



INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM PARAGUAY

2015

GENERAL INFORMATION

Name of the initiative: *Second Internet Governance Forum Paraguay*

Date: 2015, November 4th

Venue: Hotel Sheraton Asunción

The website www.igf.org.py

CONTENT

GENERAL INFORMATION	1
About Paraguay IGF.....	3
Goals	3
MULTISTAKEHOLDER MODEL	3
ORGANIZATION PROCESS.....	4
ORGANIZING TEAM.....	4
SPONSORS	6
PARTNERS	7
Programme overview	8
REPORTS	11
Statistics.....	15
SOCIAL MEDIA	16
Transparency report.....	18
Contact us!	19
ANNEX.....	20
OPERATING PRINCIPLES.....	20
Background	20
Definitions:.....	20
Fundamental principles	20
Main objectives	21
Organizational Principles.....	21
Funds.....	22
Membership.....	22
Decision Making.....	23
Bodies of the IGFPY	23
General Assembly.....	24
Advisory Council	24
Amendments to the Principles	25

WHAT IS PARAGUAY IGF?

ABOUT PARAGUAY IGF

In 2014, Internet Society Paraguay Chapter (ISOC Paraguay) had decided to create a national forum, called “Internet Governance Forum Paraguay (IGFPY),” following the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) - a United Nations led-activity initiated in 2006 - as a local platform for multi-stakeholder policy dialogue on Internet governance.

In its second edition, it was supported by a group of institutional partners, namely the Internet Society (ISOC), Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), *Secretaría Nacional de Tecnologías de la Información* (SENATICs) and *Centro Nacional de Computación* (CNC).

The administration of the funds was run by ISOC Paraguay, a non-for-profit organization. All the funding was exclusively used for the organization of the event.

On November, 4th 2015, the second edition of the IGFPY took place in Asunción, Paraguay. ISOC Paraguay hosted it in cooperation with SENATICs and CNC. Sponsored by ISOC and supported by ICANN.

GOALS

IGFPY aims to fulfill what Paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society established. The mandate is to promote the engagement of Paraguayans in multi-stakeholder dialogue to share their expertise and best practice and, where possible, identify common ground for a better Internet development nationwide.

MULTISTAKEHOLDER MODEL

It follows the main principles of being open, inclusive and non-commercial, with a bottom-up decision-making process and a multistakeholder participation mechanism guiding its entire organizational process. It is committed to cultural and geographic diversity and gender balance in its work internally and externally.

Membership of the IGFPY is informal and open and determined only by voluntary participation in the designated public and open mailing list: gobernanza@listas.cnc.una.py

The IGFPY shall be composed of and open to the following recognized stakeholder groups on an equal basis:

- Government,
- Civil Society,
- Private Sector,
- Technical Community,
- Academia, and
- The Internet end users

ORGANIZATION PROCESS

The preparations for IGFPY 2015 started with an open call in October 2015. The call was sent over the mailing list gobernanza@listas.cnc.una.py. The location and date of this year's national IGF were decided based on the previous year experience and decided to keep the space neutral and chose the Sheraton Hotel Asunción again.

At the end of the event, a debriefing meeting took place among the organizing team and representatives of all stakeholders groups. All participants agreed on the consolidation of the Working group "*Gobernanza Paraguay.*"

ORGANIZING TEAM

The IGFPY 2015 was organized by:

- Government: SENATICS, CONATEL, and Vice-presidency.
- Civil Society: ISOC Paraguay, TEDIC, and APADIT.
- Private Sector: CAPACE and VOX
- Technical Community: NIC.PY and CNC.
- Academia: COLUMBIA and UNA

Name	Organization	SECTOR
NICOLAS CABALLERO	ISOC PARAGUAY	Civil Society
CYNTHIA NUÑEZ	CAPACE	PRIVATE SECTOR
YENY VILLALBA	U.COLUMBIA	ACADEMIA
JUANA ROCHE AZCONA	CAPACE	PRIVATE SECTOR
NATALIA ENCISO	ISOC PARAGUAY	Civil Society
GLADYS FARIÑA	APADIT	CIVIL SOCIETY
ALFREDO MOREIRA	SENATICS	GOVERNMENT
RICARDO AVEIRO	ISOC PARAGUAY	Civil Society
ALEJANDRO ROMAN	OBSERVATORIO TICs/SENATICS	GOVERNMENT
Ing. Miguel Angel Pastore Britos	CONATEL	GOVERNMENT

Sandra Larrain	Hola Paraguay/VOX	PRIVATE SECTOR
Agustin Mendez	Vicepresidency	GOVERNMENT
Zulma Bernal	Faculty of Odontology - UNA.	ACADEMIA
Bruno Duarte C	CNC	Technical Community

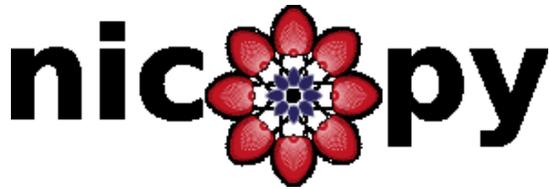
SPONSORS



PARTNERS



SECRETARÍA
**NACIONAL DE TECNOLOGÍAS
DE LA INFORMACIÓN
Y COMUNICACIÓN**



PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

II Internet Governance Forum Paraguay

04.11.2015

Sheraton Hotel Asunción

08:30 – 17:40

TIME	THEME	Participants
8:00	Accreditations.	Accreditations.
8:30	Opening Ceremony. Presentation, objectives y alliances.	10' David Ocampo (Minister SENATIC) 10' Ing. Ignacio Velázquez (CNC) 10' Nicolás Caballero (Chair, ISOC Paraguay)
9:00	Presentation on Internet Governance Keynote Speaker	Raquel Gatto, Internet Society (Brazil). “Internet Governance Forum: “toolkit.” Local discussion and participation at the IGF.
9:20	Q&A	Open floor Remotely #igfpy2015
9:30	Panel 1. The Internet and Human Rights	15' Valeria Betancourt, APC (Ecuador, remote participation). “the Internet and Human Rights. International Experience” 15' Arturo Bregaglio, Radio Viva. “Access and Telecentres” Moderator: Luz López, APADIT. Rapporteur: Andrea Aguilera, Youth@IGF
10:00	Q&A	Open floor Remotely #igfpy2015
10:10	Session Flash 1: Big Data	15' José Usher – ISOC Paraguay
10:25	Coffee-break	Pause

10:45	Panel 2: Access and Infrastructure	<p>12' Sandra Larraín, VOX. "Cellular Phone Services in most vulnerable areas."</p> <p>12' Rodrigo Benítez, CNC. "IXP in Paraguay"</p> <p>12' Jorge González-UCLA (Venezuela, remote participation) "Role of the University"</p> <p>Moderator: Alfredo Moreira, SENATICS</p> <p>Rapporteur: Jessica Añazco, CBI</p>
11:30	Q&A	<p>Open floor</p> <p>Remotely #igfpy2015</p>
11:45	Session Flash 2: Trustmark	15' Esc. Juana Roche, CAPACE.
12:00	Lunch	free
13:00	Panel 3: Cybersecurity	<p>12' Deputy Commissioner Diosnel Alarcón, National Police – Special Division Cybersecurity. "Work of the Police in Cybersecurity"</p> <p>12' Herman Mereles, Senatics. SENATIC, "National Plan on Cybersecurity."</p> <p>12' Namita Rao, CyberPeace Foundation (India: remote participation) "International Experience in awareness, law enforcement, and public policies."</p> <p>12' Public Prosecutor Ariel Martínez, Cybersecurity Unit, State Prosecutor.</p> <p>12' Rodrigo Vera, Capricana.</p> <p>Moderator: Gladys Fariña, APADIT</p> <p>Rapporteur: Rolendia Servín, ISOC Paraguay.</p>
14:00	Q&A	<p>Open floor</p> <p>Remotely #igfpy2015</p>

14:15	Panel 4: DNS Center for Latin America	<p>15' Daniel Fink, ICANN.</p> <p>10' Alfredo Moreira, Senatics</p> <p>10' Nicolás Caballero, ISOC PARAGUAY.</p>
15:00	Coffee-Break	Pause
15:15	<p>Working Session.</p> <p>Consolidation of the working group for the formation of a Multistakeholder Advisory Council on Internet Governance.</p>	<p>Last September, during the Lac-i-Roadshow, it was created the working group for the formation of a Multistakeholder Advisory Council on Internet Governance. This session is dedicated to continuing the discussion and establish a roadmap.</p> <p>Moderator: Natalia Enciso, ISOC Paraguay</p> <p>Rapporteur: Ricardo Aveiro, ISOC Paraguay.</p>
17:15	Plenary Session. Closing.	<p>Rapporteurs Reports:</p> <p>5' Andrea Aguilera. Human Rights and Internet.</p> <p>5' Jessica Cabañas. Access and infrastructure.</p> <p>5' Rolendia Servín. Cybersecurity.</p> <p>5' Ricardo Aveiro. Working Session.</p> <p>5' Nicolás Caballero. Closing words.</p>

All the sessions (opening, closing and panels) had a multistakeholder composition. This year, gender balanced was a priority. Rapporteurs summarized the key points. Remote participation was encouraged using Adobe Connect for audio and, social media was used for Q&A using #igfpy2015.

This year, it was introduced Flash Sessions for entrepreneurs to present their work. There were two sessions on Big Data and Trust Marks for e-commerce.

The keynote speakers were Raquel Gatto (ISOC) who talked about the IGF Toolkit for enhancing local debate and participation at global meetings.

PANEL 1. INTERNET AND HUMAN RIGHTS.

The Agenda was set to discuss access to the Internet facilitates freedom of expression and freedom of association, sharing knowledge, learning, and collaboration, and promotes social and economic well-being. The most serious human rights problems are (a) Criminalization of online expression, b) blocking, control and manipulation of content C) interference with privacy and data protection, d) restrictions and Illegal surveillance and e) limitations of Internet access. These actions constitute a Violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals established in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 19 of the Covenant International Conference on Civil and Political Rights. National experience. Telecenters.

The debate went on:

1. Access to the Internet as a means of freedom of expression, generation of Knowledge and expansion of economic and social rights.
2. Human Rights Problems related to the Internet: Violation of Privacy and personal data; the criminalization of online expression; Internet blocking, Control and manipulation of Internet content, restrictions and Illegal surveillance and limitations of internet access.
3. Response mechanisms and responsibilities Legislation.
4. Promote an inclusive Internet, not excluding. To propitiate a people-centered the Internet that creates development and Capacities, transferable knowledge and generates economic wealth.
5. Efforts and Wills should be made from civil society and government.
6. Focus efforts on the education of society members as a key factor in generating knowledge, considering that the Internet is a Right for all, and this is the true enabler.
7. Reinforce the Role of the Government in the implementation of Internet Public Policies.

PANEL 2. ACCESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE.

The Agenda was set to discuss the future of the Internet focuses on the next 4 billion connected. The change of Digital users from developed to developing countries will be shaped to keep the new users, which brings new challenges. Limited access to digital

infrastructure, less purchasing power than its counterparts in developed markets, and limited human resources will force innovators from the emerging markets to create new digital paradigms.

The debate went on:

1. IXPs encourage the development of local content and applications, from the economic point of view, the cost of equipment required to install an IXP is minimal, which often makes a local project accessible. The Internet Society believes that the development of IXPs can have a positive impact on the economic development, business and well-being of a nation, to the general worldwide development of the internet. It is essential that governments and other shareholders from countries that do not have IXP work together to achieve the installation of traffic exchange points.
2. Cellular Telephone Service in most needed sectors. VOX mission is to provide the Internet service to the entire Paraguayan population, regardless of their economic condition, has LTE technology and 3G with coverage across the country and other nations. It has development projects for integration and development of services and commercial applications, for example, enabling Wi-Fi zones in squares, giving free phones. Demonstrating its predisposition to close the existing digital divide, with the collaboration of public and private companies.
3. Access is a connection to most people. Infrastructure is the technological elements that make access possible. Last mile: supplier-client connection. These concepts are based on the importance of the technical infrastructure in Universities, the lack of it causes a delay in the Development of education plans that is why it is important that the key players help improving infrastructure to reach a better life conditions for people finally.

PANEL 3. CYBERSECURITY.

The Agenda was set to discuss the main actors in cyber security issues and the efforts of the Paraguayan government in the field of cyber security, needs, and challenges. Efforts against infrastructural incidents and critical databases not only of the State but also of the private sector and the prevention of various crimes legislated in our Penal Code. International experience in cooperation and capacity building.

The debate went on:

1. In August 2010, the specialized Cybersecurity Division of the National Police was created in the Department of Economic Crimes, and its regional offices throughout the country. The Penal Code punishes crimes using technology to commit them. They receive denounces together with the Prosecutors. Bureaucracy is the main problem for efficiency. The great failure of the Institutions working together is the lack of uniformity. Recently, it is being strengthened but still much more is a need to done. They have equipment, technology for analysis and retrieval of data, but the Great challenge of the authorities is PREVENTION. Cards cloning, child pornography, email threats, blackmail, fraud, grooming and others are considered as Crimes.

2. Cybersecurity is a shared challenge. It is considered the confidentiality, integrity, availability, privacy and traceability of digital risks or cyber attacks. The National Cybersecurity Plan has bases and policies for action and thus strengthen security in cyberspace. It is national because it requires the effort of all the entities in the country. We must ensure security and protect national interests. It cannot be copied from other nations, they can follow common lines but be adequate to our reality and situation. To date, the plan is in reviewing phase and finalizing strategies with 125 people from all sectors involved. It is based on awareness and culture, Research, Development and Innovation, Protection and Capacity to deal with incidents, research capacity, and persecution, with National coordination. The real action to take could be a new law or current amendments and the Creation of new Institutions. Implementation of these policies in Schools and Colleges Curriculum study, with a Central National Coordination and Committees.
3. Cyber security is an economic and business imperative, the concern at the executive level is full-time. Cybercriminals pay very well. Crimes could be internal threats, organized crime, cyber war, hacktivists and mercenary hackers. They launch all kinds of threats, very persistent and advanced that are based on stealing data. The triad Confidentiality, Integrity, and Availability should always be. Anyone can be hacked, no matter how large they are. Every public entity or private entity must have controls: software defense, inventories, etc. At the national level, we can emphasize vulnerability assessment, training to fill gaps, control use, administrative privileges.
In the industrial framework, data protection, liability and the recovery of data. Business cybersecurity is very broad. It is important to have meetings with executives on vulnerability, security effectiveness and investment in Systems.
4. There is overpopulation in India; there are no technological resources and currently the awareness of the threats in which they may fall within the scope of The technology is greater **now**. The authorities were not aware of the existence of Facebook in India. There is no Privacy Act. Since everything was very bureaucratic to get into politics or Legislation, a Foundation was created to work on cooperation between Agencies in different countries, to harmonize types of offenses and use of social networks. Cyber defense is quite a challenge.

PANEL 4. DNS CENTER FOR LATIN AMERICA

Domain name space is experiencing unprecedented expansion with the introduction of more than 1,000 new top-level domains (TLDs), of which more than 500 have already been delegated to the root zone. While the vast majority of investors in these new gTLDs come from developed countries, developing countries will also benefit from this expansion. Even within the delegated DNS - particularly in the ccTLDs (Country Code Top-Level Domain) of regions such as Latin America, untapped opportunities are enormous. Support for this important development of the domain name industry in Latin America is an important strategic objective for ICANN and SENATICS, through the Memorandum of Understanding signed in Buenos Aires in June 2015.

WORKING SESSION: CREATION OF A MULTISTAKEHOLDER ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INTERNET GOVERNANCE.

Last September, during the Lac-i-Roadshow, it was created the working group for the formation of a Multistakeholder Advisory Council on Internet Governance. This session is dedicated to continuing the discussion and establish a roadmap. More participants joined the group. Discussions will follow up on the mailing list. A survey will be sent to create sub-working-groups to start debating topics by interests. The analysis of the case studies from Brazil and Costa Rica will be further discussed on the list.

STATISTICS

We used Eventbrite for registration and check-in during the event. According to the statistics, there were 100 registered and 109 attendees.

The participants were all from Paraguay. However, we also had a remote participant from the United States.

CITY ↓	ATTENDEES	ORDERS
Asunción	91	82
Fernando de la Mora	9	9
Fremont	1	1
Lambaré	3	3
San Lorenzo	2	2
Villarrica	1	1
Total	109	100

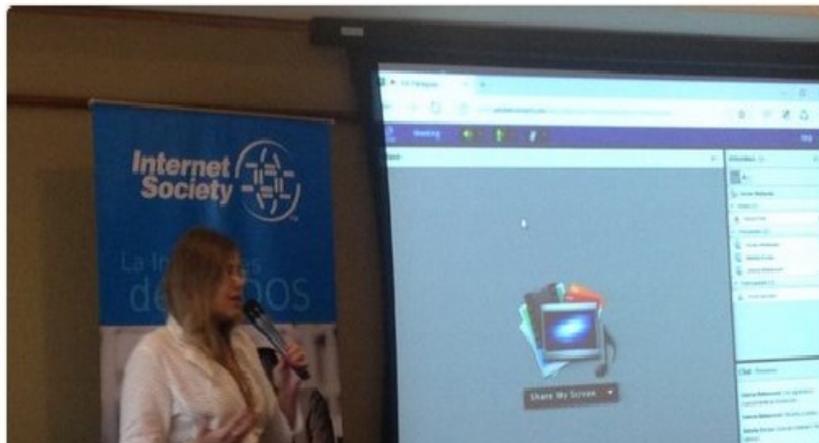


The panelists were mostly from Paraguay, but we also had some international panelists from Brazil, Ecuador, and India.

We do not have exact data on breakdown sector, but there were representatives from the Academia, Civil Society, Government, Business, and Technical Community.

SOCIAL MEDIA

-  **Cyber Peace NGO** @cyberpeacengo · 4 Nov 2015
Founder, Vineet Kumar speaking today at IGF Paraguay #igfpy2015 @natienciso
👍 2 ❤️ 3
-  **Herman Mereles** @hmerespy · 4 Nov 2015
José Rodrigo Benitez presentando IXP en Paraguay #igfPy2015
🌐 Translate from Spanish
👍 1 ❤️ 2
-  Vivi Gómez and 1 other Retweeted
 **irene Alegre** @2806_irene · 4 Nov 2015
Delitos Informaticos de la Policia Nacional participando del Foro #igfpy2015
🌐 Translate from Spanish
👍 3 ❤️ 4
- In reply to Natalia Enciso
 **Valeria Betancourt** @valeriabet · 4 Nov 2015
@natienciso Un gusto haber participado remotamente. ¡Gracias por la invitación a #igfpy2015!
🌐 Translate from Spanish
-  **Internet Society LAC** @ISOC_LAC · 4 Nov 2015
Sigue en vivo el 2do Foro de Gobernanza de Internet en Paraguay #igfpy2015: bit.ly/1kso8JT
🌐 Translate from Spanish
👍 7 ❤️ 5
-  irene Alegre Retweeted
 **Daniel Fink** @finkdaniel · 4 Nov 2015
@RaquelGatto da @ISOC_LAC parabeniza o #igfpy2015 pela segunda edição. @ICANN_pt
🌐 Translate from Portuguese





Daniel Fink @finkdaniel · 4 Nov 2015
Rodrigo Benitez sobre a cooperação ICANN - CNC - ISOC durante #igfpy2015 @ICANN_pt

🌐 Translate from Portuguese



Jose Usher @UsherJose · 4 Nov 2015
Muchas gracias por la confianza!
ISOC - CAPITULO PARAGUAY.
#igfpy2015
#bigdata
#isoc
#paraguay [instagram.com/p/9qwcn4uHQ9/](https://www.instagram.com/p/9qwcn4uHQ9/)

🌐 Translate from Spanish

👍 1 ❤️ 3



Natalia Enciso @natienciso · 4 Nov 2015
#igfpy2015 sigue el debate para conformar la mesa de diálogo de múltiples partes interesadas en Paraguay

🌐 Translate from Spanish



Hector Matiauda @hmatiaud · 4 Nov 2015
#igfpy2015 Vineet Kumar Cyber Peace.

🌐 Translate from Estonian

TRANSPARENCY REPORT

EXPENSE BREAKDOWN FOR FUNDING PROVIDED BY ISOC						
Item No.		Qty	Unit cost	Total cost (local)	Total Cost (USD)	
1,1	CAPITAL EQUIPMENT					
1,1						
1,1	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES					
1,1						
1,1	RESEARCH EXPENSES					
1,1						
1,1	SUPPORT SERVICES					
1,1	Sheraton Asuncion, venue, and coffee-break	1		9.098.000,00	2.119,76	
1,1	INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL					
1,1						
1,1	LABOUR COSTS					
1,1						
1,1	OTHER					
1,1						
Total expenses funded by ISOC in local currency						
Total expenditures funded by ISOC in US dollars				2.000,00		
				TOTAL PROJECT EXPENSES in US DOLLARS		

CONTACT US!

Follow us on Twitter: @IGFPY

Alternatively, visit our Facebook site www.facebook.com/IGFParaguay

Flickr: igfparaguay

Do not forget to subscribe to our mailing list to get the latest news about the IGFPY:
gobernanza@listas.cnc.una.py

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www.igf.org.py

Report and Design: Natalia Enciso

ANNEX

OPERATING PRINCIPLES

BACKGROUND

In 2014, Internet Society Paraguay Chapter (ISOC Paraguay) had decided to create a national forum, called “Internet Governance Forum Paraguay (IGFPY),” following the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) - a United Nations led-activity initiated in 2006, as a local platform for multi-stakeholder policy dialogue on Internet governance.

ISOC Paraguay annually organizes the event with the help of a multistakeholder group of volunteers and the special sponsorship from ISOC, ICANN, and IGFSa.

The IGFPY follow these operating principles:

DEFINITIONS:

The following terms, when used in these Operating Principles, shall have the meanings here indicated:

- “Internet Governance Forum (IGF)” is a global platform for multi-stakeholder policy dialogue on Internet governance.
- “Internet Governance Forum Paraguay (IGFPY)” is a local platform for multi-stakeholder policy dialogue on Internet governance.
- “Internet Society Paraguay Chapter (ISOC Paraguay)” is the national registered legal entity in charge of the secretariat organization and leadership of the IGFPY.
- “General Assembly” or “Assembly” means any meeting or conference, or standing constituent body of the IGFPY members;
- “Members” means any individual or organization that has applied for, and been granted, such status by the IGFPY management and community.
- “Officers” are those persons or agencies that held a management position in the Board and Advisory Council.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

The IGFPY shall follow the main IGF principles of being open, inclusive and non-commercial, with a bottom-up decision-making process and a multistakeholder participation mechanism guiding its entire organizational process. It is committed to cultural and geographic diversity and gender balance in its work internally and externally.

It shall:

- **Be Open:** All individuals, entities, organizations and participating institutions that are Internet governance stakeholders shall be free to join the forum.
- **Multi-stakeholder:** At all points, efforts shall be made to encourage all categories of stakeholders to participate in the Forum actively.
- **Remote participation:** The IGFPY shall make optimum use of the Internet to increase the number of participants.

- **Transparency:** The stakeholders shall strive to be open in communications, in decisions and their implementations.
- **Accountable.** All members and officers are responsible to the Assembly for all its actions and decisions, without limitation.

MAIN OBJECTIVES

In accordance with Paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, the mandate of the IGFPY also aims to:

- Discuss public policy issues related to key elements of Internet governance in order to foster the sustainability, robustness, security, stability and development of the Internet;
- Facilitate discourse between bodies dealing with different cross-cutting national public policies regarding the Internet
- Interface with appropriate inter-governmental organizations and other institutions on matters under their purview;
- Facilitate the exchange of information and best practices, and in this regard make full use of the expertise of the academic, scientific and technical communities;
- Strengthen and enhance the engagement of stakeholders in existing and/or future Internet governance mechanisms;
- Identify emerging issues, bring them to the attention of the relevant bodies and the general public, and, where appropriate, make recommendations;
- Contribute to capacity building for Internet governance, drawing fully on local sources of knowledge and expertise;
- Promote and assess, on an ongoing basis, the embodiment of WSIS principles in Internet governance processes;
- Discuss, inter alia, issues relating to critical Internet resources;
- Help to find solutions to the issues arising from the use and misuse of the Internet, of particular concern to everyday users.

The objectives of the IGFPY shall be achieved by,

1. Organizing annually the “Internet Governance Forum Paraguay”;
2. Other events and activities, and supporting those of others, to promote Internet governance;
3. Promoting dialogue concerning the human rights and public policy aspects of Internet governance;
4. Discuss policies concerning the Internet; and
5. All other activities that help the IGFPY to fulfill its goals and objectives.

It shall not act in any way that is primarily of economic benefit to itself, its officers or Members.

ORGANIZATIONAL PRINCIPLES

Membership of the IGFPY is informal and open and determined only by voluntary participation in the designated public and open mailing list: gobernanza@listas.cnc.una.py

All meetings of the IGFPY will be open for any individual to participate. Minutes including any decisions shall be published to the mailing list and the website www.igf.org.py

The IGFPY shall be composed of and open to the following recognized stakeholder groups on an equal basis:

- ❖ Government,
- ❖ Civil Society,
- ❖ Private Sector,
- ❖ Technical Community,
- ❖ Academia, and
- ❖ The Internet end users

To be considered for purposes of diversity requirements (for voting, quorum or other purposes), an IGFPY member must state an affiliation to one (and only one) of the recognized stakeholder groups.

FUNDS

The IGFPY's Funds shall be made up of:

1. Sponsorships - nationals and internationals;
2. Gifts and Donations;
3. Other sources of funds and financing always provided that accepting the same should not conflict with the object and purposes of the IGFPY.

The IGFPY's funds may only be used for the purposes set out in these Operating Principles. Members shall not receive any of the IGFPY's funds simply by their membership. All IGFPY members or officers shall not be provided with a salary or otherwise recompensed for their work on behalf of the IGFPY, except where expenses are incurred in the name of the IGFPY's business against receipts for the same.

MEMBERSHIP

Members serve in their personal capacity but are expected to have extensive linkages with their respective stakeholder groups.

Membership of IGFPY is open to interested individuals who are committed to:

1. The Fundamental Principles of Openness, Transparency, Multistakeholderism, and bottom-up process
2. Devote some time and effort in support of the IGFPY, and
3. Maintaining and demonstrating respect for all other members.

Participants who demonstrate a lack of such commitment may be barred from participation in the IGFPY, subject to appropriate due and democratic process.

All members are equal and have the same rights and duties to act in their personal capacity.

All members are entitled to attend any meeting or event organized by IGFPY. It will inform its members about its activities and programs, especially via its Internet page and its mailing lists.

DECISION MAKING

Except as specified herein, all decisions shall be made by consensus where possible; if a consensus cannot be reached then, a formal vote may be held. Each person who is subscribed to the IGFPY mailing list at least three (3) months before any election or voting event will be considered as a “voting member” of the IGFPY and entitled to one vote. A list of voting members will be published before any formal vote that is undertaken. Those votes shall decide by simple majority any matter put to the vote. In the event of a tie vote, the person chairing the meeting shall have the casting vote.

Where a vote is undertaken, the Secretariat may carry it out using such electronic and or on-line means (including web applications, email, and video or teleconferencing) as determined appropriate.

For the affirmative vote to be quorate, three of the five recognized stakeholder groupings, as identified in Section "Organizational Principles" of this document must have at least seven votes cast by individuals having established their Stakeholder Group affiliation previously.

BODIES OF THE IGFPY

The Bodies of the IGFPY are the Board, the Assembly of members, the Secretariat, and, the Advisory Councils.

Board

The Board shall consist of at least four members. The size of the Board may be expanded reviewed by the Assembly of members, as it shall see fit. The assembly of members elects by a simple majority of present and voting members, at least one chairperson, two Vice-chair and one Rapporteur to assist the Chairperson in drafting a summary of the meeting. The Board members shall be elected for three years. The Chairperson shall lead all IGFPY meetings. Where the Chair is unavailable, one of the Vice-Chair shall preside.

The terms begin on the date of the election, renewable at the pleasure of the assembly of members, for not more than three consecutive terms. Where terms are ending, chair, vice-chair and rapporteur positions are declared to be open, where vacant positions will be filled within three months. The elected Board members remain in its position until successors are elected.

Where a member of the Board relinquishes his seat or becomes ineligible to continue occupying his or her seat for any reason, the Board shall appoint a successor and notify the Assembly of members by electronic mail of the appointment, which is subject to review by the Assembly of members.

Any person may be elected to the Board, through the nomination of candidates for the Board is reserved for members with more than three years of active participation in the mailing-list and events.

The Board is accountable to the General Assembly for all its actions and decisions, without limitation.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is composed of the Members.

The General Assembly is responsible, without limitation, for the following matters:

1. Reviewing the work of the Board, and of the IGFPY;
2. Where required to approve the actions of the Board;
3. Establishing Advisory Councils;
4. Election and dismissal of the Board and Advisory Councils;
5. Resolving to amend these Articles of IGFPY and the dissolution of it;
6. Nominating of honorary members;
7. Review of the working of the Secretariat.

Secretariat

ISOC Paraguay shall be appointed to function for the IGFPY Secretariat. The Secretariat is responsible for all matters of the IGFPY, as far as they are not assigned to other Bodies of Government.

The Secretariat shall serve as the official representative of the IGFPY where such is required and when dealing with outside entities.

The Secretariat is particularly responsible for the following matters:

1. Maintaining the IGFPY website and mailing lists, recording meetings, and performing administrative, logistical and organizational functions;
2. Develop strategies for sustaining the IGFPY process and Secretariat, together with the Board and Advisory Council;
3. Preparation of and convening of the yearly IGFPY event, together with the Board and Advisory Council;
4. Implementation of the decisions of the General Assembly;
5. Budget for the financial year;
6. Membership management;
7. Implement the removal or expulsion of members upon General Assembly decision;
8. Any other duties to fulfill its mandate.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Advisory Council is in charge of developing the annual agenda for the IGFPY event through open consultation. It shall look for proposals to include innovative and dynamic mechanisms that encourage participation and exchanges at the sessions. Sessions will discuss specific topics and may vary in format, length, and size. The suggested number of participants per session will depend on the design and session format.

All the five recognized stakeholder groupings, as identified in Section "Organizational Principles" of this document, must have at least one seat in this Council. Nic.py shall chair and represent the Advisory Council.

Advisory Council members shall be elected through the mailing list, following the fundamental and organizational principles and are elected for a three-year term.

The Advisory Council Selections and appointments can be made by Consensus, but failing that, elections can always be used as a last resort. Elections and selections can take place by electronic mail, online ballot, written ballot, or any other convenient and accurate means that are deemed to provide an appropriate degree of confidentiality.

AMENDMENTS TO THE PRINCIPLES

The principles in this document may be amended by a decision the General Assembly as required. All proposals for changes shall be published for at least one month before any such decision.