>> Hello, everyone. Welcome back to the room. Now we will be preparing for a special UN session. It is an honor to introduce the special video message from a key figure at the UN. So we will now have a special address, the video address of Mr. Tawfik Jelassi, the assistant Director-General for Communication and Information at UNESCO.

>> TAWFIK JELASSI: I would like to express my gratitude for hosting the important event. Bringing together policymakers, researchers, and diverse stakeholders, the event serves as a catalyst for constructive dialogue and identification of actionable strategies that drive digital accessibility. The vast potential of communication technologies to enhance the independence and inclusion of persons with disabilities, UNESCO uses not only as a stand-alone right, but as a critical element to ensure equal access to various rights, including education, political participation, and social engagements. Within its mandates, UNESCO addresses information, addressing for the ability gaps to advocate the technology and processes providing guidelines and policy frameworks for openly available resources, data, and software on a global basis. This is a foundation on all educational resources encourages governments, educational authorities, and institutions to support and investigate critical access for persons with disabilities. UNESCO efforts expand to bridging skill gaps through our ICT competency framework for teachers, contributing to sustainable development goal 16 for peaceful and inclusive societies. Our focus on universal access to information aligns with SDG9 promoting the brilliant infrastructure and innovation through increased ICT access. The concrete examples include enhancing the development and simulation of sources and data in invisibility for persons with invisibility and empowering teachers with invisibilities through educational resources. UNESCO as instruments for the digital goods. The core for action is clear. Collaborate to create an enabling environment which promotes ICT accessibility for inclusive knowledge societies. UNESCO looks forward to the valuable insights and partnerships that will emerge from this discussion. Thank you for your attention.
>> Thank you. Now we'll go ahead with our second session. Principles and opportunities and looking at the digital accessibility. We will be moderating the session. We also have -- a familiar face now from the workshop. A key figure of ITU in the topic. Then we have Sylvain Merlen. We also have Mr. Igor Stefanovic technical coordinator at UNWTO. They have the innovations at DPN and finally we have a lot of different UN entities joining us today. I'm excited to hear their insights and various efforts into this -- into this field of digital accessibility. Thank you.
>> Thank you so much, as well. I would like to welcome you all at the second session of today. Thank you so much for joining us.
(Captioner needs to leave in five minutes)
>> We appreciate your presence here after lunch. I'm honored to be moderating the session. We are expecting to have a very critical and crucial discussions with our partners from the other UN agency on the efforts that UN is dedicating towards creating a digital and inclusive society. On this note, I would like to mention that the ever-evolving technology landscape is imposing certain dynamics on all of us. It is ensuring inclusivity, equality, and universal access for everyone. The United Nations is on the front for all of the global initiatives. You may probably hear about a lot of initiatives that have been undertaken to champion the principles that we were all discussing today about. Today our session will provide all of the efforts that aim to shape a more equitable future for all of us. We have different addresses here with us. She's making

an introduction for all of the presence on stage. I will just say that this session is an opportunity to showcase the progress, but not only -- not only the progress that all of our institutions have done so far, but also to serve as a platform for the discussion for the obstacles and efforts to reach the goal and to have the impact that we all look forward to reaching. Yeah. Without further adieu, I would like to make a short intro to the next speaker. I may be bias. I want to start with my colleague, Roxana. She's a senior coordinator, as you've probably heard of digital inclusion at ITU. They are providing strategies and accessibility, along with the others of course. I would like to focus on this aspect particularly. And ask -- start asking you a question Roxana. Would you like to share how ITU is addressing the complexities of digital inclusion, including the persons with disabilities in the digital space. We are curious to find out how the ITU is supporting the member states and working with the different UN addresses and stakeholders to create inclusive and digital accessible societies, economies and all persons with disabilities.
>> Thank you. Thank you. Very much. Your question was quite long. Let's try to split it in two, if I may.
(Scheduled captioning is concluded. Will resume later.)

 >> With a call to action. It starts with ourselves. In terms of the meals, in terms of the messages, in terms of the content that we're providing. Second of all, it is important to step outside of the box and actually try to understand what the user needs. Third of all, we need to build upon each other's work. We need to share more about what we're doing in order to be able to promote each other. Fourth is linked to that one is streamline corporation and anti-reach to make the change throughout the joint efforts. The last one is to work with the private sector, but at the same time make sure that the communities are the key and they are benefiting from all of the efforts that are being -- that are happening on the ground. I'm going to stop here. I'm going to let the rest of the conclusion from the current session. I'm going to thank you so much, Ishmael. Thank you for taking the floor.
(Applause)
>> Thank you very much to all of our esteemed speakers for this session. So we started by setting the European context earlier today. Now we also have a deep dive into the UN work. Now we're getting very much -- very close to the attractive session, that's pitching session. Before that, we're going to have a coffee break. So you are invited to take coffee in the room next to us. You are asked to be back please, please be back at 3:35 maximum. Thank you very much.
(Coffee break)
>> Hello. Can I ask everyone to get seated please?
If you haven't received the voting form, raise your hand. So we can see you. I think we're good. All good. Okay. Hello, everyone. Welcome back. I hope you had a nice coffee break. Welcome to the much anticipated pitching competition for the regional forum of ICT 4 All. We are set to witness 11 remarkable spirits, each are ready to present their solutions for more accessible Europe. So before we embark on the journey, I wanted to emphasis for our participants that the voting process is limited to the onsite participants only. But you'll still enjoy the pitches. I hope you are going to have a really nice time with us. I just want to walk you through the procedure, let's say. Basically what we're going to have is that we have the order. Thanks to you. Each company depending on the order assigns, they are going to be here and have four minutes

to pitch their solution. You have your forms. You will be given forum to vote basically. Your vote will be based on three criteria. How was the solution? How user friendly was that? Could it be scaled up effectively to make a difference. You have the voting forum already with you. You have the guidelines on that. So -- I mean -- without further adieu, I would like to have our first pitcher, I would say. So I would like to vision the stage where they are pitching. We can also clap.
(Applause)
>> Let me know when you are ready.
Let's go.
>> My name is Ian. I'm excited to share a new and exciting piece of technology. Let me tell you a little bit about myself. I'm 18 years old. I'm the world number two in visually impaired tennis. It goes without saying I'm not only an avid tennis player, but also a keen fan. But it is probably hard for you all to believe that until this summer, I'd never actually been to watch my tennis heros play in the flesh. Why? You may ask. What would be the point in being in the stadium full of people engaging in a tennis event whilst unable myself to see the players or a single ball being struck. It would be like going to a restaurant and hearing about how good the food is rather than actually tasting it yourself. But this changed five months ago when I was invited to this year's Wimbledon tennis championships to give trial to the new 5G headset. To be honest at best I was expecting a glorified binocular that might be a slight improvement on my partial sight. Then I tried the headset on. The unthinkable happened. This was definitely not a one-trick pony. What's special about it? It is not just a glorified binocular. It is not just a pair of shades. It is not just a lens. It does and is all of these thing and more. Within a few minutes of using this user friendly headset, I had adjusted all of the settings to suit my specific sight profile. For the first time, I was finally able to see the sport I love in all of its glory. Who was hitting the ball, how, the determination, frustration, was the ball in route? For the first time, I could have an opinion. I no longer had to ask the sighted person. It was an all you could eat buffet for my eyes. Not only did the dream of going to Wimbledon come true, I got to see and experience just like everyone else could. In short, I had regained the sight I never had. Before I go on, I would like to do an exercise. For those of you in the room who have enough sight to see the screen just behind me and are wearing glasses, take them off. If you don't wear glasses, just don't panic. Now I'm now going to play a clip from the section of the game between Madrid and Barcelona. I've chosen this clip. For many of you here, it is probably a visual moment you would rather forget. You'll see why soon enough. Here it is.
>> The champions league hero leading the break. Looking for the overlap. Inside. It is Messi. Again they arise. And into the hearts of Madrid. Astonishing from Messi. Beautiful counterattack. All of the pieces falling into place.
>> Frustrating, isn't it? You can put your glasses back on now. I'm going to play the same clip, but with a key difference this time.
>> The champions league hero against DSG leading the break. Looking for the overlap. Alba inside. It is Messi! The medicine men are raised.
>> Well, still frustrating for the Madrid fans in the room, I'm sure. Ladies and gentlemen, I think you'll agree that the experience of the second clip is incomparably superior to the first. Those with residual vision. That's what the headset is all about and how it can change many people's lives. Sorry. Thank you very much.
(Applause)

>> Okay. Now we're going to have 2:00 for you to reflect. Then we'll have our second pitching company. Can you start the timer please?

>> Okay. I would like to suggest a slight change. I noticed that 2:00 might be a little bit too much for you to have a reflection. Maybe we can have 1:00 going onward. Would you be okay with this? Okay. Perfect. So then we can have already our second pitching company, Sign Avatar.

>> Hello. Do I have the slides? Let's see if they work. Oh, yeah. They work. I'll go. All good. Yeah. Sure. I would like you guys to imagine this world. You wake up in a world where everything is in a foreign language. It is here. For example, in Madrid, everything you look around is in a foreign language. It is all in the foreign language. On top of that, when you try to communicate with somebody, you can't. That might sound like a horror movie to some of you. That's what the reality is for more than 70 million deaf people around the world. Sign language is their native language and a huge part of their culture. People ask me why can't they read? Why aren't subtitles enough? Your interpreter can say the same thing. If you are deaf, you cannot hear those. Letters for you are something that you never actually experiences. I'm sure in this room, a lot of people know it. I've been pitching this to a room where nobody is into accessibility. There's lots and lots of content out there and lots and lots of needs to use an interpreter. Nowadays, not just in Serbia, not just in the U.S., not just in Spain, there's a national shortage of ones. Having an interpreter everywhere. We want to pass that problem. We don't want to autogenerate the interpreter. We do this by using the same tech niece and the best revolutionary digital humans. We don't want to replace interpreters. We want to have them where they are needed the most. That's why people have been trying to do the same thing with other avatars before. You cannot really identify what the stuck figure. That doesn't look like a human. If you are deaf. You need something that can capture nuances of sign language. That's why technology finally enables it. Our end goal is to reach real-time sign language, used on Netflix and all of the educational platforms out there. People have been trying to do generative things for a long time. Especially sign language this is hard. We have other products as well. Is it -- sorry. Sorry. Sorry. Sorry. Our first product is used in transport. Our first product is called Transport Sign. It is sign language that's used on airports and stations. You can imagine all of the things that you can hear on the PA is now available for deaf people on your app or dedicated screens around the station. We have gotten the first implementation. We're the only sign language company that has a national product sold and implemented somewhere. At least I think so. If not, even better. We're going to expand it to four other stations. We got a shout out from the President. Which is a cool thing. So far as the expansion, we applied for a grant to expand this. We're also having some conversations in Slovenia and we want to implement in the Scandinavian countries. We're piloting on the Serbian airport in January where we want to show our product works. As far as a team, we are a team of hears and not hearing individuals. We've been working together. Some of us have been working together for a couple of years now. We have a couple of deaf organizations working with us as well and also a team of advisors that will help us scale the solution into other implementations as well. This is -- our solution is a great way to start with accessibility. That's why this is super important. We want to become standard inaccessibility. Sometimes what happens is the giant organizations only think about people who have a certain disability and don't care much about deaf people and sign language, which we want to change. We hope there's a place where all stations, all -- everything can really be accessible. My time is up. I'll take a couple more seconds to tell why we're here today.

We want to expand our solution. That's why I invite you guys. All of the --
let's say all of the auditorium to help me bridge this and bring it to some
other country. Thank you for voting.
(Applause)
>> Next up, we have Luca. Can we see them? Yes. Please.
>> Our reflection time is up. Now Luca will be pitching.
>> Good afternoon.
My name is Victor. I am a specialist in accessibility and assistive
technologies. Today I want to tell you a story. A story about something very
important to Luca people. Pedro is a joyful person who loves his family,
friends, and music, as many of us do. Due to his disability, Pedro has limited
mobility in his arms and regards assistant in his daily life. Originally, he's
welcome with communication. Three years ago, when I was in the residence, he's
lowly approach to me in his -- slowly and quietly, when he reached my side, he
rattled my shirt and said something I couldn't understand. In the same room,
there was a cleaning service professional who turned to me and said he asked if
you could adjust the table stand for him. Wow. How she understood him and when
I couldn't. If we couldn't -- if we could train our human ears to understand
Pedro, why couldn't we train AI to understand him as well with his phone. His
best friends said I have an idea. Last but not least, your speaker today. It
is challenging to operate that data in the field of disability, because
disability can be congenital. There's photo of disability. With the population
of 120,000 people. We have the disability confidence and recite the technology
innovation award in the opening hours 23. We are finally in this cabinet. Luca
-- Luca is a grateful assistant like Alex. In your home or City. They have
shown for accessibility. The assistant for the homes into much more civil
space, gaining autonomy and independence in their daily routines. Luca makes
the scale. Thanks to the unique accessibility mode. The first and the most
important mode of accessibility is understanding individuals with the speech
difficulties. It can overlap and be very easy to use with the spectrums. With
the accessibility mode. It can be managed through eye blinking for individuals
with limited mobility. I'm sorry.
This is our -- sorry. This is Pedro. Thank you.
(Applause)
>> Thank you. So now we'll have our one minute reflection time. In the
meantime, I would like to invite accessibility cloud on to the stage.
>> Okay. So the reflection time is up. If we are all set, can we have the
timer going?
>> Hi. I'm Jean. I'm the founder and CEO of Accessibility Cloud. I'm sure
that many of you have heard about before. Accessibility is part of my DNA. I'm
here today to explain what Accessibility Cloud is and what we do in 4:00.
That's going to be impossible. What I'm going to tell you is that it is a
story. You need to work with me now and get it in the right mood. They go
down. You can close your eyes and listen to my story and picture this in the
imagination. We will not be using AI. We'll be using RII. Imagine this. We
have just been to the doctor. We have been prescribed the medicine that you
need to pick it up. There's only one form in town that has the particular
medicine. It is located in the third floor of the department store. You get
that, jump into the taxi, the blink of an eye, the taxi takes incorrect data.
Once there, you start a massive building. With many floors. Look for the main
entrance down to the building. Finally realize there's no main entrance to the
ground floor. But it looks like there's one halfway up the building. There's
no way it could get up there. So the only way in for you seems to be through a
window. You have no choice. You have no choice. You need to get into that,

climb through the window and into the main hole. Once there, you have the elevator or stairs up to the third floor. They are not to be found. The only thing there that will take to the third floor is the rope hanging down where the stairs are supposed to be. You are about to give up. You need to pick up the medicine the doctor prescribed. You use all of your determination and begin to climb. Finally you make it through the third door. Without losing and falling down and have to start all over again. You are feeling really proud of yourself for the accomplishments. You look around. There you see the signs for the drugstore. You look up to the door. There's the sign. The sign says don't forget to take it again. Wait for your number to be called up. You need to start all over again. So how could all of this happen? It turns out the owner of the building had hired a builder called Tom. Tom comes from a circus family. He, himself, is an acrobat. He wants things to his standard. He doesn't understand the three floors could be impossible for someone else. On the contrary, he loves designing cool features in the buildings. There's hundreds of thousands out there designing and building things. If we translate this, there's billions of web pages. They are building today. They are beautiful but not -- they keep people out. What does accessibility cloud do? It helps owners to test to find out all of the problems and imagines that all of the Toms in the world want to build. Anyone can access the building regardless of ability and honestly most of us are not circus acrobats. This way we can have hundreds of thousands of web site to make web site accessible. We'll have millions of people with the need to get without being stopped. If they are not a circus acrobat. This is what accessibility do. We get people into buildings. Or if you like, web sites. That's three and a half minute. Thanks for playing with me.
(Applause)
>> Thank you very much. Now we have our 1:00 reflection time. In the meantime, I would like to call Visual Fi to the stage.
>> Okay. Reflection time is up. Now the floor is yours.
>> Thank you. I'm manager with Visual Fi.
>> Okay. So we create tech nothing for deaf people and people with hearing loss. We recognize sounds and translate in the device which is connected. We are a team made up of deaf people in order to guarantee an inclusive design since the beginning of the all of the process. According to 433 million people in the hearing loss in addition 1100 of young people are at risk of suffering some hearing loss. Besides once the population is over 65 of age are being disabled of hearing loss. So these are the pilot home and system that creates for sounds users in the homes. We have three detectors near the sounds of the house. And sends alerts immediately to the main hub and recognize the photodevice. We have only one system that consistence and recognizes. For example, the doorbell or the fire alarm or the baby crying or maybe if you are cooking. You are going to have in each device you have at home that is going to tell you which are the having. For that, we create the different places. We have algorithms works in open space and they are working now in legislations, museums, and city halls. I'm going to tell you how it works. Normally, they can extend and assign in the mobile phone or in the lamps that we built. It is very important to tell you that it is working with his own battery. If there's a problem with the light and the system, it works. The other thing, the other component, every sound doesn't go to the cloud. We can use the as a matter of factor watch and device. We put our card with the explanation of how it works in the system. Here we have an example of our legislation. So whenever -- when people is entering accessible, he's going to have a signal with his device. And we can send an alarm or notify if there's a delay, departure, if there's any

information that we have to tell them. We are turning in the space, because
there are normally surrounded by anyone with the other person that's going
there. Now they are very, very useful. And we use it very clear and clear
explanation for all of the lamps. The importance of that is when the people is,
for example, in the hospital, he's doing whatever he wants. He's going to have
a side note of him waiting for the woman. And to finally I would say that the
manager of the building can set all of the information and notification he
wants. He can turn for every user the information that he wants to pay. That's
our solution. Thank you for having us.
(Applause)
>> Now we have our 1:00 reflection time. We had a random number draw
altogether. Ingly made a change to that by skipping them. Now it would be the
sixth company.
>> So our reflection time is up. We would be happy to insert.
>> I'll share. In 4:00, I'll try my best to do that. I'm going to respect
today solutions in sweet 360, that's web accessibility solution. They try to
look from a holistic approach or challenges and solve them within web
accessibility. So just to give you a very brief overview, as I said, they have
a holistic approach with visual accessibility. We have the end users. We try
to do that and understand that the organizations are different in size and what
they need to try to make adjustments to every organization. Going back to the
Internet, that's not actually a large number. They are not being included into
the digital world. So the solution is always to try to comply with the web
accessibility standards. These can be challenging yourself. The standards are
great. What we need to comply with and the cost to implement that can be
challenging. We developed an approach that looks at the user and organizational
compliance level and monitor which is developed the side of it. Very quickly
trying to get through that would detect there's a lack of knowledge and
compliance. The developers are trading in web accessibility. There's a project
not a process that's implemented and to be kept. There's a lack of tailor-made
solutions that really support different types of organizations. So I'll start
with these tools very quickly. It is -- it is a software that once implemented
within a web site gives accessibility navigation to faces adopted to different
profiles of the ability. So what it does really, we developed this with
separate organization of people with disabilities. Once they reactivate that to
use the voice and input for here or there. Or you can use, for example,
keyboard input and also -- all of the sort of input that different visibility
may need to navigate. What we're trying to do, just floating up now, what we
try to do is provide with every different profile and navigate. I'm going to --
we're short on time. If anyone would like to see it further, you are welcome to
get in touch with me. You can see all of the navigation profile has been used.
This is just a quick video on how we started the platform. I'm going to skip
that in the interest of being able to talk about things. Sorry, technical team,
just skip the video quickly. On to the next slide. Hello. This is the
compliance. They don't understand what they have to do with the organizations
and restitutions. We manage and centralize a way in which we can both organize
the disability borders and talk about the simplifying the methodonnology. And
have a program that guides step by step to train the professional to do a full
accessibility orders of the web site. And the last one I was going to monitor
which is for developers which monitors and tracks all of the accessibility and
issues and gives you realtime information. Teams can be able to develop and
maintain the levels at all times. That's my time. Right now. Thank you very
much for your attention.
(Applause)

>> Thank you very much. Now we have our 1:00 reflection time again. And in the meantime, I would like to invite the next presenter up to the stage.

>> For situations like cerebral palsy, autism, stroke, and degenerative disease. Even the simplest task of ordering the coffee, asking for directions, saying I love you is nearly impossible. Voices around the world and developing the voices, speak recognition for non-standard speakers. The machine learning algorithms learn the person's way of speaking and translates for them in realtime. The voice and application which was launched earlier this year to communicate and understand to transcribe documents. We interact with third-party systems like Chat GPT, allow us to help and we've launched in Spanish and trying other languages. We're enhancing live. Meet Claire, she uses this to write independently by noise about the science fiction novel.

(Grace speaking)

>> The screen was a little hard to see. It is transcribes what she said, as she says in realtime through the speech recognition system. The first product that you just saw enables in-person communication. It is empowering. What we understood is now in a world increasingly activated by voice whether it is smart speakers or smart homes, we present a unique value proposition to any company by intervening our technology with mainstream product. Many people who need voice technology the most, because they depend on 24-hour human care-giving support for basic needs with integration with our solution. They can use their voice to turn off the light, adjust the thermostat, play their favorite song independently by voice for the first time. We announce the integration with Amazon Alexa. Most recently an integration with WebEx, the video platform. Basically what it used to be in get into the workplace, now technology is voice to get into the remote workplace by enabling the person with a speech disability to do their best selves at work through transcription integrated with the WebEx platform and others. We've raised $20 in grants and competitions, Microsoft and Sisco. Our vision is to open the world of voice and to help people with disabilities enjoy the best of new technologies, making the best of conversational AI access to everyone. The future of voice AI is accessible. Thank you.

(Applause)

>> Thank you so much. Now we have our 1:00 reflection time again. In the meantime, I would like to invade X Factor to the stage.

>> Okay. Our reflection time is up. Now over to X Factor.

>> My name is Peter. I'm the founder at X Factor. I'm also a teacher and researcher. I have a PhD in artificial intelligence. As in the recent years, I have had an interest in an area called brain compute. During recent years, it's been really amazing results within the research area. We want to use this results to help people with different disabilities. We have primarily focused on people with visual impairment. We have also developed our technology with a group of people. It is very important. In many situations, today, for example, in public environments, it is difficult for people of this impairment to participate in our communication reading and writing short text messages. So the tools which we are using today are mainly Braille and screenreaders. They are not always useful. Braille displays are hard to carry around. Screenreaders don't work in the noise environment. There's no privacy using screenreaders. Most of all, screenreaders require the hearing attention of the user. They need the hearing attention to understand what's happening around them. They want to occupy their hearing. We have developed and created a product and wristband that lets you receive information from your mobile phone through vibration patterns. You can also send the information to your moan and in the next version, you were able to send information to your phone by

extending your finger muscles while you read on the wrist. This gives a very cool user experience. You actually feel that you communicated directly with your body. You get information through vibrations. You feel the vibrations. It is moving the fingers. That way you communicate with technology. You communicate with the rest of the world. And this is our technology only requires some part of the vibrations and some part of the body that you have. That's the only requirement to use -- for using our technology. The vibration patterns are notifications, reminders, or text messages from your mobile phone. You very quickly different to interpret the different vibrations that happen on your phone and offer some training you are able to read text messages by just using your sense of touch. And it is for an available product. You can see it from our web site. In the future, we are working for the next version with Swedish telephone authorities innovation in 2023 communication for all. We are also collaborating with the company for clue for a navigation solution for the people to navigate and clue is a very popular navigation for visually impaired. Please contact us if you are interested in our technology. Thank you.
(Applause)
>> Thank you very much. Now we have again our 1:00 reflection time. In the meantime, I would like to invite Pedias to the stage please.
>> Okay. The decision time is over. Now the stage is yours.
>> Thank you. I'm the co-founder of Pedias. That will allow deaf people to make phone calls. The story is a friend of mine that had an accident ten years ago. He wasn't able to get an ambulance, because he's deaf like seven million people in the world. I realized a lot of services are only accessible by phone.
 Think about all of the thinks that we have, not roadside assistance. We are aware and building ramps to avoid steps by what we have to do with the digital barriers. We informed in the full line. We send a text. Instead of sending a text, there's a real phone call going on with the voice reading my message and realtime, every sentence is pronounced. So the deaf person can read it. After that we work in the deaf community. One of the issue that we figure out is not to call my friends, but the services. That's why we design our business model to be accessible. It must be paid by the building, not by the user. That's our business model revolution. So we as an acting engineer, I know it's important to the touch the company. We design the infrastructure that's able to integrate as a third center. 24 hours was the time to integrate the biggest. We navigate and have the user to navigate in place the first call since most of the user have never made a phone call before. This is the case with roadside assistance.
 We have another example with the emergency number. We're trying to create the companies for the deaf and hard-of-hearing people. Working with deaf people. We have other systems to call. One is providing captions to conferences. This is another feature that we have inside our app. The last thing is the biggest problem that deafness affects people is the access to the proper education. It is the access to the proper education. Only 3% of the deaf community are getting the degree. Again the 27 is a European average. Getting a degree is nine times harder for the person. That's why we decide to use our technology for another challenge. It is providing automatic caption and create using the artificial intelligence. We are selling the software from Hong Kong to Rome, Italy, and Germany to provide real-time captions and create automatic notes that go to the professor and create for this. So in this way, we design technology for the deaf. We bring the service for all of the students. In China the service was used a lot. They are still struggling with language. A lot of the user started using the caption and getting to know. Today we have a 50,000 users making -- using the phone app. We have in 14 countries. We deal with one of the biggest companies, mainly in Europe. We are looking forward to scale up

getting on board to other companies and facing the countries there's a lot and biggest challenge of language. Like India would be a lot of deaf people with lack of assistant. That's some other country that we're struggling. We're putting in the effort to use the technology to connect towards the hearing world and deaf world to have a world with the barriers. This is our inspirational team being asked to achieve the mission. Thank you for the attention.
(Applause)
>> Thank you very much. Now we're nearing the end of the session. We're going to have our last two companies. We have 1:00 reflection time as always. In the meantime, I would like to invite Capita to the stage please.
>> Okay. The reflection time is over. Now the stage is for Capita.
>> Thank you.
I'm Peter. I'm the head of Capito. I want to talk about the problem and how we can solve it. I would like to start with the question? Do you understand everything that you read? Just think about the information that you get from your bank. Just think about the informing that you get from your government, or if you have to read a contract. Most of the time these kind of information is written extremely difficult. Most of the people do not understand it. This problem is bigger than you might think, because it has many consequences. It means that individuals are excluded from the society. It means that individuals have to make bad decisions, for example, because they don't understand the information from the bank. It means that society has to make bad decisions, because society doesn't understand climate change or doesn't understand the politicians. It means the loss of a lot of money for companies in the government because of inefficiency or because the people don't understand their product. And it means a loss of a lot of trust. There are big starters on the topic that say that main language or easy language is an absolute must for three percent of the people. Three percent of the people in German speaking companies and they are for other languages. It means that 53% of the population it is essential and confidentable for 100%. Just to repeat it, more than half of the population does not understand the communication of the government or from organizations. How do we solve the problem? We at Capito set ourselves the mission and goal that we want to make the world more understandable. We simplify complex texts into three different language levels that everyone can understand everything. How do we do that? We have two different ways to scale our mission. On the one hand we have our analog services. They are experts simplifying the complex texts and implicationing other people in other organizations to do it as well. We sell franchises that experts can make Capito in their region. We are already to market leader in this area. We developed Capito Digital. It can simplify complex information into three different language levels that everyone can understand everything. It is a complication of AI and high-quality data that we have from our analog services. This is also our competitive advantage, because we are the only ones who have the high-quality data. We developed Capio as user friendly as possible. For example, you can simplify your contract in Microsoft work. You can simplify your postings and simplify your mailings in Outlook. With Capito Digital, we are able to make plain language available everywhere that you write and teacher.
 We can make the world more understandable. We can make the world a lot more accessible. Thanks for your time.
(Applause)
>> Okay. Now we have the 1:00 reflection time. In the meantime, I would like to invite Sign Lee. Wave them one. While we were doing the number drill, we didn't have the presence. I would need you to come so that we're even. Okay. The final reflection time is over. The stage is yours finally.

>> There's abundant research from organizations about how sign languager users want to be communicated with. In sign language. But there's still a misconception that text is enough. As one lady puts it, I was born deaf, never heard English, I'm not oral. I don't speak English. My education was in sign language, not in English. Even if I want to acquire English, I can't. Why do you keep saying English is my second? I'm Mark. Founder of Sign Lee. It is something to move beyond the research and digital exclusion. They have screen readers. Let's make one that turns text into sign language.
Right. Can we roll the video please? Meet Sign Lee. It takes just five minutes to add to the web site. It provides synchronous sign language against the English, provided by real, highly-qualified deaf translators. Anything changes on the web site, not a problem. They know the organization doesn't have to tell us that the content has changed. So two things at once. It is created.
 There's nothing like it on the scale, creating sign language translations on web sites. We've done it for health, banking, and education. Really complicated domains of discourse. It was created in just six months by a really small team of just three people. We've created the opportunity for young, deaf talent. We've trained four young, deaf translators. 73% of the team is deaf. Most importantly what do users think, please? Can we watch the video?
This is the type of thing we've been fighting for a long time. I'm excited about this. What's incredible about Sign Lee, I feel like my hearing pairs, included in the world, on the same level. It would make life so much easier.
>> I think it would improve your mental health. You would have less stress.
>> We would be more independent, more confident, we would have more knowledge in the information.
>> This is the time of thing.
>> Next slide please.
>> Carry on. Is it scalable? Any sign language out of the box. No adaptation required. They can require any page on any web site with Sign Lee added. We're working in American sign language as of last week, German too. We want to enable the broadcast. We want to smash the creators of sign language content by adding Sign Lee and by applying the technology to broadcast to get the vision. Give me ten point please. Add Sign Lee to your web site perhaps. Give us advocacy. Your sector insight. This is just the beginning of our journey towards sign language automation. That's another story. Please help us deliver the mission. Sign language everywhere.
(Applause)
>> So we have our final 1:00 reflection time.
okay. We would like to ask you to remain seated while we collect your forums. I have a small announcement to make for someone that may have lost their watch. We found a watch on the slide. If you lost your watch, contact us. I would also like to very briefly introduce what is to come in the coming hours. At 5:00 we are going to have a social event. A contribution featuring Garcia Corpus. An information technology specialist. He has an extensive technology in inclusion. He will be offering us valuable insights into the discussion. At 6:00, we are going to have the cocktail. After the contribution, we would be ending the awards for the pitching competition. Just one more point that I would like to raise. The contribution is going to be in Spanish. We will have interpretation provided, both VO and written. If you need an ear piece to fall the Spanish interpretation, raise your hand, so we can provide you with the ear piece. So. Anyone who needs Spanish -- I mean translation from Spanish to English.
Okay.
>> I think we're good with the ear pieces. I would like to stress that we have

to return them. Make sure to return them to our colleagues at the registration desk in here. Please don't take the ear pieces with you. Thank you. Now I had already introduced Enrique. I will leave the floor for him to facilitate the session. Thank you for the participation and enthusiasm.

>> Thank you so much. Hello, everybody. Ready with the headphones? I'm going to change the language in the moment. I'm more comfortable with Spanish this time. Thank you so much to take the headphone for the interpretation.

(Speaking Spanish)

>> The education centers where I was, there was some subject related to physical education or exercises. There's more to do with design that to me were difficult to tackle. Because it is true that while I have no arms, this is something that you can see. But my legs, well, I'm wearing orthoices, not prosthes. I have orthoices in my legs. I put on a shield. Because of the effect of that, I can walk every day. This topic and subject that I told you about, technology has came to my life quite quickly. I can't use ruler or different, for example, brackets or different things. So this is why I had to use a computer. I needed different adaptations of what is so-called human machine because of the technology. This is how I could use technology in this case. It is true that technology came to my life with these activities. And it came a time when my academic life didn't have many more differences beyond these two topics. I had to choose what I wanted to do for a living. There are just a few people that know that if I'm totally honest, I wanted to be a biologist. I wanted to be a biologist, because of the conscious that I told you about. I wanted to know what the origin of my birth was. I wanted to learn if there was something we could do in order to discover why. To discover how we could improve these processes related to our human training, in this case, in my mother's womb. There was a time it was very lucky for all of us. When the 18-year-old thought that he was the world and nothing was going to change. He didn't feel very skilled in the lab with the liquid they were dealing with. When I was starting, I was given a computer. Since then in the artistic way, I have developed different web sites, I had developed and done different things. I saw that what I felt passionate for was technology in computing. So I switched technology. I replaced it we computing engineering. That's what I do for a living. It is true that people with disabilities think we will never be enough. Let me explain myself.

I thought people were doing to judge me because of my disability. They wouldn't give credit to my training. When I finished my degree, it was not enough. I took a masters degree. I didn't think that was enough either. When I'm going to the interview, they will think, wow, this person can't grab the mouse or can't push a key. Because of -- not for anything else. I didn't think there was enough. I took a massive degree of universal accessibility. I didn't think it was enough. I started my PhD. It was then when -- because of some academic trains, I got here with my colleague, Natalie. We started to assess the devices. She told me how to assess that was regulated by the European standard, 301549. I learned about how to access hardware and beyond what I could need as a user. What other people with disabilities could need. From there on it is true that I went back to college to take my PhD. I was -- they called me from here. They told me they had a project for me that had to do with accessibility. Documentary, accessibility of standards, and that was the beginning of my career at this place related to accessible technologies. It has been five years since then. Time flies. It is through that I joined through the second of March of 2017. It is true that there's been -- it's been wonderful to make research and technologist from different points of view. As a user, technologies have worked very well. They have gotten involved in a way that

have facilitated some processes in my life. Everybody knows, for example, -- everybody in my personal life knows that -- well, they were. I always have my cell phone in my head. With my cell phone, for example, I call the Lyft. I do not do it. I do not use an app. With the cell phone, I push the button. This is my hands extension, so to speak. There's apps that have been developed here. You can use to call the Lyft. Since then, what I do is I push the button with my cell phone. It is true that technology has helped me in the sense. But my personal information is concern sometimes. As far as I always have my cell phone in my hand. Hey, Kiki. Everybody calls me Kiki. So, Kiki, someone is going to steal your cell phone on the street. It is true it gives me a lot of autonomy to have my cell phone with my hand. I haven't closed my ear. They said someone is going to steal your cell phone. We won't be able to do anything. They will run off. I hope this doesn't happen. It hasn't happened yet. I'm touching root. This is what we're doing. If you have wood with you, please teach it to avoid this from happening. Thanks to technology what has happened is today with my cell phone, I need to have it in my hand. For example, thanks to the assistant technology that my cell phone has, I can have my headset. I can give commands in the street so that -- well, I can have it in my pocket. That's an example of how technology progressed and how as a user these facilitates my life. Well, short ago one year, one year and a and a half they introduced the fact the cell phone tells you who is calling. For example, calling from Natalie. Do you want to answer, yes or no? That's true that's helpful for me. Sometimes it depends on the noise. There are some environmental factors that contact on technology. Technology has been helpful for me. Right now the cell phone is helpful and useful to me. Regarding the technologies like the computer, et cetera, that's the access between men and machines. I've always needed more attention related to furniture or the keyboard at the right height in order to be able to interact. Could you raise your hand? The ones that know tribal mouse? I see like ten hands. More or less. It is a mouse. That conventional mouses what we do is we move the mouse. It is mixed. I put my hand on the mouse. It is much more comfortable to use. I don't have to make the shoulder move. I only have to move my finger. In the case of K bids, what I do is I have more exe tent keyboard instead of longer one to focus the opportunity. It is true the keyboard look like old-fashioned typing machine. They are quite curious. They sound like crack, crack, crack, crack. These machines are very good for me. They helped me to get out of stress. That helped me relieve a little bit. It is stressful for my colleagues. They are hearing that clack, clack, clack. Well. Anyway. This has live technology that I've used. Since I joined the accessible technology capacity, I think that -- I've learned how technology can help how the disabilities as I've said before that have to do, for example, where top picks or screenreaders. I think that's empowerment for blind people, mobile apps, and their approaches here about robotics that in the future will help many people with disabilities interact in different environments. We are working on virtual reality. We are developing a video game approach to try that young people with disabilities can have fun in equal condition. These are approaching the technology gives us. Then you tail different challenges. And they've helped me understand how technology can help me in a more personal way. I've been able to understand how the experience that I have, I can try that all that I've lived will be helpful for others. We can improve the technology that we have available today. It is true there's technologies that sometimes create all of our -- overwhelm society a little bit. I remember that last year, for example, we were hearing about metaverse. It is true when a new technology emerges, it is important to see how it is implemented among society or in the flow of

different professional activities to see what is the role that people with disabilities can play with this new technology and how this new technology can have an impact on the people with disabilities. And what people with disabilities can project with these technology. So today technologies offer many different part time or many different possibilities that we didn't have. Time ago. And while following the thread of the story that I've been telling you, I they technologies are -- something positive for people with disabilities. They allow us to -- they allow us to work and they help us be trained to work at as any other. I've told you that I -- I was a little bit reluctant. I thought nobody would hire me because of the preaching that I had to do with my disability. It is true that at college, we sought that I had more pulses per minute than someone with arms. In this case, I didn't have any problem. Or may be with some different assistant stores, I could dictate to the computer and I was fluent enough. I think that technology that's accessible empower us. I think that today, I consider that technologies are an ally from our life. I consider that they are an ally for the professional life. In this case, I've seen that people when using accessible technologies and discovers they were able for them, they move from having maybe frustration to see a few world of possibilities that they can enjoy and they can offer to the world. It is quite nurturing the sense when these new possibilities are discovered. So I think that in the end, it is important to note what you can give to the world. It is true that related to trust, -- it is true I knew or more oases I thought I could do with all of the things that I started but that was never enough. I thought it was something that I could give. The only thing missing was to trust a little bit in myself. I think that's important. We all should trust ourselves. We need to know that we're worth it. We knee to know what we can receive in exchange or what we're worth. In this case, to get technologies to put them in our favor. I think that basically there's a great future related to accessible technologies. I think we need to be cautious with a new technology appears. We need to wait to see what the new technology has to offer in order to see what is the role of people with disabilities? And basically out of all of these things I've told you about how technologies have affected my life, how we work on some technologies on the daily basis, if there's any question, I would like the a audience to ask it. I'm fully available for you. Thank you very much.
>> Any questions?
>> We need a micro.
>> I'm listening to the person that's interpreting. I would like to say thank you for interpreting me with the mix between Spanish and English. We're very thankful for that. Thank you very much.
>> Thank you very much. First of all, it is inspiring and motivating. It is fantastic. From my point of view, I have no specific question. If we have technology, what technology would you dreamed of? What would you change? Not change your life. Your life is very full and very rich. But what technology could have made the difference? And eventually could have helped other people. I understand there's not other people with more condition. What do you think about it? How do you see your future? What can you do to inspire this new technology. We are the one that is are creating the AI. AI is created by the human being? The human being in the capacity. Thank you for your words. That's something -- I would say there's two parts that should be the main approach in the future in some way. It is true that technologies are hitting the ball quite seriously. The first one I would like you to see the approach to technology linked to health issues. I think that people with disabilities many times need to be able to monitor, send body parameters in order to self-manage to be able to self-manage themselves. I had the chance, thanks to some that I

work with, to discover that, for example, they have diabetes. Through a sensor, they have the possibility of knowing what is their situation? My case, my disability is only related to an atomic or physical structure. So to speak. It doesn't have anything to do with any blood factor. At least today in '29. But in the future I would like to be able to monitor some aspects in my body. For example, a specific case that happens to me very frequently is that when I'm going through the blood test, it is very difficult to do for my case. They don't know where to take blood from in my body. It is true that. I would like -- it would be very easy to snow the specific parameters in my body without being poked at different parts of my body to see if there's blood or not. It would be good to have technology to monitor and give us safety to live on a daily basis. Technology can give this to us. And second I consider that -- it is something that shouldn't be trendy. I think that it should have always been important. If you allow me, I think that now we're at a vital point where we're asking a lot about mental health. I consider that mental health in many cases -- well, everybody is fully aware of what mental health means. But I always try to vindicate that as mental health is important for all of us. There are people that can't afford to improve it, because of their economy or because of other factors. I think that we should be aware that naturally to have -- it is important for all of us. Sometimes it is not easy for everybody to take care of their mental health as they would like to. There are things related to -- for example, loneliness or depression I think the technology could play a role. In this case, this is something that should be investigated. I think there are many different realities. And there are people of different ages, they don't have to be old or young. There are many people in the world that we are right now because of different aspects, bullying or things that have happened in their lives, sometimes they feel lonely. I think that technology should explore a way to facilitate these -- these people would feel this way. I think that AI or everything that's emerging would be -- I mean it would be very good that it touched the mental health monitoring. Maybe this loneliness or mental health issue. Thank you.

Technicians coming along. Thank you very much. Thank you for the presentation. It has been very inspirational and very dynamic. I would like to ask you if you can tell us more about your experience in education from the very beginning to the university and PhD. Because you've seen everything, so to speak. You've seen many. So what are the aspects that could be improved that have to be improved and what are the aspects that really work? Thank you for your question.

It is true that we would say that technologies have had an exponential growth that has been very big during my education years. Because everything started to speak up. I think in terms of education and the way educators perceive disability has changed a lot. I think that's very important. For example, there was a time when I asked my high school or my -- I called that I didn't want to go to physical education. I was alone. At a ware house moving basketballs from a trolley to another trolley. I did like the situation. I need to acknowledge that maybe then my teacher needed to have more information about what activities he could do with someone with physical disability. In this case, maybe it is not his intention. It is true he wasn't able to do it. Maybe he didn't have information enough. So I would like to -- what we were talking about technology and accessibility, et cetera. I think that information as we go on disability has changed dramatically in recent years. As regards, the means that it obtained during my education stage, I think, that technology evolved. Teachers had the disability. Let me put an example. At school I had a laptop, but what I did was that I was using the program Paint. I had to do

random things without any kind of path or any kind of pattern or sentence. I have the technology available for me. Technology didn't -- was not deep enough to give me accessibility or complimentary technologies that you could take. What was true is in college there was a subject that different circuits have to be created by different wires. This kind of stuff. The teacher had information about that. Technology has progressed in such a way to compute with a program. In this case, because my teacher had the tools or he was informed ant it, I was able to have the consents that even in an an access way.
>> I think that in my case, because of the time that I've live. I think that technology has an awareness regarding the disability. How we've evolved in parallel. This is what has ended up in accessibility. I've palls said before I can be more awe tonemes, I've been given accessibility by people that surrounded us. I'll always be grateful to that. In this case, the evolution of people and technology through my education years have had a constant growth. When I got to college, I was able to develop my degree with all of the skills that I needed. I hope I've answered your question. There was another question.
>> Hello.
I have a visual disability. I've been thinking about how -- the way that you write, the way that you eat, because -- well, I'm creating an image in my head. I really dent know any other way to do it exactly. Nothing that people with disabilities, although we're different, we're informed about it. I would like know within today that you were work from duffy. You have more knowledge ant these topics. Are you work with the education sector so that teachers and students know the way people with disability study or something like that. It is very good. Do you have laws and plans about accessibility tocknology that's good. You have them in the educational draw laws. It would be grate to have disabilities of people with. And other types of disability.S teachers have it in case there's someone that needs it in order to pass an exam or whatever it takes. I think with the exception of the regional government and a few others, I think they really don't show the teachers how to use a screenleader. The accessibility teaches for the Microsoft office. I would like to know if there's any plan where in universities, et cetera, mandatory to learn how people with disabilities use technology from primary school to university. Thank you.
>> Great. Thank you very much for your question. If it is final with me, I would like to help develop the girls in school. You can understand, if you want to. I have a hand eve my shoulder. People like to have a short article. I don't have any am. I have things to object and different sort of stuff. It can ease manually. I hope I question help you. There's the accessibility notwithstandinger with us today, they have more educational ab the education. Snap part. What to what we were saying, he will answer to the second snap. Now he will solve your second part of the question. We were talking about this morning future professionals leave the university with skills in order to develop the professional activity taking into account where people need and people with disability need. Being aware of the technology, we launched projects for which we developed materials. It is a 40-material for teachers. It would be more than 20 degrees in order to include the design in different CVs with competing. They will see them on the side. We understand -- we understand produce these materials. But we have to teach the future can be the teachers to be. How to assist the students with disabilities. Because in reality, the children and students have when they get to school with some kind to have disability is she wasn't but well maintained. They are trying to solve the problem either putting the side aside or to not producing what they have to let them understand. Thing have been tackled by concern. If that's the big pending topic during the break. How to train teach to help student the in the

considerate considerate there's a lot of work to be done. We want to follow the sign. I don't know if that answered your question. Yes yeah. I think so. Highway good.
>> There's another question.
>> I'm gab Gabrielle. The bare why that's been multiple overcome not only to overcome technology and thanks to your efforts, thank you. Thank you for your question. Well, I think they really I've touched this at some point. I think I still work on that today. It is something that has to be tackled every single day. What could be affected. Sometimes when you see someone with a disability, you think of what he or she can't do, indead of thinking what he or she can do. Sometime I've lived words like I was fizz when there's someone with a physical disability. I've always said I'm not sib. I've not ill. I don't have arms. I'm totally healthy. The nod was my sentence. A college was saying before, usually we go to different schools to provide them with self-training or training. It is very beautiful. We see how incident people are. It is also true they are the people that ask the most. I always say that it is better to ask rather than take it for granted. It is a difficult audience. Although I'm an adult, children is an audience. To me it is a tough audience. It is true that I've gone through the emotional process with the children. I think that gaining trust and being able to explain people with my part of view of the world and what I want as a person no matter the disability that I have, I think that's been the most difficult thing to promote. The other day I was very happy. The other day I went to the school. All of the children at the school were hugging me. So it was like, wow, we've done something good. Maybe that trust. The fact that trusting in yourself and not to be affected by the outer world. I think that was the most difficult thing. Thank you for your question. I think it was deep. I think there's another question there.
That was a great question. I want to say thank you. I would like to ask you what's your point of view today about accessibility in the video games world. That's the first question. The second question is do you consider that the visibility given through the video games is among the younger people and favor participation? What do you think about it?
>> Thank you for your question. For four years more or less, I've had the chance of dealing with inclusive video games in the sense they always want to include everybody. And this -- this industry has always been willing to do so. I don't like to highlight this project doesn't only try leisure is for everybody. They told us doing the research and everywhere. It has to be for all of us. That's not the only thing that we promote the project. We also discover that if technology was accessible and in this case, video games were accessible, when they could do is that people with disabilities would share this word. For example, they could make friends and improve their soft skills. This is something they can't do. Because of the physical disability, I was never invited down to the park to play with my friends. They said I was going to be alone. It was better not to invite me. When technology came to my life, I was able to participate. The project doesn't only foster leisure, but the improvement of soft skills. I think the video game is banking on accessibility. It is been integrated in the natural way. Maybe tomorrow it makes no sense. They are developing quickly. They are being honest. If you allow me -- if you -- yeah. This week it will be market to the press. So they know what people have be disabilities. Thank you. Thank you. There's another question. The shy hand in the last row.
>> I'll try to speak Spanish. My question is thinking outside of the box, diversity has to be a value. This is important. I haven't thought about -- maybe -- yeah. The interpreter question. You were talking -- let's see you

were talking about accessibility meeting. No. Generally as a meeting, your
capacity to think differently. Maybe that's contributed different. We have the
reality to be great to know. It is true that we convey the -- the disability
point of view that's not very well known. And this creates a learning and
creates growth among different age. And the answer to your question. Yeah.
Yeah. I was published for the LinkedIn. Thinking about dyslexia. If you are
dyslexic, it is important to know your point of view in the meeting. There's
another question. Okay. I don't know how you doing. Are we on time? Sandra,
are we on time? Yeah?   Sorry. I don't want to be annoying.
>> No. Absolutely not. It is a pleasure.
>> Well, there's a question for Jesus maybe. In Spain there's very good laws.
But -- and very good ideas. But I see that in other countries, specially in the
U.S. or the UK, these laws are more implemented, so to speak. For example,
these laws have been implemented earlier in the U.S. than in Europe. Why can
this happen? Because I don't understand that in Spain we have so very good
ideas, so very good laws, so very good proposals. But where they've been
implemented, they've been in American companies. I don't know if you share this
point of view with me. Thank you. Very much.
Yeah. The microphone is going towards Jesus. That's on the other side of the
room. This time I'll get closer. We can chitchat and the microphone doesn't
have to move. I agree with you. We've been talking about that this morning.
It has taken us to transpose the European accessibility act. It is transposed
last year. It's just been a small group of countries. Another problem that
we've had in Spain have been the sanctions regimes. Since the first
accessibility law was passed and the equal opportunities or universal activities
of 2003. They didn't have a sanctions regime until 2007. First rule about
accessibility. With Disney, that determined that the different regions were the
ones that had to develop and regulate the removal of architecture and urban
barriers and transfer barrier. I totally agree with you. In the sense that in
Europe, we're champions regulating. But in full opening implementation, it is
more than Spain. I just can tell you that I totally agree with you. Thank you
very much for your question. So if there's no more questions, I just want to
say it's been a great pleasure to be with you all this afternoon. I wish you
all the best. Merry Christmas. See you very soon. Thank you.
>> Now we're going to have a 2:00 technical break. We ask you to stay in here
in the meantime, then we'll continue with the announcement of the pitching
competition. We ask for your patience. Please stay in the room. Thank you.
>> Okay. We're back. We're back with exciting news and good news. As you see,
we have our awards ready here. They will be handed to deserving winner and
runner ups. I would like to first of all invite Mr. Yarisop and Mr. Hernandez
to the stage. They will be handing the awards to the deserving winners. So
before we start with the awards, we would first like to invite all pitching
competition companies here on the stage to have a friendly photo, so we have a
memory altogether. Please all pitching competition companies, come to the stage
for a good memory. Okay. So now we want you to take your seats back. Now
we'll call three of you here again. We will first start --
[music]
>> Runner-up, yes.
Thank you. Can you stay on the stage? When we have the runner-ups and the
winner, we also want a picture with all of the awardees. Now we have our second
runner-up. Who would be the other?
[music]
>> The second runner-up is Beyous.
>> Okay. Now we have a big moment. The moment that many of you have been

waiting for. Now we'll have the announcement of our winner.
[music]
>> I always wanted to say this. The winner is: Base Heat.
>> Now we would like all of the awardees to come together for a new photo.
>> And with this one, we would declare the closing of the session. We also want
to invite all pitching competition participants to remain for them to have a
photo of their participation certificates. But all of the other participants
are invited to the cocktail next door. We will have a photo opportunity with
the participation certificates for all of those who happily attended. Thank you
so much.