
CLAUDIA RUIZ: Good afternoon, good morning, and good evening. Welcome to the LACRALO governance call on Wednesday 2 May 2018 at 23:00 UTC. On the Spanish we have Sergio Salinas Porto, Vanda Scartezini, and David Plumb. On the English channel we have no participants. Our interpreters are David and Veronica. From staff we have Heidi Ullrich, Silvia Vivanco, Claudia Ruiz, and we are going to manage this call. Before starting, let me remind you all that you state your name before speaking for transcription purposes and for the interpreters to identify you on the correct language channel.

SERIO SALINAS PORTO: Thank you Claudia, I'm glad to be here with you this evening. For the time being, we don't have many participants then it would be also good to see them join later on, I am going to send a reminder on WhatsApp to part of the LACRALO team to see if they can join this call. Then I'm going to give the floor to our friend David Plumb so that he can address the issues on this call.

DAVID PLUMB: Thank you Sergio. Good evening to you all. This is the second call we have to address any pending issues, any powerful issues from the Puerto Rico meeting in regards of governance issues. Last call we discussed the individual members issue, and now we are going to be speaking about sub regions and the rotations on the different positions. We are also going to address the country coefficient issue, and we will resume the conversations we've had in Puerto Rico. We will also see

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which other issues we need to address, because we're not so many and we need to make the effort to take the perspective that are not included but have been expressed on the different emails, then maybe what we could do is envision how we're going to serve these concerns and also consider that there are other perspectives in LACRALO. This is what we are going to do, and basically, it's the 5 of us. I also see now that Dev is on the line, on the English line. I'm not sure if he has audio, but I do see him connected, so it's going to be us, Sergio, Vanda, me, and you, plus Silvia and Heidi, and the interpreters and Claudia on the line.

SERGIO SALINAS PORTO: I'm sorry to interrupt David, Humberto is asking for a dial out, so I'm going to provide you with his number on Webex, that's... I couldn't really input it. I think I can now, so that he is being dialed out. Thank you.

DAVID PLUMB: Anyhow, what we can do is progress a little bit on what we have all agreed and include that on this conversation on what we have agreed in Puerto Rico, and to what extent we have progress in this regard in Puerto Rico. I am not sure who is managing the Webex, but maybe if you could please show the slides they are. I'm opening mine as well, so they can have a look at the page number. I think we need to go into a different slide, but we are going to start with the sub region issues, on how we... I think I was listening to something in English. I am opening a different slide.

HUMBERTO CARRASCO: Hello?

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Hello Humberto, this is [inaudible] speaking, welcome to the call.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Hello from Washington, I am tired and walking now. I am trying to contribute as I know there are not many participants today.

DAVID PLUMB: I am going to start then with slide number 8, perhaps if we could go to that number please, that slide number. Why slide 8? Because, before talking about rotation we need to remember that there is a will to have a service directory that involved more people, and that directory should have a president and a chair, a vice chair, a secretary, and elected vice chair. You will also include the ALAC people from the regions, one person representing NomCom, and you will also have the chair or the leaders. So, this is going to be a LACRALO board of directors, with a more handful of people working in a more coordinated way. In Puerto Rico, you liked this idea of having more people, that are more coordinators, more coordinated in the LACRALO leadership. This is a starting point and then we went to how we are going to choose our leaders, and this is slide number 9. How we should select our leaders, and one of the principles is that has to be a rotation. We are not always going to have the same countries or the same regions leading LACRALO in the different positions. So, rotations is one of the main principles.

Then there are other principles, that you can see in these slides numbers 9, these are continuity and opportunities for learning from experienced leaders. So, there are certain breadth of knowledge that will be happening in the region and hopefully this will be something simple and there is an emphasis on a consensus based approach, looking... considering that there will always be different opinions. There are also incentives for active participation. These principles are important to consider, but with anything that we decide, will need to reflect these 5 principles. Based on these principles, you have conceived these ideas of a sub region, especially to help with the rotation principles. This was an inspiration moment, or whatever you want to call it, but you have envisioned four subregions that are different in the following slide. Where each region will hold a position each time there is an election. For example, the Mexico and Central America, will hold the chair position in this rotation context. But then ALAC will be with the Caribbean, etc. So, in each cycle there will be someone from each region holding some kind of leadership place. This is something that you really welcome, this idea that there will always be someone from these sub region and in the diversity of Latin America and the Caribbean in leadership positions in LACRALO and they will rotate.

Alright, so this is how far you've got, you have also added some other issues, such as consecutive mandate, etc. This is something you really like, and the same happened with all the participants in Puerto Rico. Then, there's this idea that, OK, in this scenario of subregions and rotation, what is going to happen with the country coefficient. This is where we saw different opinion, Vanda was expressing... give me one second Vanda. She was expressing the idea that we need to have this

country coefficient, especially for large countries, and that we should also have an idea why this is important. Why do we need to have the coefficient, even in a subregion scenario. There were some emails on, of course, why it is important to maintain them. There was an outspoken consensus on this, and I think we should accept who is present on this call to help us with some ideas on their country coefficient and what steps we should make to make a more informed position and what are the implications of this. So, this is how far to get as for the instructions, but we liked so much this idea that we envisioned in Puerto Rico of having subregions, having a rotation. We need still to speak about how we feel about this country coefficient and the strong argument to maintain in, and the country. I see Vanda wants to take the floor. Vanda, you have the floor now.

VANDA SCARTEZINI:

I would just like to take this opportunity to explain that I am not personally against the coefficient. I was in the San Juan meetings trying to make the position of Carlos [inaudible] be heard. He was against the coefficient because based on his position, Argentina was being damaged, was hurt in this sense. I was in charge of sending an email to Dev, and this is what I did. It's very good that we have here Dev on this call, because he can perhaps explain, or better explain this idea, and in my view it is very important that we can circulate this to everybody because this is a question or concern that many others have in the past, many of those were not very involved in discussions or assembly discussions regarding elections. So it would be very important if we can hear Dev provide us with a presentation, or some kind of figures, something that can really make this clear for us. In the past, I believe

this was [inaudible], but in San Juan, in Puerto Rico, when Carlos [inaudible] raised this idea, it also seemed that this required some actions. I hope that Dev can make this easier, so that we can all understand it better. Thank you very much.

DAVID PLUMB: Thank you Vanda, and before giving the floor to Dev, I see Sergio wants to speak. Sergio first and then Dev.

SERGIO SALINAS PORTO: Thank you very much David. I would like to clarify the position that I've always had in San Juan and I think this is the right position. I think there are different lanes in the processes for structuring the region. I think this is a great solution to understand what the process of holding our position is like in the region. This is associated to this political decision of sub regions. This will, basically allow all of us to somehow be, or have the possibility of accessing some positions without going through some violent processes in the regions. This is going to remove the anxiety in terms of whatever is electoral. Then there is the idea of how much a country is experiencing. I've been working on corporative for a long time and there is a principle that there is one member is one vote. I think the same should apply to the region. Each country should have a specific member, or a specific weight. If a country has a certain number of ALSes, then one needs to define that this country has a specific weight in voting, because otherwise, what we can have, and I think this was thought of in 2006 and it was a good solution. We thought that one country could capture a region, imagine Argentina with 10 or 11

organizations, the region would not be very powerful. I think it's two different channels, one channel is the subregions, this is going to put us in a chronological order to show us how each of these countries or subregions is going to access a position, a leadership position in the region. Then on the other hand, each country needs to maintain this percentage, this vote with a percentage which will allow all of us to have the same weight based on each country. We... each of the countries will need to have its own agenda to show in the region. This is the only way I see that this could be the right way. That's all. Thank you.

DAVID PLUMB: Thank you Sergio. Dev, if you're listening to us, there is clearly an interest to hearing your perspective on this. Perhaps if you have think thoughts about this, Dev, you have the floor and we want to hear your opinion.

DEV ANAND TEELUCKSINGH: Thank you. Just to confirm, are you all hearing me.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Yes, I'm hearing you Dev.

DEV ANAND TEELUCKSINGH: OK, great. Thank you very much. Thanks for that Sergio, David. I'm [inaudible] discussions in Puerto Rico, other than what I've seen in the PDF. I know that the item of country coefficient is quite very useful, and yeah... the country coefficient is very very critical for LACRALO. The

reason why, is primarily, is to... what I was [inaudible] way back in 2006, or should I say 2007 in Puerto Rico, coincidentally, when the whole concept of what country coefficients came about back in 2007, it was the reason why it was done, was to ensure that there was not capture by one territory over the entire region. By example, if a country in, for example, had 30 ALSes, or just create 30 or 40 or 50 ALSes, it would basically be able to dictate who would be able to be elected and what LACRALO election would take, irrespective of what other ALSes and other countries came about. The way the country coefficient works is that the vote is divided across every country that has an at-large structure, and then each ALS get a percentage of the country weight, so to speak. By doing this, it allows for equity in LACRALO. In that all the ALSes can participate, knowing that their voice will be heard, rather than completely ignored. That's my short summary, and I've been working on a Google Sheet to show how this will all work. I will probably need the help of staff, just to help me... or the secretariat, maybe, just to help me with filling out some of the details of the latest ALSes. But, once I do that I will then be able to show you and you will be able to see how the vote will happen. One vote happen, and how the calculations for the weight of vote happens in the next column. So you better understand how motions can be passed or not in LACRALO. I am working on Google Sheets and I hope to get that finished very soon, so I will stop there and perhaps other persons can speak to it, like Carlton or [inaudible], will be more in tune with the actual discussion. I will stop there.

DAVID PLUMB: Thank you very much Dev. OK, Carlton go ahead please. You have the floor.

CARLTON SAMUELS: Thank you very much. I hope everyone is hearing me, so I had the burden of the time of holding the pen of developing the first rules of procedure for the at-large LACRALO systems and the concern was that we had to have a system where A, the country was guaranteed equal access, and B, every at-large structure in the country was also guaranteed equal access. There are two levels, the level of the country, and the level of the at-large structure. [inaudible]. The reason that was important, was because A, there was a real concern by countries that they would have been swamped by the larger countries, this was not just the concern here in Latin American and Caribbean region, it was the same concern in Asia Pacific region. This was more accurately concerning us as small island [inaudible]. So we figured that we would adopt the principle of one country one vote, like they have at the United Nations General Assembly, that's what we did. So the country coefficient... here's the part... we did not anticipate that we would have had many reasons to vote, but we figured when there was a reason to vote, it is important enough to allow every vote to count and every at-large structure to have a voice. That was the reason for the country coefficient. I do not see us moving forward without having the country coefficient, as much as I believe that [inaudible] by consensus, I believe that we should anticipate that there might be issues where we would wish to have every at-large structure having their vote and their presence qualified and valued, and every country in every region has their voice in internet governance matters, and [inaudible] is the reason

for the country coefficient, and I don't see any argument that would change those reasons. Thank you.

DAVID PLUMB:

Thank you Carlton for your comment. OK. Taking into account all the participants in this call, I have a feeling that, I mean... Vanda please help me. I don't see anyone against, strongly against these two ideas. One is the rotation...

VANDA SCARTEZINI:

I believe the rotation is fully supported, we could simply considered this rotation issue approved. But I believe that the participants here are in favor of these index, of these coefficients. We started our conversation, I posted the proposal, and we took into account the decisions of others who are not here to express their point of view. What I say here is not only my opinion, it's not my opinion in fact, but this is Carlos [inaudible] decision in relation to this concern. If I may, I would like to ask a question just to clarify, because I know this meeting is being recorded, so for those listening to the recordings later on, they may have a clear explanation. The question is, the coefficient is to have more ALSes in each country. More ALS tractors in the country. So this index is not in favor of reducing the number of ALSes, so I would like to discuss this perhaps, because Carlton is quite used to this calculation, I would like Carlton to explain this, so that this can be recorded. Thank you.

DAVID PLUMB:

OK, thank you Vanda. So, precisely I was going to ask or make the same comment, as there are people who are missing in the call. Dev or Carlton, if you could be so kind as to reply to Vanda's comment or question, that would be very good for us. I don't know if Vanda's question was clear to you. If so, could you please reply to that question, thank you.

CARLTON SAMUELS:

I am not sure I am clear about what Vanda's question was, but here's what it is. We do not... we still have countries in the region and we still have ALSes in countries in the region. In the first place, let's start with the country level. Dev would have explained to you how the country coefficient arose. Take the number of countries in the RALO region, divide 100 by that number of countries and you establish the country coefficient, [inaudible] to forget. If there are 16 countries in a region, divide 100 by 16 and you'll arrive at the country coefficient. For those of you who are better at math, you will quickly work out what that number is. For dividing the country coefficient by the number of ALSes, you take the number of ALSes in each country and you divide the country coefficient by the number of ALSes, which gives you the portion of the country coefficient that is ascribed to every ALS. So the number of ALSes in the country, all that does is give each ALS a smaller portion of the country coefficient, but the total number of votes assigned per country remains [inaudible]. Things were intended to drive this, one at a country level it allows for each ALS to have an independent voice and an independent portion of the vote, so that drive constant plus building inside the country. So, if you want to have a position that you want to make country wide, it is important for you to consult with all the ALSes

to get a common position. That does not stop an ALS from being independent, [inaudible] their vote with other ALSes, with other countries, to the position as they see. It allows for the ALS vote to be recognised and that's from inside the country, and it allows for the ALS to have an independent voice outside of the country, that's how it's supposed to work. I hope I explained it good enough to answer Vanda's question.

DAVID PLUMB:

Vanda, I believe that your question is different. I believe if this is... this incentive for the ALSes, is that your question Vanda?

VANDA SCARTEZINI:

Yes. I mean, that is what we spoke in the meeting, we started by explaining that and then we run out of time in San Juan. So, I think that we need it to clarify that the number of ALSes is not important as it will keep the right proportion. I mean, the most important thing here is to guarantee that with this coefficient, we are not changing the amount of representation or individual representation of each ALS, because we have many ALSes in the countries, or in the different countries. Because I don't like to have a misinterpretation, perhaps they might believe that it is better not to create incentives for ALSes to participate, because otherwise, that will reduce my importance, for example, in the voting process. I don't know if I'm being clear.

DAVID PLUMB: Yes, thank you Vanda, thank you for your comment. Is there any other comment about this because we need to state what we should support. I know Alberto has been very patient, Alberto wants to take the floor and then Sergio, so Alberto you have the floor.

ALBERTO SOTO: Thank you, yes. Sorry for being late, but I have a medical appointment, so sorry for being late. Perhaps what I am saying now might be outdated, and I'm sorry for that. But, people say and I agree with these measures or this metric, I asked Dev to complete the form, because he might be very busy. As we said before, and we said in our last meeting. I would like to have a simulation test, if you will. I think this country division is OK, but if we take into account the regions, perhaps there might be countries having only one ALS, therefore the weight of that ALS with one country would be very important and this might go against the other regions, or in detriment of the other regions. I would like to test this, so as to be able to say that I fully support and agree with this idea.

DAVID PLUMB: Thank you Alberto. Sergio, you have the floor. Sergio Salinas Porto, I see your hand up.

SERGIO SALINAS PORTO: Thank you David. Sorry I was muted. There are some ideas to reinforce, for example, the idea that is highly beneficial for our region, I mean to keep this system is highly beneficial for the region. If there is one or 50

ALSes, the important thing is the point of view that they have as a group, and as a country and that they support their country interests. If you live in a country where the ALS is, you already know the point of view of those end users, so I believe that this systems deepens, on one hand the dialogue, and on the other hand it strengthens the diversity of different points of view, taking into account ALS participation in different issues and topics. Of course, it's not the case in the region, but I believe that it is very important to start working at once. If there is only one ALS, it is perhaps because country is a small country, or because the country does not have any need to have other ALSes, and the lack of representation and participation of civil society structures were somehow limited because of a lack of connectivity and because of some infrastructure problems. The thing is, and the most important thing here, and I keep on insisting in the case of Argentina, for example, and we could also take the Brazilian case, where we have more than one ALS. If these organizations discuss in their countries, this would work better in LACRALO because we will have better point of view of the issues impacting our regions on the ICANN policies. But we also have the possibility of growing at an exponential rate. We need to be on equal footing, it is not good to have 10 or 12 ALSes in one country, and because of that we can only one ALS in another country. Each country should have one vote, and on this line, in the case of Argentina, we should gather together and agree on the different topics, in terms of ICANN policy. Thank you.

DAVID PLUMB:

Thank you Sergio. OK. I see in the chat that Dev has committed himself have the spreadsheet ready for the next meeting. I believe that this will

help us to support our argument and reasoning. But, I would like to mention that at least the participants that are here are in favor of having subregions and you're open to keep these country coefficient. Some of you are quite convinced about this and some others are not that convinced, but we are learning and taking into account different data, when it comes to the country coefficient Carlos [inaudible] was quite concerned about this, he is not here to continue with his ideas and to continue, or to provide more feedback on his ideas. When it comes to subregions what I see is this, I saw there was an email by [inaudible], he was expressing his concerns about this idea of subregions and to have a weakening of the regions because of the division. But, I don't see this concern among you. If you share these views, this is the time to express your concerns, otherwise we will keep on discussing on our interest and someone else will have to speak to [inaudible]. Vanda, Alberto, you have your hand up. Vanda first and then Alberto. Vanda please.

VANDA SCARTEZINI:

I just want to clarify something, because I don't agree with Sergio's reasoning. That a country should have a unique position, a unique point of view regardless of the amount of ALSes. For example, let's take the case of Brazil. Brazil is not the unique country, Brazil depending on the needs of the subregion, we have different point of view. At least we need... there are four countries having different needs, and we speak among each other, but we see the needs are very different. For example, in the northern part of Brazil needs are... there are some needs, and in the south needs are totally different. So, we cannot think that we are working on a political manner, or geopolitical manner, that is not the case. I mean, I am not against that, but I am against Sergio's

rationale to justify the positions. I don't think that is the case, because this is not a political issue, this is a question of ALSes and their needs. This is an issue of their subregions interests that sometimes are very different from the country as a whole. I am a bit concerned about this, if we take that into account because this might generate problems in the future, because of internal differences in the country and this is not of our concern. I mean, we are interested in having this mathematical formula and when Dev is done with the spreadsheet we will be ready to continue working, but we don't need other arguments otherwise we will create more doubt. Thank you.

DAVID PLUMB:

Thank you Vanda, let me clarify something else Vanda. Because, when you say explicitly that the country have diversity of opinion and LACRALO is a space to work with this diversity and even see that the different countries find that this vision is compatible with the idea that only voting, only with respect to voting issues, each country should have the same weight in the region irrespective of the number of ALSes in the country. Do you Vanda think this is compatible? Working with a diversity of perspective in a country, and also each country should have the same weight when it comes to voting.

VANDA SCARTEZINI:

I think that the number, or the figure needs to show that there is no damage to the ALSes in each of the countries. This has to be the equation that we need to have irrespective of the size, the number of ALSes etc, but I do not see that we are going to find any difficulty in

mixing these two concepts. That I do believe that we need to explain that there is no damage, and especially that there will be no trend to reduce the number of ALSes, to better balance the position of a group, or another group, etc. I can't really speak for him, but I think this was the main concern that Carlos [inaudible] had, who had no time to go more in depth in this issue. But, here in Brazil, for example, we have never contested the idea of the coefficient. We are divided in several regions, and so each region has its own ideas and there are other issues in other regions in the country and so we do not really have this concern. I want to make it clear that the importance of having a voice that is politically consistent within the country, is to be implied, there is ALSes are important because of their independence, and they should not be considered only because they are within the same country. Thank you very much and I would like to give the floor Alberto who has waited so much. I apologize Alberto.

DAVID PLUMB: I do not see there is, Alberto raised his hand, Lance raised his hand as well, but both hands are now down. So, the floor is open.

ALBERTO SOTO: My hand is still up.

DAVID PLUMB: Please go ahead Alberto.

ALBERTO SOTO: I fully agree with Vanda, I do not agree with Sergio's idea. In any working group, and this is a working group that in many times we need to have a consolidated opinion, there may be a cause [inaudible] and I fully agree, a minority opinion. In any working group, we can still show this minority opinion. What we need to do is not [inaudible], there has to be an orientation to the end users, each of us needs to express what they feel and this way of thinking needs to... the idea that each ALS can lose their identity and we can vote both politically and based on representatives always looking to the same side, and I think this is the danger we are experiencing. It has nothing to do with the substitution in regions, or with the coefficient in each country. I suggest that we make a model, with simulations and people will understand this better with figures. Thank you.

DAVID PLUMB: Lance, you have the floor now. Please go ahead Lance.

LANCE HINDS: Thank you David. If you look at the presentation before you, it specifies right here and then. Here you have in the Caribbean, where you have the largest amount of countries and they have 11 ALSes, if you go over to [inaudible] there are four countries with 19 ALSes between them. This is the case, you need to give everyone comfort, regardless of size and this is the reason why the country coefficient is in. In terms of the regional separation, as I understand there is an objection to that. That is a representative matter, by breaking it into the regions in combination with a country coefficient, that then ensures that all groups are happy in

terms of representation. The country coefficient gives everyone equal weight in terms of voting and participating in the process. I don't know the other things we are getting and I hope Dev sends the spreadsheet that he has so we can take a look at it, but the spirit of it, because I was in Argentina all these years ago. The intent was to ensure that every ALS has the comfort of understanding that they had a certain weight, or equal weight in terms of voting, regardless of their perspective, or regardless of their outlook. Thank you David.

DAVID PLUMB: Thank you Lance. Sergio Salinas, just to close this conversation, please go ahead.

SERGIO SALINAS PORTO: Thank you very much. When I refer to political issues, I didn't refer to party politics. But actually I refer to the political division in the map for example, that's what I meant. When we divide a map with regions and subregions. That's all. Thank you.

DAVID PLUMB: Thank you Sergio. Alberto I see your hand is up. Is it a new hand or an old hand? It's gone, alright. So we're getting to our time limit. I am going to try to be more prudent with time. What I'm hearing here is among those of us who are here, there is a will to progress with this issue, just as we discussed in Puerto Rico. There is a lot of pressure for that to have sort of start fresh friendship [inaudible] pressure on you, but it will be very interesting to see the figures and to have a look at the implications

of all of this. Finally, the last 10-15 minutes, have been about how we argue the logics of this country coefficients, of this voting system and in the coefficients it is important not to use the view that within the countries there will be diversity and this is good. This diversity will be expressed in all of LACRALOs issues. The only thing that's compatible with the diversity, is that when it comes to voting, one country will have the same weight as the other country, for the number of ALSes. This is what the country coefficient implies, as far as I understand. So, it is important to know that we are not forcing single ideas in each countries, but when it comes to voting each country will have the same weight as other countries. Alright, it's one minute after the scheduled end time. The floor is open, if anyone of you have any urgent issues to express, so that we can start wrapping up this conversation. I see that there is one hand up, that is Jacqueline. Jacqueline please go ahead. Go ahead Jacqueline please. Jacqueline, you have the floor.

JACQUELINE MORRIS:

One of the things that I was discussing, is that everybody seems to be that we are reinventing. This is something new and we are inventing the wheel. This country coefficient, I appear, is not something that is new. It is something that has already been used in many places, most notably in football, in Fifa, and some other places and it works there. I just want to say that there is history that shows that it works, and it's not that we're making something up out of [inaudible] and we are the first ones trying it. That's it.

DAVID PLUMB: Thank you very much Jacqueline. We can start wrapping up, and just as it is last time. I am going to send a summary of this meeting, trying to capture what we discussed and [inaudible] not everybody was present in this meeting, but those who were present have reached the same conclusion that I have summarized. We will hold the next meeting next Tuesday, to address some other issues and Sergio and myself will fix the issues to be dealt with on that meeting. I want to ask you all to individually start contacting the people who are not in this meeting, if you have the possibility to speak to Carlos [inaudible], in particular and I haven't really been very successful. It is important to keep insisting how we can ensure that we're doing everything we can to involve all of you.

VANDA SCARTEZINI: I can try speaking to [inaudible] who is in my WhatsApp list, it's easier to speak to him to the rest who I have no access.

DAVID PLUMB: Thank you Vanda. Very well, we are going to meet next Tuesday. What we are doing now is to wrap up some issues, to have a new version of the operating principles that will clearly reflect [inaudible]. This is our goal, this is the target that we have. So that from now and in June we will have a new version that is [inaudible] by all of us. Sergio, would you like to say anything else?

SERGIO SALINAS PORTO: Nothing else, I will try and talk to Fatima and Carlos [inaudible] to see if we can count on them next Tuesday to start working with them.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: It will be very important.

DAVID PLUMB: We're going to speak next week. Thank you very much. This call is now adjourned.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]