CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

BACKGROUND

Total Population: 41 119 000
(data source: United Nations Statistics Division, December 2012)

Internet users, percentage of population: 59.90%
(data source: ITU Statistics, December 2013)

1. CYBERSECURITY

1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION
Specific legislation on cybercrime has been enacted through the following instrument:
- Criminal Code.

1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE
Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instruments:
- Law on Digital Signatures
- Law on Internet Providers
- Law on Personal Data Protection.

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT
Argentina has an officially recognized national CIRT known as the Computer Emergency Response Team of the Argentine, ArCERT.

1.2.2 STANDARDS
There is no information on any officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards in Argentina.

1.2.3 CERTIFICATION
There is no information on any cybersecurity framework for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

1.3.1 POLICY
The Oficina Nacional de Tecnologías de Información ONTI is currently working on the second draft of the National Cyber Security and Critical Infrastructure Protection Plan 2013–2015. This Plan is based on four pillars: awareness raising, securing digital assets, promoting judicial and academic understanding of information security, and critical information infrastructure.

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE
There is no national or sector-specific governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Argentina.

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
The following agencies are responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap by respective agencies:

- <u>ONTI</u>   - ArCERT
- <u>Argentine Federal Police</u>
- Argentine National Gendarmerie <u>ANG</u>
- Programa Nacional de Infrastructuras Criticas <u>ICIC</u>.

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

There is no national benching exercises or referential to measure cybersecurity development in Argentina.

1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

<u>ICIC</u> GAP conducts research and preventative actions to reduce security incidents. This is the officially recognized national research and development (R&D) program/project for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines to be applied in the public sector.

1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The <u>ICIC</u> has also developed an initiative referred to as Internet Sano ("healthy" or "sound" Internet), which aims to promote responsible use of ICTs and the internet. A second awareness raising program called "With you on the web" has been developed by the National Directorate for the Protection of Personal Information, under the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. Several institutions of higher learning in Argentina currently offer certification and degree programs in a wide range of aspects of cybersecurity, including digital forensics. The National Institute for Public Administration (INAP) also reportedly offers training and coursework on cybersecurity-related topics. The Argentine Federal Police Cyber Crimes Unit organizes seminars to train staff and the general public and works with NGOs, prosecutors and judges.

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Argentina 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

There is no information about any framework for sharing cybersecurity assets across borders with other nation states in Argentina.

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Argentina does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Argentina does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Argentina is a member of the <u>ITU-IMPACT</u> initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Argentina hosted the <u>OAS</u> Crisis Management Exercise on Cybersecurity.

2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION
Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instruments:
- Article 128* of the Criminal Code
- Law for the Protection of Children and Adolescents* there is not specifically pertaining to the internet.

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL
Argentina has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Argentina 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
ICIC provides information on general cybersecurity and a link to the governmental initiative aiming to promote safety on internet. The Internet Sano initiative provides information* on child online protection for children, parents and educators.

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM
InternetSano initiative provides a practical guide to report computer-facilitated offenses. The federal police receives complaints about computer incidents through the email address delitostecnologicos@policiafederal.gov.ar.