

CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA



BACKGROUND

Total Population: 2 040 000 (data source: United Nations Statistics Division, December 2012) **Internet users**, percentage of population: 72.68% (data source: <u>ITU Statistics</u>, December 2013)

1. CYBERSECURITY

1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

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

- Penal Code.

1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Telecommunications Law
- Personal Data Protection Act
- Electronic Communications Act
- Access to Public Information Act
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Signature Act.

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT

Slovenia has an officially recognized national CERT known as <u>SI-CERT</u>. It is a service of ARNES (Academic and Research Network of Slovenia).

1.2.2 STANDARDS

Slovenia does not have any officially approved national or sector specific cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

There is no cybersecurity framework for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals in Slovenia.

1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

1.3.1 POLICY

Slovenia is working out a cybersecurity strategy to upgrade its capability against cyber-attacks.

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Slovenia.

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The agencies responsible for cybersecurity in Slovenia are:

- Criminal Police Directorate

- Ministry of Interior, Slovenia
- Head of Computer Investigation Centre.

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Slovenia does not have any benchmarking or referential to measure 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

Slovenia participates in the European Cyber Security Month.

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Slovenia 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

There is no framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Slovenia does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

There is no officially recognized national or sector-specific program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector in Slovenia.

1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Slovenia is a member of the <u>ITU-IMPACT</u> initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. <u>SI-CERT</u> also participates in the <u>TF-CSIRT</u>.

<u>SI-CERT</u> is a member of <u>FIRST</u>.

2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instrument: - <u>Article 176</u> of the Criminal Code.

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Slovenia has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 2 and 3, to the <u>Optional Protocol to The</u> <u>Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.</u>

2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

Information about online safety can be found in the website of Safe in <u>Safe in Internet*</u>, implemented by the <u>SI-CERT</u>.

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Online illegal content can be reported in the <u>website (*)</u> of a Slovenian hotline co-sponsored by the <u>EU</u>.

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