



CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE CZECH REPUBLIC



BACKGROUND

Total Population: 10 566 000

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

Internet users, percentage of population: 74.11%

(data source: [ITU Statistics](#), December 2012)

1. CYBERSECURITY

1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Czech Republic does not have any specific legislation pertaining to cybercrime.

1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

- [Act on Cybersecurity and Change of Related Acts](#) which has been recently adopted and will become effective on 1st January 2015.

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT

Czech Republic has an officially recognized and legally mandated a government CERT ([GovCert.CZ](#)) and a national CSIRT ([CSIRT.CZ](#)).

1.2.2 STANDARDS

Czech Republic has officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through the [Act on Cybersecurity and Change of Related Acts](#).

1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Czech Republic 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 Czech government has officially recognized the [National cybersecurity strategy and Action Plan](#) which is valid through 2015. This strategy is still in force and it is the basic document for the creation of legal acts, security policies of information and communication systems, standards, rules, operation measures, maintenance plans, recommendations and other tools for cyber security of the Czech Republic.

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Czech Republic does not have an officially recognized national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [National Security Authority](#) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap in Czech Republic and for this purpose it has recently established a specialized department, the [National Cybersecurity Centre](#).

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Czech Republic 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

Czech Republic does not yet 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

Czech Republic 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

Czech Republic has numerous public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

The governmental CERT (GovCert.CZ), an accredited member of Terena-Trusted, is the only public agency 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, Czech Republic has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

- [FIRST](#)
- [TRUSTED INTRODUCER](#)
- [NATO](#)
- [EUROPOL](#)
- [TERENA](#)
- [ENISA](#)
- [CCDCOE](#)

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Czech Republic 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

Czech Republic 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

Czech Republic participated in the Central European Cyber Security Platform (CECSP) which was founded in May 2013 on the initiative of Austria and the Czech Republic and whose aim is to enable the sharing of information, best practices, lesson learned and know-how about cyber threats and potential or (un)successfully carried out cyber-attacks.

2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND STRATEGY

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

- [§192 and §193*](#) of the Criminal Code.

The Cyber security Strategy of the Czech Republic talks about raising cybersecurity awareness, but does not have specific provision for child online protection.

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Czech Republic 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 [InternetHotline*](#) website, under the national police in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, provides information on child online protection for children, parents and educators.

The National Computer Security Incident Response Team ([CSIRT*](#)) does not provide specific information on child online protection.

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Illegal online content can be reported in the website of [InternetHotline*](#).

Illegal and harmful content can be reported by the filling of a form in the Czech [Saferinternet \(*\)](#) website.

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More information is available on ITU website at <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/default.aspx>

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