ICANN70 | Virtual Community Forum – LAC Space
Tuesday, March 23, 2021 – 12:30 to 14:00 EST

RODRIGO SAUCEDO:	I don't want to keep delaying the start of this session, however if you have any question or a comment, please follow the instructions I have posted to chat so that we can identify whether you are posting a comment or a question, and we can read it aloud during this session. I don't want to take any more of your time.
	And with that, I will give the floor to Rodrigo De La Parra.
RODRIGO DE LA PARRA:	Hello, everyone. Good morning, good afternoon, everybody. It's a pleasure to have you all here. Welcome, everyone, our LAC Space. Welcome newcomers and old timers, alike.
	It is a real shame that we cannot be face to face together in Cancún, but I think we are starting to see the light at the end of the tunnel. Unfortunately, our next meeting will be held virtually. But if things start improving, maybe toward the end of the year, we might be working together face to face.
	I am thrilled, and maybe a bit concerned—I really don't know. But anyway, the next we are together face to face in a room, it's going to take us like 10, 20 minutes to hold hands, to hug one another, and finally take our seats. But anyway, that will be the beauty of being in person, face to face together again.

On that note, I would like to get this session started. First of all, thank you all for your input/feedback for this session. In the interest of time, we were not able to include all the suggestion, but if we stick to our session agenda, we might include part of your suggestions in the open mic slot, and you can share your views/questions/suggestion/comments. I mean, it's a happy problem, so to speak, because we received plenty of input. And that means that our community is really engaged and interested in debating whatever goes on in our region.

With that, I will give the floor to our host. He has been hosting the LAC Space for several years now. Flavio Wagner, thank you so much for kindly moderating our session for us. So, once again, welcome, everyone. And now, Flavio has the floor.

FLAVIO WAGNER: Thank you very much, Rodrigo, for inviting me to moderate the session. It is always a pleasure.

So, as you all know, this is a session for networking among the Latin American/Caribbean stakeholders that are active in the ICANN environment. It allows reporting and sharing of information and views on different aspects and processes or ICANN such as the Board, the GNSO constituencies, the GAC, the ALAC; and also in related entities and forums such as LACTLD, LACNIC, and LACRALO.

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So, since we have many presentations today and our session shall not exceed 90 minutes, I ask all the presenters to make a real effort to respect their allocated time slots.

And without further ado, we shall start our agenda. First, we have a report from the Board. We currently have three ICANN Board members from our region. They will now share with us some insights and information on the relevant issues that are being handled by the Board. So, we should start with Lito Ibarra. Lito, please the floor is yours.

LITO IBARRA: Thank you, Flavio. Hello, everyone. Very happy to see those of you who are on video.

And with that, I will briefly touch upon some topics that are under review in the Board, and some of them are still pending a resolution. In some cases, well, some of these topics will be new to you and some others reflect our ongoing work.

First of all, I would like to let you know about the ODP, the Operational Design Phase. This is a new tool, a new instrument that we are implementing on staff's suggestions. And we are going to use it before our decision-making process, or as part of that process. Today, we are [launching] the ODP on two very important topics: the SSAD linked to the EPDP, and SubPro. I hope you will get further information on this topic. A blog has been posted on the EPDP. It's available on the ICANN Org site.

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Then we are working on reviews. As you know, we are constantly working on reviews, especially we're focusing on the ATRT3 Recommendations, and we are thus conducting this holistic review and we're thinking of how to actually put it in place. We keep debating Work Stream 2 Recommendations after the IANA Transition, and we want to complete that process.

More recently, we are working on the SSR2 Review Recommendations, and other recommendations are in the pipeline. This means that we keep reviewing how to prioritize these recommendations from the periodic reviews.

The Board is also discussing … Actually, our Technical Working Group is discussing the Cross-Community Working Group that is reviewing the Root Server System governance model. This is a very important topic arising from two SSAC documents: SAC037 and SAC038.

We are also working on how to use or how to replenish, rather, the Reserve Fund, and how to allocate our Reserve Fund to different projects as a result of some savings that we have since we are not traveling. We haven't been traveling lately, so we're analyzing how to allocate and how to administer and manage these funds in a spirit of transparency.

We're also working on DNS abuse, security issues, and related priorities. And finally, and this is just a glimpse of what we are doing right now, we are analyzing a return to face-to-face meetings. This is under discussion. We have been engaging with SOs and ACs with different constituencies in the community, and it is very clear that this

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is a very complex topic in terms of access to the vaccine and other issues.

With that, I bring my presentation to a close, and I give the floor back to Flavio. Thank you so much.

FLAVIO WAGNER: Thank you very much, Lito. So, we now move on to León Sanchez. Please, León, the floor is yours.

LEÓN SÁNCHEZ: Thank you, Flavio. Thank you, everyone. Thank you, Rodrigo De La Parra, Rodrigo Saucedo, everyone involved in organizing the LAC Space. It's a pleasure to be here with all of you today.

I would like to tell you about the Pre-ICANN Meeting Board Workshop. Lito already gave you a glimpse of our ongoing projects. In terms of the workshop, we always work together for three days prior to an ICANN meeting in order to advance those topics that the Board is dealing with. And we also receive updates on different issues and topics.

So, first of all, we have an update on policy issues that are important to the community, and we address the questions that the ICANN community kindly sent us prior to the workshops. Then we work with the Security and Stability Advisory Committee. We evaluate those questions and consider any decision-making process.

As Lito said, we also addressed how to conduct our meetings in the mid- and long term. And in that regard, the Board decided to postpone—or

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rather than postpone, to transform, let's say—the meeting that was going to be held in the Hague into a virtual meeting along the lines of the meeting in Cancún and others.

We also focused on the different trends that may have an impact on ICANN's operations, and we engaged in a trend identification exercise. We analyzed those trends, and that exercise is part of a broader exercise that is currently taking place within the strategic committee. Remember that we have a strategic plan that is a living document that can be reviewed. And the aim, the purpose of that document is precisely to be adaptable.

We also held a session with our CEO. He updated us on different topics. And we focused on the SSR2 report. As Lito mentioned, we analyzed this new tool, the ODP (the Open Design Phase). We analyzed this new tool that will come in handy in terms of informing the Board's decision-making processes when it comes to policy development. This tool can be used, or not, during a Policy Development Process, but it is actually an evaluation and informative tool that the Board can use to better determine how to make decisions and implement recommendations.

With that, Flavio, I give the floor back to you in the interest of time. Thank you.

FLAVIO WAGNER: Thank you very much, León, for sticking to the time. And then let's proceed to the report from Patricio Poblete. So, please, Patricio.

PATRICIO POBLETE: Thank you. My colleagues have given a very thorough presentation and given a very thorough update on the workshop that the Board held recently, so I will be very brief. And I am also a newcomer to the Board. I've been on the Board for less than a year, so in that capacity I would like to let you know that you can count on me, especially now in these times when we are all just one click away.

So, do feel free to reach out to me if there's anything that I can help you with or anything that I can relay to the Board. I am really keen on working closely with you to be up to date in terms of the issues that we are all facing. We are all living in this pandemic, something that was unforeseen to us. And this has been unheard of, and we are adapting to this new reality.

This session, for example, as we speak is being streamed via YouTube. And this is a very good opportunity for newcomers to join our sessions and engage with ICANN. I believe that ICANN is an organization that has plenty of ongoing initiatives and efforts. It has a fantastic staff, and we do need to leverage these capabilities.

I believe that the pandemic has pushed us to collaborate within our region and to leverage the strategic plan for our region. So, I believe that we can work together. I am very happy to be here with you, and please feel free to reach out to me. Thank you.

FLAVIO WAGNER: Thank you very much, Patricio. So, it's really an honor for our region to have three of our colleagues as members of the of the Board: Patricio,

León, and Lito. So, it's really a pleasure for us. So, thank you for your reports and insights.

Let's move to the next item in our agenda. We will have, now, Nacho Estrada, the LACTLD director. And he will speak to us about a collaboration between ccTLDs and the regional authorities. So, please, Nacho, you have 10 minutes.

LUIS ARANCIBIA: Flavio, there is an error on the information. The person who is going to speak on behalf of LACTLD is Luis Arancibia, myself. I am the head of the council and the administrator of domain names for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Hello to you all. Right now, as we speak, as we are getting ready for this year that attempts to be a year of continuity of remote activity, we here at LACTLD have continued with our operations, and we have shown organizational rigor to continue operating in our association.

And when it comes to introducing our colleagues in this space and to show the news, we can actually demonstrate a significant catalogue of initiatives conducted throughout last year. This was, of course, considering the challenges we had to operate.

One of the challenges we had was precisely our operation and the continuity of our group. LACTLD is an association that has 29 ccTLDs associated, 5 affiliates, and 8 organizations that are part of their observers. Our mission as an association is to promote an Internet that

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will contribute to economic and social development by using domain names.

Today, I will talk to you about the experience we had with one of the initiatives that was implemented for the first time in October in 2019 in Bogotá, Colombia. And this was the Illegal Content Forum. Our association has been very interested in creating a bridge—a space for connection between what we call, generically, "authorities": judges, attorneys, and police officers—to approach these authorities through the interactions they usually have with our registries and those authorities in their local context.

We have identified a very significant need to reach out to those communities to build bridges for those communities that usually demand information, and also an understanding of what we do as registry in our daily operation on the Internet in our countries.

The content forum, as I said, was launched in 2019, and has had the purpose of ensuring the stability and resiliency of the DNS. And this has created a space for training in the ccTLDs for Latin America and the Caribbean for these authorities.

Our last meeting had someone else who joined us. We decided to include the CCIDs. We had received the CCID from ICANN and the government of Chile in this operation. And we're actively including them in our agenda, and we're including them in the contents that we develop.

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So, the aim of this content forum is focused mainly in spaces for collaborations between the authorities and ccTLDs, exchanging experiences, and generating networks to have a regional impact.

So, we have had very powerful experiences in Latin America as a result of these interactions in the Bogotá workshops in 2019 and also in the Cancún workshop that was held a year ago. That was the last experience we had, the last face-to-face meeting we had; and then the virtual meeting we held by the end of 2020.

Throughout these three initiatives, we have managed to call upon 343 participants from 24 countries, and we have brought them together with a multi-sectorial organization. We have had the support of several organizations that are described in this presentation: ICANN, [LACNIC México], Mercado Libre, Twitter, Internet Society, Philip Morris, Cyber Networks. These are all organizations that have mainly committed to the achievements that we managed to attain in this space that will reach its fourth version this year.

We have managed to increase our spaces for dialogue, exchange of information, strengthening our technical capacities. We have tried to raise awareness on resiliency and security in the network. And mainly we have tried to foster cooperation between the different regional organizations.

Thank you for these collaborations, and I am now going to give the floor to Flavio. Also, thank you very much for your attention. I'll give the floor to Flavio now.

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FLAVIO WAGNER: Thank you very much, Luis, for the very interesting presentation. And congratulations to LACTLD for the relevance and success of this initiative.

So, I don't know if there are any questions on this initiative, on this presentation. We could have some minutes for one or two quick questions. So if not, we will have, anyway, open mic at the end of the session, and there will be opportunity to come back and talk about this initiative from LACTLD.

So then, let's move to our next item in the agenda, and this will be a report and presentation that will be given to us by Oscar Robles, the CEO of LACNIC. And Oscar will tell us about the joint study with APNIC on technical factors of the Internet, on the Internet Governance course at LACNIC campus, and on the LACNIC Community Code of Conduct and trusted reference. So, please, Oscar of the floor is yours now.

KEVON SWIFT: Hi. Great afternoon, Flavio. Unfortunately, Oscar is unable to join us for this meeting. He's currently involved in a board meeting, and therefore I'll be giving the update on LACNIC. And I will continue in English, taking advantage of the wonderful interpretation services provided for us during this ICANN event.

Firstly, many thanks to ICANN and the Rodrigos for continuing to create this space where we can share and foster cooperation among our organizations in the region. I'm going to go straight to the first point

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that we're going to talk about which is the joint study on the technical success factors for the Internet.

Obviously, many of us here in the room are well aware of those technical standards and protocols which have made the Internet what it is right now—namely HTTPS, DNSSEC, and the like; IPv4, IPv6. And what we do see is that in more recent times, there are continued efforts to create new standards and new protocols to address different parts of the Internet's architecture.

Now, there is nothing wrong, in principle, in there being new or improved work on particular protocols and standards. However, we have felt that some of these new initiatives do tend to promote somewhat of an ideation of or cursory view of what that new protocol is expected to achieve without taking into account what existing protocols and existing things that make the Internet run—why they are as it is.

So, with this study we're looking at creating a six-month study to look objectively at the success factors that have made the Internet and Internet architecture what it is today. It's an objective study looking at the failures and the successes of each of these technical standards. And we are creating this six-month study … This is LACNIC in collaboration with APNIC, the Asia Pacific Network Information Center.

[We] open it up to researchers from all kinds, from all walks. We look forward to even research groups coming from the global South to be able to document, "These are six factors that have made the Internet what it is." And please note, we are talking about success factors and

not core principles, which is a different study altogether as to what we would like to do.

And the call for applications had begun. As a matter of fact, it would be done by the end of this month on the 31st of March, after which there will be a two-week period in which we will award the contract to the successful candidates. And then they will have roughly a six-month period until October to develop this research. And then from October towards the end of the year is when we, LACNIC and APNIC, will review the content that has been done and eventually look towards publishing this as a reference tool which will be very useful for us as Internet actors to show what makes the Internet work and why those standards are as such.

Conserving the time, I'm going to move along to the next point which is our Internet Governance course on the LACNIC campus. So, we developed an Internet governance course out of the need we had seen for there to be this better understanding of Internet governance knowledge from our region with our region in mind.

And it was with that context or that pretext that we came up with the idea of working together with ICANN and LACTLD to come up with content that will be relevant for all of us here in the region to follow Internet governance and have a good understanding of its multi-disciplinary approaches; so, of legal issues, social issues, technical issues, and the like.

This course was developed through the kind assistance of two very well-known names within the region, Carolina Aguerre and Fatima

Cambronero, who were instrumental in doing a lot of research and coming together with very exceptional content. And then with their exceptional content, to make sure that we were able to fit or create the course into something that is very digestible for members of the community, we had an internal team from LACNIC who were able to just adjust the course and to put it towards the format that we have within our LACNIC campus.

So, right now we have this course available at LACNIC campus. It's a five-week self-paced course, MOOC style, where, on average, you're expected to dedicate about five hours a week to go through the contents. And at the end of the course, you can do an evaluation which, if successful, will go towards getting a Certificate of Completion.

We had a first edition of this course run last year in 2020 which was highly successful. Out of 426 applications, we've had at least 321— around there—people who have completed the course. And most of which, 96-97%, who had passed the course on this first initiative.

The course right now is open for two future cycles. There is a cycle which will be starting very soon. The inscription or registration period ran from 22nd of March and is going until the 19th of April. And this first cycle for 2021 will run from the 26th of April to the 14th of June. And then we have another cycle proposed for later this year where the registration period will start from the 23rd of August to the 20th of September, with the course running from the 27th of September to the 15th of November.

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The uniqueness of this course is that it is for the region, by the region, with regional insights as to what Latin American and the Caribbean actors have contributed to the world of Internet governance. So, whereas there is the historical component to how Internet governance came out, we will see particular insights from our regional actors in that entire process which I think is very useful for many of us and those who are new to the space to be aware of. And when they come into the fold, they'll be much more empowered to participate effectively in multi-stakeholder spaces.

Last but not least, I'll go to the third point which is the LACNIC Code of Conduct. And this is a Code of Conduct that we instituted during our last meeting. The Code of Conduct is basically a documentation of the processes that we have to treat with relations within the LACNIC community, and especially around our events. The Code of Conduct highlights, in particular, what we will call unacceptable behaviors with clear delineations as to what is considered inappropriate behavior, harassment, and discrimination.

The code of conduct works with what we call an Ethics Committee, and the Ethics Committee is responsible for treating, very urgently, all official complaints of some breach of this Code of Conduct, and coming up with a resolution as soon as this occurs.

But in addition to which, there is another layer in between the Ethics Committee and community members which is called the Trusted Leaders—of which I am one of the Trusted Leaders—where anyone in the community that thinks that they may or may not have been in a

particular or sensitive exchange is free to approach one of the Trusted Leaders to have a discussion on it and get advice as to how they would like to proceed.

Of course, the recommendation would be to always file an official complaint to go through the Ethics Committee. But we do have this more referential community-based factor where we can engage on these one-on-one, very confidential conversations with anyone in the community that thinks that they need to speak to someone about it.

And without further ado, that wraps up my presentation of all three main activities. I do apologize for the lack of presentations, but I am more than willing to engage any of you further on any of the points that I discussed here this afternoon. And without further ado, back to you, Flavio.

FLAVIO WAGNER: Thank you very much, Kevon. So, again, we have some time for one or two quick questions if there is some question now to Kevon on his presentation. If not, we can leave this to the open mic part of the session at the end.

So, thank you, Kevon, for the report on these interesting developments at LACNIC. And I hope our region will participate and submit proposals to the joint call of LACNIC with APNIC for this study on the technical factors of the Internet.

So, let's then move to the next item on our agenda. Now, we will have the participation of Sergio Salinas Porto, the LACRALO chair. And Sergio

SERGIO SALINAS PORTO: First of all, I would like to say that I am deeply grateful to be here in the LAC Space with all my friends from this wonderful region of Latin America and the Caribbean. If you could go to my next slide, please.

I would like to tell you a little bit about some data, some metrics, in LACRALO. As you know, our region compromises 46 countries. We have evolved in terms of what we do and our commitment to the region. We have five active working groups whose members are Internet end users, and they focus on topics that are relevant to ICANN's agenda, but also to the Internet ecosystem as a whole.

As you can see, we have our IDN and Universal Acceptance Working Group, the working group focusing on the GDPR. Then we have a working group that is exclusively or mainly focusing on WHOIS in terms of policies that are related to this issue; and other groups focused on internal matters such as communications and capacity building and governance.

Overall, in this period, 69 people—69 ALS members or regional organization members—engaged actively in our working groups. They held a total of 80 meetings in this period from January 2019 to date, and we have attended six ICANN meetings.

People engaging in these sessions are not always active members. We sometimes have observers, but all in all we have 282 people

participating. And this is, indeed, a very good number for LACRALO and the region. Next slide, please. One more, please. Thank you.

In terms of our recent achievements, well, we have these five working groups; we have a Universal Acceptance course. Sylvia will tell you a little bit more about that course. We held 21 webinars together with the GSC team. This is quite a record. We're working really well with the GSC team and with the Capacity Development Working Group led by Adrian Carballo.

This initiative reflects the need to have informed participation and to have a regional positioning. We do need a further understanding of the ongoing issues. Let's not forget that end users do not always have a technical expertise, so to counterbalance that, we do need capacity building on the issues debated within ICANN so as to make an impact.

We are creating the ICANN Academy in Spanish. This is closely linked to our region, and it is related to what our Capacity Building Working Group is doing. It is closely related. Our objective is that Spanish speakers or people who do not speak English can access capacity development, capacity building sessions in order to have leadership positions within the region.

We have issued two newsletters. One is coming pretty soon. As you know, we have 62 organizations in LACRALO, and many activities take place on a daily basis.

We also have a five-year strategic plan that we're working on. And this is possible because we do have online simultaneous interpretation.

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This is the result of the LACRALO leadership's initiative together with ICANN willingness to provide support in multiple languages. And, of course, this reflects a great accomplishment in our region. If we could go to my next slide, please. One more, please. Thank you.

In terms of ICANN70, well, as you know, we held a very good General Assembly with a very good turnout, and with a very important focus on increasing the participation of Internet end users. Yesterday, we held a roundtable. León Sanchez, Lito Ibarra, Nacho Estrada, attended our roundtable session. Rodrigo, as well. Göran Marby, Varda Scartezini, and myself. And I hope I haven't forgotten any of the panelists and participants.

We will be having a coaching session to address the issue of more active leadership that are more engaged in our decision-making processes and can participate in public comment periods in ICANN.

And last but not least, this Wednesday, March 24th from 21:00 to 22:30 UTC, we will be holding our social event. So, you are all kindly invited to attend. We want to showcase our region's culture. In this case, we focused on México because that is where were are supposed to be if it were not for the pandemic. And we want to have a very friendly space where we can, for a little while, focus on something else other than ICANN policies. So, you are all specially invited. You are welcome to attend.

I hope I have respected my time. Thank you very much for your attention. Thank you.

FLAVIO WAGNER: Thank you very much, Sergio. So, right to the time. And thank you for the interesting update on the LACRALO activities, and I hope to see all of our regional colleagues in the social event of LACRALO.

So, now we have the pleasure to have with us Caitlin Tubergen. She is ICANN Policy Director, and she will tell us about the PDP Phase 2 Final Report and the next steps on this very important PDP from the GNSO, one from the overall ICANN community.

So, let's have Caitlin for her presentation. Caitlin, please, the floor is yours.

CAITLIN TUBERGEN: Thank you very much for having me. Again, my name is Caitlin Tubergen, and I work as a Policy Director for the Generic Names Supporting Organization. I'm here today to provide a high-level overview of the EPDP—or the Expected Policy Development Process—Team's Phase 2 Final Report. Next slide, please.

This slide shows what the Standardized System for Access and Disclosure, or the SSAD, looks that looks like at a very high level. So, if you start at the top left of the slide, you see an icon for a requestor. And a requestor is anyone that is trying to gain access to non-personal registration data. So, it could be someone from law enforcement. It might be someone with an intellectual property interest that thinks there is infringement going on at a domain name, etc.

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But if they're trying to gain access to that information, under the SSAD they would apply to become accredited through the Accreditation Authority, which the EPDP Team had ICANN in mind to be that Accreditation Authority. And it would apply through the Accreditation Authority by filling out an application. And once the requestor obtains accreditation, it can begin submitting disclosure requests through the SSAD.

The SSAD will have a Central Gateway which will receive those requests which will be reviewed by a Central Gateway Manager, at which point the Central Gateway Manager will handle the request one of two ways. And that's why you see that bifurcation towards the right hand at the side.

There will be some requests that can be automated. Those are very limited. That would follow the top track. So, the Central Gateway Manager would review the request, ensure that the requests for automation are met, and then it would direct the contracted party that houses that domain name to automatically respond to the requestor with the requested non-public data.

Most requests, however, will follow that bottom track, or the bottom arrow, towards the bottom right hand at the side. And if the requirements for automated disclosure have not been met, the Central Gateway Manager would send the request to the respective contracted party—so, the registry or registrar. And the contracted party would then manually review that request and determine if it can disclose the

requested data. And then the requestor would receive the response which may or may not include that requested data. Next slide, please.

So, the next several slides show that high-level graphic broken up a little bit. So, I'll go into a little bit of detail on these. First, the Accreditation High-Level Overview. So, how does a requestor become accredited to actually start submitting requests through the SSAD? That's all detailed in Recommendation 1 of the Final Report. The Accreditation Authority—which, as I mentioned earlier, will either be ICANN or any assignee of ICANN—will ultimately set the accreditation policy per the recommendation in Recommendation 1.

SSAD can only accept disclosure requests from entities that are accredited, so if you don't want to become accredited or, for whatever reason, your accreditation application is rejected, you would have to go to the contracted party directly to request data rather than going through this SSAD system.

Anyone is eligible to be accredited, so both companies and individuals, so long as you fill out the accreditation application. The Accreditation Authority, per the recommendation, may work with external or third-party identity providers that could serve as clearing houses to assist the Accreditation Authority in verifying identity and authorizing information.

And lastly, Recommendation 1 does provide specific requirements for the Accreditation Authority which include that the authority needs to develop a Code of Conduct, a Privacy Policy, a baseline application procedure which needs to be published, a renewal procedure. In

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addition, the Accreditation Authority is subject to regular auditing. And the Accreditation Authority must regularly report publicly on the application metrics.

So, it would need to include how many entities or individuals applied to become accredited, how many applications were approved, how many were rejected, etc. Next slide, please.

As I noted, the Accreditation Authority has the option to work with identity providers. This could either be ICANN itself or a third-party assignee of ICANN. And the identity provider would be responsible for verifying the identity of a requestor and managing the credentials associated with that identity verification. An identity provider may, for example, be an intellectual property clearing house that has relationships with intellectual property attorneys and can verify that these are, indeed, intellectual property providers. Next slide, please.

I'll quickly touch on Recommendation 2 which is about the accreditation of governmental entities. I'll note that this recommendation was drafted by the Governmental Advisory Committee representatives to the EPDP Team, and there were certain entities in mind that would be able to become an accredited governmental entity. So, the bodies that the EPDP Team had in mind are civil and criminal law enforcement authorities, data protection and regulatory authorities, judicial authorities, etc.

The eligibility for accreditation would be determined by that respective country or territory designated Accreditation Authority. And the requirements for government entities that would like to be accredited

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will largely mirror the requirements that I spoke about in the last slide which are described in Recommendation 1. Next slide, please.

So, once the requestor obtains accreditation and can start submitting disclosure requests via the SSAD, those requirements are detailed in Recommendations 3, 6, and 7.

In short, Recommendation 3 provides that anyone that wants to request non-public data, at a minimum, their request needs to include—and some of these are quite obvious—the domain name that they're seeking information about, the info on their identity, any legal rights that they are noting, they have to affirm that the request is made in good faith and that data will be processed lawfully if any data is received. And then, of course, if they're requesting non-public data, they have to specifically note what data elements they're requesting so that the contracted party can respond with the appropriate data elements.

The Central Gateway Manager has a more technical role. It doesn't perform a substantive review of requests, but rather looks to make sure that the request is complete. Are all those above required fields filled out? If they are, the request will then either be dispersed directly to the contracted party for manual or automatic review. If not, the request would be sent right back to that requestor to complete the form.

And I'll note that the requestor can assert a specific purpose or legal basis for the data they're requesting, but that would in no way guarantee disclosure. It would really be at the contracted party's authority whether to disclose that data or not. Next slide, please.

When the requestor fills out a request, it would have to mark one of three priorities. The priorities were chosen by the EPDP Team, and there's a hierarchy of levels. So, a Priority 1 request is an urgent request. These are strictly limited to circumstances that pose an imminent threat to life, serious bodily injury, critical infrastructure, or child exploitation. And the reason that's important is that there's a certain service-level agreement associated with Priority 1. So, a Priority 1 request has to be responded to within one business day, not to exceed three calendar days.

Priority 2 requests have to deal with ICANN administrative proceedings such as the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Procedure or a Uniform Rapid Suspension. Those also have a separate service-level agreement associated with them. That is a sooner request than the Priority 3, which is the bucket of all other requests.

I'll note that the SSAD must allow a requestor to indicate if the disclosure request concerns a consumer protection issue. So, while the requestor flags that, the contracted party may choose to prioritize these requests but is under no obligation to do that.

I'll note that once a contracted party receives the request, if it believes that the priority level is indicated incorrectly … So, for example, if it's a request that is not urgent because there is no indicia that there's a threat to life, serious bodily injury, or critical infrastructure, they can downgrade that request which would then downgrade the response time as well.

However, I'll note also that the abuse of urgent request designations could result in being suspended from the SSAD. So, if a requestor wants to get a quick response and selects "urgent request" to try to get that one business day response, but it doesn't involve an urgent request, there is a penalty for doing that and abusing the system. Next slide, please.

So, as I mentioned, once the requestor submits its request, the Central Gateway is required to look at that request—and this might just be done automatically via computer—to ensure that the request is syntactically correct and that all required fields are completed.

Following the confirmation, the Central Gateway Manager will send an acknowledgement of receipt to the requestor and then relay the request to the responsible contracted party. Generally, the responsible contractor party is the registrar of record or whoever the registrant registered the domain name through.

The Central Gateway Manager is also responsible for monitoring the system and ensuring that there isn't abusive use, or taking appropriate action if there is abusive use. The Central Gateway Manager must support the ability for a requestor to submit a request with multiple domain names in a single request. Also, the Central Gateway Manager can only support requests for current data. So, this sending a request for the SSAD will not get someone any sort of historical data; that it doesn't exist through here.

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And lastly, the Central Gateway will save the history of the disclosure requests. And that's for metrics for improving the SSAD over time. Next slide, please.

So, the left-hand graphic is that right most side of the first slide that shows what happens once the Central Gateway Manager reviews the request. And as I noted earlier, it will follow one of two tracks. The Central Gateway Manager can either direct automated disclosure if it confirms that the requests for the criteria of automated disclosure are met. Those criteria are described in Recommendation 9 of the final report, and I'll go over that shortly.

Or if, alternatively, the criteria for automated disclosure has not been met—and 99% of disclosure requests will not meet those criteria—the Central Gateway Manager will direct the contracted party to manually review that request and determine if it can disclose the requested data. And the importance of that is that decision rests solely with the contracted party. So, different contracted parties may determine differently, which creates a lot less certainty with the system. So, there are some that find this result to be less than ideal. Next slide, please.

So, the key points of contracted party authorization are described in Recommendation 8. Contracted party authorization comes into play when the contracted party is requested by the Central Gateway Manager to manually review that request. As noted, the majority of requests will follow the manual track.

Once the contracted party receives the request from the Central Gateway Manager, it must current conduct a prima facie review. And

prima facie is just, on its face, does this request look valid? If not, if it looks like a garbage request or some sort of fraudulent request and it's incomplete, the contracted party can send it back and refuse to disclose the data.

If, however, the request passes the prima facie review, the contracted party with then review the requested data elements—so, is the requestor requesting an e-mail address, a physical address—and review those data elements to determine if there's any personal data in the request.

If there isn't personal data, the contracted party needs to disclose that data. If there is personal data, the contracted party goes on to the next level of review which is a substantive review. And at that point, the contracted party will determine, "Is there a lawful basis? Are the data elements necessary? Is any sort of further balancing or review required?"

And some of you that are familiar with the General Data Protection Regulation will recognize some of those terms because it was really modeled off what the GDPR requires.

So, following those levels of review, the contracted party would ultimately determine whether it can disclose the data or not. Next slide, please.

Recommendation 9 details the key points of automation. And again, that's that upper track. So, contracted parties must allow the automated disclosure process and response to request for which

automation is determined to be technically and commercially feasible and legally permissible. That language is exactly copied from the final report.

Approved use cases were based on some legal guidance that the EPDP Team received. And those are detailed on the slide. I won't read them verbatim because I know time is of the essence here. But I'll just note that, for example, one of them is if the request is for city field only to evaluate whether to pursue or claim or for statistical purposes, then that data can be disclosed automatically without having the contracted party have to substantively review the request.

There may be classes of automated disclosure that a certain contracted party that may be situated in the country that can't automatically disclose that the contracted party is able to opt out of, but only in limited circumstances. And Recommendation 9 details the process of how contracted party would opt out of automated disclosure if it believes it to be unlawful. Next slide, please. Next slide.

So, the final report doesn't include some other recommendations, but I thought I would just highlight the main recommendations of the Standardized System for Access and Disclosure because that seems to be more of a hot topic.

Those are Recommendations 1-18. And Recommendations 1-18 were approved by the GNSO Council in September of 2020. The recommendations are now open for public comment prior to the Board's consideration of those recommendations. That public comment period closes on the 30th of March. If you're interested in

providing additional feedback, we invite you to provide feedback via that public comment forum.

And I'll also note that the Board is likely to open an Operational Design Phase prior to considering the recommendations. So, the Board isn't going to be considering these recommendations within a matter of weeks. It will be a matter of months. So, we invite you to visit the soon-to-be web page about the Operational Design Phase for the SSAD recommendations and follow along with that.

And now, I will pass the mic back to the facilitator. Thank you for having me. I hope this was helpful.

FLAVIO WAGNER: Thank you very much, Caitlin, for the very detailed presentation on the current status of the SSAD specification. So, I don't know. We have certainly many members of our original community that are [or were] directly involved with the EPDP Phase 2 and in the specification of the SSAD.

Maybe these members may have some questions to Caitlin now or comments they would like to share with us on their perceptions regarding the implementation of this system. I don't know if it is the case, if there are some comments or questions to Caitlin. There is the opportunity to make the comments through the public comment period which is still open. And, certainly, also during the ODP phase, there will be opportunity for the community to give its feedback to the Board.

So, I think if we do not have questions at this moment, let's thank Caitlin again for her presentation. Thank you very much for the very detailed presentation. And let's move to the next item in our agenda.

So, next we will have Sylvia Herlein. Sylvia will tell us about Universal Acceptance and how to collaborate with original partners on this important issue for ICANN. So please, Sylvia, the floor is yours.

SYLVIA HERLEIN: Thank you for receiving me. it's a pleasure to be here. And this is strategically important because of the many people participating. We want to tell you about our next Universal Acceptance course. As Sergio Salinas Porto, the chair of LACRALO, has already mentioned, we have been working since last year with a number of groups in our region. This is unprecedented. It has yielded very good results, and so we have joined efforts and we are working with three different working groups. And with this joint effort, we managed to be able to invite you, to invite all of the community, to these Universal Acceptance calls.

Actually, there are two courses. The first one we've organized it is, of course, for technicians. This is going to last five weeks—five sessions, one-and-a-half hour to two hours each. You can see on screen is the flyer that we started to issue with part of the information. You can see the names of the teachers there. Some of them like Daniel Fink who has very kindly accepted to participate as one of the first professors, one of the first teachers.

This course will not only be for the LACRALO community. As you see, this is a technical course. And that is why we want to invite all of Latin America and the Caribbean. And, as we always do in LACRALO, we make the most of our activities to reach out to people to show people what ICANN is. And Daniel will be one of the first teachers, and he will deal with the importance that ICANN is giving to this issue.

We will also have Dennis Tann, Mark Datysgeld. He's someone from Brazil, and he has engaged in a very important work and he has been the Universal Acceptance ambassador in our region.

And we also want to tap into this course. But before that, I want to mention, also, that we have other teachers who will be the Universal Acceptance ambassadors. The Universal Acceptance Steering Group, actually. This is a very technical issue, and so we have conducted a survey and we realized that in our region, we do need to train people in this very important issue.

Aside from training the region, as an extra benefit arising from this course, we want to show the LACRALO activity and we want to invite all technicians to also join and collaborate with the Internet users.

One of the results we also expect to see from this course is to train people so that they can become Universal Acceptance ambassadors in our region.

The calls will be in Spanish, but of course we have the ICANN interpreters team, so it will be interpreted into English. And that is why I, right now, want to invite you all. We hear there are people from

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LACNIC. There are people from LACTLD. So, we would like them to replicate this. We will formally send … The LACRALO Communications Working Group will officially send all of you the invitations, but we would like to ask that you please help us spread the word about this idea.

This first course will be targeting technicians. That is, programmers, IT students in general. And that's why we count on our ALS network to invite all the technological universities to also join us. And that's why I want to ask the LAC Space participants from other regions joining us now to spread the word about this invitation because we will, of course, send the material to the rest of the RALOs so that they can implement it themselves. But of course, we will be very happy if they can join us in this course.

So, as I said, five weeks, 5 courses, one after the other. We will start by the end of April. And then in June, we will also have a mini-course, a two-session course, for Internet end users in general.

This will be a course that will be free of charge, of course, and the participants will obtain a participation certification and also a Certificate of Knowledge. So, by the end of the five weeks, we will have an assessment, and those who will pass that assessment will obtain these very valuable certificates.

I think that's all. If I forgot something, you can reach out to me. My e-mail is there, and I will be very happy to answer any question you may have. Thank you very much. Good-bye.

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FLAVIO WAGNER: Thank you very much, Sylvia for your presentation. So, we have time now for questions or comments regarding this very important course on Universal Acceptance. If there are any comments or questions, please feel free to do them.

So, if not, let's move to the last item in our agenda. And we still have plenty of time available for the open mic part of our LAC Space session. So, if there are any people attending the session that would like to make comments or questions on any of the topics that we discussed during this LAC Space, or if they have any other information to share with us, please feel free to raise your hand and ask for the mic.

I would also like the to take this opportunity to … Okay, Olga. So, you raised your hand. Yes, please, Olga. The floor is yours.

OLGA CAVALLI: You were going to say something. I don't want to interrupt you.

FLAVIO WAGNER: No, no, no. Not at all. Yeah. Please go on, Olga. Please.

OLGA CAVALLI: Okay, thank you. Let me just say that I miss all the meetings. Let me also say that … Well, [I'll] actually see you more often. The next School of Internet Governance of the South will be organized together with the Colombia meeting from the 4th to the 8th of October. We have decided it

is going to be virtual. We were about to make a face-to-face meeting, but we actually are not sure we will be able to travel and meet. And to make plans with such a degree of uncertainty is something we thought would not be acceptable. So, we will use the same platform. You can see this picture behind me. We will use a television studio to provide a more visual context.

And last year, it was very successful. We had 510 people, 130 experts from all around the world. We expect to have a five-day course, always with translation into Spanish and into English. And we will tell you about the scholarships.

I would also like to thank the Colombian authorities. They will have their [hub] there, and we will have our own here. And it will be, of course, a new experience.

The School of Internet Governance of the South is [inaudible] this will be the most important training project in Latin America. In our web page, dominioslatinoamerica.co, you will be able to find how to enroll in English, Spanish, and Portuguese. It takes about three minutes, but it's not so easy. You need to enroll and do two or three things. dominioslatinoamerica.co has the instructions in three languages in case you want to support the school.

And we are finally very happy to inform that together with the University of Palermo and the Argentine Chapter of the Internet Society, we will issue a Certificate on Internet Governance. So, you can follow us on social media to see what will happen in August in Argentina. Usually training courses in Argentina start in July because it

is winter here, so in August it will start. And if you follow us on our social media, you will see all of the announcements.

We're very happy to have the support of Universidad de Palermo and to have this chapter in Argentina.

I wish that you're all healthy, and I look forward to seeing you in person very soon. Thank you.

FLAVIO WAGNER: Thank you very much, Olga, for sharing with us the news about this important and very traditional school, very successful school for many, many years.

So, so are there other people wishing to take the mic and share some information or comments with us? If not, I will …

Okay, Rodrigo. So, you have the floor, Rodrigo, please.

RODRIGO DE LA PARRA: Thank you very much, Flavio. I would like to touch op on the topic of Universal Acceptance. We addressed the topic during LACRALO's strategic session yesterday. This is part of ICANN's strategic plan, so in addition to what LACRALO is currently doing, we are currently engaging in different conversations with LACTLD with Luis and Nacho based on a recent experience in APTLD and ICANN, a recent training experience.

So, we want to build upon that experience in order to leverage our regional efforts along those lines. And I just wanted to share this with you. Thank you. Thank you, Flavio.

FLAVIO WAGNER: Thank you, Rodrigo, for the information. So, Sergio, please [go on].

SERGIO SALINAS PORTO: I'm going to be very brief. I'm very happy to hear the new Rodrigo just shared in terms of working with LACTLD. We would be really happy to be part of that process. We think that we can move forward together, so if there is any chance of us being on board and collaborating with you, we would be more than happy to. Thank you.

FLAVIO WAGNER: Thank you, Sergio. Olga, is your hand …? No. So, Nacho. Yeah. Please, Nacho, go on.

MIGUEL IGNACIO ESTRADA: Okay, thank you. As a follow up to Rodrigo's comment, and in reply to Sergio's request, we haven't moved very much forward yet. This is just the beginning, the starting point of this initiative. But, of course, once we move forward, we would be more than happy to reach out to you. In fact, last year we engaged with LACRALO, and this is still an ongoing engagement. So, Sergio, we can follow up offline later on. Thank you.

FLAVIO WAGNER:	Thank you, Nacho. So, I think I can give the floor back to Rodrigo De La Parra so that he can conclude this very interesting session, as always. So, it was a pleasure to be here as the moderator of the session, and I give the floor back to Rodrigo. Please, Rodrigo.
RODRIGO DE LA PARRA:	Thank you, Flavio. You have been a wonderful moderator. Thank you so much. We've had a chance to listen to all our speakers. We also had our open mic slot, so I believe this has been a very productive, very informative session. We have been updated by several regional organizations, and I believe this is absolutely important. The objective of holding the LAC Space is that we can have a more relaxed, intimate space where we can interact and speak about what is going on in our region. Let's keep on working online.
	We still have some regional sessions ahead during ICANN70. Of course, we have the LACRALO social event tomorrow, so we look forward to seeing you there. And after ICANN70, we will be holding our traditional readout session for those of you that were unable to attend or that, perhaps, missed any of the sessions.
	With that, I would like to thank you all very much for joining us today, and I wish you a wonderful rest of your day. Thank you all very much.
FLAVIO WAGNER:	Bye-bye.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]