CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

BACKGROUND

Total Population: 1 351 000
(data source: United Nations Statistics Division, December 2012)

Internet users, percentage of population: 63.80%
(data source: ITU Statistics, 2013)

1. CYBERSECURITY

1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

1.1.1   CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Trinidad and Tobago does not have specific legislation on cybercrime.

1.1.2   REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

-Law on Protection of Personal Information

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT

Trinidad and Tobago does not have an officially recognized national CIRT; however it is in the process of establishing the CIRT. The ITU conducted a CIRT readiness assessment for Trinidad and Tobago in 2012.

1.2.2 STANDARDS

Trinidad and Tobago does not currently have an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Trinidad and Tobago 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

Trinidad and Tobago has an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The national cybersecurity strategy provides a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Trinidad and Tobago.

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Trinidad and Tobago does not currently have an officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap. Precisely this agency is mentioned in the national cybersecurity strategy but it has not yet been implemented.

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Trinidad and Tobago 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

Trinidad and Tobago does not currently 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

Trinidad and Tobago does not currently 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

Trinidad and Tobago does not have the exact number of public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Trinidad and Tobago 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

Trinidad and Tobago does not currently have officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Trinidad and Tobago does not currently have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Trinidad and Tobago does not currently have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Trinidad and Tobago is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Trinidad and Tobago also participated in the OAS/CICTE cybersecurity activities. Trinidad and Tobago is among the beneficiary countries of the EU/ITU co-funded project "Enhancing Competitiveness in the Caribbean through the Harmonization of ICT Policies, Legislation and Regulatory Procedures" (HIPCAR).

2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instrument:
Article 25 and part VIII of Act No. 12 of 2012.

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Trinidad and Tobago 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 Ministry of Education provides internet safety orientation under its program eConnect & Learn. Reference to child online protection can be found at the Policy and Guidelines on the use of laptops distributed by the government and on the National School Code of Conduct.

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Trinidad and Tobago does not have an officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.