
BARCELONA – LAC Space
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RODRIGO DE LA PARRA: Okay, let's get started. Thank you all very much for joining us in this session. I would like to introduce Flavio Wagner. He is from Brazil. He has been actively involved in the LAC Space project and has made very important contributions and made very important recommendations on our agenda and work logistics. So he has kindly accepted to chair the LAC Space. Flavio is from the Brazilian academia. He used to be a member of the Internet management council in Brazil, and we give him a very warm welcome.

FLAVIO WAGNER: Thank you, Rodrigo. I am going to change my [inaudible] into English. Thank you. Sorry for having the session now in English because my Spanish is not so fantastic.

Welcome all to this LAC Space in Barcelona. As you may know, the objective of this LAC Space is to support the participation of our Latin American/Caribbean stakeholders in the SOs and ACs and the ICANN working groups and to bring to the ICANN environment the concerns, views, and priorities of our region.

Among the various goals of this session we have foremost the networking among our ALAC stakeholders that participate in the ICANN environment. We also report and share information and views on

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different aspects and processes of ICANN and related entities and forums, such as the GNSO constituencies, GAC, LACTLD, LACNIC, LACRALO, and so on.

So you see the agenda there. We have the first part of the meeting is an update session with reports from various parts from ICANN and outside ICANN. Then we will have three presentations that I will introduce later. Then we have an open mic part of the session at the end.

So if you think you have very important questions to pose to the presenters of the reports and presentations, you can do so. But we can also leave all these interventions for the end of the session.

So without further ado, let's start our reports. I will ask all the reporters to take between five and ten minutes, but no more than ten minutes, so that we can stick to our agenda and come to the end of the session with all the reports and presentations.

So let's then start with Lito Ibarra here at my side that will make – oh, Rodrigo? Yes, please.

RODRIGO DE LA PARRA: We are getting ready with Lito's presentation, so perhaps we may skip that presentation while we get it ready, and we do have the LACTLD presentation ready to go.

[FLAVIO WAGNER]: Okay, so let us now then listen to the representative of LACTLD. And if you can please say your name before taking the floor so that our remote participants can identify you.

[IGNACIO ESTRADA]: Good afternoon, everyone. On behalf of LACTLD of the general manager and the council, we are here to share our latest activities, the activities carried out this year. By way of background, LACTLD is the ccTLD association of Latin America and the Caribbean. Basically, we are celebrating our 20th anniversary this year. We've held a couple of celebratory events in Panama on the occasion of the ICANN meeting. Also, on the occasion of the LACIGF meeting there was celebratory reception.

We've been holding different activities with our working groups, mainly with the commercial stakeholders, the political stakeholders, the technical stakeholders, and the legal stakeholders. Recently, we held a technical workshop in [Rosario] on the occasion of the LACNIC meeting. We've also been working on comments on the two-character code domain names in gTLDs in the second level.

And also, this year we held different webinars with our members as presenters with a special focus on commercial interests for ccTLDs. This has been mainly a capacity building initiative for our members, and we keep working with different methods so that we can reach out to our different teams and working groups and our members and we can continue building their capacities.

We keep publishing our reports every six months, biannually, with the highlights of our association and the industry. And we are working on the drafting of the report on the DNS market. We are drafting something for the community at large, and we have been publishing monthly newsletters on the ccTLD industry in the region. We have also drafted reports before and after ICANN and IETF meetings.

Finally, we have been working on our new strategic plan that is somewhat focused on strengthening the capacities of our ccTLDs. At the end of the day, we want to have more resilient ccTLD operations in the region, and we want to continue using and following best practices. We want to encourage collaboration among our members in a collegial manner that will foster the exchange of knowledge and competencies, and we do have certain programs in place to that end.

We are also working on strengthening our institution. We have certain projects focused on this objective and we believe we do need to optimize our operations to deliver higher value to our members.

Finally, we want to promote the use of domain names, not only ccTLDs but domain names in general. And especially, we want to raise awareness and we want to position domain names as a very important, as a critical component of any person's or organization's digital strategy. Therefore, we will be working with other organizations in order to promote and accomplish these objectives. Thank you.

FLAVIO WAGNER: ...would like to ask something to have more information? If not, it's okay. So, Lito, you can go.

LITO IBARRA: Thank you very much. I am a member of the ICANN board of directors, and I will briefly give you an overview of the recent activities of the ICANN board.

Some of these activities are fully public and some others will soon become public. I'm going to share four or five slides. First of all, I will speak about the five-year strategic plan of the ICANN organization. I suppose most of you already presented your public comments in the different ICANN sessions and in the different sessions held by the different constituencies within ICANN, so I expect you have contributed your input.

We have this five-year timeline that comprises, first of all, the identification of trends. We all participated, the ICANN community I mean, from March to June 2018. We identified several trends and together with the community and the organization staff we shortlisted these trends, and we do have five main trends as a result of this exercise.

We identified opportunities, risks, and we started working on different goals that are not yet definite. But we do have some guidelines for supporting ideas in order to meet these challenges. The idea is to have a draft strategic plan between September and December this year and to hold the public comment period afterwards. We would like to finalize

our strategic plan between December this year and March next year. This strategic plan would cover the period 2021-2025. If necessary, there might be a second consultation round. And if not, we will finalize this project.

As I was saying, in ICANN 62 we held several sessions in order to address this topic, sessions for different constituencies, and the final goal is to have our plan, the final version of our plan.

These are the five strategic focus areas and their current status. As you may have heard, Cherine this morning was speaking about the convergence of certain trends because they have striking similarities. These are the trends so far. As I was saying, this is still subject to change, but these are the five strategic focus areas that we are working on in order to derive objectives, goals, risks, and challenges. The areas are Security, Governance, Unique Identifiers Systems, Geopolitics, and Financials.

Right now, these are critical and that's why they are being considered as our priority areas to define and design this strategic plan for the next five years. This strategic plan is a need that we have been noticing for some time now, and many of us spoke about the strong need to have this strategic plan. We had the IANA transition, GDPR that were really time-consuming, so in the board workshops we allocate a full day to strategic planning.

There's been plenty of debate in the board, and we received plenty of information together with community input. And, of course, we worked with information derived from market studies. We tried to focus on

geopolitical trends on a global scale, and we want to focus on different technological aspects for the unique identifiers systems, for security issues. And in some cases, we see that these new technologies are triggering off a possible segmentation of the global network. So we are bringing all these trends onboard, and they will be included in the ICANN strategic plan.

I also wanted to speak about a bit of a more internal issue that is not fully public yet, but I can give you an overview. Two years ago, the board also began setting priorities and goals that are specific to the board of directors. The board, Göran, the organization staff have their own yearly objectives, and the board wanted to have its own goals and objectives. So this is a work model that the board adopted two or two and a half years ago.

We have five areas and the board workshops are planned according to these areas. We have different topics and different priorities. We devote every board workshop to addressing these different topics. We have used the same five areas to define these deliverables for FY19. The five areas are used when we draft the workshop agendas. That is multi-stakeholder work and policy oversight, organization supervision, strategy and perspective, governance and fiduciary responsibility, and engagement with community and external relations.

So we have different groups that focus on different aspects in order to draft the workshop agendas, but we have used these five areas to define the different deliverables. In this case, we're working on the deliverables for FY19. So we have different priorities and different

deliverables, and you can see the figures on the screen. In the interest of time, I will not go into any further detail.

For example, in terms of perspective and strategy, we have the public consultation document on the governance model for the root server system. This is drafted by the Root Server System Advisory Committee. They have posted their documents 37 and 38. They were posted this year. So the RSSAC published these two advisory documents. This is a governance model that would be applied to the root server system, which to me is somewhat revolutionary and it's definition will take a little bit of time. So this is an example of a deliverable that we have defined in the board, of course supported by ICANN org staff, constituencies, and the different communities when it comes to the open consultation period.

And then we have other activities. I just wanted to mention some of the most important ones. Right now as we speak, we have an ongoing session on the EPDP, the Expedited Policy Development Process, of the GNSO. And we have two board liaisons that are attending these sessions, some of which are public.

I also wanted to remind you that we have five new board members that will be starting their terms after this meeting. This reflects a high level of board membership turnover after this meeting. I am one of the young board members, if you will, and I have been there for more than three years already. So in three years, 16 out of 20 board members for different reasons have had to change their position.

We also had the KSK rollover in October, and so far this has been a success story thanks to the engagement of the community at large. In our region, we had our regional Internet registry LACNIC that had a very important role in outreach activities and in reaching out to the different ISPs in the region that had to roll the KSK if they were already using DNSSEC. Everything went out pretty smoothly despite some fears that some would ring a bell of the Y2K.

As you know, we have the auction proceeds, and we're dealing on how to allocate these funds. In this ICANN meeting, we will also be speaking about the reserve fund, how to replenish this fund. After public consultation, we need to have a reserve fund that will cover 12 months of operational costs. So 12 months, that would be our reserve fund, and we still need \$68 million. So we are considering different proposals in order to replenish this reserve fund.

And also, [threats] to root servers and the DNS. It's not that they have increased due to a specific reason, but we do see a clear trend in higher complexity and frequency. Therefore, we do need to think about these threats, and we're working on this together with ICANN's office of the CTO.

So with that, I bring my presentation to a close. I will be happy to take your questions. Thank you.

FLAVIO WAGNER:

Thank you, Lito. We'll now go to our next report. Mr. Oscar Robles from LACNIC.

OSCAR ROBLES:

Thank you. I hope you can hear me. I am the executive director of LACNIC. I suppose most of you know what is the main function of LACNIC. LACNIC is the entity that is responsible for administering the number resources of the Internet, basically IP addresses, ASNs, for Latin America and some other sectors in the Caribbean.

However, aside from its technical function, we do perform other functions that are perhaps more interesting for the At-Large community because our community specifically is those users of the number resources and this is who we serve primarily. But we also manage this concept of the [broader] community with activities such as training.

We give some efforts to training courses, face-to-face courses in our events, also during the events of the organizations that are part of the ecosystem, webinars. Our online campus which is an online platform, campus.lacnic.net, that's the website. This is free. Other courses are free for the public in general and others that are more specialized have some fees that you need to pay. But all of them are oriented to our basic function which is IP addresses, IPv6, basic and advanced, BGP, RPKI. All of these letters, acronyms are very fun.

In addition to the training session, we provide support to other Internet organizations in the region: ICANN, the Internet Society, IP Registry, ccTLDs. And we hold events in areas where it is hard to hold an ICANN meeting or even a LACNIC meeting. Then we also hold two or three events a year, perhaps smaller events, but events that are important for the local communities. And we also hold small seminars, small sessions

where we discuss security issues, technological issues, and political issues as well as Internet governance issues. And it is very relevant that we bring those issues to those areas in the region.

These activities for support also include other activities that I want to mention. One of them is the FRIDA program. FRIDA is a support fund for some digital activities in the region. The person in charge of this program is [Carol]. Please raise your hand. If you're interested in financing any initiative, you can talk to her offline. Every year, we hold this effort with the sponsor of the Internet Society, the [IDRC], and some others in different times. The idea is to drive those ideas that can be scaled or can be replicated in a larger scale or that can have a higher impact in our community.

At the same time, there is a project where we're working with [IDRC] funds and that is the Ayitic project. This project is more focused on I.T. and specifically aims at developing skills to train 300 women in I.T. There are 150 I.T. professionals irrespective of gender to develop the Internet resources in I.T. So this is a pilot program developed by [IDRC], and they selected us as the fund manager and the project manager. If it is successful once the impact measurements are conducted, we will be able to replicate it in other countries in the region. So even though this is an activity that is non-operational from the technical perspective, we are very excited because we believe that this is required in our region and with the funds of our sponsors we can hold this.

So that's my report. If you have any concerns, please come to us and we will discuss it. Thank you.

RODRIGO DE LA PARRA: Thank you, Oscar. The next presentation is by Maritza Aguero from LACRALO.

MARITZA AGUERO: Thank you for your introduction. I'm going to provide you an outlook on our work in the community. As you very well know, we have developed a mediation process that has given us very positive fruits within the community. We have worked with some documents within the governance group. Some of these documents are now in progress. They are being debated. We will vote on them soon.

Basically, we review the participation and engagement metrics and also the operating principles. These operating principles attempt to materialize the mission and the governance in LACRALO. It is important to materialize it because it allows for materializing what the community does within ICANN and in general the interaction with other RALOs and the interaction with the Latin American and Caribbean communities.

As you know, the communities are very different. So this has been a significant progress for us in the community. It has allowed us to work harmoniously and positively. And I am sure there will be new projects and new initiatives in the future.

Then another issue that has arisen from mediations is the creation of the Emeritus Council. This Emeritus Council is a council that initially in the mediation report was called the elderly council because they were very knowledgeable. These are the people who have experience, the

people who have a very strong background in the community. This probably will allow us to have more comments and more experiences, etc.

Then a positive impact we have seen in LACRALO and that has surprised us is the inclusion of ALAC members in our monthly calls. We have scheduled them for some time now. We also have the interaction, the active participation and engagement of Lito and Leon. They are board members. But focusing on the ALAC members, we are surprised because in other RALOs this cannot be consolidated yet. Even though we do have a language issue, there is [a LAC] member that speaks English, our leadership has had problems to be able to match the issues that they have been working and to bring them to our community.

Now this has fostered some working groups, but it is important also to highlight that this provides more opportunities to be more open to more issues. Even though we need to work and explore this a lot more, with time this will provide better results. All of the calls are recorded and interpreted. You can review them. And the presentations have significant contents. We do not just present the issues, but we debate and we analyze them in a very interesting fashion.

Now another positive impact that we have been implementing for some time and has been very positive is the webinars in our monthly calls. This allows us to consolidate our capacity building. For the edition in the last months that will end in December, we have been bringing webinars on new PDPs. We have been working on the team led by Rodrigo de la Parra and the GSE team. The positive impact is that there

is an incentive. This incentive that happens with participation and engagement and a trip to the Internet House. We have Harold Arcos who will be the new LACRALO secretary. He is present here. He has been able to interact, to participate, to know the Internet House, and he has been able to see the ecosystem of the original community. This is interesting and is new for us.

Another interesting issue is LAC-i-Roadshow in Coquimbo last year with the participation of Rodrigo de la Parra, with the constant support of ICANN. Coquimbo happened last year and then also last year we held another one in Lima at the University of San Martin de Porres. We have been working on Internet governance issues as well. There was another meeting in Montevideo. I hope I'm not forgetting anything. There was something in Panama as well by the Panama meeting. So we work together with the ALSes, and the results of the GSE consolidated with the ALSes in the countries allows us to conduct these activities. These are intense activities, as you know. These are activities that get good results and make us have better options.

One other thing is there will be new metrics. We will launch new metrics. This is something I'm now putting on the table, and I'm going to send the e-mail in a few hours. We will have activities to fix our metrics. Even though we have consolidated it, we need to materialize what we already have just to show what we have done before. Alberto Soto had done this when they were making the amendments to the proposal, this famous proposal, to restructure ALAC. So we're going to relaunch the proposal to show what we have been doing. Even though we know that ALSes are active and there are many people who are engaged and

individual users are also within this proposal and we are progressing on it, we also need to show what we're doing because isolated activities on the contrary should be added to those that we are already conducting in the region.

That's all I need to say so far, so thank you very much.

RODRIGO DE LA PARRA: Bruna from NCUC, you can now take the floor.

BRUNA MARTINS: ...for the sake of being the only place that I can speak my language here in ICANN. Good afternoon and thank you for this invitation. ALAC and GSE, thank you for the invitation. I am here in my last meeting, and it's my [third] meeting as a new chair. I am very happy to be the second Brazilian chair. We have had other chairs before who were Brazilian, and I'm very proud. This is very interesting.

So I'm going to refer now to what we're doing with the NCUC. We note that the NCUC is a community that has the participation of Latin America, but it's not a very strong participation, unfortunately. So we are not very representative in the end. What I have tried to do in the past year is to try to discover focal points within the community that could have a greater engagement in PDPs. I wanted to mention this and I wanted to refer to what Rodrigo has said.

So we are highlighting everything that we are doing, our members with our PDP. It is very important to have more representation to see what

we are doing and to feel empowered to be able to be engaged to participate. We still have the same target of identifying and empowering the members of Latin America with respect to these issues. So we have just elected Antonella Perini from Argentina. Antonella is complementing here me with Spanish and the rest of the region, and this is also very important and positive.

And finally, aside from the limited funds we have and the reserves we have, we still are very happy to see that we have obtained good results these years. This is the third meeting in a country that has Spanish as a native language and some new members are actually Spanish speaking. This is a very good thing. We like to see this, and we are very happy.

And finally, this year we will still have the same goal of continuing with our webinars for newcomers and meetings. This has been also implemented by the African region. They have had a lot of members participating, and there's the example of a member who has translated a good part of the material into French for the whole of the African community, the Francophone community. I hope to be able to imitate this initiative for our community.

I think that's it. My presentation is actually short because I am starting with this leadership. I am trying to set new goals for these years, and I thank you for providing me with this space.

RODRIGO DE LA PARRA: Thank you, Bruna. NPOC, Juan Manuel Rojas please.

JUAN MANUEL ROJAS:

Thank you. Good afternoon. Because we need to speak for a limited amount of time, I'm going to try to be brief and provide you with some highlights of what NPOC is. NPOC is the Not-for-Profit Operations Concerns constituency within the GNSO. We also have the voice of NGOs within the GNSO [within ICANN]. We are part of the Non-Commercial Stakeholders Group. This is the GNSO. This is a way to show you where we are.

We've been working for about two years now in reorganizing the constituency. There were some strategic areas that were the operational concerns. We started by asking, what are operational concerns? Many people consider that there are a lot of people in ICANN who don't know what operational concerns are. So we identify concerns as the items that you see now on screen. These are our priority areas. I'm sorry, but the presentation is in English. This is how it is usually done. They usually are related to the strategic areas that we usually see. These are the areas that the board is thinking about for the next year. For example, cybersecurity is one of those issues and, of course, we are more focused on this.

So what do we need to do? To be able to join NPOC, you need to have an NGO, a non-governmental organization. You also need to have a domain name, and you need to want to learn how the domain name system works and how policy can affect your work. There are cases of people who have lost their domain or who have had problems with that

domain, and those are experiences we collect to help them understand how they can avoid this.

What has happened then since 2016? We have increased our members. When we arrived [in this team], we have gone from 62 to 90 members now. We completed a beginners guide to NPOC that is digital. I think we have been sending it out for about a year now so that you all know it. It's a booklet that you can download from our website or we can also provide it to you in a hardcopy.

We have created a system to track our actions within the executive committee, the NPOC committee. And very recently, we created a policy committee. We are part of the GNSO and we usually comment and we usually work on PDPs, but we did not have a policy committee. It only existed on paper, and now it is becoming more operational. We held our first policy committee meeting during this meeting here in Barcelona. When we started – well, I introduced this in this meeting – so we have shown our new logo and new marketing materials. You saw the logo in the first slide.

We have also identified that we have only 11 organizations that are members of NPOC. So we also try people to join us. My organization is part of At-Large and it is also part of NPOC, so there is no problem there. Vanda participates in At-Large and she's also engaged in the NCUC, so that's not an issue. So if you're willing to do this, you can become a member. You can be a member of the NCUC and the NCSG and you can also be a member of NPOC. You can join the existing committee, and you can also be part of the ecosystem you know which is the working

group and the policy development processes. We are open to receiving experts in issues related to security, privacy, and all those technical issues. We still need more people from the region. We have only 11 organizations in Latin America, and we would like to have more organizations joining us to have a greater impact not only at the level of constituencies but also in the region within the GNSO. There's only a few of us involved. There's Bruna, Martin, and some others.

So this is basically what I wanted to show you, and you can find our social network there, our social media, so you can follow us. That was all. Thank you.

FLAVIO WAGNER:

Thank you, Juan Manuel. First part of our session, the updates from various constituencies and entities. Now we go to the second part of the session. We will have three presentations in sequence. The first one will be given by Olga Cavalli. The presentation of a book on Internet governance and regulations in Latin America. So, please, Olga.

OLGA CAVALLI:

Thank you very much. Thank you for the invitation. Before this presentation since we are having updates from different SOs and ACs, I would like to let you know that the GAC is holding the high-level governmental meeting as we speak in the room next door. So you will probably meet delegates from your countries in that meeting. For next meeting, if you want to add an update from the Governmental Advisory Committee, then that's a suggestion. Sometimes I am engaged in other

topics, but other GAC colleagues from the region can come here and give you an update on what is going on in the committee.

Starting in March, the GAC will have a chair and five vice chairs. We will have two vice chairs from the region: Thiago Jardim from Brazil and myself from Argentina. AS I can recall, this is the first time we have two vice chairs from the region in the GAC – the first time ever. So any time you hold this space again, I will be glad to give you an update on the GAC on my behalf and on my team’s behalf. My team is geographically dispersed. We have members in different parts of Latin America.

On behalf of my team, I would like to thank you for your support. I would like to thank ICANN and other organizations for their support. If you ever want to draft a book and people tell you it’s a titanic, a giant job, well, they are right. I was told this by many people, and they proved to be right. But this is the happy ending. This is a book that is available on Creative Commons. It’s available in Spanish. We’ve had it translated into English and Portuguese. We are working on the different design options so that we can upload it to different platforms. There’s not going to be any hardcopy of the book. It’s a 560-page edition, and we used our very limited budget to have it translated. We thought it was also more environmentally friendly. It really weighs around half a kilo, the hardcopy.

We wrote this book because we’ve hit a very important milestone, that is the first ten years of the South School on Internet Governance. I wrote the presentation in English for my English speaking colleagues. This is the first book about this topic. It celebrates the 10th anniversary of the

South School on Internet Governance. I would like to thank the many people that have contributed topics. More than 40 experts contributed their knowledge.

We focus on infrastructure, privacy, and security. And there's a fourth area that is also – oh, yeah – cybersecurity, and emerging trends or future trends. These are the main topic areas. We've got Vint Cerf who wrote our prologue, and we do have Edison Lanza who also wrote a prologue and an epilogue to our book. This has been published by the Fundação Getulio Vargas in Rio in Brazil where we held our South School on Internet Governance last year.

Here's the list of experts that contributed their input and knowledge. Some of them are here: Vanda, Mark. My apologies. I don't see very well, but I know that some of you are here in the room. Oscar Robles. I don't want to forget any of you. [Andres], Humberto Carrasco. I don't know if he is in the room. Margarita Valdes. [Justin Garcon]. He is in the room next door because he works for the Argentine government. And Vanda Scartezini I mentioned to you. [Adrian Carballo]. Please help me. I don't want to forget any of these important names of our colleagues from Latin America and also from Europe. So more than 40 experts.

The PDF version of the book, as I said, has 560 pages. Here's a quote by Vint Cerf. I would like to highlight the very last part where he says that this is a crucial analysis to understand more important Internet governance issues that are relevant to the Americas but also to the rest of the world. He was very kind and gracious to write the prologue to our book. And Edison Lanza and Bruno Ramos input and they highlighted

the importance of this book. This is so far the only book on this topic in Latin America. This book has a special focus on our region.

Here's the celebratory event at the South School on Internet Governance. Our objective is to train leaders in the field of Internet governance, many of whom are already holding leadership positions in our community. We want to uphold the principles and advance solutions to the different issues that our region is facing.

Here you have different pictures of different editions of the SSIG. Some of them were held at the OAS. As you know, we hold the SSIG in different countries. The next edition is going to be held between May 13-17 in Mexico. We will be more than happy to visit Mexico again. They always give us a warm welcome. May 17 is the Internet Day, and we're going to celebrate that on this edition of the South School on Internet Governance.

So as you can see, we have been all around the region. It involves more work. It's a harder work, but we believe it's worth it. Here we see pictures of the two editions of our school held in Argentina. You see the deputy foreign minister in one of the photos, and you see plenty of participants in different editions of our School on Internet Governance. We have full gender balance among fellows. This is not easily accomplished in our panels, but at least among fellows we accomplish these objectives. We have as much geographic diversity as possible, and we engage participants that are not in the Internet governance ecosystem.

I remember when Fadi Chehadé walked into one of our sessions and he said, “Wonderful. All I see only new faces here.” This happens to me in Argentina, and that’s the idea: to bring new participants onboard. I’m not going to read the list, but you can see all the countries that participated. They are fully granted. They receive a full scholarship, so it is totally free of charge. And we give as many full scholarships or fellowships as possible. We started having live stream and audio since 2012 for remote participation. We do have simultaneous interpretation into Spanish and into Portuguese if we ever go to Brazil.

Thank you very much for your attention. Thank you very much for this opportunity. You can download our book. You see the link onscreen. It is going to be available in English and Portuguese pretty soon. Thank you very much for your attention.

FLAVIO WAGNER:

Thank you, Olga. Move to the second presentation. It will be given by Paulo Roque from the Brazilian Software Association, ABES. He’s the vice president of ABES. And the presentation evaluation of Brazilian websites for universal acceptance. So, please, Paulo.

PAULO ROQUE:

Good afternoon. ABES is first founded almost 32 years ago and now has 16 members and 12...16 associates and including affiliates about 2,000 companies. We represent just companies in Brazil. Vanda Scartezini that is here is also a member of the board of the Brazilian Software Association, and I’m very proud that she invited me to be here today.

Last ICANN meeting, we met with Don Hollander and I saw a presentation he made. We then exchanged some e-mails and decided to do [just testing] the Brazilian websites to see how they conform with the universal acceptance. It was a group work. I would like to thank you Mark that did a lot of work, Mark [inaudible] that is on my side. Also, [Savio] that's a programmer and post-graduate person that does a lot of programming tasks on the websites. Daniel Fink, that is an ICANN employee in Latin America. Don Hollander that was the man that [incentive] us to do all this job. And [inaudible] that is here from NIC.br or Brazil. And [inaudible] from India. He has a company that handles international e-mails, so with international characters. He's a very nice person. Very knowledgeable about this issue.

Universal acceptance is really what we are testing the major Brazilian websites for foreign characters, e-mails and see how they react and how they accept it. The result was not very good. We tested how they accept the e-mail, how they validate it, how they store it, and how they proceed and display it. Stored on their database and then when they reply back when we fill a form and try to find out if the site was working properly.

When I start talking about this in Brazil, the general feeling is this is not a problem. Nobody complains. I didn't get a single complaint about foreign characters e-mail from several people. Like the [bug of year 2000], I think that this is probably not a problem yet but is going to be a problem very soon with the enormous number of new sites with foreign characters. For instance, in [inaudible] we have more than 1,000,000

new domains created in a few weeks with specific important government departments and associations using it. Just a sample.

We focus on Brazilian companies working in Brazilian Portuguese with offices in Brazil. Of course, in the measure of 50 companies, we find Google and Facebook, but this was not our target because they can take care of this kind of problem. We went to the major companies like [Universe Online] and many other ones global, the news sites, and then we evaluated them.

The way we worked, we enter a form, fill a form, submit the form, and wait for the result to see if the form was accepted or not. This is the kind e-mail we submitted with increasing difficulty. The first one is just a new website with a short name, four characters, and [asking both sites]. Then we go a long domain name website, and then we go into foreign characters, no-ASCII international characters, specifically we have the Arabic. Arabic is written backwards, so it's a special challenging e-mail for these websites.

The result on the original research is that only 8% accepted all characters, including Arabic. In our test in Brazil only, it was the same thing, very similar. I'm going to show now. It is missing a page from [inaudible] here in this version. Maybe we can present later. The Brazilian study, we have a very similar situation. We go from 90% with short characters to Arabic only 8% accepting those. If we reproduce this, this was done with help of Rubens, we found out very similar results on Brazilian websites with .br, with country code. If you can see

the similarities, they are very close for this 2018 study against the 2017: 1,000 websites done by Don and his team with global websites.

We found some specific problems on old Java script codes that the function requires only ASCII characters, and then of course it didn't work with the new character sets, international. Most were [inaudible] HTML 5 is not compliant with universal acceptance in many browsers, almost all browsers, 30% didn't comply and the HTML 5 should be a very state-of-the-art way of writing code.

Next steps. We are going to work with the companies, work with the HTML problem to see if we can help to write a fix for it and then repeat these tests probably a year from now. What's missing here is one page. In the last version, I uploaded it with a page that Rubens want to talk about. Sorry.

RUBENS KUHL:

No problem. Rubens Kuhl from NIC.br. One of the issues I was going to comment about is the ability to register an IDN domain because universal acceptance is only about what happens after you register a domain. But even for registration, there are barriers in most registrars and domain resellers. We figured that out because we launched IDNs in .br in 2005 and after some years, almost ten years, we launched our own authoritative DNS service. Before that, anybody who wants to register a .br domain had to hire a DNS provider, a [hosting] provider, to do their own DNS.

And when we provided our own DNS service as an optional feature but not the full feature, IDN registration started to increase. And when we moved that option as the default option, not only as an available option, it increased yet again. So we are currently now at 9,000 IDN registrations among our 4,000,000 domains, which is not much but not all words in Portuguese require IDN. Most of them can be written in standard ACSII. So it's kind of expected that number of IDN domains. But previously to offering ourselves DNS service, people couldn't register IDN domains because hosting providers wouldn't configure DNS servers for those domains.

So universal acceptance is one of the challenges for universalization of IDN domains, but it is not the only one. It starts even at domain registration. Thanks.

MARK DATYSGELD:

Just to give a little more insight on the .br part of the study, .br is providing some domains that include cities of Brazil, for instance, CampinaGrande.br. So our question was how does this compare at the ccTLD level this is being performed versus the gTLDs? And the result was very interesting because that doesn't seem to affect much. If it's just simple ACSII, they seem to be very agnostic to that. But the moment we start introducing some Unicode, as you can see in the example that's the third from the bottom, then it just falls all the way to half. And if you really go all the way and really use the diacritics that we were using in Brazil in the entire thing, then it falls to the same level as Arabic.

So this was very interesting in a sense because we didn't really know how that would go, and it seems like we have a consistent result. If we look at the similarities page, our results are actually very similar to the ones from the global study. Going forward, we would like to see more of that in the region.

[Parting] from that, we would like to invite all your members from other countries who would like to do something similar, we have the template already and it's pretty much the system and everything. Don Hollander provided a lot of that to us, so other CCs and other organizations of the region that might want to do something like that, we already have the template. Our friends from ABES can provided it to you, and it will be really interesting to see how this works with other parts of the region.

It would be really cool if in a future forum we could get together multiple results and maybe try to compare and see where we are as a region. So that's more or less just a small comment that I wanted to give.

FLAVIO WAGNER: Yeah, please, Oscar.

OSCAR ROBLES: Just as a comment, your effort is very significant. A few years ago, ten years ago, the ccTLD community held studies to see how relevant was the IDN registry. At that time, I think it was Chile and Brazil who had some development. Chile has a community with a high level of the use

of the letter ñ because of the wineries. In Brazil, there was less than 1%, perhaps 0.3%. Now if ten years later we still have these difficulties and these challenges, this means that measurement was biased because we could not use those figures. And it still is a problem. We still cannot use them in full. Of course, then users cannot make the most of the domain they register. So I think it is an important, a significant effort that we need to support.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE:

Thank you. The more stakeholders get involved in this effort, the better it is. This, I think, is the best study in Latin America. I don't think there is another one. And so it's as if we have made a very small step. There's lots more to do yet, and I believe our community is very competent to conduct this.

RODRIGO DE LA PARRA:

...presentation. It will be a study on IoT for the business sector in Latin America. That will be given by Andres Sastre from ASIET. Please, Andres.

ANDRES SASTRE:

Thank you very much. Thank you, ICANN, for this invitation. I'm very happy to be here, and I'd like to thank Rodrigo for allowing us to be involved in the ICANN process. I hope the presentation can be uploaded.

For those of you who do not know ASIET, this is an association of communicators of Latin America. We work for Latin American communication companies to foster public/private dialogue and to close the digital gap in the region. I hope the presentation can be uploaded. It's a bit delayed. Let's wait a little bit.

As I was saying, within ASIET we have created the communications study of Latin America to reflect on public policy in the region. This year, we have launched a study together with the Deloitte consulting firm about the companies in Argentina. I have no time to show you the study in full, but you can download it from the web. It's fully free, and it can provide you with an outlook.

If we analyze the economy in Latin America now, what we see is after the beginning of the century when the prices of commodities were very high and we had a very high economic growth, this has stopped and the economic growth provisions are only 1.1% and 1.8% of the GDP for the region. This does not correspond with the potential of economic growth that is an area that Latin America should have with a population that is [very young] between Mexico, Colombia, and Peru. This is due to the low productivity of Latin American economies that are mainly centered in the commodities sector that depends on the variability of prices a lot and, of course, on the exploitation of natural resources with a low added value.

So what we understand is the region needs to make another step in terms of competition if they want to shorten the difference with other existing OECD countries. This transition has to go through the

digitalization of economies. If we do not digitalize the economy in Latin America according to McKinsey in the next 15 years, the growth can be 40-50% lower than what it has been so far. We want public policies to be precisely that: digitalizing the economies, digitalizing productive processes and how we go from consumption Internet to production Internet. These are the main areas that we need to focus on.

So if we analyze this and we look at the [world class] telecommunication infrastructure supporting this digitalization of productive processes, we see that if we speak about the infrastructure of telecommunications the past 20 years, we have evolved significantly in broadband penetration, in Internet penetration in the regions, and we have shortened the gap with respect to OECD countries. This shows that there is an accumulated investment of \$700 million and we have seen good benefits from digitalization. We have seen a good increase in the speed of Internet, but we still see that 53% of the users do not use the Internet in the region, 66% of homes do not use the Internet. And if we refer to connected devices and we compare it to the United States, in 2016 in the U.S. there were eight devices per person connected and in Latin America there are two, and the perspective to 2021 is not the best.

So considering that the increase in connectivity and the increase in web traffic and the digitalization of productive processes will also lead to an increase in traffic, as you can see in the graph, in the next few years the traffic may be 700 times higher than what it is right now. Connectivity investments by establishing high-class connectivity, we need to see that the ARPU per user is one of the lowest in the world. The ARPU per

user causes to have a very low return per user. We still have a regulation that has been [thought] for the 1990s services, and we have current services that have nothing to do. It is completely out of [phase]. There still are difficulties to unify networks. There are no unified regulations. We are reaching 30% of the recommendations that the ITU sets. And this is why we need to grow.

Together with the Deloitte consulting firm, we established that on the basis of a number of indicators and variables. So we set the conditions for digitalizing processes and including the IoT. We set six indicators that may be measurable in all the Latin American countries. The indicators are the infrastructure, regulations, capacity to innovate, policy and business environment, adopting technologies in companies, and skills.

The results show that Chile is leading the ranking. Brazil has a very high innovation capacity. A country that is not reflected here is Uruguay, but it has a very high level. It's at the level of Costa Rica approximately. There are also those countries with a higher handicap. That is the case of Ecuador that has the worst ranking of all. All the countries still show results that are lower to when we compare to OECD countries, and there's still a lot to be done.

Finally, we provide a number of recommendations for the deployment of IoT in Latin America. We need to have a radioelectric spectrum as so far we only have 30% of what the ITU recommends for mobile services and this needs to be improved. And it has to be done based on the social issues, and we need to prioritize the allotment of spectrum in exchange

for infrastructure and not just to compensate the fiscal balances of each country.

Number two is the deployment of telecommunications infrastructure and the existence of removing barriers for this. We need to unify regulations at country level. There is another study that we released in 2007 that identified best practices for the expansion of broadband in Latin America and recommended the local governments how to facilitate the deployment in the region.

Three is fiscal issues. In 2016 a study evaluated the fiscal issues of telecommunications, and the tax burden is 51% compared to the rest of the industries. There is a sector that will be as important in the short and long term, and these fiscal issue actually are an obstacle.

Four we believe is trust and the creation of skills, capacity building, because in Latin America privacy is among the issues that concerned users the most. And the creation of skills or capacity building implies that companies need to see that acquiring better Internet services is what they need to do.

And finally, financing innovation support and technologic adoptions. There is investment in Latin America. The problem is how investment is made in a better way and it's not disorganized. It has to be supported by the different administrations. It has to be coordinated. And it has to have a short-term and long-term route. The use of the funds is not what it should be because there is no coordination or no state support. The same happens with fiscal incentives that are not made from a high government level but actually the different areas in the different

governments are not coordinated, and that fragmentation does not help in any way.

In the ten minutes I had, it definitely was impossible to explain the whole study. But I did provide you with an outlook, and it is available in our website. Thank you very much for providing me with this opportunity.

HUMBERTO CARRASCO: This is very interesting. I find it very striking because this is part of my Ph.D. dissertation and Chile was a leader in the region and is part of the examples you included in your presentation. In terms of indicators for the telecom market in Chile, that has to do with the natural phenomenon we faced in 2010 that was an earthquake. We are fully privatized, so this means that all our security and defense systems were not operational when that happened and we had to modernize our regulatory system by applying what I called regulatory capitalism. This meant approving different laws that would allow cell phone number portability in order to foster the telecommunication market. This means we have a new stakeholder in our environment.

I'm speaking about my country because I am not familiar with the rest of the region. But my point is that we do need to strike a balance between regulatory modernization which means a significant increase in regulations and we need to have a more competitive market in Chile. Thank you.

[ANDRES SASTRE]:

It's true. Yes, of course, when I speak about modernizing regulations, this means that we do not have the same services. If we think about the year 2000 and if we think about now, the regulation back then in order to foster competition in the telecommunications market may still be valid in this year 2018 or maybe not. In terms of Chile which is an interesting example, to date Chile has been an example of many positive actions.

Now in terms of the radio spectrum, in our view, perhaps it's not an example to imitate or a role model. If you think about the most successful countries in this area, these are the ones that started or that carried it out top-down. If you think about Germany, the German executive is involved. So they had this as a core value regarding the different changes in administrations. So this is something that is a core focus not only for the regulatory entities, and that might be a role model for other countries in the region.

VANDA SCARTEZINI:

I would like to add a little bit of information about what is going on in Brazil. Regarding the IoT, we see a booming use in agribusiness. This means we can decentralize the use because the rural areas in Brazil are using IoT in the different agricultural machinery and equipment – in their tractors, etc. So this is translating into the expansion of the use of IoT, of the Internet of Things. And therefore, we do need to review different legal aspects regarding telecommunications legislation so that we can have 5G implemented on a much larger scale because that

would enable us to have a widespread use of the Internet of Things in the region in all our countries.

We've just met some relevant stakeholders in Brazil. We held relevant discussions on the Internet of Things, and the role of the agribusiness sector was mentioned. Thank you very much. Your presentation was, indeed, very interesting. Thank you.

RODRIGO DE LA PARRA: One last intervention here, and then two from the remote participation, yes, and then we'll close.

JAVIER RUA-JOVET: I am from At-Large Puerto Rico. Following up on Humberto's comment on modern regulations, the market in Puerto Rico is quite advanced but after the hurricane Maria, nothing worked because the government had nothing in place. Not even the police forces had a radio, telephone, or a landline. Everything was mobile communications. So we do need to rethink our strategy because what made us more competitive was not that good.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: We have a question of Olga. "[inaudible] in the Caribbean. What [effort] for the next [thing]?"

OLGA CAVALLI: I would love to have budget for translating in French. So if companies and organizations, for instance in the room, want to contribute with that, that would be lovely. As I said, it's in Portuguese and English already translated now in the [phase of design]. And the next School of Internet Governance will be in Mexico in the week of 13-17 May. It's the week of the Internet Day. We will soon publish the call for applications for the fellowships. As you know, the school has translation in English, Spanish, not French. But maybe if the colleague speaks English or Spanish, maybe she or he can follow us from remote or presently if she can join us with a fellowship. Thanks for the question.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: We've got another question. "Greetings from Caracas, Venezuela. Is it possible to give priority to the social value of the radio spectrum over their fiscal value? What strategy can you implement to achieve this social value? Thank you."

RODRIGO DE LA PARRA: ...to that question, Andres.

ANDRES SASTRE: Oh, okay. The social value of the radio spectrum. Let me go back to the Chilean example. It is true that you had an earthquake in 2010, but it is also true that telecommunication companies opened up their networks and that made it possible to coordinate plenty of rescue operations and save plenty of lives. So that needs to be brought to the fore.

That social value of the radio spectrum, we need to speak about the following. It's a very scarce resource, so the government has to manage it very carefully. If you give that radio spectrum in exchange of investment in infrastructure and operators focus on more than just the price and if you focus on infrastructure especially in the remote areas, well of course the social value and the social return on investment is going to be much better for many more users.

So at the end of the day, the digital economy and digital production process is an opportunity for the region. So if we do not leverage that opportunity, we will not grow as much as expected and we will always be lagging behind. If instead of focusing on short to mid-term income and we give up that income and we ask operators to make investments, then of course we will have more value added and we will enjoy connectivity at a much better price. In the last bid in Argentina, operators paid \$1.5 billion. So clearly you need to review that. Thank you.

FLAVIO WAGNER:

Have an open mic part of the session. You would like to take the mic, yeah?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE:

Thank you. I am a Ph.D. student in the University of Southern California. I am doing research on the global history of Internet. I am interested in the history of the Internet in specific countries or regions. Do you know

anyone I can reach out to? Or if you're interested in reaching out to me, please feel free to contact me after this session. Thank you.

FLAVIO WAGNER:

Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE:

May I add a comment. This is [Juan] [inaudible]. Congratulations, Olga, on your book. I used it in my Masters dissertation, so thank you very much. I think it is absolutely important for the region. I think this is a very good initiative for the region.

First of all, as a Latin American studying abroad, I found it very hard to come across any material in university libraries or repositories. So I think it's very important for our region and for the ICANN community to become more engaged with the academia to generate a critical mass of knowledge in terms of different studies.

Lito mentioned that the next strategic plan will be focusing on governance and geopolitical aspects, among others. In this world of evidence-based policies, the academia helps us a lot to support or underpin our ideas and to lay the foundations for future policies. So it is very important to have you as allies in the ICANN community.

Bruna referred to engagement, and many of the NextGen alumni are students and they become acquainted with ICANN at their universities because perhaps the faculty members tell them about ICANN. So to have them engaged in different processes as well as universities is

important so that NextGen participants become empowered and also motivated to participate within ICANN with more enthusiasm and support from the region.

Thank you. Thank you very much.

FLAVIO WAGNER:

So I think we are approaching the end of the session. Yes, please?

RUDY DANIEL:

Hi. I'm from the Caribbean. I've listened to all the reports coming out of Latin America today at this event, and it's great to know what's happening in Latin America. And over the years, I have done that, but I get no impression of what's happening in the Caribbean. So I'm not saying it is anyone's fault. Maybe it's the Caribbean's fault. But I think we need to have an addendum to every report that mentions what is happening in the Caribbean. We are very small, but things do happen and I think it's very necessary. If it comes round to me having to do some legwork to do it, I'm [quite prepared] to do that. Okay? Thank you.

Can I also say to thank Olga. I haven't seen you for many years, but it's nice to see you. I think there was an additional comment about the French aspect of the South Internet Governance thing. I'm not really sure what it was, but maybe you might be able to address it. I don't know.

OLGA CAVALLI:

Thank you. Two issues. The French, we had no budget. I would translate it into 100 languages. You know languages are my hobby. People that know me know that I speak several languages because I love it. The budget was limited, and we didn't print it and we used that money for the translation into English and Portuguese. And also, it takes some money to the editing and formatting. So if someone is willing to work with us to find a way to translate it into French or other languages, we would be delighted.

About Caribbean, there were several other colleagues that we invited and some were from the Caribbean. Not everyone that we invited were able to contribute, not because they didn't like the project. It's because it takes time to produce a document for a book. So there are some others from South America also were invited [here] and they couldn't because they had a lot of work to do. And we invited some from the Caribbean and some of your colleagues from the Caribbean told me, "Oh, there's nobody from the Caribbean." It was not the intention not to have someone, but the willingness was there. Maybe next book.

RUDY DANIEL:

Thank you.

FLAVIO WAGNER:

So just to close the session, I would like to extend two invitations to you. First one is tomorrow same room, same time, 3:15 p.m. We have here the LAC session on PDPs. So a special session on PDPs for the LAC community.

The second invitation is that you see the LAC Space on other projects of the LAC strategy of ICANN are just run by volunteers, people from staff and other people from the region that just gather in the working groups and through discussion lists try to see how we can evolve and improve those projects we have in the region that correspond to the LAC strategy for ICANN. For instance, the LAC Space, how we can better use the space we have here which is precious, how can we better communicate with each other and share information and influence ICANN regarding the priorities and demands from the Latin American and Caribbean community. So just join us. Just reach out to Rodrigo de la Parra, to Rodrigo Saucedo and join the group to help improve the strategy.

RODRIGO DE LA PARRA: Thank you very much. Thank you, Flavio. Thank you, everyone.

VANDA SCARTEZINI: I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for these five years we spent together. I think we grew significantly. The first time we met in 2013, there were around five of us or so. But we are now at a very interesting level, and it has been a pleasure for me to join you. I will continue helping, and I give a warm welcome to my Brazilian friend and wish him all the best in his endeavors. Thank you, everyone, very much for your constant participation and support.

RODRIGO DE LA PARRA: Vanda, you're always saying goodbye, but we never let you go. Don't worry.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]