

## 1. Singapore

### Communications and Multimedia Act 1998 in Singapore

The Communications and Multimedia Act 1998 (CMA) is a legislation in Singapore that governs the telecommunications, broadcasting, and online media sectors in the country. The CMA was introduced by the Singaporean Parliament in 1998, and it has since undergone a number of amendments to suit the evolving media landscape and technological developments.

Main objective of the CMA :-

- To regulate and promote the development of communications and multimedia industry.
- Ensuring that it operates in the public interest.
- Covers a wide range of issues, including licensing, content standards, competition, consumer protection, and national security.

### Computer Crimes Act 1997

The Computer Crimes Act 1997 is a legislation in Singapore that deals with the misuse of computers and related technologies. The Act was enacted by the Parliament of Singapore in 1997 and has since undergone several amendments to reflect the changing nature of cybercrime.

Main objective of the Computer Crimes :-

- Provide legal protection against cybercrime, such as hacking, unauthorized access, and the spread of malicious software or content.
- Covers a wide range of offenses, including unauthorized access to computer material, unauthorized modification of computer material, and unauthorized interception of computer communications.

### Copyright Act ( Amendment ) 1997

The Copyright Act (Amendment) 1997 is a legislation in Singapore that amends and updates the Copyright Act, which governs the protection of copyright in creative works such as books, music, films, and software. The Act was enacted by the Parliament of Singapore in 1997 and has since undergone several amendments to reflect changes in technology and international copyright standards.

Main objectives of the Copyright Act (Amendment) :-

- Update and strengthen the legal framework for copyright protection in Singapore
- Introduces new provisions such as digital rights management
- Allows copyright owners to control access to their works in the digital space.
- Enhances the protection of performers' rights, and introduces a system for the collective management of copyright.
- Provides for criminal penalties for copyright infringement, such as making unauthorized copies of copyrighted works or distributing them without permission.

### Digital Signature Act 1997

The Digital Signature Act (DSA) 1997 is a Singaporean law that provides a legal framework for electronic signatures and digital certificates. It aims to facilitate e-commerce transactions and promote the use of digital signatures as a reliable means of authenticating the identity of the signatory and ensuring the integrity of electronic documents.

The DSA provides a legal framework for the use of digital signatures in various transactions, including contracts, deeds, and other legal documents. It also outlines the responsibilities of parties involved in the use of digital signatures, including the signatory, the relying party, and the CA.

### Personal Data Protection Act 2010

The Personal Data Protection Act (PDPA) 2012 is a Singaporean law that governs the collection, use, and disclosure of personal data by organizations. The PDPA aims to protect the privacy of individuals and ensure that their personal data is handled responsibly and in compliance with certain standards.

### Evidence Act in Singapore

The Evidence Act is a Singaporean law that governs the admissibility of evidence in legal proceedings. It sets out rules for the presentation and admissibility of evidence in court and establishes the requirements for proof in civil and criminal cases.

The Evidence Act provides for the exclusion of certain types of evidence, such as evidence obtained by illegal or improper means, evidence that is irrelevant or hearsay, and evidence that is privileged or confidential.

## 2. Thailand

### Communications and Multimedia Act 1998

The Communications and Multimedia Act 1998 is a Malaysian law, not a Thai law. However, Thailand has a similar law called the Telecommunications Business Act B.E. 2544 (2001), which regulates the telecommunications industry in Thailand.

The Telecommunications Business Act sets out the framework for the regulation of telecommunications services and equipment in Thailand. The Act covers a wide range of issues, including the licensing of telecommunications services, the allocation of radio frequency spectrum, the regulation of tariffs and charges, and the protection of consumers' rights.

### Computer Crimes Act 1997 in Thailand

The Computer Crimes Act 1997 is a Thai law that was enacted to address various types of computer-related offenses. The Act has been amended several times over the years, most recently in 2017, to keep pace with changes in technology and emerging cyber threats.

The Computer Crimes Act covers a wide range of offenses, including unauthorized access to computer systems, data interference, and the distribution of malicious software. It also covers offenses related to online fraud, cyberstalking, and the dissemination of false information.

### Copyright Act ( Amendment ) 1997 in Thailand

The Copyright Act (Amendment) 1997 is a legislation in Thailand that amends and updates the Copyright Act, which governs the protection of copyright in creative works such as books, music, films, and software. The Act was enacted by the Parliament of Thailand in 1997 and has since undergone several amendments to reflect changes in technology and international copyright standards.

Main objectives of the Copyright Act (Amendment) :-

- Update and strengthen the legal framework for copyright protection in Thailand.
- Introduces new provisions such as digital rights management, which allows copyright owners to control access to their works in the digital space.
- Enhances the protection of performers' rights
- Introduces a system for the collective management of copyright.

### Digital Signature Act 1997

The Digital Signature Act 1997 is a legislation in Thailand that provides a legal framework for the use of digital signatures in electronic transactions. The Act was enacted by the Parliament of Thailand in 1997 and has since undergone several amendments to reflect the changing nature of electronic transactions and the use of digital signatures.

Main objectives of the Digital Signature Act 1997 :-

- Establish the legal validity and enforceability of electronic transactions.
- Provide a secure and reliable means of verifying the identity of the parties involved in these transactions.
- Defines the requirements for digital signatures, including the use of encryption and authentication technologies, and establishes a certification authority to issue and manage digital certificates.

### Personal Data Protection Act 2019

There is no Personal Data Protection Act 2010 in Thailand. However, Thailand does have a Personal Data Protection Act (PDPA) which was enacted in May 2019 and came into effect on May 28, 2020. The PDPA is a comprehensive legislation that governs the collection, use, disclosure, and processing of personal data in Thailand.

### The Bank of Thailand Act 1942

The Bank of Thailand Act is a legislation in Thailand that established the Bank of Thailand (BOT) as the country's central bank. The Act was enacted in 1942 and has since undergone several amendments to reflect the changing economic and financial landscape of Thailand.

The Bank of Thailand Act defines the functions and powers of the Bank of Thailand, including its responsibility for formulating and implementing monetary policy, promoting financial stability, and regulating the financial system. The Act also establishes the governing structure of the Bank of Thailand, including its Board of Directors, Governor, and Deputy Governors.