1. CYBERSECURITY

1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION
Specific legislation on cybercrime has been enacted through the following instrument:
- None.

1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE
Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instrument:
- Electronic Transactions Ordinance.

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT
Pakistan has an officially recognized national CERT known as PakCERT. PISA-CERT is Pakistan’s first public CERT.

1.2.2 STANDARDS
Pakistan 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 Pakistan.

1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

1.3.1 POLICY
Pakistan does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE
There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Pakistan.

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
There is no recognized agency for cybersecurity in Pakistan.

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING
Pakistan does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential for measuring cybersecurity.
1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT
There is no officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development program or project for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines.

1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT
PakCERT has a Security Awareness Public Services. It also organizes seminars and presentations in different IT events.

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION
Pakistan does not have the exact number of public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION
Pakistan 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
There is no framework to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION
Pakistan does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP
PISA R3C is the newly formed collaborative project where multi-sector teams can join together to leverage each other’s’ skills set and resources to better address the needs of its partners. The core objective of the project is to bring experts, academia, the public sector and law enforcement closer.

1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
Pakistan is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Pakistan participates in Asia Pacific Security Incident Response Coordination Working Group APSIRC-WG.

2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION
Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instrument:
- Section 293 of the Criminal Code.

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

Pakistan 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 online child protection.

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM
There is no website or hotline dedicated to receiving reports of incidents.