CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE UKRAINE

BACKGROUND

Total Population: 44 940 000
(data source: United Nations Statistics Division, December 2012)

Internet users, percentage of population: 41.80%
(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:
- The Penal Code Act
- The Computer Misuse Act.

1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE
Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instruments:
- NITA-U Act   - Access to information Act
- Electronic Signatures Act   - Electronic Transactions Act
- The Electronic Transactions Regulations.

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT
Ukraine has an officially recognized national CIRT known as CERT-UA.

1.2.2 STANDARDS
There is no officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards in Ukraine.

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

1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

1.3.1 POLICY
Ukraine has an officially recognized National Security Strategy.

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE
There is no national or sector-specific governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Ukraine.

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
The function of overseeing cybersecurity is shared between: The Security Service of Ukraine (SBU), the State Special Communication Service, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING
Ukraine has no officially recognized national benchmarking and referential to measure cybersecurity development.

1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT
There is no nationally recognized program for research and development of cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines in Ukraine.

1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT
The OSCE project is responsible for the training of twenty Ukrainian police officers and experts, improving their knowledge and skills in investigating cyber-related crimes. The course was held at the request of the country's interior Ministry.

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION
Ukraine does not have the exact number of public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION
Ukraine 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
To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states Ukraine participates in regional cybersecurity activities especially through the OSCE.

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION
Ukraine has officially recognized national programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector through CERT-UA.

1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP
There is a framework for sharing cybersecurity assets between the public and private sector in Ukraine through the CERT-UA.

1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
Ukraine is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Ukraine participates in the:
- OSCE   - ITU   - NATO
CERT-UA is a member of FIRST.

2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION
Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instruments:
- Article 301 of the Criminal Code which does not explicitly mention child pornography but pornographic items in general.
- Law on the introduction of Amendments to several Legislative Acts of Ukraine regarding Counteraction to Distribution of Child Pornography.

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Ukraine 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

There is no information about any institution responsible for the online protection of children in Ukraine.

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

The website of La strada Ukraine provides an online consultation form on child rights protection and a hotline. The CERT-UA also provides an online form to report incidents.