
DUBLIN – LAC Space
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RODRIGO DE LA PARRA: This is Rodrigo de la Parra speaking. Good morning everyone. Please take your seat. We will begin with this session.

VANDA SCARTEZINI: Vanda Scartezini is speaking. Good morning. Thank you for being here with us. We have simultaneous interpretation into English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. So please feel free to speak in any of these languages. But please, whenever you speak, say your names so that, for the records.

Thank you very much. We have a strong audience here. We have plenty of people because there is another session that will deal with accountability, so those who are open or ready to work for the accountability session, well, yesterday, you know I had four sessions dealing with accountability, and of course, we'll continue with debate.

However, we will make the most of this opportunities, as we are here together to speak about two main topics. On one hand, we will speak about Latin America and the Caribbean region, and on

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the other hand, we'll speak about Europe because, as you know, we are here in Europe, and these are our partners for Latin America.

So we will begin our session, and I will give the floor to our Latin American and the Caribbean vice president, he is Rodrigo de la Parra. And he will speak about the LAC strategy for Latin America and the Caribbean, in terms of the technical issues. And the next presentation, thank you, Rodrigo, you have the floor. Go ahead please.

RODRIGO DE LA PARRA: This is Rodrigo de la Parra speaking. Thank you very much Vanda for the introduction, and thank you for being here today. I would like to thank Vanda, and [inaudible], because they kept making this LAC space possible within ICANN meetings. As Vanda was saying before, we have different topics, diverse hot topics to deal with today in Brazil and in Europe as well.

We have two presenters, two speakers coming from Europe. And we are really happy because we will be able to speak about the new GTLD in our region. The only GTLD from a city which is dot Rio. And some weeks ago, there was a ceremony held by [inaudible], to celebrate the creation of dot Rio with the presence of Akram Atallah and the mayor of the city.

Akram Atallah as you know is the head for the global domain names division. That was a very successful ceremony, and we also had the presence of the managers of the generic top level domains in the region. Now I will speak about the regional strategy. We had certain events, but I think it would be important to mention, some of the topics we had been discussing in our Latin American space, which was with news to promote the domain name industry in the region.

As I said before, and as we mentioned in the LA meeting, one of the main barriers that we had for registrars to be accredited was the existence of the entrance that had to be provided by the applicants to the registrars. Nowadays those requirements has been deleted, has been removed, so we believe this was one of the main causes of barriers, or at least one of the, so many causes for the lack of participation of registrars in the region.

So I believe this is good news for us, and we expect to have more registrars coming from the Latin American and the Caribbean region. On the other hand, the other piece of news I wanted to give you has to do with the request for proposals or the RFPs, to carry out a study for us to be able to learn about the industry status of the domain name industry in our region.

And to outline on a strategy to implement the participation of stakeholders in this ecosystem, within our region. And of

course, this is part of the ICANN regional strategy, as you know, which is nowadays have breakthrough. And as we said before, we're carrying out a review, we met once again with the regional working group to review the plan, to see what has changed, what was the...

To see the experience of implementation of different projects, and also to be able to align the Latin American strategy strategic plan with the ICANN strategic plan for 2015/2016. So nowadays we have a new strategic plan, which is a new review and updated plan to 2020, which keeps the essence of our regional plan in our main four areas. And in short, we...

Not long ago, we had our meeting in the House of Internet in Montevideo, and nowadays we're working on some of the indicators and we expect to have this material uploaded in our website, ICANN LAC dot org.

And I don't know if Ricardo is ready.

VANDA SCARTEZINI:

Vanda speaking. Now I will give the floor to our first participant or speaker. He is Ricardo Castanheira. He will present or speak about the content production in Latin America, in terms of the entertainment area. He will speak about the dynamic queues of this material in this region.

He will speak about the possible innovations of the Internet, and the opportunities in our region. So Ricardo, you have the floor, go ahead please.

RICARDO CASTANHEIRA: This is Ricardo speaking. Good morning everyone. Thank you Vanda for your introduction. Thank you Rodrigo for your invitation to be here with you, and to be able to speak about these and to provide a presentation regarding of how to develop content production in Latin America.

Since we have Portuguese translation, and I know that there are many people that are Portuguese speaking people, I will now switch and change to my mother tongue and I will speak in Portuguese.

Going to speak in Portuguese. So thank you once again for your invitation. In the name of Motion Pictures Association, for the invitation for being here. Let me explain to you who am I, who I represent. I'm the General Director of the Motion Picture Association in Latin America, the MPA. And we represent the six main studios in the world, Studio Fox, Universal, Paramount, Sony Pictures and Warner.

This is an institution who focuses on entertainment and media. And we have a deep relationship with Latin America, especially

with Brazil. And we have had so for the last decades. So in, this is an overview. The overall objective of this presentation is transmitting the high potential in the Latin American region and the Caribbean region, that they represent as regards to production of contents, especially in the audio visual sector.

In the last years, we have seen, especially in the last five years, we have seen a very deep transformation of the reality of the audio visual industry in Latin American and the Caribbean. And this is largely because of the different movements of the Internet. Today, just to give you an idea, Latin American accounts for 10% of the global Internet audience, and in Latin America, Brazil accounts for more than 40%, but what is interesting here is that when we look at the time devoted to the use of Internet, these figures are essentially different, especially in Brazil where the monthly time of Brazilians use in the Internet is might higher than in Latin America which places Brazil among the three main countries in Brail that with a higher time using Internet in the world.

And this is very significant because we know that in spite of all of this, and in spite of optimism, there are many issues and difficulties, mainly structure difficulties in the region because when we know that when we compare ourselves with Europe and the US, the level of penetration is not enough good. Yet, in spite of these difficulties, when the infrastructure allows for it,

the dedication to time and consumption of Internet contents in Latin America is very high.

And this is an indicator that matters, that we should highlight because it represents very extraordinary and positive signal. On the other hand, the Internet has offered in the last years, especially in the last two three years, an extraordinary growth in the main platforms. And Latin America today represents more than 170 platforms, 86 in the last years, and we have more than 800,000 content available online. Excuse me, it's 130 platforms.

This reflects a productive capacity of the region when we talk about entertainment and simultaneously consumption. So the message here is a double message, both for those who produce and for those who consume. And this is very relevant, and we wanted to share this with you in this session.

On the other hand, there is a piece of data that cannot be overlooked, and I'm going to speak more about it later on. And it's very interesting then to understand that we have had a growing number of access to contents of OTT platforms in the recent years, because when we include Brazil, we can see that, and Peru, they are the higher, the highest consumers in Latin America.

Almost 17.9 million in Brazil, which gives us an ideal of the economic importance of these two countries, as to OTT

platforms. And we also have, on the other hand, two million users using platforms to illegal contents of the top. This is something that is a great concern. So we should create mechanisms also through public policies, for creating new contents on the Internet. The digital market here and when we compare the situation in the last years, and also taking into account a perspective aspect, we take into account these aspects here.

In 2020, we have VOD subscriptions, and we have services such as Netflix. So this represents more than one billion dollars of income devoted only to these services. And we have almost 100 million for 2020 for transactional VOD.

These are figures that, obviously when we compare them to other regions, show us that Latin America has had the highest growth regarding, or vis a vis other regions as regards to income. According to research house of Price Water House and Coopers in 2014 and 18 for media and entertainment, we think that in the next few years Latin America will obtain more than 150 million dollars in terms of expenses related to the consumption of entertainment, and this is very important indicator, especially if we take into account Latin America is a region where we have an index growth, annual growth index.

The highest growth index, approximately nine points, a rate of nine, compared to 4.8 in the US and 3.9 in Europe. This is a very relevant indicator enables us to understand that this is a highly, a region with a high potential, especially with entertainment and production areas.

So these records are very relevant and should and they deserve our attention. And this is not only as regards to Internet. This is in terms of very highly productive region. We would also like to talk about series of feature films, national feature films in Latin America. Some of them, of course, are coproduced with some of the studios I represent, but they are still considered national or domestic products, which shows, which is an indicator of the exponential growth of these countries of this national production capacity in the last four years, 2014 for example in the case of Brazil.

The number is much higher, which means that only in the region, since 2003 we have produced a large number of national films on one hand, which reflects the, a very deep feeling of public policies towards production of domestic products, and on the other hand, this shows highly creative index in the region, which can be harnessed on global level.

And this graph here shows what I've just explained. On the other hand, when we looked at the numbers of production at the box

office here, we have tickets that are sold and which result from those productions. And the figures here are very clear and unequivocal. Latin America has grown between 2008 and now 3.4%, we will look at the box office and compared with 10% in Asia Pacific and 2.4 in Europe.

So this we're comparing with Europe here. It's six more times in terms of growth vis a vis Europe, which it means per capita income increase, which is high, and also an increase and improvements of the physical facilities of entertainment such as cinema, theater, productions of audio visual screening, etc.

And also means that we have better public policies in the sector, and also, it also means higher levels of education and of predisposition for cultural consumption. So this region has a great perspective for the future, and so this is my appeal to all of you to devote more attention to this region because when we then look at the graph below, we'll see that from 2002 and three, we had 7% growth rate in terms of net income from the entertainment industry.

When we look here, we have an overview of Latin America and the Caribbean region, and we get to very interesting conclusions from these countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, we see that all of them had regulatory agencies that accompany specifically the audio visual sector.

This is interesting. And 13 out of these 16 financing of funds. So we have a great encouragement of production, and 15 out of 16 have a specific legislation for the audio visual sector. We have regulations that contribute to the legal ordering of this sector. And we also have foreign and festivals for the commercial promotion of the works that we produce in this region.

So from the regulator standpoint, we are quite well organized and structured. On the other hand...

More specifically, if we focus on the regulator and legal framework, as I mentioned before, in all of the countries of this region there is the protection of the contents of copyright, which is expressed in different constitutions or charters. We have specific laws protecting copyrights, and which encourage the development of creative systems and areas, regarding legal security for creators.

In other countries of the region, there are special incentives for fostering productions, especially for local or domestic production. So when we talk about a national or domestic production, we may say that this is present in all the countries of this region. To consider a product as a national product or entirely produced by local producers, or when most of the intellectual capital comes from national producers.

These are the mechanisms which may vary from one country to another before the defining, for giving the correct definition of local or national production. In most cases, as I said before, we have coproduction mechanisms, and also the fiscal tax mechanisms for productions in Brazil.

For example, this is in case I know best, to give you an idea in the last 10 years, 100 greatest blockbusters were the result of the corporate production of the distribution of the MPA study. So we know that we have mechanisms in place which are very positive for creating relationships between producers and international institutions. So this is no doubt a great success of this articulation between the Brazilian production and the MPA American studios.

Brazil and Argentina, for example, have defined some years ago certain quotas for audio visual, domestic audio visual productions for cinema or for TV to encourage and protect domestic contents and national productions. These two countries are only two clear examples of this. So let me finish with those slides.

I've been very optimistic here in what I've told you. I've been telling you about the capacity and the potential of this region from the creative perspective, but there is another reality which we cannot overlook in this region. We do not have absolutely

genuinely loyal data on all the continents, so we are going to talk only of the six countries: Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Mexico, etc.

And we're going to look at the piracy issues of online distribution. And these six countries, when we identify only and only, let me repeat, 171 the most highly visited websites with pirate contents, the last one, the 100th one has 100,000 hits per month. Millions of hits per month.

For example in Brazil, we have more than 60 million hits per month in one of these pirate websites, with more than two or 3,000 pictures available to the public. So most of the contents are hosted in servers which are outside of our region, or else they are located in a region with mirror servers.

So if a consumer is in Europe and wants to access these websites, he will have access through the closest server to Europe, and not necessary the server located in Latin America. So this circle we have here, shows us how, from the perspective of hosting of content, the percentage hosted in a region is minimal.

This is a great challenge we have towards here before us, of territorially from the perspective of the combat of piracy, and how we could react to this terrible issue. So it is very important to understand that in spite of being dramatic figures from the

legal standpoint, there is lots we cannot do. We cannot tackle this because they are not located in our region.

Let me finish with this. This has to do with consumption. And these figures are even more dramatic, 170 websites which account for almost four billion hits per year. Just to give you an idea of the dimension of these four billion visits, visit three more times than what the visit Netflix receives. And we know that Netflix is a most famous practice. It's one fifth, that is to say 20%, of the number of Google users, and we know that Google is almost monopoly in the region.

And this also means that when somebody does some research to access a film or an audio visual product, 35% of these visits or search go directly to this website. For example, let's imagine the film Rio 2. This search engine in 35% of the cases will lead us to these pirate website. And this has to do with the functioning of the algorithms of search engines, lead us to illegal contents.

And let me wrap up with this slide. This is a summary of what was presented. So I want to repeat here, the importance of this sector in Latin America and the perspective, high perspective of great growth in the next years. And let me tell you that on a global level, due to the growth rates in the entertainment and media industries, until 2020 this will be considered as one out of the four largest regions in the world, and our over the top

services we also have to decrease piracy, because consumers will have a greater access to legal sites and legal content.

And let me also say, finally, that it is important that this community that is here present in the LAC space, and in November we also have an Internet government forum. So in these scenarios, we will encourage responsibility sharing, because we cannot work in an isolated way. We should work based on a global articulation, and based on cooperation and collaboration spirit.

And thus we need to develop cross-border solutions that go beyond territories and considering that the technical components for developing and promotion of [inaudible] is very important, but still very low compared to Europe and the US. And as Fadi said in his presentation, voluntary initiatives are really an example of important success indicators to make Internet more successful and safer this, which is also a very creative context.

So let me thank you once again for your invitation to make this presentation. And for those who do not belong to this region, please be aware of great potential as a growing region in terms of consumption of cultural contents. Thank you very much.

VANDA SCARTEZINI: Thank you Ricardo. Many of our colleagues will be here at IGF, and you can talk to all of them. Remember that there will be a breakfast session to discuss opportunities in this sector. This will be on the 10th at 9 AM. I can't remember the day. I don't remember the hotel, but we will promote, we'll show this presentation, and we will discuss this issue. You're all invited.

All of this information is in my Facebook. Thank you. Does anyone have any questions? Please Ricardo.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Good morning. Thank you Ricardo for your presentation. I have two questions. The first, you mentioned that in Brazil, coproduction has increased. So we have cultural production of local content with international corporations. Do you have any idea as to the proportion in this coproduction? What happens with global network and independent produces that are not linked to these large economic groups.

And the other question is, what are your proposals to ensure freedom of expression and network neutrality? As these are expressed in Brazil and other Latin American countries.

I would like to know how do you deal with the fact that fighting piracy, you would have also to ensure the rights of the individuals, because when you remove content from the

Internet, you would need a court ordered to do that. What do you think about it?

RICARDO CASTANHEIRA: Thank you for your questions. As for the first question, I don't have actual data. What is the percentage of global network? It's a Brazilian network. I don't have no data. I may mention, however, that data on coproduction, we have increasing ratios of with independent producers. This is proven in the last 10 years, we have more than 100 productions and most of them are blockbusters.

So we have to learn from this coproduction, when you have international coproduction, you can use international expertise would national content. Brazilian legislation demands that intellectual property rights remain in Brazil. And as to your second question is also very important. We understand that network neutrality is essential, we respect it, we defend it.

This is the first point I would like to make. Secondly, we understand that today, at least in the case of Brazil, as it happened in the European Union and Australia recently, and it has also happened in other parts of the world, in North America particularly, we should discuss this and we have this opportunity in Brazil. So when there is a violation of content, or violation of intellectual properties, for instance. So depending on the

contentious to have a previous court order. This is possible and this may be based on a court order in not on managing or discretionary measure.

For instance, in the case of the European Union, article 8.3 deals in Brazil, we call a court order that takes into account this possibility and the question I have for you... I see some Europeans present here, I would like to know if this solution can be applied by all countries. You have to take into account, for instance, that European Union we have safeguards as to individual rights.

In Brazil, maybe court we could use a similar solution, but you would need a court order in any circumstance.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: [Inaudible], I'm of the managing committee Internet in Brazil. I'm sorry, I'm going to speak in Portuguese. Ricardo, it really called to my attention the graph when comparing 2012 and 2014, relative to the use of legal and illegal platforms in Latin America. And if there was a control in the cases in Brazil and Peru.

Maybe you have a bias here, in this scenario that you have presented, why you have not presented Brazil and Peru and included in these countries, calculating, I made my calculation

here. When you compare legal and illegal use of, legal and illegal platforms, sorry, I saw three, I obtained 3.3 comparing illegal without and Brazil and Peru. And when I included Brazil and Peru in the calculation and have 1.8.

I don't think that Brazil and Peru have no impact, and they do not introduce any bias in the statistics. Why have you used these countries as control? Mostly because, says Ricardo, mostly because of the dimension that Brazil has. Brazil and Peru, in terms of box office and they have higher availability of OTT platforms.

Brazil has more OTT platforms than Peru also. My question is, your operation six point [inaudible], 21.7 and I also compared legal and illegal with Brazil and Peru, and without Brazil and Peru so I had this ask matrix. When you have the ration with legal and illegal without Brazil and Peru. Despite the high piracy rate, you have a similar number.

So you introduce the high rate of piracy we have a reduction, of the ration between legal and illegal. The basis of legal increases more than the legal OTT use. So the increase of the spaces of illegal is higher than the legal spaces. So we can talk about this later.

VANDA SCARTEZINI: I would like to, as I understood, says Vanda, is not that we do not have a higher number of pirate sites. For one side in Brazil, we have a high level of piracy and a higher basis. If you remove the basis of use. We... Please state your name.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: ...for the record. Ricardo thank you for your presentation. I just wanted to remind you of some things, or mention some things. During your presentation you highlighted the issue of, you said that the search engines are obviously the channels through which users exercise pirate side, being association. What do you think about this? You stress the site, the search engine. How do we get to them? What do you think? Who is responsible, who is legally responsible for this use of piracy or pirate sites? Which is a proposal of your association, of the Latin American association, Motion Picture Association in Latin America or audio visual production in Latin America.

Why do you stress that? Where do you think the core of the issue is? What should be actually charted? Thank you.

RICARDO CASTANHEIRA: Thank you very much. Ricardo speaking. Thank you very much for your question. As I said before, in the case of research engine, this is a voluntary action. So at first hand, this is what

desirable, what is desirable is that search engines, and here we are talking about only one, we believe that this engine should voluntary participate in a discussion to consider it, the figures that we are presenting because we are really impacting numbers, impacting figures, and we know that searches lead to illicit content.

And having such an impacting reason, well we, that they shouldn't be part of the discussion. They should have a very active role in this, and that they should have a very active role in that reflection. And this should be understood in a holistic way because we are talking about method of statements, we are talking about search engines among many other important players within this project.

So if you ask me whether we have a point of view, jurisdictional point of view of this issue, well the issue is no, we don't have a jurisdictional view, this really has to do with voluntary point of view and self-regulation more than anything else.

VANDA SCARTEZINI:

Vanda speaking. Thank you very much Ricardo. We do not have plenty of time for questions. I know that you will be here, so you can talk to him later. Now, we have the presence by the people from Europe. There is [inaudible], used to be very long time colleague here in ICANN. And was a former Board member, was

responsible for the introduction in the [inaudible] ccTLD many years ago.

So I would like to know if Andrea [inaudible] is already here? And if not, I will give the floor to Dennis. Dennis thank you very much for accepting our invitation to be here. A pleasure to be here in Ireland. And the floor is yours.

DENNIS:

Vanda, thank you very much indeed. I do apologize, first of all, that I speak neither Spanish nor Portuguese. The only Spanish I know is [I don't speak Spanish]. I didn't find that a great difficulty in visiting various countries in South America and Latin America and I had the great pleasure this year to the Galapagos and [inaudible]. And I've visited Peru, and Machu Picchu, and Lake Titicaca, and had a wonderful time there.

I saw, and I've seen, a number of other countries in your wonderful region. I'm supposed to talk about the DNS in Europe. And I'll actually just speak very briefly, I don't have a presentation, and I'll take questions on the DNS in Ireland. And to understand that, let me give you some sort of context. Ireland is a small country, small island, the total population in the two countries on the island, one is Northern Ireland and the other is Ireland, the total population on the island is 6 million people.

And the total population of Ireland, the southern part, a larger part of the country, is four and a half million people. So we're a very small country. However, we somehow managed to punch a little above our weight, and one of the reasons for that is we are a small island off Europe and we're a member of the European Union. And we have organized our affairs to be a very attractive location for foreign direct investment for major companies that want to locate and address the European market.

So we are English speaking, although culturally a long time ago, we were Irish speaking but very few people actually speak our native language anymore. We're English speaking and we're part of the EU. And we've organized our tax affairs, and our corporate affairs, and our governance affairs, to support foreign direct investment.

And so the Internet here in terms of the presence of companies, global companies, is very significant. The amount of bandwidth that comes in and out of Ireland is astonishing. We're one of the, relative to our size, we're probably the largest bandwidth into a small country on the globe. We're becoming a favorite place for data centers.

And of course, the recent European court of justice rulings may actually assist us to do that. You'll be aware that the safe harbor regulations were struck down by the European court of justice

last year as being fundamentally incompatible with the requirement to protect the privacy of European citizens, because the US government can mandate and enforce access to that data and has used it for mass surveillance of European citizens.

And that is a new and fundamental law, our judgment that was passed last year. So that is a somewhat significant change in our environment. In terms of the DNS, as Vanda mentioned, back in '91, '92 I was responsible for, with John [Pastel], for getting dot IE the Irish ccTLD code into our Ireland. It has been run first in the university where I worked in University College Dublin, and then later spun off as a private company, not for profit company called the IEDR.

It's a small TLD, about 200,000 registrations, which is relatively small, but the reason for that is the policy that I established, you know, more than 20 years ago, which is that for dot IE to be relevant, only people who have a real and substantial connections, only organizations and people that have a real and substantial connection to the territory of Ireland, are entitled to get a dot IE domain name.

And that policy persists, and as a result of that, dot IE is one of the most trusted ccTLD domain names on the globe, because you can be pretty certain that if you go to a website that has dot

IE in it, then you're talking to a real and substantial entity in Ireland, and that minimizes fraud and the sort of problems that we talked about in the earlier session.

Because of the attractiveness of our location here in Ireland for foreign direct investment, and the addressing of the European market, we have a small number of organizations here addressing the DNS market. At the registry site, Afilias, hosted is headquartered here. And full disclosure, I am an independent non-executive director of Afilias, serving on their Board here in Dublin.

But minds and machines and man media, and perhaps others that I'm not aware of, have set up a headquarters here in Ireland because of the attractiveness of Ireland as a place to do business. As a very small population, the use of the DNS is proportionate to the population, and is very small.

So you know, in a very few short words, I described the environment here. And I hope that gives you a little picture of Ireland, of the Internet in Ireland, and about the domain name system which is proportionately very small. I was looking forward to the other speakers to come and tell us more about the DNS in Europe.

VANDA SCARTEZINI: Andreas just confirmed that he was coming, but he is not around. Probably something happened with him.

DENNIS: Yes, I'm happy to take questions, but I'm sorry, I'm not, I'm not prepared to speak about the DNS Europe, so I don't particularly want to do that. But I'm happy to take questions on anything to do with Ireland, River Dance, the weather, the quality of a pint of Guinness, and meeting friendly people in Ireland. Thank you.

VANDA SCARTEZINI: Thank you Dennis. We are supposed to have Andrea [inaudible], talking about the rest of Europe. Please go ahead.

DENNIS: Of course, I forgot the other half of the DNS, the registrars. I want to talk about the registries. And we have quite a number of registrars here in Ireland, including black knight, CEO of which is an Irishman called, actually he's Italian-Irish I believe, called Michael [inaudible]. Who is probably not well known to you, but if you see him, he's a large jovial character that speaks his mind most of the time.

And he is our main current player in the registrar business. Sorry, I forgot to mention the registrars.

VANDA SCARTEZINI: Well, I have a question to you, how many registrars do you have in Ireland? Do you know that?

DENNIS: I've seen the list from the IADR, and it depends on how you count them. There are a handful, four or five, large ones, and then perhaps 30 or more ranging to very small ones, yeah.

VANDA SCARTEZINI: Yeah, more than a whole lot in Latin America then we have just 17. So that's, we have other questions around.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Thank you Vanda, and thank you very much for your presentation Dennis. I'm going to speak in English just to facilitate a bit from... My name is [inaudible], I am a GNSO council representing non-commercial interests. And my question is, you touched upon the point of safe harbor agreement, and this is something that GNSO was discussing this weekend, because they have just received a report regarding the gTLD new directory services.

And we are supposed to start a PDP kind of immediately, because this is a Board initiated process. But we are concerned

about the impact that this ruling may have on the work that is carried out by registries and registrars if that may effect in any way the information that is stored. So we are considering taking a little bit of time to analyze this impacts.

Would you have any views on that? It would be useful for us to know. Thank you.

DENNIS:

I would counsel taking time to begin to understand the implications of this judgment. My understanding of the judgment is that it is a statement of a fundamental principle of law, that applies in Europe. And if that understanding is correct, it is impossible to bypass that by contract, or agreement, or treaty between countries.

So it's a fundamental aspect of law. The first reaction I've heard is that, from Americans is, oh my God, you're threatening, this judgment threatens the open Internet and the free flow of information on the Internet. And my response is, yes until the US government decides that it's not going to spy on European citizens, in the way that it has been, it is a potential fundamental problem for the free flow of information.

So I would advise taking time on considering this. I know, for example, there is a lot of work going on the WHOIS, and I suspect

that some of the proposal demanded by governments for the WHOIS to be openly searchable will also run foul of this determination by the European court of justice.

The European court of justice is our fundamental court, it's our supreme court in many ways. We don't have a supreme court for Europe in the same sense. And it may not be appreciated outside of Europe, and possibly especially in the United States, that these are pretty fundamental rulings that will have to be taken into account. Because if they're not, then people like digital rights Ireland, an organization that I'm a strong supporter of, will take issue and will take the matter to the courts.

And back to the European court of justice. You should note also the European court of justice was very critical of the data protection commissioners, including the Irish data protection commissioners, which is a significant challenge for Ireland. Although in the recent budget just last week, another 1.5 million Euro was allocated to that office. But if the data protection commissioner in Ireland is to be the key data protection commissioner for Europe, then significantly greater resources will be required.

The judgment was also extremely critical of the lack of supervision of the European commission and of other European governments. So this wasn't just targeted at safe harbor, it was

a statement of principle. So I would tread carefully here. Sorry for the long answer, but I think it was appropriate to set the context.

VANDA SCARTEZINI: Okay. Thank you. Dennis, you have one question there and then the...

[KATIE ANN SMITH]: Good morning. I'm [Katie Ann Smith] from the Ministry of Science, Technology, and [inaudible] in Jamaica. And my question was twofold, number one, could you explain to me the process that Ireland went through to transition its ccTLD from the University to this private company?

And then could you also explain to me how you determine substantial connection with Ireland for the purpose of allowing a company or an entity to get the dot IE registration? Thank you.

DENNIS: Thank you for the questions. I'm not fully up to date on the details of the dot IE, the IEDR, the dot IE domain registry regulations now, but I'll answer the question as best as I can. But first, the spinoff from the university. The details are

somewhat contentious and you should probably talk to other people as well, including Michele [Nelon] about this.

But basically what happened was that first of all, my department, the computing services department, ran it as national resource, as a free resource. And then as it began to take a bit too much time and effort, we started to charge for it. And as soon as we started to charge for it, we had to set up some legal structure, and we had to justify what we were charging for. We had to become tax compliant. And we did all of those things.

But as the numbers grew, and the level of effort grew and the community became more interested and the questions of what the rules were, and how the community was consulted, and why the university had the right to run it in the first place.

The university became, I, when I was still there, became more concerned to spin this off as a separate entity with a separate policy advisory board. I left the university at the end of 1999, technically I left in the middle of '99, but I stayed on a couple of days. And the university decided that it would separate my departure and the spinoff of the IE domain registry.

I didn't want those two events to be associated together. Some people in the university thought that since I had been fortunate enough to make investments that made me some money and I was able to leave the university, that they didn't want me the

opportunity to make more money out of the IADR. So there is a suspicious of me. And so they separated these two events.

So I wasn't actually responsible for the spinoff. It was subsequent. But I think it just followed that rationale, that it was time that the university had no business being in a domain registrar, or registry, sorry. And that it would better run for a not for profit structured appropriately and with a policy advisory board for the community.

Now it has taken a long time for that policy advisory board to be put in place. And I don't think that... I think that some of the community members are still not very happy with it. Since then, the Irish government has passed a law in relation to the Internet, and in particular the dot IE domain name, that gives the government the ultimate say through the com-reg, the commission for telecommunications regulation.

And the situation is somewhat unclear now, because it turns out that the university kept the delegation. So University College Dublin, or UCD, has the dot IE delegation, but the registry is run by the IEDR. The law says that the government has ultimate control, and com-reg is trying to negotiate a way out of this.

Right now it's not a hot topic, so in a rather typical Irish fashion, since it isn't broken, no one is in a rush to fix it. So that's an answer, a very long answer. Oh, Michele is here.

Well the other question was, how you do determine the real and substantial connection? A physical address, a company registration, an Irish trademark, an Irish business name or an individual resident in Ireland, are the typical sort of things that are used. But not everybody agrees that this is a good way to run a registry, because of course, it greatly limits the numbers of registrations you get.

So if you're one of these people that believe that the number of registrations is an important criteria, which I don't. I much prefer value than number, but if you believe that number is important, then what the IEDR is not really an appropriate way for you to run your business.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Thank you Vanda. I have a question for Ricardo...

VANDA SCARTEZINI: State your name please.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: [Inaudible] from [inaudible]. Ricardo, was it... Ricardo, you mentioned in your presentation that more than 90% of illegal content in Latin America are hosted outside of Latin America. So my question is what have you done in countries that are hosting

such content? Such illegal content? Wouldn't it be more effective to prioritize actions against these hosting countries?

These countries that are hosting illegal content rather than focus on your attention that there is no illegal content. And I would link this question with a concern I have about the effectiveness of the notes and takedown measures of domain names as a strategy for combating piracy.

The contents continue online, and they may be accessed indirectly through the IP access of service of other ways of connection, forms of connection. So my question is, what have you done against countries that host such illegal contents?

RICARDO CASTANHEIRA: Thank you for your question. I'm going to answer very quickly. Firstly, these are not excluding perspectives, they are supplementary. This means obviously we have worked, namely together with institutions that regulate the Internet space and together with governments, which are duly organized, because in some cases, we have institutional structures for the Internet.

We have, they have very bad law enforcement systems, which do not help for the combating of piracy. And this prevents us from getting positive results. So we need to talk with governments, and there are countries in which we have identified these illegal

servers with illegal contents that are disseminated throughout the world.

And these countries do not have legal structures, and this hinders dialogue. But this doesn't mean that we are not doing anything. We are trying to advance in this respect, and we are trying to work together, Latin America and these other countries, and sometimes, or many times, we are victims of technological solutions that give access to illegal content.

And here, we also work with some of these countries. In the case of Brazil, we have our own agency against piracy. We have dedicated structure against piracy. We have different agencies which are valid, and which try to get a solution. There are other countries that do not have these resources.

And obviously, from a technical point of view, your consideration makes sense. And we also know that this is a very important factor against illegals practices because when consumers look for a site or a domain, and they do not find it they try to go through other alternatives, and in many instances, they will not go back, they will not continue searching.

And this is a factor that has been assessed, deeply assessed in some countries. So this notice and takedown is at least a first solution to combat piracy, and which seems quite correct to us. There is relatively recent study of the Carnegie University in

which in the case of UK, from the moment that the UK, in the UK it was decided to block sites that Carnegie evaluated this and increased...

So we have a cause effect relationship. It increased the combat to illegal contents. And these two studies or this research, the university research, lead us to think that even, this is not a great solution or a silver bullet anyway. We know that this may be solved, and we should not do nothing to avoid it.

And we've seen this in Latin America for the very last years. Thank you. Michele.

VANDA SCARTEZINI: ...and the floor is yours to not, you know, spend much time because we have not much time.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: [Foreign language] They get late and they stay late.

VANDA SCARTEZINI: Well welcome.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Thank you. So first of all, thank you for having me here. It's a pleasure. Apologies for missing the first part of the session this

morning, I was caught up in another meeting. And ground rules, do you want me to speak in Italian, English, in Spanish?

Okay. Let me give you some information, some idea about what we're doing in Europe. As the, as part of the GSE team in Europe, the global stakeholder engagement group for the DNS industry is like in the European continent.

The strategy that we're implementing. What is the, what are the [inaudible]? What is the debate like in Europe? And not only about ICANN governance, but also in general, Internet governance. And how this can affect the domain name industry.

And then, I'd like to ask you, I don't know if we have time, I cannot stay here the entire day. I'd like to ask you to get your feet back on the Latin American strategy to develop of the DNS industry. Though Europe is a very rich country with a well-developed DNS industry, the parities in countries in the advanced [inaudible] country, such as my own country Italy, the DNS industry has some champions, but it averages much less developed than other countries such as the Netherlands or Germany.

So let's start with the DNS industry. First of all, I'd like to talk about the new gTLDs, because in Europe, we've seen that there has been a big growth pushed by the new gTLDs, mostly the new

geo TLDs such as dot Paris, the city ones, the geo TLDs, such as dot Paris, dot London, dot Berlin.

I think dot Berlin is one of the most successful ones, and the strategies that have been implemented around these gTLDs. For example, dot Berlin has been promoted in a very interesting manner. Every child, one is to be registered in the civil registry, by default is given a dot Berlin, and that is his way of being identified in the city, and it is also a relationship between the DNS and the life of each individual.

That's interesting. Then dot Paris has also been one of the most successful ones. These are examples of a public private partnership between the town halls, the mayor's offices, and the DNS industry. Dot Paris implemented a very successful approach at the time of launching the new domain when it was still in face of negotiation with ICANN and the registry agreement.

They said, "How are we going to reach the market in a way that we get to be known and be successful?" So they organized a contest for the first 100, the first 100 to get the dot Paris. And they launched this contest for everyone. So then there was like a race between several private players, some of them very large ones.

For instance, the association of public transport, the RTP in Paris, wanted to be the first and wanted to promote, they had these metric coaches with RTP dot Paris painted on them. And then other Paris industries, and the manufacturers of packet bread, something I do not like very much, or there are other examples.

There is a company that manufactures luggage cases [inaudible], with over 100 years of history, and they created this [inaudible], what is [inaudible]? This flying thing that flew over Paris with dot Paris on it. This was a big push in my country, which is a country that is typically quite asleep, we said okay. We learned about this, we want dot Rome, dot Naples, but the application period was already closed.

Nevertheless, this race to the attention among those interested in the new gTLD programs. Also in the registrar's market, several registrars have started with marketing actions promoting gTLDs with a very good uptake. There are some which are very successful, such as dot [inaudible]...

And this is leading to an increasing tension in the DNS sector, the ICT sector in Europe on this new domain program. And I think it's going to be October the 7th when the comment period will close on the new program.

Let's say that after the first two years, during the first two years, whenever there was a meeting, whenever I had to participate in an engagement action, I always had questions about, what is this new thing about new domains? And the intellectual property constituency in Europe is also very powerful, very strong, however they learned late about this.

There was some brands that did some applications in an offensive matter, such as Gucci nevertheless, we started from a surprise stage and wondered what they are doing, this will create problems to us in our industry, to a more positive face with engagement in ICANN.

Now, as I said at the beginning, there are significant disparages between the DNS industry champions in Europe, the Germans, the Dutch, the British, the Nordic in general. And these are countries with strong economies. Well, the German economy is the largest in the Euro zone.

But this is also reflected on the DNS industry. Italy is the third economy in the Euro zone, but the DNS industry, it's a pigeon, it's a very small industry, not only because of the registry names. The second gTLD after dot gov.

We have dot DE, which is the German ccTLD. There are no more available ones, it's impossible to find anything there. Even in Germany, you can make up 40 letter words, even those have run

out. That why we have focused our European strategy on how to push forward the DNS sector in these countries that, to date, are not yet well represented, even though they are countries with financial resources, with knowledge expertise, and Internet penetration.

That is increasingly happen in the south of Europe, Portugal, Spain, Italy, now the Balkans, but the Balkans is a different world because these are countries. Not all of them are part of the European Union, some are in process of becoming members, and their economic statuses are quite different.

Now the Latin ones, the Latin countries, show very interesting examples. I would like to give you an interesting example. Is there anyone here in the room from the dot PT registry? Yes, Marta. Well perhaps you can confirm, it's a very interesting experience focused on the development of the DNS industry, but also means of cooperation towards development.

It's an association of Portuguese speaking countries of the registries. The dot PT registry would be BR from Brazil. Our country member would have many countries, eight countries, Angola, Mozambique, Brazil, Portugal, [inaudible] and Kenya. Well my geography lesson is very poor.

Well this is a very interesting project, because the Portuguese I think is the fifth language, the fourth language in terms of

numbers of speakers in the world. There are 240 million Portuguese speaking persons in the world, but out of them only 50%, only half of them, 240 million in all, 240 million in Internet, but most of them are from Brazil and then Portugal.

Portugal, 10.5 million inhabitants and the other countries, Angola, Mozambique, quite large countries with significant developing countries are not represented, they do participate in ICANN but the DNS market is very weak.

These associations gather them certainly because of historical commonalities of linguistic similarities, but also as a means to help them develop the registry in technical terms, so they get together and have a common front in international [inaudible] ICANN or the IGF. And whenever Internet governance issues are included in international public political agendas, well this is a group that is representative of large Internet population.

So this is an important strategy. ICANN, when we learned about this, we had discussions with dot PT, because we wanted to see how we, ICANN, could contribute to such an initiative. As you know, ICANN has the department of public responsibility and development, the DPRD, which is precisely on this, how do you say fulfill in Spanish? Exactly.

How to fulfill...? How can we achieve or fulfill ICANN's public responsibility? How can we make a contribution to the DNS

industry? Such as DNSSEC, the transition from IPv4 to IPv6. How can we help here? And there is this whole debate that can be triggered with the knowledge gathered with the gTLDs options that cannot be used by ICANN, because that was in the applicant handbook, but this money that is there so we, as a community, have to decide how to use it.

Well, initiatives such as...

This is one of the examples where we can see projects to use these funds. I now want to make some mention to the debate on Internet governance, what is happening in Europe. In the past one year and a half, whether the last year, two decisions of the European court of justice made had a significant impact on the Internet and the DNS industry, which have their repercussions outside the 28 European countries.

That's an interesting aspect, how to the Internet world has no barriers, no boundaries, so decisions made within very specific regional frameworks have repercussions outside them. The first has been the judgment in the case of Spain versus Google, about the...

About the right to forget, which is a right that has been properly registered, which is every individual's right that those data that are no longer relevant, I can decide to remove them from public opinion access. And this has been an issue in Internet. There

was a case, so that's data on Google had to be removed, and this reached to all jurisdiction levels, and the European court of justice said this is a right guaranteed and has to be also guaranteed in Internet.

If any judge says that a person has the right to be, to forget. And it's not being fulfilled, because in any Google search, the data on these people may be found, they must be removed. And there is a significant debate about the third party's role, in this case the search engines, a huge debate on the [inaudible] between the freedom of expression and the right to forget.

This is a new rule actually that has been presently developed, but this is a decision that has to be complied with. In Canada, a judge took the decision of the European court of justice as grounds for his own decision, because there was a Canadian citizen that wanted to be exercised his right to be forgotten, to have his data recorded. That's another aspect.

Then the principles of safe harbor, there was a guarantee of the same aspects of privacy right between the European jurisdiction and the US jurisdiction. This was adopted at the time when Facebook did not exist, when Google did not exist or was very small, and that was also brought to the court by an Australian citizen.

He said after all this is a scandal. The safe harbor guarantees that in the US, the guarantee that we have now, personal data has to be observed, but this is not the case. These countries transferred those data to publications to other stuff. Well, going to close with this because these are two issues that are, in a way, filling the discussion agenda in Europe.

And they also have an impact on ICANN on the WHOIS discussion, on the role of third parties, and I guess this is something⁴ that's also being discussed in Brazil. Well if you have any questions...

VANDA SCARTEZINI:

Vanda speaking. Since we have a remote participant waiting for us, he represents dot Rio. We will stop here please, then you can stay for a moment after dot Rio presentation. We will give you the floor for the Q&A session. Now let's continue with dot Rio please.

ANDRE:

Andre speaking. There was 43 degrees centigrade in Rio, so everybody will be on the beach right now. I know that there might be many people in there so you can take your umbrella and deliver your presentation from there.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: ...disconnected, so we're just calling him again.

VANDA SCARTEZINI: Thank you. So we can use the time. There is any question, we can stop when they enter, but if there is any question to Andre? Go ahead.

EDUARDO: This is Eduardo [inaudible] from Columbia. It's not a question, but I just wanted to make a remark taking into account Andre's comments. And this has to do with the right to be forgotten. This right is something that in Columbia is being a hot topic, is being debated, because there is a bunch of rights related to privacy, to information of people. So these are the topics of Internet governance issues, together with some of the topics which is the one that has to do with civil security.

Civil security is on the table for discussion nowadays in Latin America. There is a program being promoted by the American state organization, and nations are being discussing, or are discussing this. And my last remark is that we are celebrating, in Latin America, the fact that even more governments are actively participating in the debate, for example, in the global Internet discussion forum.

And we see how this organization is having a greater participation, greater active participation, not totally by private actors but also the participation of the civil society and from governments. They are taken this space as a serious platform to debate Internet related issues, and Internet development issues.

VANDA SCARTEZINI: Vanda speaking. Thank you very much Eduardo. Rio is already connected, so let's begin.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Good morning. Good morning, can you hear me?

VANDA SCARTEZINI: Yes, we can hear you says Vanda.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: So have a good day. [Inaudible] president of the municipal company of IT in Rio de Janeiro. It's a pleasure for me to take part in this event. And I'll talk about our experience about dot Rio. The dot Rio domain, and this is not complete here, oh yeah, here we have it. The city of Rio de Janeiro. It's the first city in South America having its own generic domain, high level domain.

It's really in Rio now, temperatures are not that high. As you mentioned before, but I'm sure that when you come here for the Olympic Games, the weather will be marvelous. It will be August, and you will make the most from your visit to the city of Rio.

So as I was saying, Rio de Janeiro is the first city in South America having a gTLD. This was a very long process with ICANN, and the municipal agency, IT agency in the general administration secretariat, started this process in the, in Rio de Janeiro's municipality.

We had certain timeframe, and so between January and April 2012, we started off in 2013, the Rio domain was authorized with a list of other domains, which are blocked. Immediately after this, we launched the dot Rio domain because different from other large cities, dot Rio is being used by the municipality and it's also being traded for the different stakeholders.

So like hotels, restaurants, large hotel, chains, large businesses, and individuals related to the city of Rio de Janeiro engaged in this and may have their own domain. So from December 2014, we left a pre-registration period open.

And this was for those who had, who wanted to register for them, to make a reservation and from then onwards, they would have 60 days to be able to test and use this priority. Then we

had our sunrise period, which was quite long because, and this is something very important to mention.

We had great difficulty to be registered in Brazil. It was very difficult to register gTLDs in Brazil. It was very difficult someone, someone a partner, someone who would be interested in trading the dot Rio domain, and who could also meet our own trading rules. So we only wanted public agencies, or businesses, or citizens, related to the city of Rio de Janeiro. So we requested other information at the moment of registration.

For those who have been in Brazil individuals would have to give their ID, the address, etc. And in the case of business, there are other requirements in documents to be submitted. Or could, in the case of a business, there could be like a business representative or whatever. So, once this process was, sunrise process was finished, Daniel [Fink] helped us, he was located in Sao Paulo.

And so he networked with different stakeholders in Brazil, to form partnerships with other parties abroad who were interested in trading the Rio domain. So we started to launch the municipality domain, it's called municipality dot Rio. Then we have [inaudible] dot Rio, this is related to citizens.

And then we have other domain names. It's like the three holiday level in New York, this is a direct contact with a

municipality. And we have data dot Rio with open data on the municipality of Rio, with more than 200 databases available for citizens. We have operations dot Rio, and with all this set of innovation, we helped, we made it possible for a city to be voted as a most digital city in Brazil, for the second or third consecutive year.

And in September this year, we started trading the dot Rio domain name to private parties. As I mentioned, this process was quite long due to the difficulties in finding registrars in Brazil who would be authorized to trade domain names. What is...? Why did it look, try to have its own domain name?

And well, this year Rio de Janeiro is very famous city around the world, this is because of the soccer world cup, and next year we'll have the Olympic Games that will open, that create great interest of immediate companies and other important stakeholders.

So the requirements for registering Rio dot Rio is being an individual or a business, and submitting a series of documents, and big well known in the city, or a well-known business in the city. There is another difference. We, and that is we blocked all the names associated or the main names used in Rio de Janeiro, tourists, highlights, bars, events, any other traditional event

such as carnival, coca cabana, the [inaudible], and all of the touristic highlights.

So we blocked these names. We have rules of views in dot NIC dot Rio, as regard trading. We also blocked all the soccer clubs, names of the soccer clubs, first, second, and third divisions in Rio de Janeiro could have their own registrations, and as the city of Rio de Janeiro is a capital city of the state of de Janeiro, we also blocked the names of all of the municipalities in the state of de Janeiro so they could have their own domain names associated with dot Rio.

So we have been in contact with other municipalities. There are 92 cities that will be using dot Rio. We have, for example, municipality dot Rio, or the city of [inaudible] dot Rio or [inaudible] dot Rio or other city names, plus dot Rio will be able to use this domain name.

So if there is any question please interrupt me. Raise your hand and I'd be very pleased to answer. Another important matter here is costs, because the mayor of Rio, when the domain name was launched, our mayor asked us to have a limit cost of 100 [inaudible], something like \$5. So in New York, for example, it's \$30 for the city of New York, and here it is \$5.

But here, we do not have any way of controlling the end price for the final price for sale. Those who are interested. And as we sell

this name for a very low cost 51, it's like \$12, around \$12. It depends on the exchange rate, sometimes it was \$2, and now it's almost 4. So now today at 51 and so we have a limit price of 30.

So it's very clear that the more registrars are interested in selling, the market can self-regulate to get to lower prices. That's what we have. And this pre-registration we had, there were 9,000 domains that had been reserved, but many of them did not meet the rules that had been said.

4200 were only authorized, and one domain, 1,000 domain names were sold which is quite a lot figure, but we are going to start off a more aggressive market campaign to increase this number. We have another piece of information which is very interesting. We are about to, we want or our intention is between 10,000 domain names sold to create income for the Rio de Janeiro municipality.

And to finish, I know we are a little bit delayed and let me show you all of these pictures here, representing the city of Rio. And if you need any comments or clarification, I'm here available and here is my email address in case you have doubts, or you wish to contact me, or even through telephone conversation.

This grant 450 years of the city of Rio de Janeiro this year.

VANDA SCARTEZINI:

This is Vanda. Thank you for your participation. It is important that Rio has to national visibility with all these important events. So I'm sure this will be a great success. And I think that the trading of the domain names, we know that this is quite complex in Brazil, and we know there will be delayed vis a vis other countries, but I know that will be able to get to stakeholders, which are very much interested in getting domain name.

This will be a great success. We will get very quick and significant results. So anyone wishing to ask something, here we have Victor. Could you please tell us...? [Inaudible]. Victor, congratulations on the initiative, and I would like to know the investment of the Rio de Janeiro municipality on this domain name, and how many domain names have already been registered with dot Rio under the dot Rio domain name.

Now, yes, did you hear the question Victor? Could you hear the question?

Yeah, let me... You're from CGI, isn't it? So, to get a domain name, the cost is \$180,000 around that, that's what we expended. And we had operational costs, we have an agreement with IGBR to accelerate all of this process with net dot BR, excuse me, and this is to accelerate the use and the sales of domain names.

We needed to cover other costs, costs related to ICANN, for example, for the backup and so it's something we have had, we now have around 10,000 active domain names which have been traded. It's more than what the municipality is entitled to, so we'll start stronger marketing to campaign to increase this number.

We have a great potential, and we are also working with a trading association to discuss all of these matters of these domain names because our initial sales were very limited, only regarding names of individuals and businesses. But now, we want to expand them. And some generic names have been blocked.

There are many names like from hotels and restaurants that have been blocked, or they weren't anything related to Coco cabana. So with trading association with Rio de Janeiro, we are undertaking conversations and discussion on how to tackle this, and commercialize these systems like dot Rio, and working for example with the association of adults of Rio de Janeiro can make the most from this domain name. So bars and restaurants, and also neighborhoods.

We are trying to tackle this matter of the neighborhoods such as [inaudible]. [Inaudible] is the name of a neighborhood, but also of a company. So a group has been formed, a company has

been setup in the municipality to tackle with these matters. So by which the parties must account for the wish to register the names.

VANDA SCARTEZINI: Any other questions? We have a colleague, Andre, he has a question here.

His question was not regarding dot Rio, it was a more general question. So Victor, we are very thankful for your participation. It's a pity you're not here with us, but no doubt we'll have chances for you to speak before the audience and be able to promote this dot Rio domain name. Thank you very much. Please give our thanks to the secretary for his good availability and interest for this event here in Ireland.

Now it's me who would like to thank you and goodbye, thank you.

So Andrea, the floor is yours.

ANDREA: I have a question for my Brazilian friends for CGA. CGI. In Europe, in the engagement and strategy we have in Europe, one of the aims is to stimulate international stakeholder groups, not only related to DNS but in the ICG and the [inaudible] of CGI in

Europe, because I talk with Portuguese, Italians, and Spanish governments.

And how can governments that want to be represented in this world, and all the time I talk about CGI, it will help me a lot with my work. As an ambassador of the CGI, you could just tell me some documents to base my arguments, when we talk this model has 19 years, nobody believed me.

It's a very strong model, it would be helpful. We could also talk with ICANN, a way to present this model to other governments that are interested but do not know how to obtain the essential information. When I talk to a minister, for instance, I said, well I mentioned the CGI website, but the minister won't do that. So in fact, I would need some material to help me.

So before giving the floor to the CGI colleagues, when I was at CGI, we took this model and there is a piece of paper on the model, and this model was taken to Africa, we received a lot of support from dot BR for the implementation of several types of governance in that region. And I'm sure that there will be very interested in giving you this information in Portuguese, English, French, and other languages also.

So I'm sure that [inaudible], that I can submit this request to my colleagues of the CGI. There they are, there they are. So

[inaudible] please, you have his proposal to have some documents to aide him.

I would like just to thank and say that we have four members of the council here of the CGI, and we are very interested in having a closer dialogue with you, and to strengthen these cooperation spaces. CGI has an observatory of Internet governance, and there we documented the experiences and the best practices that are being built by the CGI during these 20 years, and will be a pleasure to make this space available for you to be used as an interface to disseminate these ideas, to coordinate here is Diego and he's available to continue this talk.

VANDA SCARTEZINI:

Thank you for your response. There are no further questions. And we need to finish. So I'd like to thank particularly to all participants questions. Our speakers, this space was very interesting to exchange information. And we hope it will continue to be and we expect you all in Marrakesh with the vision of your side, or the vision of Africa and perhaps Northern Africa and the Arabic countries, that will contribute towards this exchange of information and to establish a common understanding as to the DNS market around the world.

Thank you very much.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]