

# Cyber Security and Cyber Crime in Indonesia

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# Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) 2018

Tabel 1 Perkembangan jenis pengaduan selama Mei – Juni 2018

| Kategori          | Mei   | Juni  | Total | %      |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| HaKI/IPR          | 3.744 | 4.309 | 8.053 | 43,28% |
| Spam              | 2.221 | 2.012 | 4.233 | 22,75% |
| Network Incident  | 1.421 | 1.279 | 2.700 | 14,51% |
| Malware           | 754   | 1.007 | 1.761 | 9,46%  |
| Spoofing/Phishing | 491   | 572   | 1.063 | 5,71%  |
| Komplain Spam     | 388   | 374   | 762   | 4,10%  |
| Respon            | 24    | 10    | 34    | 0,18%  |

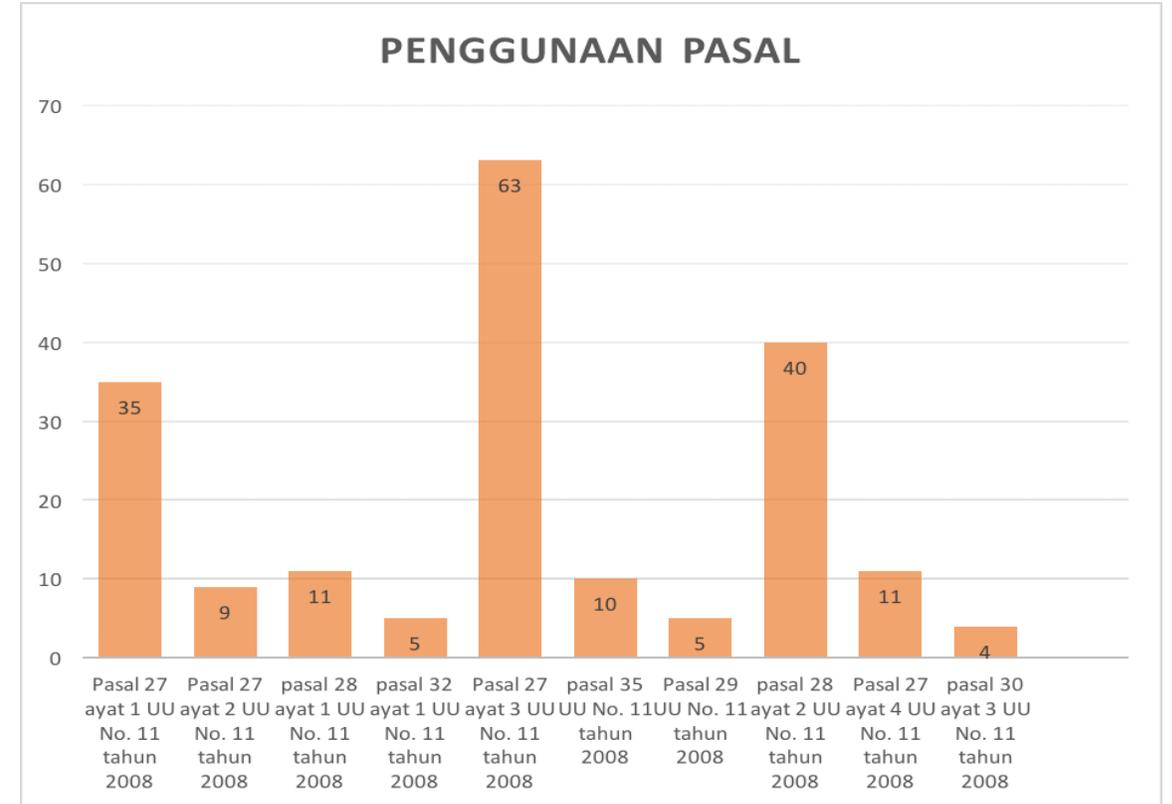
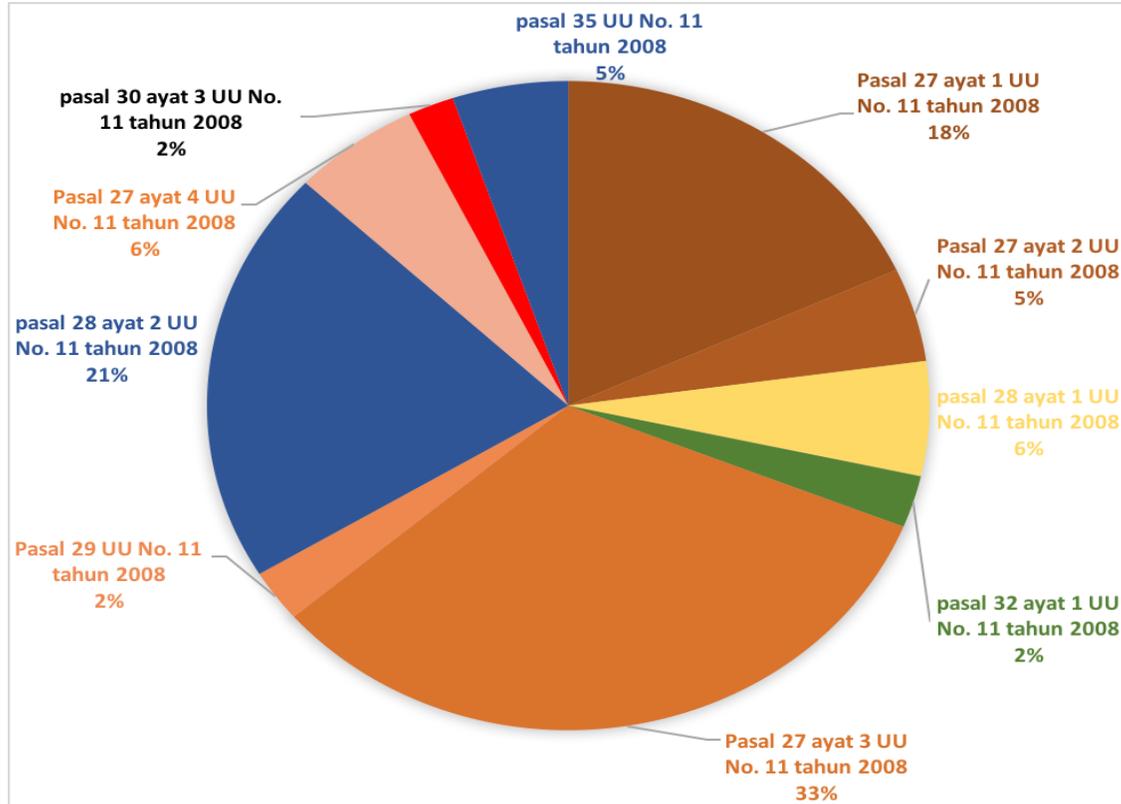
## Annex B: Global ranking GCI 2018

The countries marked with an \* are countries that did not participate in GCI 2018. They have neither submitted their answers to the questionnaire nor validated the data collected by the GCI team.

| Member State              | Score | Global Rank |
|---------------------------|-------|-------------|
| United Kingdom            | 0.931 | 1           |
| United States of America* | 0.926 | 2           |
| France                    | 0.918 | 3           |
| Lithuania                 | 0.908 | 4           |
| Estonia                   | 0.905 | 5           |
| Singapore                 | 0.898 | 6           |
| Spain                     | 0.896 | 7           |

|                                 |       |    |
|---------------------------------|-------|----|
| China                           | 0.828 | 27 |
| Austria*                        | 0.826 | 28 |
| Poland                          | 0.815 | 29 |
| Belgium                         | 0.814 | 30 |
| Hungary                         | 0.812 | 31 |
| Sweden*                         | 0.810 | 32 |
| United Arab Emirates            | 0.807 | 33 |
| The Republic of North Macedonia | 0.800 | 34 |
| Thailand                        | 0.796 | 35 |
| New Zealand*                    | 0.789 | 36 |
| Switzerland                     | 0.788 | 37 |
| Ireland                         | 0.784 | 38 |
| Israel*                         | 0.783 | 39 |
| Kazakhstan                      | 0.778 | 40 |
| Indonesia                       | 0.776 | 41 |

# The implementation of Indonesian cyber law act



# Discourses on cyber security

- Indonesia stands in 41<sup>st</sup> of global rank from the 2018 cyber security index from 175 countries;
- According to ID.CERT, cybercrime incidents recorded amount of 8.053 intellectual property right offence cases, 4.233 spam cases, network incident 2.700 network incident cases, 1.761 malware cases, 1.063 phishing/ spoofing, and so on from May-June 2018;
- In 2009, the shocked news concerning illegal interception telecommunication which have targeted Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY). This illegal interception had also targeted vice-president and other senior ministers. This case is problematic on how the cyber security system should be paid attention to;
- The draft of cyber security regulation has created.

# The bill of cyber security act

- First, the issue of cyber security may become a broad area which needed to analyse from multidisciplinary approach and many stakeholders; the chairman of the Indonesian National Cyber Security Centre (BSSN), mostly comes from ex-military general such as Major-General Djoko Setiadi and Lieutenant-General Hinsa Siburian. This situation may restrain the quality standard of this body to improve;
- Second, the design of cyber regulation should consult to public, especially scholars, media, human rights activists, etc.

# Urgency of Cyber Security

- Cyberwar as well-known defined cyberwarfare was occurred in Estonia, Georgia, Iran, and North Korea;
- The case of Iran in 2010 was delineated on how American cyber army attacked and damaged Iran's nuclear program (Karnouskos, 2014; Matrosov et al, 2010);
- In 2008, cyberattack also brought many Georgia's electronic system that taken down for 24 hours (AFCEA, 2008).

# Notes for the draft

- If Indonesian government needs a cyber security regulation, they have to prepare which based on rigorous and comprehensive academic research;
- In the main consideration, as other regulations do, Pancasila as the ground of legal source should be mentioned. According to Law No. 12 of 2011 concerning the establishment of regulation is stated that Pancasila as the main source of Indonesian legal system;
- the draft needs to mention the urgency of growing digital economy and enhancing digital start-ups;
- this cyber security regulation may concern on security audit with giving a space for the hegemony of ISO 27001

# The future of Indonesian cyber security

- The dignity of bug hunter
- Cyber rehabilitation
- The lack of bug bounty program
- Indonesian cyber army
- Enhancing Cyber diplomacy

https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20180703165014-12-311150/mister-cakil-pembobol-situs-bawaslu-ditangkap-polisi

Home > Nasional > Berita Hukum Kriminal

## Mister Cakil, Pembobol Situs Bawaslu Ditangkap Polisi

Martahan Sohuturon, CNN Indonesia | Selasa, 03/07/2018 17:06 WIB

Bagikan :  



Ilustrasi pembobol situs. (REUTERS/Kacper Pempel)

Jakarta, CNN Indonesia -- Badan Reserse Kriminal (Bareskrim) Polri menangkap terduga pelaku pembobolan situs inforapat.bawaslu.go.id yang merupakan laman

ing secure connection... da Sabtu (30/6) lalu.

# Recommendation

- The draft of cyber security regulation is a new draft of law which already sent in the Indonesian Parliament. This draft should contain an academic substance which based on scientific research. Furthermore, this draft also need to be consulted towards public, media, scholars, industries, and so on;
- We need to have an autonomy cyber security system which does not only refer to international standard such as ISO 27001. Rigorous and serious research should be prioritized in order to have Indonesian own system besides the fulfilment of international standard;
- Indonesian Cyber Security Centre may become a democratic and innovative institute when the composition of this centre is not dominated by military figure. Indonesian government need to have distinguished cyber security system between civilian and military.