



CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE CANADA



BACKGROUND

Total Population: 36 675 000

(data source: [United Nations Statistics Division](#), December 2012)

Internet users, percentage of population: 85.80%

(data source: [ITU Statistics](#), 2013)

1. CYBERSECURITY

1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on cybercrime has been enacted through the following instrument:

- [Criminal Code \(1985\)](#)

1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instruments:

-[Anti-Spam Act](#)

-[Secure Electronic Signature Regulations](#)

-[Electronic Commerce Protection Regulations](#)

-[Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act](#)

-[Draft Bill C-12: An Act to Amend the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act](#)

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT

The Canadian Cyber Incident Response Centre ([CCIRC](#)) is the officially recognized CIRT. The Cyber Threat Evaluation Centre ([CTEC](#)) is another establishment responsible for the detection, analysis, and assessment of cyber threat activity on nationally important networks.

1.2.2 STANDARDS

In Canada the Management of Information Technology Security ([MITS](#)) is the body responsible for operational security standards. The government has a [security policy](#) that states the requirements for protecting information and it directs the federal departments and agencies to which it applies to have an IT security strategy. The [Operational Standard for the Security of Information Act](#) is the nationally recognised instrument for cybersecurity standards.

1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Canada does not have a national or sector-specific framework for certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

1.3.1 POLICY

The officially recognized national and sector-specific strategy for cybersecurity is the [Canada's Cyber Security Strategy](#).

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The [Action Plan 2010-2015 for Canada's Cyber Security Strategy](#) is the national roadmap for governance of cybersecurity.

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The following agencies are the officially recognised national and sector-specific agencies responsible for cybersecurity in Canada:

- [Royal Canadian Mounted Police \(RCMP\)](#)
- [Canadian Cyber Incident Response Centre \(CCIRC\)](#)
- [Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada \(OPC\)](#)
- [Office of the Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness \(OCIEPEP\)](#)

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Canada does not currently have any national benchmarking exercise or referential to measure cybersecurity.

1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

The following are the national and sector-specific organizations responsible for R&D in Canada:

- [Canadian Cyber Incident Response Centre \(CCIRC\)](#)
- [Information Technology Incident Management Plan](#)
- [Defence Research and Development Canada \(DRDC\)](#)
- [The Communications Security Establishment Canada \(CSEC\)](#)
- [Cyber Security Self-Assessment Guidance for Federally Regulated Financial Institutions](#)

1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Canada has recognized various types of awareness programs on cybersecurity, for the general public as well as for public and private sector employees through the following:

- [CCIRC](#)
- [OCIEPEP](#)
- [The Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre \(CAFC\)](#)
- [Public Safety Canada's Industrial Control Systems \(ICS\)](#)

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Canada does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Canada does not have any certified government and public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

1.5 COOPERATION

1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets between Canada and other nation states, Canada officially recognises the Canada-U.S. Action plan on cybersecurity under the [Beyond Border Action Plan](#). Additionally the [CCIRC](#) works closely with its international counterparts such as [US-CERT](#), [GovCert UK](#), [CERT Australia](#), [New Zealand CCIP](#) to help mitigate cyber threats and to share information on best practices for protecting critical infrastructure.

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

The [OC�PEP](#) and [Shared Services Canada \(SSC\)](#) facilitate communication and networking amongst Canadian organisations and businesses, these serve as a Framework for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Canada has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector: The [SSC](#) streamlines and consolidates information and communications technologies between various government departments. The [CCIRC](#) works closely with Internet Service Providers and security companies to help identify threats and develop effective countermeasures in cybersecurity.

1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Canada is a member of the following cybersecurity activities:

-[FIRST](#) -[OAS](#) -[OSCE](#).

2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instruments:

-[Section 163](#), [163.1](#), [172.1](#) and [172.2](#) of the Criminal Code.

-[Bill C-22](#) an Act respecting the mandatory reporting of internet child pornography by persons who provide an internet service.

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Canada has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#).

Canada has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 2 and 3, to the [Optional Protocol to The Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography](#).

2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

The following institutions are responsible for the activities preventing online child abuse:

- ([CCIRC](#))

-[Public Safety Canada](#).

-[Contribution Program to Combat Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking \(CPCSEHT\)](#)

-The Royal Canadian Mounted Police through the [National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre](#) and the [National Missing Children Service](#).

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

[Cybertip!ca](#) Canada's national tip line for reporting the online sexual exploitation of children provides an [online form](#).

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