



CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE VANUATU



BACKGROUND

Total Population: 252 000

(data source: [United Nations Statistics Division](#), December 2012)

Internet users, percentage of population: 11.30%

(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 Transaction Act](#)

[-E-Business Act.](#)

1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Vanuatu does not have specific regulation and compliance requirement pertaining to cybersecurity.

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT

Vanuatu is currently establishing a national CIRT and is also a member of the [PacCERT](#). ITU conducted a CIRT assessment for Vanuatu in 2014.

1.2.2 STANDARDS

Vanuatu does not have officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Vanuatu 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 [Office of the Government Chief Information Officer](#) (OGCIO) is currently formulating an officially recognized national cybersecurity policy.

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Vanuatu will be developing a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity with the assistance of ITU once its national cybersecurity policy is formulated.

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Office of the Regulator](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Vanuatu 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

Vanuatu 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

Vanuatu 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. However the OGCIO and the Office of Regulator have conducted and continue to raise, on ad hoc basis, awareness in schools and general public using media such as radio and newspapers.

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Vanuatu 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 Financial Intelligence Unit, which is under the Prime Minister's Office and Police Force via the Transnational Crime Unit have official recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Vanuatu 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

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

1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Vanuatu is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Vanuatu also participated in ITU related workshop in Pacific region and the APT Cybersecurity Forum in Asia region. Vanuatu is among the beneficiary countries of the EU/ITU co-funded project "Capacity Building and ICT Policy, Regulatory and Legislative Frameworks Support for Pacific Island Countries" ([ICB4PAC](#)).

2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

[-The Criminal Code\(Sections 94, 101D, 147, 147A and 147B\)](#)

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Vanuatu 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

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

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

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

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