



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS



## BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 52 000

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

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 80.00%

(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:

[-Electronic Crime Act](#)

#### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Specific regulation and compliance requirement pertaining to cybersecurity is as follows:

-Electronic Crimes (Investigation Procedures, Collection and Preservation of Electronic Crimes Evidence) Rules

### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

#### 1.2.1 CIRT

St. Kitts and Nevis does not currently have an officially recognized national CIRT. ITU conducted a CIRT assessment for St. Kitts and Nevis.

#### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

St. Kitts and Nevis does not have an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

#### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

St. Kitts and Nevis does not have any officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

#### 1.3.1 POLICY

St. Kitts and Nevis does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy. However there is one cybersecurity policy that is currently developed at the [CARICOM](#) level for adoption by its member states.

#### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

St. Kitts and Nevis does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity. However there is one governance roadmap that is currently developed at the [CARICOM](#) level for adoption by its member states.

#### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Ministry of National Security is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

St. Kitts and Nevis does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development. However the Ministry of National Security is working with the Department of Technology for a new mandate.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

St. Kitts and Nevis does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development (R&D) programs/projects for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines to be applied in either the private or the public sector.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

St. Kitts and Nevis does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific 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.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

St. Kitts and Nevis does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

St. Kitts and Nevis 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

St. Kitts and Nevis does not have officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

St. Kitts and Nevis does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

St. Kitts and Nevis does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector. However BD CERT organizes events to share knowledge with the law enforcing agencies, industry and academia.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

St. Kitts and Nevis is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. In addition, St. Kitts and Nevis also participated in [OAS](#) regional forums organized through CITCE.

St. Kitts and Nevis is among the beneficiary countries of the EU/ITU co-funded project “Enhancing Competitiveness in the Caribbean through the Harmonization of ICT Policies, Legislation and Regulatory Procedures” ([HIPCAR](#)).

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

[-Electronic Crime Act \(Section 13\)](#)

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

St. Kitts and Nevis 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**

St. Kitts and Nevis does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection. However the Department of Probation and Child Protection Services is the government's primary agency responsible for ensuring the rights of children.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

St. Kitts and Nevis does not have an officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.

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