



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## AFGHANISTAN



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** : 33 397 000

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

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

(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 institutional 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.

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