



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 10 699 000

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

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 62.10%

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

## 1. CYBERSECURITY

### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

#### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Penal Code](#)
- [Cybercrime Law](#).

#### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Law on protection of Personal Data
- Law on Electronic Commerce
- Law on Electronic Signature
- Law on Electronic Communications
- Law on Legal protection of Computer Programs
- Law on Electronic Communications Infrastructure.

### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

#### 1.2.1 CIRT

Portugal has an officially recognized national CIRT known as [CER.PT](#).

#### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Portugal has an officially approved national or sector specific cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

#### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

[Decree-Law 166-A/2006](#) creates the electronic certification system of the State-Public key infrastructure and also designates the national security authority as the national accrediting authority. The national security authority is competent to issue the accrediting certificate of the certifying entities exercising the accrediting competencies foreseen.

### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

#### 1.3.1 POLICY

Through the Resolution of the Council of Ministers, there is a [strategic plan](#) to rationalize and reduce costs with the Information Technology and Communication, the task of coordinating with the relevant entities of the definition and implementation of a National Strategy for Information Security, which comprises, among other measures, the creation, installation and operation of a National Centre for Cybersecurity.

#### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Portugal.

#### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The proposed [National Cybersecurity Center](#) will be responsible for cybersecurity.

#### **1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING**

Portugal does not have an officially recognized national benchmarking or referential for measuring cybersecurity development.

### **1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING**

#### **1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT**

There is no officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development program or project for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines.

#### **1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT**

There is no known awareness program, training program or workshop on cybersecurity, for the general public or for public and private sector employees in Portugal.

#### **1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

Portugal does not have the exact number of public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### **1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

[CER.PT](#) has been certified since the 2004 under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

### **1.5 COOPERATION**

#### **1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION**

There is no framework for sharing cybersecurity assets across borders with other nation states.

#### **1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION**

Portugal does not have any framework for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

#### **1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP**

There is no framework for sharing cybersecurity assets between the public and private sector.

#### **1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Portugal participates in the EU/[ENISA](#).

## **2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

- [Article 172](#) of the Criminal Code.

### **2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL**

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

Portugal 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**

[Internet Segura\\*](#) a public private partnership, gives information on online safety.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Online illegal content can be reported on the website of [Linha Alerta \(\\*\)](#).

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Last updated on 23<sup>th</sup> February 2015