CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE SOUTH AFRICA

BACKGROUND

Total Population: 50 738 000
(data source: United Nations Statistics Division, December 2012)

Internet users, percentage of population: 48.90%
(data source: ITU Statistics, 2013)

1. CYBERSECURITY

1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

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

- Electronic communication and Transactions Act No 25 of 2002
- The National Cybersecurity Policy Framework 2012
- Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of communication-related Information Act of 2002
- Protection of Personal Information Act 2013

1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

South Africa does not have specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity.

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT

South Africa has an officially recognized national CIRT (ECS-CSIRT).

1.2.2 STANDARDS

South Africa has officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through the National Cybersecurity Policy Framework which aims to promote a cybersecurity culture by strengthening investigation, prosecution and judicial processes, to establish public-private partnerships for national and international action plans, ensure the protection of national critical information infrastructure and promote and ensure a comprehensive legal framework governing cyberspace.

1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

South Africa 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

South Africa has an officially recognized National Cybersecurity Policy Framework approved by the Cabinet in March 2012, to establish an environment that will ensure confidence and trust in the secure use of ICTs.

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The approved National Cybersecurity Implementation Plan is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The State Security Agency is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

South Africa 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

South Africa does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific 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.

1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

South Africa does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific 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.

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

South Africa does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

South Africa 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, South Africa has officially recognized partnerships with the 24/7 program.

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

South Africa does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector. However South Africa is in the process of developing protocols for information and assets sharing between different stakeholders.

1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

South Africa does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector. However South Africa is in the process of developing protocols for information and assets sharing between different stakeholders.

1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

South Africa is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. South Africa is among the beneficiaries of the EU/ITU co-funded project “Support for Harmonization of the ICT Policies in Sub-Sahara Africa” (HIPSSA).
ECS-CSIRT is a member of FIRST.
South Africa is on the finalization stage of the draft AUC Cybersecurity Convention workshop (African Countries). South Africa participated in international effort on cybercrime by taking part in EU GLACY project.

2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instruments:

-Sections 10 and 18-22 of the Amendment to the Sexual Offences and Related Matters Act.

-Section 27 of the Films and Publications Act, amended by the Bill number 75.

-Section 27A of the aforementioned Act, inserted by the Act number 18 of 2004. Sections 24C and 27A respectively inserted and amended by the Act number 3 of 2009.

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

South Africa has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

South Africa 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

South Africa does not have an officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

FPB PRO CHILD provides a phone number, 0800 148 148, and space in its website for the denouncement of child online pornography.

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