CYBER SECURITY IN VIETNAM
MULTI-CHAMBER MEETING - 22 OCTOBER 2015
WHY CYBER SECURITY

HYPER-CONNECTED WORLD

- CREATED FOR INFORMATION SHARING
- ALWAYS CONNECTED: ANYTIME, ANYPLACE
- LARGELY ANONYMOUS
- MORE ENDPOINT DEVICES: MOBILE / INTERNET OF THING
- YOU MAY NOT KNOW YOU HAVE BEEN TARGETED
CYBER SECURITY

WHY IT’S MATTER

DEADLY COST
$400Bn/YEAR GLOBALLY

EVERYBODY TARGETED
NOT JUST CORPORATE, BUT INDIVIDUAL AND GOVERNMENT TOO.

SHARED RESPONSIBILITY
WE ALL HAVE RESPONSIBILITY
WHO ARE THE THREAT ACTORS *

**HACKTIVISM**
Hacking inspired by ideology

**MOTIVATION:** Shifting allegiances – dynamic, unpredictable
**IMPACT TO BUSINESS:** Public distribution, reputation loss

**ORGANISED CRIME**
Global, difficult to trace and prosecute

**MOTIVATION:** Financial advantage
**IMPACT TO BUSINESS:** Theft of information

**THE INSIDER**
Intentional or unintentional?

**MOTIVATION:** Grudge, financial gain
**IMPACT TO BUSINESS:** Distribution or destruction, theft of information, reputation loss

**STATE-SPONSORED**
Espionage and sabotage

**MOTIVATION:** Political advantage, economic advantage, military advantage
**IMPACT TO BUSINESS:** Disruption or destruction, theft of information, reputational loss
WHAT ARE THE TARGETS?

VALUABLE INFORMATION
- INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
- CUSTOMER AND PERSONAL DATA
- BUSINESS PROCESSES

BUSINESS CRITICAL INFORMATION
- PLANS, STRATEGIES AND TRANSACTIONS
- FINANCIAL INFORMATION
- PRODUCT’S DESIGNS

REPUTATION
- GOVERNMENT, BUSINESS, PERSONAL

GOVERNMENT CONFIDENTIAL
- POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND MILITARY
CYBER SECURITY IN VIETNAM
CYBER SECURITY IN VIETNAM 2014-2015

6,000
VIETNAMESE WEBSITES HACKED IN 2014
Incl. 246 .GOV.VN

1,039
VIETNAMESE WEBSITES HACKED BY CHINESE HACKERS DURING AUG-2014
DISRUPTION

<5%
45% OF 475 BUSINESS INVEST LESS THAN 5% OF THEIR BUDGET INTO IT ISSUES

3 MOST COMMON ATTACK TYPES
- DENIED OF SERVICES
- MALWARES
- HACKING / PENETRATION
CYBER SECURITY IN VIETNAM

LAWS & REGULATIONS
- LAW 51/2005/QH11 ON ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS
- LAW 67/2006/QH11 ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
- LAW 21/2008/QH11 ON HIGH TECHNOLOGY
- LAW 41/2009/QH12 ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS
- LAW ON INTERNET SECURITY (Draft – Jun 2015)
- DECREES 72/2013/ND-CP ON MANAGEMENT, PROVISION AND USE OF INTERNET SERVICES AND ONLINE INFORMATION
- DECREES 25/2014/ND-CP ON PREVENTION AND COMBAT OF CRIMES AND OTHER LAW VIOLATIONS INVOLVING HIGH TECHNOLOGY

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
- AUTHORITY of INFORMATION SECURITY (AIS)
- NATIONAL ELECTRONIC AUTHENTICATION CENTER (NEAC)
- INFORMATION SECURITY AGENCY (A68)
- VIETNAM GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATION AUTHORITY (VGCA)
- VIETNAM COMPUTER EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM (VNCERT)
- CIVIL CRYPTOGRAPHY ADMINISTRATION AGENCY
- ICT AND CYBER SECURITY MONITORING CENTER - GOVERNMENT CIPHER COMMITTEE

EDUCATION & TRAINING
99/QD-TTg : PROPOSAL ON TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION SECURITY RESOURCES TO 2020
8 UNIVERSITIES & INSTITUTES
2,000 BSc/MSc in 2020
Cyber Security in Vietnam: Weaknesses

- Management Involvement
- Security Framework
- Security Personnel
- Security Mindset
- Continuously Improvement
CYBER SECURITY

IMPROVEMENT ASPECTS

Leadership & Governance
Information Risk Management
Business Continuity
Operation & Technology
Human factors
Legal & Compliance
THANK YOU !
REFERENCES

* Taken from 2014 VNISA-KMPG security seminar materials

(1) Net Losses: Estimating the Global Cost of Cybercrime Economic impact of cybercrime
(http://csis.org/files/attachments/140609_McAfee_PDF.pdf)

(2) Ministry of Public Security / Vietnamnet News
(http://m.english.vietnamnet.vn/fms/science-it/126897/growing-cyber-threats.html)

(3) VNISA survey, 2014 / Thanhniennews
(http://www.talkvietnam.com/2014/12/vietnam-vulnerable-to-cyber-attacks-but-agencies-poorly-equipped/)