



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## JAPAN



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 126 435 000

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

**Internet users**, percentage of population: 86.25%

(data source: [ITU Statistics](#) 2013)

## 1. CYBERSECURITY

### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

#### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Japan has a specific legislation pertaining to cybercrime. It is mandated through the following legal instrument:

-[Unauthorized Computer Access Law 2000](#).

#### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

-[Electronically Recorded Monetary Claims Act](#)

-[Telecommunications Business Law](#)

-[Act on Regulation of Transmission of Specified Electronic Mail](#)

-[Act on the Protection of Personal Information](#)

-[Law Concerning Electronic Signatures and Certification Business](#)

-[Basic Act on the Formation of an Advanced Information and Telecommunications Network Society](#).

### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

#### 1.2.1 CIRT

Japan has an officially recognized and legally mandated government CERT ([JPCERT/CC](#)).

#### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Japan has an officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through the following instrument:

-[Technical Standards for Information Security Measures for the Central Government Computer Systems \(April 2012\)](#).

#### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

The [Management Standards for Information Security Measures for the Central Government Computer Systems](#) is the framework for certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

#### 1.3.1 POLICY

[The Basic Policy of Critical Information Infrastructure Protection](#) and [Information Security Strategy for Protecting the Nation \(2015\)](#) in Japan are the officially recognized national and sector-specific cybersecurity policy and strategy in Japan.

#### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The [Information Security 2012 Annual Plan](#) is the officially recognized national or sector-specific governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Japan.

#### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

In Japan the [National Information Security Center \(NISC\)](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy and policy.

Other agencies include the following:

- Information Security Policy Council (ISPC)
- National Policy Agency
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI)
- Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC)
- Ministry of Defense.

#### **1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING**

Japan does not have any national benchmarking and referential to measure cybersecurity development.

### **1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING**

#### **1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT**

Japan has in place an [Information Security Research and Development Strategy](#) for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines.

#### **1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT**

The 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 are:

- [Information Security Human Resource Development Program](#)
- [NISC Information Security Awareness Month](#)
- [Information Security Outreach and Awareness Program](#)
- [JPCERT/CC](#).

#### **1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

Although Japan is home to 22 members of [FIRST](#) it does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific body responsible for certification of professionals.

#### **1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

Japan does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific body responsible for certifying agencies.

### **1.5 COOPERATION**

#### **1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION**

Japan currently partners with the US, Israel and the UK on cybersecurity matters.

#### **1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION**

The [Ministry of Defense Information sharing programs](#) and the [METI Cybersecurity Information Sharing Partnership Japan \(J-CSIP\)](#) serve as a framework for sharing cybersecurity assets between agencies.

#### **1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP**

The officially recognized body for information sharing between the public and private sector is ([JPCERT/CC](#)) which shares information with domestic vendors particularly of the private sector. The [METI Cybersecurity Information Sharing Partnership Japan \(J-CSIP\)](#) is also responsible for sharing cybersecurity assets between the public and private sector.

#### **1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Japan is part of the [ASEAN](#) and [APCERT](#). In place also is an [International Strategy on Cybersecurity](#).

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

- [Articles 174](#) and [175](#) of the Criminal Code.

- [Article 7](#) of the Act on Punishment of Activities relating to Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, and the Protection of Children.

- [The Act on Development of an Environment that Provides Safe and Secure Internet Use for Young People.](#)

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Japan 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 following are the officially recognized and legally mandated support institutions in Japan:

- [NISC](#)

- [EMA](#)

- [JISPA](#)

- [JPCERTCC.](#)

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Harmful and illegal content online can be filled and [reported](#) at the [Internet Report Centre](#) in Japan.

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