CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE GERMANY

BACKGROUND

Total Population: 81 991 000
(data source: United Nations Statistics Division, December 2012)

Internet users, percentage of population: 83.96%
(data source: ITU Statistics 2013)

1. CYBERSECURITY

1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Germany has a specific legislation pertaining to cybercrime. It is mandated through the following legal instrument:
-German Criminal Code 1998.

1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instruments:
-Electronic Signature Act 2001
-Act on the Federal Office for Information Security 2009
-Freedom of Information Act 2013
-Federal Data Protection Act 2009
-Act to Strengthen the Security of Federal Information Technology of 14 August 2009.

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT

Germany has an officially recognized and legally mandated government CERT (CERT Bund).

1.2.2 STANDARDS

There are BSI Technical Guidelines for implementing international recognized cybersecurity standards in Germany.

1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

The approved national certification and accreditation body in Germany is the IT-Grundschutz.

1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

1.3.1 POLICY

There is a Cyber Security Strategy. Also in place is the National Plan for Information Infrastructure Protection (NPSI) - these are the officially recognized national and sector-specific cybersecurity strategy in place Germany.

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no officially recognized national or sector-specific governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Germany.

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Federal Office for Information Security (BSI) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy and policy.

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

The BSI Annual Report is responsible for national or sector-specific benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development.

1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

The BSI has published several documents with information on topics of cybersecurity for research and development (R&D) programs/projects. Also BSI has standards for Internet security (ISi-series).

1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The officially recognized national or sector-specific educational and professional training program for raising awareness with the general public, promoting cybersecurity courses in higher education and promoting certification of professionals in either the public or the private sectors is the IT -Grundschutz training , Germany.

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Germany does not have any body responsible for educational and professional training programs for raising awareness with the general public, promoting cybersecurity courses in higher education and promoting certification of professionals in either the public or the private sector.

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Germany does not have any certified government or public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards.

1.5 COOPERATION

1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

There is a U.S.-Germany Cyber Bilateral Meeting. This serves as a recognized partnership to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders.

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

There is a joint initiative between the Federal Office of Civil Protection, Disaster Assistance (BBK) and the Federal Office for Information Security (BSI) forming the Internet platform on Critical Infrastructure Protection as a framework for sharing cybersecurity assets between agencies.

1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

The BSI, Federal Association for Information Technology, Telecommunications and New Media launched a voluntary program called Alliance for Cybersecurity to inform and report on cyber incidents. The CERT-Verbund is an alliance of German security and computer emergency response teams.

1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Germany is part of the -EGC -TERENA -ENISA -FIRST -APCERT .

2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child protection has been enacted through the following instrument:
- Criminal Code (SS 183a, SS184b & SS238).

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Germany 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

Germany has an officially recognized and legally mandated government CERT (CERT Bund).

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Online illegal content located in Germany can be reported in the website of the Voluntary Self-Monitoring of Multimedia and Service Providers (FSM e. V. (*)).

Information on the Violation of the protection of minors can be reported in the Website of the Jugendschutz Program, founded by the Youth Ministers of all states.

The Internet Complaint Office provides online forms to file complaints.

DISCLAIMER: Please refer to http://www.itu.int/en/Pages/copyright.aspx

More information is available on ITU website at http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/default.aspx

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