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ICANN70 | Virtual Community Forum – NextGen Press (2 of 2)  
Monday, March 22, 2021 – 12:30 to 14:00 EST

DEBORAH ESCALERA:

Thank you. Okay, everybody. Thank you. Part two of the Next Gen presentation. Thank you, everybody, for joining our session. First of all, I want to thank our Next Gen mentors who have been mentoring the Next Gen selectees for the past six weeks. They've done a fantastic job. Cherie Stubbs, Aris Ignacio, and Dessalegn Yehuala. I don't really know how to say his last name so I apologize if I butchered that.

Thank you for our tech team and to our interpreters for being our support here today. And on behalf of the team, I want to thank you from the bottom of our hearts for supporting us during this time.

And before I go any further, of course, I have to go over some particulars. My name is Deborah Escalera. I manage the Next Gen at ICANN program. So I just have to go over a few particulars.

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So, thank you to [Fernanda Yunis]. She will be handling the slides today. So I want to remind all our presenters that if you want to move on to the next slide, please just say, "Next slide." Fernanda will be in charge of running the slide decks.

So, with that, on behalf of the Public Responsibility Support Team, thank you for being here and we will start our presentations with our first presenter, Cindyneia Cantanhede—hope I said that correctly. And Cindyneia, I hope you're ready to go. We will bring up your slide deck now.

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CINDYNEIA CANTANHEDE: Thank you, Deborah. First, I would like to confirm you are hearing me well.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Yes, we can hear you, Cindy.

CINDYNEIA CANTANHEDE: Okay. Thank you so much. So, everyone, I am Cindyneia Cantanhede. I am a law student from Brazil and I have been engaged in Internet governance for almost four years now. I started my engagement by participating in the Brazilian Youth Forum. And as many of you, I had the opportunity to attend on-site events like IGF and also Brazilian Internet Program. In this opportunity, I have been discussing a lot about something that is the major issue for me. That is promoting digital inclusion with human rights. You can go to the next slide, please.

Okay. So, having that said, I'd like to point out that my state, Maranhão, in the northeast of Brazil, is one of the worst northeast states in the percentage of inclusion. And this is why I have always found myself in a challenge in how to communicate the ideas and also the debates in Internet governance that I was being so blessed in having access to, even though that we didn't have much support in my state to do that because most people are still struggling to have access to Internet.

So, [inaudible] have been starting a project with some friends that is to start the case in Brazil. And to that, I would like to point out to you that,

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in 2020, Maranhão—that is my state—will have a percent of 15% of residents having access to Internet. And in 2020, that increased for 61%. But still it's one of the worst percentages in Brazil. And this is why we decided to start a project in schools—in public schools—by debating how to have a better usage of Internet, because most of the access to Internet now here does it by cellphone, and as we all know, this [inaudible] specifically [inaudible] when it comes to having access of all sorts of projects and all sorts of opportunities in Internet because it has limited access. You can go to the next slide, please.

Okay, so to start this project. We started in 2018. We had a focal point of digital inclusion in [inaudible] and we had the support of starting by the Safer Internet Day. I know some of you know this in the [schedule]. But in starting this project, we understand that we had to go further, make sure that [inaudible] are going to continue having this [call]. So these are some of the materials that we have been using by [uniting] students, making partnerships, and making back some of the discussions on how they use Internet and what are the challenges they have.

And for a surprise, we had most more challenges becoming to security and human rights happening in school. Cases of hate speech and also of bullying, and many challenges that educators have not been in connection before because they have not been prepared in these situations.

And in this point, we decided that we are going to [divide] during the whole year, and then we decided to record some projects and design

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and idea that we would offer to cities in Maranhão. You can go next, please.

Okay. The strategy was to engage local schools, and by doing that, we decided to make small groups and making sure that these groups will get the materials that they received as presentations in class. So, all the things that they have been discussing during the seminars and during the workshop, they would have bring to class in [inaudible], make sure that the whole school was designing the project on how to make to make better use of Internet. Next.

In some of the initiatives was the collaborative leadership and this is something that it's really nice to have been doing because I have learned this methodology by [Jeff]. Maybe some of you have also been participating in the collaborative leadership of Internet Society. I have figured out that this initiative and this methodology, but a great way to making people bring the ques that they wanted to discuss. But as you can maybe see in the [images], we have them speaking about fake news, about privacy, about bullying, and about some of the issues that they have been discussing and they also have been dealing with in this [call]. Next one.

Okay. So, by having this project as a continuing idea, we understand that it's really important to have the teachers' engagement because the teachers are the people who have been doing the whole year and doing the whole experience via logging and also having contact with the students. But we want them to be able and also to be confident and bring to the teachers the problems that they have been experiencing.

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For example, we have [inaudible] of many schools dealing with pornography and also the sharing of images of revenge porn that happened, but because the violations happened in Internet, even though the people they are related are going to the school, they didn't have this as a safe place. They didn't have this as a safe place for the victims and not even a safe place or to teach these students and also to advise them that this is something that Brazil has been [protecting] and how this is a bad influence in their lives and how this can be a bad influence by harming the character. Next one.

Okay. So, to make this project bigger and also to make them attract new people, we started a project with volunteer's recruitment and this was an idea that was started by [reuniting books] in Maranhão that have been discussing other issues. For example, there have been working volunteer projects in social communities or maybe environment. But we wanted to reunite people who have already experience in volunteer projects, make sure that they would be able to make a connection to dealing with Internet issues, and by this way you would be able to be open and to make access to more communities. Next one.

Government partnership. This was an idea that we continued to the project, and to outline that, we have started this project in 2018, 2019, and 2020 and we understood that we could use our voice to make a partnership with the government and to make sure that they would [take] more people and more institutions to hear about the Internet governance and also to hear about the initiatives there have been in Brazil.

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As I pointed out first, Maranhão is a place who is now really engaged in the safer use of Internet. However, we have initiatives that are happening in Brazil and this is why we wanted to use that space with the government to present these ideas and also to present these initiatives to make them also be partners and to make this continued growth. This was a project that we designed in the legislative assembly and we have the partnership of education secretary design this project.

So, my main idea making this presentation is to share some of my challenges of being in a place of having the opportunity to be engaged in Internet governance, [inaudible] to the youth [resilience] project and the Brazilian initiatives and also the initiatives of institutions like ICANN have been promoting these opportunities to students to be engaged with.

But how I found some methodologies with partnerships that will make able this to become a strategy in my state that could make this knowledge and also can make this agenda be also discussing here.

So today we have been great outcomes from initiatives like schools that continue the project and that give them to other teachers and also other students of [inaudible] that we have been discussing. For example, even in my local space of work that has been also in the government in the last year, the last year we started this group to make sure that all of the people who have this experience could be a voice to lead this much more initiative and that this was a small idea and a small project that could lead to global representation.

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This is why I believe it's a key to actually having more people, more communities, and more countries, because even though knowing that Brazil is represented in the Internet governance, I have experienced myself that it wasn't happening in my state because, as we all know, Brazil is a huge country so we have different challenges in the spaces that we live. And make sure that we're going to have a global representation that is effective, I believe that it is real important to empowering communities. Empowering small communities by giving them solutions, by giving them advice and [inaudible], dealing with the challenges that they have in Internet, that by the time they're going to increase digital inclusion, we're also going to increase the perceptions and commitment in human rights.

So, this is my general presentation. If you could go to the first slide, please? Before this one. Also the one before.

Okay. So, if you would like to be in contact with me, you can find me in my mail or by using [cindyneiacantanhede@gmail.com](mailto:cindyneiacantanhede@gmail.com). That's the first part of my mail [inaudible]. I would love having the opportunity to exchange ideas of your initiatives and also to continue to be [inaudible] of youth empowerment in Internet.

So, to finish, I would like to thank all of ICANN and also to thank Next Gen department and all support that we have. By having this opportunity, this has been such an amazing opportunity of growth and also an opportunity to believe and to understand that we can use Internet governance as something change lives. Also, I would like to thank my mentor, Dessalegn, for all the support in the discussions



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during the ICANN program and also all the support in designing this presentation and an opportunity to share some of my ideas and to share some of my concerns and making a part in this project and also making our voice heard in the construction of Internet governance. Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you, Cindyneia. Well done. Okay. Are there any questions For Cindyneia? Any questions at all? Okay, thank you so much. Great job.

CINDYNEIA CANTANHEDE: Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. We're going to move on to our next presenter, Ernesto Guerrero. Ernesto, the floor is yours.

ERNESTO GUERRERO: Thank you, Deborah. Can you hear me? Do you hear me?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Yes, we can hear you.

ERNESTO GUERRERO: Okay, thank you. Well, my name is Ernesto Guerrero. I am from Mexico. I have a Master's Degree in international affairs but my main focus of

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research is about cyberspace and its existence, like Internet and artificial intelligence and so on.

I have to say that I can speak English but I am going to speak in Spanish because it's easier to me, but if you want to speak with me or have a question on something, feel free to speak with me in English. So, saying that, I'm going to start with my presentation.

So, this is Ernesto speaking. My presentation is called The Concept of Cyberspace as a Tool for ICANN's Work. In the fourth industrial revolution, [inaudible]. Next slide, please. Thanks.

As you know, Internet is a means of communication, and at the end of the day, we do not have just a one single concept of what the Internet is. We do have different concepts about it. As we know, we have the TCPIP concept and other concepts. However, what we really need to ask ourselves here is whether the concept of the Internet in itself in and of itself is enough for international organizations and any other stakeholder participating in Internet governance. Next slide, please.

As we know, we are in a scenario of advanced technology. It's an area where technologies are always evolving. We have [brain] interfaces, blockchain networks, and other technologies and computing systems.

We need to wonder whether this is enough. Do we have—

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE:

Sorry, I need to interrupt. In order for you to speak on any language, especially when you're speaking in languages other than English, you

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need to make sure that you select the language that you're going to speak from the bottom of the Zoom room. In the bottom of the Zoom room, you have several different little things that you can choose from. You have the chat, the live transcript, and then you have the languages. You need to choose Spanish if you're going to speak in Spanish and English if you're going to speak in English. Thank you.

ERNESTO GUERRERA: Okay. So, I was saying ... I selected my Spanish option. Is that okay?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Go ahead and continue.

ERNESTO GUERRERA: So, we can see that in the future we will have different technologies that will be interacting and will be merging, we will see merging between physical technologies and physical environments, and therefore we will be facing the fourth Internet industrial revolution which is actually taking place already. This is all happening against a backdrop of very intense international competition with different stakeholders interested in winning this international competition, so to speak, to take the lead in technology.

So, ICANN together with other Internet governance organizations are facing a complex and challenging future that, in turn, may bring about different scenarios. Some authors have mentioned cyber balkanization. That is the splinternet. Then we may have a limited co-

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existence online and in cyberspace as a result of the directives of certain powerful countries, or else we may be cooperating smartly. This depends on how we engage in discussions about the ongoing concerns, because at the end of the day, the notion of Internet in and of itself is not enough to resolve these issues or to get ready for the future.

Therefore, I am focusing on the importance of using the concept of cyberspace instead of Internet. In my opinion, this is necessary because many countries are already using this concept—the concept of cyberspace. Therefore, this is not a foreign concept in the debates on Internet governance.

Now, at an international level, the concept of cyberspace does have different connotations and different interpretations. To some countries, cyberspace is information and communication technology system. Only others believe that it includes data, users, and even people.

My point is that cyberspace is a complex and open system based mainly on two elements that are unique. First, the capability to communicate via the Internet; and secondly, the importance of layering these capabilities. It is important to include these capabilities within ICANN's remit.

This cyberspace includes different subsystems such as the Internet and artificial intelligence, which tends to hybridization of different kinds, including biological elements.

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So, if we think about our future, we can envision technologies with an ever-present system in our daily lives. However, I believe that we do need to discuss this problem from a comprehensive perspective, not just focusing on communication when it works or on the capability of computer-to-computer communication. I do believe we need to scale our discussion. Cyberspace in the future will bring about further disruption in the way governments, companies, and international organizations operate and it will be present in other spaces that we haven't conceived or even thought about, that we haven't seen yet. And this may bring about mid- and long-term consequences.

Cyberspace comprises different technologies that are ever-increasing and that in turn include more technologies. If we think of robotics, for example, tomorrow we will see more and more robots working everywhere and these robots will be linked to subjects and platforms and standards and protocols that, together, will make up a complex system and complex technologies that will be inter-connected.

Now, the issue is that if we continue focusing only on a part of the problem—next slide, please—then we need to take that into account and we need to see why is this important for ICANN?

Well, we need to broaden the scope of our international discussion of our global discussions within ICANN's ongoing mission of assigning names and numbers on the Internet.

ICANN is an internationally established organization that can lead by example in this transition and can explain how is it that this communications subsystem works. ICANN can explain how is it that this

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communications subsystem interacts with other capabilities and it can also explain the resulting synergies.

As we know, ICANN’s remit is the assignment of or allocation of names and numbers on the Internet. However, it is not unlikely that ICANN might have to broaden the scope of its remit in the future. And this also applies to the services it provides.

Also, Internet technology and the systems that underpin the Internet are changing right now. If we pay attention to this deep change at a global scale, then we can also change our mindset and the way we approach Internet issues and how cyberspace works.

Some authors believe that cyberspace comprises three different layers—logical, physical, and content layers—and based on this classification, we are only focusing on that logical layer of cyberspace by means of names and numbers allocation.

Now, this is what ICANN does and it is closely linked to other layers or areas in cyberspace. Therefore, we need to go further and be wider in terms of ICANN does and how the Internet works.

And finally, ICANN’s international experience in promoting the multi-stakeholder model may be of great help to promote this change, this transition, from one Internet-centered system to a broader, more comprehensive system that takes into account different areas and technologies that will take into account the different advantages of future technologies but will also factor in different threats.

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So, I believe that ICANN needs to be ready for this change of mindset, and for this new world and global scenario. As we know COVID-19 changed the world and the world is ever-changing. And at the end of the day, the way we interact s cyberspace will also change. So I believe this is the right time to bring to the floor in this analysis—in this global analysis—the question of whether the Internet in and of itself is enough as a concept or whether we need to bring on board different concepts to bring these challenges.

Thank you for attending my presentation. I am really honored for being here. Thank you so much.

DEBORAH ESCALERA:

Okay. Thank you, Ernesto. Are there any questions for Ernesto? Okay, I don't see any questions in the Q&A pod. I just want to make sure there's no more questions. Okay, thank you. Very well done, Ernesto.

Okay, we're going to move on. But before we move on, I want to make sure that you understand that if you're going to be speaking in any other language or if you need to listen in another language, that you select the language on the little button down below in the interpretation button. If it's any other language other than English that you need to listen to or need to speak in, please make sure that you select your language of choice there.

Okay, so we're going to move on to our next presentation, Ignacio Martinez. Ignacio, you are up next. Fernando, if you can bring up his slides. Thank you SO MUCH.

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IGNACIO MARTINEZ: Thank you. So, hi, everyone. My name is Ignacio Martinez. I am from Uruguay and it's a pleasure to be speaking to you.

Today I wanted to talk to you a little bit about universal acceptance in Latin America. And the first question is what do we understand for universal acceptance? Next slide, please.

So, the introduction of new generic top-level domains (gTLDs) and internationalized domains (IDNs) into the Internet ecosystem, in addition to fostering innovation, competition, and consumer choice has unlocked the potential to reach communities and users around the world that face linguistic barriers to the Internet.

By allowing users to access the Internet in their chosen online identities and local languages, private sectors, government, and civil societies can better serve their communities and take advantage of significant business opportunities.

Internet access is nowadays a vital tool for human development and exercising basic human rights. Enabling the Internet to support other scripts beyond Latin plays a significant role in terms of bringing the next billion users. Next slide, please.

So, what are the internationalized domain names? Internationalized domain names (IDNs), enable people around the world to use domain names in local languages and scripts. IDNs are formed using characters from different scripts such as Arabic, Chinese, or Cyrillic or using Latin letters with [inaudible] such as accent marks.



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It contributes to access to information and knowledge as well as a cultural diversity in cyberspace, making a significant impact on social, political, and economic life.

ICANN has instituted the IDN program to assist in the development and promotion of multi-lingual Internet using IDNs. The problem is primarily focused on the planning and implementation of IDN top-level domains (TLDs) including IDN country code TLDs and generic TLDs. Next slide, please.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Ignacio, can you slow down just a little bit?

IGNACIO MARTINEZ: Of course. Sorry.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you.

IGNACIO MARTINEZ: So, universal acceptance is a fundamental requirement for a truly multi-lingual and digitally inclusive Internet. Universal acceptance ensures that all domain names, including long new TLDs and IDNs and email addresses, are treated equally and can be used by all Internet-enabled applications, devices, and systems.

Technically, they must accept, validate, store, process and display all domain names equally, consistently, and correctly. Universal

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acceptance addresses an issue that prevents some Internet users from completing transactions online. The problem can arise when applications reject or don't read all parts of the domain name correctly which can occur if those domain names are longer than three characters or in different languages and scripts. Next slide, please.

So, the second thing to know is how is the LAC region doing? I'll show you some figures from a DNS marketplace study by ICANN to help to illustrate the picture.

The figures here are based on data gathered between December 2015 and May 2016. The study found approximately 12.5 million domain names associated with the region. 8 million are ccTLDs and approximately 4.5 million are gTLDs. So you can see across the region and comparison between countries. Next slide, please.

However, despite what these big numbers may suggest, the LAC region accounts for 4% of the world's registered domain names, whereas the region comprises 8.5% of the world's population size. This indicates that there is still work to do to make up for the rest of Latin America's population.

There is also another factor to take into account. Not all countries have the same rate of domain name penetration. This means that not all people have the same access to the DNS marketplace, the median being I think the same as Turkey.

The study reports in a region of such diversity as Latin America and the Caribbean there is to be expected that the rates of domain name

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penetration will vary, and the reasons why this is the case are up for discussion. Maybe due to the lack of infrastructure under development in the ICT context, high cost of mobile broadband, or even geographical reasons.

One of those reasons, though, is the language barrier. In Latin America, hundreds of different languages and dialects exist. Just in Brazil, there are around 135 indigenous languages confirmed. Although this may not be the primary factor, its [inaudible] may not be negligible. Just between Quechua, Guarani, and Aymara, there are around 15 million speakers. Next slide, please.

So, even when linguistic and cultural homogeneity is quite high in the region, being the colonial languages as the main ones such as Spanish, Portuguese, English, French or Dutch, there are other indigenous ones that need to be included in the DNS system.

So, one caveat to take into account while watching this figure is that a correlation exists between linguistic homogeneity and urban populations which tend to reflect Internet penetration. So this is important because the indigenous languages are mainly present in rural areas.

LAC countries have predominant national languages that use [Latin] scripts which improves the ability to search, understand, and product content online including making use of the DNS. While indigenous languages in the region also use [Latin] scripts, other factors such as literacy rates, infrastructure, and availability of content may be hurdles to online participation. So, next slide, please.

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So, what can we do to improve the situation in the LAC region and help to achieve universal acceptance? So, one suggestion may be raising the universal acceptance rate. At the moment, the accomplish rate of software platforms, including email software, is very low. A review of the top 1,000 websites reporting a 5% adoption rate of all email address variations.

Internet penetration is a necessary condition for the development of the DNS sector and domain name uptake, although the skills required to perceive the value of the domain name—and also to acquire one—are quite different from those of the simple Internet user.

Other things might be promoting the visibility of domain names. So, there is a lack of awareness and engagement among general public, and even among resellers and ICT Internet trade organizations.

So, another important thing is government policy, particularly in the issues of connectivity, access to Internet IT devices, digital literacy and reduced [taxations] and openings to the global marketplace but also the promotion of e-government and e-commerce.

So, last but not least, youth engagement. As the mentioned study explains, while the LAC region is very diverse, one significant aspect across all countries surveyed was the fact that the youth users between 24 years old or younger are the most predominant group of Internet users. Over 30% of all users are age 24 or below and over 35% of all users are age 34 or below. Last slide, please.

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So, educating the youth is a crucial step to us further developing the DNS market in the region. Last one. Next, please.

So, thank you very much. I hope you enjoyed this. Thank you for your time.

DEBORAH ESCALERA:

Thank you very much, Ignacio. Very well done. Okay, are there any questions for Ignacio? No questions, wow. Okay.

All right. We're going to move on to our next presenter, Pollyanna Rigon. Again, I'm not sure if Pollyanna is going to present in English or in another language, but if you need to select another language, please do so in the little interpretation box below. Pollyanna, the floor is yours. Thank you.

POLLYANNA RIGON:

Okay. Thank you, Deborah. I will speak in English. Maybe some wrongs, but lets go. Today I will speak a little about ICANN and SysAdmin.

Why SysAdmin? I am a SysAdmin since 12/20 when I started work at ISPs. I have a Bachelor's Degree in Computer Science, so I work with a lot of things that ICANN works since 2012. Next slide, please.

I will not talk too much about who is ICANN. I think about everyone here knows who is ICANN and what is my vision and something like that. But today I will talk about IP addresses and DNS specifically. Next slide, please.

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Well, who is SysAdmin? As I told you, I am a SysAdmin. Now I am site reliability engineer at Loggi, so I manage and take care all of our systems, infrastructure, and cloud systems. And we need to deal with lots of demands and problems, and [inaudible] ICANN or what part about this works together with ICANN. Next slide, please. One more, please.

Well, this is one example—or little example—about how SysAdmin works. SysAdmins are small companies or big companies and not working on premises infrastructure but in [inaudible] infrastructure.

So, imagine a person—me, this is a person—who needs to manage all these things. We have the customers, we have Internet, load balancers, proxies, webmail server, databases, and lots of things to take care.

When I think about IP addresses, you can mention each one of these all boxes need to have an IP. This is very complex because we need to work with [inaudible] and private IPs. And it's a big mess. It's very complicated, when we talk IPv6 or IPv4, more than we can imagine.

So, [inaudible] we need to talk with the Internet. It's more easy to make some managements because less IPs to manage. But private IPs is a bigger deal because each one of these boxes could have like ten or more IP addresses to be managing.

So, in the cloud, this scenario is a little different because when you think about clouds, we know about the first vision of public IPs, big operations as Microsoft to have lots of public IPs and it's a good example of cloud computing.

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So, [inaudible] using cloud in computing as [inaudible] service of Microsoft, we can use more [public] IPs than if I'm just managing a small or little network.

To deal with all these things, DNS are always our best way to manage our networks. Why? With DNS configured all right or with good configurations, we can optimize our network lots of times.

I will try to give you an example. I have a domain name as, I don't know, Pollyanna.com, and when I manage all this network, when I have a DNS—public DNS—I can use names before my DNS and manage better all these things.

The first load balancer behind Internet in this draft, I can put like LB.Pollyanna.com and use these kinds of things, my work is better because I can use just one IP in this one DNS and divide all of my network behind this first load balancer [inaudible] just changed by LB or webserver.pollyanna.com or messagedatacenter.pollyanna.com.

So, all these kinds of things need to be shared, lots of [inaudible] to the SysAdmin or system administrators [inaudible] these kinds of things. So ICANN needs to keep doing their job about DNS, allowing [inaudible] about DNS, how it works or something like this to more SysAdmins can change some knowledge not so [inaudible], I can say, to make our job better and easier. So DNS are very, very important, and for my service, for example, be able to be accessed by all the world. Of course, the root servers need to be allowed and with good configurations as happened now, right? So my job could be happen, easier, and so I can have service always online.

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So, [inaudible] very important so [inaudible] public IP addresses, not just when I'm behind cloud serves as [inaudible] or Amazon and using lots of services of DNS to can be able to use, like this example, lb.pollyanna.com. May be some confusing, but I guess it is. Thank you so much.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Are you done, Pollyanna?

POLLYANNA RIGON: Yes.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay. Thank you so much. Are there any questions for Pollyanna? Okay, there are no questions, we're going to go ahead and move on to our final presenter, Rodrigo Alexandre. Rodrigo? Please remember to speak slowly and clearly for our interpreters. Thank you.

RODRIGO ALEXANDRE: Hello. I will try. I will do my best. Well, hello. Good morning, good afternoon, and good evening. I am Rodrigo Alexandre from Uruguay. I'm a law student, so I will talk about the Intermediary and Challenges for Latin America.

So, I chose this topic because it's one of my main concerns and also I think it's really important not only for people related to Internet governance or Internet management of sorts, but also for all Internet



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users because these challenges in the legal framework affect everyone. So, next slide, please.

So, this could be a very specific and very legal issue. Let me say it that way. First of all, I will try to explain and to address some concepts before starting talking about what is my concerns—what are my concerns, actually.

First of all I would like to explain to you what is the liability and I will use the word from [inaudible], a very important Uruguayan lawyer who passed away recently. So, this liability is the result of the violation of a norm, not only because we could damage someone else or something because you need to violate a norm to perform this illegal act or this illegal situation that you have to, of course, try to repair or try to respond to.

So, you need the damage and you need this unjust part of it. And of course it's even more addressed if it's malicious or culpable of, for example, a fraud.

You have to understand that, for law, you have this risk or danger that we allowed. Any activity has a certain amount of danger or risk and we allow this bar to be at a certain point.

The problem is when you pass that bar. And that is my concern about this topic, that that bar might be too low sometimes and that could affect how Internet works and how intermediaries are struggling to keep up with that liability and try to respond to an act of third-party

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users or their own users of their platform, for example. Next slide, please.

So, the last thing that I want to address is what are these intermediaries? These are entities that facilitate these transactions between third parties on the Internet end to end. Of course, there are many classifications and many of them, but I would like to name some classifications.

We have network operators, ISPs, hosting service providers, a variety of bulletin board systems, search engines. Of course, content providers [inaudible] really important right now during the pandemic because they are taking a more active role in their content management. They are making a current trend of being more active of what is shown in that platform. Next slide, please.

So, this is the current trend in liability development here in Latin America, even in my country, but also worldwide. But for study purposes and limitation, I focused my studies in Latin America which is really, really diverse and it's very complicated to address it all together because it's not like the European Union. Benjamin was talking about that earlier, that you have a legal framework that covers an entire region. In Latin America, we don't have that. We have a legal framework that is really, really different—or many legal frameworks actually—between many, many countries that are very diverse. So it's hard work to keep up with that amount of information. And every country is in a very different state than the others.

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So, the current trend is that governments and some political sectors are [inaudible] this liability of these intermediaries. Given the importance of Internet and the role that this tool occupies in the dissemination of communication and information, some of them believe it is a huge risk and Internet is putting us in a bigger risk [that it should be allowed], this world that I was talking about earlier.

So, of course, I disagree completely. Internet has proven in this pandemic that it's a very useful tool. It's the thing that kept us all together and communicating even now. So we should manage this trend and comprehend and trying to explain this [inaudible] how Internet works, how many changes in the liability could damage the Internet infrastructure and may cause that many intermediaries should support because they will not be able to manage this responsibility that they put over their shoulders. Next slide, please.

So, this changes the legal framework that I have been studying and many other organizations, such as ISOC, has a very important project this year, that actually the 2021 project that is called Internet Way of Networking made a very important toolkit to address these kinds of topics, so I encourage you to watch it. It's really useful and it will make you more aware of this trend that I am talking about.

So, these changes could damage some properties of the Internet, including this open architecture that we have that [inaudible] idea and this decentralized management that we have that is the core, the essential part, of this multi-stakeholder process, this multi-stakeholder

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model that we use to manage Internet and this is the reason that I chose this topic. This is my big concern. Next slide, please.

I suggest some objectives and challenges for the future. I think that it's important to protect the liability that we have today and also if we change this and we use more actual and specific legal framework, we try to make them understand how Internet works and what is the nature of Internet that is really, really different from before, something that we have, the things that we had before Internet.

For example, many laws are used on the Internet that have many 200 or 300 year or even before. You've seen a law that was made so long ago before Internet is something that shouldn't be done. So let's try to make a legal framework that protect the intermediaries, that protects the user, and protects the Internet itself. Next slide, please.

So, if you have any questions of my presentation, I would like to hear them and I'll be glad to answer them. So, next slide.

Thank you very much. If you have any questions, I will hear them and I will put my email and Twitter if you have other questions later.

DEBORAH ESCALERA:

Wonderful. Thank you, Rodrigo. Very well presented. Okay, are there any questions for Rodrigo? Are there any hands in the room? I don't see any hands.

So, that concludes our Next Gen presentations for ICANN70. I want to thank everybody for attending today. Well done, presenters. Very good

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presentations today. Thank you to our interpreters. Thank you to our tech team. And thank you to [Fernanda Yunis] for running the slides for me today. I really appreciate your help.

Enjoy ICANN 70. The Next Gen, I know you will enjoy this meeting. Thank you to my mentors. You have been an incredible help to me and I can't tell you how much I appreciate your support during this ICANN70 meeting.

And to everybody, thank you for participating in this session.

Please note that all these decks are already embedded on the meeting website and the recording will be available shortly, within 24 hours.

Thank you so much.

**[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]**