

---

GISELLA GRUBER:

Good morning, good afternoon, and good evening to everyone. Welcome to the LACRALO Monthly Conference Call on Monday the 16<sup>th</sup> of January at 23:00 UTC.

On the Spanish channel we have Wilmer Azurza, Alfredo Velazco, Cesar Vilchez, Humberto Arthos, Anahi Menendez, Antonio Medina Gomez, Aida Noblia, Alberto Soto, Johnny Laureano, Leon Sanchez, Harold Arcos, Maritza Aguero, Ricardo Holmquist, Vanda Scartezini, Wladimir Davalos, and Lina Ornelas.

On the English channel we have Tijani Ben Jemaa, Julie Hammer, Dev Anand Teelucksingh.

No participants currently on the Spanish or French channel.

Apologies noted from Cristian Casas, Sylvia Herlein Leite.

From staff we have Silvia Vivanco, Gisella Gruber.

Our interpreters today on the Spanish channel are Veronica and David. On the Portuguese channel, Bettina. And on the French channel we have Isabelle and Claire.

If I could also please remind everyone to please state their names when speaking not only for transcript purposes but to allow the interpreters to identify you on the other language Channels.

Thank you very much and over to you, Humberto.

---

*Note: The following is the output resulting from transcribing an audio file into a word/text document. Although the transcription is largely accurate, in some cases may be incomplete or inaccurate due to inaudible passages and grammatical corrections. It is posted as an aid to the original audio file, but should not be treated as an authoritative record.*

---

HUMBERTO CARRASCO: Thank you very much, Gisella, for the introduction. Maritza, could you please proceed with the agenda so that we can approve the agenda for today?

MARITZA AGUERO: Thank you very much, Humberto. You can hear me okay? Could you please confirm if you can hear me okay so that we can proceed with the agenda?

This is the first call of this year so we have the comments about the selection of the Board of Directors and the LACRALO position. For this, we have Tijani Ben Jemaa. He will be speaking about this process and about some other details.

Then we will have a presentation about Human Rights in relation to Internet and this presentation will be delivered by Alfredo Velazco. He's Executive Director of Digital Users from Colombia.

Then we have another important issue. This issue will be delivered by Lina Ornelas. She will be talking about the defense of Internet Privacy and she's the Chief of Public Policy and Government Relationship for Mexico.

Then we will have a presentation about interoperability and challenges by Cesar Vilchez. He is from Peru.

And finally, we will finish our call talking about certain topics such as the budget and the election of LACRALO leaders.

Humberto, you have the floor. Go ahead, please.

HUMBERTO CARRASCO: Thank you very much, Maritza. If there are no comments, we will approve the agenda for today and we will give the floor now to Tijani Ben Jemaa for him to speak about the selection of the Board of Directors.

Tijani, you have the floor. Go ahead and thank you very much for your participation in this call. Go ahead, Tijani, please.

TIJANI BEN JEMAA: Thank you very much, Humberto. Thank you, everyone.

As you know, the BCEC has issued the slate of candidates after their deliberation and now we have two identified candidates who are Alan Greenberg and Leon Sanchez. Today the BMSPC is starting its work and we started by making a call for all the RALOs to explain them what are the next steps, and especially to explain them their rights of possible adding candidates on the final slate.

In fact, the Rules of Procedure say that any RALO can make a petition to add candidates on the final slate. This petition should be decided on by the RALO according to the formal rules of the RALO. It means that if they have to vote, they have to vote. If they have other ways of working on their Rules of Procedure which is their [inaudible]. But they have to use their Rules of Procedure to decide if they have or if they want to make a petition or not.

Once one RALO makes a petition, this petition to be valid should be supported by at least two other RALOs. Our feedback so far, never an

---

---

addition to the final slate has been done in the past two RALOs. But this is the rules. I explain you what is possible to do. This doesn't mean that you have to do at all. If you believe that there is one of the candidates who made a [inaudible] means that people who were applicants – and they are six as you know – so there were six applicants, and among the six applicants the BCEC has chosen two only among them.

So the four remaining people you may, if you want, if you believe that one of them – or two or I don't know – if you believe that those people have a big merit and it is a pity that they are not considered and if the RALO have to decide to make a petition to add the person that they think is very important to the final slate. And then once they do that, we need at least two other RALOs to support the petition.

Also for RALOs who would support petitions, they may to do that through their formal procedure. It must not be the decision of the Chair of the RALO, for example, or the leadership of the RALO. It should be according to their Rules of Procedure.

This is about additions of candidates. This is something that I have to inform you about that, and the deadline to decide to make a petition is 19 of January. Once there is one petition, the other RALOs have to – at least two of them – have to support the petition. And the deadline for the support of the petition is 29 of January.

Once we know that there is an addition or there is not an addition, the BCEC will issue the final slate with the original two candidates plus if there are any other additions.

So [Inaudible]. Do you hear me? [Inaudible].

---

GISELLA GRUBER: Tijani, sorry. We didn't get your last phrase. We didn't hear you.

TIJANI BEN JEMAA: Okay. [Inaudible] that the date of the publication of the final slate will be 31 of January. This is something that will be done immediately. After that, there is other steps. The most important step is the interaction between the candidates and the community. As you know, the candidates want to express themselves to the community so that people will elect them, and the community also wants to ask questions to the candidates to understand what are their program, how they think they will serve the community, etc. etc.

There is several ways of interaction. We can propose you some, for example. We can use the mailing list to ask questions to the candidates and to the candidates to answer those questions. There is also the wiki page that can be created to the community to ask questions and to the community [then] to the candidates to answer those questions. And lastly, there will be I hope and it will be a teleconference where the candidates will make statements and then the community will ask them questions.

Those are possible ways. If you think there is other ways that you wish to use to make this interaction, please inform the BMSPC. Inform them as soon as possible. You have two representatives in the BMSPC so you may use them to communicate the information to the BMSPC or simply send a mail to staff and staff will communicate it.

---

This is the first slate. And then when will know about the final slate, by 31 of January, we will also ask the candidates about their preferred ways of communication with the community. After these consultations we will come up with the final. We will compile all the desired ways of communication and we will make all of them. We will try to make everyone happy so that the communication is the best. And I think this time we may have more time than in the last time. So I think it will be good.

This is the immediate next steps that I wanted to explain you today so that you are ready for them. And if you have any questions, I am here to answer them. Thank you.

HUMBERTO CARRASCO:

Thank you very much, Tijani, for your comments. I raised my hand because I have a comment and also I have a question for you. In fact, I have many questions.

First of all, I would like to say this – we circulated in our mailing list the possibility regarding your comment regarding the fact of having a LACRALO member or if any member in LACRALO would like to suggest a new candidate for the slate. In the screen you can see the e-mails that have been circulating. As you can see there, we don't see the need adding a new candidate. So that is one comment. We have already discussed that. That was my first comment.

My second comment is related to an e-mail sent by Ariel, and this e-mail read that, "Since Leon Sanchez was a LACRALO member we had to conduct a voting for replace him." But Leon Sanchez was appointed by

---

the NomCom. So my question is, I don't really understand how we will proceed with his replacement.

My last question is if you have a deadline for voting. Thank you.

TIJANI BEN JEMAA:

Okay. Thank you very much, Humberto. First of all, if you decided if you used your formal process to decide on not adding anyone or not proposing to add anyone on the final slate, this is the normal case. When you don't have anyone to add or anyone that you propose to add, we don't have to do anything. This is normal. The not normal case is that you make a petition if you want to add someone. For you it is resolved – you don't want and it is okay.

The second point was about the replacement of Leon Sanchez. The Rules of Procedure says that from the electorate if there is a candidate, he must be replaced for the vote and the replacement should be done by the concerned RALO – so LACRALO for you. Even if you didn't vote to elect him, he is appointed by the NomCom I know, but now he is member of the ALAC and he is member of the electorate so cannot vote for himself, so he will not vote and there will be someone to replace him.

I would say that the best entity to replace him is LACRALO. This is what is written in the Rules of Procedure. Even if he is not elected by LACRALO, his replacement should be chosen by LACRALO using the formal procedure, means vote if you are voting or by consensus if you use the consensus in your formal process, etc. etc.

---

The deadline, yes. For sure there is a deadline. It must be before we initiate the election. It means that it must be before 31 of January because 31 of January we will initiate the final slate. We will have time to make the interaction between the candidates and the community. So yes, you may also choose the replacement even after that, but not later than 20 of February because we will start the first round of votes on 21 of February. To tell you the truth, I prefer that we choose the replacement very quickly, very soon, so that we know we can arrange ourselves early. We will not be left to the final moments, to the last minute, to do that.

I hope I answered your questions.

HUMBERTO CARRASCO: Thank you very much, Tijani. I see Carlos Vera and then Alberto Soto.

Carlos Vera, go ahead please.

CARLOS VERA: We needed I think two candidates from two different RALOs. [Does] the RALOs also oppose additional candidates or do we actually consider opposition?

TIJANI BENN JEMAA: I really didn't understand the question. You said the addition it is solved for your RALO. You said that you don't want to add any candidates. So now we don't speak about adding candidates since your RALO decided



---

that you will not add candidates. Perhaps I didn't understand your question.

But if the answer is good for you, it is okay. If not, please repeat and explain me what you want.

CARLOS VERA: If you decide to add a candidate in the RALO, that candidate needs to have the support from other two RALOs. So my question is, if one RALO needs another candidate, does this need to be manifested or not?

TIJANI BEN JEMAA: If the RALO wants another candidate, should it be manifested or not? You mean if the RALO wants to add two candidates, this is the question? [Listen], for any candidate you need a petition. And for any petition, you need the support of two other RALOs. I don't know if I answer your question but really I didn't understand your question.

CARLOS VERA: That's okay. Thank you very much.

HUMBERTO CARRASCO: Carlos, are you there? Carlos, can you hear me?

MARITZA AGUERO: Now it seems his question is over. Okay Alberto, so now you have the floor.

ALBERTO SOTO: I understand that we need to choose one candidate only for the purpose of replacing Leon Sanchez only for the moment of the voting. Is that correct?

TIJANI BEN JEMAA: Yes. This is correct, and it is not the candidate. You need to choose a replacement for Leon Sanchez for the purpose of the vote only. He or she will be the person who will vote in place of Leon but will not replace him for any other purpose, only to vote in his place for this election of the Board member.

HUMBERTO CARRASCO: Thank you very much, Tijani. I think that was the question, and the answer was there. So thank you very much for your presentation. Thank you very much for having answers to our questions. I will now go on to Item #5 on our agenda which is a presentation on Human Rights on the Internet. This will be presented by Alfredo Velazco.

Alfredo, you now have the floor.

ALFREDO VELAZCO: Thank you very much. Let me only clarify that my organization is Digital Users from Ecuador, not from Columbia.

Can you hear me?

---

MARITZA AGUERO: We hear you, Alfredo. Welcome. Go ahead, please.

ALFREDO VELAZCO: With this very first clarification, the Digital Users has been working since 2009 when we held the conference and we started to discuss the issue of whatever is related to quality and price on the Internet field and then we started to see that there was a greater need in terms of the impact of the Internet on society and the free exercise of Human Rights.

Unfortunately, this is not prevalent only in Ecuador but actually at world level, and what we have seen is there is progress on using the Internet as a surveillance tool against citizens. That is why we have seen a growth on the impact on monitoring of what we do as digital users to all these kinds of threats that I'm going to detail in a few minutes.

All of this is related to Human Rights on the Internet, and we have basically worked on some areas so to call them. On the one hand, there is whatever is related to public policy and legislation, and then on the other hand there are the issues related to monitoring and to threats. All of this that is related to other stakeholders on the Internet ecosystem and we also dealt with governance issues as well.

Just to provide you with some information on Ecuador, on 2016 – the year that has just ended – we identified 109 threats to rights online. These are threats are related to [DDoS] attacks or abuse of the [NSA] basically the corporate act of the United States to download certain contents, especially content that has had a bad impact for the government. We have also received reports on whatever is going on on Twitter. There have been some accounts that have been deleted. There

has been notification of certain accounts that are fake, but because of the amount of reports that they are receiving, Twitter is also trying to have certain accounts that are more valid so that they can analyze whether these kinds of requirements or these kinds of [identifications] are actually valid or not.

We have also had both on Twitter as well as on Facebook reports of account hacking, and we have also received countless reports that we can really specify where it is that they come from because these are reports that are against rights, against freedom of speech, and that is why we have been monitoring this. We have reported this, we have brought this to international court. Unfortunately, Ecuador is an iconic case in the views of the NSA and that is why we thought that 2016 was going to be a bit better in terms of this kind of report. But unfortunately, it has gone up.

We should also recall that this is an electoral time now in Ecuador. It's a time that is already showing the first consequences. Last night we saw that six accounts from six important politicians in Ecuador were hacked, and this was done to distribute personal information, private information from one of the candidates to the Vice Presidency. This is information related to their families, information that has nothing to do with their candidacy. That is why we are acting in terms of monitoring. We are acting in terms of laws. And we have had an important impact in certain laws.

Perhaps we didn't really achieve the results we wanted but we have tried to lobby, we have spoken to legislators who are conducting the legislation process, we have participated in the communications law

---

here in Ecuador, and our achievement was to have improvements on the controls that our government entity was exercising in terms of controlling content and the Internet issues as well. We have also worked on the telecommunications law. We have spoken perseveringly with these people because as you know lobby is not made from one year to the other. You need to wait years until you can have a certain impact. Sometimes you need three to four years so that net neutrality, for example, can be included in the law.

The law also states that one needs to be able to market, at least in part, certain services and unfortunately net neutrality does not get in the law the way we wanted it.

We have also lobbied for certain laws related to the criminal code here in Ecuador, this is a criminal code that in its original proposal asked for videotaping certain Internet users here in the country. We have been able to interact with other organizations at a national level, and these sections in the law that was a 1984 to a very great extent we managed to have people be aware of what they were going to vote, and they finally dismissed that section.

So, this is in terms of legislation, and whatever is related to public policy. We are also behind a reading of the number of people who are connected to the Internet. There are some cases I know in other countries where public agencies have certain kinds of statistics in terms of connection, in terms of connected population, and we finally framed this in a different field.

---

This is not only in Ecuador. So, on the one hand, the ministry is giving us a figure, then there is another agency providing us a different figure. They're even referring to 110% users in terms of population, and this is not real. So, we are behind the idea of determining that only one entity should have the most adequate methodology possible.

Now, also in terms of public policy, we are fighting for access. One of the pillars of access is accessibility, and within our region for example, mobile Internet in Ecuador is one of the most expensive services in the region, in Latin America. So, we are trying to define some ways in which we can provide users with a certain level of accessibility.

Also, our devices in Ecuador are an iconic case because of the taxes and surcharges we need to pay in our country. For several years, we have been fighting for this, and we know that accessibility is an important factor for people to be able to have access to the Internet and access to exercising their rights through the Internet.

So, all of these actions are on the one hand related to monitoring, on the other hand related to surveillance and to public policy. So, we perform all this here in Ecuador. We have other measuring plans like Raspberry Network in some cities in Ecuador to be able to measure speed, to measure blocking. We have also seen that this works pretty nicely in other countries, and we are trying to implement this right now in Ecuador.

We are also behind some other kinds of laws. One of them is related to personal data. We have been the first observers of these kinds of laws

---

---

that are within the electoral framework that we are undergoing right now.

We wanted journalists and the media in general to provide information in terms of fiscal status, educational status of each of the candidates, so we managed to somehow put down this law in the contest, in this electoral contest that we are undergoing now so that election can be the most informative possible and we can have a better future for the next four years.

So, this is basically what we do from Digital Users. We are a group of nine people, we are nine members. We come from different fields, even from different political trends if you can call it that way.

We cannot forget politics, of course. Each of us has his own heart in a different political party, but each of us at the same time can give their own input for the plans the organization has, and to help exercise our rights online. If you have a question about what I've just said, please go ahead and ask it now.

MARITZA AGUERO:

There is a question from Carlos Vera.

CARLOS VERA:

More than a question, it's a comment for Alfredo and Digital Users. I know you were very active when you applied for the RALO and we believe this was very interesting, so we hope to be able to work in the areas where we have been involved, and welcome, Alfredo. Thank you for being here. Thank you for being so useful for all of us.

ALFREDO VELAZCO: Thank you very much, Carlos, and you have all our support to be able to continue having an open Internet.

MARITZA AGUERO: Thank you very much for your participation, Alfredo. I'd like to know if there is any other question for Alfredo now. Dev Anand, go ahead please and ask your question.

DEV ANAND TEELUCKSINGH: Thank you. Thanks for the summary. I just want to find out, do you have a website where we could read up more about the information on what's happening in Ecuador, and possibly in other Latin American countries regarding human rights in the Internet and its challenges regarding surveillance, etc.? That's it, thank you.

ALFREDO VELAZCO: We do have a website. The address is [usuariosdigitales.org](http://usuariosdigitales.org) where we have uploaded all our information. Even in the beginning of the year, we have provided a summary of what has happened in 2016. And you can find there all the information, all the campaigns and all the alerts that we are conducting right now.

MARITZA AGUERO: Thank you very much for your participation, Alfredo. We now give the floor to Lina Ornelas from Mexico. She will talk about the defense of

---



---

privacy on the Internet, and the challenges Google is having in Latin America. Lina, go ahead, please.

LINA ORNELAS: Thank you very much for your invitation and for allowing me to speak today. My intention, Maritza, is to share with you three issues this afternoon. I do know I only have 15 minutes. Is that correct?

MARITZA AGUERO: That's correct.

LINA ORNELAS: I would like to speak about the following three issues: first, what is the way in which we're going to be able to empower users of our applications and services? In terms of data protection, as you know, Google is receiving information from the users, and it is our obligation to ensure the security and the good use of that information because of the privacy that our users deserve. But an important part of it is how they're going to be able to use the controls that we offer so that their information is better protected and even if they decide to take it to another company.

Second item, very quickly, is the issue of localization. The localization of personal information that is also related to surveillance by the different governments.

And finally, to mention all the data protection laws and the ways in which this is being discussed in Latin America in the years that we're going to see in the future.

So, let's now refer to the first issue. There is this spiraling of information and the use of personal data that is going to be increasing, and we want to improve science and technology and the growth of the different Internet economies. However, we do know that the collection of large amounts of data is also bringing about challenges in the undue use that we could give to this information that can affect individuals.

So, that's why at Google, we believe that the discussion is to be around what is the best way to protect personal data. This is very relevant because we also believe in prevention, that is to anticipate scenarios and not to go behind a certain event, but actually to be ahead of it. For example, the undue access to data. That is why at Google, we try to provide the most efficient tools within the industry.

I think we have one of the highest standards to empower our users. And I also wanted to talk to you about some of these tools that are very important for both a civil society and the authorities themselves. We want all of them, even including universities, we want them to help us use and get these tools to be known.

Google now has made some changes. When we are users and we give the consent to Google so that they can use our data, to have for example an e-mail account or to use some other of our services such as YouTube, we have made modifications on the account so that it is a lot

---

more simple to make these changes so that you can now do these even from your cell phone and in other devices.

As you know, we all use a PC, a tablet or a cell phone. So, from my account – which is this tool that we just created – if you decide that you do not want to receive parameterized advertising for our searches and our online movements, at the time of saying that we do not want these advertising targeted to us, you can disable that, and you disable it very simply.

You just need to press a button on the left side of the screen, and this will cause that if we are users of a global account in Google, then we will no longer need to do it in another tablet or on the PC. So, this is one of the things that this technology has already created.

Of course, we are going to continue to provide advertising, because that is why our service is for free. This is because the advertising is actually paying security measures and salaries for our employees. But it will not be advertising related to our search profiles, and this will make people feel more reassured.

The user is the architect of its surfing, and Google will allow for it. We have also improved the advertising strategies so that they are relevant and more useful for the user. And some people are very happy with these changes because they no longer receive things that are relevant, or even announcements or advertising that are invasive.

In this search of the balance to be able to legitimately use this data, of course, this data is not provided to the advertising industry, but we simply show a certain advertising. So, by accessing my account, you

---

could use these tools and there is also a way to see our activity in our services to be able to see which information Google has from us, and if we decide to take it somewhere else, Google is the one that invented the term portability. That information is provided to the user so that the user himself can decide what to do with it.

Finally, [privacy.google.com](https://privacy.google.com) is the new website where we explain to users what we know about them, which are the tools that they can use so that they can access that information and try to rectify it, change it or move it from one place to another. As I said, these are Google applications and tools.

So very quickly, let me now share with you that we want to educate and empower the users so that they can also keep control on their information.

As for data localization, let me say that there is this debate on whether data is more secure or safer within the territorial limits of a country or whether we should allow some [subrogated] services irrespective of where the information is.

And there is a whole debate within the privacy experts now. What is being said right now in academia and even in some very recent and interesting publication is that it's not very important where data is located, but actually the security controls are what matter.

The decision to determine that data is localized can have consequences, for example, for small and medium sized enterprises that may see an increase in the price of those services, or maybe they will have to

---

provide these kinds of services themselves but by paying the costs that will also impact on the environment.

So, a data localization decision can have many consequences that need to be analyzed in the light of the data for the digital economy, because we are more interconnected now than ever and we need to see what are the controls being applied and not to see where the data is located.

Let me also say that the European Commission has just published a formal communication to the Parliament and the Council and the Economic and Social Council on how to build a data economy in Europe. It is very interesting to see – I'm sure you will be able to access that document – where they analyze some important aspects.

The European Commission is telling member states that you should not establish forced localized measures in a member state because these can cause distortions on the European Single Market and even with our commercial partners. And they provide a very interesting analysis on different kinds of data. We can now talk about minimized data, data that you can use to generate innovation or, for example, to serve people when there are natural disasters or things that are generated by machines but that are not necessarily related to individuals.

They say that we need to be very careful because it is possible to reintroduce a certain border rule for the offline world, and this is where we will impose border controls for the digital world. So, the European Commission is already seeing that in the next few decades, and due to the very large increase that the European Community will have, we will

---

see that there will be more freedom for people, there will be more freedom for merchandise, and data should not have barriers in this way.

In 2015, the European Union had [272] billion in data movement, and this will increase up to 643 billion. That is the economy will be very positively impacted.

The challenge that I want to share with you, especially for Latin America, is that we need to very carefully review the current legislation, for example, the Mexican legislation where they state that the person in charge can hire services on the cloud, and this is irrespective of where the services are. The services can be in Mexico or overseas, provided that the person in charge in Mexico takes all the necessary measures so that when there is a contract, that contract should state that the data protector needs to comply with all of the security measures.

The Mexican law in its first section says that the aim of a data protection law is to allow for the controlled, informed and safe influx of data. So, this needs to be used in such a way that the person in charge or the company in charge has all the transparency of where this data is and how it is being used, and what it is being used for. But there should be no blocking for consent, for example. When the service is contracted and there is a person in charge, no consent is required from the data holder because the person or the company in charge is the one that has to pay a fine if the security is breached, even in the case where they offer cloud data services.

In other papers, we also see that there are important measures such as informing a data vulnerability, and this causes companies to take very

---

strict measures so that information is protected. So, there is sort of a misunderstanding when thinking that data localization can automatically cause data to be safer, and there is this whole discussion in Europe now that has invalidated the safe port data so that this data can be treated by American [inaudible] case against Facebook because what they said is that in the United States, because of security measures, this applies to a company that is hosting data whether it is national or not. There's the Patriot Act that applies here as well.

So, I wanted to also refer to surveillance from the state, the national security that a state can have. What we think here at Google and also at the level of countries that have already established very clear laws for access from governments to information hosted in their countries, is that instead of imposing localization rules for data, what we need to do is demand governments that when they access information, they do this with this standard that has been internationally imposed, of showing the need to know each of the cases to provide proportional information and to have very high security measures.

In Mexico, we have just seen a very interesting reform in the data protection law that applies to the public sector, so that the national security authorities, when they ask information from individuals, they comply with these regulations.

So, controls can come from different locations. This is not only imposing a privacy law and adopting a law in the name of privacy that can be a protectionist measure, and that will cause very high cost for startups or for SMEs that in those countries create up to 90% of the jobs.

I know I don't really have a lot of time, but let me say that this is a debate that is very interesting, and I think we need to continue with this to see which are the elements that we need to use to have our data safe. There is a book that I would like to recommend to you called "Privacy on the Ground." It's written by Kenneth Bamberger, and he says that he analyzed how the data were protected in corporations and companies both in the U.S. and Europe, and he says that sometimes, you can have a very nice law with all of the requirements, but when it comes to seeing where they apply controls or not, for example, a law that does not add anything to the protection of the individual but actually a bureaucratic requirement such as having databases registered does not make people to be more protected.

But the fact of having the obligation to notify a security vulnerability or to have a privacy officer reporting to the highest management makes data to be more protected than just having a law with a lot of requirements and these can even cause to have better industries.

To sum up, let me say that we are here in Latin America discussing different kinds of laws for data protection. This is a very interesting time we are experiencing, and we are having a discussion in Brazil now for data protection law.

There's another experience in Panama, and there are also some modifications to existing laws. This is normal, because things progress and we need to improve in terms of regulations. This is also happening in Chile, in Argentina.



---

The new data protection needs to have a whole reform to modernize the law, and probably in Mexico we will see a reform to the law applicable to the private sector.

So the challenge I think is on the one hand not to copy a regulatory model. Latin America has its own dynamics, its own markets, and it also has some laws that have shown that data protection is possible. And we also need to look at the Pacific Alliance and the APAC so that we can see how they have dealt with privacy.

There is the cross-border transparency, and what Google would like to do is to provide its input and ideas such as data portability, and link it to data localization. If you take your data with one click from one company to the other and this company is obliged to destroy it with a very good enforcement of the [FNCC] that is [inaudible]. It doesn't matter where data is located. Of course, we have to have a very important international cooperation.

The Budapest Treaty was very important, for example. This is against cybercrime. And there is a very interesting situation here, something that took place in a conference. This is the additional protocol for ISPs to be able to add or to provide information to authorities so that they can give this information.

So by means of international cooperation, we can improve standards, and we can solve certain issues such as this sharing of information for the sake of national security. I hope that you have understood everything well. I know that I have been providing many concepts, and I would like to thank you for the opportunity to speak here.

---

And of course, if you have any question, I will be happy to answer those questions. Thank you very much for giving me the time.

HUMBERTO CARRASCO: Thank you very much, Lina.

LINA ORNELAS: No problem at all, Humberto.

HUMBERTO CARRASCO: Now I will open the floor for questions. I have a question, if I may, and I saw a question in the chat. I'm just scrolling up just to see the question. Just a second, please. The question is if there is possible to have any law to have any law to be clear – sorry, this is a question by Alberto Medina. The question is, is it possible to have any clear constitution in order to avoid cross-border data?

LINA ORNELAS: Sorry, I couldn't hear your question. There is a lot of background noise.

MARITZA AGUERO: Sorry, Lina, if I may.

LINA ORNELAS: Sorry, there is a lot of background noise and I was not able to hear your question. Could you please repeat your question? Thank you.

MARITZA AGUERO: The question is, is it possible that there might be any constitution clear in order to avoid the flow of cross-border data?

LINA ORNELAS: Well, yes, of course. But this is not at a constitutional level. This has to be at a data protection law level. This has to be clear at that level because states are sovereign, so they need to provide information, they need to provide laws.

If we have for example servers in a ministry, this has to be taken into account. Everything is valid but of course, there are generic regulations providing that any type of information regardless if it is confidential or not should be protected. So, everything should be placed in one country, and of course, those countries are the ones in charge of protecting that information. These regulations might be applied to one country or to another country. For example, I may have information in the cloud, and of course the protection would be applied to the people in my country. But of course, we have small- and medium-sized companies with other types of information, so they will have to share or hire services – perhaps private services – because we also know that security does not depend on the place where data is located, but it depends on the control being exercised on that information and on the integrity of the information.

So we have to take into account those standards and control those standards provided by these companies because, with all the information that we have available, we can perfectly become a data

---

center and provide information to other people. For example, we can have a clinical research laboratory offering, for example, information and services to hospitals in a country. So the thing is that data will continue to flow, especially taking into account this style of innovation that we have right now.

This is being done in Stanford, for example. Let's suppose that I have a heart problem. My medical information – my age, whether I practice exercise or not – might be provided to other institutions in case I might need a heart transplant, for example. So this is something to be taken into account, and there is no rule saying that the data should be in one country and not in another country. In this case, the fear would be to apply local security laws in different countries.

Of course, we need to take this into account. We need to take different standards into account for governments to be aware of these and to provide to [inaudible] others if they would like to get information from one country to another. So this might be the subject matter, if you will, for a new law.

MARITZA AGUERO:

Thank you very much, Lina, for your comments. The floor is open for questions.

HUMBERTO CARRASCO:

I would like to ask a question to Lina, if I may. Since there are no further questions or comments, Lina, I would like to thank for your participation. This was a very, very interesting and productive

---

presentation. Now I will give the floor to the next speaker, Cesar Vilchez. He's the General Director of the National Bureau for E-Government and Computing, and he will deliver a presentation about interoperability and its challenges.

LINA ORNELAS: Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to participate.

HUMBERTO CARRASCO: Thank you, Lina.

MARITZA AGUERO: Cesar, you have the floor. Go ahead, please.

HUMBERTO CARRASCO: Cesar, you have the floor. Go ahead, please.

MARITZA AGUERO: Cesar, can you hear us? You have the floor. Go ahead, please.

HUMBERTO CARRASCO: Cesar, can you hear us? Are you there? Are you on the call? Maritza, if he's not connected to the call, we might go to the other item on the agenda.

---

MARITZA AGUERO: Yes. Silvia, could please confirm that Cesar is on the call? In the meantime, we will proceed to deal with Item #8. This is the leadership election.

Humberto, please go ahead.

HUMBERTO CARRASCO: I see Silvia is confirming that Cesar is connected. Well, when it comes to the leadership selection, I will speak about the announcement. The election process will begin, and this is to replace the Chair and the Secretary. This will take place after the mediation process. This will be in February. The calendar will be circulated for you to have the information in order for you to have clear on your minds the dates and the deadlines on the procedure to replace to the Chair and the Secretary.

We are now preparing information, and the process will take place after the Los Angeles meeting just to avoid any overlapping of activities. So this is what I wanted to tell you about this topic.

When it comes to the deadlines for the details, we will communicate that shortly.

MARTIZA AGUERO: I see Silvia is telling me that Cesar is connected, so Cesar, you have the floor.

---

HUMBERTO CARRASCO: Cesar, if you can hear us, you have the floor. Go ahead, please.

MARTIZA AGUERO: Cesar, can you hear us? Go ahead please? Humberto, he seems to be muted. Perhaps he's not able to speak. Can we proceed to the other item on the agenda?

HUMBERTO CARRASCO: Yes, Maritza. Sure. I just wanted to say that Silvia has posted in the AC room the presentation. Cesar, can you hear us? Are you there?

CESAR VILCHEZ: Yes.

HUMBERTO CARRASCO: Cesar, please go ahead with your presentation.

CESAR VILCHEZ: Can you hear me?

HUMBERTO CARRASCO: Cesar, we can hear you. Go ahead, please.

MARTIZA AGUERO: We can hear you. Go ahead, please. Cesar, you can take the floor.

---

CESAR VILCHEZ:

I see my presentation in the AC room already. Okay. Very good. Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to be here. Thank you, ICANN, for inviting me to participate.

I will quickly present information about the platform for interoperability so that we can implement interoperability in the context of the state. I'm going to speak about the efficient use [of] resources and the use for citizens. I will speak about the need for the users as well.

When we say "a modern state," we are also referring to a state working with different entities and at different levels. For that, interoperability is something very important. It would help us to interconnect with each other and work all together and to have an automatic work.

When we say "a modern state," we also imply that this is an open state, and this implies transparency as well. In this sense, we are working with open data. We're working with open portals so that we can work together so as to not duplicate efforts.

We also have all these efforts together especially devoted to rural areas because we want to take interoperability to rural areas.

SILVIA VIVANCO:

Sorry for interrupting you, but I would like to ask you to speak a bit up because we cannot hear you. Your audio is really faint, and the interpreters cannot hear. So please speak up.



---

CESAR VILCHEZ:

Okay. I will. I was telling you that interoperability contributes to a modern state and also to the development of different applications for mobile devices and other devices as well.

Since 2013, we have been able to work together in Peru to develop the e-government field through modernization – local policy. This of course implies very important components, such as the use of digital identity and the use of interoperability, which should be translated into public policies and strategic plans to be applied to users. Also, interoperability should be taken into account in process management and in different other areas.

It is also important to offer training to different stakeholders to have interoperability as a very important component for the modernization of the state. It is also important when it comes to indicators. Up to date, we have an interoperability platform which is [closely] related to public software, and we also have interoperability standards to take into account. We have, for example, public universities that are now using these platforms.

Please, let's go to the next slide. This has to do with changes, as I said. Next slide, please. In this case, you have the relationship between the national policy and interoperability. We have it at an organizational level. We have coordination with public institutions. We also have regulations to be taken into account. We also have the technical level that is also involved.

This is the national policy of e-government in Peru. This policy has different objectives. One of them is to strengthen the e-government,

---

assuring interoperability and the exchange of information in order to improve public services. Of course, the bandwidth is something very important here in order to improve the access to public services. So this is now becoming a good practice in the public and private sectors.

The first objective is very important when it comes to interoperability, and this is to guarantee the safety of information.

Next slide, please. The second objective is related to open data. Everything is taken in order to improve the interoperability and to increase the quality of public services for the users. The idea is to have a general overview and not a divided point of view in this regard.

Next slide, please. We have a very multicultural situation. Our country is a multicultural country, so this is the interoperability platform. It's a technological platform allowing the exchange of automatized information among different public entities and also allowing process management.

Next slide, please. We have an e-government project. We started this project some years ago. The idea is to improve the infrastructure for the citizens and for the government.

This project has three components: the transactional platform, the official infrastructure for electronic signatures – this is for electronic signatures in the state, in the government – and then digital certificates are also involved in this process; for example, the issuance of identity documentation. This has to do with the online public services. These online public services have the need for interoperability. We also have

---

virtual payment media. This is especially important for the banking sector.

Next slide, please. This project has allowed us to materialize the exchange of information among different entities in order to provide information in a secure way to different institutions. Since 2011, this platform has been helping us to providing us a more orderly of providing information.

Next slide, please. This slide is showing you what I told you before. There was an exchange of information among different public institutions.

So this platform of interoperability contributes to providing information in a proper way at the transactional level. We also have a facilitator, such as the flow of information, in order to provide information to the users or to the citizens.

Since November of last year, there have been certain services, such as the issuance of passports and driver's licenses, that are services that are already taken into account in this process.

SILVIA VIVANCO:

Cesar, if I may, I would like to ask you to speak up for the interpreters. Your audio is really faint.

CESAR VILCHEZ:

Okay. Here we can see some detail about the project. We used many standards and methodologies, such as the [inaudible] and the ITIL. We

---

also used the ISO 12207 and some other standards. This supports interoperability standards according to government decree. We would like to thank the government for its collaboration in this regard.

Another important thing to mention has to do with the amount of money, which is \$4 and \$5 million. This is an integral solution for the governance of web services for the government. There is a centralized control and a centralized management of this interoperability through different policies compliant with different standards that have to do with security, with DNS, and with data structure. We have permanent monitoring of information.

As you can see on this slide, this is a very brief example of interoperability. Here you can see the design and the development of the component of the platform. In October 2011, we introduced this interoperability platform.

Next slide, please. This is, of course, a joint work with different areas of the government. Here we have the deliverables of the project. We have the hallmarks of the project. We have from one to eight deliverables.

Next slide, please.

HUMBERTO CARRASCO:

Sorry for interrupting you. We have eight minutes, and we need to deal with some other items on the agenda. So I would like to ask you to finish with your presentation shortly.

---

CESAR VILCHEZ: So I have eight minutes, right? Here you have some details about the technological components of this platform; for example, the amount of servers, the physical and virtual servers, the clusters, the [firewall], as in any platform. There are certain principles in terms of architecture; for example, scalability, stability, and flexibility.

Some other platforms from other public institutions or other entities have exactly the same principles. They have stability and flexibility and so on.

HUMBERTO CARRASCO: Cesar, sorry for interrupting you. Perhaps you didn't understand what I said. We need you to finish your presentation because we have only eight minutes to finish with the call. Sorry for that.

CESAR VILCHEZ: Okay. If I may, I would like to go to the last slide, please. Just to finish, I would like to say that, since November of last year, this platform has been integrating information and integrating data about personal information and property records. Public institutions are not requesting users now. In this past, these documents were requested by the users in hard copies, but now this is no longer the case because this documentation, this information, is available in this platform.

On the last working day in December, we sent all the information to exchange information electronically and to feed this platform. This is something very important in terms of interoperability among countries to exchange information, for example, tax information.

---

So this is all. Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak. Thank you very much.

HUMBERTO CARRASCO: Thank you very much, Cesar, for your presentation. I'm really sorry, but we don't have time for questions. We will now go to the next item on the agenda, Any Other Business. This is the budget request for the fiscal year 2018.

Very briefly, I would like to let you know that we have some idea. I sent an e-mail to the list. You can provide general ideas for this additional budget request. I have received some e-mails with some ideas. For example, I received an e-mail by Alfredo Lopez. He is requesting May the 17<sup>th</sup> to organize the second Governance Forum.

I hear side conversations. There are people talking. I would like to ask the participants to mute their speakers.

SILVIA VIVANCO: This is Silvia Vivanco from staff. Please, I would like to kindly ask you to mute your speakers if you're not talking. We hear background noise.

HUMBERTO CARRASCO: Silvia, there is a mic that is open. We can hear background noise. I got an e-mail from Alfredo Lopez with a proposal to develop something that we did in 2016. This is the second Governance Forum on digital security.

---

I want to tell Alfredo that the budget is for fiscal year 2018. That is, it goes from June 2017 until June 2018. The forum you are proposing will have been in May 2017, so we will be outside of our budget. That's what I wanted to tell Alfredo.

Now, this is just following the request. However, Alfredo, I will try to ask in ICANN or maybe ask for Rodrigo Saucedo or Rodrigo De La Parra about the possibility to work together because, for this special budget, this is not going to work.

There is another idea from another LACRALO member. The deadline for the presentation of the forum is January 30, so if you have another idea, it would be very important –

DEV ANAND TEELUCKSINGH: [inaudible]

HUMBERTO CARRASCO: No, Dev. I'm sorry to interrupt you, but we talked to Katie, and we will have a monthly meeting and they will wait until tomorrow. This is because we had this problem with the deadline we were having [at] this meeting today. We also said the deadline had been very short. So I recommend that, if you have a general idea, what's important is to have this presentation of ideas from now until tomorrow. We will provide different details until January 30 in general terms.

There are people who are typing. I now give the floor to whoever would like to speak on this issue.

---

Okay. Alberto is right. Alberto, would you like to ask a question? Please, go ahead.

ALBERTO SOTO:

I was trying to unmute my phone. Two issues. We will propose ideas via e-mail directly for tomorrow. The other question is: we will need to take another measure because, every year, people from Finance in ICANN show us the budget at the last moment. So we will need to work beforehand, even if we do not know what our deadline will be. We will need to have a way to work so that, when we get the deadline, we have the project in hand. Thank you.

HUMBERTO CARRASCO:

Thank you very much, Alberto. I fully agree with you. This is something we said at the subcommittee. We insisted that the deadlines were very tight and this didn't allow us to work on the project.

One way to solve this is to try to have a brainstorming and to try have one of those ideas that could serve LACRALO, that could be good for LACRLO. But I fully agree with you, Alberto.

Okay. We actually have no more time in this teleconference, so I think the rest of the issues we can discuss on our mailing list. Silvia, I understood we've reached the top of the hour.

SILVIA VIVANCO:

That's correct.



HUMBERTO CARRASCO: Silvia has posted the link with the budget. Johnny says it would be good to provide the format where we need to provide our ideas. Okay. We will send these by e-mail then.

Once this meeting is over, we will send it by e-mail. I thought I had already sent it, but I will search for it again and I will resend it. But that's correct. That's the idea.

SILVIA VIVANCO: Dev has just posted a link in the chat room. There is an outreach calendar that is not being used so far. You're all welcome to post all the events beforehand so that all the members can know what is going to happen in the following month, and you can prepare proposals beforehand.

Dev Anand Teelucksingh has posted this on the wiki page, and it is also on the LACRALO wiki page.

HUMBERTO CARRASCO: Thank you very much. We of course have some pending issues, but I'd like to thank you for the participation of all of you. We will be in touch through our mailing list.

Good afternoon, good evening, and good night. Thank you very much.

---

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you very much. The meeting has now been adjourned, and the audio will be disconnected. Thank you very much for joining today's call. Enjoy the rest of your day.

**[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]**