
KOBE – LAC Space
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RODRIGO DE LA PARRA: Good morning everybody. Let's start the session. Please take your seats. So, as we have a very large room, and we are not so many people, please join us, move forward into the center of the room. So, as we have here in the GAC room, we have translation for Portuguese, Spanish and English. I will switch to Portuguese. So, if you need translation, please take the headphones.

FLAVIO WAGNER: Good morning to all of you. I'm Flavio Wagner, consultant of CGI.br and NIC.br. Welcome to LAC Space and thank you Rodrigo for your invitation for coordinating this session that gathers the Latin American and Caribbean community. LAC Space is this space here that allows for networking of all the stakeholders of the region, Latin American and Caribbean region, in fact, and here we try to support regional stakeholders, different advisory communities and support organizations, and our purpose is also to bring here all our concerns, priorities, visions, etc., so that we share information about the difference processes taking place in the different organizations in our region. We usually have two meetings per year, the community forum like this one here, and

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the second one is the annual general meeting of ICANN this year in Canada.

Here, we have the agenda of our meeting. Firstly, we will have a series of testimonials of different organizations or different constituencies of ICANN, five minutes for each presenter, and I'd like each one of you to stick to these five minutes, and then we will have the longer presentations, the first one by Rodrigo with an update of the ICANN Strategy for the Latin American and Caribbean region, and then Safety on the Web, a program of ISOC and then another presentation on cybersecurity in Latin American.

So, let's get started, and first here we'll have a testimonial of Lito Ibarra, who is here next to me. He will tell us about the activities of the ICANN board. Please, Lito Ibarra.

LITO IBARRA:

I am Lito Ibarra. I am a board member. I'm going to speak in Spanish. So, please, next slide. So, the idea is to discuss the topics addressed by the board during the last five months, and as you already know, we have been working on the five-year strategic plan. This is the ICANN strategic plan, and we have the input of the community in several instances, and now we have and are about to finish the strategic plan. We are also about to finish these

documents, as Cherine said today in his opening remarks, and this is going to be an open and a living document.

So, these are the strategic areas that we are addressing, and we are also having consultations on the strategic plan, based on these five strategic areas, security, governance as Cherine mentioned, the multi-stakeholder model and the evolution that we believe there should exist. Then, the third item is the unique identifier system, and then we have geopolitical issues. As you know, they are increasing in their importance. Finally, we have the financial area. These are the five topics or areas of interested that have been consulted with the community, and there are strategic goals defined. It is also important to mention that we are working on the implications of these areas and goals. Next slide, please.

When it comes to the evolution of the governance model, this is, as I said before, one of the areas of interest for ICANN for the strategic plan at ICANN. The consultation started back in Barcelona and due to the different concerns of the model and of the different stakeholders, this model has to be efficient enough and we are able to introduce some improvements. So, based on the inputs and based on the consultation with the community, the comments were classified according to the different areas or points of interest. For example, the process, the culture and the structure of the organization, and so we have exchanged some

ideas and some comments, but we still need to work on what we should do.

So, we are going to follow an orderly process so as to get a final proposal, and so the steps have been defined in this way. We have step zero and this is the consultation with the SO and AC leadership. This is also taking place, and in this meeting, this ICANN meeting at Kobe, we are going to start by defining the issues, the topics, based on which the community should discuss in order to improve the efficiency of the multi-stakeholder model. After this meeting, a consultation, a public consultation document will be published with the topics or the issues that we would like to discuss. There is then going to be a second step and this step has to do with ICANN events. In this stage we try to, based on the topics defined before, we are going to try to define solutions and this will take place after the Marrakesh meeting, the ICANN65 meeting. There will be a new public consultation with the community just to discuss the possible solutions, and at the end of the year – at the end of this year, this calendar year – we will define the next steps. That is to say that there is going to be a plan to start working, and so the focus on this is to make a review of the evolution of this multi-stakeholder model. This is one of the strategic items that we need to take into account, and we have already begun working on it.

There are some other examples within this strategic plan. These are just examples. Of course, we have many others, but when it comes to security, we have to take into account the measures on the security and the operations of root servers. We have sessions within ICANN meetings that are related to safety and security and root server operators. We have to take in the server operations. We also have to take into account the increase of DNS attacks. I believe that we need to keep on working.

When it comes to governance, I have already mentioned this. We have the unique identifier system, so the idea is the board is to approve the recommendations on the IDN variance. This is a task being carried out since 2010, and these will open or give rise to 15 scripts that are already working with the IDN variance. Then we will have the new round of gTLDs. We are trying to review this round. It is important to take into account that the SubPro Working Group will be issuing its report at the end of the year, and we believe that with this, together with other inputs, we will be able to start working in the short run, so as to be able to open the next round of gTLDs.

When it comes to geopolitics, we are talking about avoiding surprises, for example GDPR. We're expecting to have the GDPR, but this is a surprise for us because of the force that this had. So, there is the [inaudible] Observatory that is going to be created, and this observatory will consist of all communities at ICANN.

And then we have the financial aspect. We are reviewing and discussing the possibility of having a two-year cycle plan aligned with the five-year strategic plan and budget. So, we are considering all these topics. Next slide, please.

So, this is brand new. The board of directors has approved the following resolutions on dot-amazon, the Amazon gTLD. I would like to emphasize that this is a non-official translation because this was not published at the time of being translated, and so now the resolution is already published. However, this is just a first paragraph of the resolution. We have many various points and different items to take into account, with the idea of establishing the background on the different rationales for these resolutions, but as I said before, there is a call in both countries, the South American countries, that are part of the OCTO treaty, and this has to do with the Amazon region, as you already know, and this also has to do with the Amazon Corporation.

The idea is for them to work together, over a period of four weeks, though an extension might be required by the interested parties in the case, with the governments that are representing these countries and the Amazon corporation. The idea is for them to reach an agreement. We know that the corporation has already addressed the countries, telling them that the corporation is open to reach an agreement. So, the idea is to have an extension, in the spirit of time, requested by some countries to discuss the

topic and not to come to an end with a not-so-satisfactory resolution by the stakeholders. So, this is brand new. This has just happened, as I said, before. Next slide.

There are other important activities, and this is just a brief summary of some of the activities. We have many more, but these are some of the activities that are taking place at ICANN, and of course, these are taking into consideration the ICANN board. We have the conclusion of Phase 1 of the EPDP Working Group. It has been a great effort in order to finish the first stage, or the first phase, of the EDP. The final report was already delivered and, as you know, Phase 2 is about to start with the GNSO and by the group that have created this, to this end, and so they're going to discuss the access model for nonpublic data, WHOIS nonpublic data. And so, this is supplementary to the first stage of the process.

As I said before, we're also starting to talk about the preparation for the second gTLD round. This has to do with the informational report issued by the SubPro Working Group. They are pushing for this to be materialized. Then we have the governance model, and this is the governance model for the root server system. This is something really important to take into account because this is related to the root server operators. As you know, this arose from the documents issued by SSAC (SAC037 and 038). This is a proposal made by SSAC and the root server operators and we

have been working together with the community. Today, we have a meeting with the RSSAC and the technical committee of the ICANN board so as to be able to finetune some details, and the idea is to keep on working. I know that this is not going to be an easy task, but it is important that the root servers may have a more professionalized way to communicate.

We also have the Name Collision Analysis Study, and this is of great importance for gTLDs. We have home, corp emails, and they are subject to this criteria, and so the study will help us in this regard, and the board will consider this report. We have been working with the SSAC. They have been very helpful and diligent in the drafting of the complete proposals, so as to carry out this study for the main coalition analysis. Then, we have to take into account the DNS security and attacks.

We also need to streamline the reviews. We have specific and organizational reviews, and of course they take quite a lot of resources, time, volunteer time and many other things, and these are reviews mandated by the bylaws. So, we are reviewing these points, taking into account that the review cycle is about to finish this year, and the next one will start in 2021, once again, with the support and input of the community. And, finally, we have recommendations for the IDN variance. We have been working on this issue and we are expecting to pass this resolution this week. Thank you.

OLGA CAVALLI:

Thank you Lito for the summary. You know that the Amazon resolution had a great impact on the GAC because it is a topic of interest for countries, specifically for Latin America, and not only due to the dot-amazon, the other issue, but because of other issues related to trademarks and the region.

So, my question is, if this decision by the board is a final decision or resolution, or if there is any possibility of having conversations with a company or the countries. I don't know when you are taking the final decision. Perhaps that would be on Thursday or Friday, or if this is just a final situation, a definite situation.

And there is a comment within the GAC. We had different points of view of the GAC. Some countries thought that this might subject to the new GAC advice to the board and many others believe that this was a negotiation issue among countries and company and GAC advises are no longer useful in this regard. So, these are open sessions as we know. And I would like to ask you if this is just a final decision by the board?

LITO IBARRA:

Just to make a point of clarification, the resolution takes into consideration that these are concerns and requests, expressed requests, by the countries, and this is to request an extension of

period. There have been some changes in the office officials of countries and I'm going to speak plain language, not legal language. The resolution stated, please, Amazon Corporation, and please interested countries, please join, gather together and discuss this issue. We have proposals on the table. You need to solve these issues and then you let us know your resolutions.

We are not taking any decision. No decision is going to be taken Thursday. This is the resolution and the idea is this. Please, gather together and discuss and within four weeks—I think this is going to be on April the 7th—please let us know what the result is and once you tell us the result, we will decide if we are taking the decision. If you are telling us we are not over yet, we need more time, okay, you will be able to take more time, an extension of time. How much time are you needing?

Okay, this is not going to be endless. That's why the deadline was four weeks. We wish them to have a resolution within four weeks, but this is not something immediate. The board, of course, has the technical and legal possibility of not delegating the resolution, but the idea is to find the best solution for all the stakeholders, and now the countries and the corporation have to debate.

OLGA CAVALLI: Thank you, Lito, for this point of clarification. As you can imagine, this is a longstanding issue. It dates back from the year 2013 to date, so our baby is a grownup now, so to speak. Okay, I don't know if it's my turn.

RODRIGO DE LA PARAA: Yes, go ahead, Olga.

OLGA CAVALLI: Hello, for those who do not know me, I am Olga Cavalli. I am the Argentine GAC representative. I am an advisor at the administrative level in my country and governments are special participants in the multi-stakeholder model. We, in the GAC, we are an advisory committee and our mission is to provide advice to the ICANN board. We generally provide our advice at the end of every meeting and we can do it inter-sessionally. We meet face-to-face in the ICANN meetings, but we can have advice issued inter-sessionally, as well, not only in face-to-face ICANN meetings such as ICANN 64 Kobe.

So, far we have 178 member companies and 37 observers. Back in the day, there used to be around 26 of us, and now we have one of the largest meeting rooms here in the venue. As I was saying, in my humble opinion – and this is not the Argentine's government speaking, but Olga Cavalli, in her personal capacity –

governments may not be members of the ICANN board. So far, we have our GAC chair as a non-voting member in the ICANN board. Therefore, we do not have the same level of representation as other members of the ICANN multi-stakeholder model, but this is my personal opinion.

Of course, the dot-amazon issue was one of the most important topics that we have been discussing in the GAC not only yesterday, but also in the last five years, and we spoke not only about the board's decision, but about other aspects. The GAC is of two minds. There are some who believe that this is an issue that will be resolved among the pertinent parties, and some others believe that we still need some kind of new GAC advice space, if you will.

In the year 2013 the Governmental Advisory Committee, the GAC, issued advice to the ICANN board, requesting that this name should not be delegated because it is a very important geographic name for many countries and for a region in Latin America. This advice was observed for some time, but then it was revisited, and now we are in the middle of legal issue. This is a very lengthy process entailing the Amazon company and Patagonia, the company that applied for dot-Patagonia. Then we also had the [dot-one] and dot-wine delegation issue. This gave rise to different spaces of discussion to start thinking about how

to address these national and sub-national identity issues and topics.

In the GAC we have Geographic Names as TLDs Working Group and also within the GNSO we have the Subsequent Procedures Working Group. I believe that this is a great GNSO initiative. This SubPro Working Group is a cross-community initiative with four co-leads or co-chairs. From the ccNSO we have Annebeth Lang. Then we have Javier Rua-Jovet on behalf of the ALAC, with Martin Sutton is representing the GNSO and myself on behalf of the GAC.

We took the necessary time to review all the summaries of the public comments presented and we also held a webinar, thanks to Rodrigo, where I gave a presentation on the comments presented. I did it both in English and Spanish, and we received comments from the region.

So, in this Work Track 5, we are now working on public comment compilations. We also focus on privacy and the impact of regional and national privacy regulations on a global scale, such as the General Data Protection Regulation of the European Union. Inevitably, this has a global impact given the interconnectivity of all networks. The GAC is also participating in the EPDP given the significance of this topic.

Then we are working on two-character codes at the second level. Lito will recall the board resolution issued in 2016 that totally

overturned GAC advice to the ICANN board. When gTLD was delegated, our advice was to notify the corresponding country so that they would indicate whether they agreed, or not, with the delegation. So, dot-shop, for example, or ar.shop.

Well, in that case I would receive a notification. I would consult the government advisor, and after a 30-day period, in absence of an objection, the domain name would be delegated. That is no longer the case. This means that governments have to be following up on all the delegations and react after the fact, which is much more difficult in my opinion. The Brazilian delegation had a very important role in compiling all these topics and comments, and we also focused on the development of a tool to catch up with all these delegations.

We also have working groups on underserved regions. We have a working group on human rights and international law in the GAC. And, in addition to that, we held meetings with the ALAC, the GNSO and the ccNSO. These joint sessions have been very fruitful. In my view, we have worked very well together with the GNSO. This was not the case before, given the different interests between the public and private sector, but in my view now we are working in a very productive way.

The GAC meetings are open. Back in the day when I joined the GAC, they were closed sessions, but now they are open, and we

have an excellent simultaneous interpretation service into all of the UN languages and Portuguese now.

FLAVIA WAGNER: Thank you, Olga, we are going to the next report. Miguel Estrada is going to talk about LACTLD. Please, I would again like to emphasize and ask the speakers to keep to the five-minute time. Thank you.

MIGUEL IGNACIO ESTRADA: Hello, I am Miguel Ignacio Estrada. People call me Nacho, and I am in charge of managing LACTLD. I'm going to give you an overview of the past year in LACTLD, and I'm going to tell you about future projects for the current year.

Last year, LACTLD celebrated its 20th anniversary. We held two main celebrations. One of them was a celebration during the ICANN meeting in Panama. We shared that with the ICANN wider community, and we had more than 100 attendees in that celebration. You can see the pictures on the screen. We also had another celebration during the LACIGF, held in Buenos Aires, and that made it possible to reach out to all our Internet community members.

Further, we had a special 20th anniversary publication with the history of LACTLD. We interviewed our main stakeholders. We

also featured the history of every one of our staff members, and we also had greetings from members of our community.

Last year, we continued developing our Anycast Cloud. We have new members, Lito and dot-sv joined, not in their capacity as members, but rather as clients. We also have Guatemala, LACNIC and the Dominican Republic joining as clients in the Anycast Cloud with their reverse DNS.

We made a significant change in our agreement in terms of Anycast Cloud membership. The idea is to have a not-for-profit collaborative cloud that will strengthen the DNS on a regional scale. In that regard, as from last year, you do not need to be a LACTLD member in order to join the Anycast Cloud. Our main focus is to have the smallest or smaller ccTLD regions joining our Anycast Cloud and having a redundancy instance.

We have four working groups in LACTLD, focusing on commercial, legal, policy, and technical aspects. We held more than 20 meetings last year. We had plenty of activity, indeed. In the case of the Legal Issues and the Policy Issues Working Group, they held joint meetings in Panama. I'm sorry, I'm trying to stay to my five minutes, but please let me know if I run a little bit over my five-minute presentation. And every group is in charge of their meeting agendas and they address a wide range of topics going from GDPR, DNS, DNSSEC, etc. Next slide, please.

We usually hold two general assemblies every year. Last year, that was the case. We held one in Panama and Rosario. We also held our technical workshop in Rosario, and we shared that event with LACNIC. We held elections. Therefore, we have new board members. Ignacio Velasquez joined from dot-py, Paraguay. Luis Arancibia's term was extended and we have a new chair, Ernesto Bojorquez from dot-mx.

We have two new members, CIRA and Neustar. Neustar had been a member previously and now they resumed their membership, and during the ICANN meetings the four ROs, the four registry operators that are our counterparts in the other geographic regions, well, we usually get together for an hour or so during and ICANN meeting in order to streamline our experiences, to exchange knowledge and experiences, and then our board members also join these sessions. This is going to take place here in Kobe again. Next slide, please.

We attend different events, Internet Governance For a. We were a member of the LACIGF11 organizing committee. We co-hosted the IGF LAC Space, and this is something similar to the session that takes place during the IGF. I think the last one was the best. It has been the best a addition so far. It is faraway in time, but anyway we had 60 participants. Several of the participants here also attended that event. We co-host this space with our sister organizations in the region, ISOC, ICANN, LACNIC, etc.

Together with ICANN and LACNIC ... I don't know how to define it. We worked together, mainly to strengthen the dot-ve registry to give them technical knowledge and ICANN LACNIC provided their support and we coordinated this initiative, so we were able to grant fellowships to three dot-ve technicians and they got training on the DNS topics and the training took place at the registry in Costa Rica.

We supported different events and fora last year, the International Internet and Entrepreneurship Forum held in Monterrey, the LAC DNS Forum in Sao Paulo/Brazil, the LACIGF that we also held, and we collaborated with the technical community in the IGF.

We have in-house and an outreaching communication tools. We have a newsletter. You are more than welcome to subscribe. Last year, we published the 10th edition of our report with interviews to regional stakeholders. We will be posting our 11th anniversary report soon. And, finally, we are about to conclude our strategic planning for the years 2019 to 2021. We met in late September and we will be publishing our plan very soon. Thank you.

FLAVIO WAGNER:

Going to the next report by Sergio Salina Porto from LACRALO.

SERGIO SALINAS PORTO: I will do my best to stick to the five minutes, but I am from Argentina, and so you know how this works for us. Alright. I'm going to tell you about LACRALO. This is the regional At-Large organization for Latin America and the Caribbean gathering end user associations in the region. We are closely linked to the ALAC and we have gone through a very interesting process in order to overcome certain challenges in the region, and in order to move forward towards a new regional strategy that would strengthen our participation within the ALAC and within ICANN. As a result, our first deliverable is our new operating principles document. I'm sorry, this is the slide I need, okay, thank you.

So, one of the highlights is the multiple leadership structure in LACRALO. Right from the beginning of LACRALO in 2006 we had two people leading the region and now we had a wider perspective. We wanted to have more diverse participation. Hence, we do have this multiple leadership where you see the chair and the secretary of LACRALO here in this room, but we have a LACRALO board comprised of the chairs of the different working groups and our ALAC members. Now we have the vice-chair, or chair-elect, and the secretary and secretary-elect, so that they could replace us in case of extraordinary circumstances.

We also have a metrics document with participation measurements so that we can closely follow up our ALS participation. We do have 57 ALSes in our region. This is a high

level of exposure and potentially active participation in the region and we do need to leverage this participation. This wouldn't have been possible without Rodrigo's support, without ICANN staff support, without ICANN support. They gave us, they facilitated all the necessary tools, so that we could have this level of participation.

In terms of working groups Okay, and the presentation is not that clear on the slide, but anyway I'm going to let you know about the details. So, I had to reduce the presentation and summarize it, and that is how it looks.

Anyway, we have six working groups. One of them focuses on WHOIS in the GDPR. This is lead by a colleague from Nicaragua, Carlos Leal Saballos, and they are tasked with reviewing and analyzing policy processes on this topic so that we can foresee possible interventions with a Latin American and Caribbean perspective.

Regardless of our individual opinions, we need to have a collective perspective of our interventions of what we say, and our main challenge is to have a critical regional perspective. We have a working group focused on domain names and how they relate to end users. We interact with the GNSO. This initiative is led by Vanda Scartezini. It does make sense to follow up on topics debated at the GNSO. We have a working group on IDNs. This is

something pivotal. For instance, we do want to have indigenous peoples accessing the internet in their own language. We are already working with indigenous populations in Colombia, Bolivia, and Venezuela, and surely, we will bring on board [inaudible] language speakers as well as colleagues from Paraguay and Argentina, and in the Province of [inaudible], who are leading this initiative. The working group is chaired by Marcello Telez. So, these working groups focus on policy, but then we have three cross-regional working groups.

We have one on communications, led by Lilian DeLuque from Colombia. She will be focusing on communications which is important to us. I mean, we have to focus on internal communication as well as outward-facing communications. We've had several important issues in the region because of internal communications, and now several months after we took our leadership positions, we see that we have nearly 57 persons working or participating in the working groups. This means that, at the very least, we have the same number of people participating as ALSes. This is a wonderful headway, and we hope we can keep moving forward and making more progress.

And the last of our working groups is ... Oh, sorry, we have a working group on capacity building led by Adrian here, sitting right behind me, Adrian Carballo is chairing that group and he is tasked with the capacity building initiative. We are going to focus

on leadership training, but we are also focusing on topic-specific training sessions. We want to raise the bar, if you will, and rebuild LACRALO's identity.

Finally, the Governance Working Group whose first deliverables were the operating principles and the metrics documents. And we have to work on the rules of procedure now. Every two months, the working groups will be holding a conference call and they will be working via email or using other tools between conference calls, and they do have to participate in the ALAC sessions. This strengthens our participation on a regional scale, and this strengthens our critical perspective. Critical doesn't mean that we are going to focus on criticism. What I mean is that we are going to offer constructive feedback, actively. Thank you.

RODRIGO DE LA PARRA:

I would like to congratulate LACRALO on its activities. I see Humberto here, and now we have Sergio and we have done a wonderful job. We can see the real change, the change with LACRALO. Now it has a more substantive position. It is closely related to ICANN processes. This was not an easy task, you know, and I would like to congratulate you both on that.

SERGIO SALINAS PORTO: Rodrigo, thank you. And I would like to say that this is due to Maritza and Humberto. They were the pioneers to start working, so [inaudible] for them.

FLAVIO WAGNER: Sergio, your testimonial is from Bruna, is she here? So, let's go on to the next one. Manuel Rojas, he will speak about NPOC.

MANUEL ROJAS: I will try to be brief in my presentation. First of all, I would like to apologize because I do not have a presentation, a PowerPoint presentation. I always bring one, but this is not the case. I am currently working as the chair of the membership committee within the NPOC, and I will tell you a little bit about our activities at the NPOC.

Before beginning my presentation, I would like to explain to any newcomers that we at NPOC, we have two big areas of interest. We are a group within the GNSO comprised by not-for-profit and non-governmental organizations that work on operational concerns, and this is related to the use of gTLDs. I mean, we work on how to use gTLDs and we have operational concerns.

I'm going to name them. We have domain name fraud, intellectual property abuse, privacy, security, stability and resilience, and the use of the domain names. I'm sorry for using

English or Spanglish, but I usually present this in English so I'm trying to do a simultaneous translation here.

So, what we have done is this. We presented our booklet. This was presented in this meeting, and this has to do with our marketing strategy for people in ICANN and outside ICANN so they may learn about NPOC.

I mentioned before that we have these materials. These are the booklets, and here you will find further information on the NPOC constituency. We have some guidelines for newcomers so that you can learn more about our organization. As I said before, this is the result of the efforts by [Martina Angostina] and the onboarding program together with the NPOC executive committee. So, we were able to work and produce these materials for anyone who might be interested in this.

We will also be showing or delivering basic cards for you to learn about communication channels with NPOC. If you don't want to take the booklet, you can take or pick the card where you will find our contact information, our webpage, and email address. We are revisiting our webpage and tomorrow we will be discussing the topics at Constituency Day.

So, we created the new logo, the booklet on the website and this is something or part of our activities. At the same time, we are working on reviewing our charter and we are expecting to finish

this review so that we can deliver this charter to the board and to update our constituency charter.

We are about to finish the process. We are organizing and reviewing grammatical issues and some other issues related to wording. We have created a policy committee. The first meeting was held for the first time in the Barcelona meeting, and this is now actively working. We have a group of 10 people involved in this policy committee because, as you know, we belong to the GNSO, and of course we do need to have an active participation in the operational concerns where topics are related to the ICANN ecosystem.

Our members have been participating in groups such as the RPM, WT5 (Work Track 5) and many of us having been following the EPDP process. So, if you would like to participate or to be part of NPOC, no matter if you are part of ALA, or not, you can join. We only need you to be a legally incorporated organization and that you are willing to work in favor of NGOs in any part of the world because, as you know, NPOC is composed by many international organizations all around the world.

FLAVIO WAGNER:

To the next presentation by [Rodrigo de la Parra] who will describe the strategy of ICANN for Latin America and the

Caribbean region. She will summarize this presentation because we lack time.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you Flavio. This is just to give you a brief update on the guidelines. If you want to learn more about the activities on the strategy, today, we will be publishing our annual report, so you can find further information on that report. The strategy is working well. We have 31 projects and we have already started with 21 of these projects. They are being executed. We still need to work with 10 and in 2020 we have to make some adjustments.

As you know, the objectives of this strategy are closely related to ICANN's strategic plan, and as Lito said before, this plan is being reviewed, and so we have to adjust to the new strategic objectives, but they are not going to be that different from the ones that we already have. We have our implementation committee, and it is composed by 58 members and they are working within the 31 working groups.

We have one working group project, and we also have the council. The council was in charge of outlining and is in charge of assessing those strategies. We have four areas of interest or key areas of interest. One of them has to do with the sector and geographic balance. This is related to outreach and engagement issues. We are inviting sectors that are not currently represented

at ICANN and we are inviting countries to participate. Some of the projects that you already are the LAC Roadshows that is the annual structure for these roadshows. Last year, we held this event in Montevideo, Panama, Santa Cruz/Bolivia and [inaudible] will take place this year, and we are also planning to have the event [inaudible] in the Bahamas, Marta Plata.

The roadshow has a technical component as well. This is in order to provide technical training to the community in a certain country, and there is also a business component. We will have a DNS advisor who will help us with the information. Everything is based on a mapping system so as to be able to find the gaps and where we need further participation and engagement by the Latin American and Caribbean region.

Olga spoke about participation in a webinar, and indeed I am very pleased at hearing this because there is a huge component of the regional strategy. The idea is to support the already-existing initiatives and Nacho was already explaining about the initiatives with LACTLD. Olga spoke about GAC participation and we had some webinars last year and we are planning for more webinars.

The second key area of interest is based on how to help people to participate actively in ICANN PDP processes. This is not an easy task, but after working on this issue, we are ready to take the next steps and to participate more actively so that it can be translated

into numbers. We see some of the projects here and some of the tools that we did have. We have a summary of the policy briefings for the LAC region. The day after tomorrow we will have a meeting for the Latin American and Caribbean people on PDP. We will be presenting two particular PDPs for you to learn about the status of those PDPs, and of course if you want to learn about that, but you will also be learning about Latin American and Caribbean experiences.

There is a very interesting project, and this has to do with contests and awards together with the LACRALO leadership which we're working on identifying and increasing LACRALO community participation and PDP webinars. So, those ALSes, we've agreed that their participation will have the possibility to visit the House of Internet and to learn about organizations such ISOC, LACNIC and LACTLD. Harold Arcos was a winner last year and Dev Anand Teelucksingh is the winner this year. He is participating remotely, and he will be attending in July.

So, we spoke about read-out sessions, so there are some Latin American and Caribbean colleagues who were not able to attend this meeting because of the distance so we will be launching remote meetings so as to be able to provide briefings on these meetings. There is another key area of interest and this is a technical area where we provide training on technical issues. We have meetings with the ccTLDs for them to be able to share best

practices and experiences, the DNSSEC [deployment], DNS observatory.

And there is a last and final key area of interest and this is related to DNS Innovation Competition and Choice. One of the main projects has to do with DNS Entrepreneurship Center and the other is the [inaudible] in Paraguay. Our idea is to provide training for people and organizations who are willing to start working in the DNS industry as registrants or registries.

And then we have the LAC DNS Forum. This is an increasing and every-growing event we have been hosting in San Pablo. The year before we held the event in Monterrey, as Nacho mentioned before, and this year with our LACTLD, the ISOC and LACNIC [partners] we will be holding the forum in San Juan, Puerto Rico, celebrating the 30th anniversary of dot-pr. So, this would be something really interesting for us.

Here, you can see the sources of information. So, we'll just keep this slide up for you to learn about it.

FLAVIO WAGNER:

Thank you, Rodrigo?

RODRIGO DE LA PARRA: On to the next point in the agenda, Frederico Nevis from dot-br on Safety and Security on the Internet.

FREDERICO NEVIS: Thank you very much. My presentation is in English on the screen, but I will speak Portuguese. In this presentation I will comment on the program for a safer internet in Brazil that was launched at the ninth forum in December 2017. This is a new program in Brazil. It's being put into operation by nic.br and with CGI and representatives of the ISP providers associations. The objective is to support the activities of this technical community with the purpose of having a safer internet.

It's basically a safety-related program and here we have a list of the different goals, reducing the denial of service, and we have something like 7,000 autonomous services, and to reduce the [inaudible] hijacking of the route and source IP spoofing, and we are also working with the hardening of network equipment. In Brazil our presence is quite important in these 7,000 autonomous programs and providers, and we'd like to create a culture, develop a culture of safety in Brazil among the service providers, the ISPs.

Parts of the program are supported through an agreement of cooperation with nic.br and the ISOC. Here we have the program with different actions scattered out by nic.br, and basically it

deals with raising awareness through lectures and courses and trainings and creating educational materials. We have quite an extensive program of education on nic.br then interact with the provider associations.

Also, another goal is implementing route filters. There are many in Brazil and so as to avoid hijacking, route hijacking. This is the MANRS program for routing security. It's a series of standards. Here we have the website address and we have basically four actions in place with the autonomous systems to prevent the propagation of incorrect routing information filtered via alerts and avoid propagation on the web, and then prevent the origin of packages that do not belong to the network, spoofing, and the coordination facilitating the global communication between network operators and keep an update of all of the different IP addresses, like abuse, root master.

And, fourth, the global validation to facilitate validation by using registries or new technologies like Beacon, and the benefits of the MANRS program are creating this more problem-free environment in these activities which allow for malicious activities to take place on the Internet.

There was also a survey we carried out with 451 [inaudible] the name by which some companies wish to pay more for some services, and this makes them feel that this is safer, but this is not

so. We want to avoid this. We want to deliver a differentiated service in Latin America, and we don't have too many autonomous services that adhere to the MANRS program.

Relative to partial results, one of the objectives is to develop metrics, relative to large providers, and a great part of the autonomous systems in Brazil are very small. In the case of providers, we had a reduction of two-thirds in the number of vulnerable addresses to attacks. So, on our website we have further information on this. So, we have obtained positive results. I wanted to tell you we have our contact here. We have our coordinator and you have his email address here.

FLAVIO HUBBARD:

Thank you, Fred, I don't know if you any questions, Fred? [Inaudible] is responsible for this program at nic.br. Thank you, Fred. Now we have our last point I would like to invite [Luis] to talk about cyber security in Brazil. You can introduce yourself.

[LUIS]:

I'm going to speak in Portuguese. The presentation is in English. I apologize. This is an adaptation of a brief lecture I gave, so I wanted it to be clear I am not from the NCUC Executive Committee. I'm using my other hat of [inaudible] Institute. It has to do with cybernetics, and I arrived after NPOC. If there any

possibility to talk about NCUC, our NCUC chair, it was not possible. She could not be here because she is somewhere else. I would like to invite you to zoom out to think outside the box if we talk about – well, I'm going to mix English and Portuguese, and I really apologize. I would like to invite you to zoom out and to try to understand what is Internet governance and cybersecurity.

Today, during the opening session, it was very clear. Goran said we are a technical organization and we do not deal with political issues, but immediately he talked about the role of ICANN in ITU, and what he said about the global Internet, about alternatives and Cherine also mentioned issues. They discussed the increase in vulnerability and cyber attacks and the bottom line about Internet fragmentation. So, although we talk about security and resilience on the Internet, this has a broader picture, and this is what I would like to discuss with you now.

So, I would like to add that our idea, [inaudible] said that the Internet governance is a new space where political economic power is unfolding in the 21st Century. I would like to show you some of the arguments in literature. In different countries in Latin America, there is a saying that those that tell the story are those that won, are the winners.

So, when you talk about international politics, the Internet derived from a very specific context if you think about the

infrastructures that were developed throughout these years. They were based on this context. The Internet was thriving in many countries and in our region, we know the background of these countries, but what I mean is that the Internet became global, that the position of our countries is very important, particularly in cyber security.

Well, coming back ICANN, I would like us to think that we had the development of different organizations and [RIRs] and we shouldn't take this for granted because this is a way of trying to capture the diversity and development. We need local and national institutions to deal with Internet resources.

So, in the same context, we have different countries, appearing end to end, openness, but as a growing tension related to this principle, as well as to cyber security. These shouldn't be opposed but we often heard that cybersecurity was not a priority from the start. What we wanted was diversity, to have the Internet for all, to have the dissemination of the Internet, and I would like to add that the article of Raul Echeberria, this has some time, so if you look at the Latin American countries, when they connected with NSF – oh, sorry.

So, we started to be connected with the Internet in Latin America at the same time as European countries. So, the Internet

infrastructure, well, you know better than me about the technical aspects.

The root zone service, we have 13 root zone servers concentrated in the U.S. and this has to do with the political and historical development of these infrastructures. Today, there are other instances such as mirrors and cloud instances. So, how are the LAC countries positioned in the Internet governance beyond ICANN? The tension of the role of infrastructure that is space of tension, of political tension. After Snowden, you have seen proposals of the new cables that wouldn't necessarily require these cables to be connected to European Countries or to the U.S. So, safer infrastructure may be achieved by having other means or other ways.

You know about WCIT. That was a moment of tension in Latin America. We had a moment of a stalemate. The Latin American countries had to face that the Internet needed interoperability and had to be multilateral. The Latin American countries commonly oscillate between multilateral, multi-stakeholder models, although locally there are consolidated governance models such as in Brazil. So, there are many challenges across the region.

What is the ecosystem in Latin America? So, this idea of zooming out and where to find these extensions in the international

scenario. We are from the everyday operations to not speak to each other routinely, but we have to take account that new local or regional regulations affect these relationships. Many countries want to have a space to talk about Internet governance, and [Diego], me, and many others have tried to understand the national region IGF, and in the post-Snowden era there are many spaces to try to establish dialogues. I will try to go faster. Next slide. Next?

We have a background in the region. I unfortunately cannot go into details about Internet governance or how this has been done in specific countries in Latin America, and we have now this concern with cybersecurity. We have other actors that are not participating in ICANN and are involved in this.

What do I mean by cyber security governance? Well, which are the sectors involved? You see in the case of ICANN we talk about security, stability, and resilience of the Internet which are the metrics that IPv6 [inaudible] DNSSEC, and in Latin America 10 out of 33 countries have a DNSSEC implementation. According to ISOC, four to five countries, Brazil, Uruguay, Ecuador and Peru, have 15% of the IPv6 implementation and how do we take this discussion about cybersecurity beyond this scenario?

We have to take into account the role of network operators. We have to take into account the organization of American states to

have a space to discuss this. Many countries have controversial positions relatively to discussing this in international organizations.

So, this is the graph about cybersecurity in Brazil. This is a way of trying to understand which are the terms and which sectors are engaged in this. We have the military which is important in the region. A large part of cybersecurity is captured by the military and we have other spaces that are not involved in this discussion.

What are the characteristics of cybersecurity in Latin America? We have a language problem. Cybersecurity is usually linked to national security and not the technical security. We have to develop cyber security policy. There is a knowledge gap. There is a language gap. For instance, cybercrime. You have many terms to refer to cybercrime and are used interchangeability.

And I would like to finish my presentation saying why is it important to talk about this gap between cybersecurity and cybercrime? In fact, what I wanted to say was about this misunderstanding and the lack of as common language about cybersecurity among those involved.

So, if you think about the next development of the United Nations governance experts, we have an open-ended group now developed by Russia, China, and other countries. They're developing another set of rules for the cyberspace, and the Latin

American countries will have to position themselves as to which set of rules they are going to comply with. How are we going to frame, technically and politically, these cyber security rules?

Internationally, there is an increasing interest, but the countries which are represented – or these organizations think of cyber security and national security and not technical security.

There was a meeting about confidence-building measures in the Internet space and we need to create a culture for cybersecurity. So, as a basis or what is the context of cyber security in Latin America? The presidential elections have brought in now the meaning, so cybersecurity was considered as protecting some political persons and about has to do with the security of the electronic voting systems.

So, in Brazil we had many tensions with the elections in Brazil and Venezuela. So, what you see here is there is an attempt to try to consolidate the democratic discourse with the openness and security of the Internet.

Well, these are some takeaway messages. I believe we have a challenge to build the history of Internet in Latin America. Many attempts have been made, but I believe a good memory and a good repository on this history has not been built yet.

We have another challenge which is that the technical infrastructure has become a battleground for political struggles, and there's a discussion about cybersecurity. The public even commissioned for security in the cyber space as a way of trying to build a bridge between these two communities. Well, I thank you very much for the opportunity to talk a little bit about these two issues and try to explain what I had to say in a very short time. Thank you very much.

FLAVIA WAGNER: Thank you, [Luis], just let me make a comment or somebody here who would like to make a comment.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Hello, I am a member of the Business Constituency. First of all, thank you, because we have been able to complete a study on BC experiences in Latin America and what we can do to increase the depth, quantity and quality of our interaction with businesses and other stakeholders in this sector. So, I'm part of a team made up of members from Brazil and Argentina as well and this study is funded by the BC and tomorrow, we are going to hold a session, and I would like to have five minutes in the next LAC session to speak a little bit about the results of our study.

We have some ideas on how we can work with the community, especially with the community, the business community that is somewhat struggling to participate. How can we seek new participation models and how can we work together with ICANN?

And if somebody is interested in reaching out to us, Mark and myself will stay here a little bit longer so that we can have a chat.

FLAVIA WAGNER: Thank you very much. Olga?

OLGA CAVALLI: We published a book on the 10th anniversary of the Southern School of Internet Governance. It's a 600-page book. It's available in the regional languages already. You can download it for free. Please do not ask me for hard copies because we devoted our full budget to having the translations into Spanish and Portuguese and very soon into English.

FLAVIA WAGNER: So, you wanted to mention something, but be very brief, please.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you. Brenda could not make it. I'm going to speak in her name. She is the representative of the LAC region, but she will be here in the next meeting, and I hope you will be able to meet her. The NCUC is in NCSG and we share also with NPOC, and we interact with the ICANN policy sector. We are also very much focused on freedom of speech, privacy, and trying always to conciliate interest for the trademark overreach and keeping a

balance in representation of a civil society. Also, we are very much focused on the civil society and under individual researchers, mainly like me, are human rights advocates and the NCUC is within the GNSO. We are very much engaged all of the discussions, for example in the EPDP discussion and this is a debate that must take place.

And for those who would like to learn about NCUC and how to participate, please enter into our webpage. There's a form. You can fill out the form, and there's an NCUC Executive Committee. I represent Europe, and there's this executive committee is for making outreach activities. I think this is basically what I wanted to say. You can talk with me or with Bruna as well to learn about these principles and how we engage with the policy development process.

FLAVIA WAGNER: Thank you. Any other comments? Otherwise, we are going to close the session.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Hello, I am a representative of the Dominican Republic. I would like to invite you to the LACNIC31 or 61 in Puta Cana next May.

FLAVIA WAGNER:

Thank you, thank you to all of you, the translators. We have surpassed our schedule by ten minutes, but let's the next LAC Space will take place in Montreal in Canada, and we will move on with this debate with region representatives. Thank you very much to you all and have a good day.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]