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LEONID TODOROV:	Still very good morning, everyone. My name is Leonid Todorov. I'm General Manager of APTLD. We are about to start a reception that's all about regional organizations update. So we have only three out of four speakers, but I think that, in the interest of time, we should start momentarily.
	So, as you know, there are four regional organizations in the world. We are general managers of these organizations. I will just give the floor to my friend, Barrack Otieno, who is General Manager of the African organization for ccTLDs.
	Barrack, please?
BARRACK OTIENO:	Thank you, Leonid. Good morning, once again. I will move straight to my presentation. So, for those that are new to the ccNSO, the Africa top-level domain organizations are the focal point for African top-level domain managers. Basically, it's our forum for discussing matters of policy that affect country-code

top-level domain registries in the African region. In most cases, we then present them as the voice of the region.

Quickly I will go over emerging issues that are affecting African country-code top-level domain registries, just from recent interactions with members. I've categorized them into different areas, as you're going to see in my presentation. In the afternoon, together with Abdalla, who is one of the Board members, we are going to also have a presentation that will focus on some of the emerging legal issues.

Legal issues are coming out as key. And of course, when I talk about legal issues, they are issues of privacy. Of course, inasmuch as we are not in the European Union region, there's a significant effect of the general data protection regulation basically because a number of registrants in the registries across the region are from the European region. Most of our airlines, a number of business organizations, have had to comply with GDPR. So the ripple effect has also come down to the registry level.

Coupled with that, we also have the Africa Union Convention on Cybersecurity and Personal Data. There's a push from the African Union, which AFTLD works closely with, to encourage member countries to actually domesticate some of the provisions of the convention on cybersecurity and personal data protection. This is likely to have an affect on the registries as well.

Of course, the convention looks at legal issues and also looks at regulatory issues. So, again, we are seeing increased interest from regulators in ccTLD management. Some of them are looking at ways in which they can provide oversight over ccTLDs, while some of them are getting involved in ccTLD management. But again, this is an area that, as a region, we have to look closely into how it can be able to addressed.

Again, there are business issues. The number of Internet users is actually growing. I was looking at the statistics in Internet World Stats. We have slightly about 400 million Internet users on the continent, most of them on social media, which is being used, of course, for political revolutions and the like. At the same time, as the number of users is increasing, it's also exerting pressure on the registries to be able to provide specific services to them. So most of the registries have to grow from the marketing or from the business side as well.

We continue with capacity-building. Again, as we witness changes, occasioned by changing legal or regulatory frameworks, we have to continue training or retraining registry staff. Just in February, we have a training in a small country on the west coast called Gambia, which is undergoing a delegation process. In May, again, we are going to have another training in west Africa, where we are having a similar development going on.

And of course, the other area of focus is on marketing. There's quite a demand for marketing programs or marketing courses from the ccTLDs in the region. Again, we are looking forward to doing a number of marketing courses in the course of the year as we move along.

Again, we've had some interesting political issues in the region which have affected some of the country-code top-level domain registries. We had Internet shutdowns in ten countries between 2016 and 2018. Of course, this impacts negatively on trust in the local Internet ecosystem. According to the Internet Society, the estimated losses as a result of the shutdowns were about 237 million U.S.D. The shutdowns took place over a period of 236 days.

So, again, these are issues that a number of our ccTLDs that are within those countries that have been affected by the politics have to contend with. And these are issues that we are also looking at how we can address – we are looking for common ways of addressing.

So how do we intend to tackle some of these emerging issues? One of the ways, of course, has been through a revision of our mission. Last year, the Board of AFTLD came up with a new strategic plan, and our new mission is to facilitate communication and collaboration among African ccTLDs, of

course, and TLD registries. We are recognizing the fact that some of the country-code top-level domain registries are actually gaining more interest in generic top-level domains, so we are looking at how we can be able to embrace all this under the AFTLD umbrella, of course, through innovation, capacity-building, more networking and partnership with national regional and international stakeholders in an inclusive manner.

So we are looking forward to more collaboration with the other regional organizations, which we are already making serious attempts at doing, in addressing emerging technical, policy, legal, and business issues as I've outlined in the chart there.

LEONID TODOROV: Barrack, two minutes.

BARRACK OTIENO: Yes. I'm just   concluding. Going forward, we have some interesting events coming up. Our marketing workshop will be in Kampala, Uganda (The Pearl of Africa), from the 15th of June to the 21st of June. In line with our new strategy, we are inviting all partners interested in doing business in the continent and interested in working with our ccTLDs to join us at the African Internet Summit. We also have the Africa Domain Name System Forum that is coming up in Gaborone, Botswana, in southern

Africa, from the 22nd to the 24th of July, 2019. Again, this will be in partnership with the ICANN Regional Team and the Association of African Registrars. The ICANN-accredited registrars on the continent how now formed as association which is working closely with AFTLD and of course with most of the regional partners and regional organizations that have always supported us.

That's it.

LEONID TODOROV: Thank you. Thank you, Barrack. Well, any questions to Barrack?

All right. So Peter Van Roste from CENTR is next, but, Peter, you were late so you've been disciplined. 18 minutes instead of 20. Sorry.

PETER VAN ROSTE: Good morning, everyone. CENTR update. I'll take you through three things that are part of the update and I'll add one small update on something else. Actually, it's not strictly related to CENTR, but I think it's idea, although there is not much life in it anymore – any idea that originated in this room in one of the previous meetings.

So content paper. CENTR statutes. Policy radar from Europe. Stats corner, and then that other topic, independent policy support.

For us, the crucial publication after 18 months of hard work by a dedicated task force consisting of roughly ten lawyers a few non-legal external experts – an editor managed to draft a content paper. To the outside world, this seems like a very small step. I think everybody in this room knows how difficult a topic this is. What is the role of registries in the context of fighting or addressing online abuse of 0inaudible]? We have discussions that range from [dash] in ICANN [inaudible] to Internet jurisdiction with a global effect on how we're doing to deal with that. Some ccTLDs are taking specific initiatives. Other ccTLDs are very careful not to get anywhere close to content because they feel themselves that their role as neutral technical operators could be endangered if they do.

This paper is reflecting, in a neutral way, the current situation. It most importantly explains the technical role of a ccTLD and explains why ccTLDs are not anywhere near content. From that perspective, this paper is quite useful in helping to educate governments. We already had a few questions to translate the paper. Everybody who wants to do so is very welcome to work with our Comms Team. We'll get you the pictures and are able to translate the design, etc. So everybody is welcome to use this

paper. It's there for all ccTLDs for use, and your comments would be much appreciated.

Second update. I'll keep this really short. We're changing our statues. CENTR has existed for 20 years now. Last year, we quite surprisingly realized that our statutes were not fit for purpose anymore and we had kind of a chaotic general assembly, which leads us to proper reflection, updating, refreshing, and reflecting current practice, actually, in our industry.

As an example, our current statute still refers to Tilix, and I had to explain to my younger colleagues what it actually was. So that's how they are.

The Belgium law is changing, so we need to take that into account as well. Then, probably most important for members and maybe part of this audience, we're changing our membership categories in a way. Part of the proposal by the CENTR Board is to reinforce the European focus. It will not affect existing members but new members, but new members that would apply for CENTR membership will need to be European ccTLDs for the full members category.

Policy radar. Everybody who's been following this presentation sees that it's trending. It's taking more and more time of what we do at CENTR. Policy becomes a main driver of change in our

environment, and we see that in e-Evidence proposals, which could have a significant impact on an operational level.

Cybersecurity and the network and information security directive. Giving more authority to a European agency called ENISA. Getting closer and closer to them having some sort of oversight or reporting duty for European ccTLDs. So we're obviously carefully watching that.

TERREG is the regulation on fighting terrorism online. At the moment, ccTLDs are out of the scope, but it's a fluctuating definition. Almost every month, things change, so we're keeping a careful eye on that. What would that mean? I'm referring to why this content paper is so important.

If we are considered to be in the scope of that terrorist regulation, TERREG, ccTLDs would have to take very swift actions whenever terrorist material is signaled that can be accessed through a domain name in their zone. "Swift access" means 60 minutes, and it won't matter whether it's Friday evening or Sunday morning.

So these are things that we're carefully watching.

[There's] an even broader discussion, because it shows up in so many European [instruments], on the concept of an information society service provider. Are we an information society service provider or not? Depending on the answer, there is an impressive

list of additional directives that we would need to start looking into.

So I understand that these are just pointers, but if anybody from this audience is interested in one of them, feel free to talk to me or to our policy advisor, [Paulina Malaya], who is typically not in this room. She's covering the GAC, but I can introduce you.

Stats corner. Median growth hits new low. That's 2%. I think that's quite a headline. That's a historical low for European ccTLDs. Median growth. The reason? Typically, a decline any new adds. The renewal rates are still very healthy.

If you look at market share, on a country basis, typically the local ccTLD has still a healthy 54% share of that market. So that's a 54% share of all the domains that the citizens and residents of that country have registered across gTLDs, ccTLDs, and … and, yes, that's about it.

By Alex Top 500 is something that we're starting exploring with. We're not 100% happy yet with what that actually tells us. But how many of the countries' second-level domains show up in the Alexa Top 500 for that particular country? Typically, for instance, I'm looking at Belgium. Google.be is the number one on that list. But the local ccTLD will typically show for 30% of that Top 500. That's an average.

Median new wholesale price. That's the price that a registrar pays to the registrar without tax: six euros. That's been pretty stable over the last couple of years.

Dramatic median growth stat and the average market share stat. This is just a teaser because obviously you can't read that. The information is available in our publicly-available Global Markets Overview. Go to our stats.CENTR.org/stats/global and you'll find it there.

I'll just take a quick pause here. Any questions? I have one more slide after this and a few more minutes. Any questions so far?

BYRON HOLLAND: Bryon Holland, .ca. Could you go back to the last slide? Your median domain growth chart is fairly dramatic on the far right. It's generally not the direction we like to see [lines chart at.] In your discussions with members of CENTR, do you have any particular sense of the commonalities or not that are driving that trajectory?

PETER VAN ROSTE: I think there's two different sources of information, and one that we rely on for our reports the most is actually what the numbers tell us. And we have a level of granular detail that helps us demonstrate that the decline is triggered by the declining number of new domains. So renewals are stable – in some cases,

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even, at least percentage-wise, going up quite nicely. But more ccTLD get trouble in adding new domains. Hearsay then – that's the other part of that evidence – is, where registrants typically register larger portfolios – three, four, five names in one go – that number seems to have declined. Obviously, they're quite dependent on registrars. If a registrants for some reason would spread that same purchase of five domains across five registrars, then that wouldn't show up. So we're a bit careful in using those statistics. But that could be the reason.

For CENTR members, as you probably are aware, one thing we do is we ask for predictions for the next year as well and identify trends of what members predict in those growth rates. These are shared on an average basis, too, with the members.

LEONID TODOROV: Any other questions? Okay. Peter?

PETER VAN ROSTE: Okay. Last slide. This is a concept. This is not a proposal. This is not an idea to take over the ICANN world. It's not a reference to the quality of the Secretariat in any way. But a couple of ICANN meetings ago, in discussions with a few people we realized or we felt common ground that there is a couple of issues that need to be solved.

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One is flattering. I think it's a bit scary that, for most of the people, the CENTR guides and the CENTR reporting to ICANN meetings are their summary of what's happening here. These are written for very specific purposes; that is to inform European ccTLDs of what we think is most relevant. They never aimed to give global coverage of what's happening in ICANN [and] never helped a participant in Work Track 5 to go to a meeting prepared. For that, you need to wrestle 200 or 300 pages of documents, not read a half-a-page report.

So there is, without a doubt, an increasing need for policy support for the ccNSO reps in those cross-community working groups, especially those that are active. The more support they get, the more efficient they will be. Talk to our representatives in these working groups and you'll get the same story all over again. It's getting very hard to keep up with the work. Yes, it would help us if somebody helped us with summarizing the documents – a collaborative effort, whatever. But we need some support here.

We're relying on a few volunteers to do that summarizing and reporting. CENTR is part of that, but the updates from the people like Steve and Eberhard from their respective working groups is obviously quite helpful, too.

In parallel, the GAC decommissioned their own independent Secretariat, which basically did that work for them, as in

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summarizing discussions from the GNSO in a way that would be helpful for a GAC member to come prepared to a meeting and participate in the discussion. That Secretariat was decommissioned at the beginning of January [because of] a practical and financial issue combined.

At the same time, ICANN signals to the GAC that they would love to help but unfortunately the whole community is telling them to start spending less, so they wouldn't be able to really help them.

At the moment, as I understand, there's a one-year interim solution where ICANN generously does provide [inaudible] a highly valued resource to the GAC. He's one guy who's moving a ton of work.

So the concept that we discussed was to bring together existing resources. The GAC has a 250,000 U.S. dollar fund that is available that they're not using any longer. Some ccTLDs were interested in throwing in some additional money, typically in collaboration or together with their government. Some ccTLDs were part of the government.

So it seemed to be quite doable to get resources together for, say, two full-time hires or external consultants to provide both the GAC, the ccNSO, and even – well, they would be public, anyway, right? So the ALAC – with more policy support. That policy

support is typically something that cross-working group[s on are] not happening in ICANN. So that was the whole idea.

We discussed with the CENTR Board. The CENTR Board said, "Interesting, but we are only going to move forward if all regional organizations support this idea, which is not the case."

So, for us, this is the end of the story. Katrina, who has had these discussion within the last couple of quarters, said it might be interesting to share this idea with the ccNSO. Maybe some members pick it up. It will not be for the ccNSO to pick it up as such. I have a – I can't even remember what I called it – to make sure that I didn't annoy anyone. But I think it was a discussion starter or a – I have a short paper that's available for anyone who wants to build up on it.

So that's it.

LEONID TODOROV: Thank you, Peter. Any comments and questions on this particular slide and Peter's idea/CENTR's idea?

Okay. Hearing none, thank you. Just for you to contemplate, of course, and to come probably individually to Peter. Thank you, Peter.

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Nacho, it's your turn. You were late but you still have your ten minutes. I mean, late in America.

MIGUEL IGNACIO ESTRADA: That's the best excuse. Okay. Good afternoon, everyone. Well, my name is Miguel Ignacio Estrada. Everybody calls me Nacho. You can call me Nacho. I'll start putting this on my badge in the future. I'm the General Manager of LACTLD, and I'm waiting for my presentation. There you go.

Okay. Well, last year we had our 20th anniversary. We love to celebrate in Latin America, so we had a couple of them. We celebrated in Panama the day before the ICANN meeting started so we could share our joy with everyone in this community. Then we had a second celebration in August in Buenos Aires during the LACIGF to have a more diverse community to celebrate with us.

Also, we published a book, a little book we shared with most of you in the past meetings. It's a book that has our story and our members' story and some other reference from people from the community.

Well, LACTLD has four working groups: a commercial, a legal, a policy, and a technical working group. We had last year more than 20 online meetings, discussing a lot of different issues and mostly working on the agenda for the workshops. We had three

workshops last year. The first one was in Puerto Rico before ICANN. Then we had a legal and policy working group before ICANN in Panama. The last one was a technical one is Rosario.

All the agendas of our workshops are produced by the working group in a collaborative way. We had our general assemblies last year where, in the first one in Panama, we had elections. A new Board member came on board, Ignacio Velazquez from .py – it' not .pr. Luis Arancibia from .cl renewed his mandate, and a new president was elected. He's Ernesto Bojorquez from .mx from Mexico.

The Board now is Ernesto Bojorquez from .mx, Luis Arancibia from .cl, Frederico Neves from .br, Clara Collado from .do, and Ignacio Velazquez from .py.

We have an audit committee with Maria Antonieta from .cr, Sergio Ramirez from .uy, and Oscar Moreno from .pr.

We had two new members, two affiliates: CIRA and Neustar. Welcome. We are very happy to have them on board since they showed themselves really eager to participate in our meetings. And they brought new ideas, and that's a really good thing to have here on board.

We're working [on] our Anycast cloud. We have been doing this for a couple years now. We changed our node and user

agreements in order to bring more organization. Now the Anycast cloud is open for smaller ccTLDs of the region. I'm saying "open" because the former agreements had a restriction for non-LACTLD members. Now anyone can join. So we got four new users during last year: .sv from El Salvador, .do from Santo Domingo, and .gt, Guatemala. Also, LACNIC put in the cloud their reverse DNS.

We are doing lots of collaboration within the other ROs. At every ICANN meeting, we held a meeting with the ROs. We had our Japan meeting a couple days ago. It was really good. In these meetings – maybe you know – mostly we separate the meetings. We have an hour meeting, just the staff, and then the Boards come and join. It's really good because share experiences and explore common interests and maybe some projects also.

Regarding Internet governance, we were part of the LACIGF 11 Program Committee and also [of] the MAG for the IGF 2018. During the IGF, we are co-organizing a session called IGF LAC Space. This is really good because, for example, last year, more than 50 representatives from LAC organizations shared their achievements during 2018 and their projects for 2019. It was a really good thing because, after the meeting, most of the people stayed at the room for half-an-hour or maybe an hour, networking and trying to combine their projects and stuff. So if you could do the same for your regions, I totally recommend it.

LACTLD is contributing to LACIGF, to IGF, to the International Internet and Entrepreneurship Forum in Monterrey, Mexico, and to the LAC DNS Forum, also. And we are contributing to the IGF Support Organization.

Last year, we had a technical training for .ve. It was driven by LACTLD members. Some of our members asked to organize this because the technicals from .ve were rotating a lot and they needed some assistance. So we took them to DNSSEC training in .cr in Costa Rica. We did this together with ICANN and LACNIC. We also funded their participation in the LACNIC, LACNOG, and LACTLD Technical Workshop.

We have some changes in our external and internal communication. The most important ones are that we launched a new website and also a new members website. We published 13 meeting reports from ICANN IGF, LACIGF, and IETF. We also published our tenth edition of our LACTLD report. We redesigned our newsletter. We invite you to subscribe.

We had a meeting for strategic planning in Buenos Aires for the 2019 to 2021 Strategic Plan. The plan is going to ready in the following weeks and maybe we'll be sharing it with everyone.

For this year, we'll have two workshops. This is the third time the policy and legal working groups meet together and the first time that the commercial and technical working groups be doing a

workshop together. The idea is to have specific dates for each of the working groups and a mixed day for both of them, like a little jamboree, like CENTR's jamboree, but just for two working groups.

We will be having internships. .cr will be training, .pa, .ht, and .hn in DSNSSEC, and .cr will be going to Bolivia to train .bo on EPP. These internships are done with ICANN LAC support

We're going to have these four ccTLDs being trained in the first part of the year and maybe four more in the second part. We're working on a knowledge base, and also we're doing to have a DNS Week in Puerto Rico. It will be focused on disaster preparedness and disaster recovery for ccTLDs. We're going to be granting scholarships to Caribbean ccTLDs, no matter if they are members or not of LACTLD. And we [seizing] this opportunity to celebrate .pr's 30th anniversary. Also, the LAC DNS Forum is going to be happening this week, so we're going to have four days full of DNS activities. Everyone is invited to join. It's not closed to LACTLD members.

Thank you. If you have any—

LEONID TODOROV: Right on time. Thank you very much, Nacho. Thank you.

I knew that there is a Latin American lobby in this room. Anyway, any questions to Nacho?

All right. So I have some time because we were promised to be kicked out of the room in ten minutes from now. So can I have my presentation?

Thank you very much. So the title is wrong, I guess, because those of you who've been in the next room probably heard the [inaudible] speaking. So I think it should have had that title. Never a dull moment in Asia-Pacific.

Anyway, let's start with those developments. I tried to focus on some milestone developments for our community over a certain period of time – last year, mostly. So, once again, our region is huge. Really huge. So it covers the Middle East minus Israel, the whole of Asia, minus Turkey, Oceania, and – let me repeat it; that discriminated and was [inaudible] down under, which is Australia and New Zealand.

But the best news for us, probably – I'm sorry, Peter – is that we've got four associate and two ordinary members for now. That way, we become the largest regional organization, although on par with CENTR. But still, there was some certain doubts about who is number one. Still, we have 46 ordinary members versus CENTR's 55, which is understandable because not so many ccTLDs across the region are looking forward to joining APTLD.

For example, for a particular new member, it took me three-and-a-half years to talk them into joining. That's quite a process.

One of the reasons is that we should demonstrate some value and some benefits from being associated with our organization. Also, we should market ourselves very efficiently. That's why, for example, we use this 20th anniversary of APTLD to unlock a previously uncharted territory for the global community, which central Asia. With Uzbekistan as a new member, we celebrated the 20th of anniversary there in Uzbekistan. Barrack was there, and if you just want to know how he looks like in a traditional Uzbek robe, you can ask him for a photo. So, anyway, that was successfully done.

We were the first one 20 years that [had] the first international conference on the Internet and ICT in the area. So in that way, we paved the way for other ISTAR organizations to actually some in the region and work with [at least the] biggest country in the region, which is no open for cooperation. Of course, we had record-breaking attendance for that meeting, which was very, very nice.

In Dubai – that was our next meeting – Dubai actually heralded our successful comeback to the Middle East because, for a while, it was a little bit disconnected from the rest of the community. So we also teamed up with ICANN because they had their Middle East

DNS Forum there. So it was a unique exercise when you had two organizations with absolutely different cultures arranging events and running events and even different systems of registrations because, for example, APTLD is a kind of closed club while the DNS Forum is an open and inclusive platform. So we had to somehow compromise and find ways to actually blend our different cultures. It was quite a successful experiment, I must say. We had very good government support, and the event received a lot of publicity locally.

So what we really found interesting and exciting was that basically it was APTLD that initiated and spearheaded the whole process. That way, ICANN and RIPE-NCC were following our lead. I think that was very encouraging for the APTLD community. So, for now, there are some talks to repeat these kind of exercises in two years from now in yet another country in the Middle East.

Last time, I already reported to this gathering that we're doing a lot of capacity-building. So we started, as you might recall, with fellowships. So last year alone, we had 15 fellows in seven categories, which of course was a great thing. But we still believe that fellowships are not enough because people come and go. This is a one-off exercise. There should be something more practical and more consistent in that way.

So we decided that we should try something else, and we held a very unique, I would say, training – rather, coaching – for the .iq team. That's Iraq, one of the most vulnerable countries in the region. So we took them out of Iraq. We brought that team to Dubai, and we had two days of face-to-face coaching for them, delivering marketing – I would say fundamentals and peculiarities – as far as the domains are concerned.

That was quite a successful exercise, I dare say, because during that, we received an alert from Oman because they wanted something like that. It was just mostly the word of mouth. So we went to Oman as well, right after Dubai, and we delivered a slightly different, very tailored coaching session for .om there.

In addition to that, we have yet another event coming up, and that's for yet another most vulnerable registry: of Afghanistan. Unfortunately, we cannot to Kabul. Nobody would dare. So we're taking them to Tashkent, which is in Uzbekistan, next door – just a two-hour flight – and there will be a six-day-long exercise for both .af and .uz of Uzbekistan there in Tashkent. So it will be a very interesting experience.

Already, in Kobe, I received yet another request from yet another member to do something similar, so I'm now I'm being sort of afraid of being overstretched a little bit in terms of resources and manpower to do that.

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So what is important is that these exercises are delivered by our members as well as outsider whom we invite for those specific exercises, so they contribute their time and their expertise to these exercises.

As you can see on the screen, there are both associate members – Afilias and Granzy – as well as, of course, the ordinary member, auDA, as well as ICANN, plus a couple of non-members. So it's an interesting blend of people, an interesting blend of expertise.

What is most important is that, at times, we all say that we had this workshop or whatever training, but rarely the question is asked of how fit we are as mentors, as trainers, for those because you may recall that Albert Einstein was a great scientist but a very bad lecturer. So that is important, so that's why we work consistently on the curriculum: to make sure that it's tailored, it goes straight to the point, and it matches our members' expectation.

One of the challenges is that they don't know what they want. Neither do we. So this is the trick: how do we make sure that our training, our coaching, resonates with their needs and their requirements? So far, we were successful. Hopefully, we will be doing the same in the future.

Yet another project I can brag about is a project we actually accomplished in two phases. It was commissioned by ITU

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through ICANN, so it came indirectly. That was the project for the Republic of Maldives. The outcome of that project was complete, very comprehensive, I would say, guidelines for their public of Maldives of how to revamp their ccTLD registry. It was a very, very good document. Unfortunately, I cannot share it with you because it's under embargo. The copyright is all ITU's. So much for open and inclusivity.

Anyway, that was a very interesting experience because APTLD came as that pool of knowledge and expertise for a ccTLD. We hope to replicate that because there are two requests, at least – to the best of my knowledge – to replicate that. Of course, ITU's consent is pending.

We are very much involved with ICANN, as of course. As you could see, Stephen Deerhake, who is now our ordinary member, .as, runs this group on the PDP ccTLD retirement. Also, we provided public comments on ccTLD-related developments to ICANN.

Looking ahead, yes, we are about to adopt our new strategic plan. We tried to enhance our quality of our services to, once again, be that magnetic for the local ccTLDs in the region. There are 88 of them. A total of 88. We will try to upgrade our corporate governance structure because we understand that the organization is now so big that it's in dire need for a professional Secretariat, which was not the case.

I've already told you about .af and .uz. Well, APTLD76 is on the horizon. Once again, it's an exotic location. We don't have any unexotic locations. Never a dull moment, I told you. So this time it's Malaysia, next door to Singapore, forty minutes by car, straight across the border. The city is called Iskandar Puteri. The website is there already. It's up and running. It's live. The agenda is now up for the public comment period, for members only, understandably.

So by the first of April, everything will be ready to accept registrations. So if anyone is just contemplating – I know there are a couple of people in the room who might be willing to join in – please, you're most welcome. Malaysia is a nice country to be in.

I guess that is it. We are right on time. We have on minute for questions if you have any. Thank you.

[PALOS]:   I have one.

LEONID TODOROV: Sure, [Palos]. Yes, please.

[PALOS]:   [Palos] from Malawi, Africa region. I know [inaudible] that, since the ccNSO started, there's only been four regional organizations.

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But we have five regions, and North America as been absent from that table for many years now. Maybe you have an idea of what is going on, since there have been so many reviews now. Or anyone from North America?

LEONID TODOROV: Well, technically there is a guy at the back of the room from North America – no, no, no, no, Fernando. Just don't look around. It's all about – yeah, yeah.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I didn't hear the question. Sorry.

LEONID TODOROV: Well, the question is, how soon will we see a North American regional organization? Probably of two-and-a-half members.

FERNANDO ESPANA: My name is Fernando Espana from Neustar, .us. So I know in the past, when I was a member of the council, there were talks about having an NATLD (North American) with [Dottie], but now we have Puerto Rico, [.vi]. So I don't know what else happened. I guess we need to get together again with CIRA and talk about it. But it's just a handful of members that I don't know if it's really needed.

LEONID TODOROV: Thank you. Thank you, Fernando[/]Palos.

[FERNANDO ESPANA]:   Thank you.

LEONID TODOROV: I mean, that was the response, right? Then Canada has already drifted somewhere. So it's no longer there, technically.

So any other questions?

All right. So then we're done right on time. It's time for us to be kicked out of the room. Thank you very much. Thank you.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]