LEADERSHIP

Latin America-Europe ICT Research
& Innovation partnership

Country brief on EU-LAC

R&I cooperation in ICT:

Chile

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

1 Introduction

The **LEADERSHIP project** supports the evolving dialogues on European and Latin American research and innovation (R&I) cooperation in ICT by providing input to bilateral and bi-regional dialogues on Science, Technology and Innovation, thus ensuring continuity and enhancing collaborative ICT R&I in Horizon 2020 and other programs. To support dialogues and partnership building for ICT cooperation, LEADERSHIP focuses on action-oriented dialogues and well-targeted capacity-building events that stimulate innovation and engagement, as well as on providing input on key aspects that contribute to enhance EU-LAC cooperation in ICT. To this purpose, the project has elaborated the following documents addressing LEADERSHIP target countries – Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Mexico:

- **Input Papers on Digital Agendas**: presenting an analysis of the Digital Agendas in Latin America vis-à-vis the Digital Agenda for Europe.
- **Input Paper on Funding Mechanisms**: mapping of Latin American Programs and Financing Mechanisms that support International Cooperation in ICT R&I describing access to funding programs and recommendations.
- **Input Paper on ICT Regulations**: identifying indicators, tools and methodologies to measure the gaps and distance to an efficient Regulatory and Institutional Framework in LAC.
- **Report on ICT R&I Priorities in LAC**: identifying ICT R&I priorities in LAC, assesses their alignment with the ICT priorities of the EU R&I programme Horizon 2020 and thus explore common areas for future EU-LAC cooperation in ICT R&I.

All the content addressing Chile within these documents feed the "**Country Brief on EU-LAC R&I cooperation in ICT: Chile".** The Country Brief gathers the knowledge and results – relevant to Chile, produced in the elaboration of the above documents. It aims to **provide a targeted country overview** and to highlight **main findings and recommendations** to enhance R&I cooperation in ICT with Europe.

The content included hereby has been produced by the LEADERSHIP consortium (see www.leadershipproject.eu) along with the support of LAC-ICT Expert Group and relevant ICT stakeholders and decision makers that were consulted. Findings and recommendations provided throughout this document are an initial step to build an integrated overview of the complex and fragmented LAC ICT landscape which should be further updated by respective country policy makers and experts.

2 Spotlight on Chile EU-LAC R&I Cooperation

Chilean ICT priority R&I areas have much in common with the European ones, defined by the EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation Horizon 2020 (H2020). In particular Chile is aligned with the H2020 pillars of societal challenges and industrial leadership – specifically with the leadership in enabling and industrial technologies – ICT work programme. Among Chilean ICT priority R&I areas framed within these pillars are: Inclusive, innovative and reflective Societies; Secure, clean and efficient energy; Health, demographic change and wellbeing; Micro- and nano-electronic technologies; Photonics; and ICT Cross-Cutting Activities. This reflects a fertile ground for future cooperation between Europe and Chile in ICT R&I.

In regard of the LAC Digital Agendas today, Chile is one of the most advanced countries in the development of its Digital Agenda. The current strategy document entitled "Imagina Chile Agenda Digital 2013-2020" considers a set of actions aiming to move forward, especially on digital inclusion, service development, and applications. These actions are intended to highlight the importance of ICT as a key tool for the national development.

Aiming to support R&I in ICT, 14 funding schemes explicitly open to European researchers were identified in Chile. The principal national public organizations providing ICT R&D funding are the National Commission for Scientific and Technological Research (CONICYT) and *Corporación de Fomento de la Producción (CORFO)*.

In the light of the Chilean regulations for ICT, the following issues have been detected as crucial: quality of service, cybersecurity, international standards certification and ICT-Internet mass use.

Further detail on these points is presented in the sections below.

2.1 ICT R&I priorities

To explore potential areas for future cooperation in ICT R&I between Latin America and Europe, the LEADERSHIP project identified ICT R&I priorities in Latin American target countries[1] and assessed their alignment with the ICT priorities of the EU Research and Innovation programme Horizon 2020.

To this purpose, an online survey was conducted from 16 June to 15 July 2014. In Chile, the questionnaire was answered by participants (43) coming from Universities and research centres (65%), followed by the industry (19%) and government institutions (7%). They represent both large and small and medium size organisations, including SME, with a clear research profile. Overall, the majority of respondents in Chile belong to R&I performing organisations since more than 45% affirmed to dedicate more than 10% of their budgets and full-time employees to R&I activities.

---

[1] **Consult the overall survey methodology and results**: Report on ICT Research and Innovation Priorities in Latin America. Results from LEADERSHIP Survey", LEADERSHIP project – www.leadershipproject.eu, funded by the European Commission

Regarding R&I International cooperation, more than half of Chilean participants (55%) indicated they have participated in R&I international cooperation activities, funded by bilateral programmes, IDB programmes, FP7 and other European programmes, and their experience in participating in previous EU-funded projects was assessed as positive by 53%. In fact, 50% of Chilean participants indicated they were planning to participate in R&I projects funded by EU Horizon 2020 programme mainly in the areas of Future Internet; Secure, clean and efficient energy, and Content technologies and information management.

The survey respondents were asked to rate the selected R&I areas (33 in total) gathered in 12 topics across H2020 ICT-related work programmes. Each R&I area was ranked by respondents (from 1 – not relevant to 4 – very relevant) according to their expertise, knowledge and relevance for EU-LAC cooperation.

Overall, **ICT priority R&I areas in Chile** are equally related to societal challenges topics as to ICT topics, being one of the few LAC country that presented this behaviour. Among priority societal challenges topics are Inclusive, innovative and reflective Societies; Secure, clean and efficient energy; and Health, demographic change and wellbeing. Among ICT topics Micro- and nano-electronic technologies, Photonics; and ICT Cross-Cutting Activities were prioritised.

The findings of the survey indicate that priorities of common interest exist in Latin America for ICT research and innovation. For example, the following **top 10 ICT priority areas in Chile** are shared by the rest of LAC countries analysed with the exception of innovative schemes for open innovation and science 2.0 and smart Networks and novel Internet architectures.
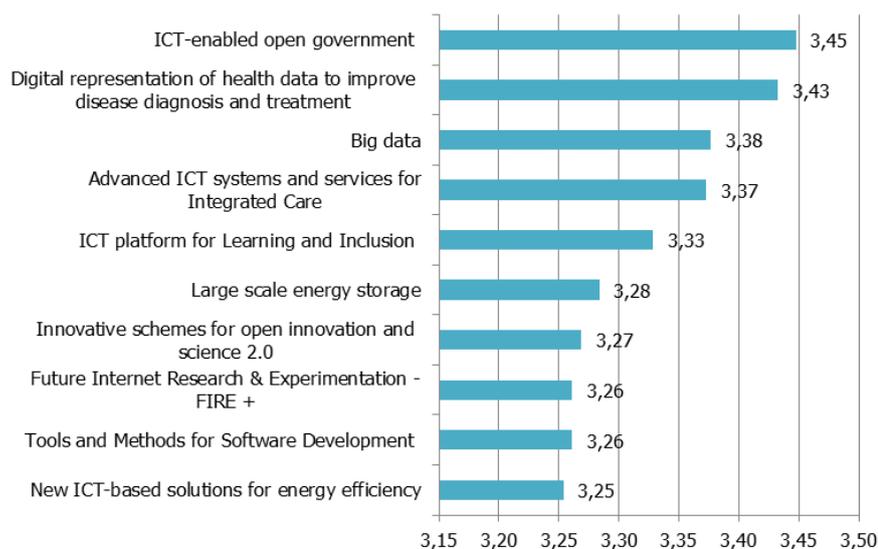

Figure 1: Top 10 ICT R&I priority areas

Overall, LAC priorities identified in the LEADERSHIP survey – including Chile, are aligned with the European R&I priorities defined in Horizon 2020 Work Programmes 2014-2015, specifically under Leadership in

enabling and industrial technologies – ICT and Societal challenges pillars. This creates a solid basis for future cooperation between Europe and Latin America in ICT R&I.

2.2 Digital Agendas

The study on LAC Digital Agendas[2] builds on top of results obtained in the LEADERSHIP survey to identify ICT R&I priorities, analysing Latin American Digital Agendas vis-à-vis the Digital Agenda for Europe in order to identify potential synergies between both regions and continuing the EU-LAC policy dialogue in ICT.

In the context of international cooperation between Europe and Latin America, a number of projects have been supporting this on-going policy dialogue and Chile has participated in most of them through the National Commission for Scientific and Technological Research (CONICYT). Projects such as PRO-IDEAL, PRO-IDEAL PLUS, FORESTA, FIRST, AMERICAS, and currently LEADERSHIP and CONECTA2020, have contributed significantly to the development of an EU-LAC research community in ICT and e-Infrastructures, as well as to the coordination of national and international funding mechanisms, agencies and stakeholders. Other – more general – projects also support the bi-regional political dialogue in ICT, such as ALCUE NET, the four bilateral projects with Argentina, Brazil, Chile – CEST+I and Mexico, as well as the ERANet-LAC project. As a result, the connections between both regions at all levels have increased significantly.

When analysing the status on the development of Latin American Digital Agendas, the study identified that Chile is one of the most advanced countries in the development of its Digital Agenda. In the last decade, several planning instruments related to Information Society issues have been developed and are further described below.

a) Policy framework

The first initiative to build Chile's Digital Agenda was developed during Frei Ruiz-Tagle's Government establishing the first roadmaps towards the Information Society. The result was the ICT white book "*Libro Blanco de las TIC*".

During the Government of Ricardo Lagos, with the contribution of experts from different sectors, Chile presented a National Digital Agenda titled "Digital Agenda towards the future (*Chile 2004-2006 Agenda Digital te acerca al futuro)".* The main objective was to contribute to national development through the use of ICT to increase competitiveness, equality of opportunities, personal freedom, quality of life, efficiency and transparency.

During the first Michelle Bachelet's government, the Digital Development Committee of Ministries was created and its main objective was to close the national digital gap, therefore the Digital Agenda 2007–2012 was focused on increasing competitiveness.

---

[2] **Consult the overall Input Paper methodology and results**: "Input Paper on Digital Agendas – Analysis of the Digital Agendas in Latin America and their relations with the Digital Agenda for Europe", LEADERSHIP project – www.leadershipproject.eu, funded by the European Commission

All those Digital Agendas built in different periods contributed to promote the importance of the use of ICT for development and thus to increase connectivity. One of the pending activities is to create a strategy oriented to the use of ICT services and applications to increase life quality.

Imagina Chile Digital Agenda 2013-2020 was developed under this framework, considering strategies for digital inclusion, service development, applications, fulfilled goals, and statements to prove the importance of technology as a key tool for the national development. Imagine Chile Digital Agenda has five strategic pillars for the digital development for the period, and they cover thirty initiatives where fourteen action lines emerge with detailed work descriptions for the corresponding initiatives.

The five strategic pillars as shown in the figure below are: Connectivity and Digital Inclusion, to facilitate public access to networks and services of the Information Society; Environment for digital development, to create the necessary conditions to spur the citizen's development and businesses all over the world; Education and Training, to deliver the necessary capacities for the knowledge society and supporting formative processes with the use of ICT; Innovation and Entrepreneurship, to generate an environment favouring development with the use of ICT; and Services and applications, to raise productivity and the quality of life through digital services.

Figure 2: Imagina Chile Digital Agenda 2013-2020 Strategic Pillars

Objectives:
- To motivate the existence of an ICT infrastructure.
- To build a dynamic and competitive market with fair conditions.
- To provide the citizens the necessary skills to uptake the benefits of the digital world.

b) Ministry/agency responsible

The Telecommunications Undersecretary (*Subsecretaría de Telecomunicaciones* – SUBTEL) depends from the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications.

c) Implementing Stakeholders

The Telecommunications Undersecretary (*Subsecretaría de Telecomunicaciones* – SUBTEL) coordinates, promotes and develops ICTs in Chile. In addition, Imagina Chile Digital Agenda includes the following implementation indicators:
- Internet penetration per population

- Percentage of communities with free public internet access
- Average value of ICT basket (converge on the price of ICT services with OECD countries)
- Ranking of regulatory and political environment (World Economic Forum)
- Piracy rate
- Percentage of digital educational resources covering the learning objectives of the curriculum
- Percentage of students on the initial ICT SIMCE level
- Teachers trained to use ICT in the classrooms
- Percentage of schools connected with high speed (with state contribution)
- Percentage of sales on total ICT GDP
- Number of ICT companies
- Global Competitiveness Ranking innovation pillar
- Ranking of availability of online public services
- Percentage of paperwork procedures digitalized
- Percentage of companies using e-commerce
- Percentage of public transport mobile information system
- Percentage of the health care network with online clinical records

d) Official Website

http://www.subtel.gob.cl/

2.3 Funding Mechanisms

The study of LAC Funding Mechanisms[3] provided a mapping of the main programs and financing funds supporting international cooperation in ICT R&I in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Colombia, Costa Rica and Peru. It also identified complementary funding mechanisms for cooperation with Europe in ICT R&I and reviewed access for European researchers of LAC programs and funding mechanisms, in terms of their eligibility and reciprocity.

In Chile, a large number (14) of ICT research funding programs explicitly open for European researchers were identified. There are several national public organizations providing ICT R&D funding. Among them, the most prominent are the *Comisión Nacional de Investigación Científica y Tecnológica (CONICYT)*, and the *Corporación de Fomento de la Producción (CORFO).*

An additional funding opportunity managed by the BioBio regional government in the south of Chile is also open to Europeans researchers. This funding scheme requires a granted project to be implemented in the BioBio Region[4].

The 14 ICT funding programs identified in Chile amount to US$ 173.13 million. Of this funding, 99% (US$ 171.56million) has European eligibility; the focus of the remaining 1% is not specified. Furthermore, the existence of international funding mechanisms not solely applied to Chile should also be considered.

---

[3] **Consult the overall Input Paper methodology and results**: "Input Paper on Funding Mechanisms – Mapping of Latin American Programs and Financing Mechanisms supporting International Cooperation in ICT R&I, access to programs and recommendations", LEADERSHIP project – www.leadershipproject.eu, funded by the European Commission
[4] http://www.innovabiobio.cl/

2.4 ICT Regulations

The study of LAC ICT Regulations[5] allowed defining a prospective and convergent ICT frame of reference to identify ICT trends, ICT indicators and ICT indexes globally and across the EU and LAC measuring the gaps and distance in the development of the ICT sector between the two regions.

A careful review on ICT R&I regulations and policies was performed in EU and Latin America – including Chile, resulting in the elaboration of a framework that allowed to perform a benchmarking of LAC ICT R&D Regulations. As a result, ICT regulatory areas of strategic interest were identified and were validated with the ICT Regulations Working Group experts and additional decision makers and experts from LAC.

Building on a convergent and prospective vision of ICT, and consolidating the expert opinions, a set of priorities were identified from Latin America perspective to orient and promote research and innovation in ICT as shown in the figure below.
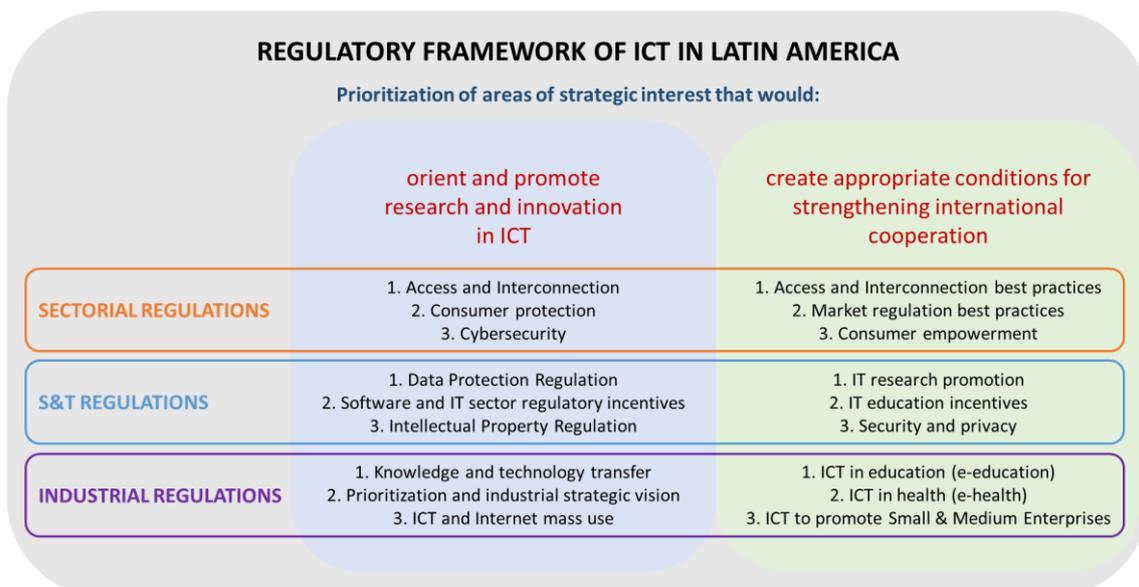
REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF ICT IN LATIN AMERICA

Prioritization of areas of strategic interest that would:

	orient and promote research and innovation in ICT	create appropriate conditions for strengthening international cooperation
SECTORIAL REGULATIONS	1. Access and Interconnection 2. Consumer protection 3. Cybersecurity	1. Access and Interconnection best practices 2. Market regulation best practices 3. Consumer empowerment
S&T REGULATIONS	1. Data Protection Regulation 2. Software and IT sector regulatory incentives 3. Intellectual Property Regulation	1. IT research promotion 2. IT education incentives 3. Security and privacy
INDUSTRIAL REGULATIONS	1. Knowledge and technology transfer 2. Prioritization and industrial strategic vision 3. ICT and Internet mass use	1. ICT in education (e-education) 2. ICT in health (e-health) 3. ICT to promote Small & Medium Enterprises

Figure 3: Prioritization of LAC ICT regulatory areas of strategic interest

Source: CINTEL, based on the responses of ICT regulation experts to the LEADERSHIP online questionnaire.

Chilean priorities to orient and promote R&I and ICT follow the same line as those in LAC but present some minor differences. Related to **sectorial regulations**, "quality of service" replaces "cybersecurity" in the top 3. Additionally, from the **industrial regulations** point of view, "international standards certification" replaces "ICT and internet mass use" in Chile's top 3.

---

[5] **Consult the overall Input Paper methodology and results**: "Input Paper on ICT Regulations – Analysis of Latin American ICT R&D Regulatory and Institutional Framework, best practices and recommendations", LEADERSHIP project – www.leadershipproject.eu, funded by the European Commission

On the other hand, in order to create appropriate conditions for strengthening international cooperation, priorities on **sectorial regulations** for Chile are: access and Interconnection best practices, market regulation best practices, and broadband plans and financing.

Regarding to **S&T regulations**, topics that would strength cooperation are oriented to: IT research promotion, IT education incentives, and software and IT industry incentives. Finally, on **industrial perspective**, ICT in education, ICT in health, and ICT to promote SME, are the three priorities to reinforce international cooperation.

3 Recommendations

In line with the survey on ICT R&I priorities it is recommended that Chile facilitates the access to H2020 opportunities, supports networking activities to find research partners and enhances ICT policy dialogue for R&I cooperation between Latin America and Europe.

Concerning the Chilean Digital Agenda it is suggested updating its priority areas in the light of recent surveys and insights from relevant stakeholders with the purpose of fully include the innovation dimension within its strategy. It is also recommended that an administrative office for "ICT affairs" be established with two main purposes: to follow-up the implementation of the National Digital Agenda beyond the extent of successive government administrations, and to establish coordination mechanisms across LAC Digital Agendas.

ICT research institutions and projects in Chile should be aligned with the national ICT policies and Digital Agenda. Hence, it is recommended that the funding mechanisms for ICT be in line with the ICT areas defined as strategic within a coordinated framework. Implementing such a framework would improve the efficiency in the allocation of resources and would serve as matching platform between fund-seeking and the national priorities.

Based upon non-discriminatory obligations and cost-oriented methodologies, it is recommended that Chilean ICT regulations move forward in the following areas: consumer protection, broadband access, interconnection, universal connectivity service in rural areas, e-health, and internet security. To this purpose it is suggested to share experiences and know-how with other LAC and EU countries with the support of associations, regulatory authorities, regional organizations and institutions involved in tackling the digital divide while promoting economic growth and social inclusion.

Further analysis on these points is presented in the sections below.

3.1 ICT R&I priorities

The recommendations from the LEADERSHIP survey on ICT R&I were provided by respondents of the questionnaire with the overall objective to enhance EU-LAC cooperation in ICT R&I.

The findings of the LEADERSHIP survey indicated that in spite of the interest of Chilean researchers to participate in ICT R&I projects, there are still some important barriers that need to be overcome to increase their participation. Major obstacles perceived by respondents were associated with the lack of access to information about EU programmes, difficult access to funding for LAC participants and lack of experience in participating in EU projects.

To tackle these challenges, survey participants selected the following actions as the most valued: facilitating access to key information about H2020 work programme and calls, networking activities to find partners, and engagement of LAC countries to fund R&I cooperation with Europe.

In addition, there was a general agreement on the need of enhancing the ICT policy dialogue and selecting ICT priorities for R&I cooperation between Latin America and Europe.

3.2 Digital Agendas

The recommendations of the Input Paper on Digital Agendas are intended to provide input to strengthen and improve the coordination of the Latin American Digital Agendas, which will contribute to enhance ICT cooperation between Latin America and Europe.

For Chile, the following **recommendations addressed to Latin American Governments/ICT Agencies, are applicable to the Chilean National Commission for Scientific and Technological Research (CONICYT).** LEADERSHIP recommendations suggest updating priority areas for ICT in the content of the Digital Agendas or National Digital Strategies, on the basis of recent surveys and insights from relevant stakeholders involved in the development and implementation of Digital Agendas; as well as explicitly including innovation in the structure of their Digital Agendas.

In addition, CONICYT should establish an administrative office for "ICT affairs", so each country can follow up the implementation of the National Digital Agenda despite changes in the government administration; as well as to establish coordination mechanisms through Digital Agendas in Latin American countries. Possible mechanisms should be discussed and promoted in international events or spaces for discussion and interaction between the ministries, agencies and stakeholders involved in the development and implementation of the ICT policies in Latin American countries.

3.3 Funding Mechanisms

The recommendations of the Input Paper on Funding Mechanisms are intended to incrementally improve the efficiency in financial resource allocation. For Chile, some of the programs are integrated within institutional frameworks typically laid out at the country level. For example, by offering multiple ICT research funding programs, CORFO functions as the coordinating institution that provides consistency across funding principles, eligibility frameworks, and allocation transparency across programs.

However, considering that many funding programs beyond those handled by CORFO, the need to deploy a country-wide comprehensive institutional framework for defining basic principles guiding the funding of ICT research and innovation is apparent.

Developed and managed by country's respective entities which are expected to act as a link translating the objectives of a country's ICT national strategy into guidelines for the allocation of funds to be followed by the different programs offered by public (national and sub-national) and private sector institutions.

This framework would provide a single set of eligibility principles aligned with the objectives of the ICT national strategies and Digital Agendas. Along these lines, in order to compete for funds, institutions and

researchers should be aligned with the national ICT policies and strategies, and funds would be steered to strategically important areas of research. Such a framework would be a highly effective mechanism to improve alignment and efficiency in the allocation of funds across researchers, research centres, and start-ups.

Furthermore, the framework could standardize application processes reducing redundant efforts that currently need to be carried out by units seeking for funds. Along these lines, the framework not only serves as a mechanism to streamline funding applications, but it also becomes a "matching platform", aligning the need for funds with the adequate programs in light of a unified view of national priorities.

The framework would serve as a basis to build a platform that would enhance all sources of funding programs to facilitate visibility by individual researchers and institutions. It is important to point out that some partial efforts are already being deployed in that regard. For example the *Comunidad de Estados Latinoamericanos y Caribeños* (CELAC) is evaluating the possibility of developing such a platform. Similarly, the *Federación de Asociaciones de América Latina, España y Portugal de Entidades de Tecnologías de Información y Comunicación* (ALETI), as well as different local associations of venture capital firms are conducting similar efforts. The recommendation should not aim at developing a redundant framework, but aims to integrate the existing ones within a single platform.

3.4 ICT Regulations

Overall, recommendations from the Input Paper ICT Regulations are intended to improve the LAC ICT R&D Institutional and Regulatory Frameworks that would orient and promote ICT R&I creating appropriate conditions for strengthening international cooperation with Europe. According to the results of the analysis and benchmarking presented in the Input Paper on ICT Regulations and taking into account the analysis and results on prioritization, the following recommendations are summarized for Chile.

In order to improve the LAC ICT Institutional Framework, Chile should continue harmonizing the legal and institutional framework that would ensure a coordinated approach to overall development of ICT; encourage continued work of EU and LAC ICT regional groups and fora setting foundations for ICT public policy and ICT regulation; and establish effective organisational and governance frameworks to coordinate the implementation of S&T strategies, ICT public policies, broadband plans and regulatory agendas within and across levels of governments in the LAC region, identifying clear responsibilities to ensure overall coordination of their implementation in all sectors of the economy.

Main areas where Chile could improve its regulatory framework and learn from EU and other LAC countries are: Significant market power analysis, sharing and access to passive infrastructure, consumer protection, broadband regulation, interconnection, service universal connectivity in rural areas, e-health and telemedicine.

LEADERSHIP

As consequence, Chile should carry out regular reviews of relevant markets both at wholesale and at retail level in LAC countries in order to preferably establish ex ante regulation. Additionally, it should set up regulatory measures concerning the relevant markets for wholesale (physical) network infrastructure access and wholesale broadband access based on non-discrimination obligations and cost-oriented methodologies.

Moreover, it should provide the backing and support to the various regulators, associations, regulatory authorities, regional organizations and institutions involved in promoting access, adoption and use of broadband services so as to help reduce the digital divide while promoting economic growth and social inclusion.

Furthermore, Chilean government should foster a climate of trust among LAC ICT users in relation to information security and network security, authentication, privacy and consumer protection. The government should help consumers understand their rights and protect their interests by designing effective consumer policies, examining issues of global relevance to consumers, and developing principles to promote efficient, transparent and fair global markets for consumers.

Likewise, Chile should encourage cooperation in the LAC region to promote Internet security and the implementation of internationally recognised, market-driven security standards and EU best practices to promote online security.

Finally, on e-health Chile should maximize ICT potential for enhancing the quality of health care for LAC people through public-private collaboration that brings together specialized professional teams to integrate medical, public-health and ICT knowledge. And in general, LAC governments could learn from the EU eHealth Action Plan 2004-2011 covering electronic prescriptions and health cards to new information systems that reduce waiting times and errors, in view to explore the feasibility of the integration of telemedicine into health systems in LAC.

LEADERSHIP LAC-ICT Expert Group*

Digital Agendas Working Group

Name	Organisation	Country
Aarón Sandoval (Chair)	CONACYT	Mexico
Carmen Agüero	ITESM	Mexico
Luis Guillermo Fernández	SOFTEL	Cuba
Moira Karosuo	CONACYT	Mexico
Adrián Lira	IJALTI	Mexico
José María Louzao	CESSI	Argentina
Silvia Monzón de Bidart	ALETI	Argentina
Alex Mora	CAMTIC	Costa Rica
Juan Carlos Sosa	ODI	Colombia
Francisco Camargo	Consultant	Colombia
Moacyr Martucci	USP	Brazil
Héctor Torres	ProteinLab - UTEM	Chile
Miguel González	ITESM	Mexico
Yolanda Ursa	INMARK	Spain

Funding Mechanisms Working Group

Name	Organisation	Country
Adolfo Castejón (Chair)	CAF	Uruguay
Mauricio Agudelo	CAF	Venezuela
Mario Castillo	CEPAL	Chile
Paulo Egler	IBICT	Brazil
Jairo Espinosa	UNAL	Colombia
Pablo Miguel Jacovkis	UNTREF	Argentina
Raúl Katz	CBS CITI	Argentina
Alfonso Luna	KENTRIKY	Venezuela
Raúl Monroy	ITESM	Mexico
Otto Rivera Valle	CAMTIC	Costa Rica
Luis Stein	GECHS	Chile
Mariana Yazbeck	SOFTEX	Brazil
María Mesonero	CONICYT	Chile
Rosita Wachenchauzer	MINCYT	Argentina

ICT Regulations Working Group

Name	Organisation	Country
Mario Castaño (Chair)	CINTEL	Colombia
Alejandra Castro	ARIAS Y MÚÑOZ	Costa Rica
Juan Manuel Díaz	CREMADES & CALVO-SOTELO	Colombia
Julián Dunayevich	SMN	Argentina
José Jaime Gómez	MEDIOS Y SOLUCIONES	Colombia
Salma Jalife	CUDI	Mexico
Roberto Mayer	ALETI	Brazil
Alejandro Delgado Moreno	MINTIC	Colombia
Enrique Sucar	INAOE	Mexico
María Fernanda Cabrera	LifeSTech – UPM	Spain
María Lima Toivanen	VTT	Finland

* The LAC-ICT Expert Group detailed description and members can be found in www.lac-ictexpertgroup.eu

LEADERSHIP

Download the complete reports at:
http://www.leadershipproject.eu/?page_id=3442

Consortium:

Quotation:

When quoting information from this report, please use the following phrase:

"Country brief on EU-LAC Research and Innovation cooperation in ICT: Chile, LEADERSHIP project."