

CIBERSEGURIDAD

# Índice

## MUNDIAL DE CIBERSEGURIDAD Y PERFILES DE CIBERBIENESTAR

Informe





# Índice mundial de ciberseguridad y perfiles de ciberbienestar

*Abril de 2015*



### **Reconocimientos**

La Unión Internacional de Telecomunicaciones desea agradecer a Aaron Boyd y Michela Menting, del equipo de ABI Research, su contribución a este informe. Los perfiles de ciberbienestar de los países se han elaborado con la colaboración de Shao Tong Zhang, Qin Chuan The, Aliya Abdul Razack e Ineze Anni. Para comunicarnos sus observaciones, sírvase dirigirse al equipo de ciberseguridad de la UIT: [cybersecurity@itu.int](mailto:cybersecurity@itu.int)



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## Prefacio

La tecnología se encuentra en permanente evolución, y siguen concibiéndose nuevas ciberamenazas. Para asumir el progreso tecnológico, la ciberseguridad debe formar parte integral e indivisible de este proceso. Por desgracia, la ciberseguridad aún no es el componente fundamental de muchas estrategias tecnológicas nacionales e industriales. Es necesario que los países sean conscientes de su actual nivel de capacidad en materia de ciberseguridad y que, además, identifiquen los ámbitos en los que sea necesario mejorar la ciberseguridad.

El Índice Mundial de Ciberseguridad (IMC) es una medida del nivel de desarrollo de la ciberseguridad de cada Estado nación. El IMC pretende servir de acicate para que los países intensifiquen sus esfuerzos en materia de ciberseguridad. La meta final consiste en contribuir al fomento de una cultura mundial de ciberseguridad, así como a su integración como elemento fundamental de las tecnologías de la información y la comunicación.

El IMC se ha realizado en colaboración con uno de nuestros socios, ABI Research, que aporta conocimientos especializados en análisis estadístico y evaluación comparativa de las industrias. En octubre de 2013 se envió a todos los Estados Miembros de la UIT una carta informativa acompañada de un cuestionario. Atendiendo a las respuestas recibidas, se publicaron unos resultados regionales preliminares. Ahora, la UIT va a publicar el informe de situación de la ciberseguridad mundial correspondiente a 2014.

Agradezco a todos los Estados Miembros su apoyo al IMC y, al tratarse de un proceso permanente, invito a todos los que ha contestado, a que continúen enviando y actualizando esta información de vital importancia, que redundará en la mejora del IMC como consecuencia del intercambio eficaz de experiencias, opiniones e inquietudes. Gracias a ello podrán disponer de una herramienta que se potenciará, contribuirá a calibrar la preparación en materia de ciberseguridad a nivel nacional y a adoptar, con pleno conocimiento de causa, decisiones encaminadas a fomentar una cultura mundial de ciberseguridad.



Brahima Sanou

Director  
Oficina de Desarrollo de las Telecomunicaciones



## ABI Research

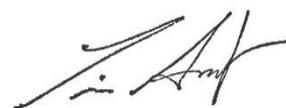
Tras tres intensos años de denodados esfuerzos para responder al significativo compromiso de la dirección de la UIT de colaborar con el sector privado con el fin de alcanzar una meta importante para la comunidad mundial, ABI Research se siente muy orgullosa de la publicación de este primer Índice Mundial de Ciberseguridad (IMC) de carácter anual.

La elaboración del IMC se emprendió como resultado de la idea, concebida por la dirección de la UIT, de lo importante que es llevar a cabo una labor de sensibilización sobre la necesidad de prepararse para la ciberseguridad. ABI Research es una empresa de estudios tecnológicos que cuenta con 25 años de experiencia y tiene el orgullo de haber participado en actividades de cooperación internacional, fundamentales para este proyecto.

El coste de la ciberdelincuencia y la creciente amenaza de ciberataques cada vez más complejos perpetrados por agentes al acecho que cuentan con una buena preparación y una gran cantidad de recursos, continúa atenazando el desarrollo de las TIC seguras en todo el mundo. La salvaguarda de las TIC garantiza la estabilidad económica del ciberespacio y proporciona un entorno fiable que es crítico para las organizaciones e individuos que pretenden hacer negocios y comunicarse con libertad.

La meta del IMC es convertirse en una medida que permita emprender con certidumbre y seguridad la innovación constante de las actividades tecnológicas y de las que se llevan a cabo en Internet. Una combinación de medidas tecnológicas, políticas, jurídicas, organizativas y un cierto rigor académico pueden reducir al mínimo el peligro cada vez mayor de la delincuencia oportunista, de motivación financiera o política.

Esperamos poder seguir colaborando con la UIT en la elaboración del Índice Mundial de Ciberseguridad, que representa un avance notable en la identificación de ámbitos de mejora de la ciberseguridad y contribuye a impulsar la cooperación abierta entre todos los participantes para intercambiar conocimientos y aprender unos de otros.



Tim Archdeacon

Fundador y Director Ejecutivo  
ABI Research



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## 1 Introducción

El Índice Mundial de Ciberseguridad (IMC) surge de la asociación de colaboración entre el sector privado y una organización internacional, con el fin de impulsar la cuestión de la ciberseguridad hasta el primer plano de las agendas nacionales. El IMC es un proyecto conjunto emprendido por ABI Research y la Unión Internacional de Telecomunicaciones, que contribuye a una mejor comprensión del compromiso de los estados soberanos con la ciberseguridad.

El IMC tiene sus raíces en la Agenda sobre Ciberseguridad Global de la UIT y considera el nivel de compromiso en cinco ámbitos: medidas jurídicas, medidas técnicas, medidas organizativas, creación de capacidades y cooperación internacional. El resultado es un índice a nivel de país y una clasificación mundial de la preparación para la ciberseguridad. El IMC no pretende determinar la eficacia ni el éxito de una medida particular, sino simplemente la existencia de estructuras nacionales para implementar y promover la ciberseguridad.

Este proyecto es el resultado de la intensa investigación primaria y secundaria realizada tanto por la UIT como por ABI Research. Se enviaron a todos los Estados Miembros de la UIT, las encuestas a nivel de país, complementadas con una investigación cualitativa a fondo. Se recopiló información sobre leyes, reglamentos, CERT y CIRT, políticas, estrategias nacionales, normas, certificaciones, formación profesional, sensibilización, y asociaciones de colaboración.

El propósito del IMC es ofrecer una instantánea de la situación de los países en cuanto a su compromiso con la ciberseguridad a nivel nacional. La idea concebida tanto por ABI Research como por la UIT es fomentar la sensibilidad sobre la ciberseguridad y la importancia del papel que deben desempeñar los gobiernos en la integración de los mecanismos oportunos para apoyar y promover esta disciplina crucial. La salvaguardia de la integridad del ciberespacio debe conllevar el desarrollo de la ciberseguridad.

## 2 Conclusiones más importantes

### 2.1 Clasificación mundial

Muchos países tienen la misma clasificación, lo que indica que se encuentran en el mismo nivel de preparación. Este índice tiene un bajo nivel de detalle, ya que su objetivo es representar la preparación de los países para la ciberseguridad o su compromiso con ésta, y no el detalle de sus capacidades ni sus posibles vulnerabilidades.

**Cuadro 1: Clasificación de los países por índice**

| País                       | Índice | Clasificación mundial |
|----------------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| Estados Unidos de América* | 0,824  | 1                     |
| Canadá*                    | 0,794  | 2                     |
| Australia*                 | 0,765  | 3                     |
| Malasia                    | 0,765  | 3                     |
| Omán                       | 0,765  | 3                     |
| Nueva Zelandia*            | 0,735  | 4                     |
| Noruega*                   | 0,735  | 4                     |
| Brasil                     | 0,706  | 5                     |
| Estonia*                   | 0,706  | 5                     |
| Alemania*                  | 0,706  | 5                     |
| India*                     | 0,706  | 5                     |
| Japón*                     | 0,706  | 5                     |

Índice mundial de ciberseguridad y perfiles de ciberbienestar

| País               | Índice | Clasificación mundial |
|--------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| República de Corea | 0,706  | 5                     |
| Reino Unido        | 0,706  | 5                     |
| Austria*           | 0,676  | 6                     |
| Hungría*           | 0,676  | 6                     |
| Israel*            | 0,676  | 6                     |
| Países Bajos*      | 0,676  | 6                     |
| Singapur           | 0,676  | 6                     |
| Letonia*           | 0,647  | 7                     |
| Suecia*            | 0,647  | 7                     |
| Turquía            | 0,647  | 7                     |
| Hong Kong          | 0,618  | 8                     |
| Finlandia          | 0,618  | 8                     |
| Qatar              | 0,618  | 8                     |
| Eslovaquia         | 0,618  | 8                     |
| Uruguay            | 0,618  | 8                     |
| Colombia           | 0,588  | 9                     |
| Dinamarca*         | 0,588  | 9                     |
| Egipto             | 0,588  | 9                     |
| Francia*           | 0,588  | 9                     |
| Mauricio           | 0,588  | 9                     |
| España*            | 0,588  | 9                     |
| Italia             | 0,559  | 10                    |
| Marruecos          | 0,559  | 10                    |
| Uganda             | 0,559  | 10                    |
| Azerbaiyán         | 0,529  | 11                    |
| Polonia*           | 0,529  | 11                    |
| Rwanda             | 0,529  | 11                    |
| Túnez              | 0,529  | 11                    |
| República Checa    | 0,500  | 12                    |
| Georgia            | 0,500  | 12                    |
| Rusia*             | 0,500  | 12                    |
| Indonesia          | 0,471  | 13                    |
| Luxemburgo*        | 0,471  | 13                    |
| Rumanía            | 0,471  | 13                    |
| Bélgica*           | 0,441  | 14                    |
| Bulgaria           | 0,441  | 14                    |
| China*             | 0,441  | 14                    |
| Lituania           | 0,441  | 14                    |
| Nigeria            | 0,441  | 14                    |
| Sudán              | 0,441  | 14                    |
| Argentina*         | 0,412  | 15                    |

Índice mundial de ciberseguridad y perfiles de ciberbienestar

| País                    | Índice | Clasificación mundial |
|-------------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| Camerún                 | 0,412  | 15                    |
| Croacia                 | 0,412  | 15                    |
| Kenya                   | 0,412  | 15                    |
| Mongolia                | 0,412  | 15                    |
| Sri Lanka               | 0,412  | 15                    |
| Tailandia*              | 0,412  | 15                    |
| Brunei Darussalam       | 0,382  | 16                    |
| Chile*                  | 0,382  | 16                    |
| Moldova*                | 0,382  | 16                    |
| Montenegro              | 0,382  | 16                    |
| Myanmar                 | 0,382  | 16                    |
| Sudáfrica               | 0,382  | 16                    |
| Costa Rica*             | 0,353  | 17                    |
| Ecuador                 | 0,353  | 17                    |
| Malta*                  | 0,353  | 17                    |
| Filipinas               | 0,353  | 17                    |
| Suiza                   | 0,353  | 17                    |
| Ucrania*                | 0,353  | 17                    |
| Emiratos Árabes Unidos* | 0,353  | 17                    |
| Burkina Faso            | 0,324  | 18                    |
| México*                 | 0,324  | 18                    |
| Perú*                   | 0,324  | 18                    |
| Viet Nam*               | 0,324  | 18                    |
| Bahrein                 | 0,294  | 19                    |
| Bangladesh              | 0,294  | 19                    |
| Chipre*                 | 0,294  | 19                    |
| Ghana*                  | 0,294  | 19                    |
| Irán *                  | 0,294  | 19                    |
| Libia                   | 0,294  | 19                    |
| Panamá                  | 0,294  | 19                    |
| Portugal*               | 0,294  | 19                    |
| Arabia Saudita*         | 0,294  | 19                    |
| Afganistán              | 0,265  | 20                    |
| Serbia                  | 0,265  | 20                    |
| Togo                    | 0,265  | 20                    |
| Côte d'Ivoire           | 0,235  | 21                    |
| Jamaica*                | 0,235  | 21                    |
| Albania                 | 0,206  | 22                    |
| El Salvador*            | 0,206  | 22                    |
| Grecia*                 | 0,206  | 22                    |
| Guatemala               | 0,206  | 22                    |

Índice mundial de ciberseguridad y perfiles de ciberbienestar

| País                 | Índice | Clasificación mundial |
|----------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| Islandia*            | 0,206  | 22                    |
| Irlanda*             | 0,206  | 22                    |
| Jordania             | 0,206  | 22                    |
| Liberia              | 0,206  | 22                    |
| Paraguay*            | 0,206  | 22                    |
| Tanzanía             | 0,206  | 22                    |
| Trinidad y Tabago    | 0,206  | 22                    |
| Venezuela            | 0,206  | 22                    |
| Argelia              | 0,176  | 23                    |
| Armenia              | 0,176  | 23                    |
| Barbados             | 0,176  | 23                    |
| Belarús*             | 0,176  | 23                    |
| Belice*              | 0,176  | 23                    |
| Benin*               | 0,176  | 23                    |
| Bosnia y Herzegovina | 0,176  | 23                    |
| Botswana             | 0,176  | 23                    |
| Kazajstán*           | 0,176  | 23                    |
| Malawi               | 0,176  | 23                    |
| Pakistán*            | 0,176  | 23                    |
| Samoa                | 0,176  | 23                    |
| Senegal*             | 0,176  | 23                    |
| Eslovenia*           | 0,176  | 23                    |
| Siria                | 0,176  | 23                    |
| Bahamas*             | 0,147  | 24                    |
| Mauritania*          | 0,147  | 24                    |
| Nicaragua*           | 0,147  | 24                    |
| Saint Kitts y Nevis  | 0,147  | 24                    |
| Estado de Palestina* | 0,147  | 24                    |
| Tayikistán*          | 0,147  | 24                    |
| Macedonia*           | 0,147  | 24                    |
| Uzbekistán*          | 0,147  | 24                    |
| Vanuatu              | 0,147  | 24                    |
| Zambia               | 0,147  | 24                    |
| Antigua y Barbuda*   | 0,118  | 25                    |
| Bhután               | 0,118  | 25                    |
| Bolivia *            | 0,118  | 25                    |
| Burundi              | 0,118  | 25                    |
| Camboya              | 0,118  | 25                    |
| República Dominicana | 0,118  | 25                    |
| Granada              | 0,118  | 25                    |
| Guyana*              | 0,118  | 25                    |

Índice mundial de ciberseguridad y perfiles de ciberbienestar

| País                            | Índice | Clasificación mundial |
|---------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| Kirguistán*                     | 0,118  | 25                    |
| Liechtenstein*                  | 0,118  | 25                    |
| Micronesia                      | 0,118  | 25                    |
| Nepal*                          | 0,118  | 25                    |
| Papua Nueva Guinea              | 0,118  | 25                    |
| Santa Lucía*                    | 0,118  | 25                    |
| Seychelles*                     | 0,118  | 25                    |
| Suriname*                       | 0,118  | 25                    |
| San Marino                      | 0,118  | 25                    |
| Angola*                         | 0,088  | 26                    |
| Gambia                          | 0,088  | 26                    |
| Kiribati                        | 0,088  | 26                    |
| Líbano                          | 0,088  | 26                    |
| Madagascar                      | 0,088  | 26                    |
| Maldivas                        | 0,088  | 26                    |
| Malí                            | 0,088  | 26                    |
| Mónaco*                         | 0,088  | 26                    |
| Niger*                          | 0,088  | 26                    |
| Sudán del Sur*                  | 0,088  | 26                    |
| Tonga                           | 0,088  | 26                    |
| Turkmenistán*                   | 0,088  | 26                    |
| Zimbabwe                        | 0,088  | 26                    |
| Andorra*                        | 0,059  | 27                    |
| Congo                           | 0,059  | 27                    |
| Djibouti                        | 0,059  | 27                    |
| Dominica*                       | 0,059  | 27                    |
| Fiji                            | 0,059  | 27                    |
| Haití*                          | 0,059  | 27                    |
| Kuwait*                         | 0,059  | 27                    |
| Lao                             | 0,059  | 27                    |
| Mozambique*                     | 0,059  | 27                    |
| Santo Tomé y Príncipe           | 0,059  | 27                    |
| Sierra Leona                    | 0,059  | 27                    |
| Swazilandia                     | 0,059  | 27                    |
| Tuvalu                          | 0,059  | 27                    |
| Yemen*                          | 0,059  | 27                    |
| Cabo Verde                      | 0,029  | 28                    |
| Chad*                           | 0,029  | 28                    |
| Comoros                         | 0,029  | 28                    |
| Cuba*                           | 0,029  | 28                    |
| República Democrática del Congo | 0,029  | 28                    |

Índice mundial de ciberseguridad y perfiles de ciberbienestar

| País                                    | Índice | Clasificación mundial |
|---|--------|-----------------------|
| Eritrea*                                | 0,029  | 28                    |
| Etiopia*                                | 0,029  | 28                    |
| Gabón                                   | 0,029  | 28                    |
| Guinea                                  | 0,029  | 28                    |
| Guinea-Bissau*                          | 0,029  | 28                    |
| Iraq*                                   | 0,029  | 28                    |
| Nauru                                   | 0,029  | 28                    |
| Palau*                                  | 0,029  | 28                    |
| Islas Salomón                           | 0,029  | 28                    |
| Somalia                                 | 0,029  | 28                    |
| República Centroafricana*               | 0,000  | 29                    |
| República Popular Democrática de Corea* | 0,000  | 29                    |
| Guinea Ecuatorial*                      | 0,000  | 29                    |
| Honduras*                               | 0,000  | 29                    |
| Lesotho                                 | 0,000  | 29                    |
| Islas Marshall                          | 0,000  | 29                    |
| Namibia                                 | 0,000  | 29                    |
| San Vicente y las Granadinas            | 0,000  | 29                    |
| Timor-Leste*                            | 0,000  | 29                    |

\* A partir de datos secundarios (Fuente : ABI Research)

## 2.2 Clasificación regional

**Cuadro 2: Clasificación de la Región de África por índice**

| África        | Medidas jurídicas | Medidas técnicas | Medidas organizativas | Creación de capacidades | Cooperación | Índice | Clasificación regional |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------|------------------------|
| Mauricio      | 0,7500            | 0,6667           | 0,6250                | 0,5000                  | 0,5000      | 0,5882 | 1                      |
| Uganda        | 0,7500            | 0,5000           | 0,8750                | 0,2500                  | 0,5000      | 0,5588 | 2                      |
| Rwanda        | 1,0000            | 0,5000           | 0,5000                | 0,3750                  | 0,5000      | 0,5294 | 3                      |
| Nigeria       | 0,2500            | 0,3333           | 0,5000                | 0,5000                  | 0,5000      | 0,4412 | 4                      |
| Camerún       | 0,7500            | 0,5000           | 0,3750                | 0,5000                  | 0,1250      | 0,4118 | 5                      |
| Kenya         | 1,0000            | 0,3333           | 0,2500                | 0,2500                  | 0,5000      | 0,4118 | 5                      |
| Sudáfrica     | 0,2500            | 0,5000           | 0,6250                | 0,2500                  | 0,2500      | 0,3824 | 6                      |
| Burkina Faso  | 0,0000            | 0,5000           | 0,7500                | 0,0000                  | 0,2500      | 0,3235 | 7                      |
| Ghana*        | 0,7500            | 0,3333           | 0,2500                | 0,2500                  | 0,1250      | 0,2941 | 8                      |
| Togo          | 0,0000            | 0,3333           | 0,3750                | 0,2500                  | 0,2500      | 0,2647 | 9                      |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 0,7500            | 0,3333           | 0,1250                | 0,1250                  | 0,1250      | 0,2353 | 10                     |
| Liberia       | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,2500                | 0,3750                  | 0,2500      | 0,2059 | 11                     |
| Tanzanía      | 0,5000            | 0,3333           | 0,0000                | 0,1250                  | 0,2500      | 0,2059 | 11                     |
| Benin*        | 0,5000            | 0,0000           | 0,2500                | 0,1250                  | 0,1250      | 0,1765 | 12                     |
| Botswana      | 0,7500            | 0,1667           | 0,2500                | 0,0000                  | 0,0000      | 0,1765 | 12                     |
| Malawi        | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,1250                | 0,3750                  | 0,2500      | 0,1765 | 12                     |
| Senegal*      | 1,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,1250                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,1765 | 12                     |
| Zambia        | 0,2500            | 0,3333           | 0,1250                | 0,1250                  | 0,0000      | 0,1471 | 13                     |
| Burundi       | 0,2500            | 0,0000           | 0,1250                | 0,1250                  | 0,1250      | 0,1176 | 14                     |
| Seychelles*   | 0,7500            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,1176 | 14                     |
| Angola*       | 0,5000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,0882 | 15                     |
| Gambia        | 0,5000            | 0,0000           | 0,1250                | 0,0000                  | 0,0000      | 0,0882 | 15                     |

| África                          | Medidas jurídicas | Medidas técnicas | Medidas organizativas | Creación de capacidades | Cooperación | Índice | Clasificación regional |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------|------------------------|
| Madagascar                      | 0,5000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,0882 | 15                     |
| Malí                            | 0,5000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,0882 | 15                     |
| Niger*                          | 0,2500            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,1250                  | 0,1250      | 0,0882 | 15                     |
| Sudán del Sur*                  | 0,5000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,0882 | 15                     |
| Zimbabwe                        | 0,2500            | 0,0000           | 0,1250                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,0882 | 15                     |
| Congo                           | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,1250                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,0588 | 16                     |
| Mozambique*                     | 0,2500            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,0588 | 16                     |
| Santo Tomé y Príncipe           | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,1250                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,0588 | 16                     |
| Sierra Leona                    | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,2500                | 0,0000                  | 0,0000      | 0,0588 | 16                     |
| Swazilandia                     | 0,2500            | 0,0000           | 0,1250                | 0,0000                  | 0,0000      | 0,0588 | 16                     |
| Cabo Verde                      | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,0294 | 17                     |
| Chad*                           | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,0294 | 17                     |
| República Democrática del Congo | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,0294 | 17                     |
| Eritrea*                        | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,0294 | 17                     |
| Etiopía*                        | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,0294 | 17                     |
| Gabón                           | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,0294 | 17                     |
| Guinea                          | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,1250                | 0,0000                  | 0,0000      | 0,0294 | 17                     |
| Guinea-Bissau*                  | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,0294 | 17                     |
| República Centroafricana*       | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,0000      | 0,0000 | 18                     |
| Guinea Ecuatorial*              | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,0000      | 0,0000 | 18                     |
| Lesotho                         | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,0000      | 0,0000 | 18                     |
| Namibia                         | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,0000      | 0,0000 | 18                     |

\* A partir de datos secundarios

**Cuadro 3: Clasificación de la Región de las Américas por índice**

| Las Américas               | Medidas jurídicas | Medidas técnicas | Medidas organizativas | Creación de capacidades | Cooperación | Índice | Cooperación regional |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------|----------------------|
| Estados Unidos de América* | 1,0000            | 0,8333           | 0,8750                | 1,0000                  | 0,5000      | 0,8235 | 1                    |
| Canadá*                    | 0,7500            | 1,0000           | 0,8750                | 0,8750                  | 0,5000      | 0,7941 | 2                    |
| Brasil                     | 0,7500            | 0,6667           | 0,8750                | 0,7500                  | 0,5000      | 0,7059 | 3                    |
| Uruguay                    | 1,0000            | 0,6667           | 0,6250                | 0,5000                  | 0,5000      | 0,6176 | 4                    |
| Colombia                   | 0,7500            | 0,5000           | 0,7500                | 0,7500                  | 0,2500      | 0,5882 | 5                    |
| Argentina*                 | 1,0000            | 0,3333           | 0,3750                | 0,5000                  | 0,1250      | 0,4118 | 6                    |
| Chile*                     | 0,7500            | 0,5000           | 0,2500                | 0,3750                  | 0,2500      | 0,3824 | 7                    |
| Costa Rica*                | 0,7500            | 0,3333           | 0,2500                | 0,1250                  | 0,5000      | 0,3529 | 8                    |
| Ecuador                    | 0,2500            | 0,6667           | 0,1250                | 0,5000                  | 0,2500      | 0,3529 | 8                    |
| México*                    | 0,2500            | 0,5000           | 0,1250                | 0,3750                  | 0,3750      | 0,3235 | 9                    |
| Perú*                      | 0,7500            | 0,3333           | 0,2500                | 0,1250                  | 0,3750      | 0,3235 | 9                    |
| Panamá                     | 0,2500            | 0,5000           | 0,3750                | 0,2500                  | 0,1250      | 0,2941 | 10                   |
| Jamaica*                   | 0,7500            | 0,0000           | 0,1250                | 0,1250                  | 0,3750      | 0,2353 | 11                   |
| El Salvador*               | 0,0000            | 0,3333           | 0,2500                | 0,1250                  | 0,2500      | 0,2059 | 12                   |
| Guatemala                  | 0,0000            | 0,3333           | 0,1250                | 0,3750                  | 0,1250      | 0,2059 | 12                   |
| Paraguay*                  | 0,0000            | 0,3333           | 0,1250                | 0,2500                  | 0,2500      | 0,2059 | 12                   |
| Trinidad y Tabago          | 0,2500            | 0,0000           | 0,5000                | 0,1250                  | 0,1250      | 0,2059 | 12                   |
| Venezuela                  | 0,5000            | 0,3333           | 0,0000                | 0,2500                  | 0,1250      | 0,2059 | 12                   |
| Barbados                   | 0,5000            | 0,0000           | 0,1250                | 0,2500                  | 0,1250      | 0,1765 | 13                   |
| Belice*                    | 0,2500            | 0,0000           | 0,2500                | 0,1250                  | 0,2500      | 0,1765 | 13                   |
| Bahamas*                   | 0,7500            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,1250                  | 0,1250      | 0,1471 | 14                   |
| Nicaragua*                 | 0,5000            | 0,0000           | 0,2500                | 0,1250                  | 0,0000      | 0,1471 | 14                   |
| Saint Kitts y Nevis        | 0,7500            | 0,0000           | 0,1250                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,1471 | 14                   |
| Antigua y Barbuda*         | 0,7500            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,1250                  | 0,0000      | 0,1176 | 15                   |

| Las Américas                           | Medidas jurídicas | Medidas técnicas | Medidas organizativas | Creación de capacidades | Cooperación | Índice | Cooperación regional |
|--|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------|----------------------|
| Bolivia*                               | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,2500                | 0,1250                  | 0,1250      | 0,1176 | 15                   |
| República Dominicana                   | 0,2500            | 0,0000           | 0,1250                | 0,1250                  | 0,1250      | 0,1176 | 15                   |
| Granada                                | 0,7500            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,1250                  | 0,0000      | 0,1176 | 15                   |
| Guyana*                                | 0,0000            | 0,3333           | 0,1250                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,1176 | 15                   |
| Santa Lucía*                           | 0,7500            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,1176 | 15                   |
| Suriname*                              | 0,2500            | 0,0000           | 0,1250                | 0,1250                  | 0,1250      | 0,1176 | 15                   |
| Haití*                                 | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,1250                  | 0,1250      | 0,0588 | 16                   |
| Dominica*                              | 0,2500            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,0588 | 16                   |
| Cuba*                                  | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,0294 | 17                   |
| Honduras*                              | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,0000      | 0,0000 | 18                   |
| San Vicente y las Granadinas           | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,0000      | 0,0000 | 18                   |
| <i>* A partir de datos secundarios</i> |                   |                  |                       |                         |             |        |                      |

**Cuadro 4: Clasificación de la Región de los Estados Árabes por índice**

| Estados Árabes          | Medidas jurídicas | Medidas técnicas | Medidas organizativas | Creación de capacidades | Cooperación | Índice | Clasificación regional |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------|------------------------|
| Omán                    | 0,7500            | 0,6667           | 1,0000                | 0,7500                  | 0,6250      | 0,7647 | 1                      |
| Qatar                   | 0,7500            | 0,8333           | 0,5000                | 0,6250                  | 0,5000      | 0,6176 | 2                      |
| Egipto                  | 0,5000            | 0,5000           | 0,3750                | 1,0000                  | 0,5000      | 0,5882 | 3                      |
| Marruecos               | 0,5000            | 0,6667           | 0,7500                | 0,5000                  | 0,3750      | 0,5588 | 4                      |
| Túnez                   | 1,0000            | 0,5000           | 0,6250                | 0,2500                  | 0,5000      | 0,5294 | 5                      |
| Sudán                   | 0,7500            | 0,5000           | 0,5000                | 0,2500                  | 0,3750      | 0,4412 | 6                      |
| Emiratos Árabes Unidos* | 0,7500            | 0,3333           | 0,2500                | 0,5000                  | 0,1250      | 0,3529 | 7                      |
| Bahrein                 | 0,7500            | 0,1667           | 0,1250                | 0,3750                  | 0,2500      | 0,2941 | 8                      |
| Libia                   | 0,2500            | 0,3333           | 0,3750                | 0,1250                  | 0,3750      | 0,2941 | 8                      |
| Arabia Saudita*         | 0,7500            | 0,3333           | 0,1250                | 0,3750                  | 0,1250      | 0,2941 | 8                      |
| Jordania                | 0,5000            | 0,0000           | 0,5000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,2059 | 9                      |
| Argelia                 | 0,7500            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,1250                  | 0,2500      | 0,1765 | 10                     |
| Siria                   | 0,2500            | 0,3333           | 0,1250                | 0,1250                  | 0,1250      | 0,1765 | 10                     |
| Mauritania              | 0,2500            | 0,1667           | 0,2500                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,1471 | 11                     |
| Estado de Palestina*    | 0,2500            | 0,0000           | 0,3750                | 0,1250                  | 0,0000      | 0,1471 | 11                     |
| Líbano                  | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,2500                  | 0,1250      | 0,0882 | 12                     |
| Djibouti                | 0,2500            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,0588 | 13                     |
| Kuwait*                 | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,1250                  | 0,1250      | 0,0588 | 13                     |
| Yemen*                  | 0,2500            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,0588 | 13                     |
| Comoros                 | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,0294 | 14                     |
| Iraq*                   | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,0294 | 14                     |
| Somalia                 | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,1250                  | 0,0000      | 0,0294 | 14                     |

\* A partir de datos secundarios

Cuadro 5: Clasificación de la Región Asia-Pacífico por índice

| Asia-Pacífico      | Medidas jurídicas | Medidas técnicas | Medidas organizativas | Creación de capacidades | Cooperación | Índice | Clasificación regional |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------|------------------------|
| Australia*         | 0,7500            | 0,6667           | 0,8750                | 0,8750                  | 0,6250      | 0,7647 | 1                      |
| Malasia            | 0,7500            | 0,8333           | 1,0000                | 0,6250                  | 0,6250      | 0,7647 | 1                      |
| Nueva Zelandia*    | 1,0000            | 0,8333           | 0,8750                | 0,6250                  | 0,5000      | 0,7353 | 2                      |
| India*             | 1,0000            | 0,6667           | 0,7500                | 0,8750                  | 0,3750      | 0,7059 | 3                      |
| Japón*             | 1,0000            | 0,6667           | 0,7500                | 0,6250                  | 0,6250      | 0,7059 | 3                      |
| República de Corea | 1,0000            | 0,6667           | 0,8750                | 0,6250                  | 0,5000      | 0,7059 | 3                      |
| Singapur           | 0,7500            | 0,6667           | 0,7500                | 0,7500                  | 0,5000      | 0,6765 | 4                      |
| Hong Kong          | 0,7500            | 0,6667           | 0,5000                | 0,7500                  | 0,5000      | 0,6176 | 5                      |
| Indonesia          | 1,0000            | 0,3333           | 0,2500                | 0,5000                  | 0,5000      | 0,4706 | 5                      |
| China*             | 0,7500            | 0,5000           | 0,2500                | 0,5000                  | 0,3750      | 0,4412 | 6                      |
| Mongolia           | 0,5000            | 0,8333           | 0,6250                | 0,1250                  | 0,1250      | 0,4118 | 7                      |
| Sri Lanka          | 0,5000            | 0,3333           | 0,2500                | 0,5000                  | 0,5000      | 0,4118 | 7                      |
| Tailandia*         | 0,5000            | 0,3333           | 0,5000                | 0,2500                  | 0,5000      | 0,4118 | 7                      |
| Brunei Darussalam  | 0,7500            | 0,3333           | 0,1250                | 0,3750                  | 0,5000      | 0,3824 | 8                      |
| Myanmar            | 0,2500            | 0,5000           | 0,2500                | 0,5000                  | 0,3750      | 0,3824 | 8                      |
| Filipinas          | 1,0000            | 0,3333           | 0,3750                | 0,3750                  | 0,0000      | 0,3529 | 9                      |
| Viet Nam*          | 0,5000            | 0,3333           | 0,1250                | 0,5000                  | 0,2500      | 0,3235 | 10                     |
| Bangladesh         | 0,5000            | 0,3333           | 0,1250                | 0,2500                  | 0,3750      | 0,2941 | 11                     |
| Irán*              | 0,5000            | 0,3333           | 0,5000                | 0,1250                  | 0,1250      | 0,2941 | 11                     |
| Afganistán         | 0,0000            | 0,5000           | 0,3750                | 0,2500                  | 0,1250      | 0,2647 | 12                     |
| Pakistán*          | 0,2500            | 0,1667           | 0,0000                | 0,3750                  | 0,1250      | 0,1765 | 13                     |
| Samoa              | 0,5000            | 0,0000           | 0,1250                | 0,1250                  | 0,2500      | 0,1765 | 13                     |
| Vanuatu            | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,2500                | 0,1250                  | 0,2500      | 0,1471 | 14                     |
| Bhután             | 0,2500            | 0,3333           | 0,1250                | 0,0000                  | 0,0000      | 0,1176 | 15                     |
| Camboya            | 0,2500            | 0,3333           | 0,1250                | 0,0000                  | 0,0000      | 0,1176 | 15                     |

| Asia-Pacífico                           | Medidas jurídicas | Medidas técnicas | Medidas organizativas | Creación de capacidades | Cooperación | Índice | Clasificación regional |
|---|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------|------------------------|
| Micronesia                              | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,2500                | 0,1250                  | 0,1250      | 0,1176 | 15                     |
| Nepal*                                  | 0,5000            | 0,0000           | 0,1250                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,1176 | 15                     |
| Papua Nueva Guinea                      | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,3750                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,1176 | 15                     |
| Kiribati                                | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,1250                | 0,0000                  | 0,2500      | 0,0882 | 16                     |
| Maldivas                                | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,1250                | 0,0000                  | 0,2500      | 0,0882 | 16                     |
| Tonga                                   | 0,5000            | 0,0000           | 0,1250                | 0,0000                  | 0,0000      | 0,0882 | 16                     |
| Fiji                                    | 0,2500            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,0588 | 17                     |
| Lao                                     | 0,0000            | 0,3333           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,0000      | 0,0588 | 17                     |
| Tuvalu                                  | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,1250                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,0588 | 17                     |
| Nauru                                   | 0,0000            | 0,1667           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,0000      | 0,0294 | 18                     |
| Palau*                                  | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,0294 | 18                     |
| Islas Salomón*                          | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,0294 | 18                     |
| República Popular Democrática de Corea* | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,0000      | 0,0000 | 19                     |
| Islas Marshall                          | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,0000      | 0,0000 | 19                     |
| Timor-Leste*                            | 0,0000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,0000      | 0,0000 | 19                     |
| <i>* A partir de datos secundarios</i>  |                   |                  |                       |                         |             |        |                        |

Cuadro 6: Clasificación de la Región de la Comunidad de Estados Independientes (CEI) por índice

| Comunidad de Estados Independientes | Medidas jurídicas | Medidas técnicas | Medidas organizativas | Creación de capacidades | Cooperación | Índice | Clasificación regional |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------|------------------------|
| Azerbaiyán                          | 0,7500            | 0,5000           | 0,5000                | 0,5000                  | 0,5000      | 0,5294 | 1                      |
| Georgia                             | 0,7500            | 0,6667           | 0,7500                | 0,2500                  | 0,2500      | 0,5000 | 2                      |
| Rusia*                              | 1,0000            | 0,3333           | 0,5000                | 0,3750                  | 0,5000      | 0,5000 | 2                      |
| Moldova*                            | 0,7500            | 0,5000           | 0,2500                | 0,2500                  | 0,3750      | 0,3824 | 3                      |
| Ucrania*                            | 0,7500            | 0,3333           | 0,2500                | 0,1250                  | 0,5000      | 0,3529 | 4                      |
| Armenia                             | 0,5000            | 0,5000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,1765 | 5                      |
| Belarús*                            | 0,7500            | 0,3333           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,1765 | 5                      |
| Kazajstán*                          | 0,7500            | 0,3333           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,1765 | 5                      |
| Tayikistán*                         | 0,7500            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,2500      | 0,1471 | 6                      |
| Uzbekistán*                         | 0,7500            | 0,1667           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,1471 | 6                      |
| Kirguistán*                         | 0,5000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,2500      | 0,1176 | 7                      |
| Turkmenistán*                       | 0,7500            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,0000      | 0,0882 | 8                      |
| * A partir de datos secundarios     |                   |                  |                       |                         |             |        |                        |

**Cuadro 7: Clasificación de la Región de Europa por índice**

| Europa          | Medidas jurídicas | Medidas técnicas | Medidas organizativas | Creación de capacidades | Cooperación | Índice | Clasificación regional |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------|------------------------|
| Noruega*        | 1,0000            | 0,6667           | 0,7500                | 0,8750                  | 0,5000      | 0,7353 | 1                      |
| Estonia*        | 1,0000            | 0,6667           | 1,0000                | 0,5000                  | 0,5000      | 0,7059 | 2                      |
| Alemania*       | 1,0000            | 1,0000           | 0,6250                | 0,6250                  | 0,5000      | 0,7059 | 2                      |
| Reino Unido     | 1,0000            | 0,6667           | 0,7500                | 0,7500                  | 0,5000      | 0,7059 | 2                      |
| Austria*        | 1,0000            | 0,3333           | 0,8750                | 0,7500                  | 0,5000      | 0,6765 | 3                      |
| Hungría*        | 1,0000            | 0,6667           | 0,7500                | 0,6250                  | 0,5000      | 0,6765 | 3                      |
| Israel*         | 1,0000            | 0,6667           | 0,6250                | 0,7500                  | 0,5000      | 0,6765 | 3                      |
| Países Bajos*   | 0,7500            | 0,5000           | 0,8750                | 0,6250                  | 0,6250      | 0,6765 | 3                      |
| Letonia*        | 1,0000            | 0,6667           | 0,7500                | 0,5000                  | 0,5000      | 0,6471 | 4                      |
| Suecia*         | 0,7500            | 0,6667           | 0,6250                | 0,6250                  | 0,6250      | 0,6471 | 4                      |
| Turquía         | 0,5000            | 0,6667           | 0,7500                | 0,7500                  | 0,5000      | 0,6471 | 4                      |
| Finlandia       | 0,5000            | 0,6667           | 0,8750                | 0,5000                  | 0,5000      | 0,6176 | 5                      |
| Eslovaquia      | 1,0000            | 0,6667           | 0,8750                | 0,2500                  | 0,5000      | 0,6176 | 5                      |
| Dinamarca*      | 1,0000            | 0,6667           | 0,5000                | 0,5000                  | 0,5000      | 0,5882 | 6                      |
| Francia*        | 1,0000            | 0,1667           | 0,5000                | 0,7500                  | 0,6250      | 0,5882 | 6                      |
| España*         | 1,0000            | 0,6667           | 0,6250                | 0,6250                  | 0,2500      | 0,5882 | 6                      |
| Italia          | 0,7500            | 0,3333           | 0,6250                | 0,6250                  | 0,5000      | 0,5588 | 7                      |
| Polonia*        | 1,0000            | 0,3333           | 0,6250                | 0,6250                  | 0,2500      | 0,5294 | 8                      |
| República Checa | 0,7500            | 0,6667           | 0,6250                | 0,3750                  | 0,2500      | 0,5000 | 9                      |
| Luxemburgo*     | 0,7500            | 0,3333           | 0,5000                | 0,3750                  | 0,5000      | 0,4706 | 10                     |
| Rumanía         | 0,7500            | 0,3333           | 0,6250                | 0,2500                  | 0,5000      | 0,4706 | 10                     |
| Bélgica*        | 0,7500            | 0,5000           | 0,2500                | 0,3750                  | 0,5000      | 0,4412 | 11                     |
| Bulgaria        | 0,7500            | 0,6667           | 0,5000                | 0,3750                  | 0,1250      | 0,4412 | 11                     |
| Lituania        | 1,0000            | 0,3333           | 0,7500                | 0,1250                  | 0,2500      | 0,4412 | 11                     |
| Croacia         | 0,7500            | 0,6667           | 0,2500                | 0,3750                  | 0,2500      | 0,4118 | 12                     |

| Europa               | Medidas jurídicas | Medidas técnicas | Medidas organizativas | Creación de capacidades | Cooperación | Índice | Clasificación regional |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------|------------------------|
| Montenegro           | 1,0000            | 0,5000           | 0,5000                | 0,0000                  | 0,2500      | 0,3824 | 13                     |
| Malta*               | 0,7500            | 0,5000           | 0,2500                | 0,2500                  | 0,2500      | 0,3529 | 14                     |
| Suiza                | 0,5000            | 0,3333           | 0,2500                | 0,2500                  | 0,5000      | 0,3529 | 14                     |
| Chipre               | 0,7500            | 0,1667           | 0,3750                | 0,1250                  | 0,2500      | 0,2941 | 15                     |
| Portugal*            | 0,7500            | 0,5000           | 0,1250                | 0,1250                  | 0,2500      | 0,2941 | 15                     |
| Serbia               | 0,7500            | 0,0000           | 0,3750                | 0,2500                  | 0,1250      | 0,2647 | 16                     |
| Albania              | 0,7500            | 0,3333           | 0,1250                | 0,1250                  | 0,0000      | 0,2059 | 17                     |
| Grecia*              | 0,5000            | 0,3333           | 0,1250                | 0,1250                  | 0,1250      | 0,2059 | 17                     |
| Islandia*            | 0,7500            | 0,3333           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,2500      | 0,2059 | 17                     |
| Irlanda*             | 0,5000            | 0,1667           | 0,0000                | 0,3750                  | 0,1250      | 0,2059 | 17                     |
| Bosnia y Herzegovina | 0,7500            | 0,0000           | 0,1250                | 0,1250                  | 0,1250      | 0,1765 | 18                     |
| Eslovenia*           | 0,5000            | 0,3333           | 0,0000                | 0,1250                  | 0,1250      | 0,1765 | 18                     |
| Macedonia*           | 0,7500            | 0,1667           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,1471 | 19                     |
| Liechtenstein*       | 0,7500            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,1176 | 20                     |
| San Marino           | 0,5000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,2500      | 0,1176 | 20                     |
| Mónaco*              | 0,5000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,1250      | 0,0882 | 21                     |
| Andorra*             | 0,5000            | 0,0000           | 0,0000                | 0,0000                  | 0,0000      | 0,0588 | 22                     |

\* A partir de datos secundarios

## 2.3 Análisis adicional

| Mundo | África | Las Américas | Estados Árabes | Asia-Pacífico | CEI  | Europa |
|-------|--------|--------------|----------------|---------------|------|--------|
| 0,28  | 0,16   | 0,26         | 0,27           | 0,29          | 0,27 | 0,45   |

El índice más alto corresponde a la Región de Europa y el más bajo a la de África.

| Ámbito  | Medidas jurídicas | Medidas técnicas | Medidas organizativas | Creación de capacidades | Cooperación |
|---------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Mundial | 0,50              | 0,27             | 0,28                  | 0,24                    | 0,24        |

A nivel mundial, la mayor parte del trabajo realizado parece corresponder a los aspectos jurídicos y la menor, a la creación de capacidades.

| Ámbito         | Medidas jurídicas | Medidas técnicas | Medidas organizativas | Creación de capacidades | Cooperación |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| África         | 0,31              | 0,13             | 0,17                  | 0,11                    | 0,16        |
| Las Américas   | 0,44              | 0,24             | 0,24                  | 0,25                    | 0,20        |
| Estados Árabes | 0,42              | 0,24             | 0,27                  | 0,26                    | 0,23        |
| Asia-Pacífico  | 0,41              | 0,30             | 0,30                  | 0,27                    | 0,25        |
| CEI            | 0,73              | 0,31             | 0,19                  | 0,13                    | 0,26        |
| Europa         | 0,79              | 0,42             | 0,45                  | 0,37                    | 0,34        |

El subíndice más alto corresponde a Europa en el aspecto jurídico, y el más bajo, a África en el de creación de capacidades.

## 3 Buenas prácticas

### 3.1 África

#### MAURICIO

Cuenta con **cuatro instrumentos legislativos**:

1. Ley de TIC de 2001
2. Ley de Utilización Indevida de la Informática y del Cibercriminológico de 2003
3. Ley de Transacciones Electrónicas de 2000
4. Ley de Protección de Datos de 2004

Se está elaborando el proyecto de ley sobre mensajes electrónicos comerciales no solicitados, en colaboración con el Consejo de Europa.

**MEDIDAS  
JURÍDICAS**

**MEDIDAS  
TÉCNICAS**

Se ha definido una **metodología de evaluación** de riesgos para la Función Pública:

La Unidad de Seguridad de las TI lidera la implementación de la norma de Seguridad de la Información **ISO/CEI 27001** en la Función Pública como parte del **Plan Estratégico Nacional de Tecnologías de la Información y la Comunicación** (NICTSP) de 2007-2011 y 2011-2014.

## RWANDA

### CREACIÓN DE CAPACIDADES

- Establecimiento de un programa específico de seguridad TI en la Academia Nacional de Policía de Rwanda:

#### Programa de Licenciatura en Seguridad de la Información

- El Ministerio de Educación ha introducido diversos **módulos de enseñanza sobre seguridad de la información** en los programas de Ingeniería Informática y TI global, en el ámbito de la enseñanza superior.
- En el plan de formación de especialistas en TIC, se ha elaborado un **programa de formación y certificación en seguridad de las TI**.
- Elaboración de un **programa de sensibilización y formación en ciberseguridad nacional** para fomentar la sensibilidad sobre la ciberseguridad entre los usuarios de Internet, así como para promover el desarrollo de profesionales de la seguridad que presten su apoyo a las instituciones públicas y privadas para proteger sus sistemas críticos frente a las ciberamenazas.

## CAMERÚN

### CREACIÓN DE CAPACIDADES

- Se ha habilitado un **presupuesto específico** para la sensibilización del público en general en materia de ciberseguridad:
  - Mediante concursos, foros y un programa radiofónico cada dos jueves.
  - En las campañas que se han proyectado para las dos ciudades más importantes: Yaundé y Duala.
- La **Agencia Nacional de las TIC (ANTIC)** está colaborando con el Ministerio de Educación Superior para preparar un programa relacionado con la ciberseguridad en las escuelas de ingeniería y las universidades.
- Se organizaron dos **seminarios sobre ciberseguridad** en asociación con **IMPACT** en 2010 y 2013, en los que se trataron temas tales como las pruebas de penetración, la auditoría de seguridad y la investigación forense.

## CÔTE D'IVOIRE

### MEDIDAS JURÍDICAS

Durante 2013, la Plataforma para la lucha contra la ciberdelincuencia (PLCC), agencia nacional establecida para combatir la ciberdelincuencia:

- Registró 9 497 denuncias
- Tramitó 552 denuncias
- Arrestó a 70 personas
- Impuso penas de cárcel a 65 ciberdefraudadores

Desde 2009:

- **Se han registrado y tramitado más de 5 000 denuncias.**
- Se han impuesto penas de prisión a 250 ciberdefraudadores (el 62,5% de los cuales son de Côte D'Ivoire).

## 3.2 Las Américas

### URUGUAY

### MEDIDAS JURÍDICAS

- **Marco de reglamentación sobre la ciberseguridad**
- Política sobre seguridad de la información en el sector público
- Dirección de seguridad de la información
- Decreto de creación del Centro de Respuesta a Incidentes de Seguridad Informática en el Uruguay (CERTuy)
- Ley de Protección de Datos Personales y Acción de Habeas Data
- Decisión de la Comisión Europea sobre la adecuada protección de los datos personales en Uruguay (2012)
- Uruguay es el **primer Estado no europeo que se ha adherido al Convenio sobre la protección de datos personales del Consejo de Europa** (2013).

## ESTADOS UNIDOS

### MEDIDAS TÉCNICAS

#### **Equipo de Respuesta a Emergencias Informáticas de los Sistemas de Control Industrial (ICS-CERT)**

#### **Instituto Nacional de Normas y Tecnología**

- Marco de mejora de la ciberseguridad de las infraestructuras críticas, versión 1.0
- Serie 800 de publicaciones especiales
- Norma federal de procesamiento de la información
- Ciberseguridad para los sistemas inteligentes de fabricación

#### **Iniciativa nacional para la educación en ciberseguridad (NICCS)**

- Certificados profesionales
- Marco laboral de la ciberseguridad nacional

## BRASIL

### CREACIÓN DE CAPACIDADES

- La Asociación Brasileña de Normas Técnicas (ABNT) define las **versiones de las normas ISO CEI para Brasil** (por ejemplo, ABNT NBR ISO/CEI serie 27000).
- CEPESC (Centro de Estudios e Investigación en Salud Colectiva) – **Centro de investigación y desarrollo para la seguridad de la comunicación** – desarrolla investigación científica y tecnológica aplicada a proyectos relacionados con la seguridad de las comunicaciones y, en particular, con la transferencia de tecnología.
- CAIS RNP (Centro de Atención a Incidentes de Seguridad – Red Nacional de Enseñanza e Investigación) – **Equipo de respuesta ante incidentes de seguridad** – se encarga de la detección, solución y prevención de los incidentes de seguridad en la red académica de Brasil, además de la creación, fomento y divulgación de prácticas de seguridad en las redes.
- CEGSIC/UnB – **Curso de especialización** en Gestión de la Seguridad de la Información y las Comunicaciones
- CGI.br – El **Comité de Dirección de Brasil para Internet** es el responsable de recomendar normas técnicas y buenas prácticas relacionadas con Internet y promover las prácticas óptimas en materia de seguridad.

### 3.3 Los Estados Árabes

#### OMÁN

##### *MEDIDAS ORGANIZATIVAS*

- Estrategia y plan maestro de ciberseguridad de alto nivel, y hoja de ruta de amplio alcance en cinco dominios:
  - 1 Estructura organizativa
  - 2 Medidas jurídicas
  - 3 Creación de capacidades
  - 4 Medidas técnicas y procedimentales
  - 5 Cooperación regional e internacional

#### MARRUECOS

##### *MEDIDAS ORGANIZATIVAS*

- Como parte de la estrategia nacional de ciberseguridad, la mayor parte de las facultades de ciencias y escuelas técnicas, así como las universidades de Marruecos, han incorporado cursos sobre ciberseguridad a sus planes de estudios a fin de dar respuesta a la creciente demanda de cualificación en seguridad de los sistemas de información, a nivel nacional.

#### EGIPTO

##### *CREACIÓN DE CAPACIDADES*

- El Ministerio de Comunicaciones y Tecnología de la Información ha emprendido diversas iniciativas para la creación de un marco de ciberseguridad nacional, concretamente la creación de un centro nacional de PKI (autoridad de certificación raíz) explotado por la ITIDA y la concesión de una licencia a una autoridad de certificación gubernamental y tres autoridades de certificación del sector privado.

#### TÚNEZ

##### *MEDIDAS JURÍDICAS*

- Las medidas jurídicas exigen auditorías periódicas obligatorias de seguridad de la información en la administración pública y otras organizaciones seleccionadas, y el establecimiento de las condiciones y procedimientos para la certificación de los auditores en seguridad de la información.

### 3.4 Asia-Pacífico

#### AUSTRALIA

## MEDIDAS JURÍDICAS

- Australia se ha adherido al **Convenio del Consejo de Europa sobre Ciberdelincuencia**. Este Convenio entró en vigor el 1 de marzo de 2013.
- **Ley de reforma de la legislación sobre ciberdelincuencia de 2012**, número 120, 2012.
- **Red australiana de información en línea sobre la ciberdelincuencia y Marco estratégico contra la ciberdelincuencia**.
- La Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) (Autoridad de comunicaciones y medios de Australia) es la responsable de aplicar la Spam Act 2003 (ley contra el correo basura de 2003). El ACMA ha desarrollado una **herramienta en línea para informar sobre el correo basura**.
- La Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) (Comisión australiana de la competencia y el consumidor) proporciona **asesoramiento sobre estafas** y la manera de denunciarlas.
- La Australian Federal Police (AFP) High Tech Crime Operations (HTCO) (Unidad de operaciones de la policía federal australiana contra la delincuencia de alto nivel tecnológico) es la responsable de **investigar la delincuencia de alto nivel tecnológico** en Australia.
- La Australian Securities and Investment Commission (ASIC) (la Comisión de inversiones y valores de Australia) investiga las **estafas relacionados con servicios financieros** tales como las de suplantación de identidad.

#### MALASIA

## MEDIDAS TÉCNICAS

- El **Malaysia Computer Emergency Response Team (MyCERT)** (Equipo de respuesta a las emergencias informáticas de Malasia) se constituyó el 13 de enero de 1997 y tiene su sede en las oficinas de CyberSecurity Malaysia.
- El **GCERT MAMPU** se instituyó en enero de 2001 en el Marco Gubernamental de Política sobre Seguridad de las TIC (PA 3/2000) para garantizar la continuidad de los sistemas TIC del Gobierno.
- El GCERT mantiene relaciones con **otras 55 agencias CERT**.
  - **Marcos de ciberseguridad nacional**
    - National Cyber Security Policy (NCSP) (Política sobre ciberseguridad nacional)
    - Arahan 24 (Directiva NSC, número 24)
    - Decisión del Consejo de Ministros de 2010
    - Arahan Keselamatan (Dirección de Seguridad) dependiendo de la Chief Government Security Office (CGSO) (Oficina de Seguridad Principal del Gobierno)
    - NCSP – Política de interés 3: Marco Tecnológico de la Ciberseguridad

## INDIA

### CREACIÓN DE CAPACIDADES

- Los centros académicos e instituciones de I+D más importantes han prestado su apoyo a varios **proyectos de I+D** en las siguientes áreas de interés: (a) criptografía y criptoanálisis, (b) esteganografía, (c) garantía de seguridad de redes y sistemas, (d) comprobación técnica de la red, (e) informática forense y (f) desarrollo de capacidades en el área de la ciberseguridad. Se ha desarrollado en el país un número considerable de herramientas de informática forense.
- Se encuentra en marcha un **Programa de alcance nacional para la educación y sensibilización sobre la seguridad de la información**.  
CERT-In, en colaboración con CII, NASSCOM y Microsoft, ha creado el **portal “secureyourpc.in”** para educar a los consumidores sobre temas de ciberseguridad.
- Se han creado **instalaciones de formación sobre ciberseguridad** a fin de preparar a los cuerpos y fuerzas de seguridad y facilitar la investigación sobre la ciberdelincuencia.
- Se han creado **centros de formación** en CBI, la Policía de Kerala y Ghaziabad, para facilitar la formación avanzada en investigación sobre la ciberdelincuencia.
- Se están montando **laboratorios de informática forense y de formación** en esta materia en el estado J&K y los estados nororientales.
- Se han creado **centros forenses** con ayuda de NASSCOM en Mumbai, Bangalore, Bhopal y Kolkata.
- Se han elaborado módulos de formación dotados de **entornos de educación virtual**.
- CERT-In ha llevado a cabo **94 programas de formación** sobre temas especializados de ciberseguridad– en los que **se han formado 3 392 personas**.

## COREA

### MEDIDAS ORGANIZATIVAS

- **Medidas nacionales de ciberseguridad** para la respuesta sistemática, a nivel gubernamental, a diversas ciberamenazas para la seguridad nacional, entre ellas cuatro estrategias establecidas con el objetivo de construir una ciberseguridad potente:
  - Mejorar la agilidad del sistema de respuesta frente a las ciberamenazas.
  - Crear un sistema de colaboración inteligente para las agencias pertinentes.
  - Hacer más robustas las medidas de seguridad en el ciberespacio.
  - Construir una base creativa de la ciberseguridad.
- **Plan de normalización de protección de la información personal** para promover un planteamiento genérico de la gestión de la información y la protección de los sistemas, la tecnología y los derechos.
- Supervisado por el **Ministerio de Ciencia, TIC y Planificación Futura**.
- **Índice nacional de seguridad de la información**: Medición objetiva y cuantitativa para evaluar el nivel de seguridad de la información del sector privado (empresas y usuarios individuales de Internet) en Corea.
- **Actividades políticas de amplio alcance** llevadas a cabo por referencia a las experiencias de diversos países y casos dignos de ejemplo.

## JAPÓN

### COOPERACIÓN

- En la Región de Asia-Pacífico, el **JPCERT/CC colaboró en la creación de APCERT** (Asia Pacific Computer Emergency Response Team, equipo de respuesta ante emergencias informáticas de Asia-Pacífico) y realiza la función de secretaría de APCERT.
- En todo el mundo, como miembro del Foro sobre los equipos de seguridad y respuesta ante incidentes (**FIRST**), JPCERT/CC colabora con los CSIRT de confianza en todo el mundo.
- **Estrategia internacional sobre ciberseguridad** – iniciativa de Japón para la ciberseguridad.
- **Cooperación internacional** con Estados Unidos, la Unión Europea, Israel y Sudamérica.
- **Colaboración con UNGGE, G8, OCDE, APEC, NATO y ASEAN.**
- **Meridian y la Red de alerta y vigilancia internacional (IWWN).**
- Signatario del **Convenio de Budapest.**
- Programas de intercambio de información del Ministerio de Defensa.
- **Alianza para el intercambio de información sobre ciberseguridad en Japón (J-CSIP) del Ministerio de Economía, Comercio e Industria**

### 3.5 Comunidad de Estados Independientes (CEI)

## AZERBAIYÁN

### CREACIÓN DE CAPACIDADES

- El Ministerio de Comunicaciones y Alta Tecnología de Azerbaiyán ha reconocido oficialmente la necesidad de aplicar a los sectores público y privado **programas/proyectos de investigación y desarrollo de normas de ciberseguridad**, buenas prácticas y directrices de ámbito nacional.
- El Comité Técnico va a implementar la **elaboración de normas nacionales** basándose en las normas internacionales (regionales) e interestatales.
- Azerbaiyán imparte **cursos de formación de corta duración sobre ciber gobierno y seguridad de la información.**
- AZ-CERT organiza **competiciones de “capturar la bandera”** para mejorar la competencia profesional en materia de seguridad de la información.
- CERT GOV AZ está certificado por FIRST, Trusted Introducer y CERT
- El Departamento de TI y Comunicaciones de la Compañía Estatal de Petróleos de la República de Azerbaiyán (SOCAR) han obtenido **el certificado ISO 27001:2005.**
- El Departamento de TI y Comunicaciones de SOCAR ha obtenido el certificado ISO 27001:2005.

## FEDERACIÓN DE RUSIA

### MEDIDAS JURÍDICAS

- **Protección de datos personales** – regulado por Roscomnadzor (Servicio Federal para la Supervisión de las Comunicaciones, la Tecnología de la Información y los Medios de comunicación de masas), Ley Federal 152
- **Listas negras y control de los ISP** – regulado por Roscomnadzor, Ley Federal 139
- **Protección de infraestructuras críticas** – regulado por FSTEC RF (Servicio Federal para el Control Técnico y de Exportación de Rusia), información reservada que se distribuye exclusivamente a las compañías e industrias con licencia.
- **Protección de infraestructuras críticas** – El FSB RF (Servicio Federal de Seguridad de la Federación de Rusia) ha anunciado la estrategia para proteger las infraestructuras críticas.
- **Criptografía** – regulada por el FSB RF.
- **Seguridad de la información** en el sector gubernamental – regulada por el FSB RF, el FSTEC RF y el FSO RF (Servicio de Protección Federal de la Federación de Rusia).
- **Seguridad de la información** en el sector gubernamental en países extranjeros – regulada por el SVR RF (Servicio de Inteligencia Exterior).
- **Seguridad de la información** en el Ministerio de Defensa – regulada por el Ministerio de Defensa y el FSB RF.
- **Seguridad de la información** para la **protección de datos confidenciales** – regulada por el FSTEC RF.
- **Conformidad de las soluciones** de seguridad de la información (software, hardware) – regulada por el FSTEC RF.
- **Investigación de la ciberdelincuencia** – regulada por el Ministerio del Interior.
- Cada agencia tiene su propia **certificación y requisitos para las soluciones de seguridad** y la protección de los datos: todas ellas son muy parecidas, aunque el proceso de certificación es diferente y está controlado por cada una de las agencias.

## MOLDOVA

### COOPERACIÓN

- En 2013, la **Academia de Cibergobierno de Estonia y el Centro de Cibergobierno de la República de Moldova** ejecutó un proyecto de ciberseguridad con 3 componentes principales:
  - El primer componente consiste en el desarrollo de una **hoja de ruta de la ciberseguridad** para las instituciones del Gobierno de Moldova.
  - El segundo componente consiste en el desarrollo de los **requisitos mínimos para la seguridad de la información digital** de las instituciones gubernamentales o, dicho de otro modo, lo que deben hacer los gobiernos para asegurar la información digital.
  - El tercer componente es más genérico, **sensibilización** de los funcionarios gubernamentales y ciudadanos de Moldova sobre los riesgos y amenazas actuales en materia de ciberseguridad.

## 3.6 Europa

### TURQUÍA

#### MEDIDAS ORGANIZATIVAS

- **Estrategia y Plan de Acción sobre Ciberseguridad Nacional 2013-2014.**
- El plan de acción consta de **29 acciones principales** y **95 subacciones** y asigna responsabilidades en materia de legislación, creación de capacidades, desarrollo de infraestructuras técnicas, etc.
- Se ha creado el **Consejo de Ciberseguridad** para determinar las medidas relativas a la ciberseguridad, aprobar los planes, programas, informes, procedimientos, principios y normas elaborados, y garantizar su aplicación y coordinación.
- Durante los tres últimos años, se han organizado **ejercicios de ciberseguridad a nivel nacional** en los que han participado personas procedentes de los sectores público y privado. Estos ejercicios han desempeñado un importante papel en la **sensibilización** sobre la ciberseguridad y han sido una excelente herramienta para **medir el desarrollo** de la ciberseguridad.

### REINO UNIDO DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA E IRLANDA DEL NORTE

#### CREACIÓN DE CAPACIDADES

- El **CESG** (Grupo de Seguridad de las Comunicaciones Electrónicas) es el **órgano para la seguridad de la información de GCHQ** (Cuartel General de Comunicaciones del Gobierno) y la Autoridad Técnica Nacional para la Seguridad de la Información en el Reino Unido.
- El CESG es un miembro autorizante del **Sistema de Reconocimiento de Criterios Comunes**.
- Además del CESG, los Consejos de Investigación del Reino Unido tienen un programa denominado **“Global Uncertainties”** (incertidumbres a nivel mundial) en el que la ciberseguridad es un aspecto clave.
- El Reino Unido ha creado una serie de **Centros Académicos de Excelencia en Investigación sobre Ciberseguridad**, así como Institutos de Investigación complementarios, siendo uno de ellos el Oxford Internet Institute (Instituto de Internet de Oxford), que posee un centro de creación de capacidades.
- Existe un **sistema de certificación de seguridad de la información, gestionado por el Gobierno, para los profesionales de la seguridad de la información**, denominado CCP.
- El Gobierno del Reino Unido respalda plenamente la certificación IISP y fomenta la incorporación de nuevos miembros al IISP y el CCP.

## ESTONIA

### MEDIDAS TÉCNICAS

- **ISKE** es la **norma de seguridad de la información** desarrollada para el sector público de Estonia, que tiene carácter **obligatorio para las organizaciones gubernamentales estatales y locales** que manejan bases de datos y registros.
- La existencia de un **sistema básico de tres niveles** corresponde al desarrollo de tres conjuntos diferentes de medidas de seguridad para tres requisitos de seguridad diferentes.
- El sistema de **cibergobierno e infraestructura TI** de Estonia utiliza un sistema de **encriptación de 2048 bits** para gestionar los identificadores electrónicos de Estonia, las firmas digitales y los sistemas preparados para X-road.
- Estonia ha **implementado una PKI nacional**. El Estado organiza las actividades más importantes relacionadas con el ámbito de la PKI:
  - La **recopilación de aplicaciones** necesaria para utilizar la PKI (el software de base de la tarjeta de identificación), que maneja la Autoridad de los Sistemas de Información (RIA).
  - La **legislación** que determina los **requisitos de calidad y confianza** de los servicios PKI. Este ámbito es competencia de los Sistemas de Información del Departamento de Estado del Ministerio de Asuntos Económicos y Comunicaciones.
  - Expedir los medios para **lograr la autorización y firma electrónica** (tarjeta de identificación, etc.). Este aspecto es competencia de la policía y el Consejo de la Guardia de Fronteras.

## PAÍSES BAJOS

### COOPERACIÓN

- La **cooperación interagencias** se efectúa a través de la Unidad contra la Delincuencia de Alta Tecnología de la Agencia de Servicios de la Policía holandesa (KLPD) y a través del **Centro de Ciberseguridad Nacional (NCSC)**. El NCSC recopila información sobre seguridad de las TIC y asesora a las organizaciones en materia de seguridad.
- Los servicios ofrecidos por el NCSC obtienen de la **cooperación entre los sectores público y privado**, la mayor parte de su valor añadido.
- El NCSC agrupa principalmente a los sectores cruciales de la sociedad, denominados **sectores vitales**: compañías distribuidoras de energía eléctrica, las telecomunicaciones y el sector financiero.
- Entre los **participantes gubernamentales** en las asociaciones público-privadas del NCSC figuran los Ministerios de Seguridad y Justicia, Asuntos Económicos, Agricultura e Innovación, Interior y Relaciones del Reino, Asuntos Exteriores y Defensa, Fiscalía, Servicio de Inteligencia y Seguridad General, y Agencia de Servicios de la Policía Nacional.

## 4 Perfil de ciberseguridad de los países<sup>1</sup>

Como parte del apoyo global que presta la UIT a sus 193 Estados Miembros en el marco de la [Agenda sobre Ciberseguridad Global](#)<sup>2</sup>, se presentan los perfiles de ciberseguridad como representaciones fácticas del nivel de desarrollo de la ciberseguridad de cada Estado nación. Su objetivo es ofrecer una clara perspectiva del panorama actual de ciberseguridad con arreglo a los cinco pilares de la Agenda sobre Ciberseguridad Global, a saber, medidas jurídicas, medidas técnicas, medidas organizativas, creación de capacidades y cooperación. También se incluye el aspecto de la Protección de la Infancia en Línea, que es una iniciativa clave de la UIT.

No es posible que una sola publicación trate adecuadamente todos los aspectos de la ciberseguridad con la profundidad necesaria. Sin embargo, esperamos que el perfil de ciberseguridad sea de utilidad para los debates y las investigaciones en curso, pues proporciona datos reales sobre los retos y oportunidades actuales en materia de ciberseguridad.

En el Anexo 3 figura una recopilación de los perfiles de ciberseguridad de todos los Estados Miembros de la UIT, actualizados en el momento de imprimir de la presente publicación. La versión más reciente de estos perfiles puede consultarse en [www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/Country\\_Profiles.asp](http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/Country_Profiles.asp)

## 5 Observaciones finales

El IMC ha logrado ser reconocido en la Conferencia de Plenipotenciarios de la UIT en Busán e incorporado a la Resolución 130 (Rev. Busán, 2014) sobre *fortalecimiento del papel de la UIT en la creación de confianza y seguridad en la utilización de las tecnologías de la información y la comunicación*. Más concretamente, se invita a los Estados Miembros “a prestar su apoyo a las iniciativas de la UIT en materia de ciberseguridad, y en particular al Índice Mundial de Ciberseguridad (IMC), a fin de promover estrategias gubernamentales de intercambio de información entre industrias y sectores sobre la labor realizada”.

La primera edición del IMC logró medir el compromiso de los Estados Miembros con la ciberseguridad y suscitó interés sobre la evaluación de la ciberseguridad entre los Estados Miembros. El IMC ha servido de acicate para que los países intensifiquen sus esfuerzos en materia de ciberseguridad, los ha concienciado de la necesidad de entablar procesos de cooperación bilateral, y ha aumentado la visibilidad de sus trabajos en materia de ciberseguridad.

Para que el IMC pueda seguir influyendo en la sensibilización sobre esta nueva inquietud de ámbito mundial, es indispensable garantizar su continuidad. Se invita a los Estados Miembros y a los interesados de la industria a que participen en los trabajos de investigación y desarrollo en curso a fin de mejorar el modelo de referencia vigente y captar nuevos socios contribuyentes.

Sería conveniente que estos socios agrupasen sus recursos para aumentar el nivel de detalle del cuestionario del IMC, confirmar las evidencias con los datos secundarios, profundizar en el análisis de los datos recopilados mediante una apreciación cualitativa de los expertos, y determinar correlaciones cuantitativas con otros indicadores establecidos, tales como el Índice de Desarrollo de las TIC de la UIT y el Índice de Preparación a la Red del Foro Económico Mundial.

El éxito de esta amplia labor de recopilación de datos depende fundamentalmente del número de respuestas al cuestionario, por lo que invitamos a todos los Estados Miembros a que participen en el ejercicio del IMC. Los futuros trabajos del IMC ofrecerán más oportunidades de consulta abierta con los Estados Miembros de la UIT y las partes interesadas pertinentes. Se pretende, por último, que éste sea un ejercicio anual cuyos resultados se comuniquen a la CMSI. La meta final de esta iniciativa es contribuir a fomentar una cultura mundial de ciberseguridad y conseguir su integración como elemento fundamental de las TIC, mandato clave de la UIT.

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<sup>1</sup> En estos momentos hay 193 perfiles de ciberseguridad disponibles. Sírvase ponerse en contacto con [cybersecurity@itu.int](mailto:cybersecurity@itu.int) para mantener actualizados los perfiles de ciberseguridad. Se agradecerá que los miembros de la UIT nos comuniquen nuevos datos, especialmente de los países que aún no dispongan de perfil por falta de datos fiables. En el Anexo 3 figura una recopilación de los perfiles de ciberseguridad de todos los Estados Miembros actualizados en el momento de imprimir la presente publicación. La versión más reciente de estos perfiles puede consultarse en [www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/Country\\_Profiles.asp](http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/Country_Profiles.asp)

<sup>2</sup> [www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/GCI.aspx](http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/GCI.aspx)

## Anexo 1: Marco conceptual

Las tecnologías de la información y la comunicación (TIC) son la fuerza motriz que impulsa la evolución de las sociedades modernas y sustentan el crecimiento social, económico y político de las personas, organizaciones y gobiernos, por igual. Las TIC son, además de omnipresentes, esenciales para el progreso. Los dispositivos inteligentes, las comunicaciones M2M y los servicios en la nube se encuentran entre las muchas tecnologías que facilitan el progreso de las sociedades conectadas mediante redes de la próxima generación (NGN). La tecnología digital y la conectividad por Internet se están integrando sistemáticamente en todos los ámbitos de los sectores público y privado, por las importantes ventajas que ofrecen: productividad, velocidad, reducción de costes y flexibilidad. Gracias a ello, las TIC se están desplegando progresivamente en nuevas plataformas, tales como los sistemas de venta minorista RFID y los equipos telemáticos vehiculares. Y, lo que es más importante, se están utilizando para actualizar infraestructuras críticas, en particular las redes de distribución de energía eléctrica, las redes de transporte y los sistemas de atención sanitaria.

La ciberseguridad es de la máxima importancia para el sostenimiento de un modelo tecnológicamente aceptable. La interrupción del suministro de energía eléctrica o el fallo de los sistemas financieros como consecuencia de la interferencia con las redes TIC son una realidad; estos sucesos constituyen amenazas para la seguridad nacional. Los agentes malintencionados en línea son numerosos, están bien organizados y cuentan con diversos medios de persuasión: políticos, delictivos, terroristas, hacktivistas, etc. Las herramientas a su alcance son cada vez más complejas y sofisticadas y se potencian con la experiencia; el aumento del número de plataformas conectadas supone además la posibilidad de nuevos vectores de ataque. No tiene sentido retroceder a los tiempos en que todo resultaba mucho más sencillo. Para asumir el progreso tecnológico, la ciberseguridad debe formar parte integral e indivisible de dicho proceso.

Por desgracia, la ciberseguridad sigue sin ser un componente fundamental de muchas estrategias tecnológicas nacionales e industriales. Aunque los esfuerzos en materia de ciberseguridad son numerosos, siguen siendo eclécticos y dispersos. Las diferencias en cuanto a penetración de Internet, desarrollo tecnológico, dinámica del sector privado y estrategias gubernamentales, significan que la ciberseguridad está emergiendo con un planteamiento ascendente, consecuencia lógica de las disparidades existentes entre los Estados nación, los sectores público y privado, y entre las industrias. Sin embargo, poca duda cabe de que el inicio de la cultura mundial de la ciberseguridad puede tener más éxito si se efectúa de acuerdo con un planteamiento descendente. El intercambio de información y la cooperación son indispensables para hacer frente a las amenazas transfronterizas. Estos elementos exigen una cierta dosis de organización en una multitud de disciplinas: jurídicas, técnicas y educativas. Aunque un determinado país o un sector específico hayan desarrollado y adoptado un marco de ciberseguridad altamente efectivo, rara vez suelen intercambiarse esos conocimientos fuera de dicho círculo.

El principal obstáculo consiste en que la seguridad es un asunto delicado, ya sea desde la perspectiva del sector privado o del público. La admisión de vulnerabilidades podría llegar a considerarse una debilidad, lo que obstaculizaría el debate sobre ciberamenazas y prácticas óptimas y el intercambio de información sobre éstas. Sin embargo, la seguridad oscurantista no es un modelo de defensa viable frente a las ciberamenazas modernas. La solución consiste en implementar mecanismos de ciberseguridad en todos los estratos de la sociedad. No obstante, la motivación y el incentivo para proceder de este modo son inadecuados, ya sea por las limitaciones de índole económica o sencillamente por falta de la adecuada concienciación. Un primer paso para remediar esta situación sería la comparación de las capacidades de seguridad de los Estados nación y la publicación de una clasificación efectiva de su situación. Un sistema de clasificación revelaría las deficiencias existentes y serviría de acicate para que los Estados intensificasen sus esfuerzos en materia de ciberseguridad. Sólo puede sopesarse el valor real de la capacidad de ciberseguridad de un país, por comparación.

El proyecto de Índice Mundial de Ciberseguridad (IMC) tiene por objeto medir efectivamente el nivel de compromiso con la ciberseguridad de cada Estado nación. La meta en última instancia es contribuir al fomento de una cultura mundial de la ciberseguridad y a su integración como componente fundamental de las tecnologías de la información y la comunicación. Este proyecto lo han puesto en marcha la Unión Internacional de Telecomunicaciones (UIT) y la empresa del sector privado ABI Research. El proyecto del

IMC se fundamenta en el mandato actual de la UIT y en los proyectos y actividades afines de la Oficina de Desarrollo de las Telecomunicaciones (BDT) de la UIT.

La UIT es el facilitador principal para la Línea de Acción C5 de la CMSI (Cumbre Mundial sobre la Sociedad de la Información) para ayudar a las partes interesadas a crear confianza y seguridad en la utilización de las TIC a nivel nacional, regional e internacional. El mandato de la UIT sobre ciberseguridad queda además confirmado por la Resolución 69 sobre “Creación de equipos nacionales de intervención en caso de accidente informático, especialmente para los países en desarrollo, y cooperación entre los mismos” adoptada en la quinta Conferencia Mundial de Desarrollo de las Telecomunicaciones (CMDT-10) y en virtud de la Resolución 130 (Busán, 2014) sobre “Fortalecimiento del papel de la UIT en la creación de confianza y seguridad en la utilización de las tecnologías de la información y la comunicación”. En este contexto, el Secretario General presentó la Agenda sobre Ciberseguridad Global (GCA), como marco de la UIT para la cooperación entre todas las partes interesadas en la construcción de una sociedad de la información más segura, centrándose en las siguientes áreas de trabajo:

- Medidas jurídicas
- Medidas técnicas
- Medidas organizativas
- Creación de capacidades
- Cooperación.

Estas cinco áreas designadas constituirán la base de los indicadores para el IMC. Estos cinco indicadores son críticos para medir las capacidades nacionales de ciberseguridad, debido a que forman los elementos constructivos intrínsecos de cada cultura nacional. La ciberseguridad tiene un ámbito de aplicación que alcanza a todas las industrias y a todos los sectores, tanto vertical como horizontalmente. Por este motivo, para poder desarrollar las capacidades nacionales es preciso que las fuerzas políticas, económicas y sociales realicen inversiones. Esto puede ser competencia de los departamentos de justicia y orden público, las instituciones educativas y los ministerios, los operadores del sector privado, y los desarrolladores de tecnología, las asociaciones público-privadas y la cooperación interestatal.

El objetivo a largo plazo es impulsar más esfuerzos para la adopción e integración de la ciberseguridad a escala mundial. La comparación de las estrategias de ciberseguridad nacionales pondrá de manifiesto qué Estados ocupan los lugares más altos de la clasificación en ámbitos específicos y, por consiguiente, expondrá estrategias de ciberseguridad menos conocidas que otras, aunque igualmente acertadas. Esto puede provocar además un aumento del intercambio de información sobre el despliegue de la ciberseguridad en aquellos Estados con distintos niveles de desarrollo. Al medir el nivel de preparación para la ciberseguridad en diversos ámbitos, este índice permitirá a los Estados determinar en qué punto de la escala de desarrollo se encuentran, los aspectos en los que necesitan mejorar y lo lejos que se encuentran de implementar un nivel de ciberseguridad aceptable. Todos los Estados progresan hacia un entorno más digital y conectado, por lo que la adopción temprana de la ciberseguridad podrá facilitar el despliegue de una infraestructura más segura y con mayor capacidad de recuperación a largo plazo.

El proyecto del IMC será una labor conjunta entre la BDT, específicamente la División de ciberseguridad y aplicaciones TIC (CYB) y ABI Research. La CYB actuará como coordinadora y propietaria del proyecto, mientras que ABI Research aportará sus conocimientos fundamentales en desarrollo de estrategias, inteligencia competitiva, planificación de negocios, evaluación tecnológica y evaluación comparativa de las industrias, para la realización del proyecto. ABI Research es una empresa de información sobre el mercado, especializada en la predicción cuantitativa y el análisis de las tendencias y métricas clave de los mercados tecnológicos mundiales. ABI Research, que descuellan en el suministro de información orientada hacia el futuro y elementos de datos del mundo real, fundamentados y oportunos, sobre el sector tecnológico, aportará sus conocimientos especializados para el desarrollo puntual y la producción de un índice fiable. En virtud de este acuerdo, la UIT y ABI Research:

- han definido una métrica del rendimiento;
- han elaborado un mecanismo de clasificación mundial;
- han investigado y recopilado datos sobre las capacidades de los Estados nación en materia de ciberseguridad;
- han establecido contacto y se han coordinado con los Estados nación y las organizaciones pertinentes;
- han identificado los datos pertinentes y los han incorporado al índice;
- han publicado un índice mundial de ciberseguridad.

### Categorías e indicadores de rendimiento

El IMC será una clasificación de evaluaciones comparativas en la que se midan las capacidades de desarrollo de la ciberseguridad de los Estados nación soberanos. Este índice es esencialmente un indicador compuesto, en el que se agregan varios indicadores individuales. El proceso del desarrollo de la ciberseguridad puede analizarse en cinco amplias categorías de importancia. Se han definido los indicadores y subgrupos que se indican a continuación, que permitirán clasificar a las naciones con arreglo a la evaluación comparativa correspondiente a cada indicador.

### Medidas jurídicas

La legislación es una medida crítica para la habilitación de un marco armónico que permita a las entidades alinearse de acuerdo con una base de reglamentación común, ya sea en materia de prohibición de una conducta delictiva específica o de requisitos mínimos de reglamentación. Las medidas jurídicas permiten además que un Estado nación establezca los mecanismos básicos de respuesta a las infracciones: mediante la investigación y la persecución de los delitos y la imposición de sanciones por falta de conformidad o incumplimiento de la ley. El marco legislativo establece las normas de comportamiento mínimas con carácter general, aplicables a todos, y sobre las que pueden construirse mayores capacidades de ciberseguridad. En última instancia, el objetivo es conseguir que todos los Estados nación dispongan de una legislación adecuada a fin de armonizar supranacionalmente las prácticas y ofrecer un marco de medidas interoperables que facilite la lucha internacional contra la ciberdelincuencia.

El entorno legal puede medirse a partir de la existencia de varias instituciones y marcos jurídicos competentes en materia de ciberseguridad y ciberdelincuencia. Este subgrupo consta de los siguientes indicadores de rendimiento:

#### A. Legislación penal

La legislación de la ciberdelincuencia abarca las leyes sobre el acceso, la interferencia, la interceptación de ordenadores, sistemas y datos, sin autorización (sin derecho). Estas leyes pueden clasificarse por su nivel: ninguna, parcial o de amplio alcance. La legislación parcial se refiere a la simple inserción de texto alusivo a la informática en una ley o código penal existente, cuyo enunciado se limite a extender al ciberespacio, por ejemplo, el fraude o la falsificación, o la vigilancia y el robo. La legislación de amplio alcance se refiere a la promulgación de legislación específica o de una ley que aborde los aspectos específicos del delito informático (por ejemplo, la Ley de Utilización Indebida de la Informática del Reino Unido de 1990). Esta categoría puede incluir legislación parcial cuando exista un amplio desarrollo de la legislación consuetudinaria o jurisprudencia. Sírvanse indicar los tipos de leyes y reglamentos, así como su ausencia, o su carácter parcial o de amplio alcance.

#### B. Reglamento y conformidad

La reglamentación de la ciberseguridad comprende las leyes que tratan de la protección de datos, la notificación de infracciones y los requisitos de certificación/normalización. Estas leyes pueden clasificarse por su nivel: ninguna, parcial o de amplio alcance. La reglamentación parcial se refiere a la inserción de un texto alusivo a la informática en el derecho penal o civil, de modo que se extienda al ciberespacio la aplicabilidad de una reglamentación que no está relacionada específicamente o exclusivamente con la ciberseguridad (por ejemplo, la Directiva de la UE 95/46/EC sobre protección de los individuos con respecto

al procesamiento de datos personales y sobre el libre movimiento de dichos datos). La reglamentación de amplio alcance se refiere a la promulgación de legislación específica, ley o directiva que exija la conformidad con la ciberseguridad (por ejemplo, la Ley Federal de Gestión de la Seguridad de la Información de EE.UU., de 2002). Sírvanse indicar los tipos de leyes y reglamentos, así como su ausencia, o su carácter parcial o de amplio alcance.

### Medidas técnicas

La tecnología es la primera línea defensiva frente a las ciberamenazas y los agentes malintencionados en línea. Sin las medidas técnicas adecuadas ni las capacidades para detectar y responder a los ciberataques, los Estados nación y sus entidades respectivas son vulnerables a las ciberamenazas. La proliferación y el éxito de las TIC sólo pueden ser verdaderamente viables en un clima de confianza y seguridad. Por este motivo, es necesario que los Estados nación sean capaces de preparar estrategias para el establecimiento de criterios mínimos de seguridad aceptables y regímenes de acreditación de las aplicaciones de software y de los sistemas. Es necesario que esta labor venga acompañada de la creación de una entidad nacional dedicada especialmente a resolver los incidentes informáticos a nivel nacional, como mínimo con un organismo gubernamental responsable y un marco nacional concomitante para la vigilancia, la alerta y la respuesta ante incidentes.

Pueden llevarse a cabo medidas técnicas tomando como base la existencia y el número de instituciones técnicas y marcos relacionados con la ciberseguridad respaldados o creados por el Estado nación. Este subgrupo se compone de los siguientes indicadores de rendimiento:

#### A. CERT/CIRT/CSIRT

El establecimiento de un CIRT (Equipo de Respuesta ante Incidentes Informáticos), CERT (Equipo de Respuesta ante Emergencias Informáticas) o CSIRT (Equipo de Respuesta ante Incidentes de Seguridad Informática) que ofrezca las capacidades de identificar las ciberamenazas, defenderse de ellas, ofrecer una respuesta a las mismas y gestionarlas, además de mejorar la seguridad en el espacio del Estado nación. Es necesario que esta capacidad se combine con la de recopilación de su propia información en vez de depender de fuentes de información de incidentes de seguridad secundarias, ya sea procedentes de las circunscripciones de los CIRT o de otras fuentes. Sírvanse indicar el número y los nombres de los equipos CERT y CSIRT nacionales o específicos de algún sector, que cuenten con la aprobación oficial, así como si obedecen a un mandato legal o no. El nivel de desarrollo se clasificará con arreglo a la existencia de estos equipos nacionales y al hecho de que obedezcan a un mandato legal o no.

#### B. Normas

Este indicador mide la existencia de uno o varios marcos aprobados (o respaldados) por el Gobierno para la implementación de normas de ciberseguridad internacionalmente reconocidas en el ámbito del sector público (en el caso de organismos gubernamentales) y en el seno de las infraestructuras críticas (aunque sean explotadas por el sector privado). Entre estas normas, se pueden mencionar las desarrolladas por los siguientes organismos: ISO, UIT, IETF, IEEE, ATIS, OASIS, 3GPP, 3GPP2, IAB, ISOC, ISG, ISI, ETSI, ISF, RFC, ISA, CEI, NERC, NIST, FIPS, PCI DSS, etc. Sírvanse indicar si cuentan con marcos nacionales (y específicos de los sectores), que cuenten con la aprobación oficial para implantar normas de ciberseguridad reconocidas internacionalmente.

#### C. Certificación

Este indicador mide la existencia de uno o varios marcos aprobados (o respaldados) por el Gobierno para la certificación y acreditación de organismos (gubernamentales) nacionales y profesionales del sector público con arreglo a normas de ciberseguridad reconocidas internacionalmente. Entre estas certificaciones, acreditaciones y normas, cabe citar las siguientes: Conocimientos sobre seguridad en la nube (Cloud Security Alliance), CISSP, SSCP, CSSLP CBK, Analista Forense de Ciberseguridad (ISC<sup>2</sup>), GIAC, GIAC GSSP (SANS), CISM, CISA, CRISC (ISACA), CompTIA, C|CISO, CEH, ECSA, CHFI (Consejo de la CE), OSSTMM (ISECOM), PCIP/CCISP (Critical Infrastructure Institute), Certificación (sin más), Q/ISP, Certificación en Ingeniería de Seguridad de Software (Security University), CPP, PSP, PCI (ASIS), LPQ, LPC (Loss Prevention Institute), CFE (Association of Certified Fraud Examiners), Técnico certificado en incidentes de seguridad

informática-CERT (SEI), CITRMS (Institute of Consumer Financial Education), CSFA (Cybersecurity Institute), CIPP (IAPP), ABCP, CBCP, MBCP (DRI), BCCP, BCCS, BCCE, DRCS, DRCE (BCM), CIA, CCSA (Institute of Internal Auditors), (Professional Risk Managers International Association), PMP (Project Management Institute), etc. Sírvanse indicar los marcos nacionales (y específicos de los sectores), que cuenten con la aprobación oficial para la certificación y acreditación de organismos nacionales y profesionales del sector público.

### Medidas organizativas

Las medidas organizativas y procedimentales son necesarias para la adecuada implantación de cualquier tipo de iniciativa nacional. Es necesario que el Estado nación defina un objetivo estratégico general, con un plan de amplio alcance en ejecución, entrega y medición. Es necesario habilitar estructuras tales como organismos nacionales que pongan en marcha la estrategia y evalúen el éxito o fracaso del plan. Sin una estrategia nacional, un modelo de gobernanza y un organismo supervisor, la labor de los diferentes sectores e industrias se dispersa y queda inconexa, frustrando el intento de lograr la armonización nacional del desarrollo de la capacidad de ciberseguridad.

Las estructuras organizativas pueden medirse con arreglo a la existencia y número de instituciones y estrategias que organizan el desarrollo de la ciberseguridad a nivel nacional. La creación de estructuras organizativas eficaces es necesaria para la promoción de la ciberseguridad, la lucha contra la delincuencia y el fomento del papel de la vigilancia, alerta y respuesta ante incidentes, a fin de lograr la coordinación entre organismos, entre sectores y transfronteriza entre las nuevas iniciativas y las previamente existentes. Este subgrupo consta de los siguientes indicadores de rendimiento:

#### A. Política

El desarrollo de una política de promoción de la ciberseguridad se reconoce como máxima prioridad. Una estrategia nacional para la seguridad de la red y de los sistemas de información debe mantener una infraestructura fiable y con capacidad de recuperación, y fijarse el objetivo de garantizar la seguridad de los ciudadanos; proteger los activos materiales e intelectuales de los ciudadanos, las organizaciones y el Estado; evitar los ciberataques a las infraestructuras críticas; y reducir al mínimo los daños producidos por los ciberataques y el tiempo de recuperación de éstos. Las políticas sobre Estrategias de Ciberseguridad Nacional o Planes Nacionales para la Protección de las Infraestructuras de la Información son las definidas oficialmente y respaldadas por un Estado nación, y pueden comprender los siguientes compromisos: establecer responsabilidades claras sobre la ciberseguridad a todos los niveles gubernamentales (local, regional y federal o nacional), con competencias y responsabilidades claramente definidas; establecer un claro compromiso con la ciberseguridad, que sea público y transparente; y fomentar la implicación del sector privado y su asociación con las iniciativas lideradas por el Gobierno para promover la ciberseguridad. Sírvanse indicar las estrategias nacionales o específicas de algún sector, que cuenten con el reconocimiento oficial.

#### B. Hoja de ruta para la gobernanza

La hoja de ruta para la gobernanza en materia de ciberseguridad se establece por lo general mediante una estrategia/política nacional de ciberseguridad y por la identificación de los interesados clave. El desarrollo de un marco de política nacional es una de las máximas prioridades en el desarrollo de la gobernanza de alto nivel para la ciberseguridad. El marco de política nacional debe tener en cuenta las necesidades de protección de las infraestructuras de información críticas para el país. También debe procurar fomentar el intercambio de información en el seno del sector público, así como entre el sector público y el privado. La gobernanza de la ciberseguridad debe construirse sobre un marco nacional que contemple los retos y demás problemas de seguridad de la información y seguridad de la red a nivel nacional, pudiendo comprender: la estrategia y política nacionales, los fundamentos jurídicos de la adaptación de la legislación de seguridad a los entornos en red y en línea; la implicación de todas las partes interesadas; el desarrollo de una cultura para la ciberseguridad; los procedimientos para hacer frente a las infracciones de seguridad de las TIC y la gestión de los incidentes (denuncia, intercambio de información, gestión de las alertas, colaboración de la justicia y la policía); la implementación efectiva de la política de ciberseguridad nacional; y el control, evaluación, validación y optimización del programa de ciberseguridad. Sírvanse indicar si existe alguna hoja de ruta nacional o específica de algún sector, que cuente con el reconocimiento oficial.

### **C. Organismo responsable**

El organismo responsable de la implementación de una estrategia/política de ciberseguridad nacional puede estar integrado por comités permanentes, grupos de trabajo oficiales, consejos asesores y centros interdisciplinarios. La mayor parte de los organismos nacionales serán directamente responsables de los sistemas de vigilancia y alerta, y de la respuesta a los incidentes, así como del desarrollo de las estructuras organizativas necesarias para coordinar las respuestas a los ciberataques. Sírvanse indicar si existe algún organismo de ciberseguridad nacional o específico de algún sector, que cuente con el reconocimiento oficial.

### **D. Evaluación comparativa nacional**

Este indicador mide la existencia de los ejercicios de evaluación comparativa nacionales o específicos de algún sector, que cuenten con el reconocimiento oficial, o las referencias utilizadas para medir el desarrollo de la ciberseguridad. Por ejemplo, una norma de seguridad nacional inspirada en ISO/CEI 27002-2005 (Referencia NCSec) puede ayudar a que los Estados nación respondan a las necesidades específicas de la ciberseguridad. Esta referencia se divide en cinco dominios: Políticas y estrategias de la NCSec; Estructuras organizativas de la NCSec; Implementación de la NCSec; Coordinación nacional de la NCSec; y Actividades de sensibilización de la NCSec. Sírvanse indicar los ejercicios de evaluación comparativa o referencias, nacionales o específicos de algún sector, que cuenten con el reconocimiento oficial para medir el desarrollo de la ciberseguridad.

### **Creación de capacidades**

La creación de capacidades es intrínseca a las tres primeras medidas (jurídicas, técnicas y organizativas). La comprensión de la tecnología, el riesgo y las implicaciones puede contribuir a mejorar la legislación, las políticas y las estrategias, así como las organizaciones en cuanto a sus diversas competencias y responsabilidades. La ciberseguridad es un área relativamente nueva, no mucho más antigua que Internet. Esta área de estudio suele acometerse desde una perspectiva tecnológica; sin embargo, existen muchas implicaciones socioeconómicas y políticas que tienen aplicabilidad en esta área. La creación de capacidades humanas e institucionales es necesaria para mejorar el conocimiento y la preparación técnica de todos los sectores, a fin de aplicar las soluciones idóneas y promover el desarrollo de los profesionales más competentes.

Un marco de creación de capacidades para promover la ciberseguridad debe comprender la sensibilización y la disponibilidad de recursos. La creación de capacidades puede medirse con arreglo a la existencia de varios programas de investigación y desarrollo, educación y formación, y de organismos profesionales en el sector público certificados. Este subgrupo consta de los siguientes indicadores de rendimiento:

#### **A. Desarrollo de la normalización**

La normalización constituye un buen indicador del grado de madurez de una tecnología. La aparición de nuevas normas en áreas clave destaca la importancia vital de dichas normas. Aunque la ciberseguridad siempre ha sido un problema para la seguridad nacional que se ha tratado de forma diferente en los diversos países, hay planteamientos comunes que están respaldados por normas comúnmente reconocidas. Entre estas normas cabe citar las desarrolladas por los siguientes organismos: ISO, UIT, IETF, IEEE, ATIS, OASIS, 3GPP, 3GPP2, IAB, ISOC, ISG, ISI, ETSI, ISF, RFC, ISA, CEI, NERC, NIST, FIPS, PCI DSS, etc. Sírvanse indicar si existen programas/proyectos de investigación y desarrollo (I+D) nacionales o específicos de algún sector, que cuenten con el reconocimiento oficial, dedicados a las normas de seguridad, prácticas óptimas y directrices que deban aplicarse, ya sea en el sector público o en el privado.

#### **B. Desarrollo laboral**

El desarrollo laboral debe comprender la labor de los Estados nación orientada a la promoción de campañas de publicidad de amplia difusión, con el fin de lograr la mayor audiencia posible, así como el recurso a las ONG, instituciones, organizaciones, ISP, bibliotecas, cámaras de comercio, centros comunitarios, tiendas de informática, centros de estudios superiores y programas de educación de adultos, colegios y organizaciones y asociaciones de padres de alumnos para transmitir el mensaje del cibercomportamiento seguro en línea. Esto comprende medidas tales como la creación de portales y sitios web para promover la sensibilización,

distribuir el material de apoyo a los educadores e impartir cursos de capacitación profesional y programas educativos (o incentivar la asistencia a los mismos). Sírvanse indicar si existen programas educativos y de formación profesional de ámbito nacional o específicos de algún sector, que cuenten con el reconocimiento oficial, para la sensibilización del público en general (es decir, dedicando un día, una semana o un mes a la sensibilización del país sobre la ciberseguridad), la promoción de los cursos sobre ciberseguridad en la educación superior (enseñanzas técnicas, ciencias sociales, etc.) y el fomento de la certificación de los profesionales, tanto en el sector público como en el privado.

### **C. Certificación profesional**

Este indicador de rendimiento puede medirse a partir del número de profesionales del sector público certificados con arreglo a normas de los programas de certificación internacionalmente reconocidos, entre los que cabe citar los siguientes: Conocimiento sobre seguridad en la nube (Cloud Security Alliance), CISSP, SSCP, CSSLP CBK, Analista Forense de Ciberseguridad (ISC<sup>2</sup>), GIAC, GIAC GSSP (SANS), CISM, CISA, CRISC (ISACA), CompTIA, C|CISO, CEH, ECSA, CHFI (Consejo de la CE), OSSTMM (ISECOM), PCIP/CCISP (Critical Infrastructure Institute), Certificación (sin más), Q/ISP, Certificación en Ingeniería de Seguridad de Software (Security University), CPP, PSP, PCI (ASIS), LPQ, LPC (Loss Prevention Institute), CFE (Association of Certified Fraud Examiners), Técnico certificado en incidentes de seguridad informática-CERT (SEI), CITRMS (Institute of Consumer Financial Education), CSFA (Cybersecurity Institute), CIPP (IAPP), ABCP, CBCP, MBCP (DRI), BCCP, BCCS, BCCE, DRCS, DRCE (BCM), CIA, CCSA (Institute of Internal Auditors), (Professional Risk Managers International Association), PMP (Project Management Institute), etc. Sírvanse indicar el número de profesionales del sector público certificados con arreglo a programas de certificación reconocidos internacionalmente.

### **D. Certificación del organismo**

Este indicador de rendimiento puede medirse a partir del número de organismos gubernamentales y del sector público certificados con arreglo a normas reconocidas internacionalmente. Entre estas normas cabe citar las desarrolladas por los siguientes organismos: ISO, UIT, IETF, IEEE, ATIS, OASIS, 3GPP, 3GPP2, IAB, ISOC, ISG, ISI, ETSI, ISF, RFC, ISA, CEI, NERC, NIST, FIPS, PCI DSS, etc. Sírvanse indicar el número de organismos gubernamentales y del sector público certificados con arreglo a normas reconocidas internacionalmente.

## **Cooperación**

La ciberseguridad necesita la contribución de todos los sectores y disciplinas, y por este motivo es necesario que se acometa con arreglo a un planteamiento de múltiples partes interesadas. La cooperación mejora el diálogo y la coordinación, lo que hace posible la creación de un ámbito de aplicación de la ciberseguridad de mayor alcance. El intercambio de información es difícil, en el mejor de los casos, entre las diversas disciplinas y entre los operadores del sector privado. Este problema se agudiza a nivel internacional. No obstante, el problema de la ciberdelincuencia tiene carácter mundial y no le afectan ni las fronteras nacionales ni las distinciones entre sectores. La cooperación permite el intercambio de información sobre amenazas, casuística de los ataques y las prácticas óptimas de respuesta y defensa ante éstos. La intensificación de las iniciativas de colaboración puede hacer posible el desarrollo de capacidades de ciberseguridad mucho más fuertes, lo que contribuirá a evitar la reiteración y persistencia de las amenazas en línea, mejorando la investigación, captura y procesamiento de los agentes malintencionados.

La cooperación nacional e internacional puede medirse con arreglo a la existencia de varias alianzas, marcos de colaboración y redes de intercambio de información. Este subgrupo consta de los siguientes indicadores de rendimiento:

### **A. Cooperación interestatal**

La cooperación interestatal se refiere a las asociaciones nacionales o específicas de los sectores reconocidas oficialmente para el intercambio de activos de ciberseguridad transfronterizo con otros Estados nación (es decir, firmando asociaciones bilaterales o multilaterales para la cooperación o el intercambio de información, conocimientos técnicos especializados, tecnología y/o recursos). La cooperación interestatal también comprende las iniciativas a nivel regional, tales como las emprendidas por la Unión Europea, el

Consejo de Europa, el Grupo de Estados del G8, el Foro de Cooperación Económica de Asia-Pacífico (APEC), la Organización de Estados Americanos (OEA), la Asociación de Naciones del Sudeste Asiático (ASEAN), la Liga Árabe, la Unión Africana, la Organización de Cooperación de Shanghái (SCO) y los Grupos de Operaciones de Red (NOG), etc. Sírvanse indicar si existen asociaciones nacionales o específicas de algún sector, que cuenten con el reconocimiento oficial para el intercambio de activos de seguridad a través de las fronteras con otros Estados nación.

#### **B. Cooperación entre organismos**

La cooperación entre organismos se refiere a la existencia de programas nacionales o específicos de algún sector que cuenten con el reconocimiento oficial para el intercambio de activos de ciberseguridad (personas, procesos o herramientas) en el seno del sector público (por ejemplo, asociaciones oficiales para la cooperación o el intercambio de información, conocimientos especializados, tecnología y/o recursos entre departamentos y agencias y organismos). Esto comprende las iniciativas y programas entre sectores diferentes (fuerzas de orden público, defensa, atención sanitaria, transporte, energía, residuos y gestión del agua, etc.), así como en el seno de los departamentos/ministerios (gobiernos federales/locales, recursos humanos, servicio de atención TI, relaciones públicas, etc.). Sírvanse indicar si existen programas nacionales o específicos de algún sector, que cuenten con el reconocimiento oficial para el intercambio de activos de ciberseguridad en el seno del sector público.

#### **C. Asociaciones entre los sectores público y privado**

Las asociaciones público-privadas (PPP) son empresas entre el sector público y el privado. Este indicador de rendimiento puede medirse por el número de PPP nacionales o de algún sector específico, que cuenten con el reconocimiento oficial para el intercambio de activos (personas, procesos y herramientas), conocimientos especializados, tecnología y/o recursos). Sírvanse especificar los programas nacionales o específicos de algún sector, que cuenten con el reconocimiento oficial para el intercambio de activos de ciberseguridad entre el sector público y el privado.

#### **D. Cooperación internacional**

Este indicador de rendimiento se refiere a la participación en plataformas y foros internacionales sobre ciberseguridad que cuenten con el reconocimiento oficial. Entre estas iniciativas de colaboración se encuentran las emprendidas por: la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas; la Unión Internacional de Telecomunicaciones (UIT); Interpol/Europol; la Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económico (OCDE); la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito (ONUDD); el Instituto Interregional de las Naciones Unidas para Investigaciones sobre la Delincuencia y la Justicia (UNICRI); la Corporación de Internet para la Asignación de Nombres y Números (ICANN); la Organización Internacional de Normalización (ISO); la Comisión Electrotécnica Internacional (CEI); el Grupo de Tareas Especiales sobre Ingeniería de Internet; FIRST (Foro sobre los Equipos de Seguridad y Respuesta ante Incidentes). Sírvanse indicar la participación en plataformas y foros sobre ciberseguridad de carácter regional o internacional, que cuenten con el reconocimiento oficial.

### **Metodología**

El modelo estadístico utilizado se inspirará en el análisis multicriterios (MCA). El MCA establece la preferencia entre alternativas por referencia a un conjunto explícito de objetivos identificados para los que se han definidos criterios de evaluación del grado en el que se han alcanzado dichos objetivos. Se aplicará un simple modelo de evaluación lineal aditiva. La matriz de rendimiento del MCA describe las alternativas, mientras que cada columna describe el rendimiento de las alternativas en relación con cada uno de los criterios. La evaluación individual del rendimiento es numérica.

La puntuación de la evaluación comparativa se apoyará en los indicadores siguientes, cada uno de los cuales se pondera igualmente (aunque la ponderación de algunas subcategorías será ligeramente superior a las otras, dado que algunas contienen más subgrupos). Se otorgan 0 puntos cuando no haya actividades; 1 punto cuando la medida tenga carácter parcial; y 2 puntos para las medidas de más amplio alcance. La puntuación total atribuida a cada una de las categorías es la siguiente:

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| <b>1. Medidas jurídicas</b>                          | <b>4</b> |
| A. Legislación penal                                 | 2        |
| B. Reglamentación y conformidad.                     | 2        |
| <b>2. Medidas técnicas</b>                           | <b>6</b> |
| A. CERT/CIRT/CSIRT                                   | 2        |
| B. Normas  | 2        |
| C. Certificación                                     | 2        |
| <b>3. Medidas organizativas</b>                      | <b>8</b> |
| A. Política  | 2        |
| B. Hoja de ruta de gobernanza                        | 2        |
| C. Organismo responsable                             | 2        |
| D. Evaluación comparativa nacional                   | 2        |
| <b>4. Creación de capacidades</b>                    | <b>8</b> |
| A. Desarrollo de normas                              | 2        |
| B. Desarrollo laboral                                | 2        |
| C. Certificación profesional                         | 2        |
| D. Certificación del organismo                       | 2        |
| <b>5. Cooperación</b>                                | <b>8</b> |
| A. Cooperación interestatal                          | 2        |
| B. Cooperación entre organismos                      | 2        |
| C. Asociaciones entre los sectores público y privado | 2        |
| D. Cooperación internacional                         | 2        |

Notación:

$x_{qc}$  Valor del indicador individual q para el país c, siendo  $q=1,\dots, Q$  y  $c=1,\dots, M$ .

$I_{qc}$  Valor normalizado del indicador individual q para el país c

$CI_c$  Valor del indicador compuesto para el país c

La referencia utilizada será la puntuación del país hipotético que maximice la puntuación global de la preparación (34). El índice compuesto resultante variará entre cero (correspondiente a la peor preparación posible) y 1 (la referencia):

$$CI_c = \frac{I_{qc}}{34}$$

La técnica de normalización utilizará el método de clasificación:

$$I_{qc} = Rank(x_{qc})$$

## Repercusión

El objetivo a largo plazo del IMC es seguir impulsando la labor de adopción e integración de la ciberseguridad a escala mundial. La comparación de las estrategias nacionales de ciberseguridad pondrá de manifiesto aquellos Estados que se clasifiquen en los primeros lugares en áreas específicas, y por consiguiente expondrá estrategias de ciberseguridad, menos conocidas que otras aunque igualmente acertadas. Esto puede provocar además un aumento del intercambio de información sobre el despliegue de la ciberseguridad, entre Estados con diferentes niveles de desarrollo. Midiendo el nivel de preparación en ciberseguridad en diversas áreas, el índice permitirá a los Estados evaluar su situación en una escala de desarrollo, si necesitan mejorar o no, y lo lejos que se encuentran de implementar un nivel aceptable de ciberseguridad. Todos los Estados progresan hacia un entorno más digitalizado y conectado, por lo que la adopción de la ciberseguridad en una fase temprana puede facilitar el despliegue de una infraestructura más segura y con mayor capacidad de recuperación.

## Anexo 2: Ejemplo de cuestionario

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <br> | <b>Global<br/>Cybersecurity<br/>Index</b> |
| <b>CUESTIONARIO</b>  |   |
| <b>ÍNDICE MUNDIAL DE CIBERSEGURIDAD</b>  |   |

| <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PAÍS ENCUESTADO</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(con indicación de la información de contacto):</p>  |  |
|---|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PREGUNTAS</b></p>   | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>RESPUESTAS</b></p> |
| <p><b>1A. Sírvanse indicar la legislación penal en materia de actividades informáticas</b></p> <p>Especifíquense la URL, los títulos de las leyes/instrumentos jurídicos/artículos, y/o el enunciado</p>  |  |
| <p><b>1B. Sírvanse indicar la reglamentación de la ciberseguridad y los requisitos de conformidad</b></p> <p>Especifíquense la URL, los títulos de las leyes/instrumentos jurídicos/artículos, y/o el enunciado</p>   |  |
| <p><b>2A. Sírvanse indicar los nombres y número de equipos CERT, CIRT y CSIRT nacionales o específicos de algún sector, que cuenten con autorización oficial, y si obedecen a un mandato legal o no</b></p> <p>Especifíquense la URL, el nombre oficial y datos de contacto</p>   |  |
| <p><b>2B. Sírvanse indicar si existen marcos de ciberseguridad nacionales (o específicos de algún sector), que cuenten con autorización oficial para implementar normas de ciberseguridad reconocidas internacionalmente</b></p> <p>Especifíquense la URL, el nombre oficial del marco, el organismo responsable (e información de contacto), así como una breve descripción de los mismos.</p>                                   |  |
| <p><b>2C. Sírvanse indicar los marcos de ciberseguridad nacionales (o específicos de algún sector) que cuenten con autorización oficial para la certificación y acreditación de organismos nacionales y profesionales del sector público</b></p> <p>Especifíquense la URL, el nombre oficial del marco, el organismo responsable (e información de contacto), así como una breve descripción de los mismos.</p>                   |  |
| <p><b>3A. Sírvanse indicar si existe alguna estrategia y/o política de ciberseguridad nacional o específica de algún sector, que cuente con reconocimiento oficial</b></p> <p>Especifíquense la URL, el nombre oficial de la estrategia/política, el organismo responsable (e información de contacto), así como una breve descripción de los mismos.</p>   |  |
| <p><b>3B. Sírvanse indicar si existe una hoja de ruta de gobernanza para la ciberseguridad, nacional o específica de algún sector, que cuente con reconocimiento oficial.</b></p> <p>Especifíquense la URL, el nombre oficial de la hoja de ruta, el organismo responsable (e información de contacto), así como una breve descripción de los mismos.</p>   |  |
| <p><b>3C. Sírvanse indicar si existe un organismo, nacional o específico de algún sector, que cuente con reconocimiento oficial para la implementación de una estrategia/política/hoja de ruta de ciberseguridad nacional</b></p> <p>Especifíquense la URL, el nombre oficial del organismo responsable (e información de contacto), así como una breve descripción de los mismos. de las responsabilidades</p>                   |  |
| <p><b>3D. Sírvanse indicar si existen ejercicios de evaluación comparativa o referencias, nacionales o específicos de algún sector, que cuenten con el reconocimiento oficial para medir el desarrollo de la ciberseguridad</b></p> <p>Especifíquense la URL, el nombre oficial y el ejercicio de evaluación comparativa, el organismo responsable (e información de contacto), así como una breve descripción de los mismos.</p> |  |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>4A. Sírvanse indicar si existen programas/proyectos de investigación y desarrollo (I+D), nacionales o de algún sector específico, que cuenten con el reconocimiento oficial para normas de seguridad, buenas prácticas y directrices que deban aplicarse, ya sea al sector público o al privado</b></p> <p>Especifíquense la URL, los nombres oficiales de los programas/proyectos/buenas prácticas/directrices, los organismos responsables (e información de contacto), así como una breve descripción de los mismos.</p>   |  |
| <p><b>4B. Sírvanse indicar si existen programas de capacitación educativa y profesional, nacionales o específicos de algún sector, que cuenten con el reconocimiento oficial para la sensibilización del público en general, la promoción de cursos de ciberseguridad en el ámbito de la educación superior y la promoción de la certificación de profesionales, tanto en el sector público como en el privado</b></p> <p>Especifíquense la URL, los nombres oficiales de los programas/proyectos, los organismos responsables (e información de contacto), así como una breve descripción de los mismos.</p> |  |
| <p><b>4C. Sírvanse indicar el número de profesionales del sector público certificados con arreglo a programas de certificación reconocidos internacionalmente sobre ciberseguridad</b></p> <p>Especifíquense el tipo de certificación y el organismo certificador</p>   |  |
| <p><b>4D. Sírvanse indicar el número de organismos gubernamentales y del sector público certificados con arreglo a normas internacionalmente reconocidas en materia de ciberseguridad</b></p> <p>Especifíquense el tipo de certificación y el organismo certificador</p>  |  |
| <p><b>5A. Sírvanse indicar si existen asociaciones, nacionales o específicas de algún sector, que cuenten con el reconocimiento oficial para el intercambio de activos de ciberseguridad a través de las fronteras con otros Estados nación</b></p> <p>Especifíquense la URL, el nombre oficial de la asociación, el organismo nacional responsable (e información de contacto), los países participantes, así como una breve descripción de los mismos.</p>  |  |
| <p><b>5B. Sírvanse indicar si existen programas, nacionales o específicos de algún sector, que cuenten con el reconocimiento oficial para el intercambio de activos de ciberseguridad en el seno del sector público</b></p> <p>Especifíquense la URL, el nombre oficial del programa, el organismo responsable (e información de contacto), las organizaciones participantes, así como una breve descripción de los mismos.</p>   |  |
| <p><b>5C. Sírvanse indicar si existen programas, nacionales o específicos de algún sector, que cuenten con el reconocimiento oficial para el intercambio de activos de ciberseguridad entre los sectores público y privado</b></p> <p>Especifíquense la URL, el nombre oficial del programa, el organismo nacional responsable (e información de contacto), las organizaciones participantes, así como una breve descripción de los mismos.</p>   |  |
| <p><b>5D. Sírvanse indicar la posible participación en plataformas y foros de ciberseguridad de ámbito regional y/o internacional que cuenten con el reconocimiento oficial</b></p> <p>Especifíquense la URL, el nombre oficial de la plataforma/foro, el organismo nacional responsable (e información de contacto), los países participantes, así como una breve descripción de los mismos.</p>   |  |
| <p><b>¡ MUCHAS GRACIAS !</b></p>  |  |

### Annex 3: Cyberwellness country profiles A-Z

The profiles in this annex were updated in December 2014. For more up to date information, kindly consult our online profiles on ITU website at <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/default.aspx>

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| 142 | Qatar               | 383  | 174 | Thailand                       | 461  |
| 143 | Romania             | 386  | 175 | Timor-Leste                    | 464  |
| 144 | Russia              | 389  | 176 | Togo                           | 466  |
| 145 | Rwanda              | 393  | 177 | Tonga                          | 468  |
| 146 | Saint Lucia         | 395  | 178 | Trinidad and Tobago            | 470  |
| 147 | Samoa               | 397  | 179 | Tunisia                        | 472  |
| 148 | San Marino          | 400  | 180 | Turkey                         | 475  |
| 149 | Sao Tome            | 402  | 181 | Turkmenistan                   | 478  |
| 150 | Saudi Arabia        | 405  | 182 | Tuvalu                         | 480  |
| 151 | Senegal             | 406  | 183 | Uganda                         | 482  |
| 152 | Serbia              | 408  | 184 | Ukraine                        | 485  |
| 153 | Seychelles          | 411  | 185 | United Arab Emirates           | 488  |
| 154 | Sierra Leone        | 413  | 186 | United Kingdom                 | 490  |
| 155 | Singapore           | 415  | 187 | United States                  | 493  |
| 156 | Slovakia            | 418  | 188 | Uruguay                        | 497  |
| 157 | Slovenia            | 421  | 189 | Uzbekistan                     | 500  |
| 158 | Solomon Island      | 423  | 190 | Vanuatu                        | 502  |
| 159 | Somalia             | 425  | 191 | Vatican City State             | -    |
| 160 | South Africa        | 427  | 192 | Venezuela                      | 504  |
| 161 | South Sudan         | 430  | 193 | Vietnam                        | 507  |
| 162 | Spain               | 432  | 194 | Yemen                          | 509  |
| 163 | Sri Lanka           | 434  | 195 | Zambia                         | 511  |
| 164 | St. Kitts and Nevis | 437  | 196 | Zimbabwe                       | 513  |



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## AFGHANISTAN



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** : 33 397 000

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 5.90%

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

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

### 1. CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Afghanistan does not have any officially recognized criminal legislation pertaining to cybercrime.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Afghanistan does not have any officially recognized regulation pertaining to data protection, breach notification and certification requirement.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

ITU completed a CIRT readiness assessment for Afghanistan at Maldives in August 2010 (3-5<sup>th</sup> August 2010). Afghanistan has an officially recognized national CIRT ([AFCERT](#)). AFCERT is under the Information and Cyber Security Directorate ([ICSD](#)). The role of AFCERT is to actively work with law enforcement to combat cybercrimes in the country.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Afghanistan does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Afghanistan Root Certificate Authority (ARCA) has an officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for the certification and accreditation of Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) and Certificate Authority (CA).

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Afghanistan has a draft of the national cybersecurity strategy which will be presented to National ICT Council for endorsement in August 2014.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

[Information and Cyber Security Directorate](#) (ICSD) is responsible for providing a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Afghanistan.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

ICSD, in coordination with the National ICT Council, is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Afghanistan 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

Afghanistan 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

Afghanistan has 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 sectors. The Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (MCIT) has organized a series of trainings for the government employees and academia, so far more than 900 people are trained. Currently the second phase of the training for 750 people is underway for 4 months. This program runs until 2016.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Afghanistan does not have any government or public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

Afghanistan does not have any officially recognized national framework for sharing cybersecurity asset across with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Afghanistan 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

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Afghanistan is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. ICSD, e-Gov, Technology and innovation directorates along with Afghan Telecommunications Regulatory Authority ([ATRA](#)) have been taking part in international cybersecurity workshops, conferences and forums.

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Afghanistan does not have any officially recognized national legislation pertaining to child online protection.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Afghanistan does not have any officially recognized agency that offers intuitional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Afghanistan does not have any officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## ALBANIA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 3 227 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 60.10%

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

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

### 1. CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation pertaining to cybercrime is mandated through the following legal instruments:

- [Albanian penal code](#)
- [Electronic communications law](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Law on Protection of personal Data](#)
- [Law on copyright and other related rights](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

ITU completed a CIRT readiness assessment for Albania at Belgrade in 2010. Albania has an officially recognized national CIRT ([ALCIRT](#)).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Albania does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Albania 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

Albania does not yet have any officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy. However [ALCIRT](#) together with an interagency working group is working on drafting a policy paper for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Albania does not yet have any national governance roadmap for cybersecurity. However it will be included in the policy paper for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The officially recognized CIRT ([ALCIRT](#)) is the legal mandated Agency created by Decision of Council of Ministers to implement a national cybersecurity policy-paper strategy.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Albania 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

Albania 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

The officially recognized CIRT ([ALCIRT](#)) is the legal mandated Agency created by Decision of Council of Ministers to organize awareness campaigns, trainings, publish informative materials either for the private or public sector.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Albania 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

Albania does not have any officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Albania 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

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

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Albania is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Albania participated in the ITU Regional Forum on Cybersecurity for Europe and CIS in October 2012 at Sofia, Bulgaria. Albania participated in the International Cyber Shield Exercise 2014 in Turkey ([ICSE 2014](#)).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND STRATEGY

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

-[Article 117](#) of the Criminal Code

-[Law N. 23/201231](#).

Objectives 4.2 and 5.2 of the [National Child Strategy of Albania](#) refer to the protection from inappropriate and harmful content and establishment of helplines.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Albania 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**

Albania does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Albanian National Child Helpline (ALO 116 ANCH) is a free service available to children and youth 24/7, [website](#) under construction as of 05.05.14.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## ALGERIA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 36 486 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 16.50%

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

(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 instruments:

[-Penal Code](#)

[-Law for Post and  
Telecommunications](#)

[-Law to prevent and combat ICT  
crime.](#)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

[-Law on Electronic Signature](#)

[-Executive Decree 07-162.](#)

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Algeria does not have an officially recognized national CIRT. United States Agency for International Development ([USAID](#)) is assisting the Algerian government in developing its own national CIRT capability.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Algeria does not have an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Algeria does not have any officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals. However an inter-ministerial committee has been established and is working on it.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Algeria does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Algeria does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Algeria does not have an officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap. However a National Prevention and Control Body will be set up.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Algeria 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

Algeria does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development 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

Algeria 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 sectors.

However there are several academic clubs in Algeria that are active in this field such as student clubs of [the National Superior School of Computer Science \(ENS\)](#).

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Algeria does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Algeria does not have any government or 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, Algeria have official recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

-[France cooperation for Information Society](#) -Bilateral Agreement with United States.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Algeria 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

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Algeria is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Algeria participated in the 2012 ITU-IMPACT Workshop on Cyber Drill in Jordan and in the ITU RCC Regional cybersecurity Forum Cyber Drill 2013 in Oman.

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

-[The Criminal Code \(Article 303, 324-344 and 347\)](#)

-[Law to prevent and combat ICT crime \(Article 12\)](#).

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Algeria does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

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



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE PRINCIPALITY OF ANDORRA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 79 300

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 94.00%

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

(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 instrument:

- Penal Code.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Data Protection

- Electronic Signature.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Andorra does not have any officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Andorra 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 Andorra.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Andorra does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Andorra.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no agency responsible for cybersecurity in Andorra.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Andorra does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Andorra does not have an 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 are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Andorra.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Andorra 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

Andorra does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Andorra does not have any 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 Andorra.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Andorra 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 155-157 of the Criminal Code. [Article 155 modified by the Law 15/2008].

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Andorra 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 agency responsible for child online protection in Andorra.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Andorra.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 20 163 000

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

**Internet users,** percentage of population:  
19.10%

(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 instrument:

- Penal Code.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Law on Electronic Signature

- Law on Data Protection.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Angola does not have an officially recognized national CIRT. A CIRT readiness assessment was conducted for Angola in 2014 by ITU.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Angola does not have an 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 Angola.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Angola does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Angola.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no agency responsible for cybersecurity in Angola.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Angola does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Angola does not have an 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 are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Angola.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Angola 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

Angola does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Angola does not have any 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 Angola.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Angola 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:

- [Article 184\\*](#) of the Criminal Code

- [Articles 12, 13, 16 and 17\\*](#) of the Law to Combat Crime in the Field of ICT and Information Society.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Angola has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Angola 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 agency responsible for child online protection in Angola.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Angola.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 90, 800

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 63.40%

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

(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 Computer Misuse Act](#)
- The Telecommunications Act
- The Electronic Transactions Bill
- The Electronic Transfer of Funds Crimes Act.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Electronic Transactions Bill
- Electronic Evidence Act
- Electronic Crimes Act
- Data Protection Act.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Antigua and Barbuda does not have any officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Antigua and Barbuda 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 Antigua and Barbuda.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Antigua and Barbuda has the Information and Communication technologies (ICTs) [draft policy](#).

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Antigua and Barbuda.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Telecommunications Division, Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Telecommunications and the Royal Police Force of Antigua and Barbuda are the agencies responsible for cybersecurity.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Antigua and Barbuda does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

#### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Antigua and Barbuda does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development program or project for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines.

#### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Antigua and Barbuda held the First National Workshop on Cyber Security and Incident Response. The workshop's objectives, and the objectives of the government of Antigua and Barbuda, were to conduct a national security self-assessment in order to identify vulnerabilities particular to the cyber domain, and to create a governmental Cyber Security Incident Response Team. Antigua and Barbuda is already home to a Regional Cyber Forensics Lab that assists in regional cyber law enforcement, and has started training police officers in cybercrime investigation.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Antigua and Barbuda 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

Antigua and Barbuda does not have any 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 Antigua and Barbuda.

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Antigua and Barbuda 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 instrument:

- [Section 15](#) of the Computer Misuse Act.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Antigua and Barbuda has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Antigua and Barbuda 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 agency responsible for child online protection in Antigua and Barbuda.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to reporting incidents in Antigua and Barbuda.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 41 119 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 59.90%

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

(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 instrument:

- [Criminal Code](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Law on Digital Signatures

- Law on Internet Providers

- [Law on Personal Data Protection](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Argentina has an officially recognized national CIRT known as the Computer Emergency Response Team of the Argentine, ArCERT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

There is no information on any officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards in Argentina.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

There is no information on any cybersecurity framework for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

The Oficina Nacional de Tecnologías de Información [ONTI](#) is currently working on the second draft of the National Cyber Security and Critical Infrastructure Protection Plan 2013–2015. This Plan is based on four pillars: awareness raising, securing digital assets, promoting judicial and academic understanding of information security, and critical information infrastructure.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national or sector-specific governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Argentina.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The following agencies are responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap by respective agencies:

- [ONTI](#) - ArCERT
- [Argentine Federal Police](#)
- Argentine National Gendarmerie [ANG](#)
- Programa Nacional de Infraestructuras Criticas [ICIC](#).

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

There is no national benching exercises or referential to measure cybersecurity development in Argentina.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

[ICIC GAP](#) conducts research and preventative actions to reduce security incidents. This is the officially recognized national research and development (R&D) program/project for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines to be applied in the public sector.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The [ICIC](#) has also developed an initiative referred to as Internet Sano (“healthy” or “sound” Internet), which aims to promote responsible use of ICTs and the internet. A second awareness raising program called “With you on the web” has been developed by the National Directorate for the Protection of Personal Information, under the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. Several institutions of higher learning in Argentina currently offer certification and degree programs in a wide range of aspects of cybersecurity, including digital forensics. The National Institute for Public Administration (INAP) also reportedly offers training and coursework on cybersecurity-related topics. The Argentine Federal Police Cyber Crimes Unit organizes seminars to train staff and the general public and works with NGOs, prosecutors and judges.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Argentina 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 information about any framework for sharing cybersecurity assets across borders with other nation states in Argentina.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Argentina 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

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Argentina is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Argentina hosted the [OAS](#) Crisis Management Exercise on Cybersecurity.

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Article 128\\*](#) of the Criminal Code

- [Law for the Protection of Children and Adolescents\\*](#) there is not specifically pertaining to the internet.

## **2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL**

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

[ICIC](#) provides information on general cybersecurity and a link to the governmental initiative aiming to promote [safety on internet](#). The Internet Sano initiative provides [information\\*](#) on child online protection for children, parents and educators.

## **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

[InternetSano](#) initiative provides a [practical guide](#) to report computer-facilitated offenses. The federal police receives complaints about computer incidents through the email address [delitostecnologicos@policiafederal.gov.ar](mailto:delitostecnologicos@policiafederal.gov.ar).



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### ARMENIA



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 3 109 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 46.30%

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

(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 instruments:

[-Penal Code](#)

[-Law on Electronic Communication.](#)

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Armenia does not have specific regulation and compliance requirement pertaining to cybersecurity.

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

ITU completed a CIRT readiness assessment in October 2011. [Armenia has an officially recognized national CIRT \(CERT AM\).](#)

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Armenia does not have an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Armenia 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

Armenia does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Armenia does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Armenia does not have an officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

###### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Armenia 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

Armenia 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

Armenia 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 sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Armenia does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Armenia 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

Armenia does not have official recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Armenia 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

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Armenia 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:

[-The Criminal Code \(Article 263\).](#)

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Armenia 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

Armenia does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Armenia Computer Incident Response Team ([CERT AM](#)) is the officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## AUSTRALIA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 22 919 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 83.00%

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

(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:

- [Cybercrime Legislation Amendment Act 2012](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [National Plan to Combat Cybercrime](#)
  - [Australian Cybercrime Online Reporting Network](#)
  - [Australian Communications and Media Authority \(ACMA\)](#)
  - [Data breach notification](#)
- enforces the [Spam Act](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

[CERT Australia](#) is the officially recognized national computer emergency response team (CERT). In addition the [Cyber Security Operations Centre \(CSOC\)](#) is also responsible for coordinating and assisting operational responses to cyber events of national importance across government and systems of national importance.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

The [ASD](#) is responsible for producing ICT security policy and standards for the government and publishes these in the [Australian Government Information Security Manual](#).

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

The [Emanation Security Program](#) is responsible for the framework for certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals, and sets out the requirements for government and industry agencies to be formally recognised by the national authority. [ASD](#) conducts emanation security practices to national standards.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Australia has officially recognized the [National Plan to Combat Cybercrime](#) and the [Cyber Security Strategy](#) as the national strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The national governance roadmap for cybersecurity is elaborated in the [National Security Information Environment Roadmap: 2020 Vision](#).

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The following are the officially recognized agencies responsible for cybersecurity in Australia:

- The Cyber Policy and Intelligence Division - [The Attorney-General's Department](#)
- The Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet - The Australian Signals Directorate.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

In Australia the Federal Government entities subject to the [Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act](#) 2013 participate in [annual benchmarking](#) of their ICT activities.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Currently Australia does not have any national or sector-specific recognized body or framework responsible for Research and development (R&D) of cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The following programs have been put in place fostering educational and professional programs for raising awareness, higher education:- [Cybersmart](#) - [Stay Smart Online](#) - [Budd:e Cybersecurity builder](#).

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Australia does not have a recognized national or sector-specific body for certifying professionals in cybersecurity. Currently there is no record showing the number of public sector professionals who are certified in the area of cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

In Australia there is no recognized national or sector-specific body for certifying agencies in the area of cybersecurity.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states, Australia has officially recognized the following partnerships:

- [Statement of Intent regarding the Cooperation on Cybersecurity and Cyber Incident Response](#) between the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Attorney-General's Department (AGD) of the Commonwealth of Australia.
- [CERT Australia has direct working relationships and a range of bilateral and multilateral agreements with government and business computer emergency response teams around the world.](#)

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Through the [Govdex](#) and [Govshare](#) platforms, agencies are encouraged and supported to share knowledge, skills, and resources in the pursuit of more effective, efficient and innovative solutions. These are the nationally recognized platforms for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

[The Trusted Information Sharing Network \(TISN\)](#) is the framework for sharing cybersecurity assets between the public and private sectors in Australia.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Australia participates in the following:

- UN GGE - [ASEAN](#)
- [CERT Australia](#) is a member of [APCERT](#) and [FIRST](#).

## **2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

-[Divisions 273 and 474 \(subdivisions D-F\)](#) of the Criminal code.

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

Australia has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Australia 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 Australian Communications and Media Authority [ACMA](#) and [Stay smart online](#) are the institutions responsible for child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Inappropriate and offensive content can be reported directly to the [CERT Australia on](#) the number: 1300 172 499 (24 hours) and by the e-mail [info@cert.gov.au](mailto:info@cert.gov.au). Also online content complaints can be directed to [ACMA](#).



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### AUSTRIA



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 8 429 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 80.62%

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

(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 instrument:

- [Penal Code](#).

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [E-Commerce Act](#)

- [The Austrian E-Government Act](#)

- [Federal Electronic Signature Law](#)

- [Federal Act on the Protection of Personal Data](#)

- [Austrian Signature Ordinance](#).

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Austria has an officially recognized government CIRT ([GovCERT.AT](#)) and a military CERT (milCERT) operated by the Defence Agency (Abwehramt) and the Command Support Centre (Führungsunterstützungszentrum) of the Federal Ministry of Defense and Sports (BMVLS).

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

There is no available information regarding any officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

There is no available information regarding 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

Austria has officially recognized a [National ICT Security Strategy](#) in 2012 and an [Austrian cybersecurity strategy](#) in 2013.

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The implementation of the measures adopted by the federal government in March 2013 in order to increase national cyber security are monitored by the Cyber Security Steering Group (consisting of members liaising with the National Security Council as well as the cyber security experts of all ministries) which provides the national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Austria.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Cybersecurity Steering Group](#) and the Cyber Crime Competence Center (C4) of the Federal Ministry of the Interior (BM.I) are the national coordination and reporting bodies for combating cybercrime and the officially recognized agencies responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap in Austria.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Every year the government publishes a [cybersecurity report](#) used to measure cybersecurity development in Austria.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

The Austrian IT Security Handbook contributes to the 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. Also the Austrian security research funding program ([KIRAS](#)) is a national program to promote safety research in Austria. KIRAS supports national research projects with the aim of increasing the security of Austria and its people.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The [European Cybersecurity Month in Austria](#) provides 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.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

There is no available information regarding the exact number of public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

The number of certificates accredited by national accredited bodies against ISO/IEC 27001 was 28 in 2012.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states, Austria has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

-[Coalition Warrior Interoperability eXploration, eXperimentation, eXamination, eXercise \(CWIX\)](#) - The exercise held in Poland in June 2013 provided an opportunity to perform technical and operational tests with deployment-oriented systems, services and applications. [Cybersecurity Platform \(CECSP\)](#) was founded in May 2013 on the initiative of Austria and the Czech Republic and aims to enable the information, best practices, lessons learned and know-how sharing about cyber threats and potential or (un)successfully carried out cyber-attacks.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

The [ICT Security Portal](#) is a measure defined in the Austrian Cybersecurity Strategy and is officially recognized as the national or sector-specific program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector. It was launched as an inter-ministerial initiative in cooperation with the Austrian economy. The aim of the Web platform, which went online in 2013, is to raise awareness and it serves as a valuable source for information and communication for different target groups.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Austria has officially recognized the following national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

- The Private Public Partnership Program for Critical Infrastructure Protection (APCIP) with the objective to develop a comprehensive strategy and detailed measures and to bring all relevant public and private organizations and infrastructure operators under one common conceptual roof.

-The [CERT Alliance](#) which enhances cooperation of Austrian CERTs in the public as well as the private sector. Its aim is to bundle available resources and to use the joint know-how optimally in order to ensure maximum ICT security.

- The Austrian Trust Circle ([ATC](#)) founded in 2010 is an initiative of [GovCERT.AT](#) and the Federal Chancellery in order to build confidence between the responsible persons and organizations in individual sectors of strategic infrastructures so as to facilitate the exchange of security-related experience and ensure that swift and joint action will be taken in concrete cases.

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Austria is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states, Austria has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

- [UN](#)
- [NATO](#)
- [EU](#)
- [OSCE](#)
- [ENISA](#)
- [FIRST](#)
- [Trusted Introducer](#)
- [The European Forum for Member States \(EFMS\)](#)
- [Participation in NATO exercise Cyber Coalition 2013.](#)

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND STRATEGY

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

- [§64\(1\)4a and §207a\\*](#) of the Criminal Code.
- [Law on Obscene Publications and on the fight to protect the youth against moral hazard\\*](#).

The [National ICT Strategy Austria](#) considers campaigning on a social media guide for parent in its objective of awareness-raising.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Austria has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Austria 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 Computer Emergency Response Team of Austria ([CERT.at \(\\*\)](#)) does not provide specific information on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Illegal online content can be reported at [www.stopline.at\(\\*\)](#).



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## AZERBAIJAN



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 9 421 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 58.70%

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

(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:

-[Criminal Code](#) .

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

-[Law on Protection of Information](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Azerbaijan officially recognized national CIRTs are AZ-CERT and ScienceCERT. AZ-CERT is under the Ministry of Communications while ScienceCERT is under the National Academy of Science and is an information security incident responding group in Internet network which aim is to maintain the information security risk at an accepted level.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Azerbaijan has an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through the [Standardization, Metrology and Patents Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan](#).

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Azerbaijan does not have any officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals. However it provides the ISO/IEC 27001:2013 Training course through the [Standardization, Metrology and Patents Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan](#)

#### 1.2 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Azerbaijan has an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy ([National Strategy of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the Development of the Information Society for the years 2014-2020](#))

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Azerbaijan does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

[The AZ-CERT and ScienceCERT](#) are the officially recognized agencies responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap in Azerbaijan.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

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

## 1.3 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Azerbaijan Ministry of Communications and High Technologies has 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. The [Technical Committee](#) is to implement the preparation of national standards on the basis of international (regional) and interstate standards

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Azerbaijan conducts short training courses on E-government and information security. In addition, the AZ-CERT organizes capture-the-flag competitions to enhance professional competence in information security.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Azerbaijan has numerous public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity. However it did not have the exact statistic.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

The IT and Communications Department of the State Oil Company of Azerbaijan Republic ([SOCAR](#)) is certified under ISO 27001:2005.

## 1.4 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states, Azerbaijan has officially recognized partnerships with Japan, Russia, Ukraine, Republic of Latvia and Republic of Slovakia.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Azerbaijan AZ-CERT has an officially recognized national program (knowledge base) for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Azerbaijan AZ-CERT has an officially recognized national program for public-private sector partnership. The purpose is to share information on the latest cybersecurity landscape.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Azerbaijan is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Azerbaijan hosted an IT security conference in December 2012 with ITU.

Azerbaijan also participated in the following cybersecurity activities:

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <a href="#">-International Cyber Shield Exercise 2014</a>                 | <a href="#">-Security Conference Israel 2014</a>   | <a href="#">-HP Discover 2013</a>   |
| <a href="#">-Global Cybersecurity Cooperation: Challenges and Visions</a> | <a href="#">-The Ninth Advanced International Conference on Telecommunications AICT 2013</a> | <a href="#">-Applied Learning for Emergency Response Team (ALERT) 2012 on Regional Forum on cybersecurity</a> |

[AZ-CERT is a member of FIRST.](#)

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.2 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [-Article 242\\*](#) of the Criminal Code.
- [-Article 10 \(\\*\)](#) of the Law on Mass Media.

### **2.3 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL**

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

### **2.4 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT**

Azerbaijan does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.5 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Azerbaijan does not have an officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection. However there is a [24/7 helpline service](#).



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS



## BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 351 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 72.00%

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

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

## 1. CYBERSECURITY

### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

#### 1.1.2 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Computer Misuse Act](#).

#### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Data Protection Act

- Electronic Communications and Transactions Act.

### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

#### 1.2.1 CIRT

The Bahamas does not have officially recognized national CIRT.

#### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

The Bahamas does not have 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 The Bahamas.

### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

#### 1.3.1 POLICY

The Bahamas does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

#### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in The Bahamas.

#### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no officially recognized agency responsible for cybersecurity in The Bahamas.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

The Bahamas does not have any 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 in The Bahamas.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) of [OAS](#) conducted a two-day cybersecurity workshop in The Bahamas, as part of the technical assistance to be provided to the Government of The Bahamas for the development of its National Cyber Security Strategy, through an initiative that will be coordinated by the [OAS](#) Cyber Security Program together with the Ministry of National Security of The Bahamas. There is the [ICA](#) Advanced Certificate in Cyber Security at the Bahamas Institute of Financial Services.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

The Bahamas 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

The Bahamas does not have any 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 The Bahamas.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The Bahamas participates in the inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) of the [OAS](#).

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instruments:  
-[Sections 5A and 16A](#) of the "The Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Act, January 2006, amended by the Act n. 29, December 2008.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

The Bahamas has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). The Bahamas has not acceded to [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 agency responsible for the child online protection in the Bahamas.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to receiving reports of incidents.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE BAHRAIN



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 1 359 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 90.00%

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

- [Law No. 60 of 2014 concerning Information Technology Crimes](#)
- [Law No. 16 of 2014 concerning Protection of State Information and Documents](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instrument:  
- [Regulation 9 of 2009 concerning Lawful Access](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Bahrain has an officially recognized national CERT (CERT.bh) mandated by Bahrain's the Supreme Council for Information and Communication Technology via Resolution No. 37-2/2013. However CERT.bh is currently under formation.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Bahrain does not have an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Bahrain does not have an officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Bahrain is currently in the process of drafting the national cybersecurity policy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The "National Trust Programme", which is currently under development, will provide a framework for the Government sector to improve cybersecurity governance and operations.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The General Directorate of Information Security from the Central Informatics Organization is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Bahrain does not currently 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

Bahrain 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

Bahrain has officially recognized through [SafeSurf Programme](#) an educational and professional training program 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. The SafeSurf Bahrain offers tutorials to help parents and carers to enjoy all the best aspects of the online world and to facilitate learning of the dangers their children could face online – so they can use these new technologies safely and responsibly.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Bahrain's information security team at the Central Informatics Organization, which is responsible for overall government security, is certified under more than 50 internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Bahrain has numerous public sector agencies that are certified in accordance with ISO 27001 certification. Furthermore, the national PKI implementation is currently undergoing ETSI certification for qualified digital signatures, encryption, and authentication.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

Bahrain does not have any certified government and public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Bahrain CERT (CERT.bh) which is currently under formation will be the official certified government and public sector agency certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Bahrain does not have any certified government and public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Bahrain is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Bahrain is also a member of the Gulf Cooperation Council CERT committee ([GCC-CERT](#)).

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Bahrain has not enacted any specific legislation on child online protection.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Bahrain has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Bahrain 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 National Centre for Child Protection \(\\*\)](#), under the Ministry of Social Development, is the governmental organ responsible assessing and following up children's rights together with other governmental organs. It has no specific policy on online protection.

[The Telecommunications Regulatory Authority\(\\*\)](#) provides information for child online protection on its space for [Safe Surf](#). It has launched a [Report](#) on the state of internet safety in the Kingdom. It also organizes lectures in schools to help parents and teachers understand the online safety issues which affect children.

#### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Bahrain Telecommunications Regulatory Authority provides a space for [complaints and enquiries](#) on its website.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## BANGLADESH



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 152 490 000

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 6.50%

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

(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 instruments:

[-Information and Communication Technology Act](#)    [-Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulation Act.](#)    [-Penal Code](#)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Bangladesh does not have specific regulation and compliance requirement pertaining to cybersecurity.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

ITU completed a CIRT assessment for Bangladesh at Dhaka, Bangladesh from November to May 2010, and at Maldives in August 2010.

[Bangladesh has an officially recognized CIRT \(BDCERT\).](#)

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Bangladesh does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Bangladesh 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

Bangladesh does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Bangladesh does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Bangladesh. However there are efforts from the Honorable Prime Minister's office, Bangladesh Computer Council and the Telecommunication Regulatory Commission ([BTRC](#)) to finalize a roadmap to ensure cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Bangladesh does have an officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Bangladesh 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

Bangladesh 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

BDCERT organises educational and professional training every year to raise awareness and capabilities for combating cyber incidents. In addition there are also organised programs to raise awareness in general public, e.g. SMS circulation throughout the country.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Bangladesh has numerous public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity. However it did not conduct a survey to gather the exact statistic.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Bangladesh 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, Bangladesh has official recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

[-ITU](#)

[-APCERT](#)

[-OIC-CERT](#)

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Bangladesh 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

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Bangladesh is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. In addition, BDCERT has joined Asia Pacific CIRT ([APCERT](#)) Cyber Security Drills for the last 5 years. It also attends regional events organized by other CERTs like Japan CIRT ([JPCERT](#)) and Korean CIRT ([KRCERT](#)).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

[-The Criminal Code \(Article 292 and 294\)](#)

[-Information Technology and Communication Act \(Article 57\).](#)

### 2.3 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

#### **2.4 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT**

Bangladesh does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

#### **2.5 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Bangladesh does not have an officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection. However Arapajeyo Bangladesh provides a [helpline](#) at the number: 1098 and can be [contacted](#) by email: [info@arapajeyo.org](mailto:info@arapajeyo.org).



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## BARBADOS



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 275 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 75%

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

(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 instruments:

[-Telecommunications Act](#)      [-Computer Misuse Act](#)      [-Privacy and Data Protection Act\(Draft Stage\)](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

[-Privacy and Data Protection Act \(Draft Stage\)](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

A CIRT readiness assessment was conducted for Barbados in August 2012 during the Regional Workshop on establishing National Computer Incident Response Team (CIRT), Caribbean Region at St. Georges, Grenada. [Barbados is currently in the process of implementing a National CERT with the assistance of ITU.](#)

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Barbados does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

However Barbados, in collaboration with the Caribbean Governments, the [Caribbean Telecommunication Union](#) (CTU) and [Commonwealth Telecommunications Organization](#) (CTO) are currently organising discussions on "[Consultation on a Commonwealth Cyber Governance Model](#)" to be implemented by the Commonwealth countries. This includes a framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

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

However the "Consultation on a Commonwealth Cyber Governance Model" mentioned earlier will include a framework for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Barbados does not have any officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy. However the "Consultation on a Commonwealth Cyber Governance Model" mentioned earlier will include a national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Barbados does not have any official recognized national or sector specific governance for cybersecurity. However a National Cyber Security Strategic Plan is in the pipeline.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Telecommunications Unit](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

The [Telecommunications Unit](#) is collecting data on cyber-attacks across government departments. This data will enable critical analysis of the types of attacks, frequency and mitigation techniques currently being implemented.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Barbados 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. However a National Cyber Security Strategic Plan is in the pipeline.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The [Telecommunications Unit](#) has endeavored in a campaign since 2010 to raise awareness in the area of protecting kids in Cyberspace. Since then the unit has partnered with the [Caribbean Cyber Security Centre](#) to assist in promoting the “[Think Click Surf](#)” campaign.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Caribbean Cybersecurity Center has numerous public sector professionals who are certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cyber security. However it has not conducted a survey to gather the exact statistic.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Barbados does not have any government and public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity. However the National Cyber Security Strategic Plan, which is in the pipeline, will provide a national program to enable certification of professionals in the government and public sector.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

Barbados does not have any officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states. However this is expected to change after the development of the national CIRT.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Barbados does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector. However this is expected to change after the development of the national CIRT.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Barbados does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector. However this is expected to change after the development of the national CIRT.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Barbados is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. In addition, the Government of Barbados participates in CTU, [ITU](#), and Organization of American States ([OAS](#)) platforms and forums.

Barbados 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](#)). Barbados participated in the ITU-IMPACT Applied Learning for Emergency Response Teams ([ALERT-2013](#)) in Montevideo, Uruguay.

## **2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

[-Computer Misuse Act.](#)

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

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

### **2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT**

Barbados does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Barbados does not have any officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS



## BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 9 527 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 54.17%

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

(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](#).

#### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

-[Law on information, Informatization and Protection of Information](#).

### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

#### 1.2.1 CIRT

Belarus has an officially recognized national CIRT known as [CERT.BY](#) which is under the Operational and Analytical Center under the Aegis of the President of the Republic of Belarus (OAC).

#### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Belarus does not have an 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 Belarus.

### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

#### 1.3.1 POLICY

There is no national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy in Belarus.

#### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Belarus.

#### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no information on any agency responsible for cybersecurity in Belarus.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

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

## 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 in the Belarus.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

There is no program or project for cybersecurity standards in educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Belarus.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Belarus 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

Belarus does not have any 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 Belarus.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Belarus is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Belarus also participates in the following cybersecurity activities:

-[FIRST](#) -[OSCE](#) -[NATO](#).

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

-[Articles 343 and 343.1\\*](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Belarus has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Belarus 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 agency responsible for child online protection in Belarus.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is a helpline and [website](#) where incidents can be reported.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### BELGIUM



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 10 788 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 82.17%

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

(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 instrument:

- [Penal Code](#).

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Electronic Communications Act
- Law on Electronic Signatures and certification services
- Law on Certain legal aspects of the Information Society
- Law on the protection of private life with regard to the processing of personal data.

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Belgium has an officially recognized national CIRT known as [CERT.be](#) formerly [Belnet CERT](#) (both CERTs have since merged) and it is operated by [Belnet](#), the Belgian national research network, on behalf of [Fedict](#).

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Belgium has officially approved national and sector specific cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through the Federal Public Service for Information and Communication Technology [Fedict](#).

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

There is no information about any framework for certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals in Belgium.

##### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

###### 1.3.1 POLICY

Belgium has an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy known as [Belgian Cyber Security Strategy Guide](#).

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no information on any national or sector-specific governance roadmap for cybersecurity strategy in Belgium.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [CERT.be](#), [Fedict](#) and the Centre Cyber Security Belgique ([CCSB](#)) monitor and coordinate the implementation of the national cybersecurity strategy and policy.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Belgium does not have any national benchmarking exercises or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

#### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

The [Belgian Cybersecurity Guide](#) makes provision for the national 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

The [European Cyber Security Month for Belgium](#) has had over 5 events which are programs for raising awareness for higher education, professional training and certification.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Belgium 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, [B-CCENTRE](#) coordinates and collaborates beyond the Belgian borders and partners in the Netherlands (UVT, WODC) and European collaboration and coordination via the [2CENTRE](#) network with a.o. national centres in Ireland and France.

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Belgium has an officially recognized national or sector-specific program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector through the [B-CCENTRE](#).

#### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

The [B-CCENTRE](#) is the main platform for collaboration; it provides officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sectors.

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets and for participation in regional and international cybersecurity platforms Belgium, through [Belnet CERT](#), 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:

- [Articles 383, 383bis, 385, 386 and 387\\*](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Belgium has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Belgium 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 on any institution that supports child online protection in Belgium.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Online child abuse images can be reported [www.stopchildporno.be](http://www.stopchildporno.be).



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## BELIZE



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 324 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 31.70%

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

(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:

-None.

#### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Electronic Transactions Act                      - Electronic Evidence Act.

### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

#### 1.2.1 CIRT

Belize does not have an officially recognized national CIRT.

#### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Belize does not have an 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.

### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

#### 1.3.1 POLICY

The Ministry of National Security – specifically the focal point for [CICTE-OAS](#) is presently working on establishing an ICT Steering Committee within the Ministry, with the dual aims of developing a national cybersecurity strategy and reviewing and strengthening the legislative framework regarding cybercrime.

#### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Belize.

#### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Ministry of National Security and the Belize Police Department (BPD) are the agencies responsible for cybersecurity in Belize.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

There is no benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development in Belize.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

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

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The BPD's IT Unit undertakes an annual countrywide "ICT Road Show" to promote increased awareness of internet and cybersecurity-related issues among the general public.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Belize does not have any 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 for sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Belize 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

Private sector institutions are not legally required to report cyber incidents to national authorities; the BPD has worked to establish cooperative relationships with many private sector entities, and has provided support and assistance when it has been requested.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Belize is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Belize participates in the [CICTE-OAS](#).

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instruments:  
-None.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Belize has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Belize 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 agency that is responsible for child online protection in Belize.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline to report incidents in Belize.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF BENIN



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 9 352 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 4.90%

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

(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 instrument:

- Decree No. 200/MISP/DC/SGM/DGPN/SERCT/DER/SA related to the [creation](#) of a division in charge of the fight against internet crime. This decree stipulates that victims of internet crime can approach Interpol or the BEF with their complaints.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Loi 9 of 27 Apr 2009 (protection of personal information in databases).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Benin does not have an officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

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

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Benin does not have a cybersecurity framework for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Benin does not have a national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy. However the Telecoms Regulatory Authority has presented a plan to combat cybercrime to the president in November 2012.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Benin.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) is responsible for cybersecurity in Benin.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Benin 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 in Benin.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The CNF of the AUF at Cotonou, in association with the Abomey-Calavi University, The Lawyer Order of Benin and the Union of Media Professionals of Benin organize a training seminar on the topic Cyber-criminality: New threats to privacy, companies, banks and administrations.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Benin 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

Benin 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 Benin.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Benin 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:  
- None.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Benin has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Benin 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 agency responsible for child online protection in Benin.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline to report incidence in Benin.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## BHUTAN



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 750 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 29.9%

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

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

### 1. CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation pertaining to cybercrime is mandated through the following legal instrument:

-[Information Communications & Media Act](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Bhutan does not have any officially recognised regulation pertaining to cybersecurity.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

ITU completed a CIRT readiness assessment for Bhutan at Maldives in August 2010. Bhutan does not have an officially recognized national CIRT. However there are plans to build one in the near future.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Bhutan does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Bhutan 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

Bhutan does not have any officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy. However Bhutan is going to develop the [e-Gov Policy](#) (2014) where cybersecurity will be one of the key components.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Bhutan does not have any national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Ministry of Information and Communication](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Bhutan 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

Bhutan 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

Bhutan 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 sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Bhutan does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Bhutan 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

Bhutan does not have any official recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Bhutan 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

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Bhutan 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 protection has been enacted through the following instruments:

-[The Criminal Code \(Article 225 and 476\)](#)

-[Information Communications & Media Act \(Article 160 and 179\)](#).

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Bhutan does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Bhutan does not have any officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA



## BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 10 248 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 39.50%

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

(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:

- None.

#### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Draft law on E-Documents, E-Signatures and E-Commerce.

### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

#### 1.2.1 CIRT

There is not yet an official national CIRT; however the Agency for the Development of an Information Society in Bolivia, [ADSIB](#), is in the process of creating a national incident response capability utilizing its existing team of trained and competent personnel. A CIRT readiness assessment was conducted for Bolivia by the ITU in 2014.

#### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Bolivia 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 Bolivia.

### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

#### 1.3.1 POLICY

Bolivia does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

#### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Bolivia.

#### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Scientific Technical Research Institute of the Police University (IITCUP) and [ADSIB](#) are the agencies responsible for cybersecurity in Bolivia.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Bolivia does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Bolivia does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development program or project for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

World Telecommunication and Information Society Day is held annually on May 17. To coincide with [Bolivia's](#) celebrations, the Autonomous Municipal Act No. 067 of the Internet in the Municipality of La Paz came into effect, requiring Internet cafes in the La Paz region to filter Internet content to protect children. [EducaBolivia](#) is a portal operated by the Ministry of Education and contains information aimed at parents, teachers and students on a wide range of topics, including online safety. [ADSIB](#) has also organized a training seminar on protecting web sites from cyberattacks. IITCUP reports that many universities in Bolivia offer cybersecurity-related coursework, including in digital forensics, and that appropriate personnel from IITCUP often utilize these courses for training. However, most of the coursework offered is general in scope and theory-based, and incorporates little in the way of hands-on practical training. Authorities report that to date, very little has been done to raise cybersecurity awareness within government, the private sector, or society at large.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Bolivia 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

Sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states between [ADSIB](#) and its counterpart entities in other countries is limited. However one particular reported security incident resulted in direct coordination with the national CIRT of Argentina, ArCERT, in responding to and resolving a situation involving phishing and the targeting of an enterprise deemed critical to Bolivia's national interests. The successful management of this incident was considered a major success for the government.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Bolivia does not have any 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 Bolivia.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Bolivia is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Bolivia is a member of the [OAS](#).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Article 318 and 319](#) of the Criminal Code.
- [Article 281\(quarter\)](#) of Law 3325 on Trafficking in human beings and related crimes.

## **2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL**

Bolivia has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Bolivia 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 agency responsible for child online protection in Bolivia.

## **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

There is no website or hotline where incidents can be reported in Bolivia.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 3 744 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 67.90%

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

(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 instruments:

- [Council of Europe's Convention on Cybercrime](#)

- [Penal Code](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Legal Interception and Data Collection](#)

- [Children Protection](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

[Bosnia and Herzegovina has a strategy and establishment of a national CERT.](#)

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

There is no available information concerning any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

There is no available information concerning 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

Bosnia and Herzegovina has an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy through the establishment of a national [CERT](#) and an [action Plan on Protection of Children and Prevention of Violence against Children through ICT 2014-2015](#), in accordance with the Strategy on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Bosnia and Herzegovina (2013 – 2015).

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no available information concerning a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no available information concerning an officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

There is no available information concerning 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

There is no available information concerning 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

Bosnia and Herzegovina began the implementation of the EU funded project “[EU Support to Law Enforcement](#)” the objectives of which are to enhance information exchange by more efficient usage of existing and new communication and IT systems and procedures. However there is no available information concerning an officially recognized national or sector-specific educational and professional training program 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.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

There is no available information concerning any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Bosnia and Herzegovina participated in the International Cyber Shield Exercise 2014 in Turkey ([ICSE 2014](#))

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- The Federal Criminal Code [Articles 211 and 212](#).

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

**2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

**2.5** International Forum of Solidarity offers space in its [website \(\\*\)](#) for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## BOTSWANA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 2 053 000

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 15%

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

(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 instruments:

[-Cybercrime and Computer Related Crimes Act.](#)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

[-Law on Data Protection \(Under Review\)](#)

[-Electronic Commerce and Signatures Bill](#)

[-Electronic \(Evidence\) Records ACT 2014.](#)

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

ITU conducted a CIRT readiness assessment for Botswana at Maseru, Lesotho in October 2012. Botswana does not have an officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Botswana does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Botswana 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

Botswana does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy. However the [Maitlamo National ICT policy](#) provides provisions for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Botswana does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity. However the [Maitlamo National ICT policy](#) provides provisions for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Telecommunication Authority](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Botswana does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking and referential to measure cybersecurity development.

### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

#### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Botswana 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

Botswana 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 sectors.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Botswana does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Botswana 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

Botswana does not have any officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Botswana 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

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

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Botswana is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Botswana is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project "Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa" ([HIPSSA](#)).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

-[The Criminal Code \(Section 178\)](#)

-[Cybercrime and Computer Related Crimes \(Section 16\)](#).

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Botswana does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Botswana does not have any officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection. However [Childline Botswana](#), a non for profit organization, has a helpline available.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## BRAZIL



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 198 361 000

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 51.60%

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

(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:

- [Law 8,137/1990, Art. 2](#)
- [Law 8,069/1990, Art. 241](#)
- [Law 9,100/1995, Art. 67](#)
- [Law 9,296/1996, Art. 10](#)
- [Law 9,504/1997](#)
- [Law 9,983/2000](#)
- [Law 11,829/2008](#)
- [Law 12,735/2012, Art.4](#)
- [Law 12,737/2012.](#)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Administrative Rule no. 35/2009](#)
- [Administrative Rule no. 45/2009](#)
- [Administrative Rule no. 34/2009](#)
- [Decree 3,505/2000](#)
- [Decree 7,845/2012](#)
- [Resolution No. 614/2013, Art. 53](#)
- [Resolution No. 617/2013, Art. 47.](#)

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Brazil has officially recognized a [national CERT](#), a government [CSIRT](#) and a sector specific [SCIRT](#).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Brazil has officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through three instruments:

- [Normative Instruction GSI no 1/2008](#) which organizes the Management of Information and Communications Security in the Federal Public Administration, direct and indirect, among other provisions.
- [Normative Instruction GSI no 2/2008](#) which provides for accreditation on security for the treatment of classified information at any level of confidentiality in the under the Federal Executive Branch.
- [Normative Instruction GSI no 3/2008](#) that defines minimum parameters and standards for cryptographic algorithms for encryption of classified information under the Federal Executive Branch.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

The Complementary Standards offer a cybersecurity framework for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

[Complementary Standard no. nº 17](#) establishes guidelines for the certification and accreditation for information and communication security professionals of the direct and indirect Federal Public Administration.

[Complementary Standard no. nº 18](#) establishes guidelines for training of the information and communication security professionals of the direct and indirect Federal Public Administration.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Brazil has an officially recognized national cybersecurity policy through the following instruments:

- [Decree 6703/2008 - National Defense Strategy](#)
  - [Information Technology Strategy, 2013-2015](#)
  - [Anatel - Public Consultation no. 21, on a regulation for critical telecommunication infrastructure protection.](#)
- [This regulation establishes measures to be undertaken by telecom operators to promote risk management](#)

[processes related to security and performance of network and telecommunication services. It also promotes coordination among telecom operators for disaster relief.](#)

- [Administrative Normative Rule no. 3,389](#) of the Ministry of Defense, which establishes the Cyber Defence Policy

- [Critical Information and Communication Infrastructure protection.](#)

### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Brazil does not currently have any national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Brazil does not have an officially recognised national or sector-specific agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap since responsibilities are shared among the following several entities:

- [National Defense Council](#) in charge of planning and conducting the policy and strategy for national defence

- [Cabinet of Institutional Security](#) of the Presidency of the Republic which proposes guidelines and strategies for the cybersecurity in the scope of the Federal Public Administration, by means of the Communication and Information Safety Department

- [Cyber defense Centre of the Brazilian Army](#)

- [Brazilian Intelligence Agency](#)

- [Ministry of Justice – Department of Federal Police.](#)

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Brazil has officially recognized the following national or sector-specific benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development.

- [TIC Kids Online 2012](#) - Survey on Internet Use by Children in Brazil

- [ICT Households and Enterprises](#) - Survey on the Use of Information and Communication Technologies in Brazil

- [Survey on the Use of Information and Communication Technologies](#) in Brazil

- [The Bureau of Information Technology Audit](#) (Sefti/TCU) conducts benchmark exercises periodically to measure cybersecurity development in government sector.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Brazil has officially recognized the following 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.

- [ABNT](#) which defines the Brazilian versions of ISO IEC standards (e.g. ABNT NBR ISO/IEC 27000 series)

- [CEPESC](#) - Research and Development Center for the Security of Communication – that develops scientific and technological research applied to projects related to the security of communications including technology transfer.

- [CAIS RNP](#) – Security Incident Response Team – which acts in the detection, solution and prevention of security incidents in the Brazilian academic network, besides creating, promoting and spreading security practices in networks.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The Brazilian Internet Steering Committee ([CGI.br](#)) is responsible for recommending technical standards and best practices related to the Internet, and promoting security best practices. In order to perform its activities the CGI.br created the Brazilian Network Information Center (NIC.br) which implements these efforts through:

- Brazilian national ([CERT.br](#)) which offers professional training programs.

- Best practices Portal [BCP.nic.br](#) - a portal to promote Current Best Practices (BCPs) for system administrators.

- [Antispam.br](#) - a portal for awareness about spam, with contents to both end users and system administrators.

- [InternetSegura.br](#) - a portal with links to all currently known awareness materials developed by Brazilian organizations.

- [SaferNet Brazil](#) works with prevention, providing information to the users and organizing awareness campaigns, but it also functions as an internet complaint center for crimes against human rights.

- [CEGSIC](#) which offers specialization course in Management of Information Security and Communications.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Brazil has numerous public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity. However it did not conduct a survey to gather the exact statistic.

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Brazil has numerous certified government and public sector agencies under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity. However it did not conduct a survey to gather the exact statistic.

### 1.5 COOPERATION

#### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets access borders and with other nation states, Brazil has officially recognized a partnership with the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism ([CICTE](#)) by enhancing the exchange of information via the competent national authorities.

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

The [SegInfo blog](#) is the officially recognized national or sector-specific program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector since it offers to its readers the main news related to information security, and frequent articles by renowned professionals in the information security area. The site aims to collect, catalog and spray events, news, vulnerability warnings and most relevant projects in the information security area, among countless other aspects.

#### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Brazilian national CERT ([CERT.br](#)) participates in several initiatives for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

- SpamPots Project which gathers data related to the abuse of Internet infrastructure by spammers in order to identify malware botnets etc.
- Distributed Honeypots Project which objective is to increase the capacity of incident detection and trend analysis in the Brazilian Internet Space.

- Tentacles Project : a Cooperation Agreement between the Brazilian Federal Police Department and FEBRABAN (Brazil's Bank Federation) in which the Brazilian Federal Police Department receives on line information on almost the entire electronic frauds committed inside Brazil borders, allowing the continuous feeding of the National Electronic Frauds Database and the quick generation of statistics, crime analysis and strategic planning, among other means known to be effective in combating this type of illicit act.

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Brazil is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Brazil participated in the following cybersecurity activities.

- Latin American and Caribbean Regional CSIRTs Meeting organized by [LACNIC](#).
- Brazilian Federal Police participates in the [I-24/7 global police communications system](#) developed by Interpol to connect law enforcement officers, including cybercrimes:

[CERT.br](#) 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:

- [Articles 218, 218A, 218B\\*](#) of the Criminal Code, amended and included by the Law n. 12015/2009

- [Articles 240\\* and 241A-E\\*](#) of the Law n. 8069/1990, amended by the law n. 11829/2008.

## 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Brazil 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 Brazilian national CERT ([CERT-BR\\*](#)) provides for [information\\*](#) on internet security in its website. Also there is a [Website\\*](#) gathering Brazilian initiatives on internet security, built by the [Brazilian Internet Steering Committee\\*](#).

## 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Online illegal content can be reported in the helpline on child and adolescent pornography in internet created by the government: [www.disque100.gov.br\\*](#) Available as a telephone number in: 100.

[SaferNet Brasil](#) provides information on internet safety and space for complaints in its website.

The [Federal Police\\*](#) has a dedicated space to receive denouncements at its website, which can also be made by its email address [denuncia.ddh@dpf.gov.br](#).



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## BRUNEI



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 413 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 64.50%

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

(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 instruments:

[-Computer Misuse Act](#)

[-Penal Code](#)

[-Copyright Act.](#)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

[-Broadcasting \(Class License\)](#)

[-Internet Code of Practice](#)

[-Electronic Transaction Act.](#)

[Notification](#)

[Notification](#)

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Brunei has an officially recognized national CIRT ([BruCERT](#)).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Brunei does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards. However the [E-Government National Centre](#) (EGNC) is in progress in developing the Brunei National Cyber Security Framework.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Brunei 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

Brunei has an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy through the [E-Government Strategic Plan 2009-2014](#).

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Brunei does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Brunei does not have an officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Brunei 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

Brunei 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

Brunei [Ministry of Education](#) incorporates cybersecurity awareness to their education curriculum. In Year 3, there is one syllabus about risk/dangers/responsible internet and email safety rules. [BruCERT](#) conduct awareness training programs for Civil Servants since 2005, Awareness Outreach Programs for Schools. It also disseminates information through printed and digital media, and roadshows so as to raise youth and citizens' awareness.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Brunei has 30 public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Brunei 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, Brunei has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

-[ITU](#)

-[APCERT](#)

-[ASEAN](#)

-[FIRST](#)

-[OIC-CERT](#)

[BruCERT](#) is a member of [FIRST](#).

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Brunei has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector through the E-Government National Center.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Brunei has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector through the [Information Technology Protective Security Services](#).

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Brunei is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services and has participated in the ASEAN-Japan Information Security Meetings since 2009.

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

-[Sections 292-294](#) of the Criminal Code

-[Section 3](#) of the Undesirable Publications Act.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Brunei does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

**2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Brunei BruCERT is the officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE BULGARIA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 7 398 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 53.06%

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

(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:

-[The Criminal Code](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

-[Electronic Communication Act](#)

-[E-Governance Act](#)

-[State National Security Agency Act](#)

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

[Bulgaria has an officially recognized national CIRT \(CERT Bulgaria\).](#)

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Bulgaria has officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through the Electronic Communications Act and E-governance Act.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Bulgaria has officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals through the E-governance Act.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Bulgaria is currently developing a national cybersecurity strategy with an inter-departmental working group. It is expected to be completed by the end of 2014.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Bulgaria does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity currently. The roadmap will be included in the national cybersecurity strategy which is expected to be completed by end of 2014.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

[The Ministry of Transport, information Technology and Communications](#), [State Agency "National Security"](#) and the [Ministry of Defense](#) are the officially recognized agencies responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

#### **1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING**

Bulgaria has the following official benchmark exercise to measure cybersecurity development:

- 2011 – Computer-Aided Exercise “Cyber-Winter” within the Ministry of Transport, Information Technology and Communications;
- 2012 – Cyber-drill during the Regional Cybersecurity Forum, Sofia, Bulgaria
- 2013 – Operational Program Administrative Capacity Directorate ([OPAC](#)) project on development of plan, scenarios, assessment methodology, questionnaires for conducting national exercise for critical information infrastructure protection

### **1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING**

#### **1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT**

The National Laboratory of Computer Virology is a research unit within the [Bulgarian Academy of Sciences](#) and has officially recognized national research and development (R&D) programs/projects on cybersecurity.

#### **1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT**

The State National Security Agency is involved in an OPAC national project to conduct professional cybersecurity training.

#### **1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

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

#### **1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

Bulgaria does not have the exact number of government and public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

### **1.5 COOPERATION**

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

Bulgaria 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**

Bulgaria 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**

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

#### **1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Bulgaria is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services and also collaborates with the [European Commission](#) and [ENISA](#) for cybersecurity issues. Bulgaria hosted and participated in the Applied Learning for Emergency Response Team ([ALERT](#)) for Europe and CIS countries in October 2012. Bulgaria participated in the International Cyber Shield Exercise 2014 in Turkey ([ICSE 2014](#)).

## **2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

-[The Criminal Code \(Article 159\)](#).

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

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

Bulgaria 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**

Bulgaria does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Report of online illegal content pertaining to child online protection can be made at [safenet.bg](http://safenet.bg) (\*).



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE BURKINA-FASO



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 17 482 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 4.40%

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

(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:

[-Law on Network and Electronic communication services.](#)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

[-Law on Services and Electronic Transaction.](#)

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

ITU conducted a CIRT readiness assessment for Burkina Faso in Ouagadougou, Burkina-Faso in May 2010. The ITU-IMPACT established the national CIRT of Burkina-Faso, [CIRT.BF](#) which will be part of the National Agency for Information Systems Security (ANSSI).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

The National CIRT ([CIRT.BF](#)) has officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Burkina-Faso 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

ANSSI is currently developing an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The National Cybersecurity Plan provides a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Burkina-Faso. It is designed as a global reference that will help build all the actions in the sector of cybersecurity. This plan contains major actions that must be taken into account in order to build a sustainable protection against all the types of attacks coming from Internet.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The National Agency for Information Systems Security (ANSSI) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap. ANSSI will be in charge of the Internet ecosystem of Burkina Faso, in terms of information systems security. ANSSI will have also the power of an Auditor Agency for Information security. ANSSI will only be fully operational at the end of 2014.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

The regulatory authority for electronic communication of Burkina Faso ([ARCEP](#)), with the assistance of ITU, has conducted in 2010 a global study in Burkina Faso. This study set the benchmark for the level of cybersecurity protection in Burkina-Faso.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Burkina-Faso 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

Burkina-Faso 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 sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Burkina-Faso does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Burkina-Faso 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

Burkina-Faso does not have any official recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Burkina-Faso has an officially recognized national or sector-specific program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector, through the national CIRT ([CIRT.BF](#)).

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Burkina-Faso does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Burkina-Faso is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Burkina Faso is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project "Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa" ([HIPSSA](#)).

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Burkina-Faso does not have any national legislation pertaining to child online protection.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

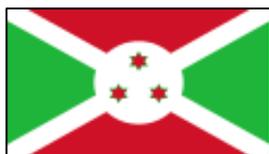
Burkina-Faso has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Burkina-Faso has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 2 and 3, to the [Optional Protocol to The Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography](#).

### **2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT**

Burkina-Faso does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Burkina-Faso does not have any officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### BURUNDI



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 8 749 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 1.30%

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

(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:

[-Penal Code \(Article 467-470\).](#)

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Burundi does not have officially recognised regulations and compliance requirement pertaining to cybersecurity.

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

ITU is currently cooperating with Burundi to implement the national CIRT project.

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Burundi does not have officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Burundi 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

Burundi does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Burundi does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Agency for Regulation and Control of Telecommunications ([ARCT](#)) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

###### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Burundi 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

Burundi 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

Burundi 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 sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Burundi does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Burundi 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

Burundi has officially recognized partnerships with Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa ([COMESA](#)) and East African Communications Organisation ([EACO](#)) for intra-state cooperation.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Burundi 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

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Burundi is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Burundi is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project “Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa” ([HIPSSA](#)).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

-[The Criminal Code \(Article 519, 523\)](#).

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Burundi does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

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



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## CAMBODIA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 14 478 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 6.00%

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

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

### 1. CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation pertaining to cybercrime is mandated through the following legal instrument:

- [Criminal Court of the Kingdom of Cambodia: Articles 317-320 and Articles 427-432.](#)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Cambodia does not have any officially recognised regulation pertaining to cybersecurity.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

ITU completed a CIRT readiness assessment for Cambodia at Yangon, Myanmar in October 2011. Cambodia has an officially recognized national CIRT ([CamCERT](#)).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Cambodia does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Cambodia 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

Cambodia does not have any officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Cambodia does not have any national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

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

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Cambodia 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

Cambodia does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development programs or projects for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines to be applied in either the private or the public sector.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Cambodia 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 sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Cambodia does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Cambodia 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

Cambodia does not have any officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Cambodia 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

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Cambodia is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Cambodia participated in the Applied Learning for Emergency Response Team (ALERT) in December 2011, held in Yangon, Myanmar. Cambodia also participated in the ALERT at Vientiane, Lao P.D.R., in December 2013 (9-11th December 2013).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

-[Article 349](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Cambodia does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Computer incidents can be reported to the National Cambodia Computer Emergency Response Team ([CamCERT](#)) on the phone number (855) 92 335 536 and by the email [incident@camcert.gov.kh](mailto:incident@camcert.gov.kh)



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE CAMEROON



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 20 469 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 6.40%

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

(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:

-[Law on Cybersecurity and Cybercrime](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

-[Decree on IT Security Audit](#)      -[Decree on Electronic Certification](#)      -[Cybersecurity Standard](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

ITU conducted a CIRT Assessment for Cameroon at Yaoundé, Cameroon in December 2010. [Cameroon has established an officially recognized National CIRT.](#)

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Cameroon has an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards. The framework is developed by the [National Information Technology Agency](#) (ANTIC) for government agencies.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Cameroon 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

Cameroon does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy. However it has developed a cybersecurity policy for government agencies.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Cameroon ICT/Telecomm roadmap includes a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

ANTIC is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Cameroon does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development. However in the ICT/Telecom roadmap, there are studies planned on to measure the impact of cybercrime in Cameroon.

### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

#### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Cameroon does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development (R&D) programs/projects for cybersecurity standards. ANTIC has developed best practices and guidelines to be applied in the public sector.

#### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Cameroon has dedicated a budget for public awareness program. Two awareness programs will be organized in Yaoundé and Douala which are the two major cities of our country. ANTIC also raises awareness on cybersecurity through a radio program every fortnight.

ANTIC is now working with the tertiary institution to develop programs related to cybersecurity in its engineering schools and universities.

Two cybersecurity seminars have also been organized in partnership with IMPACT in 2010 and 2013. Topics like penetration testing, security audit and forensic investigation were taught.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Cameroon has 3 public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Cameroon 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

Cameroon does not have officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states. However Central Africa's countries are finalizing the development of a [cybersecurity framework](#) for intra-state cooperation.

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Cameroon 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

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

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Cameroon is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Cameroon is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project "Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa" ([HIPSSA](#)).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

[-Law on Cybersecurity and Cybercrime \(Article 43, 76 and 80-82\).](#)

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Cameroon 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**

Cameroon does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

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



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE CANADA



### BACKGROUND

Total Population: 36 675 000

Internet users, percentage of population: 85.80%

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

-[Criminal Code \(1985\)](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

-[Anti-Spam Act](#)

-[Secure Electronic Signature Regulations](#)

-[Electronic Commerce Protection Regulations](#)

-[Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act](#)

-[Draft Bill C-12: An Act to Amend the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

The Canadian Cyber Incident Response Centre ([CCIRC](#)) is the officially recognized CIRT. The Cyber Threat Evaluation Centre ([CTEC](#)) is another establishment responsible for the detection, analysis, and assessment of cyber threat activity on nationally important networks.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

In Canada the Management of Information Technology Security ([MITS](#)) is the body responsible for operational security standards. *The government has a [security policy](#) that states the requirements for protecting information and it directs the federal departments and agencies to which it applies to have an IT security strategy. The [Operational Standard for the Security of Information Act](#) is the nationally recognised instrument for cybersecurity standards.*

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Canada does not have a national or sector-specific framework for certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

The officially recognized national and sector-specific strategy for cybersecurity is the [Canada's Cyber Security Strategy](#).

### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The [Action Plan 2010-2015 for Canada's Cyber Security Strategy](#) is the national roadmap for governance of cybersecurity.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The following agencies are the officially recognised national and sector-specific agencies responsible for cybersecurity in Canada:

- [Royal Canadian Mounted Police \(RCMP\)](#)
- [Canadian Cyber Incident Response Centre \(CCIRC\)](#)
- [Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada \(OPC\)](#)
- [Office of the Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness \(OCIEPEP\)](#).

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Canada does not currently have any national benchmarking exercise or referential to measure cybersecurity.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

The following are the national and sector-specific organizations responsible for R&D in Canada:

- [Defence Research and Development Canada \(DRDC\)](#)
- [Canadian Cyber Incident Response Centre \(CCIRC\)](#)
- [The Communications Security Establishment Canada \(CSEC\)](#)
- [Information Technology Incident Management Plan](#)
- [Cyber Security Self-Assessment Guidance for Federally Regulated Financial Institutions](#).

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Canada has recognized various types of awareness programs on cybersecurity, for the general public as well as for public and private sector employees through the following:

- [CCIRC](#)
- [OCIEPEP](#)
- [The Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre \(CAFC\)](#)
- [Public Safety Canada's Industrial Control Systems \(ICS\)](#)

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Canada does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Canada 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 between Canada and other nation states, Canada officially recognized the Canada-US Action plan on cybersecurity under the [Beyond Border Action Plan](#). Additionally the [CCIRC](#) works closely with its international counterparts such as [US-CERT](#), [GovCert UK](#), [CERT Australia](#), [New Zealand CCIP](#) to help mitigate cyber threats and to share information on best practices for protecting critical infrastructure.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

The [OCIEPEP](#) and [Shared Services Canada \(SSC\)](#) facilitate communication and networking amongst Canadian organisations and businesses; these serve as a Framework for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Canada has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector: The [SSC](#) streamlines and consolidates information and communications technologies between various government departments. The [CCIRC](#) works closely with Internet Service Providers and security companies to help identify threats and develop effective countermeasures in cybersecurity.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Canada is a member of the following cybersecurity activities:

-[FIRST](#)    -[OAS](#)    -[OSCE](#).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

-[Section 163](#), [163.1](#), [172.1](#) and [172.2](#) of the Criminal Code.

-[Bill C-22](#) an Act respecting the mandatory reporting of internet child pornography by persons who provide an internet service.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Canada has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Canada 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 following institutions are responsible for the activities preventing online child abuse:

- ([CCIRC](#))    -[Public Safety Canada](#)

-[Contribution Program to Combat Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking \(CPCSEHT\)](#)

-The Royal Canadian Mounted Police through the [National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre](#) and the [National Missing Children Service](#).

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

[Cybertip.ca](#), Canada's national tip line for reporting the online sexual exploitation of children, provides an [online form](#).



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### CAPE-VERDE



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 505 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 37.50%

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

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

#### 1. CYBERSECURITY

##### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

###### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Cape-Verde does not have currently any officially recognized national criminal legislation pertaining to cybercrime but there is a work in progress.

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Cape-Verde does not have currently any officially recognized national regulation pertaining to cybersecurity but there is a work in progress.

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Cape-Verde does not have currently any officially recognized national CIRT but there is a work in progress.

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Cape-Verde does not have currently any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity but there is a work in progress.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Cape-Verde does not have currently any officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals but there is a work in progress.

##### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

###### 1.3.1 POLICY

Cape-Verde does not have currently an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy but there is a work in progress.

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Cape-Verde does not have currently an officially recognized national governance roadmap for cybersecurity but there is a work in progress.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Cape-Verde does not have any officially recognized agencies responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap. However there is a committee working on cybersecurity strategy.

###### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Cape-Verde 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

Cape-Verde 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

Cape-Verde 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 sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Cape-Verde does not have the exact numbers of public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Cape-Verde 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

Cape-Verde 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

Cape-Verde 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

Cape-Verde does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Cape-Verde is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Cape-Verde is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project “Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa” ([HIPSSA](#)).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

-[The Criminal Code \(Article 150\)](#).

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Cape-Verde does not have any officially recognized agencies that offer institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Cape-Verde does not have any officially recognized agencies that offer an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 4 576 000

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 3.50%

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

(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:

- None.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- None.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Central African Republic does not have an officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Central African Republic does not have an 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 Central African Republic.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Central African Republic does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Central African Republic.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no agency responsible for cybersecurity in Central African Republic.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Central African Republic does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Central African Republic does not have an 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 are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Central African Republic.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Central African Republic 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

Central African Republic does not have a framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Central African Republic 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 Central African Republic.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

There is no information that Central African Republic currently participates in any international cybersecurity cooperation initiative.

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Articles 85, 86, 110 and 111\\*](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Central African Republic has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Central African Republic 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 agency responsible for the child online protection in Central African Republic.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Central African Republic.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF CHAD



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 11 831 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 2.30%

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

(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:

- None.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- None.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Chad does not have an officially recognized national CIRT. ITU conducted a CIRT assessment for Chad in 2010.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Chad does not have an 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 Chad.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Chad does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Chad.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no agency responsible for cybersecurity in Chad.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Chad does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Chad does not have an 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 are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Chad.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Chad 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

Chad does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Chad does not have any 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 Chad.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Chad 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:

- None.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

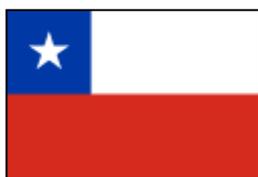
Chad has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Chad has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 2 and 3, to the [Optional Protocol to The Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography](#).

### 2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

There is no agency responsible for child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Chad.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF CHILE



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 17 423 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 66.50%

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

(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 instrument:

- [Law on Cybercrime](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Law on Personal Data Protection](#)

- [Law on Electronic Documents and Digital Signature](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Chile has an officially recognized national CIRT, [CLCERT](#). CLCERT-CL has existed and functioned within the government but it is not a formal institutional entity so much as an operational capacity and structure maintained by the Ministry of the Interior and Public Safety.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Chile has officially approved the Supreme Decree No. 1299, Program for the Improvement of Information Security Systems Management as the national framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

There is no information on any framework for certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

While there is no official national cybersecurity strategy or policy document, Chilean authorities have been working for a number of years to develop a strong national capacity for cyber incident response and management. Emphasis has been placed on developing standardized procedures and best practices for incident management and cybersecurity more broadly.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national or sector-specific governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Chile.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Ministry of the Interior and Public Safety, Cyber Crime Investigation Unit ([BRICIB](#)), the General Secretariat of the Presidency and the Sub-Secretariat of Telecommunications all play key roles in cybersecurity.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

There is no national benchmarking and referential to measure cybersecurity development in Chile.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Regular risk assessments and trainings for staff are also carried out occasionally as a means of research and development (R&D) programs/projects for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines to be applied in the public sector.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Personnel from CLCERT-CL receive technical training in aspects of cyber investigations and incident management from experts in the field. Cybersecurity and cybercrime-related bachelors and masters degrees are offered by the University of Chile and other academic institutions. To raise awareness and promote a culture of cybersecurity the Ministry of Education has developed and is implementing, in partnership with several private sector entities, a long-term campaign called [Internet Segura](#). Internet safety is taught in schools as part of the ethics competencies contained in the Technology curriculum.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Chile 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, CLCERT-CL has actively collaborated with other national CSIRTs around the region in responding to incidents.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Chile 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

Private companies are able and encouraged by the government to also provide incident management-related services, both to other private enterprises as well as public institutions in Chile.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

To facilitate participation in regional/international cybersecurity platforms and forums:

[CLCERT](#) is a member of the [FIRST](#).

CLCERT-CL has participated in initiatives to train personnel in other OAS Member States.

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

-[Article 366quater](#) and [366quinquies](#) of the Criminal Code, included by Law n. 19.927/2004, January 2004.

-[Articles 374](#) to [374ter](#) of the Criminal Code, included by the Law n.19.617, July 1999, 19.806, May 2002 and 19.927, January 2004.

## **2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL**

Chile has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Chile 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 website of the Chilean Computer Emergency Response Team [CLCERT](#) has general information on cybersecurity and specific information on child online protection.

## **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Computer incidents can be reported to the National Chile Computer Emergency Response Team [CLCERT](#) by the email [clcert@clcert.cl](mailto:clcert@clcert.cl). The Integra Foundation provides a [helpline](#).



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## CHINA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 1 353 601 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 45.80%

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

(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:

- [Art 285,286 & 287 Criminal Law, 1997](#)
- [Art 285, Criminal Law, 2009.](#)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Regulations on Safeguarding Computer Information Systems 1996](#)
- [Measures on Management of Internet Information Services 2000](#)
- [Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on Preserving Computer Network Security 2000.](#)

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

There is an officially recognized National Computer Network Emergency Response Technical Team/Coordination Center of China ([CNCERT](#)).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Through China's Information Security Standardization Technical committee 18 standards were issued in 2010.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Currently China does not have any officially recognized national or sector specific certification body for cybersecurity.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

China has an officially recognized national cybersecurity policy through the following instrument:

- [The National Medium- and Long-Term Program for Science and Technology Development \(2006-2020\).](#)

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

China does not currently have any national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

In China the officially recognised national or sector-specific agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy and policy are:

- [Ministry of Industry and Information Technology \(MIIT\)](#)
- National Network & Information Security Coordination Team
- The Central Internet Security and Informatization Leading Group.
- State Internet information Office
- Ministry of Science and Technology

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

China does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercise or body.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

A blue paper “[China’s Protection for Critical Information Infrastructure](#)” issued by the Information Security Law Research Centre which identifies priority sectors such as Government affairs information system, educational and government research institutes, public communications such as radio and television, suffices as the national and sector-specific (R&D) of cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The [CNCERT](#) produces reports that are used for educational and professional training purposes.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

China does not have any officially recognized certified public sector professionals.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

There are no certified government and public sector bodies recognized for certification of agencies in cybersecurity.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

Currently there are no officially recognized national or sector-specific partnerships for sharing cybersecurity assets across borders in China.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

The Annual Chinese Conference on Computer and Network Security by the Office of the Cyber Affairs is the officially recognized national or sector-specific program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector. The Central Internet Security and Information Leading Group increases the coordination between different government department sectors.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

There is massive cooperation between the Internet Society of China, China mobile, China Telecom, China Unicom, [China Internet Network Information Center](#) and [CNCERT/CC](#).

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

China is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. China is also a member of the following organizations:

- [FIRST](#)                      -[APCERT](#)    -[ASEAN](#)    -[Anti-Phishing Working Group](#).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Chapter VI, Section 9](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

China 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 specific institution recognized for child online protection as The National Computer Network Emergency Response Technical Team Coordination Center of China ([CNCERT \(\\*\)](#)) does not provide specific information on this.

## **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Online illegal or harmful content can be reported by filling the [form](#) on the ([CNCERT](#)) website.

China Internet Network Information Center ([CNNIC \(\\*\)](#)) accepts complaints by the number 8610-58813000 and by the email address [supervise@cnic.cn](mailto:supervise@cnic.cn).



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## COLOMBIA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 47 551 500

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 51.70%

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

(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:

[-The Criminal Code \(Protection of Information and Data\)](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

[-Statutory Law 1266](#)

[-Statutory Law 1581](#)

[-Decree 1377 of 2013](#)

[-External Circular 042 of 2012 of the Financial Superintendence of Colombia.](#)

[-External Circular 042 of 2012](#)

[-Statutory Law 1621](#)

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Colombia has the following National and sector-specific CIRT:

[-CoLCERT](#) (group Cyber Emergency Response of Colombia), under the Ministry of Defense.

[-CSIRT-Ponal](#) (headquarters of the National Police telematics).

[-CSIRT-CCIT](#) (Computer Security Incident Response Team of the Colombian Chamber Informatics and Telecommunications).

[CSIRT-ETB](#) (Computer Security Incident Response Team - Empresa de Telecomunicaciones de Bogota SA ESP).

[DigiCSIRT](#) (DigiSOC Computer Security Incident Response Team).

[SOC-CCOC](#) (Security Operations Center - Cyber Operations Command Joint)

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Colombia has an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through [the Model of information security for government online strategy](#) and [Conpes 3701](#) (National Planning Policy guidelines for cyber security and defense) .

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Colombia 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

Colombia has an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy through the [Conpes 3701](#) (National Planning Policy guidelines for cyber security and defense).

#### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The [Conpes 3701](#) (National Planning Policy guidelines for cyber security and defense) provides a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Colombia.

#### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [National Planning Department](#) and [the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications](#) (MINTIC) are the officially recognized agencies responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Colombia 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

Colombia has an officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development (R&D) [program](#) (through the MINTIC) for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines to be applied in either the private or the public sector.

#### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Colombia does not have any officially recognized national 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.

However Colombia has different sector initiatives that address these issues. There are 113 companies nationwide that provide specialized courses which address cybersecurity fronts. Also it has 11 academic programs offered by security institutions nationwide.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Colombia has numerous public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity. However Colombia did not carry out a survey to gather the exact statistic.

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Colombia 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

Colombia is able to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states through the [ColCERT](#) and [CSIRTPona](#).

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Colombia 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

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

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Colombia cooperated as a member in the Anti-Phishing Working Group ([APWG](#)). [CoCERT](#), [CSIRT-ETB](#), [CSIRTPona](#), [DigiCSIRT](#), [CSIRT-CCIT](#) and SOC-CCOC are members of [FIRST](#).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

-[The Criminal Code \(Article 218 and 219A\)](#)

-[Law n. 679\\*](#).

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Colombia has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Colombia 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 Police Cybernetic Centre\\*](#) is the officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

[The Police Cybernetic Centre\\*](#) is the officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE COMOROS



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 773 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 6.50%

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

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

### 1. CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Comoros does not have any officially recognized national criminal legislation pertaining to cybercrime.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Comoros does not have any officially recognized national regulation pertaining to cybersecurity.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Comoros does not have any officially recognized national CIRT. ITU conducted a CIRT readiness assessment for Comoros in 2014.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Comoros does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Comoros 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

Comoros does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Comoros does not have an officially recognized national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Comoros does not have any officially recognized agencies responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap. However there is a committee working on cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Comoros 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

Comoros 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**

Comoros 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 sectors.

#### **1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

Comoros does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### **1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

Comoros 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**

Comoros 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**

Comoros 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**

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

#### **1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Comoros 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:

[-The Criminal Code \(Article 247,317 and 318\).](#)

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

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

Comoros does not have any officially recognized agencies that offer institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Comoros does not have any officially recognized agencies that offer an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 69 575 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 2.20%

(data source: [United Nations Statistics Division](#), December 2012), (data source: [ITU Statistics](#), 2013)

### 1. CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

DRC does not have any officially recognized national legislation pertaining to cybercrime.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

DRC does not have any officially recognised regulation pertaining to cybersecurity.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

A CIRT Assessment was conducted by ITU in December 2010. DRC does not have an officially recognized national CIRT currently.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

DRC does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

DRC 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

DRC does not have any officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

DRC does not have any national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

DRC does not have an officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

DRC 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

DRC 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

DRC 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 sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

DRC does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

DRC 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

DRC does not have any officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

DRC 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

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

DRC is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. DRC is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project "Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa" ([HIPSSA](#)).

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

-The Criminal Code (Article 172, 175-177)

-[Child Protection Law \(Article 160, 169, 173 and 179-180\)](#).

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

DRC does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

DRC does not have any officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## CONGO



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 4 233 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 6.60%

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

(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 instruments:

-Draft Law on the Fight against Cybercrime

#### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

-Draft Law on Cybersecurity

-Draft Law on Electronic Transaction

-Draft Law on Protection of Personal Data.

-Draft Law on Copyright and neighbouring Right

### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

#### 1.2.1 CIRT

Congo does not have an officially recognized national CIRT. ITU is currently conducting a CIRT readiness assessment for Congo.

#### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Congo does not have officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

#### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Congo 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

Congo does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

#### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Congo does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

#### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Congo does not have an officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap. However Congo is planning to establish the Congolese Agency for ICT.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Congo 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

Congo 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

Congo 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 sectors.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Congo does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Congo 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

Congo 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

Congo 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

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

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Congo is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Congo is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project “Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa” ([HIPSSA](#)).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

-[Article 66\\*](#) of the Law on Child Protection.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Congo does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

## **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

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



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 4 794 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 45.96%

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

(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 instrument:

- Penal Code amended by the Costa Rican Cybercrime Offence Law 9048.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Law on Protecting Individual Personal Information

- [Law on the Certificates, Digital Signatures and Electronic Documents](#)

- Law on Registration, Seizure and Examination of Private Documents and Intervention in Communications.

#### 1.2 MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Costa Rica has an officially recognized national CIRT known as [CSIRT-CR](#) established under the [Ministry of Science, Technology and Telecommunications](#).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Cost Rica does not have any framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Costa Rica does not have any framework for certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sectors professionals.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

A National [Digital Strategy](#) has been adopted by the government. Its primary focus is on defining a vision for the integrated use of technologies by the State, and it does not go much beyond identifying cybersecurity as a priority. There is presently no national cybersecurity strategy or policy guiding the related efforts of national authorities.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national or sector-specific governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Costa Rica.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The following agencies are responsible for cybersecurity in Costa Rica:

-CSIRT-CR

-Directorate for Digital Signatures

-Digital Government / Digital Secretariat

-The Superintendency for Telecommunications

-The Computer Crimes Section of the Judiciary  
[Telecommunications](#)

[-Ministry of Science, Technology and](#)

-The Computer Crime Section of the Investigative Branch of the Judiciary.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Costa Rica does not have any national benchmarking and referential to measure cybersecurity development.

### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

#### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

There is no information on any programs for research and development of cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines in Costa Rica.

#### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The Centre for the Formation of ICTs (CENFOTEC) offers a specialization in cyber security; the Latin American Science and Technology University (ULACIT) offers a specialization in information Security. Other institutions in Costa Rica offer cybersecurity and cybercrime relevant courses.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Costa Rica 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 Costa Rica has participated in various training programs by the [OAS](#). Personnel of the computer crime section have received training in the United States and Canada.

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

CSIRT-CR is mandated to coordinate among entities of the State and autonomous institutions to identify threats, minimize risks, and improve cooperation and information-sharing on relevant cybersecurity-related matters.

#### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

CSIRT-CR is also mandated to coordinate not just among entities of the State and autonomous institutions, but also companies and banks to identify threats, minimize risks, and improve cooperation and information-sharing on relevant cybersecurity-related matters. There is no legal obligation for private sector entities to share information with national authorities in the event of an incident and the links and mechanisms necessary for facilitating such cooperation are limited and informal.

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Costa Rica 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:

- [Article 173\\*](#) of the Criminal Code, amended by the law n. 8590, July 2007

- [Article 173bis\\*](#) of the Criminal Code, added by the law n. 8590, July 2007

- [Article 13\\*](#) of Law n. 7739, Code for Childhood and Adolescence

- [Article 174\\*](#) of the Criminal Code, reformed by the law 7899, August 1999

- [Law n. 8934\\*](#) Protection of Children and Young from Harmful Content on the Internet and other Electronic Media, March 2011.

## 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

A National Committee on the commercial sexual exploitation of children was created under the National Plan against Commercial Sexual Exploitation, 2002- [Plan Nacional contra la Explotación Sexual Comercial de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes](#). A National Committee for Online Security was created in December 2010-[Comisión Nacional de Seguridad en Línea](#) (Decree n.36274).

## 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

The Patronato Nacional de la Infancia (PANI) provides a space for online reporting on its [Website](#).



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE CÔTE D'IVOIRE



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 20 595 000

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 2.60%

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

[-Law No. 2013-451.](#)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

[-Electronic Transaction Act](#)      [-Protection of Personal Data Act](#)      [-Decree No. 2011-476.](#)

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

The national computer incident response team is the [CI-CERT](#). ITU completed an auditing exercise in May 2010. An exercise to improve and enhance CI-CERT's performance was carried out in 2013.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Côte d'Ivoire does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Côte d'Ivoire 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

Côte d'Ivoire does not have any officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy and policy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Côte d'Ivoire does not have any national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Telecommunication Regulatory](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap for data protection and audit of information systems.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Côte d'Ivoire 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

Côte d'Ivoire 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

Côte d'Ivoire 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 sectors.

However the Training Center Computer Security CI-CERT (CFSI) will be set up. This organization will be responsible to provide programs at school and university as well as certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Côte d'Ivoire has 12 public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Côte d'Ivoire 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

Côte d'Ivoire does not have any officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Côte d'Ivoire 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

Côte d'Ivoire has 12 officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Côte d'Ivoire is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. As a member of the [African CERT](#), Côte d'Ivoire is involved in the promoting of preventive measures and coordinating of cyber security response in the event of cyber incidents. Côte d'Ivoire is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project "Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Sahara Africa" ([HIPSSA](#)).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

-[The Criminal Code \(Article 334, 337 and 338\)](#).

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Côte d'Ivoire Computer Incident Response Team (CI-CERT) is the officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Côte d'Ivoire does not have any officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection. However there is a helpline "SOS enfant en détresse": 800 800 80.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### CROATIA



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 4 387 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 66.75%

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

(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:

- Croatian Criminal Law (January 2013).

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Law on Information Security 2007](#)
- [Law on Protection of Personal Data 2003](#)
- [Law on Ratification of conventions on cybercrime 2002](#)
- [Law on Electronic Document](#)
- [Law on the Security and Intelligence System 2006](#)
- [Law on Security validation](#)
- [Ordinance on the manner and deadlines for the implementation of measures for protection safety and integrity of networks and services 2012](#)
- [Regulation on Information Security Measures 2008.](#)

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Croatia has an officially recognized [national CERT](#) in accordance with the Information security law and its main task is processing of incidents on the Internet. Croatia has also a government [CERT ZSIS](#) which is responsible for state authorities, local and territorial (regional) governments, legal personnel with public authorities and legal and physical person who have access to, or handle classified and unclassified information.

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Croatia has officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards. They can be found under the guidelines set by [Information Systems Security Bureau](#) and by [Office of the National Security Council](#).

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Croatia has officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals. They can be found under the guidelines set by [Information Systems Security Bureau](#) and by [Office of the National Security Council](#).

## 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

### 1.3.1 POLICY

Croatia is currently in progress for adoption of a national strategy on cybersecurity. The [Office of the National Security Council](#) is responsible for the preparation of this document. Other bodies involved in the preparation of this document are: Information Systems Security Bureau, Croatian Regulatory Authority for Network Industries, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Croatian national computer emergency response team, Croatian National Bank, Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Transport and Infrastructure, Ministry of Public Administration, Security and Intelligence Agency, Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Croatia.

### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Croatia does not currently have any national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Office of the National Security Council](#) is the officially recognized institution responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Croatia 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

Croatia 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

Croatian national [CERT](#) provides a national or sector-specific research and development (R&D) program through many presentations and easily accessible documents. It also informs people about threats on Internet, gives them statistics about the most common problems concerning cybercrime and also give them advice about how to protect themselves. Center for Information Security ([CIS](#)) also creates documents on topics in information security that will be useful to the public, develops educational materials intended for the public, organizes events to raise awareness of information security for the public and for specific groups, cooperates with all the media to raise awareness about information security, brings together young people interested in information security and educates them and also prepares them for professional engagement in the field of information security.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

The Information Systems Security Bureau ([ZSIS](#)) and the [national CERT](#) are public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

The Information Systems Security Bureau ([ZSIS](#)) is the central state authority responsible for the technical areas of information security of the state certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

The authorities in Croatia work closely with European Network and Information Security Agency ([ENISA](#)), as a body of expertise, whose main task is to help the European Commission, the Member States and the business community to address, respond and especially to prevent network and information security problems and thus Republic of Croatia works with other European countries regarding security incidents.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Croatia 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

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Croatia is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Croatia also participated at [conference on Strategic Priorities on Cybercrime](#) (Dubrovnik, February, 15th 2013) also participating were Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, Macedonia, Turkey and Kosovo in cooperation with the Council of Europe and the European Union.

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Articles 163-165\\*](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Croatia has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Croatia 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 Croatian [national CERT](#) provides specific information for parents in its guide about online safety.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

The Croatian [national CERT](#) provides the following email address to report computer incidents: [ncert@cert.hr](mailto:ncert@cert.hr)

The Center for Missing and Exploited Children provides an [online form](#) to report illegal content.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF CUBA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 11 249 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 25.71%

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

(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:

- None.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- None.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Cuba does not have an officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Cuba does not have an 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 Cuba.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Cuba does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Cuba.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no agency responsible for cybersecurity in Cuba.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Cuba does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Cuba does not have an 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 are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Cuba.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Cuba 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

Cuba does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Cuba 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 Cuba.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Cuba 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:

- [Article 310.1\\*](#) and [311\(c\)\\*](#) of the Criminal Code, modified by the Decree 175, June 1997, and the Law 87, February 1999.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Cuba has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Cuba 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 agency responsible for the child online protection in Cuba.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Cuba.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### CYPRUS



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 1 129 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 65.45%

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

(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 instrument:

- Law Ratifying the Cybercrime Convention of 2001 (22(III)/2004).

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Processing of Personal Data Law
- Electronic Commerce Law (156(I)/2004)
- Law for the Protection of Confidentiality of Private Communications
- [Law Regulating Electronic Communications and Postal Services of 2004](#)
- Legal Framework for Electronic Signatures and for Relevant Matters Law.

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Cyprus has an officially recognized research and education CSIRT known as [Cyprus Research & Academic Network](#). ITU conducted a CIRT readiness assessment for Cyprus in 2014.

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Cyprus does not have an officially recognized national or sector specific cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized standard.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

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

##### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

###### 1.3.1 POLICY

Cyprus has officially recognised the [Cyprus Cybersecurity Strategy Document](#) as its national cybersecurity strategy.

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Cyprus.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Ministry of Communications & Works and the Office of the Commissioner of Electronic Communications and Postal Regulation ([OCECPR](#)) are responsible for cybersecurity coordination in Cyprus.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

There is no benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development in Cyprus.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

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

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

[SafenetCY](#) and [Simssafety](#) are the projects that promote the safe use of Internet in Cyprus.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Cyprus 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 information of any framework for sharing cybersecurity assets across borders with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

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

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

[CyberEthics](#) is the officially recognized national or sector-specific program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Cyprus is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Cyprus also participates in activities of the [ENISA](#).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Law for Combating Trafficking, Exploitation of Human Beings and for the Protection of Victim.](#)

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Cyprus has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Cyprus 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 Pedagogical Institute of Cyprus\\*](#) develops [support material\\*](#) for the integration of ICTs in the learning process.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Complaints can be addressed to the Cyprian [Police](#) on the number 1460. [CyberEthics \(\\*\)](#) website, sponsored by the Safer Internet Program of the European Union, provides a form to submit complaints as well as the number 26 67 47 47. CyberEthics is a project of [The Cyprus Safer Internet Center](#).



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE CZECH REPUBLIC



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 10 566 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 74.11%

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

(data source: [ITU Statistics](#), December 2012)

### 1. CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Czech Republic does not have any specific legislation pertaining to cybercrime.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Act on Cybersecurity and Change of Related Acts](#) which has been recently adopted and will become effective on 1st January 2015.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Czech Republic has an officially recognized and legally mandated a government CERT ([GovCert.CZ](#)) and a national CSIRT ([CSIRT.CZ](#)).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Czech Republic has officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through the [Act on Cybersecurity and Change of Related Acts](#).

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Czech Republic 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

The Czech government has officially recognized the [National cybersecurity strategy and Action Plan](#) which is valid through 2015. This strategy is still in force and it is the basic document for the creation of legal acts, security policies of information and communication systems, standards, rules, operation measures, maintenance plans, recommendations and other tools for cyber security of the Czech Republic.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Czech Republic does not have an officially recognized national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [National Security Authority](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap in Czech Republic and for this purpose it has recently established a specialized department, the [National Cybersecurity Centre](#).

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Czech Republic 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

Czech Republic does not yet 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

Czech Republic 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 sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Czech Republic has numerous public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

The governmental CERT ([GovCert.CZ](http://GovCert.CZ)), an accredited member of Terena-Trusted, is the only public agency 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, Czech Republic has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

- [FIRST](#)
- [TRUSTED INTRODUCER](#)
- [NATO](#)
- [EUROPOL](#)
- [TERENA](#)
- [ENISA](#)
- [CCDCOE](#)

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Czech Republic 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

Czech Republic does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Czech Republic participated in the Central European Cyber Security Platform (CECSP) which was founded in May 2013 on the initiative of Austria and the Czech Republic and whose aim is to enable the sharing of information, best practices, lesson learned and know-how about cyber threats and potential or (un)successfully carried out cyber-attacks.

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND STRATEGY

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

- [§192 and §193\\*](#) of the Criminal Code.

The Cyber security Strategy of the Czech Republic talks about raising cybersecurity awareness, but does not have specific provision for child online protection.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Czech Republic has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Czech Republic 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 [InternetHotline\\*](#) website, under the national police in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, provides information on child online protection for children, parents and educators.

The National Computer Security Incident Response Team ([CSIRT\\*](#)) does not provide specific information on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Illegal online content can be reported in the website of [InternetHotline\\*](#).

Illegal and harmful content can be reported by the filling of a form in the Czech [Saferinternet \(\\*\)](#) website.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 34 554 000

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

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

(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:

- None.

#### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- None.

### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

#### 1.2.1 CIRT

North Korea does not have an officially recognized national CIRT.

#### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

North Korea does not have an 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 North Korea.

### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

#### 1.3.1 POLICY

North Korea does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

#### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in North Korea.

#### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no agency responsible for cybersecurity in North Korea.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

North Korea does not have an officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

North Korea does not have an 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 are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in North Korea.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

North Korea 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

North Korea does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

North Korea 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 North Korea.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

There is no information that North Korea participates in any international cybersecurity cooperation initiative.

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- None.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

North Korea has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Guinea-Bissau has not acceded 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 agency responsible for child online protection in North Korea.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in North Korea.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### DENMARK



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 5 593 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 94.6297%

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

(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 instrument:

- [Penal Code](#).

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Ecommerce Act](#)

- [Law on Electronic Signatures](#)

- [Act on Processing of Personal Data](#)

- [Law on Electronic Communications Networks and Services](#)

- [Act on Processing of Personal Data by the Operation of the Government](#).

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Denmark has an officially recognized national CIRT known as [GovCERT.DK](#). There is an ISP customer base CIRT known as [CSIRT.DK](#) and an educational and research CIRT known as [DKCERT](#).

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Denmark does not have any officially approved national cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Denmark is a member of the [CCRA](#) which provides officially approved national cybersecurity frameworks for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

##### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

###### 1.3.1 POLICY

Danish cyber strategy is defensive and focused on protecting military computer systems from exploitation or disruption, without an explicit focus on developing offensive or response mechanisms. Denmark is preparing a [new cyber security strategy](#).

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Denmark does not currently have any national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [GovCERT.DK and the Center for Cyber Security](#) are the officially recognized institutions responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

In Denmark the [Center for Cyber Security](#) produces an officially recognized national benchmarking [report](#) used to measure cybersecurity development. [The Danish Defense Intelligence Service](#) also makes an annual intelligence assessment of conditions abroad affecting Danish security, referring to the appropriate risk assessment.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

[Center for Cyber Security's publications](#) include guides, forms and templates that are relevant to authorities and the telecommunications industry. This is 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.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Computer Security is a new [DTU](#) programme which will benefit public and private sectors alike. The programme comprises—among other things—a special competence course in cyber security, which the [Danish Defense Intelligence Service's Cyber Security Center](#), Copenhagen Finance IT Region ([CFIR](#)) and [IBM](#) have helped to realize.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

There is no information on the exact number of public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity for Denmark.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

There is no information of any government and public sector agencies that are certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity in Denmark.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

[Center for Cyber Security collaborates with private and public stakeholders at home and abroad](#) to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders, working with various CIRT's of different countries and intelligence agencies amongst others. Also participates in: - [EU](#) - [NATO](#).

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

[Center for Cyber Security](#) establishes a contact with representatives of relevant ministries and authorities to [dialogue](#) on the identification of critical ICT infrastructure and to ensure coordination of cyber security in Denmark. There is also in place an [MoU](#) between the members of the ISP Security Forum, [DK-CERT](#) and [GovCERT](#) to combat botnets.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

[Center for Cyber Security](#) has established a forum for cooperation with public and private owners and providers of ICT infrastructure. The Forum will contribute to the dialogue on security of critical ICT infrastructure and support this work.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states, Denmark has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations: -[DKCERT is a member of:](#)

- [FIRST](#)      - [EU](#)      - [NATO](#)      - [ENISA](#).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

-[S235](#) of the Criminal Code.

## **2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL**

Denmark has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Denmark 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 on the institutional support in for online child protection in Denmark.

## **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Child pornography on the internet can be reported by a form filled in the [National Police \(\\*\)](#) website. [Save the Children Denmark](#) also provides a space to [report](#) child abuse images on the internet.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## DJIBOUTI



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 467 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 9.50%

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

(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 instruments:

[-Penal Code](#)

[-Law on Information Technology](#)

[-Law on Postal and](#)

[-Law on Protection of Copyright](#)

[and Communication Sector](#)

[Telecommunication Sector.](#)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Djibouti does not have officially recognised regulation pertaining to cybersecurity.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

ITU conducted a CIRT readiness assessment for Djibouti at Djibouti City, Djibouti in December 2012. [Djibouti does not have an officially recognized National CIRT.](#)

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Djibouti does not have officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Djibouti 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

Djibouti does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Djibouti does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Djibouti does not have an officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Djibouti 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

Djibouti 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

Djibouti 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 sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Djibouti does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Djibouti 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

Djibouti 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

Djibouti 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

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Djibouti is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Djibouti participated in the 2012 ITU-IMPACT Workshop on Cyber Drill in Jordan.

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

[-The Penal Code \(Article 352,353 and 463\).](#)

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Djibouti does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

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



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE THE COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA



## BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 71 300

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 59.00%

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

(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 instrument:

- Electronic Crimes Bill.

#### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Data Protection Bill
- Electronic Evidence Act
- Electronic Transactions Bill.

### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

#### 1.2.1 CIRT

Dominica does not have any officially recognized national CIRT. Dominica is working towards establishing a national CIRT.

#### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Dominica 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 Dominica.

### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

#### 1.3.1 POLICY

Dominica does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

#### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Dominica.

#### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no agency responsible for cybersecurity in Dominica.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Dominica does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

#### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Dominica does not have an 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 are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Dominica.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Dominica 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

Dominica does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Dominica does not have any 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 Dominica.

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Dominica is a member of the [OAS-CICTE](#).

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- None.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Dominica has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Dominica 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 agency responsible for child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Dominica.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 1 359 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 45.90%

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

(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:

[-High Technology Crimes Law No. 53/07](#)    [-Electronic Commerce, Documents and Digital Signatures Law.](#)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Dominican Republic does not have specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

ITU conducted a CIRT readiness assessment for Dominican Republic at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic in April 2012 (23-27th April 2012). Dominican Republic does not have an officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Dominican Republic does not have officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Dominican Republic 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

Dominican Republic does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy or policy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Dominican Republic does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Interagency Commission against Crimes and High Tech Crime is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Dominican Republic 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

Dominican Republic 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

The [National Commission for Information Society and Knowledge](#) (CNSIC) has an officially recognized national awareness program that promotes norms, values and social behaviors that contribute to integrity, creativity and innovation in navigating cyberspace.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Dominican Republic does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Dominican Republic 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

Dominican Republic 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

Dominican Republic 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

Dominican Republic does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Dominican Republic is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Dominican Republic also cooperated with the Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY) of the [Council of Europe](#), Inter-American Committee contra el Terrorismo (CICTE) of the [OAS](#) and [INTERPOL](#).

Dominican Republic 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 national legislations pertaining to child online protection are enacted through the following legal instrument:

- [Law against High Technology Crimes and Offences \(Article 24\)](#).

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Dominican Republic has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Dominican Republic 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 High Technology Investigation Department ([Departamento de Investigación de Crímenes de Alta Tecnología](#)) has produced a presentation on online safety for children.

The National Commission for the Information and Knowledge Society ([CNSIC\\*](#)) maintains together with the Dominican Telecommunications Institute ([INDOTEL\\*](#)) a [website\\*](#) dedicated to prevent the risk of using internet for young people. The website also has information for parents and teachers.

#### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Complaints can be made by the telephone of the Attorney-General 1-809-200-7393, or by filling the [form](#) available in the website [www.internetsano.do](http://www.internetsano.do).



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## ECUADOR



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 14 865 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 40.35%

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

(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 instruments:

- Draft Penal Code.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Electronic commerce

-Electronic signatures

-Messages of information

Law.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

ITU conducted a CIRT Assessment for Ecuador in 2013. Ecuador has an officially recognized national CIRT ([EcuCERT](#)).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Ecuador has officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through the following instruments:

-The “Comite Tecnico de Ciberseguidad”, a local working group, dealing with cybersecurity, which gathers together many public and private organizations.

- Decree 166 of the National Secretariat of Public Administration establishes that all entities of the Central Public Administration must comply with technical standards for information security.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Ecuador has officially approved [INEN](#), the national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals which helps to ensure compliance with citizens' rights relating to security and works on technical standards which are applied at the national level.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

There is no available information regarding any officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no information available regarding any recognized national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Ecuador has officially recognized the following agencies responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap in Ecuador:

#### -[EcuCERT](#)

- The National Secretariat of Public Administration, through its Directorate for Technological Architecture and Information Security.

- The Ministry of Intelligence through its Counter-intelligence and Info-communications Section and its Strategic Technological Operations Centre.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

There is no information available regarding 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 Technological Crimes Investigations Unit and the National Police receive relevant technical training from higher education institutions within the country, as well as international organizations and are the officially recognized national and 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

Ecuador's private and public institutions provide various types of awareness programs, industry talks, conferences, training programs and workshops on cybersecurity, for the general public as well as for public and private sector employees.

[CEDIA](#) is a National Research and Education Network whose mission is "to promote, coordinate and develop advanced computer and telecommunications networks to boost technology in innovative scientific research and education." Its members are: Universities, Polytechnics, research centers, public and private organizations.

The [ESPOL](#) offers a Master's degree in Applied Computer Security ([MSIA](#)) which is a new academic option considered by the ESPOL of high national priority and which represents the efforts of a group of senior specialists. The Judicial Police of Ecuador has created a [Facebook](#) page in order to promote awareness raising and prevention of cybercrimes through publication of complaints, security alerts, information campaigns, technical assistance, and cybersecurity tips for citizens.

The Ministry of Intelligence has also created a project called "Promoting a culture of intelligence", which aims to do precisely that through democratization and more robust citizen participation.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Ecuador has numerous public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity. However it did not conduct a survey to gather the exact statistic.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Ecuador has one certified government and public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity (ISO 270001).

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

There is no information available regarding any officially recognized national or sector-specific partnerships for sharing cybersecurity assets across borders with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

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

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Ecuador's Technological Crimes Investigations Unit has begun to create spaces for increased inter-institutional cooperation between public and private sector entities, both within the country as well as at the international level. Emphasis has been placed on promoting the exchange of information and cooperation, particularly in the investigation of electronic fraud and child pornography.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Ecuador is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services and has participated in the following cybersecurity activities:

-Participation in the Latin American Working Group on Cybercrime of INTERPOL

- [FIRST](#)

-[LACNIC](#)

-[CERT CC](#).

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

Please note that in Ecuador a child is a person under 14

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

- [Article 528.6\\*](#) of the Criminal Code.

-[Articles 52, 69\\*](#) and [72\\*](#) of the Childhood and Adolescence Code, January 2003.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Ecuador has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Ecuador 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 National Council on Childhood and Adolescence](#) is the responsible organ for the protection of children but it has no current project on online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

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



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### EGYPT



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 83 958 000

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 49.56%

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

(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 instruments:

-[The Penal Code](#)

-[Intellectual Property Law](#)

-[Telecom Act](#)

-[E-Signature Law](#)

-[Child Act](#).

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

-[E-Signature Regulation](#).

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Egypt has an officially recognized national CIRT ([EG-CERT](#)). EG-CERT has expanded to reach 26 cybersecurity professionals working in four departments: incident handling, cyber forensics, malware analysis and reverse engineering, and penetration testing. EG-CERT has moved to a separate facility and is currently upgrading its labs in the four key operational departments. Additional labs are being planned for mobile cyber security and Industrial control systems cyber security.

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Egypt is currently drafting an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

Cybersecurity-based regulations for the banking sector are issued by the [Central Bank of Egypt](#) (CBE), in relation to internet banking and mobile money and by the [Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority](#) (EFSA) in relation to electronic stock trading.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

The e-Signature Law requires ISO 27000 certification for (private sector) Digital Certificates Service Providers (CSPs). The ISO 27000 certification is a prerequisite for CSPs licensing by IT Industry Development Agency ([ITIDA](#)).

##### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

###### 1.3.1 POLICY

A joint expert group from Government and (private) Industry were commissioned by the Minister of Communications and Information Technology to prepare a Cybersecurity Strategic Business Plan (SBP) at the

national level. The 6 months efforts resulted in a SBP that has become part of the national ICT strategic plan from 2014 to 2020.

### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

A national committee headed by the minister of Communications and Information Technology with participation from key governmental stakeholders prepared a roadmap for cybersecurity governance and high level strategic policy and operational recommendations that was forwarded to the Cabinet of Ministers in September 2014.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Ministry of Communications and Information Technology \(MCIT\)](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

[EG-CERT](#) participates regularly in regional and international cyberdrills. EG-CERT successfully participated in (Asia Pacific - APCERT) cyberdrill (2012 & 2013), (Organization of Islamic Countries - OIC-CERT) cyberdrill (2012 & 2013), and ITU-Impact Arab region cyberdrill (2012). In 2014, EG-CERT participated both in APCERT cyberdrills as well as the OIC-CERT cyberdrills.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

The IT Academia Collaboration (ITAC) Program at ITIDA recognizes cybersecurity as a priority R&D domain. Since 2005, ITAC has provided several grants for cybersecurity related R&D projects carried out jointly by partners from the academic sector and ICT companies. ITAC R&D grants are valued between \$15K and \$280K each. (An example of the ITAC funded R&D cybersecurity related projects is a project that successfully developed a smart PKI token for e-signature.)

In addition, [EG-CERT](#) has on-going R&D activities in the area of cybersecurity.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

In 2009 and 2010, the [National Telecommunications Regulatory Authority \(NTRA\)](#) organized and sponsored an advanced cybersecurity training program for professionals, training 220 professionals in 38 organizations within the governmental/public sector, banking sector, education sector, as well as from ICT private sector companies (Telecom companies, mobile operators, CSPs, etc.). As a result, 179 of those professionals obtained international certificates from SANS.

[In 2008, MCIT established a national Child Online Protection \(COP\) Committee, and launched a program called Amanak for public awareness, especially targeting youth, educators, and families. In 2013, the national COP Committee was given the mandate to develop a comprehensive national COP strategy.](#)

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Egypt has over 1000 certified professionals (public and private sector) with international certificates from SANS (through SANS-EGYPT) and EC Council (through 16 EC Council certified centers that are based and operating in Egypt).

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Egypt has 17 entities certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity precisely ISO/IEC 27001 certification in 2013.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states, Egypt has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

-[ITU](#)

-[OMAN CERT](#)

-[TUNISIA CERT](#)

-[FIRST](#)

-[CyberSecurity Malaysia](#)

-[Indian CERT](#)

-[South Korea KISA](#)

-[Uganda CERT](#).

In addition to the listed partnerships, [EG CERT](#) has partnership with [US CERT](#) and Tanzania CERT ([TZ-CERT](#)).

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

[EG-CERT](#) organizes workshops and disseminates cybersecurity related reports within the ICT sector, governmental sector, public sector, and with the banking and financial sectors.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

[EG-CERT](#) organizes workshops and disseminates cybersecurity related reports within the ICT sector, governmental sector, public sector, and with the banking and financial sectors.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

Egypt is a member of the United Nations Group of Government Experts (UN GGE) on the Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security (Aug'12-Jun'13). The UN GGE is a high level group of 15 international experts who prepared a report that addresses emerging cybersecurity threats, forwarded to the UN General Assembly in Oct 2013.

The UNGGE report that Egyptian Expert participated in preparing (the only expert from Africa and Middle East) was adopted by United Nations' General Assembly in October/November 2013. A new UN GGE has been formed to follow up on the work of the 2012/13 UN GGE, and Egypt continues to be a member of that Group in 2014/15. Egypt has led the efforts to establish and currently chairs the ITU Council Working Group for Child Online Protection (CWG-COP) since 2010. Egypt is a member of MERIDIAN conference since 2009. Egypt is an observer of the OECD's [Committee for Information, Computer and Communications Policy](#) (ICCP), including the working party on Information Security and Privacy (WPISP).

EG-CERT is a full member of [FIRST](#) (2012), has participated in its annual conference since 2009, and has served on the program committee of the annual FIRST Conference in 2012 and 2013.

EG-CERT is a member of the Organization of Islamic Countries-CERT (OIC-CERT), and has participated in OIC-CERT annual general meeting since 2009.

[NTRA \(EG-CERT\) hosted an ITU Arab Regional cybersecurity Forum attended by over 120 professionals from 8 countries, in Dec 2011, and an Egypt-US R&D cybersecurity Workshop attended by over 200 professionals, in May 2013.](#)

Egypt participated in the 2012 ITU-IMPACT Workshop on cyber Drill in Jordan and in the ITU RCC Regional cybersecurity Forum cyber Drill 2013 in Oman.

Egypt was the chair of the Program Committee of the Annual meeting of the national CERTs held in Boston – June 2014.

Egypt is also supporting Africa CERT and participated in its annual meeting in Djibouti – May 2014.

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

[Child Act \(Article 96 and 116\).](#)

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Egypt 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

[TEDate \(\\*\)](#) was established in 2001 by [Egypt Telecom \(\\*\)](#) and is Egypt's largest IP based data communications vehicle. Its service is supervised by the [National Telecommunication Regulatory Agency \(NTRA\)](#). TEdData launched the "[Family Internet](#)" service to protect children from inappropriate content exposure on the web.

Egypt has led efforts to establish and currently chairs the ITU Council Working Group for Child Online Protection (CWG-COP) since 2010. At the national level, a national COP Committee was established in May 2013, with representatives from key stakeholders from governmental entities, private sector, academia and professional

associations. Three national COP competitions were organized in 2013/14, in addition to several awareness workshops, seminars, and training of trainers sessions.

#### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Complaints can be addresses to the [Child helpline](#) using the number: 16000.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF EL SALVADOR



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 6 264 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 23.11%

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

(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 instrument:

-The proposed Special Law against Cybercrime is currently being considered by the presidency.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

No specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

El Salvador has an officially recognized national CIRT known as SALCERT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Although there is not yet an established national strategy or policy for cybersecurity, one is presently being developed.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

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

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Although there is not yet an established national strategy or policy for cybersecurity in El Salvador, one is presently being developed.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in El Salvador.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The following agencies are responsible for cybersecurity in El Salvador:

- The Ministry of Justice
- Computer Crime Investigations Group of the National Civil Police
- Ministry for Public Security.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

El Salvador does not have any benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

In El Salvador individual users are provided a cybersecurity policy manual which provides explicit instructions about authorized and responsible use of government-run information systems.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

There is no information on any educational and professional programs or projects in El Salvador.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

El Salvador 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 with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

In El Salvador there is no 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 in El Salvador.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

El Salvador is currently formalizing a partnership with the [UNODC](#) to receive cybercrime related training to bolster its existing capabilities.

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Article 351\(12\)\\*](#) of the Family Code, 1993

- [Articles 172, 173\\* and 173-A\\*](#) from the Criminal Code, respectively modified and added by Law n.210, December 2003.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

El Salvador has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). El Salvador 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 agency responsible for the protection of children online.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no information about any website or hotline where incidents can be reported to.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 740 000

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 16.40%

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

(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:

- None.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- None.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Equatorial Guinea does not have an officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Equatorial Guinea does not have an 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 Equatorial Guinea.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Equatorial Guinea does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Equatorial Guinea.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no agency responsible for cybersecurity in Equatorial Guinea.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Equatorial Guinea does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Equatorial Guinea does not have an 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 are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Equatorial Guinea.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Equatorial Guinea 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

Equatorial Guinea does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Equatorial Guinea 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 Equatorial Guinea.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Equatorial Guinea does not currently participate in any international cybersecurity cooperation initiative.

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- None.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Equatorial Guinea has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Equatorial Guinea 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 agency responsible for child online protection in Equatorial Guinea.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Equatorial Guinea.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE STATE OF ERITREA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 5 581 000

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 0.90%

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

(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: None.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instruments: None.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Eritrea does not have an officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Eritrea does not have an 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 Eritrea.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Eritrea does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Eritrea.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no agency responsible for cybersecurity in Eritrea.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Eritrea does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

#### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

##### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Eritrea does not have an 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 are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Eritrea.

#### **1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

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

#### **1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

Eritrea 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**

Eritrea does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

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

Eritrea does not have any 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 Eritrea.

#### **1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Eritrea 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: None.

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

Eritrea has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Eritrea 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 agency responsible for child online protection in Eritrea.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Eritrea.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 1 340 000

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

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

(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 instrument:

- [Penal Code](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Estonia has the following specific legislation related to cybersecurity and compliance:

- [Digital Signatures Act](#)

- [Electronic Communications Act](#)

- [Public Information Act](#)

- [Personal Data Protection Act](#)

- [Payment and E-money institution Act](#)

- [Information Society](#)

[Services Act](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Estonia has an officially recognized national CERT known as [CERT-EE](#).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

In Estonia the [ISKE](#) is the officially approved national cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Estonia 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

The Estonian [Cyber Security Strategy](#) is the officially recognised national policy for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The [Cyber Security Strategy](#) provides specific actions regarding the implementation of the objectives of the strategy.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

The [RIA](#) inspects the security of the information systems of state and local government agencies and providers of vital services. It also cooperates with the [CERT Estonia](#) and [CIIP](#) for the better performance of these functions. There is also [Annual Report Cyber Security Branch](#) that serves as the officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercise or referential used to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

[RIA](#) organizes the protection of the critical information infrastructure, among other things by preparing risk analyses and developing the security measures needed for the protection of the critical information infrastructure.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The [Information Security Interoperability Framework](#) and '[Raising Public Awareness about the Information Society](#)' programme are the *officially* recognized national 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.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

[CERT-EE](#) team currently includes one Head Officer and five information security experts, one of them acting as a GovCERT officer. Four team members are located in Tallinn (the capital of Estonia) and two in Tartu (second largest city).

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Estonia 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

[The cooperation initiative](#) was launched in August 2013, at the meeting of the heads of state of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania with US President Barack Obama in Washington. The goal of the meeting was primarily to enhance cyber security dialogue between the Nordic-Baltic regions and the US and to share experiences.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

The [X-Road](#) is the officially recognized national platform for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

[X-Road](#) is the officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Estonia is a member of [NATO CCDCOE](#), [TERENA](#) and [TI TF-CSIRT](#).

[CERT-EE](#) is affiliated to [FIRST](#).

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [§178](#), [§178\(1\)](#) and [§179](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Estonia has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Estonia 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 institution that supports the protection of children online is the [Estonian Union for Child Welfare](#).

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Illegal content can be reported by a form filled on the [website](#) of [Estonian Union for Child Welfare](#).



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 86 539 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 1.90%

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

(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:

- None.

#### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- None.

### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

#### 1.2.1 CIRT

Ethiopia does not have an officially recognized national CIRT. A CIRT Assessment is currently being carried out by ITU.

#### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Ethiopia does not have an 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 Ethiopia.

### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

#### 1.3.1 POLICY

Ethiopia does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

#### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Ethiopia.

#### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no agency responsible for cybersecurity in Ethiopia.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Ethiopia does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Ethiopia does not have an 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 are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Ethiopia.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Ethiopia 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

Ethiopia does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Ethiopia 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 Ethiopia.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Ethiopia 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 613, 640, 643 and 644](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Ethiopia has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Ethiopia has not acceded 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 agency responsible for child online protection in Ethiopia.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Ethiopia.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### FIJI



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 876 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 37.10%

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

(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:

- [CRIMES DECREE 2009 : Division 6 - Computer Offences](#).

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Fiji does not have specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity.

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Fiji does not have an officially recognized National CIRT. However it is a member of the Pacific Regional CIRT (PacCERT). ITU conducted a CIRT assessment for Fiji in 2014

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Fiji does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Fiji 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

Fiji does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Fiji does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Fiji does not have an officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

###### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Fiji 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

Fiji 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

Fiji 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 sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Fiji does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Fiji 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

Fiji does not have official recognized partnerships with any organizations to facilitate the sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Fiji 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

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Fiji is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Fiji also takes part in the Asia Pacific CIRT cybersecurity forums. Fiji is among the beneficiary countries of the EU/ITU co-funded project "Capacity Building and ICT Policy, Regulatory and Legislative Frameworks Support for Pacific Island Countries" ([ICB4PAC](#)).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Fiji does not have specific legislation on child online protection.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Fiji 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

Fiji does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

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



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE FINLAND



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 5 403 000

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 91.51%

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

(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:

-[Criminal Code](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

-[Act on the Protection of Privacy in Electronic Communications](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Finland has an officially recognized national CIRT ([CERT-FI](#)).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Finland's National Security Auditing Criteria the main goal of which is to harmonise official measures when an authority conducts an audit in a company or in another organisation to verify their security level. [KATAKRI](#) is used as a tool when checking the fulfilment of security requirements (e.g. EU and NATO security requirements for classified information).

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

The Accreditation of information security inspection bodies in Finland is regulated in the act on information security inspection bodies. An Inspection body may be a private organization or public agency/body. Accreditation framework is based on ISO 17021 and ISO 27006 standards with sector specific regulations. The responsible agency is the national accreditation body FINAS.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Finland has an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy since 2013 ([Finland cybersecurity strategy](#)). It defines the key goals and guidelines which are used in responding to the threats against the cyber domain and which ensure its functioning. By following the Cyber Security Strategy's guidelines and the measures required, Finland can manage deliberate or inadvertent disturbances in the cyber domain as well as respond to and recover from them.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The [Information Society Program](#) provides a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Finland.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Security Committee (yet to be established) monitors and coordinates the implementation of a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap by respective agencies.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

The [National Emergency Supply Agency](#) is involved in organizing sector-specific preparedness exercises on some critical infrastructure sectors. They also have a self-assessment tool CIP organizations can use to measure and benchmark their level of preparedness to their peers.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Finland 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

Cyber security education is supported by the modern data network laboratory which focuses on the use of the ICT education as well as projects. Laboratory for cyber security development and research will be built to increase versatile knowledge of field. The [Tekes](#) – the Finnish Funding Agency for Technology and Innovation- is the main agency responsible for these efforts.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Finland 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, Finland has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

-[ITU](#)

-[FIRST](#)

-[European Government Certs group](#).

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Finland has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector through its national CIRT.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Finland participated in cybersecurity activities by FIRST and European Government CERTs group.

[CERT-FI 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:

-[Chapter 17, §18, §18\(a\), §18\(b\) and §19-§21\\*](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Finland has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Finland 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 Finish Communications Regulation Authority maintains the [Safe on the internet \(\\*\)](#) website which provides information on internet safety for parents, children and educators.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Online Illegal content can be reported in the [website \(\\*\)](#) maintained by the organization Save the Children.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### FRANCE



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 63 458 000

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

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 81.92%

(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:

- Amended as Law no.2004-575 of June 21 2004,
- Ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime was made on January 10, 2006 ([art 323](#)).

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Law [n° 78-17 of January 1976](#) relating to computer, files and freedoms
- Law [n° 2004-575 of June 2004](#) pour la confiance dans l'économie numérique
- Civil Code Law [n° 2000-230](#) on Electronic Evidence and Electronic Signature
- Decree [n° 2009-834](#) of July that creates the national security agency
- Order of November 2011 and the interdepartmental Policy Statement [No. 1300](#) on the protection of the confidentiality of national defense which is attached
- [Recommendation n°901 of March 1994](#) for the protection of information systems dealing with non-classified sensitive information defense.
- [Recommendation n° 600 of March 1993](#) for the protection of sensitive information outside the scope of defense secrets Recommendations for computer workstations

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

France has an officially recognized national CIRT ([CERT-FR](#)) and [many others CIRT](#) such as the commercial CIRT (CERT-DEVOTEAM) and CERT LA POSTE etc.

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

France has officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through the following instruments:

- [ANSSI](#) (National agency of IT security)
- General security referential created by the decree [n° 2005-1516](#) of December 2005 relating electronic exchange.
- [Interdepartmental Instruction n°300](#) of 23 June 2014 on protection against compromising emanations.
- [Order n° 485](#) of November 2013 relating to the installation requirements.
- [Order n° 495](#) of November 2013 concerning the TEMPEST zoning concept.

### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

The national agency of IT security ([ANSSI](#)) offers a cybersecurity framework for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals. [ANSSI](#) has signed various mutual recognition agreements on certificates. The certificates issued by the PKI enable official identification of the certification authorities of the French administration. They also attest to the quality of public key management practices implemented by these authorities.

## 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

### 1.3.1 POLICY

France has officially recognized an information systems defence and security policy through the national agency of IT security ([ANSSI](#)).

### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no information available regarding any national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in France.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The national agency of IT security ([ANSSI](#)) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap in France.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

The [Observatory of internet security and resilience](#) is the officially recognized national and sector-specific benchmarking exercise or referential used to measure cybersecurity development in France.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

The laboratories of the national agency of IT security ([ANSSI](#)) contribute to 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

The training center in the security of information systems (CFSSI) is involved in the definition and implementation of the training policy, provides training for the benefit of state's staff, and is the main contact to ANSSI for agencies in charge of training.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

There is no available information regarding the exact number of public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

The national CERT (CERT-FR) is the officially recognized certified government and public sector agency 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, the national agency of IT security ([ANSSI](#)) has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

-[German BSI](#)

-[United Kingdom CESG](#)

-[Netherlands NLNCSA](#)

-[United States NSA & DHS](#)

-[Agreement with Estonia on cooperation on cyberdefense](#)

-[Franco-British agreement on defense and security cooperation.](#)

-[ENISA](#).

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

The public sector portal for the prevention of major risk is the officially recognized the following national or sector-specific program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector. The portal aims to explain how to behave in different crisis situations and presents the threats to information and communication systems.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

The national agency of IT security ([ANSSI](#)) is the officially recognized the following national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

France is a member of:

- [FIRST](#)

- [NATO](#)

- [EU](#)

- [OSCE](#).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Article 222-32, 222-33, 226-1, 227-22 until 227-27\\*](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

France has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). France 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 official portal on reporting illegal content in the internet ([internet-signalement.gouv.fr\\*](#)) furnishes advices on internet safety for youth and parents.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Online illegal content can be reported in the website [internet-signalement.gouv.fr\\*](#)

Online illegal content can be reported in the website [pointdecontact.net\\*](#).



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### GABON



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 1 564 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 9.20%

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

(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:

-Draft Law on Cybercrime.

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

-Draft Law on Cybersecurity.

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Gabon is currently establishing an officially recognized national CIRT. ITU conducted a CIRT assessment for Gabon in 2010.

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Gabon has an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through the security policy of information systems.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Gabon 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

Gabon has an officially recognized information system security policy managed by the National Agency for Digital Infrastructure and Frequencies (ANINF).

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Gabon is currently establishing a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The National Agency for Digital Infrastructure and Frequencies (ANINF) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

###### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Gabon has officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Gabon 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

Gabon 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 sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Gabon does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Gabon 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

Gabon 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

Gabon has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector through the AINF.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Gabon is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Gabon is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project “Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa” ([HIPSSA](#)).

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

-[Articles 255 and 263\\*](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Gabon does not have officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

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



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE THE GAMBIA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 1 825 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 14.00%

(data source: [United Nations Statistics Division](#), December 2012) (data source: [ITU Statistics](#), 2013)

### 1. CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation pertaining to cybercrime has been mandated through the following legal instrument:  
-[Information and Communications Act](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Gambia does not have any officially recognised regulation pertaining to cyber security.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

ITU conducted a CIRT readiness assessment for Gambia at Dakar, Senegal in November 2011 (14-18th November 2011). Gambia does not have an officially recognized national CIRT currently.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Gambia does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Gambia 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

Gambia does not have any officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Gambia does not have any national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Gambia does not have an officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Gambia 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

Gambia 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**

Gambia 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 sectors.

#### **1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

Gambia does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### **1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

Gambia 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**

Gambia does not have any officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

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

Gambia 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**

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

#### **1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Gambia is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Gambia is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project “Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa” ([HIPSSA](#)).

### **2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

#### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

-[Information and Communications Act \(Section 170 and 174\)](#)

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

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

Gambia 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**

Gambia does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

#### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Gambia does not have any officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE GEORGIA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 4 304 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 43.10%

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

(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:

[-Georgia Computer System Protection Act.](#)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

[-Law on Information Security.](#)

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

The national computer incident response teams are the [CERT-GOV-GE](#) and [CERT-MOD-GOV](#).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Georgia has an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through the [Law on Information Security](#) which is based on ISO 27000.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

The [Data Exchange Agency](#) has an officially approved national cybersecurity framework for the certification and accreditation of public sector professionals.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Georgia has an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy ([Cyber security strategy 2012-2015](#))

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The [Cybersecurity strategy 2012-2015](#) provides a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Georgia.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Data Exchange Agency](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

The Data Exchange Agency is currently working to measure the cybersecurity readiness of Georgia.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Georgia 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

The [Data Exchange Agency](#) has 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.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Georgia has 11 public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Georgia 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

Georgia does not have any officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Georgia has an officially recognized national or sector-specific program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector through the [Data Exchange Agency](#).

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Georgia has an officially recognized national or sector-specific program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector through the [Data Exchange Agency](#).

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Georgia is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. [CERT-GOV-GE is a member of FIRST](#). Georgia also participated in the International Cyber Shield Exercise 2014 in Turkey ([ICSE 2014](#)).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

[-The Criminal Code \(Article 255 and 256\)](#).

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Georgia does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Georgia Computer Incident Response Team ([CERT-GOV-GE](#)) is the officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE GERMANY



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 81 991 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 83.96%

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

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

### 1. CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Germany has a specific legislation pertaining to cybercrime. It is mandated through the following legal instrument:

-[German Criminal Code 1998](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

-[Electronic Signature Act 2001](#)

-[Freedom of Information Act 2013](#)

-[Act on the Federal Office for Information Security 2009](#)

-[Federal Data Protection Act 2009](#)

-[Act to Strengthen the Security of Federal Information Technology of 14 August 2009](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Germany has an officially recognized and legally mandated government CERT ([CERT Bund](#)).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

There are [BSI Technical Guidelines](#) for implementing international recognized cybersecurity standards in Germany.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

The approved national certification and accreditation body in Germany is the [IT-Grundschutz](#).

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

There is a [Cyber Security Strategy](#). Also in place is the National Plan for Information Infrastructure Protection ([NPSI](#))- these are the officially recognized national and sector-specific cybersecurity strategy in place Germany.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no officially recognized national or sector-specific governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Germany.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Federal Office for Information Security \(BSI\)](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy and policy.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

The [BSI Annual Report](#) is responsible for national or sector-specific benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

The [BSI](#) has published several documents with information on topics of cybersecurity for research and development (R&D) programs/projects. Also [BSI](#) has standards for Internet security (ISI-series).

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The officially recognized national or sector-specific educational and professional training program 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 is the [IT -Grundschutz training](#) , Germany.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Germany does not have any body responsible for 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.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Germany does not have any certified government or public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

There is a [U.S.-Germany Cyber Bilateral Meeting](#). This serves as a recognized partnership to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

There is a joint initiative between the Federal Office of Civil Protection, Disaster Assistance (BBK) and the Federal Office for Information Security (BSI) forming the [Internet platform on Critical Infrastructure Protection](#) as a framework for sharing cybersecurity assets between agencies.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

The BSI, Federal Association for Information Technology, Telecommunications and New Media launched a voluntary program called [Alliance for Cybersecurity](#) to inform and report on cyber incidents. The [CERT-Verbund](#) is an alliance of German security and computer emergency response teams.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Germany is part of the [-EGC](#) [-TERENA](#) [-ENISA](#) [-FIRST](#) [-APCERT](#).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Criminal Code \(SS 183a, SS184b & SS238\)](#).

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Germany has an officially recognized and legally mandated government CERT ([CERT Bund](#)).

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Online illegal content located in Germany can be reported in the website of the Voluntary Self-Monitoring of Multimedia and Service Providers ([FSM e. V. \(\\*\)](#)).

Information on the Violation of the protection of minors can be reported in the [Website](#) of the Jugendschutz Program, founded by the Youth Ministers of all states.

The Internet Complaint Office provides [online forms](#) to file complaints.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## GHANA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 25 546 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 12.30%

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

(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:

- [Criminal Code](#)

- Regulation of Interception of Communication Act (RICA).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Electronic Signature Act

- Telecommunications Act

- Federal Data Protection Act

- Electronic Transactions Act

- Act on the Federal Office for Information Security.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Ghana has two national CIRTs [NITA CERT](#) under the Ministry of Communication and [CERT-GH](#) which was established by the ITU-IMPACT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Ghana does not have an officially recognized 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 Ghana.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Ghana does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Ghana.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

[The Ministry of Communication](#), [National Information Technology Agency](#) and [Commercial Crime Unit, Criminal Investigation Department of the Ghana Police Force](#) coordinate cybersecurity in Ghana

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

There is no benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development in Ghana.

#### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

##### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

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

#### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

[NITA CERT](#) trainings create security awareness within the ministries, departments and agencies and other government institutions and educate them in the area of Information Security with the latest security threats, needs and developments and deployment of techniques and tools in order to minimize security risk.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Ghana 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 information on any framework for sharing cybersecurity assets across borders with other nation states.

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Ghana 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 Ghana.

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Ghana is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Ghana participated in the:

- [CCI](#), where the government of Ghana formalized a relationship with the Commonwealth Secretariat, adopting a Cybersecurity Strategy and signing a Memorandum of Understanding focusing on child online protection and cybersecurity schemes.

- [ACCP](#) - [UNCTAD](#) - [ISS](#)

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

-[Section 124](#) of Children's Act, 1998 provides only a definition of child abuse.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Ghana 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 Domestic Violence & Victims Support Unit, under the Ghana Police, is mandated to handle child related crimes but does not have any clear definition of online offences related to child protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

[NITA CERT](#) provides the following email address to report computer incidents: [incident@nitacert.gov.gh](mailto:incident@nitacert.gov.gh).



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### GREECE



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 11 419 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 59.87%

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

(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](#).

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

-Presidential Decree 131/2003 on eCommerce

- Law 3431/2006 on Electronic Communications

- Presidential Decree 150/2001 on Electronic Signatures

-PREFECTURE 3649/2008 National Intelligence Agency and other provisions

-PRESIDENTIAL DECREE 126/2009 Agency of the National Intelligence Service (NIS)" (Official Gazette A '173)

-Legislative Act 13 OCT 2009 Entry of National Intelligence Service (NIS) to the Minister of Citizen Protection (Official Gazette A '215)

-PREFECTURE 2225/1994 for the protection of freedom and connection and communication and other provisions

-PREFECTURE 2472/1997 Protection of Individuals with regard to the processing of personal data

-PREFECTURE 3115/2003 Assurance of confidentiality of communications

-PRESIDENTIAL DECREE 47/2005 Procedures and technical and organizational safeguards to lift the secrecy of communications and the security of

-PREFECTURE 3471/2006 Protection of personal data and privacy in the electronic communications sector and amending Law. 2472/1997.

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Greece has an officially recognized national CERT known as the National Authority against Electronic Attacks ([NAAEA](#)).

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Greece 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 Greece.

## 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

### 1.3.1 POLICY

Greece does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Greece.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The National Intelligence Service ([EYP](#)) is the agency responsible for cybersecurity in Greece.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Greece 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 in Greece.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The Greek Cybercrime Centre ([GCC](#)) is part of an emerging coordinated European effort which has the capacity to significantly improve education and research in the newly growing area of cybercrime. As a national project, [GCC](#) seamlessly complements transnational projects such as 2CENTRE (The Cybercrime Centres of Excellence Network), and B-CENTRE.

On a national level, [GCC](#) directly benefits the local LEAs to fight cybercrime. Greece ranks very high in reported metrics related to cybercrime infrastructure support. Thus the local LEAs are often called first to deal with cybercrime incidents and any advances in cybercrime training, research, and education provide significant benefit to them.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Greece 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 in Greece to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Greece does not have any 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 Greece.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Greece is a member of the [NATO](#) and [ENISA](#).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

## **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

-[Article 348A](#) of the Criminal Code.

## **2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL**

Greece has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Greece 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 agency that supports child online protection in Greece.

## **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Online illegal content can be reported in the website of [SafeLine \(\\*\)](#).



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE GRENADA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population: 105 000**

**Internet users, percentage of population: 35.00%**

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

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

-[Electronic Transaction Act](#)                      -[Interception of Communication Act](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

ITU completed a CIRT assessment for Grenada in August 2012. Grenada does not have an officially recognized National CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Grenada does not have officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Grenada 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

Grenada does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy or policy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Grenada does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [National Telecommunications Regulatory Commission](#) (NTRC) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Grenada 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

Grenada 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

Grenada 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 sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Grenada does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Grenada has one public agency (National Defense University) certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

Grenada does not have any officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Grenada 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

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

Grenada 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 instruments:

[-The Criminal Code \(Section 133\(e\) and 203A\).](#)

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Grenada does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

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



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE GUATEMALA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 15 138 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 19.70%

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

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

### 1 CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Guatemala does not have specific legislation on cybercrime.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Guatemala does not have specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Guatemala has an officially recognized national CIRT ([CSIRT-GT](#)).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Guatemala does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Guatemala 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

Guatemala does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Guatemala does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Guatemala does not have an officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Guatemala has officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development. In 2014, with the support of OAS, CSIRT-GT organized a benchmarking exercise on multiple sectors.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Guatemala has 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. This is mandated through the 4055 bill which was passed in the congress.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Guatemala 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 sectors.

However CSIRT-GT has promoted training course with the support of OAS, public sector professionals.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Guatemala has 4 public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Guatemala 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

Guatemala does not have any officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Guatemala 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

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Guatemala is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Guatemala also participated in multiple cybersecurity events promoted by the OAS (CICTE) and Council of Europe.

[CSIRT-GT](#) 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:

[Articles 188-192, 194, 195bis, 195ter, 195quinquies\\*](#) of the Criminal Code, reformed and added by the Decree n. 9\*, February 2009

[Article 56\\*](#) of the Decree n. 27 - Law for the Comprehensive Protection of Childhood and Adolescence, June 2003.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Guatemala 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**

Guatemala does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

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



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### GUINEA



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 10 481 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 1.60%

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

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

#### 1 CYBERSECURITY

##### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

###### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

The ECOWAS legislation is being transposed into Guinean legal system. However specific legislation pertaining to cybercrime has already been mandated through the following legal instrument:

-[The Penal Code](#).

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Guinea does not have any officially recognized national regulation pertaining to cybersecurity.

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Guinea does not have any officially recognized national CIRT.

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Guinea does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Guinea 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

Guinea is in the process of drafting an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Guinea is in the process of drafting an officially recognized national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Agence Nationale de la Gouvernance Electronique et de l'Informatisation de l'Etat \(ANGEIE\)](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap. However there is a committee working on cybersecurity strategy.

###### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Guinea 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

Guinea 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

Guinea 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 sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Guinea does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Guinea 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

Guinea 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

Guinea 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

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Guinea is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Guinea is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project “Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa” ([HIPSSA](#)).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Guinea does not have any national legislation pertaining to child online protection.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Guinea does not have any officially recognized agencies that offer institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Guinea does not have any officially recognized agencies that offer an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA-BISSAU



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 1 580 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 3.10%

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

(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:

- None.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- None.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Guinea-Bissau does not have an officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Guinea-Bissau does not have an 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 Guinea-Bissau.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Guinea-Bissau does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Guinea-Bissau.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no agency responsible for cybersecurity in Guinea-Bissau.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Guinea-Bissau does not have an officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Guinea-Bissau does not have an 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 are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Guinea-Bissau.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Guinea-Bissau 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

Guinea-Bissau does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Guinea-Bissau 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 Guinea-Bissau.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Guinea-Bissau 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:

- None

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Guinea-Bissau has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Guinea-Bissau 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 agency responsible for child online protection in Guinea-Bissau.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Guinea-Bissau.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### CO-OPERATIVE REPUBLIC OF GUYANA



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 758 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 33.00%

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

(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:

-None.

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

-None.

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Guyana has an officially recognized national CIRT known as [GNCIRT](#).

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Guyana 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 Guyana.

##### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

###### 1.3.1 POLICY

Guyana does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Guyana.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

[GNCIRT](#) and the Criminal Investigations Department of the Guyana Police Force are the agencies responsible for cybersecurity in Guyana.

###### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Guyana does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Guyana does not have an 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 are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Guyana.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Guyana 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

Guyana does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Guyana does not have any 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 Guyana.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Guyana is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Guyana is also a member of the [OAS-CICTE](#).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Section 351](#) of the Criminal Law Offences Act – *does not explicitly criminalize child pornography but only indecent or obscene material.*

- [Sections 11 to 13 and 21](#) of the Sexual Offences Act of 2010.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

[Child Care and Protection Agency](#) was created by the government, under the Ministry of Labor, Human Services and Social Security, and is responsible for child protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Guyana.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF HAITI



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 10 256 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 10.60%

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

(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:

- None.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- None.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Haiti does not have an officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Haiti 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 Haiti.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Haiti does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Haiti.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The central Directorate of the Judicial Police (Direction Centrale de la Police Judiciaire –DCPJ) takes the lead on investigating identified cyberattacks.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Haiti does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Haiti does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development program or project for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Some Haitian academic institutions offer course work in cybersecurity or related topics. In conjunction with the national e-Governance Coordinator, the telecommunication authority CONATEL has undertaken an awareness raising campaign consisting of a series of events to inform decision-makers and other national stakeholders and assess opportunities to combat cyber and IT related vulnerabilities and crime.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Haiti 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

Haiti does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Haiti does not have any 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 Haiti. There is some degree of informal and unofficial cooperation between the public and private sector.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Haiti is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Haiti is also a member of the [OAS-CICTE](#).

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Article 282](#) of the Criminal Code – forbids molestation not pornography, for people under 21.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Haiti has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Haiti 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 agency responsible for child online protection in Haiti.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Haiti.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 7 912 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 17.80%

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

(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:

- None.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- None.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Honduras does not have an officially recognized national CIRT. A CIRT readiness assessment was conducted for Honduras by ITU in 2012.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Honduras does not have an 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 Honduras.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Honduras does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Honduras.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no agency responsible for cybersecurity in Honduras.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Honduras does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Honduras does not have an 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 are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Honduras.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Honduras 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

Honduras does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Honduras 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 Honduras.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Honduras 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 148, 149, 149B, 149D](#)\* of the Criminal Code

- [Article 134\(c\)](#)\* of the Decree n. 73 – Code for Childhood and Adolescence, September 1996.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Honduras has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Honduras 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 Center for Investigation of Cybercrimes, under the Public Ministry, is responsible for the investigation of sexual commercial exploitation of children.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Honduras.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE HONG KONG



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 7 155 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 74.20%

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

(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 instruments:

[-Crime Ordinance](#)

[-Theft Ordinance](#)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

[-Personal Data \(Privacy\) Ordinance](#)

[-Electronic Transactions Ordinance](#)

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Hong Kong has an officially recognized CIRT ([HKCERT](#)).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

The [Baseline IT Security Policy](#) (S17) is an officially-approved cybersecurity framework for all government departments in Hong Kong. The Policy was developed by making reference to International security standards such as ISO 27001. In addition, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) has officially issued the Supervisory Policy Manual on "Supervision of e-banking". In developing the manual, HKMA has taken into consideration supervisory approach and guidance of the international regulatory community, particularly those recommended by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

The Hong Kong Certification Body Accreditation Scheme ([HKCAS](#)), operated under the auspices of the Hong Kong Accreditation Service (HKAS), offers accreditation to certification bodies for information security management system (ISMS) certification.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Hong Kong has an officially recognized national cybersecurity policy ([Baseline IT Security Policy](#))

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Hong Kong has a [national governance roadmap](#) for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Information Security Management Committee](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Hong Kong does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development. However HKCERT is producing statistics on number of incident reports received and number of alerts issued annually so as to provide a reference on the local trend on cybersecurity.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

The [OGCIO](#) continues to review and enhance the Government IT security related requirements to ensure that they tie in with the advancement of technology, the local and global security trends and the development of international/industry practices in information security management such as the ISO27001, ISO27002, COBIT, etc., as well as changes in Government's information security development.

Cybersecurity best practices and guidelines are published on the one-stop portal [INFOSEC](#) for reference by the public

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

To raise public awareness on information security and strengthen the protection of their computers from cyber-attacks, [annual campaigns](#) covering contemporary topics have been organized in Hong Kong since 2005. Every year, Hong Kong organizes seminars, conferences, competition events to raise public awareness to protect their computer assets and be mindful on suspicious cyber-attacks with a view to "Build a Secure Cyber Space". Hong Kong also disseminates security alerts, news and tips through the one-stop portal INFOSEC website, as well as promotes security awareness through posters, leaflets and radio clips.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Hong Kong has 1434 professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Hong Kong has 32 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, Hong Kong have officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

-[ITU](#)

-[APCERT](#)

-[APEC](#)

-[Interpol.](#)

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

The Internet Infrastructure Liaison Group ([IILG](#)) was established by the OGCIO in 2005 to maintain close liaison with Internet infrastructure stakeholders and strive in collaboration with the stakeholders to the healthy operation of the Internet infrastructures of Hong Kong. The IILG is chaired by Deputy Government Chief Information Officer (Consulting and Operations). Members of the IILG including OGCIO, HKCERT, Hong Kong Internet Registration Corporation Limited (HKIRC), Hong Kong Internet Service Providers Association (HKISPA), Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF), and Office of the Communications Authority (OFCA).

The cybersecurity Security Centre ([CSC](#)) under the Technology Crime Division of Commercial Crime Bureau of the Hong Kong Police Force has started its operation since 7 December 2012. The CSC was for enhancing the protection of critical infrastructures and strengthening the resilience against cyber- attacks in Hong Kong.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Hong Kong has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector through the Internet Infrastructure Liaison Group (described above).

Furthermore, an [Expert Group](#) on Cloud Computing Services and Standards (EGCCSS) was established by the OGCIO in 2012. The objectives of the EGCCSS are to draw expertise from the industry, academia, community and Government to facilitate and drive cloud computing adoption and deployment in Hong Kong, as well as facilitate expert exchanges among cloud experts. EGCCSS includes three working groups, namely Working Group on Cloud Computing Interoperability Standards (WGCCIS), Working Group on Cloud Security and Privacy (WGCSP) and Working Group on Provision and Use of Cloud Services (WGPUCS).

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Hong Kong, China participates in various meetings under APEC, including [APEC TEL](#) (Telecommunications and Information Working Group). Under APEC TEL, our delegates participate in meetings and activities of the Security and Prosperity Steering Group (SPSG).

HKCERT is a member of [FIRST](#). Since 1990, its members have resolved an almost continuous stream of security-related attacks and incidents including handling thousands of security vulnerabilities affecting nearly all of the millions of computer systems and networks throughout the world connected by the ever growing Internet.

[HKCERT is a member of FIRST](#)

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Hong Kong does not have specific legislation on child online protection.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Hong Kong 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

Hong Kong Computer Incident Response Team ([CIRTHong Kong](#)) is the officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Hong Kong Computer Incident Response Team ([CIRTHong Kong](#)) is the officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE HUNGARY



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 9 950 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 72.64%

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

- [Criminal Code](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

-Act No CVIII/2001 on Electronic Commerce and Information Society Services

-Act No C/2003 on Electronic Communications

-Act No. XC/2005 on the Freedom of Information by Electronic means

-Act No. LXIII of 1992 on the Protection of Personal Data and Disclosure of Data of Public Interest Government Decision No. 1139/2013 (21 March) on the National Cyber Security Strategy of Hungary

-Act L of 2013 on the Electronic Information Security of Central and Local Government Agencies

-Act No. XXXV/2001 on Electronic Signatures.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Hungary has an officially recognized national government CERT ([GovCERT-Hungary](#)) and other specialized CERTs such as CIP CERT (operated by General Directorate for National Catastrophe Management).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Hungary has an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standard through the [Infosec and Crypto Division](#) that performs official approval, monitoring and control functions regarding electronic systems handling classified information, operated and managed by governmental organizations and companies.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Hungary has officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals through the [Product Certification Division](#). The Division has been working on the establishment of the legal framework of the certification authority related activities, such as information and physical security assessments, certification of hardware and software components applied during classified information handling - in close cooperation with professionals of the security protection industry.

### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

#### 1.3.1 POLICY

Hungary has an officially recognized [National Cybersecurity Strategy](#).

#### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Hungary has a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity through the National cybersecurity Action Plan.

#### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Hungary has officially recognized the following agencies responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

- National Cybersecurity Coordination Council (Prime Minister's Office, national coordination)
- Cybersecurity Authority (Ministry of National Development, assessment and supervision)
- National Security Office (Ministry of Public Administration and Justice, vulnerability handling by request)
- National Electronic Information Security Authority ([NEISA](#)).

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

The National Electronic Information Security Authority ([NEISA](#)) is the officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercise or referential used to measure cybersecurity development. [NEISA](#) works on the annual audit plan, annual and ad-hoc reports to the Government on IT system security and critical infrastructure cybersecurity.

### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

#### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

The National Electronic Information Security Authority ([NEISA](#)) is 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.

#### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The International Children's Safety Service (ICSS) coordinates the project and serves as its national awareness center; the Kék Vonal Child Crisis Foundation manages [Hungary's national helpline](#) and the Theodore Puskas Foundation hosts the National Cyber Security Centre, CERT-Hungary and, since 2011, runs the Biztonsagosinternet hotline.

The national Electronic Information Security Authority ([NEISA](#)) participates in certain National Cybersecurity Coordination Council workgroups, especially in those informing IT system users, aimed at students of primary and secondary education by collecting, merging and re-publishing related materials.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

The national government CERT ([GovCERT-Hungary](#))'s team is certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

The national government CERT ([GovCERT-Hungary](#)) is officially the government and public sector agency certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

### 1.5 COOPERATION

#### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

Hungary has officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states through the NSA HU division which is responsible for preparing and coordinating negotiations about bi- and multilateral agreements on the exchange and mutual protection of classified information, as well as organizing international events. The division is initiating the national security inspection of persons resident in Hungary at the request of foreign authorities.





## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### ICELAND



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 328 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 96.55%

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

(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:

- Information Act
- Data Protection Act
- Act on Electronic Signatures
- Electronic Communications Act
- Act on Electronic Commerce and other Electronic Services
- Regulation on the Protection of Information on Public Communications Networks
- Regulation on Protection, Functionality, and Quality of IP Communications Services.

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Iceland has an officially recognized national CIRT known as [CERT-IS](#).

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

There is no 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.

##### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

###### 1.3.1 POLICY

Iceland does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Iceland.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The following organizations are responsible for cybersecurity in Iceland:

- Ministry of Interior
- The Post
- Telecom Administration
- The Icelandic Police
- The Data Protection Authority.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Iceland does not have an officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity.

## 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 in Iceland.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

There are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Iceland.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Iceland 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, Iceland participates in the Nordic defense cooperation ([NORDEFCO](#)).

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Iceland 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 Iceland.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Iceland participates in the following international cybersecurity platforms:

- [NATO CCDCOE](#)                      - [OECD](#)                      - [Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime](#).

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Article 210](#) of the Criminal Code
- [Article 1\(5\)](#) of the Act on the Monitoring of Children's Access to Films and Computer Games.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Iceland has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Iceland 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 institution responsible for the protection of children online in Iceland.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

The website of Save the Children Iceland provides an [online form](#) to report illegal content.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## INDIA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 1 258 351 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 15.1%

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

(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 instruments:

- [The Indian Penal Code](#)
- [Information Technology Act.](#)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Information Technology Act.](#)

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

[The officially recognized national CIRT is known as CERT-IN.](#)

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

In India to enable comprehensive cyber security policy compliance, the government mandated implementation of security policy within government agencies in accordance with the Information Security Management System (ISMS) Standard ISO 27001. Computer Security Guidelines have been issued for compliance within government and are being circulated to all departments and ministries. Cyber security drills are being conducted to assess preparedness for critical organisations. The [Five Year Plan on Information Security](#) also states guides on standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

India does not have any officially approved national or sector specific cybersecurity frameworks for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals. However it has in place the Information Security Management System (ISMS) Standard ISO 27001.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

India has an officially recognized [National Cyber Security Policy \(NCSP\)](#).

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

India has a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity through the [Five Year Plan on Information Security](#).

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

[The Department of Electronics and Information Technology](#) and [Ministry of Communications and Information Technology](#) are the officially recognized agencies responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

As a means of benchmarking and referential to measure cybersecurity development, security auditors have been empanelled to conduct security audits including vulnerability assessment, penetration testing of computer systems and networks of various organizations of the government, critical infrastructure organizations and those in other sectors of the Indian economy.

### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

#### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Nation-wide Information Security Education and Awareness Programmes have been implemented to create necessary cyber security awareness through formal and informal programmes. This is 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. A number of other R&D projects have been supported at premier academic and R&D institutions in the identified Thrust Areas like cryptography and cryptanalysis, steganography, network and systems security assurance, network monitoring, cyber forensics and capacity development in the area of cyber security.

#### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Cyber security training facilities have been set up to provide training for law enforcement agencies and facilitate cyber-crime investigation. [CERT-IN](#) in collaboration with [CIJ](#), [NASSCOM](#) and [Microsoft](#) has created [PortalSecureYourPc.in](#) to educate consumers on cyber security issues. Training centers have been set up at CBI, Ghaziabad and Kerala Police to facilitate advanced training in cyber-crime investigation. 94 training programs have been conducted by [CERT-IN](#) on specialized Cyber Security topics in which 3392 people have been trained.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

There is no statistics showing how many professionals in India are certified under internationally recognized certification.

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

[Controller of Certifying Authority \(CCA\)](#) has licensed seven Certifying Authorities (CA).

### 1.5 COOPERATION

#### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states, specific cyber security cooperation agreements were signed with US, Japan and South Korea. India participated in cyber security drills of US ([Cyber Storm III](#)). [CERT-IN](#) experts helped in establishment of [CERT-Mauritius](#).

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

There is no officially recognized national program that supports the sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

#### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

As part of national level cooperation, cyber security awareness programs were organized in cooperation with industry associations – [CIJ](#), [NASSCOM-DSCI](#).

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

India is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to its relevant cybersecurity services. India is also a member of the UN Committee of Group of Experts as well as in the Council of Security Cooperation in Asia-Pacific (CSCAP) for enhancing cooperation in the area of Cyber Security.

India participates in the following:

- [APCERT](#)                      -[FIRST](#)                      -[APWG](#)

[CERT-IN](#) 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:

-[Sections 67, 67A and 67B](#) of the Information Technology (Amendment) Act.

-[Section 20](#) of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill.

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

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

India does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support to child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

A security incident report can be filled in the website of [CERT-IN](#) which also makes available the phone number (+91) 1800 11 4949 and the email address [incident@cert-in.org.in](mailto:incident@cert-in.org.in).



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## INDONESIA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 2 44 769 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 15.82%

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

(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:

- [Law of The Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transaction](#) (Articles 29-37)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Indonesia has officially recognized regulations regarding cybersecurity and compliance requirements through the following instruments:

- [Government Regulation of The Republic of Indonesia Number 82 of 2012 concerning Implementation of Electronic Systems and Transactions](#)

- [SNI/ISO/EIC 27001: 2013, Information Security Management System](#)

- [National Information Security Index \(Index KAMI\)](#)

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Indonesia has officially recognized national and sector specific CIRT such as:

[Gov-CERT](#)

[ID-SIRTII](#)

[ID-CERT](#)

[Academic CERT.](#)

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Indonesia has not yet officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Indonesia does not currently 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

Indonesia does not currently have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.



## **2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

-[Article 295\(1\)2<sup>nd</sup>](#) of the Criminal Code.

-[Articles 4, 5, 8-11, 18, 19, 29-32, 37 and 38\\*](#) of the Law number 44 of 2008 about Pornography.

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

Indonesia has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Indonesia has signed and ratified, with no declarations or reservations to articles 2 and 3, 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**

Indonesia does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

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



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### IRAN



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 75 612 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 31.40%

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

(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 instrument:

- [Computer Crimes Law](#).

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Electronic Commerce Law of Islamic Republic of Iran](#).

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Iran has an officially recognized national CIRT known as [CERTCC MAHER](#).

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

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

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Iran does not have any cybersecurity framework for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

##### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

###### 1.3.1 POLICY

Iran has a comprehensive [cybersecurity strategy](#) that includes the creation of what it calls a “national information network” that could disconnect most of Iran from the global internet.

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Iran.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There following agencies are responsible for overseeing cybersecurity activities in Iran:

- BASIJ
- IRGC
- Ministry of ICT
- Iran’s Passive Defense Organization
- Information Technology Organization of Iran.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Iran does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential for measuring cybersecurity development.

### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

#### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

There is no information on any program or project for research and development of cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines in Iran.

#### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

[ASIS Cyber Security Contest](#) was created to raise cybersecurity awareness in Iran.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Iran 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 information on any framework for sharing cybersecurity assets across borders with other nation states.

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Iran 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 Iran.

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Iran is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Iran is also a member of the [OIC-CERT](#).

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

No specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Iran has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Iran 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 Information Technology and Digital Media Development Center, under the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance (\*), is responsible for online safety at the government level. In 2010, the Information Technology and Digital Media Development Center has produced two publications regarding online safety (available in Farsi): one directed at [parents\\*](#), another directed at [children\\*](#).

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

[CERTCC MAHER](#) displays a space for reporting an incident, but it was not working as of 05<sup>th</sup> May 2014. The child helpline SPRC Sedaye Yara can be contacted at the number: 88531109. **The Helping Voice helpline can also be contacted: +98-21-850 1414 or +98-21-850 1415.**



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 33 703 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 9.20%

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

-Cyber Crime law in Iraq [revoked](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

-None.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Iraqi ministry of communications attended a four-day comprehensive capacity building programme (a security core and CIRT training) with ITU-IMPACT. There is still no nationally recognized CERT in Iraq.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Iraq does not have an 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 Iraq.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Iraq has made some [effort](#) to form a higher committee for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Iraq.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no agency responsible for cybersecurity in Iraq.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Iraq does not have any benchmarking or referential for measuring cybersecurity.

#### 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 educational and professional training program for raising awareness, higher education and certification.

#### **1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

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

#### **1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

Iraq 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**

Iraq 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 Iraq.

#### **1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Iraq 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:

-None.

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

Iraq has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Iraq 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 agency responsible for child online protection in Iraq.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

There is no website or hotline dedicated to receiving reports of incidents.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## IRELAND



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 4 579 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 78.25%

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

(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 instrument:

- [Criminal Justice \(Theft and Fraud Offences\) Act 2001](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Data Protection Act](#)

- [Freedom of Information \(Amendment\) Act](#).

- [Electronic Commerce Act](#)

- [Freedom of Information Act](#)

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Ireland has an officially recognized national CIRT known as [IRISS-CERT](#).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Ireland does not have an officially recognized national and 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 Ireland.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Ireland does not have any officially recognized national and sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Ireland.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no information about any agency responsible for cybersecurity in Ireland.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Ireland does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential for cybersecurity.

## 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

[IRISS-CERT](#) organizes conferences such as the [Cyber Crime Conference](#) annually. [IRISS-CERT](#) also hosts Ireland's Premier Cyber Security Challenge. UCD Centre for Cybersecurity and Cybercrime Investigation ([CCI](#)) is a unique, world-class education and research Centre with strong and well-established collaborative relationships with law enforcement and industry.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Ireland 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 for sharing cybersecurity assets across borders with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Ireland does not have any 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 Ireland.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

There is no record of Ireland being involved in any international cooperation.

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Section 4-6](#) of the Child Trafficking and Pornography Act.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Ireland has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Ireland 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 [Irish Office for Internet Safety](#) provides information on internet safety for parents and children.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Suspected online illegal content can be reported to the website of [Irish internet Hotline](#). Online illegal content can be reported in the [website](#) of the Irish Office for Internet Safety.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### ISRAEL



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 7 695 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 70.80%

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

(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 instrument:

- [Computer Law 1995](#).

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Electronic Signature Law](#)

- [E-commerce Bill](#)

- The 'Regulation of Security in Public Bodies Act of 1998'

- Communications Bill (Amendment - Duty to filter harmful websites)

- Communications Bill (Amendment - Sites and harmful content on the Internet)

- Israel resolved (in Resolution 84/b) to determine the areas of responsibility for protecting computerized systems

- Resolution 3611 "Advancing the national capacity in cyberspace" of August 2011 adopted the recommendations of the "National Cyber Initiative.

- Special Resolution B/84 on 'The responsibility for protecting computerized systems in Israel.

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Israel has an officially recognized national CIRT ([CERT GOVIL](#)) and an academic network CERT ([IUC-CERT](#)).

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

There is no available information regarding any officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

The [Standards Institution of Israel](#) offers a cybersecurity framework for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

##### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

###### 1.3.1 POLICY

Israel has officially recognized a cybersecurity policy based on two major official milestones. The first of two has been the 2010 "National Cyber Initiative", aiming for Israel to become global cyber superpower by 2015. The second milestone is the Government of Israel's Government Resolution No. 3611 as of August 7, 2011 adopting recommendations for the "National Cyber Initiative".

### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The Israel's government Resolution No. 3611 provides the national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in the Israel.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There are two regulators that monitor and coordinate the implementation of a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap in Israel: 'The top steering committee for the protection of computerized systems in the State of Israel,' and 'the national unit for the protection of vital computerized systems.' While the steering committee has a policy perspective, the 'national unit' - National Information Security Authority (NISA) - has the professional authority.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

The Israel National Cyber Bureau ([INCB](#)) is the officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercise or referential used to measure cybersecurity development as it is working towards the establishment of a national cyber situation assessment and the definition of the national cyber threat reference.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

The Israel National Cyber Bureau ([INCB](#)) is 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 as it publishes various "warnings" and "preventive practices" and programs to prioritize the cyber defense industry, in cooperation with the Chief Scientist of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labor.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The Israel National Cyber Bureau ([INCB](#)) 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 such as the "national education plans", commonly aimed at "increasing public awareness" to cyber threats. The INCB also established a committee for the definition of the cyber professions.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

There is no available information regarding the exact number of public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Israeli national CIRT ([CERT GOVIL](#)) and the academic network CERT ([IUCC-CERT](#)) are the officially recognized certified government and public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

[The INCB coordinates national and international exercises as well as cooperation with parallel bodies abroad. The Bureau acts to develop foreign relations in the cyber field with friendly countries for various purposes such as information sharing, mutual R&D and more.](#)

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

The Israel National Cyber Bureau ([INCB](#)) is the officially recognized national program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector. The INCB advances coordination and cooperation between governmental bodies, the defense community, academia, industrial bodies, business and other bodies relevant to the cyber field.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

The Israel National Cyber Bureau ([INCB](#)) is the officially recognized national or sector-specific program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector. The INCB promotes cybersecurity within the civilian and private sectors, in cooperation with other government offices.

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Israel is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Also the Israel National Cyber Bureau ([INCB](#)) coordinates national and international exercises as well as cooperation with parallel bodies abroad.

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Article 214](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Israel has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Israel 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 following supports provide information on internet safety for parents, children and educators:

- [The Ministry of Education \(\\*\)](#) offers different tools for parents, teachers and children about online safety.
- The website <http://safe.org.il/> provides information on safe internet for parents, children and educators.
- The IUC Computer Emergency Response Team ([IUC CERT](#)) is responsible for Israeli cybersecurity in higher education. It has no specific information on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

The academic network CERT ([IUC-CERT](#)) provides the following email address to report a computer incident: [cert@cert.ac.il](mailto:cert@cert.ac.il).

Also the website [ISOC-IL](#) provides an online reporting [form](#).



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### ITALY



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 60 964 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 58.46%

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

(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:

-[Penal Code](#).

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

-[Law on Electronic Commerce](#)      -[Law on Electronic Communications](#)      -[Law on Electronic Signatures](#).

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

The Ministry of Economic Development has been mandated by the Legislative Decree n.70, May 28<sup>th</sup> 2012, which transposes the 2009/140/EC Directive, to implement the national CERT ([CERT-SPC](#)).

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Italy does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Italy 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

Italy has an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy through the [National Strategic Framework for Cyberspace Security](#).

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

[The National Plan for Cyberspace Protection and ICT Security](#) provides a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Italy.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

[The Presidency of the Council of the Ministers](#) is the officially recognized organization responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Italy 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

Italy has officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development (R&D) programs/projects for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines through the [National Plan for Cyberspace Protection and ICT Security](#).

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Italy has 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 through the National CERT([CERT-SPC-C](#)) and CNAIPIC (National Anti-Crime Computer Centre for Critical Infrastructure Protection).

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Italy does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

The Body of Information Security Certification ([OCSI](#)) certifies government and public sector agencies under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity. However they are no exact numbers of public agencies being certified.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

Italy has an officially recognized partnership with Israel to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

The [Guideline for National Cybersecurity](#) mandates the sharing of cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Italy has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector through the [National Plan for Cyberspace Protection and ICT Security](#).

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Italy is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Italy also participates in [the Network and Information Security Platform](#) (NIS Platform), established by the European Commission. The output of the platform will feed into the Commission recommendations on cybersecurity. Italy participated in the International Cyber Shield Exercise 2014 in Turkey ([ICSE 2014](#)).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

-[The Criminal Code \(Article 600 and 609\)](#).

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Italy Computer Incident Response Team ([CERT-SPC-C](#)) is the officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

The [Stop-it website](#) provides links to report child online pornography. Telefono Azzuro also provides [forms](#) to report illegal content.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE JAMAICA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 2 761 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 37.80%

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

(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 instrument:

- [Cybercrimes Act](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Electronic Transactions Act](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

The Jamaican government in collaboration with ITU is in the process of establishing a national CIRT to assist in the protection of Jamaica's online cyber infrastructure.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

There is no officially approved national or sector specific cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards in Jamaica.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

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

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

There is a draft [National Cybersecurity Strategy](#) to be [launched](#) soon.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Jamaica.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The following agencies are responsible for the cybersecurity in Jamaica:

- Constabulary Force ([JCF](#))

- The Ministry of Science, Technology, Energy and Mining ([MSTEM](#))

- Communication Forensic and Cybercrime Unit (CFCU) of the Jamaica.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

There is no 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 in Jamaica.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The National Cybersecurity Task Force (NCSTF) is tasked with assisting in creating a framework to build confidence in the use of cyberspace and the protection and security of related assets; establishing a public education and awareness program; and formulating a strategy to develop, grow and retain high quality cyber talent for the national workforce. Two of the major universities (Northern Caribbean University and the University of the West Indies) offer degrees in computer science with some degree of specialization in information security and network security, as well as more advanced coursework in cryptography.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Jamaica 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 for sharing cybersecurity assets across borders with other nation states in Jamaica.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Jamaica has officially recognized the NCSTF as responsible for the national program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

The NCSTF is tasked with promoting collaboration amongst all stakeholders.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Jamaica is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Jamaica also participates in the [OAS](#).

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Section 9](#) of the Sexual Offences Act

- [The Child Pornography \(Prevention\) Act](#).

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

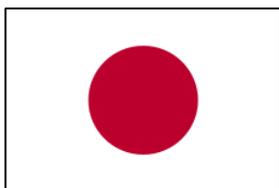
Jamaica has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Jamaica has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 2 and 3, to the [Optional Protocol to The Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography](#).

### 2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

There is no information about any agency that is responsible for the protection of children online.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no information about any website or hotline to which incidents can be reported.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### JAPAN



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 126 435 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 86.25%

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

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

#### 1. CYBERSECURITY

##### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

###### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Japan has a specific legislation pertaining to cybercrime. It is mandated through the following legal instrument:

[-Unauthorized Computer Access Law 2000.](#)

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

[-Electronically Recorded Monetary Claims Act](#) [-Telecommunications Business Law](#)

[-Act on Regulation of Transmission of Specified Electronic Mail](#) [-Act on the Protection of Personal Information](#)

[-Law Concerning Electronic Signatures and Certification Business](#)

[-Basic Act on the Formation of an Advanced Information and Telecommunications Network Society.](#)

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Japan has an officially recognized and legally mandated government CERT ([JPCERT/CC](#)).

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Japan has an officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through the following instrument:

[-Technical Standards for Information Security Measures for the Central Government Computer Systems \(April 2012\).](#)

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

The [Management Standards for Information Security Measures for the Central Government Computer Systems](#) is the framework for certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

##### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

###### 1.3.1 POLICY

[The Basic Policy of Critical Information Infrastructure Protection](#) and [Information Security Strategy for Protecting the Nation](#) in Japan are the officially recognized national and sector-specific cybersecurity policy and strategy in Japan.

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The [Information Security 2012 Annual Plan](#) is the officially recognized national or sector-specific governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Japan.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

In Japan the [National Information Security Center \(NISC\)](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy and policy.

Other agencies include the following:

- Information Security Policy Council (ISPC)
- National Policy Agency
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI)
- Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC)
- Ministry of Defense.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Japan does not have any national benchmarking and referential to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Japan has in place an [Information Security Research and Development Strategy](#) for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The 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 sectors are:

- [Information Security Human Resource Development Program](#)
- [NISC Information Security Awareness Month](#)
- [Information Security Outreach and Awareness Program](#)
- [JPCERT/CC.](#)

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Although Japan is home to 22 members of [FIRST](#) it does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific body responsible for certification of professionals.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Japan does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific body responsible for certifying agencies.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

Japan currently partners with the US, Israel and the UK on cybersecurity matters.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

The [Ministry of Defense Information sharing programs](#) and the [METI Cybersecurity Information Sharing Partnership Japan \(J-CSIP\)](#) serve as a framework for sharing cybersecurity assets between agencies.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

The officially recognized body for information sharing between the public and private sector is ([JPCERT/CC](#)) [which shares information with domestic vendors particularly of the private sector.](#) The [METI Cybersecurity Information Sharing Partnership Japan \(J-CSIP\)](#) is also responsible for sharing cybersecurity assets between the public and private sector.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Japan is part of the [ASEAN](#) and [APCERT](#). In place also is an [International Strategy on Cybersecurity](#).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Articles 174 and 175](#) of the Criminal Code.

-[Article 7](#) of the Act on Punishment of Activities relating to Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, and the Protection of Children.

-[The Act on Development of an Environment that Provides Safe and Secure Internet Use for Young People.](#)

## **2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL**

Japan has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Japan 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 following are the officially recognized and legally mandated support institutions in Japan:

- [NISC](#)                      - [EMA](#)                      - [JISPA](#)                      - [JPCERTCC](#).

## **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Harmful and illegal content online can be filled and [reported](#) at the [Internet Report Centre](#) in Japan.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## JORDAN



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 6 457 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 44.20%

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

(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:

[-Law on Information System and Cybercrime.](#)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

[-Electronic Transaction Act.](#)

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Jordan does not have an officially recognized CIRT Team; however they are currently working on it. A CIRT readiness assessment was conducted for Jordan in 2014 by ITU.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Jordan does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards. However the [National Information Technology Center](#) (NITC) maintains some audits on governmental entities using ISO 27001 standard.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Jordan 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

Jordan has an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy ([National Information Assurance and Cyber Security Strategy](#)).

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Jordan does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [National Information Technology Center](#) (NITC) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Jordan 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

Jordan 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

Jordan 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 sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Jordan has 14 public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Jordan 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

Jordan does not have any officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Jordan's [National Information Technology Center](#) has an officially recognized national program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Jordan does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector. However according to the CERT roadmap, they will handle this role.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Jordan is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Jordan is also a member of the [OIC-CERT](#) Team. The goal of OIC-CERT is to provide a platform for member countries to explore and to develop collaborative initiatives and possible partnerships in matters pertaining to cybersecurity that shall strengthen their self-reliance in the cyberspace. Jordan hosted and participated in the [ITU-IMPACT Applied Learning for Emergency Response Teams \(ALERT\) at Jordan](#), in July 2012. Jordan participated in the International Cyber Shield Exercise 2014 in Turkey ([ICSE 2014](#)).

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Jordan does not have any national legislation pertaining to child online protection.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Jordan does not have any officially recognized agency that offers intuitional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Jordan does not have any officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 16 381 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 54.00%

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

(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](#)
- [Kazakhstan's Criminal Code](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Law on Informatization
- Law on Communications
- Draft Law on Personal Data Protection
- Law on Electronic Documents and Digital Signatures
- Laws on the Protection of State Secrets of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- Amendments and additions to some legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Information and Communication Networks.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Kazakhstan has an officially recognized national CERT known as [KZ-CERT](#).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Kazakhstan does not have an 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 Kazakhstan.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Kazakhstan has an officially recognized [Military Doctrine and Policy](#) which is the national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Kazakhstan.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no information about any agency that is responsible for cybersecurity in Kazakhstan.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Kazakhstan 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 (R&D) program or project for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

There are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Kazakhstan.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Kazakhstan 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

India and Kazakhstan adopted a Road map for 2011-2014 to strengthen the strategic [partnership](#).

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Kazakhstan does not have any 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 Kazakhstan.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

[KZ-CERT](#) 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 instrument:

- [Article 273.1\\*](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Kazakhstan 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 agency responsible for child online protection in Kazakhstan.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Illegal content can be reported to the [hotline](#) for prevention and response to illegal content in Kazakhstan.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### KENYA



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 42 749 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 39.00%

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

(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:

[-Information and Communication Act.](#)

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

[-Information and Communication Act \(Amended\).](#)

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

ITU-IMPACT completed a CIRT Implementation in the country in October 2012 and the national computer incident response team is the [KE-CIRT/CC](#).

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Kenya does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Kenya 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

Kenya is in the process of developing an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Kenya is in the process of developing a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

[Ministry for Information, Communications and Technology](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Kenya has officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development through collaboration with ITU.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Kenya 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

Kenya has 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 through the national CIRT ([KE-CIRT/CC](#)).

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Kenya [Competition Authority](#) is currently in the process of being 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, Kenya has officially recognized partnerships with [EACO Working Group 5 on IP Networks, Standards and Cybersecurity](#).

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Kenya has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector through the Industry Computer Security Incident Response Team ([ICSIRT](#)).

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Kenya has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector through the national CIRT ([KE-CIRT/CC](#)).

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Kenya is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Kenya is also a member of the [EACO Working Group 5 on IP Networks, Standards and Cybersecurity](#). Kenya is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project "Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa" ([HIPSSA](#)).

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

-[Sexual Offense Act](#)

-[Children Act](#)

-[Information and Communication Act](#).

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Kenya does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Kenya does not have any officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### KIRIBATI



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 103 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 11.50%

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

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

#### 1. CYBERSECURITY

##### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

###### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Kiribati does not have any specific legislation on cybercrime.

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

-[Telecommunication Act](#)

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Kiribati does not have an officially recognized national CIRT. However it is a member of the Pacific Island Regional CIRT (PacCERT).

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Kiribati does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Kiribati 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

Kiribati does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Kiribati does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The ICT unit in the Ministry of Communication, Transport and Tourism Development is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

###### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Kiribati 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

Kiribati 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

Kiribati 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 sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Kiribati does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Kiribati 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

Kiribati has an officially recognized partnership with PacCERT to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity asset across border.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Kiribati 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

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Kiribati is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Kiribati also participated in cybersecurity training and forums organized by PacCERT.

Kiribati is among the beneficiary countries of the EU/ITU co-funded project “Capacity Building and ICT Policy, Regulatory and Legislative Frameworks Support for Pacific Island Countries” ([ICB4PAC](#)).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Kiribati does not have specific legislation on child online protection.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

### 2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

Kiribati does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

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



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF KOREA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 48 588 000

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 84.77%

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

(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:

- [Criminal Act](#) (Art. 316(2), Art. 366, Art. 314(2), Art. 347(2), Art. 227(2), Art. 323(2), Art. 140(3), Art. 141(1))
- [Act on Promotion of Information and Communications Network Utilization and Information Protection](#)
- [Personal Information Protection Act](#)
- [Act on the Protection of Information and communications Infrastructure.](#)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Act on Promotion of Information and Communications Network Utilization and Information Protection](#)
- [Personal Information Protection Act](#)
- [Use and Protection of Credit Information Act](#) - [Electronic Financial Transactions Act.](#)

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Republic of Korea has an officially recognized national CIRT ([KrCERT/CC](#)) and a private CERT ([CONCERT](#)) that is promoting secure operation of information and communications network by preventing incidents in the domestic information and communications network.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

The Information Security Management system (ISMS) is the officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

The Korea Internet Security Agency ([KISA](#)) provides cybersecurity frameworks in order to foster professionals equipped with information security technology and practical abilities, national qualification. Also SIS (Specialist for Information Security), an accredited private qualification, was promoted to national technical qualification (information security engineer/ industrial information security engineer) in 2013.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Republic of Korea has an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy [National Cybersecurity Measures](#) in order to ensure a systematic government-level response to various cyber threats to national security.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

[The Personal information protection normalization plan](#) (five plans) provides a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Republic of Korea.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning](#) establishes, supervises, adjusts and evaluates scientific and technological policies, such as on information security, information culture, ICT convergence promotion and radio wave management. It also monitors and coordinates the implementation of a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap in Republic of Korea.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

The [National Information Security Index](#) is a measure for assessing the information security level of the private sector (enterprises and individual internet users) in Republic of Korea and is the officially recognized national benchmarking referential to measure cybersecurity development. The [Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning](#) also organizes joint workshops and shares information with countries, agencies and companies holding excellent technologies by concluding MoU with them .

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

The Korea Internet Security Agency ([KISA](#)) provides various guidelines regarding personal information protection on Internet, VOIP information security and biometric information. It is also 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.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The ICIS (International Conference on Information Security) share latest information about information security, such as domestic and international advanced security technologies, success cases and government policies, and to highlight the importance of security industry as the next-generation growth power.

The Korea Internet Security Agency ([KISA](#)) also provides various educational and professional training programs in order to raise awareness with the general public, promoting cybersecurity courses in higher education and promoting certification of professionals in both public and private sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Republic of Korea has numerous public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity such as CISA, CISSP etc. However it did not conduct a survey to gather the exact statistic.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

The Korea Internet Security Agency ([KISA](#)) is the only public agency 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, Korea Internet Security Agency ([KISA](#)) has signed MoU and has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

- Office of cybersecurity and Information Assurance ([OCSIA UK](#))
- [Checkpoint Israel](#)
- [Microsoft](#)
- CERT Romania ([CERT-RO](#))
- Chinese CERT ([CN CERT](#))
- Israel National Cyber Bureau ([INCB](#))
- [MacAfee](#)
- [CERT Australia](#)
- Japan CERT ([JP CERT](#))
- Cybersecurity Institute (STS) of Kazakhstan.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Republic of Korea has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector through the Information Communication Infrastructure Protection Committee which is

part of [Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning](#) and which aims to coordinate policies on critical ICT infrastructure and improve institution on protection of critical ICT infrastructure.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

The National Cyber Security Conference is held on a regular basis in order to share information about key cyber security threats occurring in public and private sector in which governmental departments, key CERTs, security companies (vaccine, monitoring) and ISP are the participating organizations.

Republic of Korea has also has a Private – Public – Military Joint Response Team created by the [Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning](#) organized and operated for decision-making on cyber threats, situation monitoring, analysing of threats and joint investigation.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Republic of Korea participated in several cybersecurity activities with [APCERT](#) and FIRST, of which the Korean CERT [KrCERT/CC](#) is a member.

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Articles 243-245](#) o the Criminal Code.

- [Article 8](#) of the Act on the Protection of Children and Juveniles from Sexual Abuse.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Republic of Korea has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Republic of Korea 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 [Illegal and Harmful Information Report Center \(\\*\)](#), under the Korean Communications Standards Commission ([KCSC \(\\*\)](#)), works on the protection of internet users with the Korean National Police Agency, the Commission on Youth Protection, NGOs and ISPs.

The [SafeNet \(\\*\)](#) website, under [KCSC \(\\*\)](#) introduced a rating system that allows content providers to rate and filter content according a selection made by parents and educators.

The Korean Computer Emergency Response Team ([KrCERT/CC\\*](#)) provides information on general cyber-threats.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

The [Illegal and Harmful Information Report Center](#), a channel of the Korean Internet Safety Commission, receives report on illegal and harmful information.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE STATE OF KUWAIT



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 2 892 000

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 75.46%

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

(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:

- None.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- None.

#### 1.2. TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Kuwait does not have an officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Kuwait does not have an 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 Kuwait.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Kuwait does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Kuwait.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no agency responsible for cybersecurity in Kuwait.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Kuwait does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Kuwait does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development program or project for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Kuwait has an [Information Security forum](#) which is nationally recognized as a program for creating awareness for cybersecurity.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Kuwait 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

Kuwait has a [security](#) program with the UK.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Kuwait does not have any 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 Kuwait.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Kuwait 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:

- None.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Kuwait has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Kuwait 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 Central Agency for Information Technology \(\\*\)](#) launched a National Awareness Program in 2008 and maintains a weekly broadcast in Kuwait Satellite Channel on a variety of IT topics including internet safety.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Kuwait.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 5 448 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 23.40%

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

(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 instrument:

- [Criminal Code](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Law on Protection of Software and Databases](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Kyrgyzstan does not have an officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Kyrgyzstan does not have an 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 Kyrgyzstan.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Kyrgyzstan does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Kyrgyzstan.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no agency responsible for cybersecurity in Kyrgyzstan.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Kyrgyzstan does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Kyrgyzstan does not have an 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 are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Kyrgyzstan.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Kyrgyzstan 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

Kyrgyzstan does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Kyrgyzstan does not have any 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 Kyrgyzstan.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Kyrgyzstan 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:

- None.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Kyrgyzstan has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Kyrgyzstan 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 agency responsible for child online protection in Kyrgyzstan.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Kyrgyzstan.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 6 374 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 12.50%

(data source: [United Nations Statistics Division](#), December 2012) (data source: [ITU Statistics](#), 2013)

## 1. CYBERSECURITY

### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

#### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Lao PDR does not have specific legislation on cybercrime.

#### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Lao PDR does not have specific regulation and compliance requirement pertaining to cybersecurity.

### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

#### 1.2.1 CIRT

Lao PDR has an officially recognized national CIRT, [LaoCERT](#). ITU conducted a CIRT assessment for Lao PDR in 2011.

#### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Lao PDR does not have officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

#### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Lao PDR 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

Lao PDR does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy or policy.

#### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Lao PDR does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

#### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Lao PDR does not have an officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Lao PDR 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

Lao PDR 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**

Lao PDR 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 sectors.

#### **1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

Lao PDR does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### **1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

Lao PDR 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**

Lao PDR has officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

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

Lao PDR 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**

Lao PDR does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

#### **1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Lao PDR is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Lao PDR participated in the Applied Learning for Emergency Response Team (ALERT) in December 2011, held in Yangon, Myanmar.

## **2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

-[Article 138 \(\\*\)](#) of the Criminal Code.

-[Article 86 \(\\*\)](#) of the Law on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Children.

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

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

Lao PDR does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Lao PDR does not have an officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 2 235 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 75.2344%

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

(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 instrument:

- [Penal Code](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- National Information System Law      - The Electronic Communications Law

- [Information Technology Security Law](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Latvia has an officially recognized national CIRT known as [CERT.LV](#).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

There are officially approved national and sector specific cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards:

- ISO 27000   - ITIL, ISO 20000      - COBIT      - ISO 13335

- [IT Safety Guidelines](#)

- [Online collection system certification](#)

- ISF Standard of Good Practice for Information Security.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Latvia does not have any nationally recognized cybersecurity framework for certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Latvia has officially recognized [National Security Concept](#) and [Cyber Security Strategy of Latvia 2014-2018](#) as its national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The [Cybersecurity Policy in Latvia Coordination, Strategy & Priorities](#) presented by the Ministry of Defense provides the national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in the Latvia.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The National IT Security Council and the [Ministry of Defense](#) oversee cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap in Latvia.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Currently there are no national or sector-specific benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development in Latvia.

### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

#### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

[CERT.LV](#) has developed information technology security [recommendations](#) for state and local government authorities; it also has produced some [activity reports](#) which suffice as the officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development (R&D) programs/project for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines to be applied in either the private or the public sector.

#### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

[CERT.LV](#) produces [training](#) for IT security issues at the national and local government institutions.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

There is no available information regarding the exact number of public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

[CERT.LV](#) is the officially recognized certified government and public sector agency certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

### 1.5 COOPERATION

#### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

[CERT.LV](#) partners with its counterparts around Europe, sharing cybersecurity assets. Latvia is an accredited member state of the [TI TF-CSIRT](#). [TF-CSIRT](#) holds regular security incident response team meetings to better get to know colleagues from other countries, as well as to work together in different areas of research and to improve incident resolution options.

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

The [CERT.LV](#) cooperates with state and local authorities encouraging them to make the security of their electronic information space a priority. [CERT.LV](#) has prepared a brief overview of the [legal frame of cooperation](#) with state and local authorities.

#### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

[CERT.LV](#) cooperates with the Internet Service providers as a [framework](#) for sharing cybersecurity assets between the public and private sector.

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

[CERT.LV](#) is a member of [FIRST](#) and [TERENA](#). The government of Latvia has recognized the danger of increased cyber threats and is working together with [NATO](#), the European Union, the Baltic States, Nordic states, and the United States to strengthen its cybersecurity. The United States supports Latvia's efforts through visits by U.S. experts and Latvian participation in [EUCOM](#) and [NATO](#) sponsored events and U.S.-based training. The government of Latvia is also a partner in the [Freedom Online Coalition](#), a group of governments collaborating to advance Internet freedom.

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Section 166](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Latvia has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Latvia 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 [Watchmen](#) website, under the Latvian national police provides information on internet safety for children and youth.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Illegal online content can be reported in the [website](#) of the [Latvian Safer Internet Centre](#) or by the phone number: 11611.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE LEBANON



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 4 292 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 70.50%

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

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

### 1. CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Lebanon does not have specific criminal legislation pertaining to cybercrime.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Lebanon does not have specific regulation and compliance requirements on cybersecurity.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

ITU-IMPACT conducted a CIRT readiness assessment for Lebanon at Beirut, Lebanon in October 2012.

Lebanon does not have an officially recognized national CIRT currently.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Lebanon does not have officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Lebanon 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

Lebanon does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy or policy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Lebanon does have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Telecommunication Regulatory Authority](#) (TRA) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Lebanon 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

Lebanon 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

There are a number of cybersecurity research initiatives in Lebanon conducted under the [American University of Beyrouth](#).

Currently Lebanon relies on its service providers, Cybercrime Bureau and individual experts to provide support and knowledge sharing on best practices and security awareness. In addition, the Ministry of Telecommunications (MOT) and the Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (TRA) hosted the "[Responsible Citizen in Cyberspace](#)" event on April 15, 2013 at the MOT premises.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Lebanon does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Lebanon 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, Lebanon has an officially recognized partnership with the following organization:

-[Pan Arab Observatory for Cybersecurity](#).

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Lebanon 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

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

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Lebanon does not have any national legislation pertaining to child online protection.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Lebanon has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Lebanon 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 [Lebanese Telecommunication Regulatory Authority \(\\*\)](#) presents [information \(\\*\)](#) on child online protection, (link to National Safety Website by TRA [www.e-aman.com](http://www.e-aman.com)) and leads an intense awareness program for Child Online Protection

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

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



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## LESOTHO



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 2 217 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 5.00%

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

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

### 1. CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Lesotho does not have any officially recognized national legislation pertaining to cybercrime.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Lesotho does not have any officially recognised regulation pertaining to cybersecurity.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

ITU-IMPACT conducted a CIRT readiness assessment for Lesotho at Maseru, Lesotho during November 2012 (19 - 23rd November 2012). Lesotho does not have yet an officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Lesotho does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Lesotho 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

Lesotho does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Lesotho does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Ministry of Communication, Science and Technology](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Lesotho 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

Lesotho 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**

Lesotho 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 sectors.

#### **1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

Lesotho does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### **1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

Lesotho 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**

Lesotho does not have any officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

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

Lesotho 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**

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

#### **1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Lesotho is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Lesotho is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project “Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa” ([HIPSSA](#)).

## **2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

[-Sexual Offense Act.](#)

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

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

Lesotho does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Lesotho does not have any officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### LIBERIA



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 4 245 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 4.60%

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

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

#### 1. CYBERSECURITY

##### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

###### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Liberia does not have any officially recognized national legislation pertaining to cybercrime. However it has transposed the [Economic Community of West African States](#) (ECOWAS) Directive on Cybercrime into local Telecommunications law, which is currently awaiting legislative approval.

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Liberia does not have any officially recognized regulation pertaining to cyber security. However it has transposed the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Directive on Cybercrime into our local Telecommunications law, which is currently awaiting legislative approval.

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

ITU conducted a CIRT readiness assessment for Liberia at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in March 2014 (10-14th March 2014). Currently, Liberia does not have any officially recognized national CIRT. However it is in the process of developing such a body with technical expertise from ITU.

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Liberia does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Liberia 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

Liberia does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy. Her current ICT policy minimally addresses cybersecurity.

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Liberia does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Government of Liberia CIO program is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

###### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Liberia 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

Liberia have 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. However these initiatives are currently in their infant stages under the Government of Liberia CIO Program. There are various assessments being conducted which would consummate into a full Enterprise Architecture (EA) framework for the Government. The EA framework would address such issues as cybersecurity standards, best practices etc.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Liberia has a number of Universities which provide computer security related programs. It has also developed a professional program that certifies CIOs, which includes security related programs among others.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Liberia 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

Liberia does not have any officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Liberia Chief Information Officer (CIO) has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Liberia is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Liberia is also a member of [ECOWAS](#). Liberia is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project "Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Sahara Africa" ([HIPSSA](#)).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

[-Children Law \(Section 18.16\).](#)

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Liberia does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Liberia does not have any officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## LIBYA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 6 469 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 16.50%

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

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

### 1. CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Libya does not have specific legislation pertaining to cybercrime. However Libya is currently embarking in drafting new legislations on cyber-activities e.g. Cybercrime Law, Data Protection Law, Cyber-IPR Law, e-Transactions Law, e-Commerce Law.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Libya does not have specific regulation and compliance requirements pertaining to cybersecurity. However, NISSA is mandated to carry out the needed steps for such cybersecurity compliance process at the national level.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURE

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Libya requested assistance from ITU for establishing a national CIRT. As a result, Libya-CERT is up and running since February 2013 providing some basic services under the umbrella of the National Information Security and Safety Authority (NISSA). [The webpage of Libya-CERT is under construction.](#)

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Libya does not have officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards. However, NISSA is mandated to carry out the needed steps for such cybersecurity framework at the national level including governmental agencies.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Libya 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

Libya does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy. However NISSA is currently developing a national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Libya does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The NISSA and the [Ministry of Communications and Informatics](#) are the officially recognized agencies responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Libya 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

Libya 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

NISSA is running a national program in raising the awareness and promoting cybersecurity specific educational program among the public and private sectors. NISSA has organized the first International Cybersecurity Days Conference (CDC) during the period 27-29 August 2013 in Libya with participation from international organizations.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Libya does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Libya 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, Libya has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

- [United States Trade and Development Agency](#)
- [National US-Arab Chamber of Commerce](#)
- [OMAN-CERT](#)
- [TUN-CERT](#)
- [Alcatel-Lucent France CERT and SOC](#)

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

NISSA is currently implementing an officially recognized national program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Libya participated in the 2012 ITU-IMPACT Applied Learning for Emergency Response Teams (ALERT) from 15-17 July in Amman, Jordan.

Libya also participated in [Africa-CERT](#), [OIC-CERT](#), [SANS](#) and [EC-Council](#) activities

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [The Criminal Code \(Article 421\)](#)

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Libya 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**

Libya does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

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



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 36 500

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 93.80%

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

(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 instrument:

- [Criminal Code](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Data Protection Act
- Law on E-commerce
- Law on Electronic Signatures
- Law on Electronic Communication
- Law on the Re-use of Public Sector Information.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Liechtenstein does not have an officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Liechtenstein does not have an 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 Liechtenstein.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Liechtenstein does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Liechtenstein.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no nationally recognized agency for the cybersecurity in Liechtenstein.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Liechtenstein does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Liechtenstein does not have an 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 are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Liechtenstein.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Liechtenstein 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

Liechtenstein does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Liechtenstein does not have any 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 Liechtenstein.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Liechtenstein is a member of the [CoE](#).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [§218\(a\) and §219\\*](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Liechtenstein has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Liechtenstein 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 agency responsible for child online protection in Liechtenstein.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Liechtenstein.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### LITHUANIA



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 3 292 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 68.45%

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

(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 instruments:

- [Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania](#) (chapter on crimes against security of electronic Data and Information Systems).

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Law in Electronic Communication](#) (Article 42 & 62).

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Lithuania has an officially recognized national CIRT ([CERT-LT](#)) established within the Communications Regulatory Authority dealing with network and information security incidents in Lithuanian public electronic communications networks.

Concerning sector-specific CERT; [LITNET CERT](#) is the Computer Emergency Response Team of the Lithuanian academic and research network LITNET. [SVDPT-CERT](#) is a computer emergency response team of Secure State Data Communication Network of the Lithuanian state institutions and municipalities and LTU MOD CIRT is a computer incident response team of the Lithuanian Ministry of Defence.

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

There is no available information concerning any officially approved national or sector specific cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

There is no available information concerning 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

The [Programme for the Development of Electronic Information Security for 2011–2019](#) approved by Government of the Republic of Lithuania and carried out by the Ministry of the Interior is the officially recognized national cybersecurity policy.

The purpose of the Programme is in one hand to determine the objectives and tasks for the development of electronic information in order to ensure the confidentiality, integrity and accessibility of electronic information and services provided in cyberspace, safeguarding of electronic communication networks, information systems and critical information infrastructure against incidents and cyberattacks, protection of personal data and privacy, as well as to set the tasks, implementation of which would allow total security of cyberspace and entities operating in this medium. On the other hand the programme ensures the security of state-owned information resources, an efficient functioning of critical information infrastructure.

### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The [Programme for the Development of Electronic Information Security for 2011–2019](#) provides a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Lithuania.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The coordination of the national cybersecurity strategy (Programme for the Development of Electronic Information Security for 2011–2019 implementations) is carried out by the [Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania](#). Also, an inter-institutional Electronic Information Security (Cybersecurity) Coordination Commission is in operation, chaired by the representative of the Ministry of the Interior.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

There is no available information concerning any officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development in Lithuania.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

There is no available information concerning 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

There is no available information concerning 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 sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

There is no available information concerning any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Lithuanian CERT-LT, LITNET CERT, SVDPT-CERT are all accredited teams by [Trusted Introducer](#) which address common needs and build a service infrastructure providing vital support for all security and incident responses teams.

LITNET is a member of the Trans-European Research and Education Networking Association [TERENA](#) which offers a forum to collaborate, innovate and share knowledge in order to foster the development of Internet technology.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states, Lithuania has officially recognized national or sector-specific partnerships with the following organizations:

- [The Communication Regulatory Authority](#) (RTT) which is an independent national institution regulating communication sector in Lithuania that implements the European Union Safer Internet programme and, in cooperation with the Centre of Information Technologies in Education (ITC) and other partners executes **the Safer Internet project**.

- Association [INHOPE](#) which is a hotline established by [RRT](#) to report illegal or harmful content on the Internet

- [Council of Europe](#) - [ENISA](#)

[CERT-LT](#) has signed Memorandums of Understanding with CERTs of other countries (e.g., KZ-CERT).

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

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

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

There is no available information concerning any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets between the public and private sector.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

Lithuania participated in the cybersecurity activities of [ENISA](#). Lithuania, represented by the Communications Regulatory Authority, is a member of the Government Advisory Committee (GAC), an advisory body to the Board of Directors of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the organization which performs the administration of the Internet protocol addresses, domain name system and Internet root servers. The main function of GAC is to advise ICANN on public policy issues.

Lithuania also participated in the International Cyber Shield Exercise 2014 in Turkey ([ICSE 2014](#)).

[CERT-LT](#), [LITNET CERT](#), LTU MOD CIRT are members of [FIRST](#) and are all listed teams by [Trusted Introducer](#) of [TERENA](#).

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Article 309\\*](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Lithuania has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Lithuania 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 website of the Lithuanian Communications Regulatory Authority ([CRA \(\\*\)](#)) has information on internet security for consumers and provides a link to Safer Internet.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Online information with pedophilic or pornographic character or information inciting racial and ethnic hatred can be reported in the [website \(\\*\)](#) of Safer Internet Lithuania.

Online harmful content can be reported at the website of the Lithuanian Computer Emergency Response Team ([cert-lt \(\\*\)](#)).



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE LUXEMBOURG



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 523 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 93.77%

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

(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 instrument:

- [Penal Code](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Law on Data Protection on Electronic Communications](#)- Law on Electronic Communications and Radio Waves

- [Law on Electronic Commerce](#)

- [Law on Electronic Signature and Cryptography](#)

- [Law on the Protection of Individuals with regard to the Processing of Personal Data](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Luxembourg has an officially recognized national CIRT [GOVCERT.LU](#) and [the Computer Incident Response Center Luxembourg \(CIRCL\) is a government-driven initiative designed to gather, review, report and respond to computer security threats and incidents.](#)

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

There is no information on any framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards in Luxembourg.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

There is no information on any framework for certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Luxembourg has an officially recognized [Stratégie Nationale en Matière de Cyber Sécurité](#) as its National Cybersecurity Strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The [Plan Directeur de la Mise en Œuvre des Technologies de l'Information au Sein de l'Etat](#) provides a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Luxembourg.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [GOVCERT.LU](#) and [Le Cyber Security Board \(CSB\)](#) monitor and coordinate the implementation of a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap by respective agencies.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

There is no information on any national benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development in Luxembourg.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

There is no information on any program or exercise available for research and development (R&D) of cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines in Luxembourg.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

[CIRCL](#) offers courses to its members and organizations based in Luxembourg to improve information security. [CIRCL](#) is sharing its field experience through a set of [training](#) or technical courses.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

[CIRCL team member are certified public sector professionals.](#)

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

[CIRCL](#) is [RIPE](#) member and an accredited CERT of [TF-CSIRT Trusted Introducer](#).

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states, [CIRCL cooperates with CERTs from various countries.](#)

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Luxembourg has an officially recognized Malware Information Sharing Platform. [MISP](#) acts as a platform for sharing threat indicators within private and public sectors.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Private organizations in Luxembourg or accredited CERTs can request an access to their respective [MISP](#) platform. [MISP](#) acts as a platform for sharing threat indicators within private and public sectors. This is the officially recognized national or sector-specific program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Luxembourg participates in the following international cooperation activities through [CIRCL](#):

- [FIRST](#)                    - [EU](#)                    - [TI](#).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Articles 327, 383-385, 385-1 and 385b](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Luxembourg 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 showing any agency that provides support for online child protection in Luxembourg.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Online illegal content can be reported at the website [BEE SECURE Stopline \(\\*\)](#). Also computer incidents can be reported in the website of the [CIRCL](#), by the email address [info@circl.lu](mailto:info@circl.lu) or by the phone number (+352) 247 88444.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 2 067 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 61.20%

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

(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 instrument:

- [Criminal Code](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Law on Personal Data
- Law on Electronic Commerce
- Law on Electronic communications
- Law on Interception of Communications
- Law on free Access to public Information
- Law on Data in Electronic Form and Electronic Signature.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Macedonia has an officially recognized national CIRT known as MARNet-CERT. ITU conducted a CIRT readiness assessment for Macedonia in 2012.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Macedonia 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 Macedonia.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Macedonia does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy. But it has a strategy for personal data protection followed by an [Action Plan](#).

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Macedonia.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no information about any agency responsible for cybersecurity in Macedonia.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Macedonia does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Macedonia does not have an 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 are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Macedonia.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Macedonia 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

Macedonia does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Macedonia does not have any 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 Macedonia.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Macedonia is a member of the [NATO](#) and [CoE](#).

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Articles 193 and 193a](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

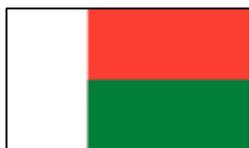
Macedonia has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Macedonia has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 2 and 3, to the [Optional Protocol to The Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography](#).

### 2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

There is no agency responsible for child online protection in Macedonia.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Macedonia.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE MADAGASCAR



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 21 929 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 2.20%

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

(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:

- [Act 2014-006 on the fight against Cybercrime](#)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Madagascar does not have specific regulation and compliance requirement related to cybersecurity.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Madagascar does not have an officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Madagascar does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Madagascar 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

Madagascar does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Madagascar does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Madagascar does not have an officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Madagascar 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

Madagascar 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

Madagascar 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 sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Madagascar does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Madagascar 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

Madagascar does not have official recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Madagascar 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

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Madagascar is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Madagascar is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project "Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Sahara Africa" ([HIPSSA](#)).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

-[Articles 330, 346 and 347](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Madagascar does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

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



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## MALAWI



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 15 883 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 5.40%

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

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

### 1. CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Malawi does not have specific criminal legislation pertaining to cybercrime. However a legislation bill is being drafted and is expected to be passed by parliament shortly.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Malawi does not have specific regulation and compliance requirement pertaining to cybersecurity.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

[Malawi does not have officially recognized national CIRT.](#)

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Malawi does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Malawi 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

Malawi has an officially recognized national cybersecurity policy ([National ICT Policy 2013](#)). The Policy recognises the importance of the cyber security and aims at promoting the use of ICTs to mitigate crimes and enhance public security and cooperate with international security agencies.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Malawi does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Malawi [Communication Regulatory Authority](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Malawi 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

Malawi has an officially recognized national research and development (R&D) project ([HIPSSA PROJECT](#)) for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines to be applied in either the private or the public sector.

#### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

There is an educational program ([MSc. Information Theory, Coding & Cryptography](#)) that provides skills in Coding and **Cryptography for the public and private sector professionals.**

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Malawi 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, Malawi has an officially recognized partnership with [ITU-IMPACT](#).

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Malawi 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

Malawi 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

Malawi is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Malawi participated in the [ITU-IMPACT meeting within the African Forum on Best Practices in ICT, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, October 10-12, 2013](#).

Furthermore, Malawi participated in the COMESA Cyber Security Validation Workshop (24th to 28th July 2011) and the COMESA Cyber Security and Public Key Infrastructure Meeting (25th to 28th November 2013). Malawi is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project "Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa" ([HIPSSA](#)).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

-[The Criminal Code \(Section 179\)](#).

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Malawi does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

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



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## MALAYSIA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 29.82 million

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 66.97%

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

(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:

- [Communications and Multimedia Act 1998 \[Act 588\]](#)
- [Personal Data Protection Act 2010 \[Act 709\]](#)
- [Copyright Act 1987](#)
- [Financial Services Act 2013](#)
- [Computer Crime Act 1997 \[Act 563\]](#)
- [Penal Code \[Act 574\]](#)
- [Digital Signature Act 1997\[Act 562\]](#)
- [Electronic Commerce Act 2006 \[Act 658\]](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Communications and Multimedia Act 1998](#)
- [Financial Services Act 2013](#)
- [Digital Signature Act 1997](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Malaysia has an officially recognized national CIRT ([MyCERT](#)) operated by the office of Cybersecurity Malaysia. Malaysia has also a Government CERT ([GCERT](#)) which coordinates knowledge sharing and exchanges programs between [MyCERT](#), Internet Service Providers and enforcement agencies.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Malaysia has officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through the following instruments:

- [National Cybersecurity Policy \(NCSP\)](#)
- National Security Council directive No. 24 "Arahan 24"
- The Cabinet's Decision in 2010
- Arahan Keselamatan under Chief Government Security Office (CGSO).

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

The Policy Thrust 3 [Cybersecurity Technology Framework](#) from the National Cybersecurity policy ([NCSP](#)) offers a cybersecurity framework for the certifications and accreditations of national agencies and public sector professionals.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Malaysia has an officially recognized National Cybersecurity Policy ([NCSP](#)) which was initiated by the [Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation](#), to harness national effort to enhance the security of Malaysia's Critical National Information Infrastructure ([CNII](#)). The Policy was formulated based on a National Cybersecurity

Framework that comprises legislation and regulatory, technology, public-private cooperation, institutional, and international aspects.

### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

[The Policy Thrust 1 “Effective Governance”](#) from the National Cybersecurity Policy ([NCSP](#)) provides a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Malaysia.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Ministry of Communications and Multimedia ([KKMM](#)) and the [Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation \(MOSTI\)](#) monitor and coordinate the implementation of a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap by respective agencies.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Malaysia has officially recognized national benchmarking for the national cyber crisis management plan. Malaysia conducted on 2007 by Cybersecurity Malaysia a Malaysian Incident Handling Drill. Cybersecurity Malaysia coordinated the first National Cyber Crisis Exercise Cyber Drill codenamed X-Maya in collaboration with the National Security Council in 2008.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

[Standards Malaysia](#) is the national standards Body and the national accreditation body, providing confidence to various stakeholders, through credible standardization and accreditation services for global competitiveness and has 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

[Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission](#) provides various types of awareness programs, industry talks, conferences, training programs and workshops on cybersecurity, for the general public as well as for public and private sector employees. [CyberSAFE](#), short for Cybersecurity Awareness for Everyone, is Cybersecurity Malaysia’s initiative to educate and enhance the awareness for the general public on the technological and social issues facing internet users, particularly on the dangers of getting online.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Malaysia 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, [Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission](#) has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

- [ASEAN – Japan Partnership](#)   -[APT Cybersecurity](#)   -[ASEAN Cyber Drill](#).

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Malaysia has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector through the national X-MAYA and the National Security Council directive No. 24 named Arahan 24.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

[The Policy Thrust 7 “Cybersecurity Emergency Readiness”](#) from the National Cybersecurity Policy ([NCSP](#)) provides officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Malaysia is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Malaysia participated in the International Cyber Shield Exercise 2014 in Turkey ([ICSE 2014](#)).

Malaysia participated in the following cybersecurity activities:

- [ASEAN JAPAN Information Security](#)
- [APT Cybersecurity Forum](#)
- [Meridian Conference](#)
- [Octopus Conference \(Cooperation against cybercrime\)](#)
- [JTC 1/SC 27 Meeting](#)

[MyCERT is a member of FIRST.](#)

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.2 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Child Act 2001 \(Act 611\)](#)
- Section 293, [Penal Code \(Act 574\)](#)
- Sections 211 and 233, [Communications and Multimedia Act 1998](#).

### 2.3 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

### 2.4 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development ([MWFC](#)), Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission ([MCMC](#)) and the Ministry of Education ([MOE](#)) provide information on internet safety for parents, children and educators.

### 2.5 REPORTING MECHANISM

Online illegal content can be reported on the Child line 15999. [NUR Alert](#) is responsible for spreading information as fast as possible to help trace missing children (below 12 years of age) who could be victims of crime or abuse. NUR Alert comes under the National Child Protection Policy and Action Plan.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE MALDIVES



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 324 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 44.10%

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

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

### 1. CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Maldives does not have any officially recognized national legislation pertaining to cybercrime.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Maldives does not have any officially recognised regulation pertaining to cybersecurity.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

ITU conducted a CIRT readiness assessment for Maldives, at Maldives, in August 2010. Maldives does not have an officially recognized national CIRT currently.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Maldives does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Maldives 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

Maldives does not have any officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Maldives does not have any national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Communication Authority of Maldives](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Maldives 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

Maldives 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**

Maldives 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 sectors.

#### **1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

Maldives does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### **1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

Maldives 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**

Maldives has signed a Memorandum of Collaboration against Malicious Activities in Cyberspace with Japan Ministry of Information and Communication.

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

Maldives 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**

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

#### **1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Maldives is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Maldives participates in regular forums held by APT and ITU.

## **2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

Maldives does not have any officially recognized legislation pertaining to child online protection.

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

Maldives has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). [Maldives has acceded](#), with no declarations or reservations to articles 2 and 3, 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**

Maldives does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Maldives does not have any officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## MALI



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 16 319 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 2.30%

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

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

## 1 CYBERSECURITY

### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

#### 1.1.1. CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislations on cybercrime have been enacted through the following legal instrument:

-Criminal Code (Article 264,271)

#### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Mali does not have specific regulation and compliance requirement pertaining to cybersecurity.

### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

#### 1.2.1 CIRT

Mali does not have an officially recognized national CIRT.

#### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Mali does not have officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

#### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Mali 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

Mali does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy or policy.

#### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Mali does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

#### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Mali does not have an officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Mali 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

Mali 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**

Mali 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 sectors.

#### **1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

Mali does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### **1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

Mali 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**

Mali has officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

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

Mali 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**

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

#### **1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Mali is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Mali also cooperates with [CEDEAO](#) and [Africa Union](#) on cybersecurity issues. Mali is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project “Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa” ([HIPSSA](#)).

## **2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

-[The Criminal Code \(Articles 224-225 and 228\)](#)

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

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

Mali does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

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



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## MALTA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 419 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 68.91%

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

(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 instrument:

- [Criminal Code](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Electronic Commerce Act](#)

- [Electronic Communications \(regulation\) Act](#)

- [Processing of Personal Data \(Electronic Communications Sector\) Regulations](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Malta has an officially recognized national CIRT known as [mtCERT](#).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

There is no officially recognized framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards in Malta.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Malta information Technology Agency ([MITA](#)) Security Governance Unit is responsible for ISO27001 implementation and enterprise risk management. This is the recognised cybersecurity framework for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Malta has an officially recognized [National Digital Strategy](#).

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national or sector-specific governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Malta.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The following agencies are responsible for cybersecurity in Malta:

- [MITA](#)

- Malta Police [Cyber Crime Unit](#).

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

In Malta there is no national benching marking and referential to measure cybersecurity development.

#### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

##### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

The [MITA Security Policy](#) is responsible for the research and development of cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines.

#### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

There are various programs in Malta to facilitate educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification. These programs are:

- [The Malta Be Smart Online!](#)
- [MITA Security Awareness Campaign](#)
- MCAST – student awareness programme
- Malta Cyber Crime Unit Task Force – ‘Child Abuse over the Internet’.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

[MITA](#) is the certified government and public sector agency for cybersecurity in Malta; it is ISO27001 certified.

### 1.5 COOPERATION

#### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states, Malta Cyber Crime Unit collaborates with international law agencies.

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Malta 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

Malta does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Malta is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Malta participates in the following cybersecurity activities:

- [EU](#) - [ENISA](#)

[MtCERT 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:

- [Articles 208A, 208AA, 208AB and 209](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Malta has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Malta 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 the institution responsible for online child protection in Malta.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Child abuse over the internet can be [reported](#) through the website of the Foundation for Social and Welfare Services.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## MARSHALL ISLANDS



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 55 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 11.70%

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

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

### 1 CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Marshall Islands does not have any officially recognized national legislation pertaining to cybercrime.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Marshall Islands does not have any officially recognised regulation pertaining to cyber security.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Marshall Islands does not have an officially recognized national CIRT. However it is a member of the Pacific Island's Regional CIRT, [PacCERT](#).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Marshall Islands does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Marshall Islands 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

Marshall Islands does not have any officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Marshall Islands does not have any national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

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

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Marshall Islands 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

Marshall Islands 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**

Marshall Islands 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 sectors.

#### **1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

Marshall Islands does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### **1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

Marshall Islands 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**

Marshall Islands does not have any officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

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

Marshall Islands 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**

Marshall Islands does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

#### **1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Marshall Islands is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Marshall Islands is among the beneficiary countries of the EU/ITU co-funded project “Capacity Building and ICT Policy, Regulatory and Legislative Frameworks Support for Pacific Island Countries” ([ICB4PAC](#)).

## **2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

Marshall Islands does not have any officially recognized legislation pertaining to child online protection.

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

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

### **2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT**

Marshall Islands does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Marshall Islands does not have any officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## MAURITANIA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 3 623 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 6.20%

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

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

## 1. CYBERSECURITY

### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

#### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Mauritania does not have any officially recognized criminal legislation pertaining to cybercrime. However it has an [ICT Legal framework](#).

#### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Mauritania does not have currently any officially recognised regulation and compliance requirement pertaining to cybersecurity.

### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

#### 1.2.1 CIRT

Mauritania does not currently have an officially recognized national CIRT but there is a project to create a National Cybersecurity Agency after the successful CIRT assessment conducted by ITU in 2012. Also there is a team of unofficial CERT not yet legally mandated.

#### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Mauritania does not have any officially recognized national or sector specific cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards. The cybersecurity vision is still considered as a part of national ICT strategy but Mauritania is considering implementing a specific cybersecurity strategy.

#### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Mauritania does not have currently 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

Mauritania has an officially recognized [national cybersecurity strategy](#).

#### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Mauritania has a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity under the national cybersecurity strategy.

#### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Mauritania does not have an officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Mauritania performs annual security audit on existing infrastructure (administration intranet platform) as part of a national benchmarking program.

### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

#### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Mauritania does not have currently 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 but it will be considered with the collaboration of the University of Nouakchott.

#### **1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT**

Mauritania does not have currently 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 sectors.

#### **1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

Mauritania does not have currently any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### **1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

Mauritania does not have currently any certified government and public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

### **1.5 COOPERATION**

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

Mauritania does not have currently officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

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

Mauritania does not have currently any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

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

Mauritania does not have currently any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

#### **1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Mauritania is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Mauritania participated in the 2012 ITU-IMPACT Applied Learning for Emergency Response Teams (ALERT) from 15-17 July in Amman, Jordan.

## **2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

-[Article 306\\*](#) of the Criminal Code

[Articles 47 and 48\\*](#) of the Protection Code for Children.

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

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

Mauritania does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

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



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE MAURITIUS



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 1 314 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 39.00%

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

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

### 1. CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on cybercrime has been enacted through four IT legislations:

-ICT Act 2001

-[Computer Misuse and Cybercrime Act 2003](#)

-[Electronic Transaction Act 2000](#)

-[Data Protection Act 2004](#)

- Unsolicited Commercial Electronic Bill is being drafted in collaboration with the Council of Europe.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Data Protection Act 2004](#) which deals with the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data

- ICT Act 2001.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Mauritius has a National CERT known as Computer Emergency Response Team of Mauritius ([CERT-MU](#)). CERT-MU operates under the National Computer Board, a statutory body under the aegis of [Ministry of Technology, Communication and Innovation](#). IT Security Unit (ITSU) acts as the Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT) for the Civil Service.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Mauritius has officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards. As part of National Information and Communication Technology Strategic Plan ([NICTSP](#)) of 2007-2011 and 2011-2014, the promotion and adoption of international information cybersecurity standard (ISO 27001) is one of the high priority projects and is already implemented. Also a risk assessment methodology has been defined for the Civil Service. IT Security Unit is reviewing the following standards for adoption:

- [PAS 555:2013 – Cyber security risk – Governance and management – Specification](#)

- [ISO/IEC 27032 – Information technology – Security techniques – Guidelines for cybersecurity](#)

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

As per the [NICTSP](#) 2007-2011, the ISO 27001 is the recommended standard for the adoption within the public sector. The accreditation of the ISO 27001 standard is done through the Mauritius Standards Bureau. The Framework for CIIP that covers critical sectors is being drafted and will be completed by June 2014.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Cybersecurity strategy is included in [NICTSP](#) 2007-2011 and 2011-2014. A new national cybersecurity [Strategy and Action Plan](#) has been developed. The IT Security Unit will be responsible for carrying out information security risk assessment exercises, to perform IT security audit based on information security standards and industry best

practices in order to provide an overall assessment of the IT security level as well as for complex and critical Information Systems in Civil Service and to manage ICT incidents in the Civil Service through the establishment of an effective incident handling mechanism for government information systems.

### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

National Information Assurance and Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Policy provide a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Mauritius and is in the finalization stage.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Agency responsible for implementing national cybersecurity strategy policy and roadmap in Mauritius is the CERT Mauritius ([CERT-MU](#)) of the National Computer Board and for IT Security Unit for the Civil Service.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

A survey has been carried out to measure the state of Information Security in Businesses in Mauritius in 2013 December by NCB ([CERT-MU](#)). So far, this is the first exercise.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

[CERT-MU](#) of the national Computer Board publishes regularly best practice and guidelines on different themes relevant for industry and for general public on information security. IT Security Unit conducts research on ISO 27000 set of standards for information security and issues security guidelines for the Civil Service.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

[CERT-MU](#) of the national Computer Board organizes regular trainings to train local ICT professionals on information security. [Certification courses](#) are also organized for both public and private sectors. Postgraduate courses on cyber security are offered at tertiary institutions such as the [Ministry of Education and Human Resources, Tertiary Education and Scientific Research](#) or the [Tertiary Education Commission](#).

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

As part of the capacity building exercise, the National Computer Board has organized the following internationally recognized certification programs. There are more than 100 public sector professionals certified.

1. BS25999 from BSI
2. ISO 27001 Lead Auditor from IRCA

There are public sector professionals also certified on the following internationally recognized certification programs.

Officers of the IT Security Unit currently hold the following certifications:

- Certified Ethical Hacker (CEH)
- Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP)
- Certified Information System Auditor (CISA)
- Certified in Risk and Information System Control (CRISC)
- Certified Information Security Manager (CISM)

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

There are 2 public sector agencies (Passport and Immigration Office and Mauritius Planters Association) who are ISO 27001 certified as of date. The certified government and public sector agency certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity in Mauritius is the Mauritius Standards Bureau.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states, Mauritius national CERT, [CERT-MU](#) has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

- [FIRST](#)
- [IMPACT](#).

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Mauritius has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector through the following instruments:

- [CERT-MU](#) that disseminates information security news to the public sector on a daily basis regarding vulnerability note, advisory and virus alerts.
- The 'National Information Security Strategy' of the National ICT Strategic Plan ([NICTSP](#)) 2011-2014, which plans for the setting up of a National IT Security Committee with many agencies.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Mauritius has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector through information sharing between ISPs (Internet Service Providers) and [ICTA](#) regarding Online Child Sexual Abuse. Information sharing is done in all the Sectors.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Mauritius is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Mauritius has been a party to the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime since November 2013.

The [CERT-MU](#) is a member of [FIRST](#) and participates in the FIRST Conference.

Mauritius is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project "Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Sahara Africa" (HIPSSA). Mauritius has participated in the following Conferences:

Cyber Security Forum organized by the Commonwealth Telecommunication Organisation and the Forum of the Council of Europe including the Conferences organized under the GLACY (Global Action on Cybercrime) Project funded by Council of Europe.

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND STRATEGY

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

- [Sections 248, 251 and 288](#) of the Criminal Code.
- [Section 18\(m\)](#) and [46\(h\)\(i\)](#) of the Information and Communication Technologies Act, 2001.
- Sections 13A and 15 of the Child Protection Act, 1995 (not available in pdf or html).
- [Section 22](#) of the Computer Misuse and Cybercrime Act, 2003 (Amends the Child Protection Act.)

Mauritius has adopted the [Child Safety Online Action Plan](#).

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Mauritius has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Mauritius 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 Mauritian [ICT Authority](#) is responsible for regulating harmful and illegal online content. It has a procedure of [content-filtering](#) related to child sexual abuse websites.

The National Computer Board ([NCB](#)), operating under the [Ministry of Technology, Communication and Innovation](#) and part of the Cybersecurity Emergency Response Team ([CERT-MU](#)), has issued a [Child Safety Online Action Plan](#).

The [NCB](#) maintains a website dedicated to promote child safety online.

The [CERT-MU](#) has a dedicated space to the information of young people and parents.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

The Mauritian ICT Authority provides an [online form](#) to report child sexual abuse images. The NCB also provides an online form to report cases related to children issues at Child Development Unit.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## MEXICO



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 116 147 000

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 43.46%

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

(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:

-[Federal Criminal Code](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

-[Law on Advanced Electronic Signatures](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Mexico has an officially recognized national CIRT known as [CERT-MX](#).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

In Mexico compliance with ISO standard 207001's requirements for an information security management system is required of all key government institutions. This is the nationally recognized 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 Mexico.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

The Specialized Information Security Committee (CESI) was created to develop a National Strategy for Information Security (ENSI), which guides all actions to be undertaken by entities of the federal government to prevent, identify, neutralize or counteract risks and threats to information security.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Mexico.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Federal Police of Mexico of a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap by respective agencies.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

No data available

#### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

##### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

There are no projects or programs for research and development of cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines.

#### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Personnel at the Scientific Division have received and continue to participate in specialized training from the Police Development System of Mexico (SIDEPOL), as well as from numerous other security and law enforcement organizations in countries including Colombia, the US, Holland and Japan. Government-led efforts to promote increased cybersecurity awareness have included the organization of various conferences for both government institutions and educational institutions.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Mexico 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 information about any framework for sharing cybersecurity assets across borders with other nation states.

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Mexico has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector through CESI authorities have also developed a collaboration protocol between [CERT-MX](#) and the various dependencies of the Mexican central government to address and respond to cyber incidents.

#### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

[CERT-MX](#) also communicates and cooperates directly with private institutions. The ENSI has as one of its primary aims further increasing and institutionalizing cooperation and information-sharing between all sectors of the society-public and private- in a more integrated fashion.

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

To facilitate participation in regional/international cybersecurity platforms and forum Mexico is a member of:

-[FIRST](#)      -[OAS/CICTE](#).

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

-[Law for the Protection of Children and Adolescents\\*](#) -nothing regarding internet.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Mexico has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Mexico 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 Department of Public Safety has issued a document from a cyber-crime workshop containing information on cyber-threats. The national system [eMexico](#) works on internet security and presents information on security of internet for children.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Complaints can be made to The Crimes against Children and Cyber Police Unity by the number 5241-0420 or 01800 440 3690 or by the email [policia\\_cibernetica@ssp.gob.mx](mailto:policia_cibernetica@ssp.gob.mx). [Security Alliance in Mexico](#) provides space for complaints in its website.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 112 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 27.80%

(data source: [United Nations Statistics Division](#), December 2012), (data source: [ITU Statistics](#), 2013)

#### 1. CYBERSECURITY

##### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

###### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Micronesia does not have officially recognized national legislations on cybercrime.

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Micronesia does not have officially recognised regulations and compliance requirements on cybersecurity.

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Micronesia does not have an officially recognized National CIRT.

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Micronesia does not have officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Micronesia 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

Micronesia has an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy ([FSM National ICT and Telecommunication Policy \(2012\)](#)).

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Micronesia does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Division of Communication under the [Department of Transportation, Communication and Infrastructure](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

###### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Micronesia 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

Micronesia 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

Micronesia 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 sectors. However two workshops were conducted by ITU under ICB4PAC.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Micronesia does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Micronesia 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

Micronesia 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

Micronesia 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

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

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

Micronesia also takes part in the Asia Pacific CIRT cybersecurity forums. Micronesia is among the beneficiary countries of the EU/ITU co-funded project “Capacity Building and ICT Policy, Regulatory and Legislative Frameworks Support for Pacific Island Countries” ([ICB4PAC](#)).

Micronesia also participated in several workshops/trainings provided by ITU and APT.

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Micronesia does not have specific legislation on child online protection.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Micronesia does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

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



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### MOLDOVA



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 3 519 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 48.80%

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

(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 instrument:

- Penal Code, [Law on Preventing and Combating cybercrime](#)

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Law on Informatics
- Law on Access to Information
- Law on Electronic Communications
- Law on Information and State Information Resources
- Law on Electronic Document and Digital Signature
- Law on Personal Data Protection
- Law on E-Commerce

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Moldova has an officially recognized governmental CERT ([CERT-GOV-MD](#)).

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

There is no available information regarding any officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Moldova has officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals through the Special Telecommunications Center that also operates the second level Public Key Certification Authority (CA). The Special Telecommunications Center is the first and unique CA accredited in Moldova and provides certification services (including Mobile Signature) for public administration authorities and third parties.

##### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

###### 1.3.1 POLICY

Moldova has an officially recognized national strategy for information society development called "[Digital Moldova 2020](#)".

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no available information regarding any national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Moldova.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The national governmental CERT ([CERT-GOV-MD](#)) is the officially recognized institution responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap in Moldova.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

There is no available information regarding any officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development in Moldova.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

There is no information available regarding 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

Moldova's Government annually organizes awareness events on cybersecurity. Also The [European Cybersecurity Month in Moldova](#) provides 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.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

There is no available information regarding the exact number of public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

The national governmental CERT ([CERT-GOV-MD](#)) is the only certified government and public sector agency 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, Moldova has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

- Romania CERT ([CERT-RO](#))
- Israel CERT ([CERT GOVIL](#))
- United Kingdom CERT ([CSIRTUK](#), and [GovCertUK](#))
- Ukraine CERT ([CERT-UA](#))

Also, in 2013, the e-Governance Academy of Estonia and the e-Government Center of the Republic of Moldova implemented a [cybersecurity project](#).

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

The national governmental CERT ([CERT-GOV-MD](#)) has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector with the following organizations:

- [Intelligence and Security Service](#)
- [Ministry of Information Technology and Communications](#)
- Internet service providers in Moldova

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Moldova is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Moldova has also participated in cybersecurity activities with the following organizations:

- [NATO](#)
- [EU](#)
- [Council of Europe](#)
- [USAID](#)

## **2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

- [Article 208\(1\)](#) of the Criminal Code.

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

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

Moldova does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Moldova does not have any officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 36 100

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 90.70%

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

(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 instrument:

- [Law on Digital Economy](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Law on the Protection of Personal Information](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Monaco does not have any officially recognized national CIRT. ITU conducted a CIRT readiness assessment for Monaco in 2013.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Monaco 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 Monaco.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Monaco does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Monaco.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no agency responsible for cybersecurity in Monaco.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Monaco does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

#### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

##### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Monaco does not have an 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 are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Monaco.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Monaco 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

Monaco does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Monaco does not have any 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 Monaco.

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Monaco is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Monaco is a member of the [EU](#) and [CoE](#).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Articles 294-3 to 294-7](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

The government provides an [online form](#) to report child pornography content.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE MONGOLIA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 2 844 000

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 17.70%

(data source: [United Nations Statistics Division](#), December 2012), (data source: [ITU Statistics](#), 2013)

### 1. CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

There is a draft legislation on cybercrime “Draft of Cyber Security ACT 2013” approved by the joint decree of the Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs and Chairman of the General Intelligence Authority.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Within the scope of the implementation of Government Resolution no. 312 of the year 2011 on “Some measures to ensure state information security”, the risk assessment of information security for the state central organizations was conducted in 2012. Based on the assessment report, the preparation to organize trainings among the civil servants on how to prevent risks in the future is now going on.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Mongolia is currently in the process of creating the National CIRT ([MNCIRT](#)).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Mongolia has officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through the following instruments:

- ISO/IEC 2700x (5 standards)

-MNS ISO/IES 13335-1:2009

-MNS ISO/IES 17799:2007

-MNS 5969:2009 IT & information security techniques and risk management

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

According to Government Decree no. 312 of the 9 November 2011, the State Communication Office under the auspices of the General Intelligence Authority was reorganized into the Office of Cyber Security to ensure the information security for state organizations and prevent cyber attacks. Also, the Department for Combating Cybercrime was established to combat cybercrime and cyber terrorism at the Criminal Police Office of the General Police Authority on July 2011.

The National Data Center operates the Department for Information Security, Encryption and Protection.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Mongolia is in the process of developing a national cybersecurity strategy. In 2010, the national programme on “Ensuring Information Security” was approved. The programme is to be implemented from 2010 to 2015.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Mongolia has an officially recognized national governance roadmap for cybersecurity that can be found in its national program in information security action plan.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The National Cybersecurity Center is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap in Mongolia.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Mongolia 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

Mongolia 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

The National Program of Information Security plan provides 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.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Mongolia does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Mongolia 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

Mongolia does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific partnerships for sharing cybersecurity assets across borders with other nation states.

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Mongolia 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

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

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Mongolia is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Mongolia also participated in cybersecurity activities of [APT](#) cybersecurity forums.

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

Please note that in Mongolia a child is a person under 16

#### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

- [Article 123](#) of the Criminal Code – does not criminalize simple possession.

#### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

#### 2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

Mongolia does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

#### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

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



### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

[Ministry for Information Society and Telecommunications](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Montenegro 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

Montenegro 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

Montenegro 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 sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Montenegro does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Montenegro 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, Montenegro has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

-[ITU](#)

-[ENISA](#)

-[TRUSTED Introducer](#)

-[FIRST](#)

-[NATO](#)

-CERT/CIRT Networks (Regional cooperation: Slovenian SI-CERT, i-Croatian CERT, Cooperation Agreement with CERT Japan)

-[ACDC Project Europe](#) (European center for advanced cyber defense and at the same time build a modern system of protection against botnet at EU level)

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Montenegro 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

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Montenegro is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Montenegro participated in the Applied Learning for Emergency Response Team ALERT 2012 during the ITU Regional Forum on Cybersecurity for Europe and CIS, held in 2012, in Bulgaria.

[CIRT Montenegro is a member of FIRST.](#)

Montenegro also participated cybersecurity training in Malaysia (ITU), Japan (JICA) and Turkey/Macedonia (NATO)

## **2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

[-The Criminal Procedure Code.](#)

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

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

Montenegro Computer Incident Response Team ([CIRTMontenegro](#)) is the officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Montenegro Computer Incident Response Team ([CIRTMontenegro](#)) is the officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### MOROCCO



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 32 599 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 56.00%

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

[-Penal Code.](#)

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

[-Law on Personal Data Protection](#) [-Law on Online Consumer Protection](#)

[-Law on Electronic Transfer of Legal Information.](#)

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

[Morocco has established an official recognized national CIRT \(maCERT\).](#)

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Morocco has an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through the National Strategy for Information Society and Digital Economy and National Strategy of Cybersecurity.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Morocco has an officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals. The framework is called the Project of professional master for training and certification of professionals in the public sector.

##### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

###### 1.3.1 POLICY

Morocco has an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy through the National Strategy of Cybersecurity and National Strategy for Information Society and Digital Economy ([Digital Morocco 2013](#)).

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The national cybersecurity strategy provides a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Morocco.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The General Directorate of Information Security Systems under the Administration of National Defense is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Morocco has officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development. These include a project for identification and classification of national information systems and another project for measuring the level of maturity of these systems.

### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

#### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Morocco 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

Actions 50 to 53 of the national strategy “Digital Morocco 2013” are related to cybersecurity trainings and awareness programs. Thus as part of the national cybersecurity strategy, most scientific and technical schools and universities in Morocco integrate into their curriculum, courses in cybersecurity to meet the growing demand for skills in systems information security at national level.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Morocco has 69 public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Morocco has 7 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, Morocco has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

-[ITU](#)

-[South Korea](#)

-[Cybersecurity Malaysia](#)

-[FIRST](#)

-[France](#).

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Morocco 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

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

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Morocco is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Morocco participated in the ITU-IMPACT Cyber Drill in Muscat, Oman in October, 2013. Morocco participated in the Applied Learning for Emergency Response Teams (ALERT) in Amman, Jordan in July, 2013 (15-17th October 2013). Morocco also participated in the ALERT in Muscat, Oman in October, 2013 (22-24th October 2013). [maCERT 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:

-[The Criminal Code \(Article 483,497 and 503\).](#)

## **2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL**

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

Morocco does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

## **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

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



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 24 475 000

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 5.40%

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

(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:

- None.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Electronic transaction Act.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Mozambique does not have an officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Mozambique does not have an 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 Mozambique.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Mozambique does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy. A National Cybersecurity management system is in the process of being implemented.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Mozambique.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no agency responsible for cybersecurity in Mozambique.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Mozambique does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

#### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

##### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Mozambique does not have an 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 are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Mozambique.

#### **1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

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

#### **1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

Mozambique 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**

Mozambique does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

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

Mozambique does not have any 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 Mozambique.

#### **1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Mozambique 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:

- None.

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

Mozambique has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Mozambique 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 agency responsible for child online protection in Mozambique.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Mozambique.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## MYANMAR



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 48 724 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 1.20%

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

(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 Transaction Act.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Myanmar does not have specific regulation and compliance requirement pertaining to cybersecurity.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Myanmar has an officially recognized national CIRT ([mmCERT](#)). ITU conducted a CIRT for Myanmar in 2011.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Myanmar does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Myanmar 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

Myanmar does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Myanmar does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Ministry of Communications and Information Technology](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Myanmar 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

Myanmar [mmCERT](#) cooperates with [JPCERT](#) to establish best practices and guidelines to be applied in either the private or the public sector.

#### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

There is the Asean - Japan Joint Cybersecurity Awareness Programs since 2012, which aim to raise awareness of cybersecurity in ASEAN region. In addition, there are some thesis programs of PhD student that are related to cybersecurity.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Myanmar 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, Myanmar has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

-[ITU](#)

-[APCERT](#)

-ASEAN China

-[FIRST](#)

-ASEAN-Japan

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Myanmar 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

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

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

Myanmar also participated in cybersecurity activities organized by APCERT, ASEAN-Japan, ASEAN-China and ITU. In 2011 Myanmar hosted the first [ITU-IMPACT](#) Applied Learning for Emergency Response Team ([ALERT](#)) in [Yangon](#). Myanmar also participated in the ALERT at Vientiane in 2013.

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

-[Section 292-293](#) of the Criminal Code

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Myanmar does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Myanmar Computer Incident Response Team ([mmCERT](#)) is the officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE NAMIBIA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 2 364 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 13.90%

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

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

### 1. CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

The ECOWAS legislation is being transposed into Namibian legal system. However specific legislation pertaining to cybercrime has already been mandated through the following legal instruments:

[-Use of Electronic Transaction and Communication Act](#)

[-Cybercrime bill \(Draft\)](#)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Namibia does not have any officially recognized national regulation pertaining to cybersecurity.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Namibia does not have any officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Namibia does not have currently any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity but it has started working on it with the development of Cybercrime Bill.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Namibia 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

Namibia does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy but it has started working on it with the development of Cybercrime Bill.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Namibia does not have officially recognized national governance roadmaps for cybersecurity but it has started working on it with the development of Cybercrime Bill.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Namibia does not have an officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap. However there is a committee working on cybersecurity strategy but it has started working on it with the development of Cybercrime Bill.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Namibia does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development but it has started working in it with the development of Cybercrime Bill.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Namibia 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

Namibia 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 sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Namibia does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Namibia 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

Namibia 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

Namibia 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

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

Namibia is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project “Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Sahara Africa” ([HIPSSA](#)).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Namibia does not have any national legislation pertaining to child online protection.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Namibia does not have any officially recognized agencies that offer institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Namibia does not have any officially recognized agencies that offer an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## NAURU



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 10 293

**Internet users, percentage of population:** N/A

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

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

### 1. CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Nauru does not have specific officially recognized national legislation pertaining to cybercrime.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Nauru does not have specific regulations and compliance requirement pertaining to cyber security.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

[Nauru does not have an officially recognized national CIRT. However it is a member of the Pacific CERT \(PACCERT\).](#)

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Nauru does not have officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Nauru 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

Nauru does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Nauru does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Nauru does not have an officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Nauru 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

Nauru 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**

Nauru 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 sectors.

#### **1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

Nauru does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### **1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

Nauru 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**

Nauru 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**

Nauru 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**

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

#### **1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Nauru is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Nauru is among the beneficiary countries of the EU/ITU co-funded project “Capacity Building and ICT Policy, Regulatory and Legislative Frameworks Support for Pacific Island Countries” ([ICB4PAC](#)).

## **2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

-[Sections 227-229](#) of the Criminal Code.

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

Nauru has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Nauru signed but did not ratify 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**

Nauru does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

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



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF NEPAL



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 31 011 00

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 13.30%

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

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

### 1. CYBERSECURITY

#### LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

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

- [The Electronic Transactions Act.](#)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [The Electronic Transactions Act.](#)

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Nepal does not have an officially recognized national CIRT. ITU conducted a CIRT assessment for Nepal in 2010.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Nepal does not have an 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 Nepal.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Nepal does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Nepal.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Kathmandu Metropolitan Police Crime Division (KMPCD) is the agency responsible for cybersecurity in Nepal.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Nepal does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Nepal does not have an 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 are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Nepal.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Nepal 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

Nepal does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Nepal does not have any 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 Nepal.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Nepal 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:

- [Section 47](#) of the Electronic Transaction ordinance
- [Section 2\(c1\)](#) under Some Public (Crime and Punishment) Act
- [Section 16\(2\) and \(3\)](#) of the Children's Act, 2048 – only for children under 16.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Nepal has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Nepal 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 agency responsible for child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Nepal.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 16 714 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 93.9564%

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

(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:

- [Penal Code](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Electronic Signature Law - Decision on Electronic Signatures - [Data Protection Act](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Until the [National Cyber Security Centre](#) was set up, [GOVCERT.NL](#) was the government organization dedicated to cyber security and incident response. The tasks and employees of [GOVCERT.NL](#) have all been transferred to the Center. This has ensured that the [NCSC](#) has had a sound foundation from the beginning. Therefore [NCSC](#) is the nationally recognized CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

There is no information on any internationally recognized standards used in The Netherlands. However, [The Netherlands' iStrategy](#) will make generic frameworks, services and products available to all Central Government organizations.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

The Netherlands 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

The Netherlands has adopted [The National Cyber Security Strategy \(NCSS\)](#), [National Cyber Security Strategy 2](#) and [The Defense Cyber Strategy](#) as its national cybersecurity strategies.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The Netherlands has a nationally recognized governance roadmap for cybersecurity: [2014-2016 Action Programme Annex 1 to the NCSS 2](#).

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The following are the officially recognized agencies responsible for implementing the national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap:

- [National Coordinator for Security and Counterterrorism \(NCTV\)](#)

- [NCSC](#).

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

The Netherlands has officially recognized the [Cybersecurity Assessment Netherlands \(CSBN\)](#) as the body responsible for the national benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

The [NCSC](#) is the officially recognized national agency responsible for research and development (R&D) programs/projects for cybersecurity standards and best practices and guidelines to be applied in either the private or the public sector. It fulfils this function by collecting [knowledge and expertise](#) in the field of cybersecurity from all sectors of society, both practical knowledge and data from scientific research. The government, businesses and universities are able to pool their knowledge in the Center.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

[NCSC's Expertise & Advice and Sharing knowledge](#) is recognized as the national program for raising awareness and promoting cybersecurity especially educational programs among the public and private sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

There is no record of how many professionals are certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

[NCSC](#) is the certified government and public sector agency 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, the Netherlands has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

- [EGC](#)

- [CSIRT](#)

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Various agencies are able to share cybersecurity assets in The Netherlands through the High-Tech Crime Unit of the [Dutch Police Services Agency \(KLPD\)](#) and through the [NCSC](#).

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

The Netherlands has an officially recognized national [program](#) for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The [NCSC](#) is a member of the following:

- [FIRST](#)

- [TERENA](#)

- [ENISA](#)

- [EGC](#).

The Netherlands is involved in [international cooperation](#) with many other agencies.

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Article 240b](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

The Netherlands has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). The Netherlands 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 Government Computer Emergency Response Team of the Netherlands ([GOVCERT.NL](https://www.govcert.nl)), merged with the [NCSC](https://www.ncsc.nl), provides information on internet safety. The [DigiAware](https://www.digiaware.nl) Program, supported by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation, provides information about internet safety.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Online illegal content can be reported in the website of [Meldpunt](https://www.meldpunt.nl).



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE NEW ZEALAND



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 44 610 000

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 82.78%

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

(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 instrument:

- [248-259 Crimes Act 1961](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Electronic Transaction Act](#)

- [Electronic Data Safety Bill](#)

- [Unsolicited Electronic Messages Act](#)

- [Electronic Identity Verification](#)

[Bill](#)

- [Government Communications Security Bureau Act](#)

- [The Telecommunications \(Interception Capability and Security\) Act](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

The New Zealand National Cyber Security Centre ([NCSC](#)) is the national CIRT responsible for enhanced services to government agencies and critical infrastructure providers to assist them to defend against cyber-borne threats.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

[Standards New Zealand](#) is the nationally recognized agency responsible for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

There is no nationally recognized body in New Zealand for certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

[New Zealand's Cybersecurity Strategy](#) is the officially recognised strategy document in place to ensure a systematic government-level response to various cyber threats to national security.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no officially recognised roadmap for cybersecurity in New Zealand.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The agency responsible for overseeing the implementation of [New Zealand's Cybersecurity Strategy](#) is the Government Communications Security Bureau ([GCSB](#)).

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

The [GCSB Annual Report](#) and [Compliance Report](#) are the nationally recognised benchmarks for cybersecurity in New Zealand.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

[Unitec](#) is home to New Zealand's first Cybersecurity Centre which is 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. The University of Waikato has a group known as [Cyber Security Researchers of Waikato \(CROW\)](#).

### 2.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

[GCSB](#) provides various educational and professional training programs in order to raise awareness with the general public, promoting cybersecurity courses in higher education and promoting certification of professionals in both public and private sectors throughout New Zealand.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

There is no record of the number of public officers that are certified in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

New Zealand does not have any certified government and public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

## 2.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states, New Zealand ([NCSC](#)) partners with the following International organizations:

- [CPNI](#)                      - [GovCertUK](#)                      - [US CERT](#)                      - [CCIRC](#)                      - [CERT Australia](#).

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

New Zealand has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector through the ([NCSC](#))'s [partnership with the following](#):

- [Department of Internal Affairs](#)                      - [New Zealand Police](#)  
- [Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment](#)                      - [Domain New Commission](#).

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

The ([NCSC](#)) partners with a range of organisations from the private sector such as:

- [Netsafe](#)                      - [InternetNZ](#)                      - [Connect Smart](#)                      - [New Zealand Internet Task force](#).

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

New Zealand participates in several cybersecurity activities with [APCERT](#).

## 3 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Sections 124 and 131B](#) of the Crime Act.  
- [Sections 3, 127](#) of the Films, Videos and Publications Classification Act.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

New Zealand 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 following institutions are responsible for child online protection:

- [\(NCSC\)](#)
- [The Privacy Commissioner](#)
- [The Police of New Zealand](#)
- [The Department of Internal Affairs.](#)

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

[NCSC](#) provides the number (04) 498-7654 and a report to be completed in its website.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 5 955 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 15.50%

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

(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 instrument:

- [Criminal Code](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Law on Electronic Signature](#)

- [Law on Personal Data Protection](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Nicaragua does not have an officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Nicaragua does not have an 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 Nicaragua.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Nicaragua does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Nicaragua.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Nicaraguan Committee on Science and Technology ([CONICYT](#)) and the Commission on Electronic Government in Nicaragua ([GOBENIC](#)) are the agencies responsible for cybersecurity in Nicaragua.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Nicaragua does not have officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity.

## 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

Academic institutions including the National University of Engineering, Central University, and National University of Managua offer coursework and specialized training in information security-related topics and computer forensics.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Nicaragua 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

Nicaragua 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.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

There is no information about any international cooperation that Nicaragua participates in.

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Articles 175 and 176\\*](#) of the Criminal Code
- [Article 5\\*](#) of Law n. 287 – Code for Childhood and Adolescence.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Nicaragua has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Nicaragua 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 agency that is responsible for child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to receiving complaints of incidents in Nicaragua.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF NIGER



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 16 644 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 1.70%

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

- [Law on Offences in the Field of Computer](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- None.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Niger does not have any officially recognized national CIRT. Niger completed a CIRT assessment conducted by ITU in 2011.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Niger 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 Niger.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Niger does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Niger.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no agency responsible for cybersecurity in Niger.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Niger does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

#### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

##### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Niger does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development program or project for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines.

#### **1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT**

Niger has a Parliamentary Day of [Information Technology](#) on Cybercrime: Equipping Parliament on the issue of cybercrime.

#### **1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

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

#### **1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

Niger 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**

Niger does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

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

Niger does not have any 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 Niger.

#### **1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Niger is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Niger is also a member of [ECOWAS](#) which has a mandate through a Directive to fight against cybercrime.

## **2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

- [Articles 275, 276, 282 and 293](#) of the Criminal Code.

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

Niger has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Niger 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 agency responsible for child online protection in Niger.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Niger.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE NIGERIA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 166 629 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 38.00%

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

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

### 1. CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation pertaining to cybercrime is mandated through the following legal instruments:

- Money laundering (prohibition) Act 2011
- Advance Free Fraud & other related Offences Act 2006
- Evidence Act 2001
- Cybercrime Bill 2013 (in view).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

There is no available information concerning any officially recognised regulation pertaining to cybersecurity.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

ITU-IMPACT completed a CIRT readiness assessment for Nigeria at Burkina Faso in May 2010. Nigeria has an officially recognized CIRT (CERRT.ng) by the Office of National Security Adviser. Nigeria is also in process of building another officially recognized national CIRT (NGCERT).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

The technical framework for cyber and information security ([NCC](#)) is the officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards. The Legal Framework for CIS Operational Procedure Manual for CIS is currently in view.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

[The Computer Forensics Institute of Nigeria \(CFIN\)](#) and the Association of Certified Cybersecurity Policy are the 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

The Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA) has officially produced a draft on National cybersecurity policy and on National cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA) provides a National cybersecurity roadmap.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Nigeria has officially recognized the following agencies responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

- Ministry of Communication Technology
- Nigerian Communications Commission
- National Information and Technology Development Agency
- Office of the National Security Adviser
- Economic and Financial Crimes Commission

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Nigeria has officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development through the following instruments:

- Cybersecurity Strategy Bootcamp
- Cyber Security Stakeholder's Forum
- National Information and Technology Development Agency
- Office of the National Security Adviser.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Nigeria 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. However, there is a review of the readiness of social media networks and its implications to telecommunications regulation and national security.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Nigeria 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 sectors. However there is collaboration with the Department of Homeland Security on "Stop.Think.Act" Campaign for Nigeria. [CERRT.NG](http://CERRT.NG) is also engaged in promoting cybersecurity awareness campaigns.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Nigeria has 4 public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

[The Central Bank of Nigeria](http://The Central Bank of Nigeria) is the only public agency 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, Nigeria has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

- FIRST
- Egypt (in progress).

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Nigeria has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector through the following instruments:

- Cybersecurity Forum
- Communication Channel among Nigerian CERT using PGP
- National Information and Technology Development Agency (in progress)
- Internet Governance Forum.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Nigeria has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector through the following instruments:

- Cybersecurity Forum
- Communication Channel among Nigerian CERT using PKI
- National Information and Technology Development Agency (in progress)
- Internet Governance Forum

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Nigeria is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Nigeria is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project “Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa” ([HIPSSA](#)).

Nigeria also participated in the following cybersecurity activities:

- ITU Impact
- CTO – Commonwealth Telecommunications Organization
- ICANN
- AFRICACERT (Africacert.org).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Chapter 21A](#) of the Criminal Code – *does not explicitly criminalize child pornography but only obscene publications.*

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Nigeria 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

Nigeria does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Nigeria does not have any officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### NORWAY



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 4 960 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 95.05%

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

(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 \(Proposal\)](#)
- [General Civil Penal Code \(Penal Code\)](#).

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Electronic Commence Act](#) - [Electronic Communication Act](#) - [Personal Data Act](#)
- Electronic Signature Act - Act concerning Electronic Money Institutions - [Freedom of Information Act](#)
- [Act of 20 March 1998 relating to Protective Security Services](#).

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Norway has an officially recognized national CIRT [NorCERT](#) operated by The Norwegian National Security Authority (NSM).

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Norway is a member of the [ETSI](#) standard organization and aligns with its standards for Cybersecurity.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

[SERTIT](#) offers a cybersecurity framework for the certifications and accreditations of national agencies and public sector professionals.

##### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

###### 1.3.1 POLICY

Norway has an officially recognized National Cybersecurity Policy [National Strategy for Cyber Security](#). The [NSM](#) is currently developing the Norwegian Computer Network Defence (CND) strategy.

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no nationally recognized roadmap for Norway's cybersecurity.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [NSM](#), being a cross-sectoral professional and supervisory authority within the protective security services in Norway, is also responsible for matters of cybersecurity.

###### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

There is no officially recognized national benchmarking exercise or program for cybersecurity in Norway.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Center for Cyber and Information Security ([CCIS](#)) provides training and study programs and Norway *has officially* recognized it as the national research and development (R&D) program/project for cybersecurity.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

[CCIS](#) provides a wide range of organizations with a research and education centre in information. The CCIS also partners with the following:

- National Security Agency - Police Directorate - IBM

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

[NSM-NorCERT](#) team member are certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Norway's [NSM-NorCERT](#) is responsible for government and public sector agencies' certification 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 [NSM-NorCERT](#) partners with its counterparts worldwide.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

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

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

There is no record of a framework for sharing cybersecurity assets between the public and private sector in Norway.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

[NSM-NorCERT 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:

- [§204 and §204a\\*](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Norway has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Norway 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 following are the institutions responsible for the protection of children online:

- [The Norwegian Media Authority](#) - [You Decide](#)

- [The Norwegian Communication Authority](#)

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Computer incidents can be reported to the [NorCERT](#) at the email address [norcet@cert.no](mailto:norcet@cert.no) or by the phone number 02497.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### OMAN



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 2 904 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 66.45%

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

-[Anti Cybercrime Act](#)                      -[E-Transaction Law](#)                      -[Telecom Act](#).

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

-General Security Policy                      -Internet and Email Policy                      -Web and e-services Policy  
-[Oman e-Governance Framework \(OeGAF\)](#).

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT & RCC

Oman has an officially recognized national CIRT ([OCERT](#)). The national CIRT also hosts the first ITU Regional Cybersecurity Centre (RCC) established in 2013.

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Oman [Information Technology Authority](#) has an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards. The framework is based upon ISO 27001 standards.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Through the cybersecurity professional development service Oman National CERT offers professional cybersecurity training in different security domains by providing information security competency and capability courses and certifications. The execution of the program is accomplished through strategic collaborations with reputable organisations in Oman and international accreditation institutions like (ISC), SANS and EC-council.

##### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

###### 1.3.1 POLICY

Oman has an officially recognized High Level Cyber Security Strategy and Master Plan.

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Oman has a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity under the High Level Cybersecurity Strategy and Master Plan.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Oman [National CIRT](#) (OCERT) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

As part of its continuous effort in measuring the cybersecurity development in Oman OCERT is conducting a national cybersecurity survey at different levels. It also carries out cybersecurity audit and compliance against issued policies and framework. Oman also has an agreement with Ernest and Young to conduct a benchmark exercise under the Global Information Security Survey (GISS). The GISS provides organisation with an opportunity to compare themselves with others on important information security issues and gain insights for making key decisions through questions relates to security budget, investments, security governance, security effectiveness, maturity of security programs, security environment, and emerging technologies and trends.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

[OCERT](#) through its research and analysis team lead the development of national projects such as:

- National early warning Project
- Intelligence gathering Project
- [National Cyber Clean Program](#)

In addition, the [Research Council](#) is Oman's exclusive research funding body and leader of research development in the country. TRC serves as a focal point and hub dedicated to promoting and supporting research, scientific enquiry, and innovation in the Sultanate of Oman and Research and development in cyber security is one of the main areas focused by TRC.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The National CIRT ([OCERT](#)) has launched several cybersecurity training and awareness initiatives as below:

- [National Awareness Campaign](#)
- ["Way Campaign" OCERT Unified Government Information Security Campaign](#)
- [Child Online Protection Campaign](#)
- [OCERT Ambassador Program](#)

[OCERT](#) is working closely with Ministry of Education to introduce Information Security Curriculum in schools. In addition [OCERT](#) is an advisory member at Ministry of Manpower IT Committee reviewing IT and Security curriculums for the higher technical colleges. [OCERT](#) is also an advisory board member of private college.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Oman has about 350 public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Oman has 7 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, Oman has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

- |                         |                                    |                      |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| - <a href="#">ITU</a>   | - <a href="#">APWG</a>             | -Malware Alliance    |
| - <a href="#">FIRST</a> | - <a href="#">HoneyNet Project</a> | -GCC CERT/OIC CERT   |
| -Estonia                | -Singapore                         | -China (in progress) |
| -Malaysia (in progress) | Korea (in progress).               |                      |

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Oman has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector through the [OCERT](#) Ambassador Program that creates permanent links between [OCERT](#) and its constituents.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Oman has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector. For example, it has a Cybersecurity Information Exchange with private security center and the Cybersecurity Agreement with private security services providers' (Microsoft Security Cooperation Program).

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

OCERT [is a member of FIRST](#).

Oman also participated in the following international cybersecurity activities:

- FIRST Conference and Annual Meetings Japan, Malta, Austria, US, Bangkok
- National CSIRT Meetings of CMU, Japan, Malta, Austria, US, Bangkok
- GCC CERT Continuous meetings, Saudi Arabia, QATAR, Muscat
- Working Group on Legal Framework for COP in the Arab region- June 2013 - Cairo
- Cyber Defence Summit 2012 & 2013, Muscat
- ITU-IMPACT Applied Learning for Emergency Response Teams (ALERT) from 15-17 July 2012 - Amman, Jordan
- 1st Cyber Security Forum for energy and utilities – Abu Dhabi 2012
- COP legal Framework for the Arab countries – Algeria 2012
- Arab Internet Governance Forum – October 2012 - Kuwait
- OIC –CERT Conference and Annual Meeting 2012 – Muscat
- Gulf Cyber Crime Conference 2011, Muscat
- ITU Regional Workshop on “Policy Advocacy & Capacity Building in Child Online Protection for the Arab Region” Muscat-Oman, 30-31 October 2011
- MIS – CISO Executive Summit 2010, Muscat
- OIC-CERT Conference, 2009, Kuala Lumpur, 2010 UAE, 2011 Muscat
- GOVCERT conference, 2008, Rotterdam, Holland
- CERT- Computer Emergency Response Centers workshop, 2008, Cairo, Egypt
- ITU cybersecurity working group meeting, 2007, Geneva, Switzerland

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

-[Penal Code \(Article 220\)](#)

-[Cybercrime Law \(Article 14 and 15\)](#)

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Oman Computer Incident Response Team is the officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Oman Computer Incident Response Team is the officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection. Incidents can also be reported online on the [Kids Online Security Website](#).



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 179 951 000

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 10.90%

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

(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 instrument:

- None.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Electronic Transactions Ordinance](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Pakistan has an officially recognized national CERT known as [PakCERT](#). [PISA-CERT](#) is Pakistan's first public CERT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Pakistan 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 Pakistan.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Pakistan does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Pakistan.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no recognized agency for cybersecurity in Pakistan.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Pakistan does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential for measuring cybersecurity.

#### 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

[PakCERT](#) has a Security Awareness Public Services. It also organizes seminars and presentations in different IT events.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Pakistan 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

Pakistan 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

[PISA R3C](#) is the newly formed collaborative project where multi-sector teams can join together to leverage each other's skills set and resources to better address the needs of its partners. The core objective of the project is to bring experts, academia, the public sector and law enforcement closer.

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Pakistan is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Pakistan participates in Asia Pacific Security Incident Response Coordination Working Group [APSIRC-WG](#).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Section 293](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Pakistan has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Pakistan 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 agency responsible for online child protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to receiving reports of incidents.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF PALAU



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** Unknown

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

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

(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:

- None.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- None.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Palau does not have an officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Palau does not have an 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 Palau.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Palau does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Palau.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no agency responsible for cybersecurity in Palau.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Palau does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

#### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

##### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Palau does not have an 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 are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Palau.

#### **1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

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

#### **1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

Palau 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**

Palau does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

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

Palau 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 Palau.

#### **1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Palau participates in the PacCERT .

## **2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

- None.

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

There is no information on whether Palau has acceded to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#).

There is no information on whether Palau has acceded 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 agency responsible for child online protection in Palau.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Palau.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE STATE OF PALESTINE



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** unknown

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 46.60%

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

(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 instrument:

- None.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Electronic Transactions Act](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Palestine does not have any officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Palestine 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 Palestine.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Palestine has an officially recognized [Information Security Policy](#) and the [National Strategy for Information and Communication Technology](#).

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Palestine.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Ministry of Communication and Information Technology](#) is the agency responsible for cybersecurity in Palestine.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Palestine does not have any officially recognized national 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

The [Information Security Bulletins](#) serve as an educational tool and to promote professional cybersecurity awareness.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Palestine 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 in Palestine.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Palestine does not have any 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 Palestine.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

There is no information on any international cooperation Palestine participates in.

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instruments:  
- None.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Palestine has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Palestine 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 agency responsible for child online protection in Palestine.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Palestine.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## PANAMA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 3 625 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 42.90%

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

(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 instruments:

-[Penal Code](#)

-[Law on Electronic Signature](#)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Panama does not have specific regulations and compliance requirements pertaining to cybersecurity.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Panama has established an officially recognized [National CIRT](#).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Panama has an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through the [National Cybersecurity Strategy](#).

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Panama 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

Panama has an officially recognized [national cybersecurity strategy](#).

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Panama is currently developing the national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [National Innovation Agency](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Panama 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

Panama 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

Panama has an officially recognised national cooperation agreement with [STOP.THINK.CONNECT](#) in 2013. The purpose of the agreement was to enable the public awareness program to reach people around the country and unite the hemisphere in the fight against cybercrime.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Panama 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

Panama 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

Panama 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

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Panama is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Panama also works very closely with the OAS/CICTE and with the OAS Member States in implementing a hemispheric cooperation web forum.

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [The Criminal Code \(Articles 184-188 and 190\\*\)](#)

- [Law n. 16 – Contribution to the prevention and elimination of commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in Central America, Panama and Dominican Republic \(Chapter IV\\*\)](#)

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Panama does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Panama Computer Incident Response Team ([CSIRT Panama\\*](#)) is the officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 7 171 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 6.50%

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

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

### 1. CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Papua New Guinea does not have specific legislation on cybercrime.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Papua New Guinea does not have specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

[Papua New Guinea does not have an officially recognized national CIRT.](#)

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Papua New Guinea does not have officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Papua New Guinea 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

Papua New Guinea does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Papua New Guinea does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The National Information Communication and Technology Authority ([NICTA](#)) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Papua New Guinea 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

Papua New Guinea 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**

Papua New Guinea 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 sectors.

#### **1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

Papua New Guinea does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### **1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

Papua New Guinea 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**

Papua New Guinea 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**

Papua New Guinea 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**

Papua New Guinea does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

#### **1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Papua New Guinea is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Papua New Guinea is among the beneficiary countries of the EU/ITU co-funded project “Capacity Building and ICT Policy, Regulatory and Legislative Frameworks Support for Pacific Island Countries” ([ICB4PAC](#)).

Papua New Guinea is also a member of the APT and participates in APT organized Forum on cybersecurity.

## **2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

-[Sections 229C and 229R-T](#) of the Criminal Code.

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

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

### **2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT**

Papua New Guinea does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Papua New Guinea does not have any officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE PARAGUAY



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 6 683 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 36.90%

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

(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 instrument:

- Law No. 4439/2011 amending the Penal Code.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

-None.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Paraguay has an officially recognized national CIRT known as [CERT-PY](#).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Paraguay does not have an officially recognized 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 Paraguay.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Paraguay does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Paraguay.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

[CERT-PY](#) and the National Secretariat for Information and Communication Technologies (SENATICs) are the lead authorities for cybersecurity in Paraguay. The Specialized Unit for Computer Crime, within the Office of the National Prosecutor, is the lead agency responsible for investigating and prosecuting cybercrimes.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Paraguay does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity.

#### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

##### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

The government currently works with key private sector entities to develop shared norms for information security, including cooperation and information sharing.

#### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The government has undertaken a campaign called “Connect Yourself Safe PY [Paraguay]”, the principle objective of which is to increase the public’s consciousness about the dangers of posting sensitive personal information on social networking sites. SENATIC adopted a complementary initiative in 2013, STOPTHINKCONNECT, or PARAPIENSACONECTATE in Spanish, which is in the implementation phase.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Paraguay 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

Assistance has been received from numerous partners including the OAS, the US Department of State (DS/ATA), and other competent national authorities in the region. [CERT-PY](#) has been actively developing its cooperative ties with other national CSIRTs in the region, which it reported has enabled it to stay better informed of evolving cyber threats and techniques.

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Paraguay does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific program for sharing cybersecurity assets.

#### 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 Paraguay.

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Paraguay is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Paraguay also hosted the [Congress on Cybersecurity](#).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Article 135\\*](#) of the Criminal Code.
- [Article 31\\*](#) of the Law 1681/2001, Child and Adolescence Code, June 2003.
- [Law n. 2861/2006\\*](#), “That restrain trade and commercial or noncommercial dissemination of pornographic material, using the image or other representation of minors or mental unable”, January 2006.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Paraguay has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Paraguay 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 institutional support for child online protection in Paraguay.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

[CERT-PY](#) provides an email to report abuses: [abuse@csirt.gov.py](mailto:abuse@csirt.gov.py).



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF PERU



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 29 734 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 39.20%

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

(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](#)
- Computer Crimes Act
- Incorporating Computer Crimes in the Criminal Code.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Protection of Personal Data - [Digital Signatures and Certificates Law](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Peru has an officially recognized national CIRT known as [PeCERT](#).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

There is no 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 Peru.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Peru has an officially recognized cybersecurity strategy known as [Plan Estratégico en Seguridad Informática y de la Información](#).

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Peru does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [PeCERT](#) and the Division of High Technology Crimes (DIVINDAT) are responsible for cybersecurity in Peru.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Peru does not have an officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

#### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

##### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

There is no program or project for research and development of cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines.

#### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

DIVINDAT and PeCERT actively train their personnel to maintain and develop their capacity to perform their core functions. Internal awareness raising initiatives within their own institutions have entailed a full range of activities to ensure users' understanding of concepts not always associated with but key to cybersecurity such as physical security, security logic, and human security. External awareness raising activities have included media campaigns, and outreach and education for private sector entities including banks, payment processors, and other business and commercial interests. Awareness raising campaigns have also targeted citizens at large, emphasizing basic good practices for reducing vulnerability and protecting one's identity and information while using the Internet and ICTs.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Peru 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 DIVINDAT actively seeks assistance from foreign entities where and when appropriate. It also maintains active partnerships with and supports the efforts of national and international NGOs working to combat cyber and other crimes that have utilized ICTs.

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Peru 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

[PeCERT](#) has initiated a dialogue to increase collaboration with the private sector, particularly ISPs and banks.

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Peru is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Peru also participates in the [OAS CICTE](#).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

-[Articles 181-A\\*](#) and [183-A\\*](#) of the Criminal Code, added by the law n. 28.251 from April 1991.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Peru has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Peru 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 agency responsible for child online protection in Peru.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

[PeCERT](#) provides an email to report incident: [pecert@pcm.gob.pe](mailto:pecert@pcm.gob.pe).



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## PHILIPPINES



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 96 471 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 37.00%

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

(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 instruments:

- [Cyber Crime Prevention Act - RA 10175](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Data privacy Act of 2012 RA 10173](#)

- [Electronic Act of 2000 RA 8792](#)

- [Anti-Child Pornography Act of 2009 RA 9775](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Philippines has an officially recognized national CERT ([PHCert](#)).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Philippines has an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through iGovPhil services which include a single sign-on facility, a Public Key Infrastructure for secured online transactions.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Philippines does not have an officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Philippines has an officially recognized national [cybersecurity plan 2005](#).

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Philippines does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Philippines has officially recognized the following agencies responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap:

- Cyber Crime Unit and Cyber Crime Unit - Computer Forensic Labs Computer Forensic Labs

- Zamboanga City Zamboanga City - General Santos City General Santos City

- Davao City Davao City - DOST-ICTO Cyber Security Section

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

DOST-ICTO Cyber Security Section is responsible for benchmarking and measuring cybersecurity development in Philippines.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Philippines 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

Philippines has officially recognized through ISACA a sector-specific educational and professional training program 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. ISACA engages in the development, adoption and use of globally accepted, industry-leading knowledge and practices for information systems. It provides practical guidance and other effective tools for all enterprises that use information systems.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Philippines 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

Philippines does not have any certified government and public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Philippines does not have any certified government and public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Philippines does not have any certified government and public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Philippines 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 201 and 355](#) of the Criminal Code.
- [Section 4\(c\)\(1\)](#) of the Cybercrime Act.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Philippines does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Philippines does not have any officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF POLAND



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 38 317 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 62.8492%

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

- [Penal Code](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Act on Electronic Signature](#) - [Act on Electronic Payment Instruments](#)
- [The Act on the Protection of Personal Data](#) - [Act on Providing Services by Electronic Means](#)
- [The Act on the Computerisation of the Operations of Entities Performing Public Tasks](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT & RCC

Poland has an officially recognized national CIRT called [CERT.GOV.PL](#). The first CERT created in Poland was the [CERT Polska](#) followed by the [PIONIERCERT](#) and the [TP CERT](#).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

There is no information available about any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards in Poland.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

There is no information about any framework for certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals in Poland.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Poland has officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy and protection plans which are: [National Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland](#) and [Cyberspace Protection Policy of the Republic of Poland](#).

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Poland has a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity under the [Cyberspace Protection Policy of the Republic of Poland](#).

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Ministry of Administration and Digitization](#), [The Ministry of National Defense](#) and the [Internal Security Service](#) are the officially recognized agencies responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

There are reports on the activities of the [CERT.GOV.PL](#) and also [reports](#) on the state of cybersecurity in Poland.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

The National Cryptology Center is responsible for the research and development (R&D) of cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The National CIRT [CERT.GOV.PL](https://cert.gov.pl) conducts series of free training for administrators of IT systems of public administration. Courses are offered in cooperation with the Internal Security Agency Microsoft IT security SCP (Security Cooperation Program).

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

The [CERT.GOV.PL](https://cert.gov.pl) members are certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

[CERT.GOV.PL](https://cert.gov.pl) and [TP CERT](https://tp.cert.pl) are certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

In facilitating sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states, Poland has officially recognized partnerships with the following through [CERT.GOV.PL](https://cert.gov.pl) and [CERT Polska](https://cert.gov.pl):

- [FIRST](https://www.first.org) - [TL](https://www.tl.org).

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Poland has officially recognized [ARAKIS-GOV](https://www.arakis.gov) as a national program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

There is no information on any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector in Poland.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Poland is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](https://www.itu-impact.org) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services.

[CERT Polska](https://cert.gov.pl) [is a member of FIRST](https://www.first.org).

Poland also participates in international cybersecurity activities with the following:

- [ENISA](https://www.enisa.europa.eu) - [NATO](https://www.nato.int).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Articles 197, 200a and 202](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uk/acts/2015/42/section/197) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Poland has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](https://www.unhcr.org/refugees/article/43c47645.html). Poland 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](https://www.unhcr.org/refugees/article/43c47645.html).

### 2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

There is no information on any agencies in Poland that support child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Online illegal content can be reported on the website of [Dyzurnet](https://www.dyzurnet.pl).



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 10 699 000

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

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

(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 Communications
- Law on Electronic Commerce
- Law on Legal protection of Computer Programs
- Law on Electronic Signature
- 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 \(\\*\)](#).



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### QATAR



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 1 939 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 85.30%

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

(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 instruments:

-Cybercrime Law (final draft phase)

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

-Information Privacy Law (final draft phase)      -Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Law (Final draft phase)

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Qatar has an officially recognized National CIRT ([QCERT](#)).

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Qatar has an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through the National Information Assurance Framework (NIAF).

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Qatar recently endorsed the Accreditation & Certification Framework, anticipating to be enforced early 2014. The NIAF is an officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

##### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

###### 1.3.1 POLICY

Qatar has finalized the [National Cyber Security Strategy](#) and it is currently under review by the Strategy Stakeholders.

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The NIAF provides a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Qatar.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Cybersecurity Division at the [Ministry of Information Communication & Technology](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Qatar 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 [Qatar Computing Research Institute](#) (QCRI) has officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development (R&D) programs/projects for cybersecurity standards.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Qatar national CIRT ([QCERT](#)) conducted several awareness programs on Cyber Safety and capacity building e.g. SANs institute to deliver security Technical courses for practitioners. The website is [www.safespace.qa](http://www.safespace.qa).

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Qatar does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Qatar 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, Qatar has official recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

- [ITU](#)
- [Meridian Process](#)
- [OWASP](#)
- [FIRST](#)
- [APWG](#)
- [Cloud Security Alliance](#)
- [GCC CERT.](#)

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Qatar has an officially recognized national program (National Incident Handling Framework) for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Qatar has an officially recognized national program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector. An Information Risk Expert Committee will be set up for each industry sector.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Qatar is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Qatar also is a member of ICANN, FIRST, Meridian Process, OWASP, APWG, Cloud Security Alliance. In addition, it is a voting member in Industry System Automation and GCC CERT. Qatar participated in the 2012 ITU-IMPACT Workshop and the ITU RCC Regional cybersecurity Forum Cyber Drill 2013 in Oman. [QCERT 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 instrument:

- [The Criminal Code \(Article 292\).](#)

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Qatar 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**

Qatar Computer Incident Response Team ([QCERT](#)) is the officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection. It monitors and restrains online threats, making available different [information](#) on Cybersecurity and Child Online Protection.

In addition the Government maintains [Safe Space \(\\*\)](#), a website dedicated to inform children, parents and educators about online threats, best practices, policies and tools for Cyber-safety. Furthermore the National Committee for Internet Safety, under ictQATAR, aggregates government representatives, law enforcement, academia, non-governmental organizations, parents and local youth.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Qatar Computer Incident Response Team ([QCERT](#)) is the officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection. [Safe Space \(\\*\)](#) also provides an avenue for the reporting of incidents.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE ROMANIA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 1 314 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 49.76%

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

(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 instruments:

- [The Budapest Convention](#), ratified by the Law no. 64/2004

- [Law no. 161/2003](#) - Anti-Corruption Law – Title III - on preventing and fighting cybercrime (Art.42-51)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Romania's Cyber Security Strategy and the National Action Plan](#) on implementation of the national cyber security (2013) approved through GD 271/2013

- [The Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on attacks against information systems](#), to be transposed by 4 September 2015.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Romania has an officially recognized national CIRT ([CERT-RO](#)).

Romania has also few sectorial CERT:

- [CERT-MIL](#) (MoD) - [CYBER-INT](#) (Romanian Intelligence Service) - [CORIS](#) (Special Telecommunications Service)

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

There is no available information concerning any officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

There is no available information concerning 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

Romania has an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy ([Romania's Cyber Security Strategy - national cybersecurity strategy \(2013\)](#)).

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

[The National Action Plan on implementation of the Romania's Cybersecurity Strategy](#) provides a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Romania.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Ministry of Communication and Informational Society](#) monitors and coordinates the implementation of a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap by respective agencies.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Romania has not yet officially recognized national benchmarking for the national cyber crisis management plan. However, Romania participated in the annual exercise coordinated by ENISA in 2011 and 2013 and CERT-RO was the national actor.

### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

#### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Romania *does not have 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. However In the [framework of European Cybersecurity Month](#), [CERT-RO](#) carried out, beside private sector partners, an awareness campaign regarding to cybersecurity issues. In this framework, were posted on the CERT-RO web site the cyber security standards, best practices and guidelines to be applied in either the private or the public sector.

#### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Romania does not have yet 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 sectors. However CERT-RO is currently implementing a European funded project, with the final goal to set up a [National System for Countering Cybercrime](#).

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Romania does not have the exact number of public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity since databases are operated by each responsible public institution.

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

There is no available information concerning 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, [CERT-RO](#) signed MoU for cooperation on network security and emergency response, with many other national or governmental CERTs team from different countries as follows:

-Hungary -Kazakhstan -Uzbekistan - South Korea - Japan - Republic of Moldova -P.R. of China

Also, another European project named Advanced Cyber Defence Centre (ACDC), carried out under FP7 European program by [CERT-RO](#), has as a major objective, the establishment of the European antibotnet platform.

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Romania has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector through the national and sectorial CIRT: (CERT-RO, CERT-MIL, CORRIS). [CERT-RO](#) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Protocols with more than 20 public institutions in the cybersecurity field. Also, [National System for Countering Cybercrime](#), could be considered the framework for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

#### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

[CERT-RO](#) signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Protocols with private entities in cybersecurity field from antivirus company as Bitdefender to bank CERT teams.

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Romania is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Romania recognized participation in regional and international cybersecurity platforms and forums since it is affiliated with [ENISA](#) and [TERENA](#). [CERT-RO is a member of FIRST](#).

Romania participated in the International Cyber Shield Exercise 2014 in Turkey ([ICSE 2014](#)).

## **2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

- [Articles 374 and 375\\*](#) of the Criminal Code.
- [Articles 7, 11, 13 and 14\\*](#) of the Law on Preventing and Combating Pornography.
- [Article 51\\*](#) of the Anti-corruption Law.

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

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

Romania 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**

Information on internet safety can be found in the website of the Romanian National Computer Security Incident Response Team ([CERT-RO \(\\*\)](#)).

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Illegal content can be reported in the website of [Focus Internet Hotline\\*](#).



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE RUSSIAN FEDERATION



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 142 703 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 61.40%

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

(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 instrument:

- [Criminal code](#) (art. 271-273).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

-Federal Law 152 on Personal Data Protection - regulated by Roscomnadzor (Telecommunications Regulator) - Federal Law 139 on Blacklisting and ISP control - regulated by Roscomnadzor (Telecommunications Regulator).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Russia has an officially recognized governmental CERT ([GOV-CERT](#)), a joint government project CIRT ([RU-CERT](#)) and one based on Group IB, the leading Russian company in incident response business CIRT ([CERT-GIB](#)).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Russia does not have an officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Russia 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

Russia has officially recognized a [National Security Concept of the Russian Federation](#) (2000), a [concept of the Foreign Policy](#) of the Russian Federation (2013), an [Information Security Doctrine of the Russian Federation](#) (2000), [basic Principles for State Policy](#) of the Russian Federation in the Field of International Information Security (2013) and [conceptual Views Regarding the Activities of the Armed Forces](#) of the Russian Federation in the Information Space (2011) .

However the draft of [Russia's Cyber Security Strategy](#) is underway.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Russia does not currently have any national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Russian Federal Security Service ([FSB](#)), Federal Protection Service ([FSO](#)), Federal Service for Technical and Export Control ([FSTEC](#)), Ministry of Internal Affairs ([MVD](#)), Ministry of Defence ([MoD](#)) and the Foreign Intelligence Service ([SVR](#)) are the officially recognized institutions responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap in Russia.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Each government entity in Russia performs an annual audit of its own networks and systems depending on the requirements of the information.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Russia has *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 through the [ITU-T study group question 17](#) on security.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Russia 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 sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

There is no available information regarding 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, the Russian company in incident response business CIRT ([CERT-GIB](#)) has officially recognized partnerships with the League of Safer Internet and the National Coordination Centre.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Russian Federal Security Service ([FSB](#)) has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector with the following organizations:

Federal Service for Technical and Export Control ([FSTEC](#))      Ministry of Defence ([MoD](#))

Ministry of Internal Affairs ([MVD](#))      Financial Crimes Unit in Federal Tax Services.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Russia does not have any officially recognized participation in regional and/or international cyber security platforms and forums.

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Article 242](#) of the Criminal Code – *does not criminalize simple possession*.

## 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Russia has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Russia has signed but not ratified (as of 14<sup>th</sup> December 2014), 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

Russia does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

## 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Cyber Security and Incident Response Team for the governmental networks of the Russian Federation ([GOV-CERT.RU \(\\*\)](#)) provides space in its website to report a computer incident.

[Safer Internet Centre for Russia \(\\*\)](#) provides space in its website to report online illegal content.

The [Friendly RUNET Foundation \(\\*\)](#) provides [space \(\\*\)](#) in its website to report online illegal content.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE RWANDA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 11 272 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 8.70%

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

(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 instruments:

[-Penal Code](#)

[-Law on Electronic Message, Signature and Transaction](#)

[-Draft ICT bill.](#)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

-National Standards for Cyber Security.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

[Rwanda has an officially recognized national CIRT](#) Rw-CSIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Rwanda developed an Information Security Framework referred to as Government Security Architecture. This architecture provides information security policies, procedures and guidelines for the public and private sector.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Rwanda does not have any officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals. However a draft national policy has been developed and submitted for cabinet approval. This allows the establishment of the organization in charge of cyber security, which will perform certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Rwanda does not yet have an officially recognized national cybersecurity policy. However there is a draft National Cyber Security Policy. This policy defines priority areas in the field of cyber security. It has been submitted to cabinet for approval and further dissemination.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Rwanda does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Specialized Cyber Security Division](#) in Rwanda Development Board (RDB) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Rwanda has officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development. The last exercise was performed in 2013.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Research and Development (R&D) was defined as the most priority initiative in the National Information and Communication Infrastructure Plan ([NICI III](#)) and in the draft National Cyber Security Policy. In addition, a Unit in charge of R&D was established under the National CSIRT.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The Ministry of Education introduced different information security course modules in the overall IT or Computer engineering program in tertiary institutions. In the [ICT skills development plan](#), IT security training and certification program was developed. For cyber security awareness, the Government of Rwanda developed a National Cyber Security Awareness and Training Program; this program promotes cyber security awareness for internet users in Rwanda and also promotes the development of security professional (i.e. cyber security workforce) in Rwanda that support the public and private institutions to protect their critical systems against cyber threats.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Rwanda has 80 public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Rwanda does not have any certified government and public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity. However Rwanda started the implementation of a Certification Authority (CA) which will be responsible of information certification with the usage of digital certificate. In addition, the draft National Cyber Security Policy defines the establishment of a cybersecurity agency, which will be in charge of information security compliance and certification.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states, Rwanda has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

-[ITU](#)

-[Korea KISA](#)

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Rwanda has officially recognized national programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector through the national CIRT.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Rwanda has officially recognized programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector through the national CIRT.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Rwanda is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Rwanda participated in different regional cyber security fora. In [East Africa Community](#) (EAC) Rwanda was part of the forum which developed EAC framework for cyber security laws. Rwanda also participated in the forum to develop Africa Union Cyber Security Framework.

Rwanda is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project "Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa" ([HIPSSA](#)).

## **2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

-[Articles 211, 229 and 230](#) of the Organic Law Instituting the Penal Code

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

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

Rwanda does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

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



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### SAINT LUCIA



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 178 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 35.20%

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

(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:

- [Criminal Code](#)

- Electronics Crimes Bill.

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Electronics Crimes Bill

- Interception of Communications Bill.

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Saint Lucia does not have any officially recognized national CIRT.

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Saint Lucia 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 Saint Lucia.

##### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

###### 1.3.1 POLICY

Saint Lucia does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Saint Lucia.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no agency responsible for cybersecurity in Saint Lucia.

###### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Saint Lucia does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Saint Lucia does not have an 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 are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Saint Lucia.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Saint Lucia 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

Saint Lucia does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Saint Lucia 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 Saint Lucia.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Saint Lucia is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Saint Lucia [hosted](#) the eighth Caribbean Internet Governance Forum and Cyber Security Workshop from 29 to 30 August 2014 hosted in collaboration with the government of Saint Lucia, the Commonwealth Foundation for ICT and the Diplo Foundation.

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- None.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Saint Lucia has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Saint Lucia 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 agency responsible for child online protection in Saint Lucia.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Saint Lucia.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## SAMOA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 185 000

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

**Internet users**, percentage of population:  
15.30%

(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 instruments:

- [Crimes Act 2013](#) (which deals with accessing electronic system without authorization; illegal remaining in an electronic system, illegal interception, damaging or interfering with electronic data, SPAM etc.)

- [Criminal procedures Act 1972](#) (currently reviewing)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Aside from the [Crimes Act 2013](#) aspects of cybersecurity are evident in particular enactments such as the [Telecommunications Act 2005](#), [Broadcasting Act 2010](#), [Electronic Transactions Act 2008](#), [Copyright Act 1998](#), [Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act 2007](#), [Money Laundering Prevention Act 2007](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Samoa does not have currently have an officially recognized CIRT. But Samoa has sought through a proposal ITU assistance to establish its national CIRT entity. It must be noted however that Samoa is a member of [PacCERT](#).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Samoa does not have officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Samoa does not have an officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Currently there is no national or sector-specific cyber security strategy and/ or policy on cybersecurity in Samoa but there are some initiatives under the National ICT Sector Plan which are in the pipeline.

However it is important note that on an official scale it is recognized under the [National Information and Communication Technology policy 2012-2017](#) the need to create an enabling secure environment for the development and adoption of ICT through policy reform and improvements in legal frameworks, striving to put in place legislation to ensure the protection of children in relation to use of ICT and the security of information shared and access using ICT e.g. cybercrime laws.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Samoa does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Office of the Regulator is at the forefront of implementing cybersecurity initiatives. However considering a holistic approach of promoting and having central focus on the implementation of cybersecurity strategy/policy/roadmap there is no national or sector-specific agency specifically responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy/ policy/roadmap.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Samoa 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

Samoa 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

A workshop on Concepts and Techniques of Developing Cyber Crime Policy and [Legislation](#) was hosted by the Office of the Attorney General and the Office of the Regulator in partnership with ITU and European Commission under the [ICB4PAC](#) Project.

Also, the Ministry of Police conducted several safety campaigns against cybercrime activities in Samoa in collaboration with telecom service providers.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Samoa does not have an official record of any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Samoa 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, Samoa has officially recognized partnerships with the following Organizations:

- [Pacific ICT Regulatory Resource Center](#) ("PIRRC") - [Pacific Computer Emergency Response Team](#) ("PacCERT")

- [Pacific Transnational Crime Network](#) - [ITU](#)

- [Virtual Global Taskforce](#) (Interpol is a member of [Virtual Global Taskforce](#)) - [Interpol](#) (Samoa is a member of Interpol)

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Samoa 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

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Samoa is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Samoa also participated in several cybersecurity activities with ITU and EU.

Samoa is among the beneficiary countries of the EU/ITU co-funded project "Capacity Building and ICT Policy, Regulatory and Legislative Frameworks Support for Pacific Island Countries" ([ICB4PAC](#)).

Samoa is also a participant in the following regional and international platforms and forums:

- [Pacific Island Chapter of the Internet Society](#) ("PICISOC") - [Asia Pacific Network Information Center](#) ("APNIC")

- [Pacific Computer Emergency Response Team](#) ("PacCERT") - [Asia Pacific Telecommunity](#) ("APT")

- [Pacific ICT Regulatory Resource Center](#) ("PIRRC") - [Cyber Safety Pasifika](#)

- [Virtual Global Taskforce](#) - [Interpol](#)

## **2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

-[Sections 43 and 44](#) of the Crime Offences Act – provides only provision against distribution or exhibition of [indecent matter](#) but does not explicitly mention child pornography.

-[Section 218](#) of Samoa Crimes Act 2013 – only criminalizes solicitation of children through the use of information and communication technology.

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

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

### **2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT**

Samoa does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

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



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 33 400

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

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 50.80%

(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:

-Rules Concerning the Processing of Personal Data related to Information Technology [Art. 17 of Law 23/05/1995 n.70](#)

-Art 204, 403- Penal Code.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

-Law n.115 dated 20/07/2005 Digital document and digital signature

-Law n.58 dated 29/05/2013 Use of Electronic Communications and e-Commerce

-Law n.140 dated 26/11/1987 Procedure modality for the authorization of private databases

-Law n.71 dated 23/05/1995 Collection of statistic data and competences in the state information technology

-[Art. 17 of Law 23/05/1995 n.70](#) Rules concerning the processing of personal data related to information technology

-Decree n.27 dated 13/03/1984 and decree n.67 dated 03/06/1986 The State Database and assign the maintenance management to private firms

-Decree n.156 dated 08/11/2005 Technical rules for the creation, transmission, preservation, duplication, reproduction and validation, of digital documents.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

San Marino does not have an officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

San Marino does not have an officially approved national (and 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 San Marino.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

San Marino does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy or policy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no officially recognized national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in San Marino.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Information Technology Authority (Autorità per l'Informatica) is responsible for the information technology planning among the Public Administration.

The Information Technology Office (Ufficio Informatica, Tecnologia, Dati e Statistica) is the agency responsible for the technical support, operational and administrative authority for information technology in the preparation, management and development of the IT plan of the State.

#### **1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING**

San Marino does not have an officially recognized national benchmarking exercise or referential used 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 (R&D) program/project for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines to be applied in either the private or the public sector in San Marino.

#### **1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT**

There is no officially recognized national or sector-specific educational and professional training program for raising awareness with the general public, promoting cybersecurity courses in higher education and promoting certification of professionals in San Marino.

#### **1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

San Marino does not have public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification program in cybersecurity.

#### **1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

San Marino 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 San Marino and the Italian Republic signed an [agreement](#) on mutual cooperation in cybercrime prevention and suppression. Cooperation takes place mainly through the NCB Interpol.

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

San Marino 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**

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

#### **1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

San Marino is a member of the [ICPO-INTERPOL](#).

## **2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

-[Article 3\\*](#) of the Law on the Repression of Sexual Exploitation of Minors.

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

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

San Marino 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 agency responsible for child online protection in San Marino.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

There is no website or hotline dedicated to report of incidents in San Marino.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 182 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 23.00%

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

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

### 1 CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Sao Tome and Principe does not have any officially recognized national legislation pertaining to cybercrime.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Sao Tome and Principe does not have any officially recognized regulation pertaining to cybersecurity.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Sao Tome and Principe currently does not have any officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Sao Tome and Principe does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Sao Tome and Principe 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

Sao Tome and Principe does not have any officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Sao Tome and Principe does not have any officially recognized national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [General Regulatory Authority \(AGER\)](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Sao Tome and Principe 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

Sao Tome and Principe 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**

Sao Tome and Principe 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 sectors.

#### **1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

Sao Tome and Principe does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### **1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

Sao Tome and Principe 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**

Sao Tome and Principe does not have any officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

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

Sao Tome and Principe 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**

Sao Tome and Principe does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

#### **1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Sao Tome is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Sao Tome is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project "Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa" ([HIPSSA](#)). Sao Tome and Principe is also a member of [ARCTEL](#).

## **2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

-[The Criminal Code \(Article 180\)](#).

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

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

### **2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT**

Sao Tome and Principe does not have any the officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Sao Tome and Principe does not have any the officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 28 705 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 60:50%

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

(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 instrument:

- [Anti-Cyber Crime Law](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Electronic Transactions Law](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Saudi Arabia has an officially recognized national CIRT known as [CERT SA](#).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Saudi Arabia does not have an officially approved national or sector specific cybersecurity framework for Cybersecurity.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

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

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

There is no national or sector-specific cybersecurity policy in Saudi Arabia.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Saudi Arabia.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

[CERT SA](#) is the agency responsible for cybersecurity in Saudi Arabia.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Saudi Arabia does not have an official national benchmarking and 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 to be applied in either the private or the public sector.

#### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

[CERT SA](#) security quality management is responsible for [awareness building](#) and [education/training](#).

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

There is a certified professional statistics database where this information is stored.

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Saudi Arabia 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 for sharing cybersecurity assets across borders with other nation states in Saudi Arabia.

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Saudi Arabia does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific program for sharing cybersecurity assets.

#### 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 Saudi Arabia.

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Saudi Arabia is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services.

Saudi Arabia participates in the following cybersecurity activities:

- [APWG](#)
- [OIC-CERT](#)
- [The HoneyNet Project](#).

### 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

#### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- Articles 6 and 8(3) of the [Anti-Cybercrime Law \(\\*\)](#).

#### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Saudi Arabia has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Saudi Arabia 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 Computer Emergency Response Team of Saudi Arabia [CERT.SA \(\\*\)](#) provides specific [information \(\\*\)](#) on child online protection.

#### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

The website of [CERT.SA](#) provides space in its website for reporting a computer incident but requires a login to do so. It is still possible to contact the CERT through an [online form](#) or the mail: [info@cert.gov.sa](mailto:info@cert.gov.sa).



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 13 108 000

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 20.90%

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

(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 instrument:

- [Senegal Law on Cybercrime](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Cryptology Law
- Data Protection Law
- Electronic Transactions Law
- Law Guiding the Information Society.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

[ITU-IMPACT](#) completed a CIRT assessment in Senegal in 2011. Senegal does have an official national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Senegal does not have an 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 Senegal.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Senegal does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Senegal.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Senegal has proposed to establish a National Cybersecurity Centre to be funded by the [EU](#).

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Senegal 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 or program or project for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

There is no educational and professional training program for raising awareness, higher education and certification.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Senegal 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

Senegal does not have any 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 Senegal.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Senegal is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Senegal partners in a joint project of [EU](#) and Council of Europe on Global Action on Cybercrime ([GLAY](#)).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Articles 256, 318 and 320bis\\*](#) of the Criminal Code.

- [Articles 431\(34\)-431\(37\), 431\(42\), 431\(58\), 431\(59\) and 431\(64\)\\*](#) of the Law on Cybercrime.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Senegal has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Senegal 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 agency responsible for child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline to report incidents in Senegal.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### SERBIA



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 9 847 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 51.50%

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

(data source: [ITU Statistics](#), December 2012)

#### 1. CYBERSECURITY

##### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

###### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation pertaining to cybercrime is mandated through the following legal instrument:

- [Criminal Code art. 298-304a](#).

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Serbia does not have any specific legislation and regulation regarding cybersecurity and compliance requirements.

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

ITU conducted a CIRT readiness assessment for Serbia in 2010. Serbia has not yet established and legally mandated a national CERT. However the following institutions' tasks are connected to CERT functions.

- [Administrative Agency for Joint Service of Government Authorities](#) performs the tasks of managing security risks in information-communication systems of public administration bodies, protecting the public administration network and data, cooperation and coordination related to information security.

- The Academic Network of the Republic of Serbia ([AMRES](#)) is a public institution that performs the CERT activities for the educational and scientific-research institutions in the Republic of Serbia.

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Serbia does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Serbia 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

Serbia does not have any officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy. However Serbia adopted a development strategy for Information Society in the Republic of Serbia by 2020 which has six priorities for development. One of the strategy priorities is Information Security, which will have to be developed by improving legal and institutional framework, critical infrastructure protection, fight against cybercrime and scientific, research and development work.

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The Action plan (2013-2014) determines activities for the cybersecurity improvement in Serbia. The competent institution for proposing strategic and action plan documents in the area of information society is [Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications](#).

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Serbia 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

Serbia does not yet 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

Serbia 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 sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

The Academic Network of the Republic of Serbia ([AMRES](#)) team members are certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

The Academic Network of the Republic of Serbia ([AMRES](#)) is the official certified government and public sector agency certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

Serbia does not have any officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Serbia 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

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Serbia is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Serbia participated in the second conference of South-Eastern Europe National Security Authorities (SEENSA) and the Serbian NSA participated on the third conference about information security and cybernetic defence "ISCD 2013" in Hungary.

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND STRATEGY

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

-[Article 185](#) of the Criminal Code.

-[Articles 54 and 55](#) of the Law on Amendments and Additions to the Criminal Code, n. 72/09.

## **2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL**

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

Serbia does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

## **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

The Safer Internet Hotline “Net Patrol” provides an [online form](#) to report illegal content.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF SEYCHELLES



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 87 400

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 50.40%

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

(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 instrument:

- Computer Misuse Act.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Electronic Transactions Act

- Data Protection Act (partial document).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Seychelles does not have any officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Seychelles 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 Seychelles.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Seychelles does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Seychelles.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no agency responsible for cybersecurity in Seychelles.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Seychelles does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Seychelles does not have an 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 are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Seychelles.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Seychelles 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

Seychelles does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Seychelles does not have any 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 Seychelles.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Seychelles 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 instrument:

- [Section 152](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Seychelles has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Seychelles 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 agency responsible for the child online protection in Seychelles.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Seychelles.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### SIERRA LEONE



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 6 126 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 1.70%

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

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

#### 1. CYBERSECURITY

##### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

###### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Sierra Leone does not have specific legislation on cybercrime.

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Sierra Leone does not have specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity.

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Sierra Leone does not have an officially recognized national CIRT. However ITU conducted the “Enhancing Cybersecurity for Least Developed Countries (LDC) Program” in Sierra Leone from 2 to 13 December 2013.

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Sierra Leone does not have officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Sierra Leone 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

Sierra Leone does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Sierra Leone does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The National Telecommunications Commission ([NATCOM](#)) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

###### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Sierra Leone 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

Sierra Leone 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**

Sierra Leone 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 sectors.

#### **1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

Sierra Leone does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### **1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

Sierra Leone 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**

Sierra Leone does not have any officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

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

Sierra Leone 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**

Sierra Leone does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

#### **1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Sierra Leone is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Sierra Leone is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project “Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa” ([HIPSSA](#)).

## **2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

[Sections 1 and 26-28](#) of the Sexual Offenses Act of Sierra Leone

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

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

Sierra Leone does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Sierra Leone does not have an officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE SINGAPORE



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 5 256 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 73.00%

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

- [Computer Misuse and Cybersecurity Act \(Chapter 50A\)](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

“Instruction Manual (IM) 8” specifies government policies, standards, regulations and codes of practice for IT security implemented by government agencies, that private vendors serving the government would also need to comply with. All IMs are mandatory for compliance by government agencies and subject to regular audit and assessment for enforcement purposes.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Singapore has an officially recognized national CIRT known as [SingCERT](#). For the Government sector, the Government IT Security Incident Response (GITSIR) team co-ordinates with government agencies to perform investigations and supports agencies’ response to the incident.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Internationally recognised cybersecurity standards (such as ISO27000 series) are referenced in the development of Government security policies and standards. For the Telecommunications sector, internationally recognised cyber security standards (such as ISO27011) were referenced in the development of the Secure and Resilient Internet Infrastructure *Code of Practice*.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Cybersecurity professionals are encouraged to obtain international certifications such as CISSP and the SANS series of certification. IDA’s Critical Infocomm Technology Resource Programme ([CITREP](#)) provides support to offset the cost for people taking such certifications.

The Association of Information Security Professionals ([AISP](#)) aims to transform Infocomm security ([IS](#)) into a distinguished profession, with a recognised body, qualifications, established career paths and career development programmes.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Singapore has an officially recognized [National Cyber Security Masterplan 2018](#) to further secure Singapore's cyber environment. As regulator of the financial services industry, the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) uses a number of [regulatory instruments](#) to regulate and shape the conduct of financial institutions. While IDA does not have privileged access to MAS’s cybersecurity strategy for the financial services industry, the publicly available ‘[Technology Risk Management Guidelines](#)’ and the [Circular No. SRD TR01/2011: Information Technology Outsourcing](#) sets out the risk management principles and standards to guide financial institutions in managing technology and IT outsourcing risks, including those relating to cybersecurity.

### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The [National Cyber Security Masterplan 2018](#) launched to further secure Singapore's cyber environment and developed through a multi-agency effort led by [IDA](#) provides an overarching strategic direction to help Government and organisations in strengthening resilience against cyber threats.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

National Infocomm Security Committee is the national-level committee responsible for steering cybersecurity strategy in Singapore. Secretariat support is provided by Infocomm Development Authority.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

IDA's Infocomm Security Health Scorecard put in place to measure the level of security readiness, assesses the state of info-security health of government agencies in areas such as policies, standards, the security knowledge of public officers, as well as physical and environmental security. The scorecard is aimed at helping government agencies to improve their info-security strategies and processes.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

One of the research and development (R&D) themes under the National Cybersecurity R&D [Programme is on 'cyberspace governance & policy research'](#). The Programme is currently undergoing grant call phase. [iTrust](#) is a multidisciplinary research centre located at the Singapore University of Technology and Design (SUTD), established collaboratively by SUTD and the Ministry of Defence, Singapore which focus is on cybersecurity.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Singapore has recognized various types of awareness programs on cybersecurity, for the general public as well as for public and private sector employees.

- [National Infocomm Competency Framework \(NICF\)](#) launched in 2008 serves as a reference for companies to use in their HR management of ICT professionals. Individuals (students and professionals) can also leverage on the framework to plan for their skills upgrading and career development.

-Critical Infocomm Technology Resource Programme ([CITREP](#)) established by the Infocomm Development Authority of Singapore (IDA) has the objective to accelerate the development of emerging, critical and specialised infocomm skills to meet Singapore's infocomm manpower needs.

-Company-Led training and [Centres of Attachment](#) aims to develop graduates and professionals through on-job-training and mentorship opportunities by leveraging local or overseas industry and education partners. These programs with focus on emerging skills will provide locals with structured quality learning and better career progression for the locals.

-Association of Information Security Professionals ([AISP](#)) aims to promote and enhance the information security profession in Singapore.

-[National Cyber Security Masterplan 2018 aims to raise the awareness and adoption of cyber security best practices among the Public, Private and People sectors.](#)

-There is collaboration between National Research Foundation (NRF) and IDA for Post-Grad Scholarship in Cybersecurity.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

[Singapore Prison service](#) (SPS) has been certified for ISO/IEC 27001:2005 (Management and Operations of Data Centre Infrastructure Services). ISO/IEC 27001:2005 is a risk based information security standard and it is a requirement for organizations to have in place a risk management process based on the Plan-Do-Check-Act" (PDCA), Deming cycle approach. As part of maintaining the ISMS certification, organization needs to perform continual review on their information security program and ensuring effectiveness of security controls

Government Agencies comply with IM8 standards and ISD's Green book which has incorporated good practices but it is not an internationally recognised standard.

"Instruction Manual (IM) 8" specifies government policies, standards, regulations and codes of practice for IT security implemented by government agencies, that private vendors serving the government would also need to comply with.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

Singapore, through [SingCERT](#), actively engages international counterparts through platforms such as:

-[APCERT](#) - [FIRST](#) -ASEAN CERT Incident Drill (ACID)

Singapore is also a participant in Japan-led [TSUBAME Working Group](#) and PRACTICE (Proactive Response Against Cyber-attacks Through International Collaborative Exchange) Project.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

The National Infocomm Security Committee draws its members for senior ranks of relevant public sector stakeholders. NISC is a platform where national cybersecurity policies are deliberated, information is shared, and inter-agency action is coordinated.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Singapore has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector. [Cybersecurity Awareness Alliance](#) amalgamates efforts from its members by bringing together different strengths and resources, to build a culture of cybersecurity in Singapore and to promote and enhance awareness and adoption of essential infocomm security ([IS](#)) practices for the private and people sectors.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Singapore participated in the following cybersecurity activities:

- ASEAN CERT Incident Drill (ACID) -[APCERT](#) Incident Drill -ASEAN Japan Comms Check Drill  
-[APEC-TEL](#) -[ASEAN-Japan activities](#)

[SingCERT](#) 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:

-[Sections 293 and 376E](#) of the Criminal Code.

-[Section 32](#) of the Films Act.

-[Sections 11 and 12](#) of the Publications Act.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Singapore Computer Emergency Response Team ([SingCERT](#)) does not provide specific information on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

The CERT ([SingCERT](#)) provides an email to report incident: [cert@singcert.org.sg](mailto:cert@singcert.org.sg) and a hotline: 6211-0911.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### SLOVAKIA



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 5 480 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 77.88%

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

(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:

- Criminal Law ([Law 300/2005](#)) Paragraphs § 247, § 283, § 196 and 197
- European Council [Convention on Cybercrime](#).

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- For banks: [Law 483/2001](#) & [Law 747/2004](#)
- For public administration : [Law 275/2006](#)
- For telecommunication sector: [Law 351/2011](#)
- For Personal identifiable information: [Law 122/2013](#).

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Slovakia has an officially recognized national CIRT ([CSIRT Slovakia](#)).

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Slovakia has officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through the Standardization committee for Information Systems of public administration (ISVS). Standardization committee is responsible for setting standards for ISVS on security, technical standards, data standards and project management standards.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

The national cybersecurity framework for accreditation and certification of information systems is regulated by the [National Security Authority](#) which is the main body of the state administration for the protection of classified information, and electronic signature.

The officially approved national cybersecurity framework for the certification of information systems used for the protection of classified information is regulated in the [Act on the protection of Classified Information](#).

##### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

###### 1.3.1 POLICY

Slovakia has an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy through the [National strategy for Information Security](#) (\*). It defines strategic goals for Slovak Republic in various sectors such as protection of CII, awareness raising and capabilities building, ensuring secure environment, technical, operational and strategic controls, effective management of information security, protection and defence of public administration information infrastructure and national and international cooperation.

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The Action plan to the [National Strategy for Information Security](#) defines tasks for various agencies in the field of information security and provides a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Slovakia.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The national agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy is the Ministry of Finance of Slovak republic (information security and protection of sector information technology in critical infrastructure). Other Ministries/agencies responsible for implementing specific areas of a strategy are:

- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Telecommunication (ISP)
- [National Security Authority \(NBU\)](#) (Protection of classified information, digital signature)
- Ministry of culture (authors' law)
- Ministry of Justice (Fight against cybercrime).

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

The national CIRT ([CSIRT Slovakia](#)) is the officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercise or referential used to measure cybersecurity development.

Slovakia has participated in cyber Slovak Information Security Exercise (SISE) on 2011, 2012 and 2013.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Slovakia has officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development (R&D) programs/projects for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines through the workgroups created by the Ministry of Finance, under the Committee of Standardization for various tasks including cybersecurity.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Slovakia has officially recognized national educational and professional training programs for raising awareness with the general public, promoting cybersecurity courses in higher education and promoting certification of professionals through the Ministry of Finance of Slovak Republic (MF SR) project on cybersecurity which consists of systematic education of non-professionals in IT, managers and security professionals in field of cybersecurity in public administration.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

There is no available information concerning any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

There is no available information concerning any certified government and public sector agencies 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, Slovakia has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

- [NATO](#)
- [FIRST](#)
- [OSCE](#)
- [European Union](#).

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

[The Themis project](#) is the officially recognized program for information sharing platform for connected organization from public administration. The national CIRT ([CSIRT Slovakia](#)) mandates the sharing of cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Slovakia has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector through the [Themis project](#) and the national CIRT ([CSIRT Slovakia](#)).

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Slovakia is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Slovakia also participated in the second [Central European Cyber Security Platform](#) (CECSP).

## **2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

-[§132 and §368-370\\*](#) of the Criminal Code.

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

Slovakia has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Slovakia has signed and ratified 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 available information concerning any officially recognized agencies that offer institutional support in child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Online illegal content can be reported in the website of [Stopleveline \(\\*\)](#). Incidents can be reported in the website of the Computer Security Incident Response Team of Slovakia ([CSIRT \(\\*\)](#)).



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 2 040 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 72.68%

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

(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 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 [SI-CERT](#). 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 [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. [SI-CERT](#) also participates in the [TF-CSIRT](#).

[SI-CERT](#) 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 instrument:

- [Article 176](#) 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 [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Slovenia 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

Information about online safety can be found in the website of Safe in [Safe in Internet\\*](#), implemented by the [SI-CERT](#).

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Online illegal content can be reported in the [website \(\\*\)](#) of a Slovenian hotline co-sponsored by the [EU](#).



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE SOLOMON ISLANDS



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 566 000

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

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 8%

(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:

-None.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

-None.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Solomon Islands does not have an officially recognized CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Solomon Islands 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 Solomon Islands.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Solomon Islands does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Solomon Islands.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no agency responsible for cybersecurity in Solomon Islands.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Solomon Islands 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 in Solomon Islands.

#### **1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT**

There is no program or project for education and professional training, raising awareness or higher education and certification in Solomon Island.

#### **1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

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

#### **1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

Solomon Islands 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 in Greece to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

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

Solomon Islands does not have any 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 Solomon Islands.

#### **1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Solomon Islands is a member of the PacCERT.

## **2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

-None.

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

Solomon Islands has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Solomon Islands 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 agency that supports child online protection in Solomon Islands.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

There is no website or hotline where incident can be reported to in Solomon Islands.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### SOMALIA



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 9 797 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 1.50%

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

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

#### 1. CYBERSECURITY

##### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

###### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Somalia does not currently have any officially recognized national legislation pertaining to cybercrime but there is a work in progress.

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Somalia does not currently have any officially recognized regulation pertaining to cybersecurity but there is a work in progress.

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Somalia does not have any officially recognized national CIRT currently but there is a work in progress.

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Somalia does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Somalia does not currently have any officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals but there is a work in progress.

##### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

###### 1.3.1 POLICY

Somalia does not currently have any officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy but there is a work in progress.

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Somalia does not currently have any officially recognized national governance roadmap for cybersecurity but there is a work in progress.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Somalia does not currently have any officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap but there is a work in progress.

###### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Somalia does not currently have any officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development but there is a work in progress.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Somalia 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. There are some disjointed efforts.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Somalia 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 sectors. However, Somalia proposes a few workshops and awareness campaign by the Internet Society Chapter of Somalia at an elementary level.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Somalia does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Somalia 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

Somalia does not have any officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Somalia 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

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Somalia is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Somalia participated in the 2012 ITU-IMPACT Applied Learning for Emergency Response Teams (ALERT) from 15-17 July in Amman, Jordan.

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Somalia does not have any national legislation pertaining to child online protection.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Somalia did not accede to the UN Convention and Protocol pertaining to child online protection.

### 2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

Somalia does not have any the officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Somalia does not have any the officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### SOUTH AFRICA



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 50 738 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 48.90%

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

(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 instruments:

- [Electronic communication and Transactions Act No 25 of 2002](#)
- [The National Cybersecurity Policy Framework 2012](#)
- [Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of communication-related Information Act of 2002](#)
- [Protection of Personal Information Act 2013](#).

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

South Africa does not have specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity.

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

South Africa has an officially recognized national CIRT ([ECS-CSIRT](#)).

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

South Africa has officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through the National Cybersecurity Policy Framework which aims to promote a cybersecurity culture by strengthening investigation, prosecution and judicial processes, to establish public-private partnerships for national and international action plans, ensure the protection of national critical information infrastructure and promote and ensure a comprehensive legal framework governing cyberspace.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

South Africa 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

South Africa has an officially recognized [National Cybersecurity Policy Framework](#) approved by the Cabinet in March 2012, to establish an environment that will ensure confidence and trust in the secure use of ICTs.

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The approved National Cybersecurity Implementation Plan is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [State Security Agency](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

South Africa 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

South Africa 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

South Africa 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 sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

South Africa does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

South Africa 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, South Africa has officially recognized partnerships with the 24/7 program.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

South Africa does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector. However South Africa is in the process of developing protocols for information and assets sharing between different stakeholders.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

South Africa does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector. However South Africa is in the process of developing protocols for information and assets sharing between different stakeholders.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

South Africa is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. South Africa is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project “Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa” (HIPSSA).

[ECS-CSIRT](#) is a member of [FIRST](#).

South Africa is on the finalization stage of the draft AUC Cybersecurity Convention workshop (African Countries). South Africa participated in international effort on cybercrime by taking part in [EU GLACY project](#).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

-[Sections 10 and 18-22](#) of the Amendment to the Sexual Offences and Related Matters Act.

-[Section 27](#) of the Films and Publications Act, [amended](#) by the Bill number 75.

-[Section 27A](#) of the aforementioned Act, inserted by the Act number 18 of 2004. [Sections 24C and 27A](#) respectively inserted and amended by the Act number 3 of 2009.

## **2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL**

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

South Africa does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

## **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

[FPB PRO CHILD](#) provides a phone number, 0800 148 148, and space in its website for the denouncement of child online pornography.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** unknown

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

**Internet users, percentage of population:** unknown

(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 instrument:

- [Penal Code](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- None.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

South Sudan does not have any officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

South Sudan 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 South Sudan.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

South Sudan does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in South Sudan.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no agency responsible for cybersecurity in South Sudan.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

South Sudan does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

South Sudan does not have an 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 are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in South Sudan.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

South Sudan 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

South Sudan does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

South Sudan does not have any 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 South Sudan.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

South Sudan 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 instrument:

- [Article 260](#) of the Criminal Code – does not explicitly mention child pornography but obscene content.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

South Sudan has not acceded to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). South Sudan has not acceded 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 agency responsible for child online protection in South Sudan.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in South Sudan.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## SPAIN



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 46 772 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 71.5719%

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

(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:

- [Penal Code](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Law on Electronic Signature

- General Telecommunications Law

- [Protection of Personal Data](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Spain has a national CIRT which is known as [CNN-CERT](#).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

The [OC/CCN](#) is the officially recognized national agency responsible for cybersecurity frameworks and for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards. It operates the [Common Criteria](#) (ISO-15408).

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

[The National Cryptology Centre \(CNN\)](#) is the officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Spain has an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy through [The National Security Strategy](#).

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

[The National Security Strategy](#) provides a line of action for cybersecurity in its fourth chapter.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

[The following](#) are the officially recognized organizations responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap:

- [The National Cryptology Centre \(CCN\)](#)

- [National Centre of Intelligence](#)

- [The National Security Office \(ONS\)](#).

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Spain 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

Spain has officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development (R&D) programs/projects for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines through the [CCN-STIC series](#) and [SCADA guidelines](#).

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Spain has 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 through the [SICT Training](#) and [European Cyber Security Month](#).

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

[CCN-CERT](#) team members are certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

[CCN-CERT](#) is accredited by [FIRST](#), [TI](#) and [EGC Group](#) government and public sector agencies under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity. However there are no exact numbers of public agencies being certified.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

[CCN-CERT](#) maintains a direct contact with other CIRT teams from the rest of the world in order to, in the event of an attack, distinguish which information sources are reliable.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

There is no information about any platform or programs for sharing of cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

There is no record of a framework for sharing cybersecurity assets between the public and private sectors in Spain.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Spain is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. [CCN-CERT](#) participates in the following international workshops:

- [ENISA](#)
- [APWG](#)
- [TI](#)
- OTAN's NCIRC ([NATO](#)).
- [TERENA](#)
- [EGC](#)
- [FIRST](#)

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Articles 186 and 189](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Spain has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Spain 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 [Internet User Security Office](#) under the [Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Society](#) provides information on internet safety.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Child pornography can be denounced on the website of [Alia2](#). Child pornography can also be denounced on the website of [protegeles.com](#) or by the phone number 91 74 00 019.

Computer incidents can be reported in a private area of the website of the Computer Security Response Capability [CCN-CERT](#), the Spanish Government CERT.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### SRI LANKA



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 21 224 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 21.90%

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

(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:

-[Computer Crime Act 2007](#).

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Sri Lanka does not have specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity.

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

[Sri Lanka has an officially recognized national CIRT \(Sri Lanka CERT\)](#).

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Sri Lanka does not have an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Sri Lanka 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

Sri Lanka has an officially recognized national cybersecurity policy.

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Sri Lanka does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Sri Lanka does not have an officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

###### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Sri Lanka 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

[TechCERT](#) along with Domain Registry conducts R&D programs and projects on cybersecurity. These programs will benefit both public and private sectors.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Sri Lanka CERT conducts various types of awareness programs on cybersecurity, for the general public as well as for public and private sector employees.

The annual Cyber Security Week (CSW) program was introduced from year 2008 which consists of a national cyber security conference, workshops, seminars, media campaigns, security quiz for the students of tertiary educational institutions, hacking challenge etc. Details of CSW 2014 can be seen at: <http://www.cert.gov.lk/csw2014/index.html>

- (1) Tech Cert together with Domain Registry conduct awareness programs through mail across the country and especially for banking and office private sector organisations. In addition general public is also made aware through conducting workshops at schools.
- (2) Internet Society Sri Lanka chapter supports and conducts similar programs.

Sri Lanka CERT|CC is also engaged in promoting the certification of cyber security professionals by hosting the Colombo Chapter of ISC2 that provides the CISSP certification

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Sri Lanka does not have any certified government and public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

## 1.5 COOPERATIO

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states, Sri Lanka has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

-[ITU](#)

-[APCERT](#)

-[CYMRU](#)

-[FIRST](#)

-[Shadowserver](#).

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Sri Lanka CERT has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Sri Lanka has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Sri Lanka is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Sri Lanka CERT|CC participates in regional and international cybersecurity drills, workshops, conferences and works closely with CERTs and other relevant organizations in those countries to resolve or mitigate cybersecurity incidents. Sri Lanka CERT|CC has been a full member of APCERT and FIRST for the past six years and continues to participate at their Annual General Meetings and Conferences. It is also a member of IMPACT and the Microsoft Security Corporation Program (SCP).

Sri Lanka participated in the International Cyber Shield Exercise 2014 in Turkey ([ICSE 2014](#)).

[Sri Lanka CERT 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:

-[Section 3](#) of the Penal Code (Amendment) Act.

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

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

Sri Lanka 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**

Sri Lanka does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Sri Lanka CERT is the officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 52 000

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

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

(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 in 2012.

##### 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.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES



## BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 109 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 52.00%

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

(data source: [ITU Statistics](#), December 2012)

## 1. CYBERSECURITY

### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

#### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines does not have any officially recognized criminal legislation pertaining to cybercrime.

#### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Electronic Transaction Act](#) - [Electronic Evidence Act](#).

### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

#### 1.2.1 CIRT

There is no available information regarding any officially recognized national CIRT in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. A CIRT readiness assessment was conducted for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines by ITU in 2012.

#### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

There is no available information concerning any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

#### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

There is no available information concerning 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

There is no available information concerning any officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

#### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no available information concerning any officially recognized national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

#### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The lead agency for cybersecurity in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is the SVG Police Force, which has created an Information Technology Unit to oversee and support the investigation of all cybercrime and information security-related matters and thus is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

There is no available information regarding 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

There is no available information regarding 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

There is no available information regarding any officially recognized 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 sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

There is no available information regarding the exact number of public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

There is no available information regarding any certified government and public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

International cooperation has centered largely on solicitation of support when needed from the experts of the Cyber Forensic Laboratory in Antigua and Barbuda.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

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

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

Personnel from the government's Technology Unit have also participated in cybersecurity and cybercrime related training offered by regional and international partners including the OAS, US Department of State (DS/ATA), CTU, and INTERPOL, among others.

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND STRATEGY

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

- [Section 71 and 73](#) from the Electronic Transactions Act.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 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**

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines does not have an officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE SUDAN (REPUBLIC OF)



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 45 722 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 22.70%

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

(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 instruments:

- E-Crime Law [-Informatic Offense \(Combating\)](#) [-Intellectual Property Law](#)
- [-Literary and Artistic Bill.](#) [Act](#)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Sudan does not have specific regulation and compliance requirement pertaining cybersecurity.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Sudan has an officially recognized national CIRT ([SUDAN CERT](#)). ITU conducted a cirt assessment for Sudan in 2013.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Sudan has officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through the [Information Security Law](#) and the [Regulation on measures for information security](#).

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Sudan 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

Sudan has an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no available information concerning a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Sudan.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [National Telecommunication Corporation](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

There is no available information concerning 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

Sudan has officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development (R&D) programs/projects for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines through the Sudan Cybersecurity Standards Committee.

#### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Sudan has 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 sectors. These include the National Awareness Project and the “Train the trainer” program.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

There is no available information concerning any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

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

#### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

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

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Sudan is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Sudan has participated in many [CIRT events](#). Precisely in the 2012 ITU-IMPACT Workshop on Cyber Drill in Jordan, in the ITU RCC Regional Cybersecurity Forum Cyber Drill 2013 in Oman and in the International Cyber Shield Exercise 2014 in Turkey.

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

[-The Criminal Code \(Section 235\)](#)

[-Informatic Offense \(Combating\) Act \(Section 14-16\).](#)

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

[SUDAN CERT](#) is the officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

[SUDAN CERT](#) is the officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## SURINAME



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 534 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 37.40%

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

(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:

- [Criminal Code First Book](#)

- [Criminal Code Second Book](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- None.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Suriname has a now defunct national CIRT known as SurCIRT. It is in the process of being reactivated.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Suriname 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 Suriname.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Suriname does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy. Negotiations among stakeholders are ongoing regarding the creation of a national cybersecurity policy and strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Suriname.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Central Intelligence and Security Agency (CIVD) is the agency responsible for cybersecurity in Suriname. A Cyber Crime Unit is being created within the national police.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Suriname does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Suriname does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development program or project for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Personnel from the national defense force are currently participating in a course on cybersecurity.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Suriname 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

Suriname does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Suriname does not have any 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 Suriname.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Suriname is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Suriname also participates in the [OAS-CICTE](#).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Article 292\\*](#) of the Criminal Code – only for children under 16.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Suriname has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Suriname 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 agency responsible for the child online protection in Suriname.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Suriname.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## SWAZILAND



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 1 220 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 24.70%

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

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

### 1. CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Swaziland does not have any officially recognized national legislation pertaining to cybercrime.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Swaziland does not have any officially recognized regulation and compliance requirement pertaining to cybersecurity.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

[ITU-IMPACT](#) conducted a CIRT readiness assessment for Swaziland at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in March 2014 (10-14th March 2014). Swaziland does not currently have an officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Swaziland does not have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Swaziland 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

Swaziland does not have any officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Swaziland does not have any national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Ministry of ICT](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Swaziland 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

Swaziland 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**

Swaziland 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 sectors.

#### **1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

Swaziland does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### **1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

Swaziland 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**

Swaziland does not have any officially recognized partnerships to facilitate intra-state cooperation.

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

Swaziland 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**

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

#### **1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Swaziland is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Swaziland is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project “Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa” ([HIPSSA](#)).

## **2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

Swaziland does not have any officially recognized legislation pertaining to child online protection.

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

Swaziland has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). [Swaziland has acceded](#), with no declarations or reservations to articles 2 and 3, 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**

Swaziland does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Swaziland does not have any officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE SWEDEN



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 9 495 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 94.7836%

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

- [Penal Code](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Personal Data Act](#)

- [Electronic Communications Act](#)

- [Act on Qualified Electronic Signatures](#)

- [Act on Responsibility for Electronic Bulletin Boards](#)

- [Public Access to Information and Secrecy Act](#)

- [Act on Signals Intelligence in Defense Intelligence - FRA Law](#)

- Act on Processing of Personal Records within the Scope of the Defence Intelligence and Development Activities of the National Defence Radio Establishment.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Sweden has an officially recognized national CIRT known as [CERT-SE](#) which is run by the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency ([MSB](#)).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

There is no record indicating any internationally recognised cybersecurity standards in Sweden; however [The National Defence Radio Establishment \(FRA\)](#) is responsible for technical resources concerning information security.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

[FMV/CSEC](#) is the nationally recognized framework for certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals in IT security.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

[Strategy to improve Internet security in Sweden](#) is the officially recognised national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

[Sweden's Information Security Action plan](#) is the national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The following are the agencies responsible for implementing the cybersecurity policies, strategies and roadmaps:

- [The Swedish Armed Forces \(FM\)](#)

- [Office of Information Assurance and Cybersecurity](#)

- The Swedish Security Service (SÄPO)

- The Swedish National Bureau of Investigation (RPS)

- The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency ([MSB](#)).

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

[The Swedish Data Inspection Board \(DI\)](#) is responsible for auditing with regards to the protection of personal data and the privacy of individuals in the information society. [DI](#) also carries out inspections and issues guidelines on cybersecurity. This is the nationally recognized benchmarking and referential to measure cybersecurity development.

### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

#### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

There is no information on any nationally recognized programs and/or exercises for research and development (R&D) of cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines.

#### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Sweden has recognized various types of awareness programs on cybersecurity, for the general public as well as for public and private sector employees:

- [European Cyber Security Month](#)

- The Swedish Defense Research Agency ([FOI](#)) conducts research on many aspects of cybersecurity and maintains a Cyber Range and Training Environment ([CRATE](#)) for experiments, competitions and exercises.

- The Swedish National Defense College ([FHS](#)) conducts strategic cybersecurity and cyber defense studies and develops educational high-level courses on information assurance together with procedures and manuals on how to build technical cyber defense exercises (CDX).

-The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency ([Sida](#)) has ICT development related activities as one of its prioritized focus areas and works through support to global, regional and local initiatives in the field of policy and rule of law, strengthening and protecting human rights, and both civic and cyber capacity building. Sida addresses cyber security related issues from a human rights based approach, focusing on bottom-up initiatives for democratization and economic growth. This is being made both through initiated policy related work in normative processes, International Training Programmes (ITP) and directed support to a large number of actors across the world.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

[CERT-SE](#) team is certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

[CERT-SE](#) is the certified government agency in Sweden.

### 1.5 COOPERATION

#### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

Sweden participates and contributes actively in various international cyberspace fora, while also seeking bilateral and regional dialogues on cyber-issues, including in the Nordic-Baltic region. Sweden contributes substantially to cyber capacity-building efforts in low- and middle income countries through its international development cooperation, with an explicit focus on improving access to and increasing the use of open and secure ICTs through by means of improved infrastructure, regulation and institutions.

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

[CERT-SE](#) provides means for information sharing, collaboration and feedback between public administration bodies.

#### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

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

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Sweden, through [CERT-SE](#), actively engages international counterparts through platforms such as:

- [FIRST](#)      - [ENISA](#) - [OSCE](#)      - [Nordic-Baltic \(NB8\)](#) - [UN GGE](#)      - [IGF](#).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Chapter 16, §10\(a\)](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

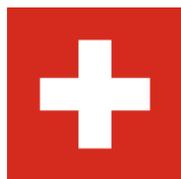
Sweden has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Sweden has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 2 and 3, to the [Optional Protocol to The Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography](#).

### 2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

There is no information about the institution responsible for online protection for children.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

[BRIS](#) website provides a [helpline](#) via a phone number but also email and chat services.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE SWITZERLAND



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 7 734 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 86.70%

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

(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 \(\\*\)](#)).



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### SYRIA



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 21 118 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 26.20%

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

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

#### 1. CYBERSECURITY

##### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

###### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation pertaining to cybercrime is mandated through the following legal instrument:

- Law on the network communication and computer crime control.

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Syria does not have any officially recognised regulation pertaining to cybersecurity.

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Syria has an officially recognized [National CIRT](#), which is part of the [National Agency for Network Service](#) (NANS).

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

There is no available information concerning any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

There is no available information concerning 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

There is no available information concerning any officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no available information concerning any national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [National Agency for Network Service](#) (NANS) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

###### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

There is no available information concerning 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

There is no available information concerning 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

A center of excellence under management of NANS is dedicated to provide professional training in the field of cyber security.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

There is no available information concerning any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

There is no available information concerning any certified government and public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

Syria has signed a Memorandum of Collaboration against Malicious Activities in Cyberspace with Japan Ministry of Information and Communication.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

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

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Syria is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Syria is also a member of the [OIC-CERT](#).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Syria does not have any officially recognized legislation pertaining to child online protection.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Syria has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Syria has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 2 and 3, 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

Syria does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Syria does not have any officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 7 709 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 16.00%

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

(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 instrument:

- [Criminal Code](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Law on Information
- Law on E-Signatures
- Law on Cryptography
- Law on Data Protection
- Law on Telecommunications
- Law on Electronic Document
- Law on the Right of Access to Information.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Tajikistan does not have any officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Tajikistan 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 Tajikistan.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Tajikistan does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Tajikistan.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no information about any agency responsible for cybersecurity in Tajikistan.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Tajikistan does not have any officially recognized national 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

There are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Tajikistan.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Tajikistan 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, a set of principles or action plan related to information security was adopted at the Shanghai Cooperation Organization's (SCO) seventh council meeting of heads of states. China and Tajikistan, in a joint declaration, agreed to further strengthen cooperation and exchanges between law enforcement, security and defense authorities of the two countries.

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Tajikistan does not have any 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 Tajikistan.

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Tajikistan is a member of the [UN](#) and [SCO](#).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instrument:  
- None.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Tajikistan has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Tajikistan 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 agency responsible for child online protection in Tajikistan.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Tajikistan.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE TANZANIA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 47 656 000

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 4.40%

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

- [Electronic and Postal Communications Act](#)
- [Computer and Cybercrime Bills \(currently being enacted\)](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity is in the process of being enacted through the following instruments:

- [Personal Data Protection Act](#)
- [Electronic Transaction Act](#)
- [The Electronic And Postal Communications \(Computer Emergency Response Team\) Regulations](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

ITU conducted a CIRT readiness assessment for Tanzania at Kampala, Uganda, in April 2010. Tanzania CERT ([TZ-CERT](#)) is the national CIRT established by the ITU- IMPACT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Tanzania has an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through the [Information Security Law](#) and the [Regulation on measures for information security](#).

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Tanzania 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

Tanzania does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Tanzania does not have an officially recognized national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Tanzania does not have any officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Tanzania 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

Tanzania 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

Tanzania 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 sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Tanzania does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Tanzania 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, Tanzania has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

-[ITU](#)

-[African Union](#)

-[GAC/ICANN](#)

-[FIRST](#).

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATIO

Tanzania 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

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

There is officially recognized participation in East Africa region under the umbrella of East African Communications Organization ([EACO](#)). EACO has a dedicated platform referred as EACO Working Group 5 comprised of members from all 5 countries (Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi) within the region that reports to Assembly of Regulators which is mandated to address IP Networks, Standards and Cybersecurity issues.

Tanzania is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project "Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Sahara Africa" ([HIPSSA](#)).

## **2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

[-The Criminal Code\(Section 175\).](#)

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

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

Tanzania does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

The Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority provides an [online complaint form](#).



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## THAILAND



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 69 892 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 28.94%

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

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

### 1. CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Thailand has a specific legislation pertaining to cybercrime. It is mandated through the following legal instrument:

- [Act on Computer Crime B.E.2550 \(2007\)](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Ecommerce Act](#)

- [Law on Electronic Signatures](#)

- [Act on Processing of Personal Data](#)

- [Law on Electronic Communications Networks and Services](#)

- [Act on Processing of Personal Data by the Operation of the Government](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Thailand has an officially recognized and legally mandated government CSIRT ([ThaiCERT](#)).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Through the [Office of the National Security Council](#) and the [Ministry of Information and Communication Technology](#) Thailand has an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

The approved national certification and accreditation body in Thailand is the [IT Crime Prevention and Suppression Bureau, Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, Thailand](#) and [ThaiCERT](#).

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Thailand has an officially approved national and sector specific cybersecurity strategy and/or policy through the [IT Crime Prevention and Suppression Bureau, Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, Thailand](#) and [ThaiCERT](#).

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is an officially recognized national or sector-specific governance roadmap for cybersecurity through the [IT Crime Prevention and Suppression Bureau, Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, Thailand](#).

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Ministry of Information and Communication Technology](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap in Thailand.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

The [Ministry of Information and Communication Technology](#) is responsible for national or sector-specific benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Thailand's [Ministry of Information and Communication Technology](#) is officially answerable for 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

The 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 sectors is the [Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, Thailand](#).

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

[Ministry of Information and Communication Technology](#), Thailand is responsible for 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.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

There are government and public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity in Thailand:

-[Ministry of Information and Communication Technology](#)

-[Electronic Transaction Development Agency](#).

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

Thailand does not have any officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Thailand 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

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Thailand Penal Code \(Section 287\)](#)

-[Computer Crime Act \(Section 16\)](#).

## **2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL**

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

Thailand has a Computer Emergency Response Team ([ThaiCERT](#)) but does not provide specific information on child online protection.

## **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Thailand allows for computer incident report using the email: [report@thaicert.or.th](mailto:report@thaicert.or.th) ; the [website](#) provides keys to encrypt reports.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF TIMOR-LESTE



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 1 187 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 1.10%

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

(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:

- None.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- None.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Timor-Leste does not have an officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Timor-Leste does not have an 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 Timor-Leste.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Timor-Leste does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Timor-Leste.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no agency responsible for cybersecurity in Timor-Leste.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Timor-Leste does not have an officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

#### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

##### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Timor-Leste does not have an 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 are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Timor-Leste.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Timor-Leste 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

Timor-Leste does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Timor-Leste 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 Timor-Leste.

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Timor-Leste 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:

- [Article 176\\*](#) of the Criminal Code – only for children under 17.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Timor-Leste has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Timor-Leste 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 agency responsible for child online protection in Timor-Leste.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Timor-Leste.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE TOGO



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 6 283 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 4.50%

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

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

### 1. CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Togo does not have specific legislation on cybercrime.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Togo does not have specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Togo does not have an officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Togo does not have officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Togo 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

Togo does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Togo does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Electronic Communication Regulator](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Togo Electronic Communication Regulator has officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development. Two studies have been made but the results are not yet published.

#### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

##### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Togo 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

Togo 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 sectors. However there are a lot of professional certification centers in the field of security and cybersecurity.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Togo 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

Togo 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

Togo 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

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

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Togo is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Togo is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project “Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Sahara Africa” ([HIPSSA](#)).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

[Article 89\\*](#) of the Criminal Code – does not mention explicitly child pornography

[Article 392](#) of the Children’s Code of Togo.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

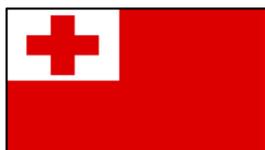
Togo has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Togo has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 2 and 3, to the [Optional Protocol to The Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography](#).

### 2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

Togo does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

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



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### TONGA



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 105 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 35.00%

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

(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 instruments:

- Computer Misuse Act 2003
- Evidence Act
- Criminal Offense Act
- Pornography Control Act 2002
- Copyright Act 2005
- Tongan Internet Corporation Registration Act 2000.

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Tonga does not have specific legislation and regulation on cybersecurity.

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Tonga does not have an officially recognized national CIRT.

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Tonga does not have officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Tonga 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

Tonga does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy. However on 13 December 2013, the cabinet approved the establishment of a Cyber Challenge Task Force. The Task Force, through its working groups, is currently drafting a three year implementation plan focusing on the three main areas of cybercrime, cybersecurity and cybersafety.

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Tonga does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity. However the working groups in the Cyber Challenge Task Force are working on a roadmap.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Cyber Challenge Task Force is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

###### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Tonga 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

Tonga 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

Tonga 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 sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Tonga does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Tonga 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

Tonga does not have any officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Tonga 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

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Tonga is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Tonga is among the beneficiary countries of the EU/ITU co-funded project “Capacity Building and ICT Policy, Regulatory and Legislative Frameworks Support for Pacific Island Countries” ([ICB4PAC](#)).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

-[Section 115A](#) of the Criminal Code

-[Articles 4 and 5](#) of the Pornography Control Act

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

### 2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

Tonga does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

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



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 1 351 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 63.80%

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

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

### 1. CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Trinidad and Tobago does not have specific legislation on cybercrime.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

[-Law on Protection of Personal Information.](#)

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Trinidad and Tobago does not have an officially recognized national CIRT; however it is in the process of establishing the CIRT. ITU conducted a CIRT readiness assessment for Trinidad and Tobago in 2012.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Trinidad and Tobago does not currently have an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Trinidad and Tobago 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

Trinidad and Tobago has an officially recognized [national cybersecurity strategy](#).

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The national cybersecurity strategy provides a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Trinidad and Tobago.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Trinidad and Tobago does not currently have an officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap. Precisely this agency is mentioned in the [national cybersecurity strategy but it has not yet been implemented](#).

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Trinidad and Tobago 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

Trinidad and Tobago does not currently 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

Trinidad and Tobago does not currently 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 sectors.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Trinidad and Tobago 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

Trinidad and Tobago does not currently have officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Trinidad and Tobago does not currently have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

#### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Trinidad and Tobago does not currently have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Trinidad and Tobago is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Trinidad and Tobago also participated in the OAS/CICTE cybersecurity activities. Trinidad and Tobago 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:

[Article 25 and part VIII](#) of Act No. 12 of 2012.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Trinidad and Tobago 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 Ministry of Education provides internet safety orientation under its program [eConnect & Learn](#). Reference to child online protection can be found at the [Policy and Guidelines](#) on the use of laptops distributed by the government and on the [National School Code of Conduct](#).

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

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



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### TUNISIA



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 10 705 000

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 43.80%

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

(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:

-[Art.199 bis and 199ter](#) of Tunisia Penal Law.

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Tunisia has officially recognized regulations regarding cybersecurity and compliance requirements through the following instruments:

- [Law n° 2004-5](#), February 3, 2004, relative to computer security.

- [Decree n° 1248 - 2004](#), May 25, 2004, setting the administrative, financial and operating procedures of the ANSI.

- [Decree n° 1249 - 2004](#), May 25, 2004, on requirements and procedures for the certification of expert auditors in the field of computer security.

- [Decree n° 1250 - 2004](#), May 25, 2004, on the institutional computer systems and networks subjected to the compulsory periodic Risk Assessment of computer security, and on the criteria relating to the nature and periodicity of the Risk Assessment and to procedures for monitoring the implementation of the recommendations made in the Risk Assessment report.

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Tunisia has an officially recognized national CIRT ([TunCERT](#)).

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

There is no available information regarding any officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

The National Institute for Standardization and Industrial Property ([INNORPI](#)) is the leading certification body for Tunisia. Its objective is to undertake every action concerning standardization, the quality of products and services, metrology, industrial property protection and the maintaining of a central commercial register.

##### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

###### 1.3.1 POLICY

Tunisia has an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Tunisia is elaborated in the National Agency for Computer Security ([ANSI](#)).

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The National Agency for Computer Security ([ANSI](#)) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap in Tunisia.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

The National Agency for Computer Security ([ANSI](#)) is responsible for the benchmarking and measuring cybersecurity development in Tunisia.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

There is no available information concerning 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

The National Agency for Computer Security ([ANSI](#)) is responsible for providing 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.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Tunisia has numerous public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity such as ISO270001, CEH, CISA, CISM and CISSP.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

There is no available information concerning 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 with other nation states Tunisia has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

- [National Agency for Computer Security](#)
- [FIRST](#)
- [HoneyPot Project](#)
- [OIC-CERT](#)
- [UNCTAD](#)

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

The Tunisian honeypot project "[Saher-HoneyNet](#)" is an initiative launched by the Tunisian CERT, in order to mitigate threats related to malicious traffic and to improve the national cyberspace security by ensuring preventive and response measures to deal with malicious threats. It is the officially recognized program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

The Tunisian honeypot project "[Saher-HoneyNet](#)" is an initiative launched by the Tunisian CERT, in order to mitigate threats related to malicious traffic and to improve the national cyberspace security by ensuring preventive and response measures to deal with malicious threats. It is the officially recognized program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the private sector.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Tunisia is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiatives and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Tunisia participated in several cybersecurity activities with the following organizations/activities:

- [National Agency for Computer Security](#)
- [HoneyPot Project](#)
- [Shadowserver](#)
- [ArborNetworks](#)

## **2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

- [Articles 226, 226bis and 233-235](#) of the Criminal Code.

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

Tunisia has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Tunisia has signed and ratified, with no declarations or reservations to articles 2 and 3, 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**

Tunisia Computer Emergency Response Team ([TUN CERT \(\\*\)](#)) provides information on tools for parental control.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

TUN CERT makes available the number (+216) 71 843 200 or (+216)71 846 020 - ext. 119 and the email address [incident@ansi.tn](mailto:incident@ansi.tn) to report a computer incident.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE TURKEY



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 74 509 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 46.25%

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

(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 instruments:

- [Law on Regulation of the publications on the Internet and Combating against committed crimes by these publications.](#)
- [Turkish Criminal Law](#)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Law on Security of Electronic Communications](#)
- [Regulation Concerning the Processing of Personal Data and the Protection of Privacy in the Electronic Communications Sector.](#)

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

[Turkey has an officially recognized national CIRT \(TR-CERT\).](#)

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Turkey has officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through the [National Cyber Security Strategy and Action plan 2013-2014](#) and the [Law on Security of Electronic Communications](#).

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Turkish [Standards Institution](#) provides system, personnel and product certification services according to many international standards including ISO IEC 27001, ISO IEC 15408, ISO IEC 12207.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Turkey has an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy ([National Cyber Security Strategy and Action plan 2013-2014](#)). The strategy is based on the principal of securing the information systems used in critical infrastructures and taking necessary measures to provide national cybersecurity.

### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The National Cybersecurity Strategy and Action Plan allows for 29 main actions and 95 sub actions and assigns responsibilities about legislation, capacity building, development of technical infrastructure. This in turn provides a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Turkey.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Cybersecurity Board](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap. It was established, in order to determine the measures regarding cyber security, to approve the prepared plans, programs, reports, procedures, principles and standards and ensure the application and coordination of them.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

In last three years Turkey organized three cyber security exercises at the national level. Participants from both public and private sector have experienced real cyber-attacks and also worked on scenarios. These exercises played a big role in raising awareness of cybersecurity and also were a great tool for measuring the development of cybersecurity. Additionally the By-Law on Security of Electronic Communications obliges electronic communications service providers to comply with ISO IEC 27001. The audits performed by the NRA ([ICTA](#)) play a big role in measuring the cybersecurity development level of electronic communications sector.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

[Turkish Standards Institution](#) is the institution that is responsible for standardization activities. Internationally recognized cybersecurity standards are adopted as Turkish standards as part of harmonization process. The institution provides also standardization services considering the country and sector specific needs.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

[Turkish Scientific and Technologic Research Agency](#) and [Turkish Standards Institution](#) provide cyber security related training programs including CEH, ISO IEC 27001 lead auditor, internet governance, ICT law etc. There are also graduate programs like information security engineering, cybersecurity, ICT law in several universities like [Bahçeşehir University](#) and [Şehir University](#). The graduate programs cover both technical and legal aspects of cybersecurity. Besides, several websites such as [www.bilgiguvenligi.gov.tr](http://www.bilgiguvenligi.gov.tr), [www.bilgimikoruyorum.org.tr](http://www.bilgimikoruyorum.org.tr), [www.guvenliweb.org.tr](http://www.guvenliweb.org.tr) have been established to raise awareness among the people.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Turkey has about 400 public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

There are 106 electronic communications service providers that have ISO IEC 27001 certification. The certification agencies include both accredited national (like Turkish Standards Institution, Kalitest etc) and international certification agencies (like BSI, Bureau Veritas, and DAS etc). There are nearly 15 governmental and public sector institutions that have certifications like ISO IEC 27001, ISO IEC 17025, ISO/IEC 18045. The certification agencies are generally accredited national certification agencies (like Turkish Standards Institution, Kalitest etc).

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states, Turkey has officially recognized partnerships with the following countries and organizations:

- Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia, Herzegovina, -Montenegro, Morocco, Niger, Republic of Sudan, Bulgaria, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Senegal, Serbia, Tunisia, Iran, Thailand, Egypt and Ukraine
- [NATO](#).

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

The National Cyber Security Strategy and Action Plan 2013-2014 encourages the efficient use and sharing of resources between governmental institutions in cybersecurity related activities.

### **1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP**

[The National Cyber Security Strategy and Action Plan 2013-2014](#) encourages the efficient use and sharing of resources between public and private sector in cybersecurity related activities.

### **1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Turkey is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Turkey is also actively involved in the standardization work on cybersecurity within ITU-T. TR-CERT (USOM) is also candidate for FIRST and Trusted Introducer Membership. Turkey has co-organized with the collaboration of [IMPACT](#) and [ITU](#), the International Cyber Shield Exercise 2014 ([ICSE 2014](#)), in May 2014 Istanbul, Turkey. Turkey participated in [Applied Learning for Emergency Response Team \(ALERT\)](#) 2012 during the ITU Regional Forum on Cybersecurity for Europe and CIS, in October 2012, in Bulgaria.

## **2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

-[The Criminal Code \(Article 26\)](#)

-[Law on Regulation of the publications on the Internet and Combating against committed crimes by these publications \(Article 8\)](#).

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

Turkey has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Turkey 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 Turkish Information and Communication Technologies Authority, [Telecommunications Presidency \(\\*\)](#), provides information and makes awareness raising activities about online safety and children online protection to the Turkish public.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Online illegal material (according to Law 5651) can be reported at the website of [Turkish Internet Hotline](#) which is a member of [INHOPE](#).



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE TURKMENISTAN



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 5 170 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 9.60%

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

(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 instrument:

- [Criminal Code](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- Law on Communications

- Law on Electronic Document

- Law of Turkmenistan on the Legal Protection of Algorithms and Programs for Electronic Computers, Databases and Topographies of Integrated Circuits.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Turkmenistan does not have any officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Turkmenistan 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 Turkmenistan.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Turkmenistan does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Turkmenistan.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no agency responsible for cybersecurity in Turkmenistan.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Turkmenistan does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

#### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

#### **1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT**

Turkmenistan does not have an 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 are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Turkmenistan.

#### **1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

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

#### **1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

Turkmenistan 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**

Turkmenistan does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

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

Turkmenistan does not have any 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 Turkmenistan.

#### **1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

There is no information about any international cooperation initiative that Turkmenistan participates in.

## **2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

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

- None.

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

Turkmenistan has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Turkmenistan 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 agency responsible for child online protection in Turkmenistan.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Turkmenistan.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## TUVALU



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 11 200

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 37.00%

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

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

### 1. CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

There is draft legislation on cybercrime prepared and waiting Cabinet's approval and further progress.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Together with the draft legislation on cybercrime legislation, there is another draft awaiting further development, endorsement and implementation.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Tuvalu has not yet officially approved national or sector specific CIRT. However the Department of ICT is following PacCert developments, advice and recommendations.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Tuvalu does not currently have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards. However, further development of the cybercrime policy and legislation are in process.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Tuvalu does not currently 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

Tuvalu does not have yet an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy. However, further development of the cybercrime policy and legislation are in process.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Tuvalu does not have yet an officially recognized national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Tuvalu does not have yet any officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap. However further development from the Department of ICT are in process.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Tuvalu does not have yet 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

Tuvalu does not currently 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

Tuvalu does not currently 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 sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Tuvalu does not currently have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Tuvalu does not currently 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, Tuvalu has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

- [ITU](#)

- [PacCert](#)

- [PiRRC](#).

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Tuvalu does not currently have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Tuvalu is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Tuvalu also participated in the following cybersecurity activities:

- [ITU](#)

- [PacCert](#)

- [PiRRC](#)

- [APT](#)

Tuvalu also takes part in the Asia Pacific CIRT cybersecurity forums. Tuvalu is among the beneficiary countries of the EU/ITU co-funded project "Capacity Building and ICT Policy, Regulatory and Legislative Frameworks Support for Pacific Island Countries" ([ICB4PAC](#)).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Tuvalu does not have specific legislation on child online protection.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

### 2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

Tuvalu does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

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



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### UGANDA



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 36 621 000

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 16.20%

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

(data source: [ITU Statistics](#), December 2012)

#### 1. CYBERSECURITY

##### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

###### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation pertaining to cybercrime is mandated through the following legal instrument:

- [Electronic Transaction Act](#)
- [Electronic Transactions Regulations](#)
- [Computer Misuse Act](#)
- [Penal Code Act](#).

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- National Information Technology Authority of Uganda - NITA-U Act
- [Access to Information Act](#)
- [Electronic Signatures Act](#).

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Uganda has two national CIRTs [CERT-UG operating under the](#) National Information Technology Authority of Uganda ([NITA-U](#)) [and ugCERT](#) operating under the Uganda Communications Commission.

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

There is no available information concerning any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

There is no available information concerning 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

Uganda has an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy since 2011 ([National Information Security Strategy 2011](#)). The [NITA-U](#) has also developed a National Information Security Framework ([NISF](#)).

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The [Information Security Roadmap](#) and the [CERT-UG Roadmap](#) provide national governance roadmaps for cybersecurity in Uganda.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Ministry of Information and Communication Technology](#) and the [National Information Technology Authority of Uganda](#) are the officially recognized agencies responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

There is no available information regarding 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

There is no available information regarding 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

The National Information Security Framework Validation Workshop provides 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 sectors.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Uganda does not have the exact number of public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity. However there are at least three within the [CERT-UG](#).

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

The national CIRT ([CERT-UG](#)) is the only public sector agency certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

Uganda does not have any officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Uganda 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

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

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND STRATEGY

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

- [Computer Misuse Act, 2011](#).

- [Section 148](#) of the Criminal Code but does not mention explicitly pornography.

- [The Draft of the Nation Information Security Strategy](#) deals with emerging security risks, but has no specific provisions for child online protection.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Uganda does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support to child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Uganda CERT ([UgCERT](#)) provides an [online form](#) to report incidents.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE UKRAINE



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 44 940 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 41.80%

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

(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.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:**

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

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 88.00%

(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:

- [Federal Law by Decree No. 5 of 2012 regarding Cyber Crimes](#)

- The Federal Law No. (2) Of 2006 on the Prevention of Information Technology Crimes.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instruments:

- [Federal Law No. \(1\) of 2006 on Electronic Commerce and Transactions](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

The UAE has an officially recognized national CIRT known as [aeCERT](#).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

There are no officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards in the UAE.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

There is no cybersecurity framework for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals in the UAE.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

The UAE has officially recognised the [General Policy for the Telecommunications Sector](#) and the [Cabinet Resolution No. 21 of 2013 regarding Information Security Regulation in Government Entities](#) as the national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in the UAE.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Telecommunications Regulatory Authority ([TRA](#)) is the body responsible for the implementation of a national cybersecurity strategy and policy in the UAE.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

There is no national benching marking or referential to measure cybersecurity development in the UAE.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

[aeCERT](#) is the *officially* recognized national body responsible for research and analysis 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

[TRA](#) and the [aeCERT](#) launched its awareness campaign [Towards a Safe Cyber Culture](#) with Salim, a cyber-security advisor. The [aeCERT](#) is also responsible for Advisory, Education and Awareness.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

There is a Certified Professional Statistics Database that holds this record of public sector professionals certified under the [aeCERT](#).

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

There is no information on any certified government and public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity in the UAE.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

There is no information on any framework for sharing cybersecurity assets across borders with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

There is no information on any framework for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector in the UAE.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

There is no information on any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector in the UAE.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The UAE is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services.

The UAE participates in the following cybersecurity activities:

- [APWG](#) - [The Honeynet Project](#).

[aeCERT](#) 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 instrument:

- [Article 12 of the prevention of Information Technology Crimes](#).

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

The UAE has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). The UAE 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 [aeCERT](#) has no current project on child online protection. There is no information on any agency responsible for the online protection of children.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

The website of [TRA](#) provides an online form for [complaints](#) and another one for [contacting](#) them. The [aeCERT](#) can be contacted by email: [info@aecert.ae](mailto:info@aecert.ae); the communication can be encrypted using the key available on the website.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE UNITED KINGDOM



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 62 798 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 89.84%

(data source: [United Nations Statistics Division](#),  
December 2012)

(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 instruments:

-[Computer Misuse Act \(1990\)](#)

-[Data Protection Act \(1998\)](#)

-[Fraud Act.](#)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instruments:

-[OFCOM Telecom Regulation](#)

-[Info Commissioner Regulation.](#)

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

United Kingdom will be establishing a national CIRT by end of 2014. It has the 3 following governmental CIRTs:

-[CSIRTUK \(Critical Infrastructure\)](#)

-[GovCertUK \(Govt Networks\)](#)

-[MODCERT \(Military Network\)](#)

- [csirtuk@cpni.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:csirtuk@cpni.gsi.gov.uk)

- [enquiries@govcertuk.gov.uk](mailto:enquiries@govcertuk.gov.uk)

- [cert@cert.mod.uk](mailto:cert@cert.mod.uk)

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

United Kingdom is the leading member of the [Common Criteria](#) standardization group, which mandates standardization of cyber security in information technology solutions.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

The Institute of Information Security Professionals ([IIISP](#)) is the leading UK professional certification body for the United Kingdom. The government promotes [Information Assurance Professionalism](#). In particular, there is a [certification scheme](#) run by the IIISP.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

United Kingdom has an officially recognized [national cybersecurity strategy](#) which was published in 2011.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The national governance roadmap for cybersecurity is elaborated in the [national cybersecurity strategy](#).

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Office of Cybersecurity and Information Assurance \(OCSIA\)](#), part of the Cabinet Office, is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

[OCSIA](#) is responsible for the benchmarking and measuring the progress of the National Cyber Security Programme.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

United Kingdom 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

[Getsafeonline](#) is a national program aimed at the general public and businesses to raise awareness about cybersecurity. In addition, the government published [ten steps to cyber security](#) for the private sector. Lastly, there is a [certification scheme](#) run by the ISSP.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

United Kingdom has numerous public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity. However it did not conduct a survey to gather the exact statistic.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

United Kingdom's National Technical Authority for Information Assurance ([CESG](#)) is the only public agency 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, United Kingdom has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

-[ITU](#)

-[ENISA](#)

-[TRUSTED  
Introducer](#)

-[European CERT Group](#)

-[NATO](#).

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

United Kingdom, through the [OCSIA](#), has officially recognized a national program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

The [OCSIA](#) manage the cyber information security partnership ([CISP](#)) with private sector. In addition, the [Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure](#) runs a series of sector-based information exchanges for private sector running critical information infrastructure.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The UK Government participates fully in the cybersecurity debates within the [UN](#), [ITU](#), [ENISA](#), [NATO](#), and [OSCE](#). This work is spread among many government departments and is coordinated by Cabinet Office and the Foreign Office.

[GovCertUK](#) 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:

-[§48-§50](#) of the Sexual Offences Act.

-[§1](#) of the Protection of Children Act.

-[§63](#) of the Criminal Justice and Immigration Act.

-[§1](#) of the Malicious Communications Act.

## **2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL**

United Kingdom has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#).

United Kingdom 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**

Child Exploitation and Online Protection ([CEOP](#)), under the UK Police, provides information on online safety for children and parents.

## **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Inappropriate and offensive content can be reported in the website of [CEOP](#). Online Criminal Content can be reported in the website of the [Internet Watch Foundation](#). Computer Incidents can be reported by a filling a form found in the website of the UK Computer Emergency Response Team ([GovCertUK](#)) or by the phone number 01242 709311.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## UNITED STATES



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 315 791 00

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 84.20%

(data source: [United Nations Statistics Division](#), December 2012)

(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:

- 15 USC Chapter 103 - Controlling the Assault of Non-solicited Pornography and Marketing
- 18 USC, Chapter 47, § 1029 - Fraud and related activity in connection with access devices
- 18 USC, Chapter 47, § 1030 - Fraud and related activity in connection with computers
- 18 USC, Chapter 47, § 1037 - Fraud and related activity in connection with electronic mail
- 18 USC Chapter 119 - Wire and Electronic Communications Interception and Interception of Oral Communications
- 18 USC Chapter 121 - Stored Wire and Electronic Communications and Transactional Record Access

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instruments:

- 44 USC Chapter 35, Subchapter III
- Information Security (§3541)
- Uniform Electronic Transactions Act
- Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act
- Homeland Security Act
- Cyber Security Research and Development Act
- Protecting Children in the 21st Century Act
- Children's Internet Protection Act
- Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act
- Keeping the Internet Devoid of Sexual Predators Act
- Freedom of Information Act (5 USC § 552)
- Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a)

- [Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

United States has an officially recognized national CIRT ([US CERT](#)) and an industrial control systems CERT ([ICS-CERT](#)).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

United States has officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through the following instruments:

- [National Institute of Standards and Technology Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity Version 1.0](#)

- Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002

- NIST SP 800-37 "Guide for the Security Certification and Accreditation of Federal Information Systems"

- The North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) has created many standards. The most widely recognized is NERC 1300 which is a modification/update of NERC 1200.

-National Institute of Standards and Technology Special publication 800-12 provides a broad overview of computer security and control areas.

### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

The National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education (NICCS) offers a cybersecurity framework for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

## 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

### 1.3.1 POLICY

United States has officially recognized [International Strategy for Cyberspace](#). There is also an [executive order](#) in order to improve critical infrastructure cybersecurity. A Critical Infrastructure Protection Program has been in place since 1996.

### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The [NIST Roadmap for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity](#), the [Cross-Sector Roadmap for Cybersecurity of Control Systems](#) and the [Roadmap to achieve energy delivery systems cybersecurity](#) provide the national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in the United States.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The White House has an appointed US Cybersecurity Coordinator at the level of Special Assistant to the President to guide Executive branch efforts. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Department of Defense (DoD) are the primary cybersecurity actors in order to monitor and coordinate the implementation of a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap by respective agencies.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

The National Checklist Program (NCP), defined by the NIST SP 800-70 Rev. 2, is the U.S. government repository of publicly available security checklists (or benchmarks) that provides detailed low level guidance on setting the security configuration of operating systems and applications. NCP is migrating its [repository of checklists](#) to conform to the Security Content Automation Protocol (SCAP). SCAP enables standards based security tools to automatically perform configuration checking using NCP checklists.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Defense (DOD) established the Defense Industrial Base (DIB) Cybersecurity/Information Assurance (CS/IA) Program that aims to provide cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines to be applied in either the private or the public sector. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) leads also in developing a Cybersecurity Framework of standards and best practices for protecting critical infrastructures.

The Cybersecurity Division (CSD) provides information resources—standards, frameworks, tools, and technologies to enable seamless and secure interactions among homeland security stakeholders and leads the government's charge in funding cybersecurity research and development (R&D).

Also the IT Security Essential Body of Knowledge (EBK) establishes a national baseline of the essential knowledge and skills that IT security practitioners in the public and private sector should have to perform specific roles and responsibilities.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

United States has the following various types of awareness programs, industry talk, conferences, training programs and workshops on cybersecurity, for the general public as well as for public and private sector employees:

- National Cybersecurity Awareness Month - Stop.Think.Connect. Campaign
- [Cyber-Physical Systems Public Working Group Workshop](#)
- [National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education](#)
- [National Cybersecurity Education Council \(NCEC\)](#)

- [Cybersecurity Education and Training Assistance Program \(CETAP\)](#)

- [National Cybersecurity Workforce Framework - NICCS](#)

- National Centers of Academic Excellence (CAEs) that provide students valuable technical skills in various disciplines of Information Assurance.

- [The Federal Cybersecurity Training Events](#) (FedCTE) that delivers training, labs, and competitions for Federal cybersecurity and IT professionals.

#### **1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

There is no available information regarding the exact number of public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### **1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

There is no available information regarding 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, [United States has](#) officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

- [DHS and Canada Public Safety Plan to Strengthen Cybersecurity Cooperation](#)

- [FIRST](#)

- [US CERT](#)

- [United States and Estonia: Partners in Cyber Security and Internet Freedom](#)

#### **1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION**

United States has officially recognized the following national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector through the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) created by the Homeland Security Act of 2002.

- The National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP)

- The Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Defense (DOD) signed a landmark memorandum of agreement in 2010 to protect against threats to critical civilian and military computer systems and networks.

- The Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Defense, and the Financial Services Information Sharing and Analysis Center launched a pilot initiative designed to help protect key critical networks and infrastructure within the financial services sector by sharing actionable, sensitive information.

- The Cybersecurity Partners Local Access Plan.

#### **1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP**

[The Administration](#) provides officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector through a Cybersecurity Framework, a guide developed collaboratively with the private sector for private industry to enhance their cybersecurity, in 2014.

The National Cybersecurity Center of Excellence ([NCCoE](#)) provides businesses with real-world cybersecurity solutions—based on commercially available technologies. Finally the Department of Homeland Security's Critical Infrastructure [Cyber Community C<sup>3</sup> Voluntary Program](#) helps align critical infrastructure owners and operators with existing resources that will assist their efforts to adopt the Cybersecurity Framework and manage their cyber risks.

#### **1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

United States is signatory to Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime and there is an [EU-US cooperation on cybersecurity and cyberspace](#).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND STRATEGY

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instruments:

- Section 15 of the US Code, Chapter 91, [§§ 6501-6506](#), included in the US Code by the [Children's Online Privacy Protection Act, 1998](#).
- Section 47 of the US Code, Chapter 5, [§§ 254\(h\)\(6\)](#).
- Section 18 of the US Code, Chapter 110, [§§ 2251-2260A](#), amended by [H.R. 1981, May 2011](#).
- Section 20 of the US Code, Chapter 72, [§§ 9134 \(f\)](#), included in the US Code by the [Children's Internet Protection Act, 2000](#).
- [Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act, July 2006](#).
- [Securing Adolescents from Exploitation Online Act, February 2007](#).
- [Protect our Children Act, October 2008](#).
- [Keeping the Internet Devoid of Sexual Predators, October 2008](#).

[The International Strategy for Cyberspace](#) does not outline child online protection.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

United States has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). United States 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 following supports provide information on internet safety for parents, children and educators:

- [Branch](#) created within the Department of Justice: [Internet Crime against Children Task Force](#).
- The Federal Trade Commission runs the [OnGuardOnline](#) website, the federal government website dedicated to bringing information on internet safety.
- Branch created within the US Department of Health and Public Service: [Administration for Children and Families](#).
- Organization [authorized](#) to work in partnership with the US Department of Justice: [National Center for Missing and Exploited Children](#).
- The United State Computer Emergency Response Team (US-CERT) does not provide specific information on child online protection but hosts a series of links [redirecting](#) to it.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Complaints can be filed through the [OnGuardOnline](#) website. [Cyber Tipline](#) of the National Centre for Missing and Exploited Children has a dedicated space to report incidents which include computer incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE URUGUAY



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 3 391 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 58.10%

(data source: [United Nations Statistics Division](#),  
December 2012)

(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 instruments:

[-Forgery of electronic documents.](#)  
Article 4 of Act. 18.600 (2009)

[-Attack on the regularity of  
telecommunications.](#) Act. 18.383  
(2008)

[-Child Pornography. Act  
17.815 \(2004\)](#)

[-Intellectual Property Offenses  
and related rights. Act 17.616  
\(2003\)](#)

[-Fraud. Article 160 and 347 of the  
Criminal Code](#)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instruments:

[-Regulatory Framework on  
Cybersecurity. Decree 92/014](#)

[-Policy on Information Security in  
Public Sector. Decree 452/09](#)

[--Information Security  
Direction. Article 148 of Act  
18.719 \(2010\)](#)

[-National Computer Incident  
Response Centre CERTuy. Article 73  
of Act 18.362 \(2008\)](#)

[-National Computer Incident  
Response Centre CERTuy. Decree  
451/009](#)

[- Personal data protection  
and habeas data action Act  
18.331 \(2008\); regulatory  
Decree 414/009](#)

[-Authority: Unit for the Regulation  
and Control of Personal Data,  
\[www.datospersonales.gub.uy\]\(http://www.datospersonales.gub.uy\)](#)

[- EU Commission decision on the  
adequate protection of personal  
data by Uruguay \(2012\)](#)

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

[Uruguay has an officially recognized national CIRT \(CERTuy\).](#)

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Uruguay has an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through [Regulatory Framework on Cybersecurity. Decree 92/014](#).

### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Uruguay 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

Uruguay has an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy through the [Regulatory Framework on Cybersecurity. Decree 92/014](#) and the [Policy on Information Security in Public Sector. Decree 452/09](#).

### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The [Regulatory Framework on Cybersecurity. Decree 92/014](#) and the [Policy on Information Security in Public Sector. Decree 452/09](#) provide a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Uruguay.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Agency for e-Government and Information Society](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap and can be contacted at [direccion@agesic.gub.uy](mailto:direccion@agesic.gub.uy).

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Uruguay 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

Uruguay published public guides with recommendations and best practices on CERT's website. In addition, Uruguay also trained public servants about major security issues

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Uruguay's national awareness campaign "safe-connected" includes recommendations related to cybersecurity issues and internet use in general. In addition, there are conferences on various topics such as secure web applications, management systems information security, security policies, electronic signatures and key challenges. Specialists are also trained, with the support of international partners such as the InterAmerican Committee against Terrorism (CICTE/OAS), ITU IMPACT-Alliance, ICANN and the U.S. Secret Service

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Uruguay does not have the exact number of public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Uruguay does not currently have any certified government and public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity but it is part of its regulation's strategies.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states, Uruguay has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

[-ITU Impact](#)

[-First](#)

[-OAS/CICTE](#)

[-eLAC](#)

[-LACNIC.](#)

Uruguay has an active involvement in the Ibero-American Network of Data Protection and in the International Conference of Data Protection and Privacy Commissioners, hosted in [Uruguay in 2012](#).

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Uruguay 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

Uruguay does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Uruguay participated in cybersecurity activities by FIRST, OAS/CICTE, eLAC and LACNIC.

[CERTuy is a member of FIRST.](#) Uruguay hosted and participated in the ITU-IMPACT Applied Learning for Emergency Response Teams ([ALERT 2013](#)) in Montevideo, Uruguay.

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instruments:

-[Article 274\\*](#) from the Criminal Code, modified by the [Law n. 16.707\\*](#) from July 1995;

-[Law n. 17.815\\*](#), "Commercial or noncommercial sexual violence committed against children, teenagers or mental unable", August 2004.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Uruguay has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Uruguay 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 [Instituto del Niño y Adolescente del Uruguay](#) is responsible for institutional support in child issues. The [Dirección Nacional InFamilia](#) is responsible for enforcing the National Strategy for Childhood and Adolescence.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

The CERTuy provides an [online form](#) to report incident on its website. The child helpline Linea Azul Servicio Telefónico can be contacted at the number: **800 50 50**.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 28 077 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 38.20%

(data source: [United Nations Statistics Division](#),  
December 2012)

(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 instrument:

- [Criminal Code](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instruments:

- Law on Electronic Signature
- Law on Informatization
- Law on Electronic Document
- Law on Communication
- Law on Electronic Commerce
- Law on Legal Protection of Software and Databases
- Law on Telecommunications
- Law on Principles and Guarantees of Freedom of Information
- Law on Protection of information in the Automated Banking System.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Uzbekistan has an officially recognized national CIRT known as [UZ-CERT](#).

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Uzbekistan 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 Uzbekistan.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Uzbekistan does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Uzbekistan.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no information about any agency responsible for cybersecurity in Uzbekistan.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Uzbekistan does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

#### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Uzbekistan does not have an 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 are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Uzbekistan.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Uzbekistan does not have the exact number of public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Uzbekistan 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

Uzbekistan does not have any 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 Uzbekistan.

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Uzbekistan is a member of the [SCO](#).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instrument:

- [Article 130\\*](#) of the Criminal Code – does not mention explicitly child pornography but pornography in general.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Uzbekistan has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Uzbekistan 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 agency responsible for child online protection in Uzbekistan.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Incidents can be reported to the [UZ-CERT](#) using the email: [cert@uzinfocom.uz](mailto:cert@uzinfocom.uz).



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### VANUATU



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population: 252 000**

**Internet users, percentage of population: 11.30%**

(data source: [United Nations Statistics Division](#),  
December 2012)

(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 instruments:

-[Electronic Transaction Act](#)                      -[E-Business Act](#)

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Vanuatu does not have specific regulation and compliance requirement pertaining to cybersecurity.

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Vanuatu is currently establishing a national CIRT and is also a member of the [PacCERT](#). ITU conducted a CIRT assessment for Nepal in 2014.

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Vanuatu does not have officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Vanuatu 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

The [Office of the Government Chief Information Officer](#) (OGCIO) is currently formulating an officially recognized national cybersecurity policy.

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Vanuatu will be developing a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity with the assistance of ITU once its national cybersecurity policy is formulated.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Office of the Regulator](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

###### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Vanuatu 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

Vanuatu 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

Vanuatu 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 sectors. However the OGCIO and the Office of Regulator have conducted and continue to raise, on ad hoc basis, awareness in schools and general public using media such as radio and newspapers.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Vanuatu does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Vanuatu 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

The Financial Intelligence Unit, which is under the Prime Minister's Office and Police Force via the Transnational Crime Unit have official recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Vanuatu 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

Vanuatu does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Vanuatu is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Vanuatu also participated in ITU related workshop in Pacific region and the APT Cybersecurity Forum in Asia region. Vanuatu is among the beneficiary countries of the EU/ITU co-funded project "Capacity Building and ICT Policy, Regulatory and Legislative Frameworks Support for Pacific Island Countries" ([ICB4PAC](#)).

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instrument:

[-The Criminal Code\(Sections 94, 101D, 147, 147A and 147B\).](#)

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Vanuatu has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Vanuatu 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

Vanuatu does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Vanuatu does not have an officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

### VENEZUELA



#### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 29 891 000

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 54.90%

(data source: [United Nations Statistics Division](#),  
December 2012)

(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 instruments:

-[Penal Code](#)

-[Law on Electronic Signature](#)

###### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Venezuela has specific regulations and compliance requirements pertaining to cybersecurity.

##### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

###### 1.2.1 CIRT

Venezuela has an officially recognized national CERT ([VenCERT](#)).

###### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Venezuela has an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

###### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Venezuela has an officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

##### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

###### 1.3.1 POLICY

Venezuela has an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

###### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Venezuela has a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

###### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Venezuela has an officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

###### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Venezuela officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Venezuela has 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

The Superintendence of Electronic Certification Services SUSCERTE, the upper body of [VenCERT](#), led a campaign to raise awareness about information security, the use of social media for children and adolescents and to publish the benefits of electronic certificates and electronic signatures.

This campaign led to visits of public institutions and communities in more than 10 states.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Venezuela does not know the exact number of public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

VenCERT is officially the government and public sector agency certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity, such as ISO 270001.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

Venezuela has officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Venezuela has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Venezuela has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Venezuela 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:

-[Article 78\\*](#) of the Federal Constitution.

-[Articles 388 and 389\\*](#) of the Criminal Code.

-[Articles 23\\* and 24\\*](#) of the Special Law against Computer Crimes, September 2001.

-[Articles 73\\* and 74\\*](#) of the Law of Information Technology, August 2005.

-[Law for the Protection of Children and Adolescents Using Internet Facilities, Video and other Multimedia\\*](#), September 2006.

-[Articles 33, 74, 75, 79\(b\), \(c\), \(d\), \(e\), 92\(f\), 235\\* and 265\\*](#) of the Organic Law for the Protection of Children and Adolescents, December 2007.

-[Articles 29.1, 41 and 46-49\\*](#) of the Law against Organized Crime, January 2012.

## **2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL**

Venezuela has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Venezuela 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 Venezuelan Computer Emergency Response Team ([VenCERT\\*](#)) provides [information\\*](#) on child online protection. The Governmental organ responsible for implementing projects and writing general guidelines over children and youth issues is the “[Consejo Nacional de Derechos del Niño, Niñas y Adolescentes](#)” (IDENA).

## **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Venezuela does not have any officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE VIETNAM



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 89 730 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 43.90%

(data source: [United Nations Statistics Division](#),  
December 2012)

(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 instrument:

- [Law on Information Technology](#).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instruments:

- Law on e-transactions

- Decree No. 90/2008/ND-CP against Spam

- [Intellectual Property Law](#)

- Technology ended by Law No. 36/2009/QH12

- [Law on Telecommunications](#)

- Circular. 12/2008/TT-BTTTT(12/2008) on Anti-Spam

- [Decree on Information Technology Application in State Agencies' Operations](#)

- Decree No. 63/2007/ND-CP Providing for Sanctioning of Administrative Violations in the Domain of Information.

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Vietnam has an officially recognized national CIRT known as [VNCERT](#). In 2011 ITU conducted a CIRT assessment for Vietnam.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Vietnam does not have an officially approved national 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 Vietnam.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Vietnam does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Vietnam.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Vietnam Ministry of Posts and Telematics and [Ministry of Information and Communication](#) coordinate cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

There is no officially recognized national benchmarking or referential for measuring cybersecurity in Vietnam.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

There is a written guideline based on ISO 27001 followed by [VNCERT](#) staff on the appropriate usage of the CIRT's system.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

[VNCERT](#) promotes its services to their constituency through website, events, workshops, seminars, publications (Law regulation relating to cyber security, guidelines), newspapers and also television. In addition, they also conduct an annual cyber security competition among universities as part of the awareness program. [Ministry of Information and Communication](#) has signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with Microsoft - both parties co-operate on bolstering cyber security, cloud infrastructure and application development, and infrastructure management skills in Vietnamese businesses.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Vietnam does not have the exact number of public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Vietnam 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 information on any framework for sharing cybersecurity assets across borders with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

[VNCERT](#) cooperates with other government agencies in the country such as Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Internal Affairs.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

There is no information on any framework for sharing cybersecurity assets between the public and private sector.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Vietnam is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services.

Vietnam participates in the [ITU](#).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instrument:

-[Article 253](#) of the Criminal Code – only criminalizes the “dissemination” of decadent material.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Vietnam has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Vietnam 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 on any agency responsible for child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

A form can be filled at the website of [VNCERT](#) to report a computer incident.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 25 569 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 20.00%

(data source: [United Nations Statistics Division](#),  
December 2012)

(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:

- None.

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instruments:

- [Electronic Transactions Act](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

Yemen does not have an officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Yemen does not have an 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 Yemen.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Yemen does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Yemen.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

There is no agency responsible for cybersecurity in Yemen.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Yemen does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity development.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Yemen does not have an 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 are no educational and professional training programs for raising awareness, higher education and certification in Yemen.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Yemen does not have the exact number of public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Yemen 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

Yemen does not have any framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Yemen 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 Yemen.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Yemen 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:

- None.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Yemen has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Yemen 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 agency responsible for child online protection in Yemen.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

There is no website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Yemen.



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## ZAMBIA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 13 884 000

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 15.40%

(data source: [United Nations Statistics Division](#),  
December 2012)

(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 instruments:

- [Computer Misuse and Crimes Act](#) - [Information and Communications Technology Act](#)

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Specific regulation and compliance requirement pertaining to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instrument:

- [Electronic Communications and Transactions Act](#).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

ITU conducted a CIRT readiness assessment and capacity building program for Zambia at Kampala, Uganda, in April 2010. A [national CIRT](#) Implementation was completed by ITU in September 2012.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Zambia does not have officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Zambia 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

Zambia is in the process of drafting an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Zambia does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Zambia does not have an officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

##### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Zambia 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

Zambia 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

Zambia 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 sectors.

#### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Zambia does not have the exact number of public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Zambia 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

Zambia does not have any officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

#### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Zambia 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

Zambia does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Zambia is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services.

Zambia is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project “Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa” ([HIPSSA](#)). Zambia will host and participates in the Applied Learning for Emergency Response Team (ALERT), cyberdrill for Africa in September 2014.

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instruments:

-[The Penal Code \(Section 177A\)](#)

-[Electronic Communication and Transaction Act \(Section 102\)](#)

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Zambia has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Zambia 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

Zambia does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Zambia does not have an officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.



## CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE ZIMBABWE



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 13 014 000

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 18.50%

(data source: [United Nations Statistics Division](#), December 2012)

(data source: [ITU Statistics](#), 2013)

### 1. CYBERSECURITY

#### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

##### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation pertaining to cybercrime is mandated through the following legal instruments:

-[Criminal Law \(Codification and Reform Act\)](#)

-Computer Crime and Cybercrime Bill (awaiting passing into law).

##### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Specific regulation and compliance requirement pertaining to cybersecurity is mandated through the following legal instruments:

-Electronic Transaction and Electronic Commerce Bill (awaiting passing into law)

-Data Protection Bill (awaiting passing into law).

#### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

##### 1.2.1 CIRT

ITU-IMPACT has conducted a CIRT readiness assessment for Zimbabwe in March 2014, at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Zimbabwe does not currently have an officially recognized national CIRT.

##### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Zimbabwe does not currently have any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards. However it will be included in the upcoming National Cybersecurity Strategy.

##### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Zimbabwe does not currently have any officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals. However it will be included in the upcoming National Cybersecurity policy.

#### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

##### 1.3.1 POLICY

Zimbabwe is in the process of drafting the national cybersecurity policy.

##### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Zimbabwe does not currently have any national governance roadmap for cybersecurity. However it will be included in the upcoming National Cybersecurity policy.

##### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Government Telecommunication Agency of Zimbabwe is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap. However it is at a formative stage.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Zimbabwe does not currently have any officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development. However it will be included in the upcoming National Cybersecurity policy.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Zimbabwe 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. However it will be included in the upcoming National Cybersecurity policy.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Zimbabwe 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 sectors. However it will be included in the upcoming National Cybersecurity policy.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Zimbabwe does not currently have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Zimbabwe does not currently have any certified government and public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

Zimbabwe does not currently have any officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Zimbabwe does not currently have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Zimbabwe does not currently have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector. However it will be included in the upcoming National Cybersecurity policy.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Zimbabwe is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Zimbabwe is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project "Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa" ([HIPSSA](#)).

## 2 CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Legislation on child protection has been enacted through the following instrument:

-[Censorship and Entertainments Control Act](#) (Section 26)

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Zimbabwe has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Zimbabwe 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**

Zimbabwe does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

[Childline Zimbabwe](#) maintains a helpline on number: 116.

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