1. CYBERSECURITY

1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION
Specific legislation on cybercrime has been enacted through the following instrument:

1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE
Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instruments:
- None.

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT
Paraguay has an officially recognized national CIRT known as CERT-PY.

1.2.2 STANDARDS
Paraguay does not have an officially recognized national or sector specific cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

1.2.3 CERTIFICATION
There is no cybersecurity framework for the certification and accreditiation of national agencies and public sector professionals in Paraguay.

1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

1.3.1 POLICY
Paraguay does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific cybersecurity strategy.

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE
There is no national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Paraguay.

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
CERT-PY and the National Secretariat for Information and Communication Technologies (SEnATICs) are the lead authorities for cybersecurity in Paraguay. The Specialized Unit for Computer Crime, within the Office of the National Prosecutor, is the lead agency responsible for investigating and prosecuting cybercrimes.

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING
Paraguay does not have any officially recognized national benchmarking or referential to measure cybersecurity.
1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT
The government currently works with key private sector entities to develop shared norms for information security, including cooperation and information sharing.

1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT
The government has undertaken a campaign called “Connect Yourself Safe PY [Paraguay]”, the principle objective of which is to increase the public’s consciousness about the dangers of posting sensitive personal information on social networking sites. SENATIC adopted a complementary initiative in 2013, STOPTHINKCONNECT, or PARAPIENSACONECTATE in Spanish, which is in the implementation phase.

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION
Paraguay does not have the exact number of public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION
Paraguay 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
Assistance has been received from numerous partners including the OAS, the US Department of State (DS/ATA), and other competent national authorities in the region. CERT-PY has been actively developing its cooperative ties with other national CSIRTs in the region, which it reported has enabled it to stay better informed of evolving cyber threats and techniques.

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION
Paraguay does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific program for sharing cybersecurity assets.

1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP
There is no officially recognized national or sector-specific program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector in Paraguay.

1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
Paraguay is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Paraguay also hosted the Congress on Cybersecurity.

2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION
Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instruments:
- Article 135* of the Criminal Code.
- Law n. 2861/2006*, “That restrain trade and commercial or noncommercial dissemination of pornographic material, using the image or other representation of minors or mental unable”, January 2006.
2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL
Paraguay has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
Paraguay 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
There is no institutional support for child online protection in Paraguay.

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM
CERT-PY provides an email to report abuses: abuse@csirt.gov.py.

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Last updated on 27th February 2015