CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE
ALGERIA

BACKGROUND

Total Population: 36 486 000
(data source: United Nations Statistics Division, December 2012)

Internet users, percentage of population: 16.50%
(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.

1.4.1 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 (ENSI).

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.

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