



CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE PARAGUAY



BACKGROUND

Total Population: 6 683 000
(data source: [United Nations Statistics Division](#), December 2012)

Internet users, percentage of population: 36.90%
(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:

- Law No. 4439/2011 amending the Penal Code.

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 accreditation 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.
- [Article 31*](#) of the Law 1681/2001, Child and Adolescence Code, June 2003.
- [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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