

CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA



BACKGROUND

(data source: <u>United Nations Statistics Division</u>, December 2012) (data source: <u>ITU Statistics</u>, 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 the 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 <u>ITU-IMPACT</u> 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:

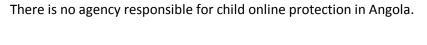
- Article 184* of the Criminal Code
- Articles 12, 13, 16 and 17* of the Law to Combat Crime in the Field of ICT and Information Society.

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

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 website or hotline dedicated to child online protection in Angola.

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

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