

CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE COLOMBIA



BACKGROUND

Total Population: 47 551 500 **Internet users**, percentage of population: 51.70%

(data source: <u>United Nations Statistics Division</u>, December 2012) (data source: <u>ITU Statistics</u>, 2013)

1. CYBERSECURITY

1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on cybercrime has been enacted through the following instrument:

-The Criminal Code (Protection of Information and Data)

1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instruments:

<u>-Statutory Law 1266</u> <u>-Statutory Law 1581</u> <u>-Decree 1377 of 2013</u> <u>-External Circular 042 of 2012 of the 2012 of 2012 of the 2012 of 2012 of</u>

Financial Superintendence of Colombia

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT

Colombia has the following National and sector-specific CIRT:

-<u>ColCERT</u> (group Cyber Emergency -<u>CSIRT-Ponal</u> (headquarters of the Response of Colombia), under the National Police telematics).

Ministry of Defense.

Colombian Chamber Informatics and Telecommunications).

<u>CSIRT-ETB</u> (Computer Security <u>DigiCSIRT</u> (DigiSOC Computer SOC-CCOC (Security Operations Incident Response Team - Empresa Security Incident Response Team). Center - Cyber Operations Command de Telecomunicaciones de Bogota SA

ESP).

1.2.2 STANDARDS

Colombia has an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through the Model of information security for government online strategy and Conpes 3701 (National Planning Policy guidelines for cyber security and defense).

1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Colombia does not have any officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

1.3.1 POLICY

Colombia has an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy through the <u>Conpes 3701</u> (National Planning Policy guidelines for cyber security and defense).

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The <u>Conpes 3701</u> (National Planning Policy guidelines for cyber security and defense) provides a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Colombia.

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The <u>National Planning Department</u> and <u>the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications</u> (MINTIC) are the officially recognized agencies responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Colombia 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

Colombia has an officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development (R&D) <u>program</u> (through the MINTIC) for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines to be applied in either the private or the public sector.

1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Colombia does not have any officially recognized national 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 Colombia has different sector initiatives that address these issues. There are 113 companies nationwide that provide specialized courses which address cybersecurity fronts. Also it has 11 academic programs offered by security institutions nationwide.

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Colombia has numerous public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity. However Colombia did not carry out a survey to gather the exact statistic.

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Colombia 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

Colombia is able to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states through the ColCERT and CSIRTPonal.

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Colombia 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

Colombia 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

Colombia cooperated as a member in the Anti-Phishing Working Group (<u>APWG</u>). <u>ColCERT</u>, <u>CSIRT-ETB</u>, <u>CSIRTPonal</u>, <u>DigiCSIRT</u>, <u>CSIRT-CCIT</u> and SOC-CCOC are members of <u>FIRST</u>.

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 218 and 219A)

-Law n. 679*

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Colombia has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 2 and 3, to the <u>Optional Protocol to The</u> Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.

2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

<u>The Police Cybernetic Centre*</u> is the officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

<u>The Police Cybernetic Centre*</u> is the officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.

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