



Cyber security & Cybercrime Strategies
Sri Lankan Experience
UNCTAD / World Bank event – 18th April 2016

eSri Lanka
smart people smart island

ICTA
ideas actioned

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&

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Outline



- Sri Lankan ICT Sector and its growth
- Cybersecurity & Cybercrime strategies
- Cybercrime Legislative Response
 - Budapest Cybercrime Convention (as a tool)
 - Need for Harmonised legislation to facilitate International Cooperation & Cross-border Data Requests
- Conclusions
 - What can be done by Donors and Multilateral Agencies

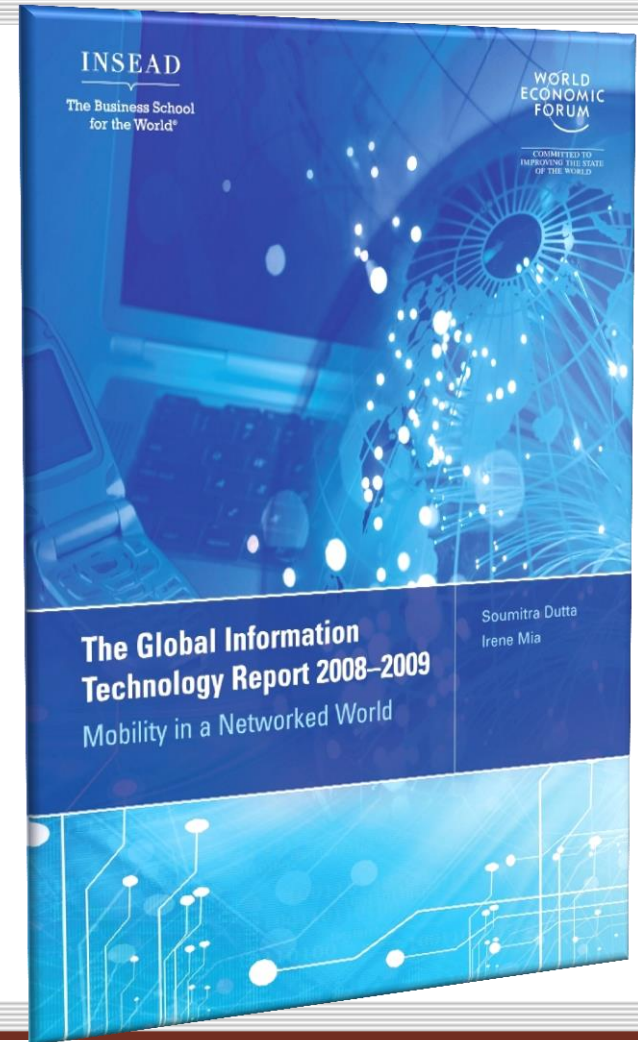
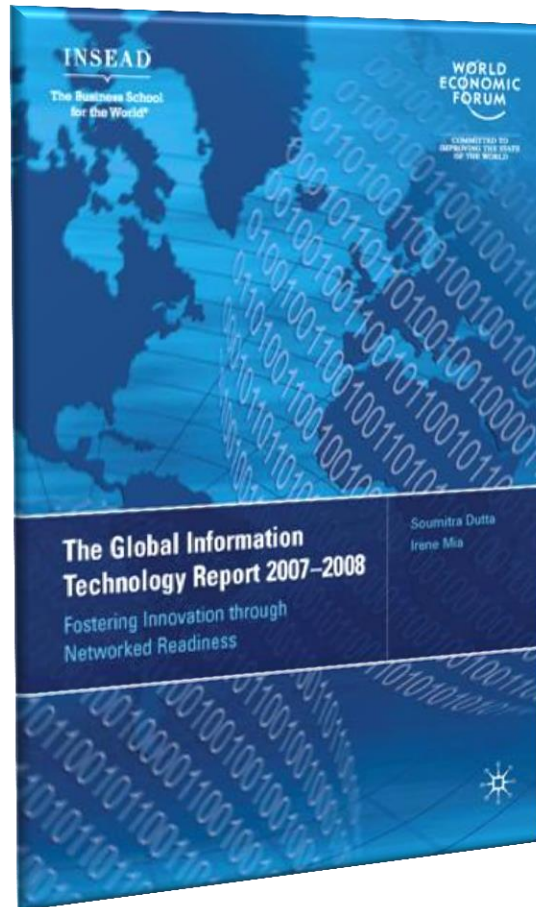
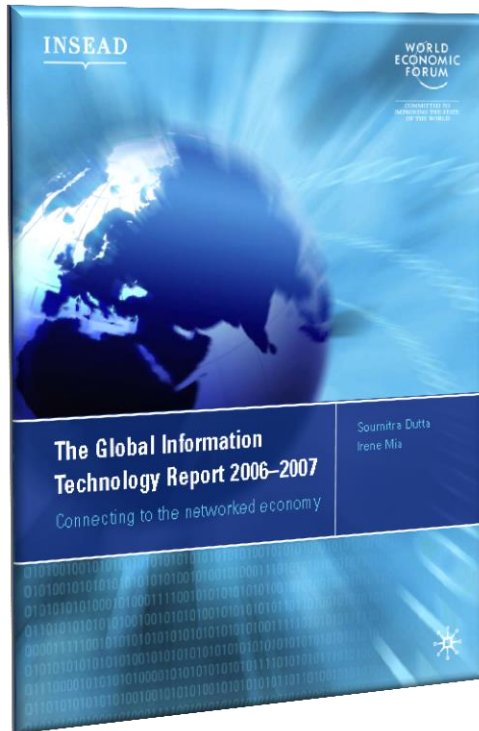




Sri Lankan ICT Sector

- ICT Sector - 5th Largest Revenue Earner for Sri Lanka
- First in South Asia to Liberalise Telecom Sector and introduce competition – (5 mobile operators, 16 ISPs, 5 gateways)
- Mobile penetration – over 110.4% as of 2015
 - More mobile phones than tooth brushes
- BPO / KPO Sector growth – Accounting outsourcing. Legal outsourcing -- 30% per annum growth in IT workforce
- Sri Lanka is ranked No 1 in South Asia in Networked Readiness Index (NRI) and the UN e-Government Readiness Index (2014)
- Modern RTGS, Interbank Clearing system & Mobile Payments System

Network Readiness Index (NRI)



“Cybercrime -- Goes beyond traditional borders”



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www.dailymirror.lk/107683/Lankan-in-Bangladesh-cyber-heist-claims-she-was-set-up

Lankan in Bangladesh cyber heist claims she was set up

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Hagoda Gamage Shalika Perera, the Sri Lankan businesswoman who got a deposit of \$20 million in her account last month, claimed that the funds were anticipated but had no idea they were stolen from Bangladesh's Central Bank in one of the largest cyber heists in history.

Anonymous hackers breached Bangladesh Bank's systems between February 4, 5 and attempted to steal nearly \$1 billion from its account at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Even though many of the payments were blocked, \$20 million made its way to Perera's Shalika Foundation before the transfer was reversed. Bangladesh Central Bank officials stated that they acted after a routing bank, Deutsche Bank, sought clarification on the transfer because hackers misspelled the company's name as "Fundation."

Another \$81 million was routed to accounts in the Philippines and diverted to casinos there, where the trail runs out, sources said.

The Philippines Senate is holding hearings in the case, but thus far, few details had emerged on the Sri Lanka link.

In her first public comments on the case, Perera had told Reuters that she expected \$20 million to come from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to help fund a power plant and other projects in Sri Lanka. She urged that she had no direct dealing with JICA, but the deal was arranged by an acquaintance who she met in Sri Lanka but had connections in Japan.

Shalika was set up in October 2014 and states in its registration documents that it constructs



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WB funded eSri Lanka Initiative

(Smart Island – Smart People)



- ICT4D Program of the Govt of Sri Lanka (supported by World Bank)
- *“Taking dividends of ICT to every village, every citizen, every business and Transform the way the Government thinks and works”* (www.icta.lk)
- Implemented by ICT Agency of Sri Lanka (ICTA)
- Information & Communication Technology Act No. 27 of 2003 (amended by Act 33 of 2008)
- Two Legal functions of ICTA
 - Catalyst for ICT development – Implements the ICT Development Strategy of Govt.
 - ICT Legal & Policy Reform
 - Twin Cyber security and Cybercrime Reform Agenda

National Cyber Security Agenda

(Combined with Cyber Crime Framework)



Objective – Ensure Trust and confidence for Electronic Transactions through legislative and policy measures

- **Electronic Transactions Act No. 19 of 2006**

- Technology Neutral Framework for electronic signatures and authentication technologies
- Certificate Authority – established on 23rd September 2013

- **Technical & Policy measures**

- **Implementing DNSSEC at ccTLD level (First in South Asia)**
- E-Government Policy framework with High Level IS Policies

Cyber security Agenda

Institutional Measures – National CERT



- ICTA Established **Sri Lanka CERT** as a subsidiary (2006)
 - See www.CERT.gov.lk
 - Company model with Government Stake holders (handles threats, forensics and develops IS policies)
 - CERT Board of Directors – Public – pvt Partnership
- Reported Incidents of Cyber Crime increased from 1840 in (2012) to 2967 incidents (2015)
- Admitted as full member of APCERT and FIRST – www.first.org
 - Regular engagements with CERT-CC and conducted APCERT Drill (2011, 2013 and 2015)
- Cyber safety programs for kids & Cyber Security Week (CSW – conducted for 6 years)

Cybercrime Strategy.

Criminal Justice Framework



- COMPUTER CRIME ACT, No. 24 OF 2007
- PAYMENT DEVICES FRAUDS ACT, No. 30 OF 2006
- Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act, No. 25 of 2002
- Sri Lanka has adopted recommendations of Financial Action Task Force (FATF)
 - Prevention of Money Laundering Act No. 5 of 2006
 - Financial Transactions Reporting Act No. 6 of 2006

- Other measures
 - Cybercrime complaints Centre
 - Digital forensic lab for the Police Cybercrime Unit
 - Developing Standard Operating procedures

Conditions, Safeguards and International Cooperation



- Computer Crimes Act 2007 – Covers issues beyond Substantive offences
- Conditions & Safeguards under Budapest Convention
 - Under the Computer Crimes Act of 2007, intrusive investigative measures, such as search and seizure of computers or the “**interception of a communication**”, are subject to a warrant by a magistrate (see Section 18).
 - Similar safeguards in Section 19 (Preservation Requests)
- Domestic production Orders
- Preservation Requests to Foreign Service providers
- Mutual Legal Assistance

Sri Lanka ----



Road to Budapest Convention

- Sri Lanka Invited to accede Budapest Cybercrime Convention
 - 23rd February 2015
- Acceded to the Cybercrime Convention (29th May 2015)
- 1st Country in South Asia and 2nd Country in Asia after Japan
- Sri Lanka -- ahead of Philippines, South Korea, Malaysia and others
- Fastest ever Accession in Council of Europe history
- Convention in effect -- from 1st September 2015

What can be done

By Donors and Multilateral Agencies



- Helping Countries develop comprehensive IS policies and strategies within ICT4D projects
- Helping to establish Institutional models (Sri Lanka's CERT example)
- Consistent & Sustainable support and not walking way
- Multilaterals can play a significant role (in the transition to sustainability Period of hand – holding)
 - The World Bank Program helped shape institutional framework (Sri Lanka CERT) – resulting in sustainability by Govt



Thank You !

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