

Macau Cybersecurity Law

General overview	1
Macau Cybersecurity Law outline	2
Governance Structure of Cybersecurity	3
Obligation of critical infrastructure operators and internet service providers	4
Impact of Macau Cyber Security Law on corporations	6
How can Deloitte help	7

General overview

The Macau government enacted the Macau Cybersecurity Law (MCSL) to regulate the Cybersecurity System within Macau Special Administrative Region. This is for the protection of information networks, computer systems and data of **critical infrastructure operators.**

Key milestones of the MCSL



Scope and Definition



Definition of critical infrastructure:

Information networks and computer systems that are important to the normal functioning of society. If disrupted may jeopardize/ disturb and threaten to social well-being, public safety, order and interests.

Overview of **Operators / Providers** that fall under the scope of Macau Cybersecurity Law:



Public critical infrastructure operators:

- Office of Chief Executive and Office of Principal Officials
- Macao Special Administrative Region Public Sector
- Public legal person and autonomous fund



Private critical infrastructure operators:

- Private entities that are qualified to operate and provide services to the administration and operate in the following areas:
- Banks, Financial Entities and Insurance Institutions, Games of Fortune operators, Sea / Land / Air Transportation Operators, some Utilities Operators, Healthcare Operators, Public Capital Companies, etc.



Internet service providers:

 An entity that is qualified to operate a fixed or mobile public telecommunications network and provides Internet access services

1

Macau Cybersecurity Law outline

MCSL comprise of five chapters, below is an overview of the key objectives and coverage of each chapter.



Chapter 1 General Provisions (Articles 1 - 5)

Explains the Objective, Definition of terms and Scope of the law.

Chapter 2 Institutional Provisions (Articles 6 - 9)

New offices, i.e. Committee for Cybersecurity (CPC) and Cybersecurity Incidents Alert and Response Center (CARIC) are set up to provide supervision. Existing public institutions and departments will collaborate to provide support.

Chapter 3 Cybersecurity Obligations (Articles 10 - 14)

High-level obligations of public and private critical infrastructure operators are described. The obligation is mainly related to governance and reporting obligations to the Macau Government.

Chapter 4 Penalty System (Articles 15 - 23)

Penalty of non-compliance with the MCSL can be categorized by two levels (i.e. minor and severe). The maximum fine can be up to MOP 5 million.

Chapter 5 Transition and Other Provisions (Articles 24 - 28)

Specification on the grace period of the rules (180 days) and explanation of the obligation of Internet Service Providers (ISPs).

Regulatory oversight

In the MCSL, the Cybersecurity oversight is maintained by a composition of the Committee for Cybersecurity (CPC), Cybersecurity Incidents Alert and Response Center (CARIC), and supervisory entities.



Commission for Cybersecurity (CPC)



Cybersecurity Incidents Alert and Response Center (CARIC) – Coordinated by Judiciary Police (PJ)

Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau (SAFP)

Judiciary Police (PJ)
-Coordinate the CARIC

Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau (CTT)

Public critical infrastructure operators The Office of the The public Any form Chief Executive, sector of the of Public the Offices of the Macao Special Administrative Principal Officials, the Secretariat of the Legislative Assembly, the Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal and the Office of the

1. 2. 3.

Entities governed by private law, headquartered in Macao or abroad, entitled to carry on business in the fields specified below, whether by way of operating concession, providing services to the Administration and licensing, or alike.

Public Welfare wholly- Public Welfare by the whose government activity is related to the scientific and technological area

Prosecutor General
SAFP (Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau)
IAM (Municipal Affairs Bureau)
AMCM (Monetary Authority of Macao)
DICJ (Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau)
DSE (Macao Economic Bureau)
SS (Health Bureau)
DSAMA (Marine and Water Bureau)
DSAT (Transport Bureau)
GDSE (Office for the Development of the Energy Sector)
DSPA (Environmental Protection Bureau)
AACM (Civil Aviation Authority)
CTT (Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau)
Other Departments and Agencies

Water supply
Banking, finance and insurance activity
Provision of healthcare in hospitals
Wastewater treatment and waste collection and treatment
Wholesale public supply of fuels and foodstuffs subject to sanitary and phytosanitary inspection
Slaughter of animals in legal slaughterhouses
Supply and distribution of electricity and
natural gas
Provision of public service of maritime
transport, inland and air transport performed
with regularity, according to routes, frequency
of trips, schedules and prices previously
defined
Operation of port, ferry terminal, airport and heliport
Broadcasting
Operation of games of fortune
Operation of public fixed or mobile
telecommunications networks and provision of
internet access services

Obligation of operators and internet service providers

Key obligations	Private critical infrastructure operators	Public critical infrastructure operators	Internet service providers	Penalty and fine
Organizational obligation • Establish a <i>cybersecurity management unit</i> capable to implement internal security measures relating cybersecurity				
 Appoint / set up delegated and competent (cyber) security officer and the alternate (habitual residence in Macau) 	Article 10	Article 14		
• Ensure that the cyber security officer and the alternate are permanently contactable by CARIC	, we delet 10	, we determine		• Fine MOP 50,000 to
• Establish a complaint and reporting mechanism for cybersecurity				5,000,000 • Additional
Procedural, preventive and contingency obligations • Develop and adopt cybersecurity management system and operational procedures, and internal measures for security incident monitoring and response				penalties: - Deprivation of the right to participate in public procurement - Deprivation
• Inform (CARIC / regulatory entity) about cybersecurity incidents, including examination and recording of status of the information network	Article 11	Article 14		of the right to subsidies or benefits
Self - assessment and reporting obligations • Engaged internal / external professional to conduct cyber security assessment				granted by public entities
• Submit cybersecurity report , including incident report (if applicable) to relevant regulatory entities annually	Article 12	Article 14		
Cooperative obligation • Cooperate with and provide support to CARIC /				_
regulatory entity inspection and investigation	Article 13	Article 14		

Key obligations	Private critical infrastructure operators	Public critical infrastructure operators	Internet service providers	Penalty and fine
Obligation of staff of critical infrastructure public operators				Disciplinary action
 Review and monitor the private third party cybersecurity services vendor performance against the contract 		Article 14		 Forced retirement, dismissal or suspended duty
 ISPs obligation Register the prepaid SIM card users identity (within 120 days after the law becomes effective), or terminated the services 				• Fine MOP 50,000 to
Check and register customer identity			Article 24,25,26	150,000
 Retain the record of converting private IP address to public IP address for 1 year 			, -,	

Impact of Macau Cyber Security Law on corporations

There is no doubt that the impact of MCSL on company is significant. Although some regulations are still in the process of legislation and reform, companies will face legal consequences if the MCSL is breached.

Meanwhile, the management of company, and related personnel of security, law and IT needs to resolve the following problems:

Do we **meet the fundamental requirements** of the MCSL?



What is the *MCSL's impact* to the company?







Does the companies have *risks associated* with systems affecting social and public stability, data leakage?



- What is the main content of the MCSL applicable to my organization?
- Are there any (other) relevant regulations e.g. industry specific ones?
- What is the impact of the requirements to the company?
- The management's awareness of the MCSI
- The understanding of the impact of related departments on the MCSL.
- The staff's awareness of MCSL.

Awareness & Understanding





- Which departments and personnel within my organization are affected by the MCSL?
- What systems and information need to be considered?
- The scope of a corporation (business, area, organization).
- Impact to departments (business processes), personnel, systems, and information.
- Which business and IT might be affected?



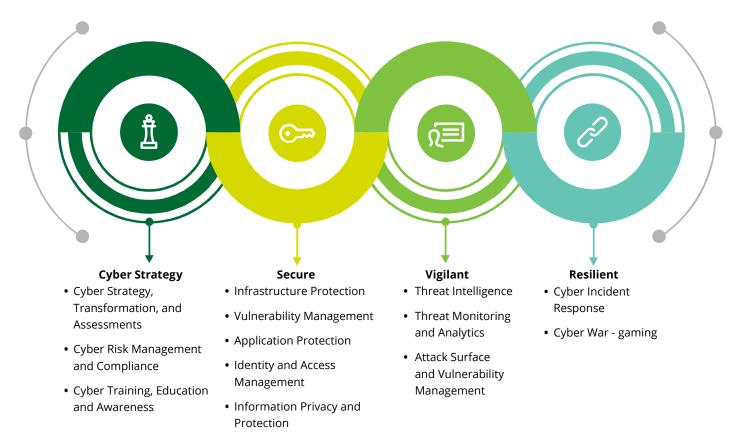


- What is the potential compliance risk?
- What are remediation for non-compliance of security organization?
- How to comply and where to start?
- Currently existing compliance risks.
- Other potential risks for uncertain regulations.
- Other risks besides compliance risks: financial, reputational and people risks.
- Corresponding controls and remediation.



How can Deloitte help?

Our objective is to help clients develop and implement strategies for IT risk management and aim to help clients find the appropriate balance between risk management and cost containment. Our integrated solutions covering:



Given MCSL introduces new and more stringent regulatory requirements, a **four phased - approach compliance program** is designed with reference to the above 4 areas. The law will be effective by end of 2019, companies that fall within its scope should start as soon as possible!

Phase 1 Plan & Assess

- Assess on cybersecurity activities and identify gaps between current practices and the MCSL.
- Perform incident response plan assessment on activities across people, process, and technology domains.

Phase 2 Design & Build

- Setup of cybersecurity governance model, communications and trainings, and security policies and procedures.
- Design & build analytics platforms and incident response plan to monitor and respond to threats and security incidents.

Phase 3 Implement & Operate

- A tailored transformation program, including supporting tooling, based on a comprehensive security readiness roadmap helping organisations prepare in the optimal way.
- Manage analytics platforms to monitor and respond to threats and security incidents.

Phase 4 Monitor & Improve

- Incident and breach response, and ongoing cybersecurity program monitoring and improvement.
- Provide annual cyber security assessment service.

Contacts

Sidney Cheng

Macau Office Managing Director Tel: +853 8898 8898 Email: sidcheng@deloitte.com.mo

Eva Kwok

Partner, Risk Advisory Tel: +852 2852 6304 Email: evakwok@deloitte.com.hk

Miro Pihkanen

Partner, Risk Advisory Tel: +852 2852 6778 Email: miropihkanen@deloitte.com.hk

Brad Lin

Director, Risk Advisory Tel: +852 2109 5353 Email: bradlin@deloitte.com.hk

Carmen Lei

Director, Central Business Development Tel: +853 8898 8833 Email: carlei@deloitte.com.mo

Office locations

Beijing

12/F China Life Financial Center No. 23 Zhenzhi Road Chaoyang District Beijing 100026, PRC Tel: +86 10 8520 7788 Fax: +86 10 6508 8781

Changsha

20/F Tower 3, HC International Plaza No. 109 Furong Road North Kaifu District Changsha 410008, PRC

Tel: +86 731 8522 8790 Fax: +86 731 8522 8230

Chengdu

17/F China Overseas International Center Block F No.365 Jiaozi Avenue Chengdu 610041, PRC Tel: +86 28 6789 8188 Fax: +86 28 6317 3500

Chongging

43/F World Financial Center 188 Minzu Road Yuzhong District Chongqing 400010, PRC Tel: +86 23 8823 1888 Fax: +86 23 8857 0978

Dalian

15/F Senmao Building 147 Zhongshan Road Dalian 116011, PRC Tel: +86 411 8371 2888 Fax: +86 411 8360 3297

Guangzhou

26/F Yuexiu Financial Tower 28 Pearl River East Road Guangzhou 510623, PRC Tel: +86 20 8396 9228 Fax: +86 20 3888 0121

Hangzhou

Room 1206-1210 East Building, Central Plaza No.9 Feiyunjiang Road Shangcheng District Hangzhou 310008, PRC Tel: +86 571 8972 7688

Fax: +86 571 8779 7915 / 8779 7916

Harbin

Room 1618, Development Zone Mansion 368 Changjiang Road Nangang District Harbin 150090, PRC Tel: +86 451 8586 0060 Fax: +86 451 8586 0056

Hefei

Room 1201 Tower A Hua Bang ICC Building No.190 Qian Shan Road Government and Cultural New Development District Hefei 230601, PRC Tel: +86 551 6585 5927 Fax: +86 551 6585 5687

Hong Kong

35/F One Pacific Place 88 Queensway Hong Kong Tel: +852 2852 1600

Fax: +852 2541 1911

Jinan

Units 2802-2804, 28/F China Overseas Plaza Office No. 6636, 2nd Ring South Road Shizhong District Jinan 250000, PRC Tel: +86 531 8973 5800 Fax: +86 531 8973 5811

Macau

19/F The Macau Square Apartment H-N 43-53A Av. do Infante D. Henrique

Macau

Tel: +853 2871 2998 Fax: +853 2871 3033

Mongolia

15/F, ICC Tower, Jamiyan-Gun Street 1st Khoroo, Sukhbaatar District, 14240-0025 Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia Tel: +976 7010 0450

Fax: +976 7013 0450

Nanjing

6/F Asia Pacific Tower 2 Hanzhong Road Xinjiekou Square Nanjing 210005, PRC Tel: +86 25 5790 8880 Fax: +86 25 8691 8776

Shanghai

30/F Bund Center 222 Yan An Road East Shanghai 200002, PRC Tel: +86 21 6141 8888 Fax: +86 21 6335 0003

Shenyang

Unit 3605-3606, Forum 66 Office Tower 1 No. 1-1 Qingnian Avenue Shenhe District Shenyang 110063, PRC Tel: +86 24 6785 4068 Fax: +86 24 6785 4067

Shenzhen

9/F China Resources Building 5001 Shennan Road East Shenzhen 518010, PRC Tel: +86 755 8246 3255 Fax: +86 755 8246 3186

Suzhou

24/F Office Tower A, Building 58 Suzhou Center 58 Su Xiu Road, Industrial Park Suzhou 215021, PRC Tel: +86 512 6289 1238 Fax: +86 512 6762 3338 / 3318

Tianjin

45/F Metropolitan Tower 183 Nanjing Road Heping District Tianjin 300051, PRC Tel: +86 22 2320 6688 Fax: +86 22 8312 6099

Wuhan

Unit 1, 49/F New World International Trade Tower 568 Jianshe Avenue Wuhan 430000, PRC Tel: +86 27 8526 6618 Fax: +86 27 8526 7032

Xiamen

Unit E, 26/F International Plaza 8 Lujiang Road, Siming District Xiamen 361001, PRC Tel: +86 592 2107 298 Fax: +86 592 2107 259

Xi'an

Room 5104A, 51F Block A Greenland Center 9 Jinye Road, High-tech Zone Xi'an 710065, PRC Tel: +86 29 8114 0201 Fax: +86 29 8114 0205

Zhengzhou

Room 5A10, Block 8, Kailin Business Center No.51 Jinshui East Road Zhengdong New District Zhengzhou 450018, PRC Tel: +86 371 8897 3700 Fax: +86 371 8897 3710

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