CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE
SPAIN

BACKGROUND

Total Population: 46 772 000
(data source: United Nations Statistics Division, December 2012)

Internet users, percentage of population: 71.5719%
(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 instrument:
- Penal Code.

1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE
Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instruments:
- Law on Electronic Signature   - General Telecommunications Law   - Protection of Personal Data.

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT
Spain has a national CIRT which is known as CNN-CERT.

1.2.2 STANDARDS
The OC/CCN is the officially recognized national agency responsible for cybersecurity frameworks and for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards. It operates the Common Criteria (ISO-15408).

1.2.3 CERTIFICATION
The National Cryptology Centre (CNN) is the officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

1.3.1 POLICY
Spain has an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy through The National Security Strategy.

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE
The National Security Strategy provides a line of action for cybersecurity in its fourth chapter.

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
The following are the officially recognized organizations responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap:
- The National Cryptology Centre (CCN)   - National Centre of Intelligence
- The National Security Office (ONS).

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING
Spain 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
Spain has officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development (R&D) programs/projects for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines through the CCN-STIC series and SCADA guidelines.

1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT
Spain has 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 through the SICT Training and European Cyber Security Month.

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION
CNN-CERT team members are certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION
CNN-CERT is accredited by FIRST, TI and EGC Group government and public sector agencies under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity. However there are no exact numbers of public agencies being certified.

1.5 COOPERATION

1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION
CCN-CERT maintains a direct contact with other CIRT teams from the rest of the world in order to, in the event of an attack, distinguish which information sources are reliable.

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION
There is no information about any platform or programs for sharing of cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP
There is no record of a framework for sharing cybersecurity assets between the public and private sectors in Spain.

1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
Spain is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. CCN-CERT participates in the following international workshops:

- ENISA   - APWG   - TI   - OTAN's NCIRC (NATO).
- TERENA   - EGC   -F IRST

2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION
Specific legislation on cybercrime has been enacted through the following instruments:
- Articles 186 and 189 of the Criminal Code.

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL
Spain has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
Spain 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 Internet User Security Office under the Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Society provides information on internet safety.

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Child pornography can be denounced on the website of Alia2. Child pornography can also be denounced on the website of protegeles.com or by the phone number 91 74 00 019.

Computer incidents can be reported in a private area of the website of the Computer Security Response Capability CNN-CERT, the Spanish Government CERT.