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ICANN75 | AGM – ccNSO: Internet Governance Liaison Committee  
Saturday, September 17, 2022 – 16:30 to 17:30 KUL

CLAUDIA RUIZ:

Hello and welcome to the ccNSO Internet Governance Liaison Committee. My name is Claudia and I am the remote participation manager for this session. Please note that this session is being recorded and is governed by the ICANN Expected Standards of Behavior. During this session, questions or comments submitted in chat will be read aloud if put in the proper form as noted in the chat. If you would like to speak during the session, please raise your hand in zoom.

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ANNALIESE WILLIAMS:

Thank you. I'm Annaliese Williams. Welcome, everybody. Thank you for coming to the -- this is the first face to face meeting of the committee for quite a few years since before I even joined the

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committee. So it's lovely to see so many of you here in person. And welcome to all of the online participants as well.

Today's session, we're going to review the heat map that we developed about a year ago just to consider what are the Internet Governance issues that are sort of high priority across the various regions. And we thought it was worth repeating this exercise each year just so that we can track how the issues are developing across the regions. And it also is an opportunity to give those members who have joined the committee, since we last did it, an opportunity to have a say and also members of the ccNSO more broadly if they would like to contribute.

So I thought since there aren't so many of us here, we might just quickly go around the room and just say our names just so that those of us who don't know each other very well can put a name to a face. So we might start this way. I'm Annalise, obviously, and I'll pass over to you.

JENIFER LOPEZ

Hi, I'm Jenifer Lopez from Panama.

LEONID TODOROV:

Hello, this is Leonid Todorov, General Manager APTLD.

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ABDULLAH CEMIL AKÇAM: Hi everyone, Abdullah Cemil AKÇAM, .TR from Turkey.

JAVIER RUA-JOVET: Hi to all. Happy to see you all, I'm Javier Rúa-Jovet. I'm from Puerto Rico, NomCom appointed, ccNSO Council.

MARYAM LEE: Hello everyone. My name is Maryam. I'm from Malaysia.

SEAN COPELAND: Hello, Sean Copeland, NIC.VI.

MOLEHE WESI: Hello, everyone. Molehe Wesi from South Africa.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: I'm [inaudible – 00:03:30], GNSO Council. I'm here to get to know the group. Thank you.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: [inaudible – 00:03:37], from Brazil, NIC.br, Council.

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ELENA PLEXIDA: Hello, I'm Elena Plexida, ICANN Org, Government Engagement team.

LAURA MARGOLIS: Hello, good afternoon. I'm Laura Margolis from Uruguay and I am currently an ALAC member, but I have been before a ccNSO councilor elected by the NomCom. Thank you.

FERNANDO ESPANA: Hi everybody. My name is Fernando Espana, and I'm with .US.

ANGELA MATLAPENG: Hi everyone, my name is Angela Matlapeng from .BW, also Vice-Chairperson of the AFTLD.

DAVID MCAULEY: Hi, David McAuley with VeriSign and.cc, and I'm an observer here.

JOKE BRAEKEN: Hello everyone, this is Joke Braeken from staff.

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**ANNALIESE WILLIAMS:** Thanks, everyone. So that's all around the room. Joke, can we open the floor to the online participants to just briefly introduce themselves?

**JOKE BRAEKEN:** Thanks, Annaliese. This is Joke. Absolutely; if there's any of the online participants that would like to introduce themselves, please raise your hand and unmute your microphone.

**ANIL KUMAR JAIN:** This is Anil Kumar Jain. I'm from .IN registry and from ccNSO. Thank you.

**BART BOSWINKEL:** Bart Boswinkel, support staff.

**BIYI OLADIPO:** This is Biyi Oladipo, .ng, ccNSO Councilor, Vice Chair.

**ANNALIESE WILLIAMS:** Thank you, everyone, and welcome. So, before we launch into the review of the heat map, we do have Elena from ICANN staff from the Government Engagement team, who will be talking to

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us for a moment about -- introduce themselves and their work.  
So over to you, Elena, thank you.

ELENA PLEXIDA:

Thank you, Annaliese. Thank you for inviting the Government Engagement team to this working session on Internet Governance, and we were asked to share some insights with respect to Internet Governance from our perspective, as well as our working methods. I'll try to do this as quickly as possible to allow more time for the discussion.

On this slide, you see it's just a reference slide with some of the key topics, few of the key topics that are keeping us busy. As well not just know but experience every day in this line of work. We are in a very different era for Internet Governance, we're not under the radar anymore. These days are long ago past. So the ICANN Government Engagement team was -- as a matter of fact, we saved and expanded in response to that. It is still expanding in fact. Me myself I was part of this expansion. I come from a government, before joining ICANN I used to work for the European Commission etc.

What we do in Government Engagement primarily is that we follow legislative developments, UN processes, I do activities, etcetera. We engage when needed to explain how the DNS works or explain the different actors, or highlight possible effects on the

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identifier system. We are of course observing lots of countries and ideas developing new internet related regulations with the most impactful initiatives coming from the EU in reality.

That's not news to you, I'm sure, that there is a proliferation of internet regulations worldwide. A large part of what we have been doing so far has been to help clarify, for example, how platforms reside on the internet that are not the internet, so legislators avoid unintended consequences.

Here's what is new and what I would like to share with you. So far, we have legislative initiatives that would unintentionally, indirectly, that's on the DNS and on the functioning of the internet. Now, we have initiatives that specifically, intentionally are targeting the dentists, with the most prominent initiative being the DNS directive from the EU, of course.

NIS2 [inaudible – 00:08:30] setting registration data requirements for ccTLDs and gTLDs alike, there was no differentiation there. It was proposing regulating the root. That is, it was proposing that one jurisdiction of this world unilaterally would regulate core functions that have been entrusted to the global multistakeholder community, which goes against the multistakeholder approach of Internet Governance. And it's not just NIS2, there are no legislative initiatives too moving in the same direction of controlling, if you will, the DNS; securing,

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controlling our part of the DNS if there is such a thing, even, as our part of the DNS.

Now our observation is that in a world that is becoming increasingly more tense, there is less and less trust between international actors, countries and different regions are wanting to be sovereign, including the digital sphere. So they're not in the sense of autonomy, unfortunately, but in the sense of control.

When it comes to the identifiers, you might of course say, and it is true, there are countries that have always been advocating for moving the core identifiers factions to the UN, so they have more control over them. And the upcoming ITU elections will be very interesting in that regard, by the way.

It's true, controlled by governments is not a new idea. But that idea was, if I may put it that way, a fringe idea. It is not anymore. Now we have similar ideas oriented at control in a different way, though, but still oriented at control from parts of this world that have been traditionally champions of the open Internet of the multistakeholder governance.

What is happening is that the DNS is getting dragged into the geopolitical agenda. It's getting dragged into politics. Another different instance proving that again -- another I mean, not coming from legislation -- one could say was the war in Ukraine, where there were considerations of leveraging the DNS and the IP



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addresses for political pressure. This politicization of the DNS, in our mind, from our perspective, is the biggest concern.

So to the question, insights from the Internet Governance team of ICANN, the answer would be the DNS is getting politicized. And to my mind, such politicization can be existential in the sense that the outcome of dragging the identifiers into geopolitics can even be a fragmented internet. The world is different, government stance towards the identifiers and the governance structure is, I wouldn't say changed, but it's not a given anymore. And that affects or will affect everyone involved in the identifier ecosystem.

Now, in all this, do policymakers understand the difference between ccTLDs and gTLDs? Between registries and registrars? No, with a few educated exceptions, but no. And when it comes to Europe, that, as I said before, is in the lead of legislation right now. I personally wonder even if they actually care to understand. And I'm saying that because NIS2, article 22, which is about the registration data, it applies both to gTLDs and ccTLDs alike. There was no reason to do that; ccTLDs, they already had these obligations from their countries, no reason to do that.

Even worse, NIS2 applies to ccTLDs of other countries, of third countries, which does not respect the independence of the ccTLDs and the sovereignty of these third countries.

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Unfortunately, the only one that complains, aside us, in the context of the negotiations was the US government.

Aside from legislative and political developments, it will be an omission from my side not to mention in the context of mapping IG issues, that our OCTO team is very much involved in the following alternative namespaces developments, such as the Handshake, which also could impact the identifier system as we know it today.

And on a different note, we place great importance on capacity building, connectivity regarding ICANN [inaudible – 00:13:02] clusters and on IDNs. Regarding our working methods, there is a charter that has been published a few years ago, and this is, if you will, our Terms of Reference, it's our guide. So we work based on that charter, we monitor, monitor, monitor, monitor a lot. We use external consultants, I should tell you, to do that because we cannot be everywhere and we don't know everything apparently.

We engage when need be; engagement is in the sense of providing comments in writing when there is a public consultation from policy makers; it could be getting in touch directly, so get in touch with them, or in cases they get in touch with us. Workshops, targeted initiatives and overall, we take any opportunity to educate, educate, educate. Although I have to tell you, it's very difficult to get these people's attention. If there is

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not something that they're actively working on, at this very moment, they don't pay that much attention. That's it for me. Thank you so much.

ANNALIESE WILLIAMS: Thank you, Elena. That was really informative. And you're correct, the DNS is getting very politicized. So I think there's a lot for this group to discuss. I think, as I probably say, at each meeting I think, the ccTLD managers have an important role to play in this space. Often, the CC managers have relationships with government and they have close connections with their local community. So I think we have a lot to think about as we start looking at the board work plan for this committee. So thank you for your time.

Joke, we're going to the heat map now. While we're that up, we're going to look at the heat map, review the heat map. And at our next meeting, at our October meeting, we'll be looking again at the action plan and what the committee wants to do for the next -- our planning for our work for the next little while. So, this heat map will be used to inform those discussions as we look at our action plan and planning the work over the next coming months.

So now, I think we are going to take -- is it three minutes, Joke? We have three minutes for this exercise, just to think just with a pen and paper for yourselves, think about the issues from your

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region. Think about the current issues, whether the previous issues that we discussed last year are still current, if there are any new ones, and then we will, up to three minutes, invite some discussion from across the regions about what are the current issues. So yeah, start thinking. [AUDIO BREAK]

JOKE BRAEKEN:

Annaliese, this is Joke, just as some background information. So the heat map is what the committee refers to as the overview of the hot topics in terms of Internet Governance for the various regions. And the latest review of the heat map was end of 2021. So the committee thought it was a good idea to review the hot topics; are they still current, are there any updates needed?

So that is why we're doing this exercise, this interactive exercise today, where everybody is kindly invited to reflect on what the hot topics are in terms of Internet Governance from their respective regions. So if you are from the African region, for instance, think about the hot topics in terms of Internet Governance from your region, write them down somewhere and then when the individual brainstorming is over, Annaliese will ask for inputs from the various regions. Thank you.

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ANNALIESE WILLIAMS: So, hopefully, everybody has had time to review the old heat map and have a think about the current issues. Joke will be taking notes as we hold our discussion. So now I would like to invite a volunteer from the African region to talk about what some of the issues are for that region. Is there a volunteer? [AUDIO BREAK]

Thank you, Angela. The floor is yours.

ANGELA MATLAPENG: Hi, everyone. Angela speaking here. I think for the African region, there's still discussions around digital sovereignty. Also, as well as cybersecurity, I know that's one of the hot topics. There's also universal access, or if I could just say digital infusion as a whole. There's also topics around digital rights online. We could say that a lot is really being discussed on universal access or reaching out to underdeveloped communities.

Cybersecurity then becomes a follow up topic because as you extend internet to these unconnected communities, then it means you're also increasing the cybersecurity threat landscape. So I could say that these two, top of the topics right now within the region, and of course, there's also capacity building.

I think those three, capacity buildings cybersecurity, universal access, digital sovereignty. Yes, that should do it. Some of the colleagues online can also add to the list. Thank you.

ANNALIESE WILLIAMS: Thanks, Angela. And if there are any colleagues online who would like to contribute, and not to put you on the spot, Angela, we can come back. But for other members, I'd also like you to perhaps think about not only what the issues are, but why they are relevant to CC managers, that would be helpful as well. Thank you. [AUDIO BREAK]

There are no hands raised, so shall we perhaps try the next region? Joke, are you ready? Thank you.

ABDULLAH CEMIL AKÇAM: Can I have something to say?

ANNALIESE WILLIAMS: Go ahead, Abdullah.

ABDULLAH CEMIL AKÇAM: For the previous one, I think -- is it universal access or acceptance? I mean – access, okay.

ANNALIESE WILLIAMS: Do we have a volunteer from the Latin American and Caribbean region? Laura, thank you.

**LAURA MARGOLIS:** Okay, I will make an update on the current roadmap. We are now discussing about the global digital combat, which is the topic that will be discussed in the IGF, in the next one, so all the countries are discussing about that, taking it to the LAC IGF, which will take place next October. And also, I think it was in the previous heat map, cybersecurity and digital sovereignty. That's it updating the previous heat map. Thank you.

**ANNALIESE WILLIAMS:** Thank you. And can I just ask you to reflect a bit on why do you think -- or do you have any suggestions about why people in the region should be -- why ccTLD managers from the region would be interested in these issues? Can you elaborate a little bit more on the digital global combat?

**LAURA MARGOLIS:** Well, not really, I can't do that. But I can research on that and come back to you next meeting.

**ANNALIESE WILLIAMS:** That's okay. You might have some observations now, but that's fine, we can discuss all of these issues over future meetings.

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LAURA MARGOLIS: Okay.

ANNALIESE WILLIAMS: Sorry, Laura, Joke's screen froze while you were speaking. So we've got the global digital combat, cybersecurity and...

LAURA MARGOLIS: And digital sovereignty, sorry.

ANNALIESE WILLIAMS: Javier, please.

JAVIER RUA-JOVET: Hi, Javier Rúa-Jovet for the record. So even though I'm technically from the North America region, I'm really culturally Latin American and Caribbean. And I would like to add from the Caribbean perspective and coming from Puerto Rico. My interests, and I think these are interests that are also reflected in the rest of the Caribbean, a small island, developing states that could be independent or not self-governing, or it's just the commonality of SIDS, and just the importance for resiliency and the importance of being at the table and be heard, whether you're independent or sovereign on the issues that matter to you as a small island, independent, developing state.



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So the characteristics tend to do with susceptibility to natural disasters, how to rebound from that, how can the internet be more resilient? And the economic shocks that hit SIDS stronger because of the remoteness, the island nature. So the characteristics of SIDS and the issues of SIDS at the table. So that's something that will be from the Caribbean perspective.

ANNALIESE WILLIAMS: So if we're putting in a key word, Javier, on the sticky note? So Small Island Developing States?

JAVIER RUA-JOVET: Yeah. And SIDS, as some of you know, I forget the technical definition, but maybe Elena knows it, but under the UN, it has to do with being an island, having a certain small population, you have supply chain issues because of the island nature, you're more prone to be hit by natural disasters because you're in the Caribbean, hurricanes, etcetera. And we saw this, for example, with the hurricanes, and how the Internet has to adapt to these situations. So just how Internet Governance tables, listen to these issues and account for them.

ANNALIESE WILLIAMS: Thank you. And I'm just noticing in the chat that Mike Locke has said, "Plus one on small island issues."

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JAVIER RUA-JOVET: If I could add one thing that I always say that it's really important and particular about the ccNSO and the ccTLD world versus other fora is that in the cc world, as we say, we're not in the business of saying what's our country and other countries, it's states and territories. And that makes it more democratic. So societies or territories that might not have a table at the UN, have it here. So that's important. And that's the good thing about this forum in itself that can maybe teach other Internet Governance fora to be more open and listen to more voices.

ANNALIESE WILLIAMS: That's an excellent point you've just raised, Javier. This forum provides a platform for voices that perhaps are not heard in the UN or in other forums. Thank you, thanks. Joke, shall we move on to the next region?

FERNANDO ESPANA: Hi, this is Fernando Espana from .US, and I guess to start off for the region, a couple of the areas of interest are cybersecurity and also policy issues that will foster the stability and security of the internet. And similar to what Angela had mentioned, capacity building is also an area.

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ANNALIESE WILLIAMS: And you start from the perspective of a ccTLD manager. Can you talk a bit more about capacity building as a regional issue?

FERNANDO ESPANA: Well, I think it is an issue that we are looking at from getting others regions or share the knowledge with other ccTLD managers as well and the community.

ANNALIESE WILLIAMS: Javier?

JAVIER RUA-JOVET: Just quickly, besides what I said, the issues that for example Angela brought are also very present in the Caribbean too. So these things -- and Fernando too, these cut across regions, I just wanted to say something more very specific about the Caribbean, but capacity building, it's critical in the Caribbean also.

ANNALIESE WILLIAMS: Sean, go ahead, please.

SEAN COPELAND: Sure. So, in North America, I'll focus a little bit on different areas. In Canada, we still have an indigenous access problem, which

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kind of reflects problems that other countries are having with people having access. We are dealing with privacy, and trying to improve that. And I will make the observation that the Internet right now is a destabilizing force in how people are looking at their institutions. And that is a concern that has unintended consequences that I don't think any of us can anticipate. But ELena's comments, I think, go to that. And I think we need to pay a lot of attention to it.

ANNALIESE WILLIAMS: Sean, can I just ask you to repeat that? Joke is taking notes here.

SEAN COPELAND: I'll send it actually over to Joke in about two seconds.

ANNALIESE WILLIAMS: Thank you.

BART BOSWINKEL: Annaliese, may I ask Sean a question? Because it was a very interesting observation. Because I think that was the first time he mentioned this.

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ANNALIESE WILLIAMS: Go ahead.

BART BOSWINKEL: Sean, you mentioned this destabilizing effect over the internet. How does it manifest itself in say the Canadian context and maybe even the North American context? And how does it affect you? And how do you see this going forward? Because this is about looking at the issues and see how it would impact you as a ccTLD manager, and potentially in the future, others as well. Thanks.

SEAN COPELAND: It's interesting to me, Bart, because in a real sense, a ccTLD is an institution. We may not feel that we are, but if you look at historical context, we totally are. And as people, I don't know, as people pursue all sorts of agendas, and are using the internet to do so and are communicating in echo chambers, there's a breakdown in the social contract, and that breakdown will impact us. I don't know if that answers your question.

BART BOSWINKEL: Yes, I can imagine something that you -- what you said. But it's more for the group, say how to handle this deal with this and how to follow this. So is this taking on -- yeah, go ahead.

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SEAN COPELAND: Well, it's funny, because I think about three years ago, I made a comment that I thought that this group would become the preeminent group within the ccNSO and it was precisely for this reason. I do think we have to go more hand in hand with ICANN org, I suppose, in terms of how we deal with it. Because individual ccTLDs will have different impacts by their governments or regional organizations on the geopolitical side, and I would suspect that our intent will be to support the ccTLD community to the fullest, irrespective of the geopolitical headwinds that we may be facing; my opinion.

BART BOSWINKEL: Thanks.

ANNALIESE WILLIAMS: Thanks, Sean, and I think that sort of demonstrates the value in repeating this heat map exercise on a regular basis because that issue of destabilization wasn't really on the heat map last time that we did this. So, we can discuss all of these issues and how we, as a committee, might choose to consider them further. So we will move to the next region; do I have a volunteer from Europe? [AUDIO BREAK]

Elena, would you like to go ahead? Abdullah.

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ABDULLAH CEMIL AKÇAM: I am from Turkey. It is an AP region, but it is close to Europe. Can I talk on behalf of EU; what do you think?

ANNALIESE WILLIAMS: Go ahead.

ABDULLAH CEMIL AKÇAM: As some of you know, I work at .TR registry. So, what we are focusing on is, this is a first-hand information, first of all the registration data in terms of what kind of information to collect when registering a domain name, and also how to handle the privacy of that information; for example, the name of the owner, surname, maybe citizen ID, maybe the financial information.

And also there is another discussion related to this one: do we need to verify the user. If it is for example, for that year you need to give your citizen ID. But currently we don't verify if it is true or not, we just look at the shape of it, but we don't look at if it is the actual citizen ID, and there is some discussion on that one: should verification be needed or not?

Another important topic is content regulation. Most of the time, this is related to security guys, the police and other guys, sometimes they want to learn the owner of the domain name.

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But it is a contentious topic, I think, because sometimes they ask for the owner of the domain name, but sometimes it is related to some political issues.

For example, there is a website, it is somehow related to some political figure or some famous person, and then they want to learn the owner of the domain name, and it is an important decision to give the owner of the domain name or not. So this is another topic and it is related to content regulation. Thank you.

ANNALIESE WILLIAMS: Do we have any further input from Europe? Leonid, please.

LEONID TODOROV: Hello, this is Leonid Todorov, I'm here with my hat of Russian on, so I will not be talking for the whole Europe, but rather for the part of it which lies eastwards of Ukraine. I believe that there are certain processes which we would probably be able to identify. Those are: the continuous for understanding of the internet's functioning and Internet Governance processes, no matter how ICANN was vigilant and keen to educate. Well, I have my comments on that, but I would rather save them for now.

Cybersecurity and militarization of the cyberspace obviously. Dirigisme, by which I mean an increasing governmental



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intervention and interference with the internet-related processes, and names and numbers in particular.

Then there comes a very interesting one, which is inconsistency in addressing the problem of big actors. Suffice it to mention that, for example, in Russia, Facebook and Instagram have been declared terrorist platforms and as such banned. Well, for example, WhatsApp is flourishing. Likewise, Google services have not been yet banned in Russia. So I would say politicization of big actors and platforms issue. And also, a very peculiar interpretation of the concepts of digital rights and privacy, at least, across Eurasia. Again, it can be discussed in many ways.

And finally, I would say that there is a very specific understanding of China's approach to Internet Governance, without the proper review and rethinking or thinking through of subtle details behind it. So it's just taken very superficially. So let's do like China, in many ways

So these are those processes, which at least I spotted personally. Thank you.

ANNALIESE WILLIAMS: Thank you, Leonid. Elena, please.

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ELENA PLEXIDA: Thank you so much. I'm very involved in the area, so I thought I should contribute. One sticky note I would add to is standard setting. So overall in Europe, in response to both sides of the equation, the US and as well with China, the reasons don't really matter in the context of the discussion.

But overall, there is a tendency that Europe is trying to take over the standard setting. And that in the context of our discussions, includes standards that the multistakeholder community would otherwise set. That's why I'm raising. Thank you.

And as regards to education, yes, you educate those that want to be educated; if they don't want to, or if you have a political direction in mind, that's very difficult. Share, like comment. Thank you.

ANNALIESE WILLIAMS: Thank you. We will move to the next region. Do I have a volunteer? I have many volunteers. We'll start with Anil, please.

ANIL KUMAR JAIN: Thank you. So, I'll divide the issues into two forms. One is the national issues, another which are concerning the ccTLDs [inaudible – 00:43:22]. The national discussions which are going on is first and foremost important is the internet resilience. With the biggest internet customer country with more than 850 million

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internet connections, internet resilience has become very, very important and we are looking more from all aspects but we are pursuing that -- the root server should be there with us. And this is one area which we are working on.

Second, with the large number of population being non English speaking, the country is working on providing the multilingual internet, which includes the universal access as a universal acceptance as one part, but getting all the equipment and all access equipment should be in the regional languages. And I just want to inform all that India has an IDN ccTLD in 22 languages with 15 scripts.

The third, which is being discussed at political level, is about the data sovereignty. And this is of course the debate which is happening world over, some countries are favoring data sovereignty, some are not. So this is another major issue which is being discussed.

The next issue which is discussed at the national level is the cybersecurity, and we have seen that a good number of people are getting affected because of cyberattacks on virtually everyday basis.

And the fifth, which I think few of my co-speakers have also said, is the capacity building, and we are planning to have the Internet Governance as a subject in university and colleges so that more

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number of people can participate and become part of the ecosystem, which will work effectively. So these are the five issues which are mainly being discussed at the national level.

Coming to the ccTLDs, I think we are concerned about the WHOIS data accuracy. So cleaning WHOIS details is one of the major things which we are working on it, and I just want to inform that we have started eKYC in WHOIS, and eKYC is using a national identity which we have given to all citizens of India that is called Aadhaar. So, we are verifying the WHOIS detail with the Aadhaar details with the help of registrars initially, with Indian registrars, and then we will definitely go to non-Indian registrars also.

Second, we are also concerned about the privacy clause, which is there in Europe and other countries. Of course, we are also following that, but because of this, the Lawful Interception agencies are really finding difficult, and it is time consuming to reach to the final culprit. And internally, I'm saying that yes, we are working at the stability and security building around the registry, looking at the new gTLD way which is expected to come. So these are a few areas which we are working on. Thank you.

ANNALIESE WILLIAMS: Thank you, Anil. Was it, Maryam?

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MARYAM LEE: Yes, Maryam.

ANNALIESE WILLIAMS: Go ahead.

MARYAM LEE: Thank you very much. I wouldn't want to repeat what has already been said. There are overlapping issues that are also talked about here, in Malaysia specifically, but also Asia as a whole, such as standard setting, data sovereignty, cybersecurity, all these are pretty common and pretty universal issues. I would like to focus on four maybe, not to say unheard of, but probably new or emerging issues within the digital domain.

Number one is regarding this principle of IMI data, essentially recognizing the fact that our physical body is inherently attached to our digital bodies, and we are not distinguishable or not separate from our digital twins. And so any kind of digital governance is essentially data governance and whatever data is about us out there is essentially our digital twin, and that is the concern with regards to the data ownership regime, whether it should be hosted by where the source of the data is coming from which is ourselves, or it should be owned by third parties, big tech companies or even the government.

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Essentially, the significance of this particular issue is on the possibility of extending our existing rights, such as our human rights to our digital twins in order to prevent physical or even digital harms that could extend to the human body in the analog.

Secondly, it would be the concern, the issue on the educational pipeline of technologists. It is being noted that -- how do I say this -- big tech companies are creating a sort of dependency or developing a somewhat dependency on specific products, or technological ecosystems such as Google or Apple. So through their Google Academy, for example, they're teaching technologists to build new technologies on top of [inaudible – 00:49:47] products so that whatever new technologies that would emerge would have to rely on Google products, for example.

So I guess this is a concern with regards to how much this would create not just dependency, but also limiting the kinds of technologies that we could develop that would have to rely solely on a specific technology, or specific technology providers.

Thirdly, on digital infrastructure issues, well, this relates to both hot and also soft infrastructure. What I mean by hard infrastructure would be things like cables, internet connection and things like that. Those are the infrastructure that are connectivity, things that we need in order to get online. But also soft infrastructure with regard to digital policies, legislations;

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essentially, regulations or laws that act as the algorithms of society. In fact, it's looking at public policies as something that also needs to be innovating together with technological innovation.

And the fourth issue I would like to raise would be the capacity building of human rights defenders, in issues regarding digital rights. And also at the same time, the recognition of technologists and programmers or developers as the next generation of human rights defenders, as the front liners when we're speaking digital rights crisis. Thank you very much.

ANNALIESE WILLIAMS: Thank you. Leonid.

LEONID TODOROV: Thank you, this is Leonid Todorov. Now this time with my hat of General Manager APTLD. Well, there are certain things which probably -- I mean, many have been mentioned already, but I think that we also have something across Asia/Pacific, something very special, which is I would call it -- I mean, in terms of ccTLDs, ccTLD world -- I would call it an estrangement or alienation of certain ccTLDs because even unlike the Caribbean area, we can find certain ccTLDs which although formally the ccNSO members have never been involved in any community activities, and it's

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quite a number of them, mostly located either in the Pacific area, or in Asia, so in the center of the of the region.

Secondly, I would add, of course, that the defector of natural calamities and disaster recovery, which is a huge challenge, in particular, across Asia/Pacific.

And thirdly, I would also like to note that, for example, speaking of APTLD, roughly 70% of our members are governmental organizations, which probably dictate certain policy environments, which is way different from the [inaudible – 00:53:44] narrative across the ICANN community. So it's a completely different concept of operation and requirements to such organizations which make them special, unique in a sense, and probably less prone to those concepts which prevail across the community in general. Thank you.

ANNALIESE WILLIAMS: Thank you. Javier?

JAVIER RUA-JOVET: Just quickly that, again, another characteristic that is very interesting about this community that can inform Internet Governance at large is that the different models of cc managers, so you have purely governmental to purely private and



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everything in between. So that in itself is something to compare, contrast and talk about because it's valuable in itself.

**ANNALIESE WILLIAMS:** Thank you. I think we did touch on that a bit, was it last year? The various models; the government model, the academic model, the private sector model. So yes, that is something we can add the work plan.

I'm not seeing any other comments. If you are participating remotely, this is also an invitation to raise your hand and participate.

So, we only have a few more minutes before we need to wrap up. Joke is going to get up the Jamboard from the previous exercise that we did so we can compare them. Anil, please.

**ANIL KUMAR JAIN:** Thank you. One more issue which I want to bring which is at the national level, which you are working is about societal impact of internet; it means that whenever we are introducing any technology, there are positive impacts on the society and data and negative impacts. So, now, we are looking at before we introduce any technology on a mass scale, we would like to check the negative aspects on the society, and in case there are

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possibilities of mitigating those impacts, we would like to do that. So, this is social impact on this is important. Thank you.

ANNALIESE WILLIAMS: Thank you.

JOKE BRAEKEN: This is Joke speaking. So what you currently see on the screen is the heat map from February '22. The parts in red are the latest additions from February compared to the end of 2021 comparison. So on a per region basis, you can see the overview of the various topics there, I will quickly scroll through them.

So for Latin America/Caribbean: connecting indigenous communities to the internet, DNS abuse, gender gap, data privacy, cybersecurity, and there are some additional suggestions that were raised on the mailing list.

And in North America: connecting indigenous communities to the internet, AI governance, vertical integration between registries and registrars, and cyberbullying.

In Europe the list of: cybersecurity, roles and responsibilities of registries in terms of abuse policies, universal acceptance, blocking domains, digital sovereignty, digital market hyperconcentration, content moderation, data localization, DNS

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modernization, blocking domains and European DNS resolver. I'm happy to share the materials on the IGLC mailing list after this.

I've got the Asia/Pacific region. So the topics for the Asia/Pacific region are: IDNs, email acceptance implementation, DNS abuse, capacity building, domain name regulation, new gTLD program, privacy, security, new IP - no IP, alternatives to the DNS, role of registries and DNS abuse policies, content management and legal presence, and cyberscamming. And that brings us to the end.

ANNALIESE WILLIAMS: Thanks, Joke. Laura, please.

LAURA MARGOLIS: Yes. Joke, could you please add in the Latin American region: global digital impact and digital sovereignty? You missed that. Or maybe I didn't...

ANNALIESE WILLIAMS: This is the one from last year.

LAURA MARGOLIS: I thought the red part was the things you added now. I'm sorry, I missed them. You will update it and send it by email. I'm sorry, thank you.

**ANNALIESE WILLIAMS:** That's okay. The purpose of this exercise was to sort of do some consideration of the issues now and then compare them against what we did last year, and then at our next meeting, we will -- perhaps we can do it by the mailing list as well. We can have some further discussion about that, but we will be sort of looking at all of the issues and using that to inform our discussions about our action plan, our forward work plan.

**LAURA MARGOLIS:** Thank you, Annaliese.

**ANNALIESE WILLIAMS:** That brings us to the end of today's session. Thank you. I think it was really useful. There were certainly quite a few new issues that we hadn't discussed before. So I will be looking forward to our future discussions about how we will consolidate the two exercises, today's one and the old one, and think about how we are going to prioritize what we want to work on, how we want to work as a committee and who we work with across the ICANN community.

I noticed we have some observers in the room today, so if anybody wants to come and chat about how this committee can work across the ICANN community, we're sort of very open to

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ideas. And if there are issues that you think that ccTLD managers should be aware of, please feel free to let us know, and we can throw those into the committee's discussions as well.

So does anybody have any other business they wanted to raise before we close the meeting? No? I'm here all week. I hope to have many conversations with you.

And Joke, we might have some further discussion about the timing of the meeting. Somebody drew to my attention just before the meeting started that they used to be a regular participant, but the timing no longer suits them. So I'm open to further discussion on the mailing list about how we can make it work better for everybody across all of the regions. Thank you, everybody, and I will speak to you during the week. The meeting is closed.

**[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]**