A
- GOVERNMENT B
- NATIONAL LAW
- ICT LAWS
- OTHER
- ELECTRONIC
- SECURITY
- CRIMINAL
- TAX

ICT LAWS
- Access
- Surveillance
- Privacy

ELECTRONIC — FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENCE
- Writing
- Signature
- Retention
- Production
- Communication

TYPES
- COMMON
- CUSTOMARY
- RELIGIOUS
- CIVIL
- MIXED

STATE 2   STATE 3   STATE 4   STATE 5

UN
- MODEL LAW
- CREDIT TRANSFERS
- COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION
- ELECTR COM
- ELECTR SIGN

FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENCE
- Writing
- Signature
- Retention
- Production
- Communications
- Other
- PKI

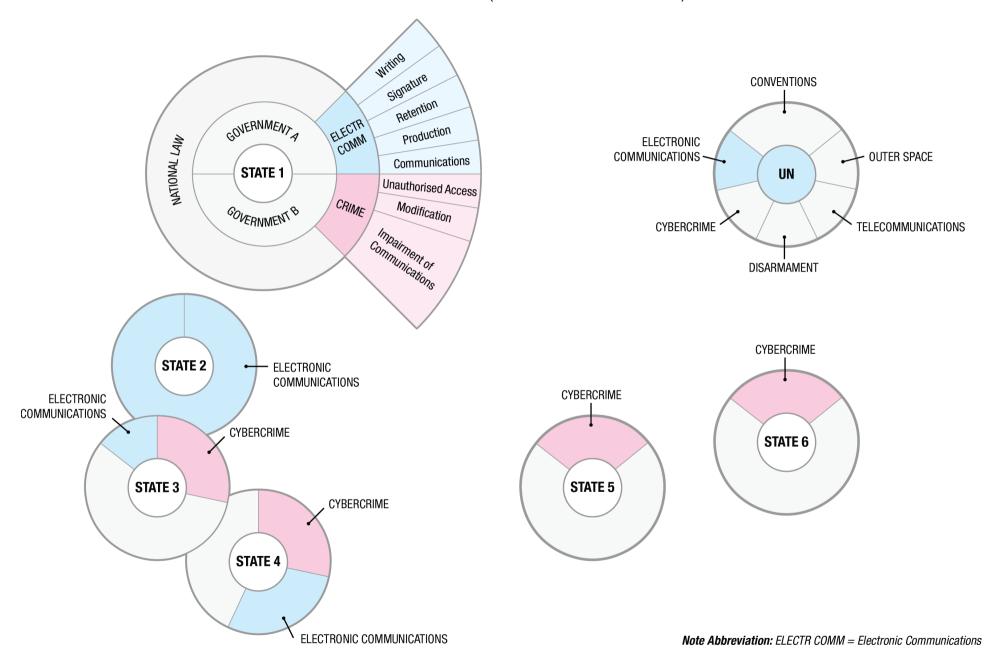*Note Abbreviations:* ECON COM = Electronic Commerce | ELECTR SIGN = Electronic Signatures

United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts

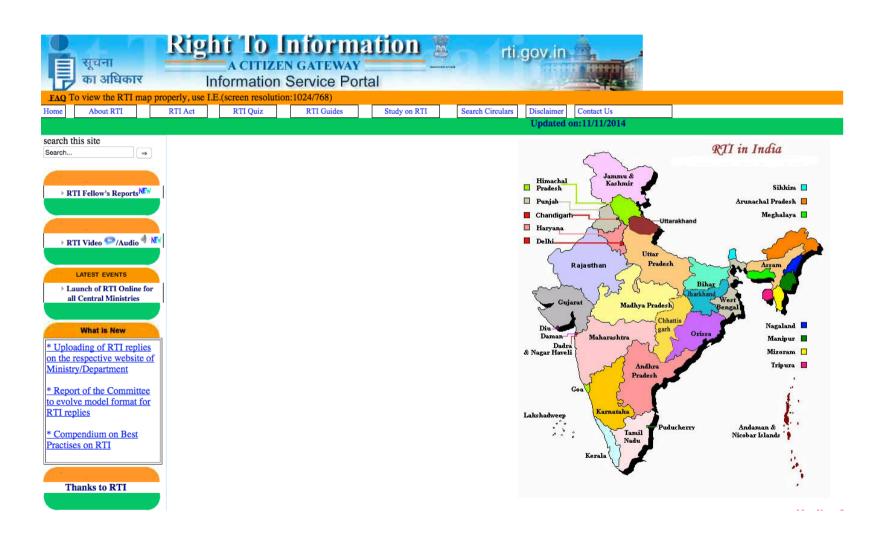UNITED NATIONS

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW (CONVENTIONS/TREATIES)

NATIONAL LAW

STATE 1
GOVERNMENT A
GOVERNMENT B

ELECTR COMM
- Writing
- Signature
- Retention
- Production
- Communications

CRIME
- Unauthorised Access
- Modification
- Impairment of Communications

UN
- CONVENTIONS
- OUTER SPACE
- TELECOMMUNICATIONS
- DISARMAMENT
- CYBERCRIME
- ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS

STATE 2
ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS

STATE 3
ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS
CYBERCRIME

STATE 4
CYBERCRIME
ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS

STATE 5
CYBERCRIME

STATE 6
CYBERCRIME

Note Abbreviation: ELECTR COMM = Electronic Communications

Convention on Cybercrime. CETS No. 185
Non-members of the council of Europe
http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/ChercheSig.asp?NT=185&CL=ENG

	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force
Argentina			
Australia		30/11/2012 a	1/3/2013
Canada	23/11/2001		
Chile			
Colombia			
Costa Rica			
Dominican Republic		7/2/2013 a	1/6/2013
Israel			
Japan	23/11/2001	3/7/2012	1/11/2012
Mauritius		15/11/2013 a	1/3/2014
Mexico			
Morocco			
Panama		5/3/2014 a	1/7/2014
Philippines			
Senegal			
South Africa	23/11/2001		
Tonga			
United States of America	23/11/2001	29/9/2006	1/1/2007

Total number of signatures not followed by ratifications:	9
Total number of ratifications/accessions:	44

India – Right to Information Act 2005

CHAPTER II

Right to information and obligations of public authorities

3. Subject to the provisions of this Act, all citizens shall have the right to information.

Right to information

4. (*I*) Every public authority shall—

a) maintain all its records duly catalogued and indexed in a manner and the form which facilitates the right to information under this Act and ensure that all records that are appropriate to be computerised are, within a reasonable time and subject to availability of resources, computerised and connected through a network all over the country on different systems so that access to such records is facilitated;

b) publish within one hundred and twenty days from the enactment of this Act,—

ROC - The Freedom of Government Information Law

政府資訊公開法

The Freedom of Government Information Law

第一章　總　　則

Chapter 1 General Principles

Article 1　為建立政府資訊公開制度，便利人民共享及公平利用政府資訊，保障人民知的權利，增進人民對公共事務之瞭解、信賴及監督，並促進民主參與，特制定本法。

This Law is enacted to establish the institution for the publication of government information, facilitate people to share and fairly utilize government information, protect people's right to know, further people's understanding, trust and overseeing of public affairs, and encourage public participation in democracy.

Article 2　政府資訊之公開，依本法之規定。但其他法律另有規定者，依其規定。

Government information shall be made available to the public in accordance with the Law, except which regulated in other laws, the provisions of that law shall prevail.

Article 3　本法所稱政府資訊，指政府機關於職權範圍內作成或取得而存在於文書、圖畫、照片、磁碟、磁帶、光碟片、微縮片、積體電路晶片等媒介物及其他得以讀、看、聽或以技術、輔助方法理解之任何紀錄內之訊息。

http://www.nzherald.co.nz/united-states/news/article.cfm?l_id=110&objectid=11364822
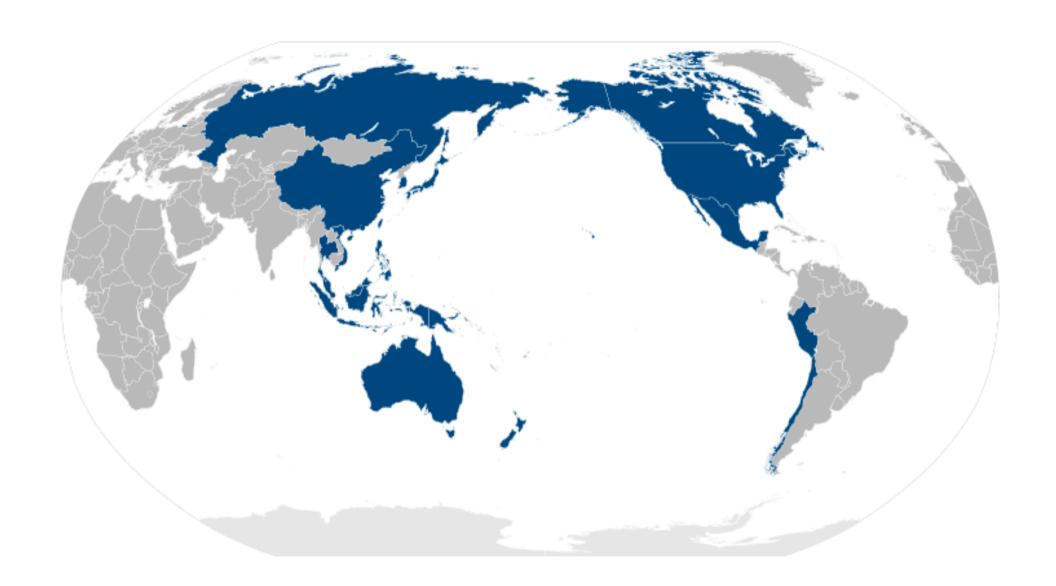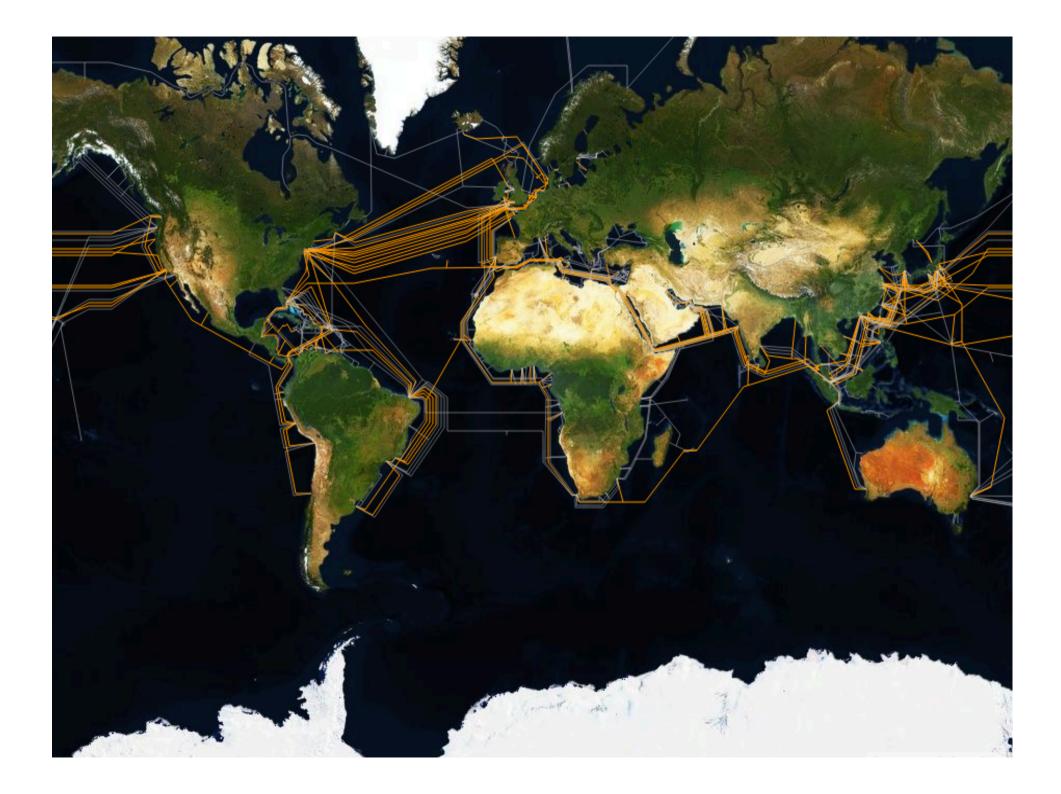
The Democratic Leadership Gap

FREEDOM IN THE WORLD
2014

FREE   PARTLY FREE   NOT FREE

India Information Technology Act, digital signatures and standards
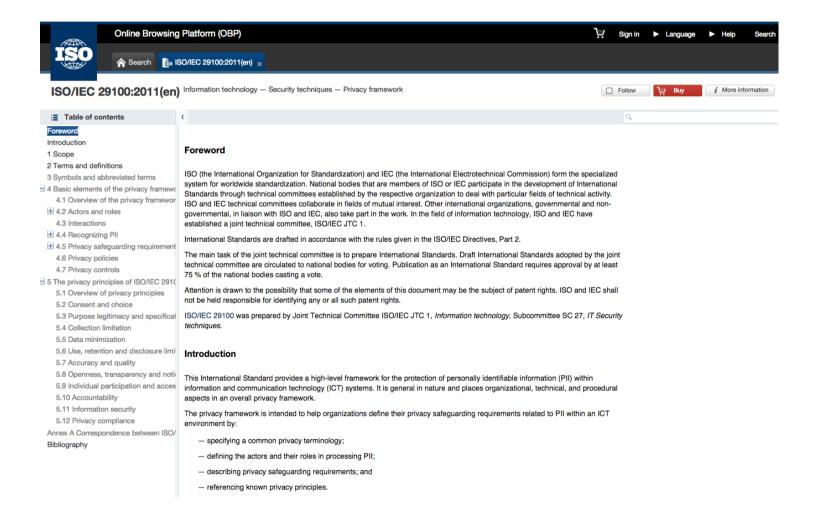
Government of India
Ministry of Information Technology

6. Standards.-The Information Technology (IT) architecture for Certifying Authorities may support open standards and accepted de facto standards; the most important standards that may be considered for different activities associated with the Certifying Authority's functions are as under:
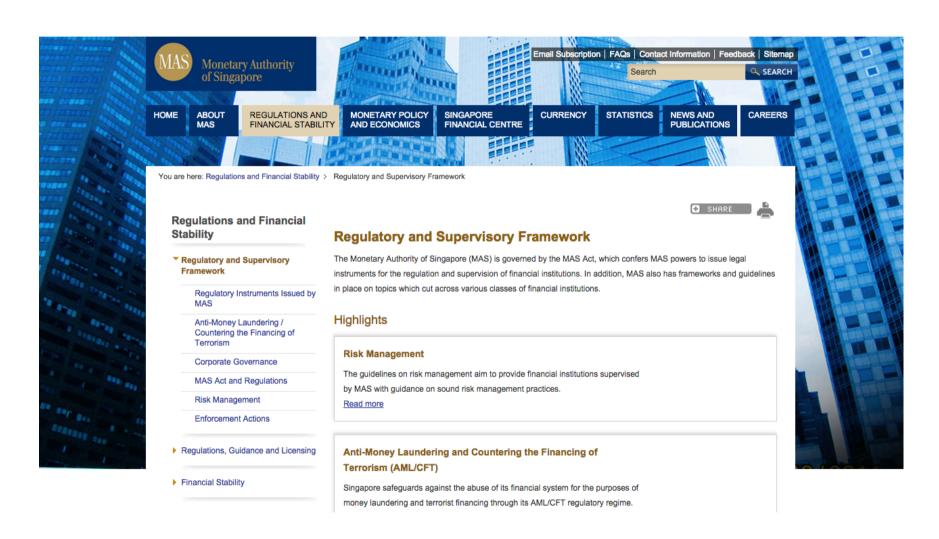
The product	The standard
Public Key Infrastructure	PKIX
Digital Signature Certificates and Digital Signature revocation list	X.509. version 3 certificates as specified in ITU RFC 1422
Directory (DAP and LDAP)	X500 for publication of certificates and Certification Revocation Lists (CRLs)
Database Management Operations	Use of generic SQL
Public Key algorithm	DSA and RSA
Digital Hash Function	MD5 and SHA-1
RSA Public Key Technology	PKCS#1 RSA Encryption Standard (512, 1024, 2048 bit) PKCS#5 Password Based Encryption Standard PKCS#7 Cryptographic Message Syntax standard PKCS#8 Private Key Information Syntax standard PKCS#9 Selected Attribute Types PKCS#10 RSA Certification Request PKCS#12 Portable format for storing/transporting a user's private keys and certificates
Distinguished name	X.520
Digital Encryption and Digital Signature	PKCS#7
Digital Signature Request Format	PKCS#10

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New Zealand Legislation

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Privacy Act 1993

⚠ Warning: Some amendments have not yet been incorporated

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Contents | Previous section | Next section ▶ | Tag section | Remove | ◀ Previous hit | Next hit ▶

Reprint as at 13 September 2014

Privacy Act 1993

Public Act   1993 No 28
Date of assent   17 May 1993
Commencement   see section 1(2)

Note

Changes authorised by subpart 2 of Part 2 of the Legislation Act 2012 have been made in this official reprint.

Note 4 at the end of this reprint provides a list of the amendments incorporated.

This Act is administered by the Ministry of Justice.

Contents

https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso-iec:29100:ed-1:v1:en

ISO/IEC 29100:2011(en) Information technology — Security techniques — Privacy framework

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC 29100 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 27, *IT Security techniques*.

Introduction

This International Standard provides a high-level framework for the protection of personally identifiable information (PII) within information and communication technology (ICT) systems. It is general in nature and places organizational, technical, and procedural aspects in an overall privacy framework.

The privacy framework is intended to help organizations define their privacy safeguarding requirements related to PII within an ICT environment by:

— specifying a common privacy terminology;

— defining the actors and their roles in processing PII;

— describing privacy safeguarding requirements; and

— referencing known privacy principles.

http://www.mas.gov.sg/regulations-and-financial-stability/regulatory-and-supervisory-framework.aspx

Asiacrypt 2014

Kaohsiung, Taiwan, Republic of China
7 – 11 December 2014

Helaine Leggat
Bachelor of Law, CISSP, CISM, CIPP/US, CIPP/IT

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