



CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC



BACKGROUND

Total Population: 41 119 000

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

Internet users, percentage of population: 59.90%

(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 Digital Signatures](#)
- [Law N° 19798 of Telecommunications](#)
- [Law N° 27078 – Argentina Digital](#)
- [Decree N° 1552/10 – Argentina Conectada Plan](#)
- [Law on Personal Data Protection](#)
- [Decree N° 1067/2015](#) of creation the Undersecretary of CIIP and Cybersecurity and the National Direction of CIIP and Cybersecurity under the Chief of the Cabinet Office for the National Government
- [Resolution N° 580/2011](#) of creation of the National Program of CIIP and Cybersecurity
- [Administrative Decision N° 15/2015](#) Ministry of Defense – Creation of the General Direction of Cyber Defense
- [Disposition N° 1/2015](#) National Office of Information Technologies- Model of Politic of Information Security of the Public Administration in Argentina
- Resolution N° 2035/14. Designation of the Attorney Dr. Horacio Azzolin as the focal point of Argentina cybercrime by the Public Prosecutor
- Law on Internet Providers.

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT

Argentina has an officially recognized national CIRT known as the [ICIC CERT](#).

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](#)
- [Undersecretary of CIIP and Cybersecurity](#)
- The National Directorate of CIIP and Cybersecurity
- [Argentine Federal Police](#)
- Argentine National Gendarmerie [ANG](#)
- Programa Nacional de Infraestructuras Criticas (National Program of CIIP and Cybersecurity) [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

Argentina is a member of the UNASUR and MERCOSUR cybersecurity-related working groups as well as a part of the Internet Governance Forum and ICANN.

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

The Undersecretary of CIIP and Cybersecurity and the National Directorate of CIIP and Cybersecurity under the Chief of the Cabinet Office collaborate with the Federal Agency of Intelligence under the President of Argentina, with the General Directorate of Cyber Defense under the Ministry of Defense, with the National Directorate for the Protection of Personal Information, under the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and with NIC.ar.

1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Specific private sector entities are part of the National Program of CIIP and Cybersecurity (ICIC).

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 and, as a member of the Meridian process, hosted the Meridian Congress in 2013. Argentina is also a member of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE-OAS).

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.

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Last updated on 7th September 2015