

Ref: **CL-13/168**

ITU Member States: PARAGUAY

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Subject: **Invitation for Member States to provide their input on actions that have been undertaken or to be undertaken by governments in relation to various international Internet-related public policy issues**

*About the question:*

*“Recognizing the scope of work of ITU on international Internet-related public policy matters, represented by the list of topics in Council 2009 Resolution 1305 Annex 1 which was established in accordance with decisions of ITU membership at the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Council Working Group on International Internet Related Public Policy invites Member States to provide their position on following question:*

*Q1. What actions have been undertaken or to be undertaken by governments in relations to each of the international Internet-related public policy issues identified in Annex 1 to Resolution 1305 (adopted by Council 2009 at the seventh Plenary Meeting)?”*

*Paraguay response:*

1. Multilingualization of the Internet Including Internationalized (multilingual) Domain Names

*Regarding the two languages of Paraguay the Spanish and Guaraní are widely used in Paraguay, i.e. the Polytechnic School of the National University of Asunción has developed applications in the native language called Guaraní. Domains have also been registered in Guaraní language, such as: [www.yagua.com](http://www.yagua.com), [www.yayogua.com.py](http://www.yayogua.com.py), [www.guaranirenda.com](http://www.guaranirenda.com), [www.tocorre.com](http://www.tocorre.com) and more, plus content sites in Guaraní. For more information please see National Computing Centre, [www.cnc.una.py](http://www.cnc.una.py). Also we can mention that Paraguay instituted a Language Policies Secretariat [www.spl.gov.py](http://www.spl.gov.py).*

2. International Internet Connectivity

*Connectivity in Paraguay is usually a bilateral agreement between the provider of Internet access service in Paraguay and a carrier service at the neighboring country (since Paraguay is a landlocked country). The administration of Paraguay and its peers at international forums are holding talks on the coordination of frequencies, roaming voice / data exchange and compensation of Internet data traffic. Paraguay was the one of the main driver of: ITU CMTI RESOLUTION PLEN / 1 (DUBAI, 2012) Special measures in favor of developing landlocked countries and small island developing States for access to international fiber optic networks.*

3. International public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses

*Currently, Paraguay plan to encourage investment in data centers of foreign companies in Paraguay. For example Facebook has embarked on his Paraguay Local Data Center via a mobile phone company. Also gradually other companies come in this regard, depending on the improvement in infrastructure and backbone operating in Paraguay. The local allocation domain is administered by the National Computing Centre dependent (CNC) of the National University of Asunción and Catholic University. Please see [www.nic.py/about.htm](http://www.nic.py/about.htm).*

4. The security, safety, continuity, sustainability, and robustness of the Internet

*Most banks, financial companies and cooperatives entities in Paraguay have their website. These web sites can performed transfer money between accounts of the same user, different users, remittances abroad, payment services , credit card payments, etc. All these services have received counseling from foreign companies for the implementation of systems of computer security, the Paraguayan professionals are continually being trained for improvement, updating and creating new options. Paraguay also exists in a Team of Cyber Incident Response [CERT -PY ] ([www.csirt.gov.py](http://www.csirt.gov.py)) coordinated by the Public Ministry (Attorney General office) ([www.ministeriopublico.gov.py](http://www.ministeriopublico.gov.py)) Moreover, the mobile phone companies also have robust systems security.*

*Paraguay count with the Law No. 4017/2010 "Legal validity of electronic signatures, digital signatures, data messages and electronic record" and its Regulatory Decree No: 7369/2011 and the Law No. 4868/2013, "Electronic Commerce".*

*Some websites of public institutions have been attacked by hackers, but exists in Paraguay a Team of Cyber Incident Response [CERT -PY ] ([www.csirt.gov.py](http://www.csirt.gov.py)) coordinated by the Public Ministry (Attorney General office) ([www.ministeriopublico.gov.py](http://www.ministeriopublico.gov.py))*

5. Combating Cybercrime

*In this aspect, Paraguay implemented laws and regulations concerning electronic and digital signature to protect Internet users against online identity theft. In addition, Paraguay has worked with multinational companies (eg, Microsoft, the American intelligence agency and others) to investigate electronic data exchanged to commit kidnapping and sexual abuse. Paraguay has a CSIRT ([www.csirt.gov.py](http://www.csirt.gov.py))*

6. Dealing effectively with spam

*In Paraguay there are private companies in the field of programming and technology that offer the implementation of anti-spam firewall in professional level. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce – MIC ([www.mic.gov.py](http://www.mic.gov.py)) has implemented a website for citizen of Paraguay could claim against spam received on mobile phones. Paraguay is entering into e-commerce with the Law 4017/2010 "From legal validity of electronic signatures, digital signatures, data messages and electronic record" and its Regulatory Decree No: 7369/2011 and the Law No. 4868/2013, "Electronic Commerce".*

7. Issues pertaining to the use and misuse of the Internet

*Internet access is provided by different lenders nationwide. People prefer the use of mobile phone with 3G technology to access the Internet from anywhere. There are also mobile devices with 4G and point to multipoint Wimax technology.*

*Also there are internet accesses over fiber to the home and HFC systems are available in several cities.*

*Some good practices and correct use of Internet recommendations can be seen in <http://www.cert.gov.py>.*

8. Availability, affordability, reliability, and quality of service, especially in the developing world

*The parameters of quality of service, availability, reliability and accessibility were partially implemented. Ways to improve the process of measuring these parameters are explored, so that the regulatory agency (CONATEL) in Paraguay performs an upgrade in its parameter list.*

*In Paraguay a Universal Service Fund is used to access internet in squares and public spaces; Fiber Optic Infrastructure to rural communities and access to Mobile Phones.*

9. Contributing to capacity building for Internet governance in developing countries

*The e-government begins to be implemented in Paraguay, so tax returns, requests for documentation, etc. can be performed at the government sites. International agencies helps to implement short-term plans within the e-government mode to other institutions of Paraguay so that people can sign up, doing paperwork, applications in various areas of negotiations with the possibility the state to concentrate on a single Data Center.*

*The Paraguay through CONATEL ([www.conatel.gov.py](http://www.conatel.gov.py)) follows with great interest the issue of Internet Governance at different international forums.*

10. Developmental aspects of the Internet

*Paraguay throw CONATEL has a National Telecommunications Plan:*

*([http://www.conatel.gov.py/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=30&Itemid=115](http://www.conatel.gov.py/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=30&Itemid=115)) and the initiatives of SENATICs in eGovernment ([www.senatics.gov.py](http://www.senatics.gov.py)).*

*Paraguay aims to deploy 1,000 miles of intercity optical fiber per year. This is currently being carried out in part through the Universal Service Fund of CONATEL and private companies that are committed to the country extending its lines and pipelines. At present, virtually all cities of the country have access to fiber optics. The sites which have not yet implemented are covered by wireless technologies.*

11. Respect for privacy and protection of personal information and data

*Banks, finance companies, cooperatives entities, private and mobile phone companies, the Ministry of Finance, has robust systems against information theft. Also, several companies are using in Paraguay the digital certificate provided within the country. Paraguay has approved law No. 4868 Electronic Commerce and the law of Electronic Signature No. 4017 (<http://www.acraiz.gov.py>)*

12. Protecting children and young people from abuse and exploitation

*The Constitution, international conventions and agreements approved and ratified by Paraguay, Public Ministry (Attorney General office) ([www.ministeriopublico.gov.py](http://www.ministeriopublico.gov.py)) and the Ministry of Children (<http://www.sna.gov.py/seccion/4-marco-normativo.html>), work together with internet access providers in monitoring sites that might harbor child pornographic content. Furthermore, these ministries ask for information to owners of servers that are outside of Paraguay with related storage.*