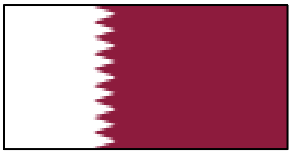

CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE QATAR

BACKGROUND

Total Population: 1 939 000
(data source: United Nations Statistics Division, December 2012)

Internet users, percentage of population: 85.30%
(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:

-Cyber Crime Law (final draft phase)

1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

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

-Information Privacy Law (final draft phase)

-Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Law (Final draft phase)

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT

Qatar has an officially recognized National CIRT (QCERT).

1.2.2 STANDARDS

Qatar has an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through the National Information Assurance Framework (NIAF).

1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Qatar recently endorsed the Accreditation & Certification Framework, anticipating to be enforced early 2014. The NIAF is an 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

Qatar has finalized the National Cyber Security Strategy and it is currently under review by the Strategy Stakeholders.

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

The NIAF provides a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Qatar.

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Cyber Security Division at the Ministry of Information Communication & Technology is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Qatar 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

The Qatar Computing Research Institute (QCRI) has officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development (R&D) programs/projects for cybersecurity standards.

1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Qatar national CIRT (QCERT) conducted several awareness programs on Cyber Safety and capacity building e.g. SANs institute to deliver security Technical courses for practitioners. The website is www.safespace.qa.

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

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

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Qatar 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

To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states, Qatar has official recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

-ITU
-FIRST
-Cloud Security Alliance
-Meridian Process
-APWG
-GCC CERT
-OWASP

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Qatar has an officially recognized national program (National Incident Handling Framework) for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Qatar has an officially recognized national program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector. An Information Risk Expert Committee will be set up for each industry sector.

1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Qatar is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Qatar also is a member of ICANN, FIRST, Meridian Process, OWASP, APWG, Cloud Security Alliance. In addition, it is a voting member in Industry System Automation and GCC CERT. Qatar participated in the 2012 ITU-IMPACT Workshop and the ITU RCC Regional cybersecurity Forum Cyber Drill 2013 in Oman. QCERT is a member of FIRST.

2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instrument:
-The Criminal Code (Article 292)

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

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

Qatar Computer Incident Response Team (QCERT) is the officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection. It monitors and restrains online threats, making available different information on Cybersecurity and Child Online Protection.

In addition the Government maintains Safe Space (*), a website dedicated to inform children, parents and educators about online threats, best practices, policies and tools for Cyber-safety. Furthermore the National Committee for Internet Safety, under ictQATAR, aggregates government representatives, law enforcement, academia, non-governmental organizations, parents and local youth.

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Qatar Computer Incident Response Team (QCERT) is the officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection. Safe Space (*) also provides an avenue for the reporting of incidents.

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