CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA

BACKGROUND

Total Population: 10 248 000
(data source: United Nations Statistics Division, December 2012)

Internet users, percentage of population: 39.50%
(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.

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.