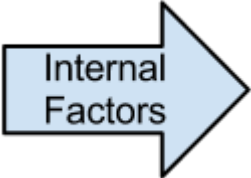
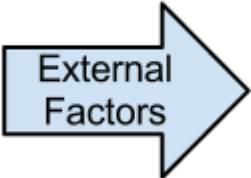


LACRALO SWOT

Introduction

This is the LACRALO SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) table prepared by the [LACRALO Strategic Planning WG](#) - draft by Dev Anand Teelucksingh and Alejandro Pisanty

<h3>Strengths</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ALS in 17 countries in LAC region • Level of expertise; middle • Parliamentary experience of part of the members 	<h3>Weaknesses</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subregional divisions • Language barrier to participate in ALAC / At-Large WGs which work in English • Language barrier makes it difficult for ALSes in LA (predominately Spanish) and Caribbean (predominately English) to understand each other and thus collaborate • Politics - groups in LACRALO compete for LACRALO Representatives. Groups can mobilise ALSes to vote in elections but not in ICANN policy development • Different perspectives in how LACRALO should be administered ("sovereign") • Individuals can only participate as observers (AP: I don't see this as a weakness) • Lack of expertise (in knowledge of ICANN, substantive Internet issues, security, Internet Governance, IP addressing and underlying technology) • Lack of parliamentary experience of part of the members • A history of unresolved internal conflict, embodied particularly in the still unresolved General Assembly which was closed but left issues without making progress in them • Complexity of rules • Lack of deep knowledge of the applicable rulesets (Bylaws and others) • Limited linkage of members (as individuals and organizations) to substantive ICANN issues • Leadership failures • Insufficient/deficient management of conflict of interest and transparency • Insistent formation of sub-regional "caucuses" despite protestations to the contrary • Older members, more experienced and trained, do not cooperate 	 <p>Internal Factors</p>
<h3>Opportunities</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need for At-Large representation in all 33 Countries in LAC region ▪ End users from a diverse range of countries with respect to history, language, culture, population size could bring unique perspectives into ICANN activities ▪ ICANN program towards geographical diversification (e.g. regional strategic plan, see below) ▪ Fadi Chehade's discourse towards more, and more effective, participation ▪ ALAC's increased standing under Olivier Crepin-Leblond's leadership ▪ Regional strategic plan for LAC region making progress (will soon become a threat if LACRALO doesn't adjust on time) ▪ Increasing interest in Internet Governance at government level (this is also a threat) 	<h3>Threats</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissolution of LACRALO or at least severe questioning by third parties • ALSes/individuals frustrated by the politics become disenfranchised with LACRALO and stop participating in LACRALO • Perception by third parties of LACRALO as an unproductive, problematic, and/or benefit-seeking organizations • Need of ICANN to make budgets lean and require justification for spending which LACRALO may not be able to provide sufficiently • Growth of visibility, influence and impact of NCSG, NPOC, and other groupings which compete for legitimacy, representation, attention space, participation in decision-making, budget, and seats in the governing bodies • Questioning of the legitimacy and effectiveness of LACRALO and its members • Lack of interest for the region in active ICANN processes (new gTLDs, IDNs, DNSSEC, Stability, Security and Resilience of the DNS, SSAC) • Resistance against "US-based Internet Governance" • Increasing interest in Internet Governance at government and intergovernmental level (this is also an opportunity) 	 <p>External Factors</p>



Positive



Negative