CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE SWITZERLAND

BACKGROUND

Total Population: 7 734 000
(data source: United Nations Statistics Division, December 2012)

Internet users, percentage of population: 86.70%
(data source: ITU Statistics, December 2012)

1. CYBERSECURITY

1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION
Specific legislation on cybercrime has been enacted through the following instruments:
- Penal Code (art 143bis & art 144bis)

1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE
Switzerland has specific legislation related to cybersecurity and compliance. However disclosure of cyber incidents is not mandatory.

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT
Switzerland has an officially recognized national GovCERT.ch which is part of MELANI a legally mandated institution aimed to protect information infrastructures in Switzerland.

1.2.2 STANDARDS
Switzerland does not have any officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

1.2.3 CERTIFICATION
Switzerland 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
A national cybersecurity strategy was approved by the Federal Council in 2012. At the moment Switzerland is working on the implementation of the 16 measures mentioned in the strategy. A few measures are already implemented. However Switzerland is still working on the bigger part of the strategy and all measures have to be implemented by the end of 2017, at the latest.

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE
Switzerland does not currently have any national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
The Federal Council is the officially recognized institution responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Switzerland does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development.

1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

The national cybersecurity strategy will be the officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development (R&D) program/project for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines to be applied in either the private or the public sector when it is fully implemented (by the of 2017).

1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The national cybersecurity strategy will provide various types of 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 sectors, when it is fully implemented (by the of 2017).

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Switzerland 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 available information regarding any officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

There is no available information regarding any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

MELANI provides officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Switzerland is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services.

2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instruments:
- Articles 194 and 197* of the Criminal Code.

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Switzerland 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 Reporting and Analysis Centre for Information Assurance (MELANI) provides information about risks on the internet and situation reports.

The Cybercrime Coordination Unit (SCOCI (*)) provides information on internet safety.

The Safer Surfing (*) website, under the Swiss Agency for Crime Prevention provides information on internet safety.

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Incidents can be reported by completing the form provided by MELANI.

Suspicious online content can be reported by completing the form provided by (SCOCI (*)).

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

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