BACKGROUND

Total Population: 33,400

Internet users, percentage of population: 50.80%
(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:
- Rules Concerning the Processing of Personal Data related to Information Technology Art. 17 of Law 23/05/1995 n.70
- Art 204, 403- Penal Code.

1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE
Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instruments:
- Law n.115 dated 20/07/2005 Digital document and digital signature
- Law n.58 dated 29/05/2013 Use of Electronic Communications and e-Commerce
- Law n.140 dated 26/11/1987 Procedure modality for the authorization of private databases
- Law n.71 dated 23/05/1995 Collection of statistic data and competences in the state information technology
  - Art. 17 of Law 23/05/1995 n.70 Rules concerning the processing of personal data related to information technology
- Decree n.27 dated 13/03/1984 and decree n.67 dated 03/06/1986 The State Database and assign the maintenance management to private firms
- Decree n.156 dated 08/11/2005 Technical rules for the creation, transmission, preservation, duplication, reproduction and validation, of digital documents.

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT
San Marino does not have an officially recognized national CIRT.

1.2.2 STANDARDS
San Marino does not have an officially approved national (and 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 San Marino.

1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

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

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE
There is no officially recognized national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in San Marino.
1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
The Information Technology Authority (Autorità per l’Informatica) is responsible for the information technology planning among the Public Administration. The Information Technology Office (Ufficio Informatica, Tecnologia, Dati e Statistica) is the agency responsible for the technical support, operational and administrative authority for information technology in the preparation, management and development of the IT plan of the State.

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING
San Marino does not have an officially recognized national benchmarking exercise or referential used to measure cybersecurity development.

1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT
There is no officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development (R&D) program/project for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines to be applied in either the private or the public sector in San Marino.

1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT
There is no officially recognized national or sector-specific educational and professional training program for raising awareness with the general public, promoting cybersecurity courses in higher education and promoting certification of professionals in San Marino.

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION
San Marino does not have public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification program in cybersecurity.

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION
San Marino 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
To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states San Marino and the Italian Republic signed an agreement on mutual cooperation in cybercrime prevention and suppression. Cooperation takes place mainly through the NCB Interpol.

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION
San Marino 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
There is no officially recognized national or sector-specific program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector in San Marino.

1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
San Marino is a member of the ICPO-INTERPOL.
2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION
Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instruments:
- Article 3* of the Law on the Repression of Sexual Exploitation of Minors.

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL
San Marino has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the Convention on
the Rights of the Child.
San Marino has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 2 and 3, to the Optional Protocol to The

2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT
There is no agency responsible for child online protection in San Marino.

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM
There is no website or hotline dedicated to report of incidents in San Marino.

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