CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE
REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA

BACKGROUND

Total Population: 1 340 000
(data source: United Nations Statistics Division, December 2012)

Internet users, percentage of population: 80.00%
(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

Estonia has the following specific legislation related to cybersecurity and compliance:

- Digital Signatures Act
- Electronic Communications Act
- Public Information Act
- Personal Data Protection Act
- Payment and E-money institution Act
- Information Society Services Act.

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT

Estonia has an officially recognized national CERT known as CERT-EE.

1.2.2 STANDARDS

In Estonia the ISKE is the officially approved national cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Estonia 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

The Estonian Cyber Security Strategy is the officially recognised national policy for cybersecurity.

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The Cyber Security Strategy provides specific actions regarding the implementation of the objectives of the strategy.

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

The RIA inspects the security of the information systems of state and local government agencies and providers of vital services. It also cooperates with the CERT Estonia and CIIP for the better performance of these functions. There is also Annual Report Cyber Security Branch that serves as the officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercise or referential used to measure cybersecurity development.

1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT
RIA organizes the protection of the critical information infrastructure, among other things by preparing risk analyses and developing the security measures needed for the protection of the critical information infrastructure.

1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT
The Information Security Interoperability Framework and 'Raising Public Awareness about the Information Society' programme are the officially recognized national research and development (R&D) programs/projects for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines to be applied in either the private or the public sector.

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION
CERT-EE team currently includes one Head Officer and five information security experts, one of them acting as a GovCERT officer. Four team members are located in Tallinn (the capital of Estonia) and two in Tartu (second largest city).

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION
Estonia 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
The cooperation initiative was launched in August 2013, at the meeting of the heads of state of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania with US President Barack Obama in Washington. The goal of the meeting was primarily to enhance cyber security dialogue between the Nordic-Baltic regions and the US and to share experiences.

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION
The X-Road is the officially recognized national platform for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP
X-Road is the officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
Estonia is a member of NATO CCDCOE, TERENA and TI TF-CSIRT.
CERT-EE is affiliated to FIRST.

2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION
Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instruments:
- §178, §178(1) and §179 of the Criminal Code.

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL
Estonia has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
Estonia 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

The institution that supports the protection of children online is the Estonian Union for Child Welfare.

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Illegal content can be reported by a form filled on the website of Estonian Union for Child Welfare.