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Wednesday, September 21, 2022 – 16:30 to 17:30 KUL

CLAUDIA RUIZ: Hello, and welcome to the ccNSO ccTLD News session. My name is Claudia Ruiz, and I along with Joke Braeken are the remote participation managers 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 this session, please raise your hand in Zoom. When called upon, virtual participants will unmute their microphones in Zoom. Onsite participants will use a physical microphone to speak and should leave their Zoom microphones disconnected.

For the benefit of other participants, please state your name for the record and speak at a reasonable pace. Onsite participants may pick up a receiver or use their own headphones to listen to interpretation. Virtual participants may access the interpreting icon via the Zoom toolbar. With that, I will now hand the floor to Everton Rodrigues. Thank you very much.

EVERTON RODRIGUES: Thank you all. Hi all. I'm Everton Teles Rodrigues. I'm the chair of the ccNSO Meetings Program Committee. I'm from Brazil. I hope that you are all well and safe. I'm so glad to see so many of you here with us today. I hope that you're well and safe, whether you're watching this here live in the room with us or if you're watching the recorded version of this meeting.

So this is the second ccTLD News session, and here is an overview of our agenda for today. Do we have the slides, Joke? Yes? Thank you. So Enabling Local MSMs from Offline to Online with .my Domain Names with Fariz Ahmad Sanusi from .my; Dispute Resolution Mechanisms in LAC Region ccTLDs by Ignacio Sanchez Gonzales from LACTLD; Behind the Scene of .id Domain Name Growth with Yudho Giri Sucahyo from .id; How Many Congressmen Needed to Understand the ccTLD by Eric Iriarte from Peru; and From ISP to a Regulatory Environment from Andrew Molivurae from .vu.

So, without further delay, I will say that today each speaker will have around 10 minutes for their presentations so we also have time for time for questions. You're more than invited to take notes and join the conversation at the end of each presentation. You can raise your hand on the Zoom Room. So please connect to the Zoom Room that we have here. We also have interpretation to French and Spanish.

FARIZ AHMAD SANUSI: We had one which was announced last two months. And the next one is going to be announced somewhere in the early of 2023. All right. Thanks.

So this is my next role: national digitalization initiative. As you can see, there are actually five bubbles whereby we play our parts in the first two bubbles, which is digital premise as well as e-commerce. We're under the context of digital premise. We are also pushing and introducing, emphasizing on the digital branding for businesses from offline to online. Next. Next, please.

Okay. This is the landscape of Malaysia. There are about 8.5 million registered companies, businesses in Malaysia with the Registrar Commission. And then we have around 800,000 registered with the municipal council. So the number of micro SME, there are around 1-1.5 million. Malaysia we have among the highest Internet penetration, whereby we have around 29.55 million users against our total population of 33.1 million. So Malaysia also we have one of the most social media users which is 29.45 million. Basically, it's more on WhatsApp, FB, and IG. There are around [500] and 10,000 .com and other gTLDs registered in Malaysia, while for the local domain name is only around 300 and 20,000. Finally, businesses using digital

marketing technology in Malaysia are 70%. So this is actually extracted from the report produced by Google, [Tommasi] incorporation, as well as [Binen co.].

So why do we put that business using digital marketing technology? I would like to emphasize over here, since most of the companies now, most of the businesses started using digital marketing technology, the space are getting crammed. So, who would leverage on this? Who would get better advantage on this are actually most of the familiar brands, most of the international brands, most of the big brands, because they can compete. What are the costs of this? The cost of this is actually the cost for you to use digital marketing technology is going to rise. The customer acquisition cost is rising so it does not benefit the small micro SMEs. That is why we are assisting them here in Malaysia. Okay, next.

So, what are the challenges that we are facing in digitally enabling the MSME with .my? First is about managing perception. Because since the inception of Digital Economy National Roadmap back in 2016, most of the bodies in Malaysia, they are pushing towards social media as well as e-marketplaces. And because of that, .my, the local domain name suffered a lot. If, let's say, in previous year prior to 2016, our year on year growth was around 17.8% year on year. But due to that, when they are pushing for the social medias and they are

pushing for the e-marketplaces, our growth has actually reduced to minus 0.2% year on year from 2016 until 2019. The impact here today, most of the companies, the businesses in Malaysia, they have become too [inaudible] to the social medias and e-marketplaces.

Okay. Second one is about the capacity building. All right. This is about developing the digital technology scale, understanding the importance to leverage on the ecosystem of e-commerce. Next page, please.

Okay. Due to that, prior to the introduction of Malaysia Digital Roadmap, we introduced a program called PRIME. Actually, PRIME is adopted from a local language which is called Program Realisasi Impian Ekonomi Digital or in English we call it as Digital Economy Realization Program.

So we have three main pillars. First one is the digital branding, whereby under this pillar, we are providing 20,000 free biz.my domain name for the businesses to use. Then the second pillar, we have digital platform where we provide a platform such as Go2Brand. Go2Brand is more like Link3, [Taplink], so on and so forth, whereby this is actually a digital marketing application for them to strengthen their digital brand online. And finally, we provide human capital building where we train these people how to develop a website. Whether it's a static website or e-

commerce website, it's up to them to choose. But we teach them how to use the latest digital marketing technology, including Google business tools, Facebook Ads, IGs, Tiktoks, so on and so forth. All right. Also we have under this human capital building, we have community engagement program, whereby those that we train, we transfer them into this community engagement program where they will get continuous and constant updates from us refresher courses, etc. Next page, please.

So how do we roll out the strategies? Of course, we cannot do it alone because we're just a small registry. That is why we have collaborators consists of the ministries, federal agencies, universities, telecom, telco providers, as well as SME associations. And then we appoint some of the NGOs with our revenue sharing method. They are known as our MYNIC affiliate partners. Also, we roll it out by using our sellers. So in 2022, we have engaged directly with 40,000 MSMEs. Next.

So these are some of the things that we emphasize that we advocate when we do the engagement session with all the MSME. First is about strengthening your digital branding. What are the importance of digital branding? How to establish, how to protect, and then how to have visibilities, and how to get credibility for their digital branding?

Finally, we encourage them to complete their e-commerce ecosystem, whereby previously these people, they just concentrated a focus at social media, social messengers, as well as e-marketplaces. As we all are aware that social media are actually more of a digital billboard. And e-marketplaces, this is a place where they are faced with plenty of competition and there is no option for them to have their own branding campaigns. That is why we urge them to have a website which acts as a digital premise. And finally, how to leverage on Google Search engine. Why we want them to leverage on Google Search engine is actually based on the statistics. Next page.

All right. So this is the data extracted. If you can see how Google and digital premise may benefit the micro SMEs in Malaysia is because on daily basis Malaysians are using Google 21 million times, and then they are using YouTube 8 million times. So under this Google platform, there are actually a potential of 21 million times of [eyeballs]. That's the most important thing, whereby you can look at Facebook, IG, WhatsApp, Shopee, and Lazada. But then if that say they managed to complete their e-commerce ecosystem, there's a potential for them to be found by 38 million times in a day, which is huge for them, provided they know how to use, how to leverage on the digital marketing aspects that we have taught them.

So I think that's all I'm sharing from .my. Thank you so much. If, let's say, you have any questions for me, please raise your hand.

EVERTON RODRIGUES: Thank you, Fariz.

FARIZ AHMAD SANUSI: Thank you so much for your attention.

EVERTON RODRIGUES: So do we have questions? I've seen many of you taking pictures of the slides, so great. Angela, please.

ANGELA MATLAPENG: Hi, everyone. Thank you so much for the presentation. My question is a quick one. I saw that academia is part of the stakeholders that you listed in your presentation. Perhaps maybe go into that a little bit and answer how collaboration with academia has helped out with the uptake of the domains.

FARIZ AHMAD SANUSI: You mean the universities?

ANGELA MATLAPENG: Yes.

FARIZ AHMAD SANUSI: Okay. This is how we do. We go and approach the universities because there are business faculties in every university. Normally, how we approach them is we're approaching the final year student. We are approaching the final year student together with the Companies Registrar of Malaysia, whereby the Companies Registrar of Malaysia, they are providing free company registration and we are providing free domain name for them to play around, together with digital marketing apps that we provided that I mentioned just now, the Go2Brand, whereby they can link up their five social medias or any digital platforms by using a single domain name. Okay. Thank you.

EVERTON RODRIGUES: Thank you, Fariz. Now we are going to our second presentation. I would like to thank you once more. Thank you. Thanks for the question, Angela.

So we're going to our second presentation, Dispute Resolution Mechanisms in the LAC Region ccTLDs by Ignacio Sanchez Gonzales which will be speaking in Spanish. Ignacio, thank you. The floor is yours.

IGNACIO SANCHEZ GONZALES: Thank you so much, Everton, and thank you to the organizers. Let me start sharing my screen so that I can start.

From LACTLD, we are going to speak about a recent study completed last Friday on Domain Name Dispute Resolution Approaches in Latin America and the Caribbean: A Short Overview. Some background on this study. LACTLD staff for the first semester of 2022 collected data and was engaged in the systematization on registration policies and regulations existing in ccTLD's members of LACTLD, as well as dispute resolution policies. In addition to this documents that the LACTLD members have, we resorted to other sources used as well such as the UDRP and its regulations and the World Intellectual Property Organization database. With these resources, we were able to systematize the data for 83.3% of LACTLD members, which represent 25 ccTLDs. A first broad classification that was required to do considering these documents and there's dispute resolution policies was a differentiation between ccTLDs that use the UDRP adopted by ICANN and those ccTLDs that used and implemented local DLP policies.

We were able to see thus that the organization members could be classified as follows: 40% use the uniform policy and 60% go to local dispute resolution policies. Now, going further into the details of this first classification between uniform and local policies, we could do a second breakdown classification into

three different groups of ccTLDs. First, those members and this classification considered in the forum or the jurisdiction used for dispute resolution. So the first group is comprised of those who go before the Arbitration and Mediation Center of WIPO using ICANN adopted UDRP but whenever required.

A second group, though it already has a local dispute resolution policy, nevertheless, goes to the WIPO AMC. This second group, typically its members have mutual jurisdiction, something that we're going to discuss later on.

A third group that implements local dispute resolution policies and goes to local seats or dispute resolution bodies. There we also describe the type of proceedings, administrative arbitration or sui generis.

Further on the study, we addressed the notion of mutual jurisdiction, and we found that 24% of ccTLD's members in LACTLD have a mutual jurisdiction system for domain name proceedings. What is mutual jurisdiction? It means that both in this specialize the domain name dispute resolution body. An example could be the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center will be competent to hear the dispute. But the local courts of justice of the ccTLD country will have jurisdiction as well.

How does this mutual jurisdiction operate? 66.7% of the ccTLDs that have provisions for mutual jurisdiction establish a

requirement for this, which is that the claimant or the individual who brings the dispute or the claim reserves its right to go to justice with the initial claim in this proceeding. This is the time to say if he or she will go to ordinary justice in addition to the specialized dispute resolution body. This study also identified the ccTLD that uphold this mutual jurisdiction system.

Then the report talks about contestation, the contestation of the decisions in domain name matters. Thus, we found that 36% of ccTLDs have an express rule allowing for a review of the decision that is apparently a firm decision. Typically, the contestation of the decision is heard before the ordinary justice system, the regular courts. And regarding for specific ccTLDs, we found that their policies are subject to local, national regulations. So, the possibility to review or to challenge a decision of the specialist body will be dependent on the local law on the local provisions and not anymore on the ccTLD registration or dispute resolution policies.

Another another major component that we identified was that in general, in the revised policies, while a decision is pending, while a proceeding is ongoing related to domain names, the powers of the holders are typically frozen or prohibited, such as transfer or change of personal data. So we found that 96% of the policies regulate this prohibition, freezing of the holder's powers. This is something that all members have, the need to have

precautionary procedures and to set up a necessary dialogue between the technical decision and the legal decision.

Finally, this report has a section on the Free Trade Agreements implemented in the region. In the Latin American and Caribbean region, the Free Trade Agreements, as it happens elsewhere, have been used in a broad manner. These agreements in their sections in intellectual property typically refer to ccTLDs or domain names. Typically, they refer to the management of the ccTLD, the protection of personal data, but you also make reference to dispute resolution on domain names. We found that revised agreements do not impose the model. But nevertheless, they set up a minimum regulatory standard which generally is the Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy.

The report identifies four agreements, one which is a bilateral agreement, the agreement between Chile and the United States, the first entered of its kind bilaterally signed by the United States with the country from the Latin American region. And three multilateral Trade Agreements, which are CAFTA or the agreement between Central America, the Dominican Republic, and the United States, then the CPTPP which is Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for the Trans Pacific Partnership. And finally, the United States, Mexico, and Canada Agreement, the USMCA.

All these agreements considered in the study have a similar language. They all have a specific provision referring to domain names in the chapters on intellectual property. Then we found that all these agreements mandate that the parties should have an appropriate and dispute resolution procedure based on the principles set forth in the UDRP. In the specific case of the CPTPP and the USMCA, they provide a specific list of characteristics these procedures should have. They must be expeditious and low cost. Secondly, they should be fair and equitable, not overly burdensome, and should not preclude resorting to the courts to judicial procedures. These two agreements are very modern in the sense that they established this minimum standard of the uniform dispute resolution.

So that is the final section of my report. We thank you again very warmly, the organizers, for giving us this opportunity to share the study. We're going to provide the link so that you can access the report. Thank you very much.

EVERTON RODRIGUES: Do we have any questions in the room? In the back of the room?

ANDI BUDIMANSYAH: Thank you. Andi from Indonesia for the record. I have three questions, actually. In your dispute resolution, who act as jury and what is the requirement as a jury? The second question is

for the dispute parties, how do they select the jury? Are they selected by themselves or defined by the institution? I mean, the Dispute Resolution Institution. And the third question is of the case that had been handed for let's say this years, what percentage of disputes are related to brand and how many percent related to name? Thank you.

IGNACIO SANCHEZ GONZALES: May I answer in Spanish?

EVERTON RODRIGUES: Yes, please.

IGNACIO SANCHEZ GONZALES: In relation to the question, we should say that the report does not identify "specific policies" but actually it's a snapshot of the 25 ccTLDs in the region. So the information as to how the jury members or the arbitrators are selected is not included in the report. Now, as to the third question, as to the percentage or the matter of these procedures, the report does not indicate that either. It may eventually, however, something to be looked into in the future. The report included the core elements of Dispute Resolution Policy with a final section on Free Trade Agreements. But we would like to tell you that the registration and Dispute Resolution Policy of the members of LACTLDs are accessible by

the public in the Internet. So you can see whether the jury or the arbitrators have a special way to be selected as it was commented.

EVERTON RODRIGUES: Behind the scene of .id domain name growth, I would like to remind you both from the audience or presenters, our interpreters have been doing a great job, but if you could help them by speaking slowly in order to help them, that helps a lot. Thank you. Yudho, the floor is yours.

YUDHO GIRI SUCAHYO: Thank you very much, Everton. Good day, everyone. I'm Yudho from PANDI, .id. The title of my presentation is actually Behind the Scenes of .id Domain Name Growth. The background story of this is actually my close friend, Leonid, the GM of APTLD asked me to share what happened with .id for the last four years because we nearly doubled the number of our domain name in Indonesia. Which is why in the next 10 minutes maximum, I will share to you what we have done so far in Indonesia to increase.

Who is PANDI? PANDI is actually the registry of .id. We have managed .id domain since 2007. We are actually the ccTLD. We are the member of APTLD as well. At the moment, we have [inaudible] domain and we have also 26 accredited registrars.

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This is accredited by PANDI. So far, we can declare that we are [inaudible] Southeast Asia, not Asia.

The good thing of having that .id is actually as our ccTLD or as country code of our country is that the name is so unique. [Inaudible] the identity. So do not get surprised if in the next [inaudible] if .io is actually [inaudible] or any concept that you want. So it is also a blessing in disguise that having .id, we can also share it as a global identity not only for Indonesian as a country code but also to the global communities as other meanings.

At the moment for the second quarter of 2022, we have reached 610,000 active domains. The market share .id versus .com at January 2022 is actually 36% versus 52%. The tagline of PANDI is actually expressing your freedom. We want everyone can use .id domain name to express anything. Express your business, express your personal, or express your organization.

This is what happened. As you can see, since 2018, we have started to grow, and in 2019, we have reached 352. And in 2019, we have surpassed the number of domain name in .my in Malaysia. Sorry for this but we're brothers. Then it's conveniently grown, 2020, 2021. And then in 2021, we have surpassed the number of domain name in Vietnam. It is our dream that it will continually grow and it is our dream that we

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can reach a number of domain name like in India or like in China or like in Australia. It's still nothing in Indonesia because we have 270 million people. As soon as we are finished dealing with the Internet divide, then I'm sure that we can reach far more than that. Because we still have problems with infrastructure, we have to deal with 17,000 islands in Indonesia. It's not easy, but we'll reach there. I'm sure that soon, we can raise a million domain names, and so on and so on.

But I will share to you what happened is actually in the last three years that we have done so that we could get such a significant growth. This is the market share in January 2019 to January 2022. As you can see, the market share of .id is actually always increasing, although it's slightly increasing. But as you can see, the number of .com in Indonesia also is slightly decreasing. We have a dream that someday the .id will be top of mind of our people in Indonesia. So that when you think of domain, then it's .id. When the number of .id reached more than the number of .com, then we can declare that we are actually top of mind in Indonesian people. It's our dream together with our members sitting over there. So this is what happened.

Together with registrar—at the end the conclusion is that you cannot do it alone. You need to collaborate. You need to cooperate with others. So we have a cooperation with our registrar, both for the advertisement and also for branding.

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We're also dealing with stakeholders. One different thing that we have done for the last three years is that sometimes we only focus to IT community. But IT communities, they have already known what is domain, web hosting, etc. So you need to expand the horizon to other communities. You need to go to the schools, you need to go to universities, you need to go to the village, you need to go to the micro, small, medium enterprise like our friend from Malaysia. We also go to our community for indigenous languages. As you can see, we have more than 700 indigenous languages in Indonesia, and we have identified more than 30 of them as actually a non-Latin script. We have applied for IDN but unfortunately, they're not being approved by ICANN for so many reasons. But one of the main reasons is that we need to increase the status of this language in Unicode from limited to recommended, then we can start to reapply for the IDN.

This kind of sentiment, we also use in Indonesia, "Look, if you don't digitize or if you don't do digitalization on your language, then your language will suddenly be gone." One way to deal with it is that you need to put it. You need to have a presence digitally because now millennials and Z generation, they use gadgets.

Other than that, we also provide many application platforms like s.id, which is why I put my bottle here so you can see s.id there, u.id, and also my.id. What are those? Before that, this is actually our second level domain. So we have anything .id, we have

my.id for personal, so you can have id.my. Then we also have web.id for bloggers, we have co.id for companies, biz.id for SMEs, and then ac.id is useful for academics, sch for school, ponpes is actually for Islamic Boarding School. We also have net.id, as usual, for the ISP, or.id for organization. Related to government and military, we have desa.id, it's actually village. go is actually government, and mil is for military. Those are our second level domain.

The opportunities and challenges, same as Malaysia, my brother here, we also targeted MSMEs, small, medium enterprise, thousand of them, millions of them in Indonesia. For this COVID pandemic, they are actually the backbone of the economic in our country, as also happening in many countries as well. At the moment, most of their presence is actually in social media and marketplace. So those are actually also your target. Current opportunities and challenges for domain name are social media and marketplace, SMEs have presence in there. Then also campaign. More campaign on the importance of having domain name. We had a fruitful discussion with .auDA yesterday on is domain name still relevant with the presence of TikTok, Instagram, Facebook, etc.? In fact, back in our country, we can also relate that to trademark. So we also cooperate with the government, Ministry of Law in this case, so that when we try and register a domain through trademark registration, they can

also register their domain name. That's the result of our collaboration with our government. These are the platforms that we also provide.

So other than just focus on our core business on managing the domain names, we also provide alternative platform or alternative application to our people. Instead of using URL shortener such as Bitly or t.co, etc., we provide the shortest URL shortener in the world, s.id. Feel free to use that, it's free. We always advertise this to our people in Indonesia.

Also, instead of using single sign-on like Google, single sign-on applications like Facebook or LinkedIn, etc., we also provide to our people platform name u.id, so that they can use that based on their citizenship identity to log in to any application.

We also collaborate with our registrar for the my.id so that when somebody use my.id, they can also get e-mail and they can also get a small website together with hosting.

We also came up with campaign banggapakai.id. If I translate in English, this is really proudtouse.id.

We also focus on capacity building. We have an ad hoc unit named PANDI Institute. Almost every two weeks, fortnightly we always have a webinar on any kind of topics. In that case, due to COVID, etc., even if somebody actually study from home, then they can learn something from PANDI on various topics from the

internet, from the digital economy, etc. The website is actually pi.id.

Other than that, promotion. We have a concept what we call soft marketing and hard marketing. For the hard market thing, you deal with the registrar. For the soft marketing or branding, actually, we targeted non-IT people to also know about the domain name. What is domain name? What is internet, etc.? These are actually some of the campaigns that we use related to branding. The first one is actually Merajut Indonesia. It's actually our website developed specially to accommodate the non-Latin script in Indonesia. The last one, [inaudible]. It's actually targeted for women wearing their traditional clothes. There is a campaign to bring the traditional clothes to UNESCO. But for in-depth program, actually we want to advertise the domain name .id to women so they will know also what is domain name and they can also put a simple website showing they're wearing a traditional gown in Indonesia.

It's already 11 minutes so I'll make it fast. We also collaborate with our registrar, of course, and other associations and other communities. These are actually all the programs that we did in Indonesia. Obviously, online and offline marketing, you still need to do it. There are so many channels that you can use to campaign your domain name. That's all actually our programs

that we use to increase the number of .id domain name in Indonesia. Thank you very much.

EVERTON RODRIGUES: Thank you, Yudho. Do we have any questions in the room or in the Zoom Room? Which room am I talking about? Well, we have a question right here.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Thank you, Yudho. That was very interesting. I just wanted to know how you capture your data to benchmark with .com and compare it with .id. Thank you.

YUDHO GIRI SUCAHYO: One way to do that is actually when you become the member of APTLD, then you can get access to that information. Other than that, CENTR also have their report. Other than that, you can also get some information from your registrars, which actually they don't only sell .id but also sell other domain names as well, other gTLDs. Thank you.

EVERTON RODRIGUES: Thank you very much. We are short of time for our next presenter. Sorry, Angela. But feel free to talk to you Yudho by the end of the session. Sorry. Thank you very much once more.

Our next presentation will tell us a very interesting subject. Do you have an idea of how many congressmen are needed to understand the ccTLD? That's one thing that Eric Iriarte will tell us. Eric, go ahead. The floor is yours.

ERIC IRIARTE AHON: I will speak in Spanish. I will try to describe to you a very specific peculiar situation happening with ccTLD .pe in Peru which could have an impact. That is why we have come to bring it to your attention within our ccTLD and we bring it here as well. A couple of initial ideas is that it is great to speak again in one of the ccTLD News session after several years. Secondly, 18 years ago, it's coincidental, we had a Kuala Lumpur session and there was a parallel session discussing the Free Trade Agreements that started including domain name provisions. It was a very small session at that time. In this stage there that the rules that were coming at that time 20 years ago was more focused on the operation of ccTLDs of governmental nature of some relation with governments and were functionally structural. In our case, our ccTLD .pe, the manager is civil society. We do not have a law of something similar in Peru.

So the case I'm going to talk about is the bill of law submitted by a congressman at the beginning of December last year which was part of the general law, the name of which was General

Internet Law, and one of its sections was on domain names. In July this year, on the 8th of July, the Economics Commission—and this bill is submitted to two different committees. One of the committees, the Economics Committee that was led by one political party—and this is worth noting—said initially that they were not going to debate the bill because it had nothing to do with the economics. Free Party congressman said, "Well, it does. It is related to economics so it must be discussed." However, the Transport and Communications Committee that works on connectivity issues decided by majority that the bill was valuable and that this should be regulated because it was related in general to the Internet and to domain names. This bill had been challenged and questioned by civil society, the private sector, academia, and several governmental organizations that even said that it was unconstitutional in its nature, that what it was trying to regulate had already been regulated in past laws.

It should also be added to that in the field of domain names, the two most relevant opinions, in addition to the ccTLD view which was not invited to discuss the bill, the Intellectual Property Office and the digital agency, they both said that it was opposite to the law in all its forms and opposite to the agreement held with the United States that apparently they had not checked on when they developed the bill. Let's move to the next slide, please. Next, please.

This is the original version of the bill, if you want to check it. The next one, this one is in Spanish. Next one, please. This is the fourth, the last. Next please.

This is the translation into English for you to see some of the provisions included in the bill. The first one is a definition of domain names that never existed in the Peruvian regulation. It is actually not included in the ISO standard or the binding RFCs for domain names. It makes rather exotic classification to name it somehow. There is no clarity on where it came from. Well, actually, we do know it came from one of the congressman advisors of the Transport and Communications Committee, and this same congressman from the same political party who submitted the bill. Actually, it was the bill of the chair of the Transport and Communications Committee that was, in addition, adopted the last day of the meeting. Every year by June, all committees started their sessions. At present, these communities are not led by the same parties but they were by this party last year.

Another problem in this bill is the so-called phonetic verification of domain names. So the manager had to check phonetically that their domain name was not similar to a trademark or to the name of an organization registered in public business registries or that could be included in any governmental database. In technical terms, this is virtually impossible. Making a phonetic

search just with the trademark authority has cost, a fee of $20 per category, and we are talking about 55 categories, $900 just to do the phonetic lookup for comparison purposes. To this, we should add to the search in public registries and this should be an expense to be borne by the ccTLD. Then there are cybersquatting provisions. Next, please. Next slide. Next one.

Then the ISPs had the responsibility if any domain name were to be purchased. There was a coincidence, the ISP has the responsibility. Next slide, please.

The original bill was eventually amended in the previous parliamentary debate. This is a decision made by the Transports Committee. Next one, please.

A shorter version, removing a couple of paragraphs. This is the English version. But actually you can see the same. The same definition, the distinction between generic and special, and they continue with the phonetic verification. But they went to something in between, which is that the public trademark authorities said that this was against the Free Trade Agreement Peru has with the United States, and also other agreements on domain name clauses. This is the provision in our Free Trade Agreement with the United States, which is also a national law. In Peru, FTAs international agreements are considered to the level of national laws, actually at the constitutional level. So this

was in violation because there was already here a dispute resolution system and they had already been in use. Next, please.

The current policies of ccTLD .pe were adopted in 2007 after several discussions from 2005 to 2007 with private sector, academia, and governments, and the government reaching a consensus.

Finally, LACTLD adopted a quite unique position in the region. It is the first statement of this nature on a national regulation, which was submitted to the Peruvian Congress to be considered by the Economics Committee. If this committee were to decide that this is not a viable bill, it is going to be filed away and be canceled. If the Economics Committee were to decide that it was not competent to discard, it will be submitted to Congress, and if adopted, it would go to the Presidency. But the Congress has the power to enact a law. Here we see politics step in.

Finally, this committee was led by one political party that won the new term of the committee, the committee that has the access to submit bills to Congress by the end of July. That's when the renewals take place. Peru is rather special in this respect. That Presidency was overthrown because of some audios that were released and we have a different political party in office, so this bill is on hold.

As ccTLD .pe, we're working with the Economics Committee. We have had some meetings to go for the rejection of this bill because there is no institution, nobody in the private sector that is in favor of this. Approximately 60 organizations from civil society, academia, business organizations, unions, and governmental entities said that this bill was not at all viable. However, there have been other attempts to move this bill forward in other areas. There is no law in Latin America on specific regulation of domain name structures. There are, however, on the composition but not on this specific subject.

So thank you. I hope I had made okay with the time.

EVERTON RODRIGUES: Do we have a question in the room or in the Zoom Room? Let me check. Going once, twice. Okay. So thank you very much, Eric. So now we are going to—

ERIC IRIARTE AHON: Thanks to you all.

EVERTON RODRIGUES: Andrew Molivurae will talk about going from ISP to a regulatory environment. So, Andrew, thank you very much. The floor is yours.

ANDREW MOLIVURAE: Thank you, Everton. I hope I have at least five minutes, right? So first of all, I'm Andrew from Regulatory Office in Vanuatu. Thank you so much to Joke and the ICANN team for making it possible for me to present a short update on .vu. I think the last time we made this update was about six years ago. But it's good that we provide this to see some progress. So next slide, please.

I'm not surprised that many do not know where Vanuatu is in this ICANN meeting. Nobody even knows. But if you know Australia, then it's only three hours away from Vanuatu. It's a tropical island nation with a lot of beautiful beaches. So it's a good place to visit, if you can. I don't have the details but if you go to Google, you'll find more about it. So that's where we are. Next slide, please.

So .vu, as we know, is the ISO 3166 code for Vanuatu. So let's go to the next slide.

A bit about Vanuatu, as I said earlier, this is what you can find on Google. This is the capital, Port Vila. We have a head of state. Currently, he is Nikenike Vurobaravu. The population is around 300,000 as of two years ago. We have a current Prime Minister Bob Loughman, who is also the Minister for ICT in the country. And the government is a republic government with a parliamentary republic. I think it's a YouTube video there that, if

you have time, you can have a look more about Vanuatu. So next slide.

A bit about the regulatory environment. So we are very new in the regulatory environment in Vanuatu. So the Telecommunications Radiocommunications and Broadcasting Regulator is a statutory body, sort of independent from the national government, although the regulator reports to the Prime Minister. It has powers and the law for this regulatory organization was enacted in 2009 and amended in 2018. As I said, the regulator reports to the Prime Minister. Next slide, please.

So, after that law was passed—or before that, the .vu used to run by the ISP. It was the only ISP in the country back then. So a bit of history. Since the Internet arrived in Vanuatu in around 1995, they were the ones that were running that and the Internet back then. The .vu was there for the services of basically e-mail and they were doing that at a time. After the Act was enacted in 2009, there was very little activity in trying to sort of move that across, not until 2016 that we had the regulation or the law under the Regulators Office that would eventually give directions to how the .vu will be managed. So the transition actually began in 2017. While it took four years for it to be completed, it's not that easy. Some of us may know that these changes take a lot of time because of different reasons.

I want to thank a few of our partners and friends, especially the .nz ccTLD that has tremendously provided a lot of assistance to us in getting this the way it is now and also providing support and hosting us in New Zealand to do this work as well. Also, I want to thank our friend—I think some of you may have known him—Keith Davidson, who used to be in ICANN and has retired. He also has provided some support to us. And also APTLD, the support they're giving us. So we have got all the support to be able to have this regulation in place and also have this transition completed as required by the law. Next slide, please. Next slide. Thank you.

Yes. It was run by the incumbent, only ISP, for over 20 years. So the change took place because of the change in the legal framework and the law that provides that. As I said, it was not easy. It was a business case for the incumbent. Once the law is changed then it made it a bit easier for this change to take place.

We also would like to thank ICANN and the team who are also providing the support that we needed so that this transition can be completed.

As a registry, we contracted this out. GoDaddy was contracted to provide this registry services on behalf of us of TRBR, all the regulators of this. Thank you. Next slide. I think this is similar slide. Next slide, please.

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So as we completed the process for the transition, we also have a transition of registrars. We can only have 25 international registrars, about five local registrars. As a very, very small ccTLD, we are happy that at this stage we are sort of getting there compared to my friend .id. So we're slowly growing, the ccTLD. I believe there are opportunities out there that we can tap into. But at this time, these are the registrars that we have. The local registrars are very new. So we are trying to assist in every year we have a one-day session with registrars and find out how they're going, what the difficulties are. So for the last few two or three years, we have been doing that. Next slide, please.

As a requirement by the government, when we were we were discussing this DNS, they wanted a local presence of the server. So eventually, we have one, a node in country that carries the copy of the registry. Next slide please.

During the transition, GoDaddy Registry team visited us and collaborated. We were able to be there during the completion of the transition and the actual transfer of the registrar to registrar from the telecom Vanuatu to the GoDaddy Registry. So there had been ongoing support to us every year. And during our registrar workshops, they provided that continued support, and we thank them for that continued support. Thank you. Next slide.

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We have seen a growth of about 15% in domain registration over the last six months. The growth has continued. I have no figures here. But yeah, in present that has just been growing, TRBR, and GoDaddy will continue to support and do outreach programs to sort of grow the … Yes, I think I'm done by now. I'll just go to the next slide. Next slide. Yes.

So our next activity is just a Workshop for the Registrar we're having in October. So I think that's about it. Thank you.

EVERTON RODRIGUES: Thank you very much, Andrew. Thank you very much. Well, that's the end of our ccTLD News session for today. I just would like to thank our presenters remotely and who are here with us. I would like to thank the ccNSO secretariat as well. And you at the audience, the ccTLD News is made by ccTLDs and for ccTLDs. So that's it. Thank you very much. See you soon. Oh, and don't forget to answer to the satisfaction survey. Thank you very much.

CLAUDIA RUIZ: Thank you. You can now stop the recording.

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