ICANN75 | AGM – LAC Space
Tuesday, September 20, 2022 – 10:30 to 12:00 KUL

RODRIGO DE LA PARRA: Hello, everyone. Welcome. I would like to check that our remote participants are ready to get started. And I get the confirmation that we are.

We have Rodrigo Saucedo joining us remotely from La Paz, Bolivia. So we thank him for joining our session. All right, so welcome everyone to our LAC Space. I believe this is the first face-to-face LAC Space after a couple of years. We did hold it virtually, but nothing compares to being face to face.

And of course, I know that we have several stakeholders that are far away, and distance made it a little bit challenging for them to join us here on site.

LAURA MARGOLIS: Hello. Welcome, everyone. Good morning, good evening to the brave remote participants that are joining us elsewhere. The last two LAC Space sessions were held virtually, so this is going to be my first on-site event, and I'm going to be the moderator. So thank you, Rodrigo. And thank you, Rodrigo Saucedo.

RODRIGO DE LA PARRA:	All right, you all know Laura. She's going to be our moderator on site for the first time, so it's a real luxury for us to have her here.
LAURA MARGOLIS:	Thank you, Rodrigo. We're going to kick off our first part on our agenda. We do have Rocío de la Fuente—I don't know if on-site or online—from LACTLD. Is she joining us online? Oh, yes. She's online.
	Hello, Rocío. Good evening for you. Hope you ae doing well. Welcome and the floor is yours. Go ahead, please.
ROCÍO DE LA FUENTE:	Thank you, Laura. Thank you, everyone. Thank you, Rodrigo De La Parra and Rodrigo Saucedo, for this invitation to join you. There's been an update on the agenda, so I'm going to introduce Ignacio Sánchez González. He's our policy officer, and he'll be in charge of LACTLD's presentation. Thank you, everyone. And we're thrilled to be back with you.
	Nacho, you can go ahead.
IGNACIO SÁNCHEZ GONZÁLEZ:	Hello, everyone, from Chile. As Rocío said, I am LACTLD's Policy Officer, and we are here to let you know about our updates. We have updates from the Latin American and Caribbean ccTLDs,

and we will be sharing some updates on our recently published report on dispute resolution mechanisms that are used by our members in the region.

I don't know if I can screen share. I would like to screen share to show my presentation. I need screen sharing permissions or rights. May I co-host please?

While you work out these screen sharing rights and while you make me co-host, I will continue speaking and I'll update you on the topic of my presentation. In the organization, we've been working for most of this year on several studies that have to do with different policies and rules that our organization membership had been following and applying.

So we gathered data on registry policies and dispute resolution policies. We mainly gathered data from the Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy approved by ICANN, the Local Dispute Resolution Policies, and local rules on dispute resolution. Those were our data sources, and we also used WIPO's database. So we gathered all of these resources and we covered 83.3% of our membership. That is 25 ccTLDs in Latin America and the Caribbean.

And I see that I now have screen sharing rights. So I'm going to screen share right away. And thank you for that.

So based on the data that we gathered, we broke down policies and rules and procedures. And we were able to see which ccTLDs follow the UDRP and which ones follow the LDRP. So 40% follow the UDRP and 60% stick to Local Dispute Resolution Policies.

And if we look further into this breakdown of 40% and 60%, if we go further into it, we can see that some registries follow the UDRP. And before the Arbitration and Mediation Center of the World Intellectual Property Organization, then there's a second group that may have a local policy, but their dispute resolution venue is WIPO's Arbitration and Mediation Center. And then we have a third group made up of ccTLDs that have Local Dispute Resolution Policies as well as local dispute resolution venues and specialized bodies.

And in our report, we provide a detailed breakdown of the three groups. Then we focused on those registries that maintain a system of Mutual Jurisdiction. We found that 24% of surveyed ccTLDs maintained a system of mutual jurisdiction for adversarial domain name proceedings.

So what is Mutual Jurisdiction? Well, both the specialized domain name dispute resolution body as well as competent courts of justice will be the dispute resolution venue. Now when we focus on these ccTLDs that adhere to mutual jurisdiction, we see that we need a "validity requirement." And that is that the initial

claimant must allow or must reserve the right to resort to the courts of justice in their initial request to their local courts of justice.

And we see which ccTLDs resort to mutual jurisdiction on the screen. Then in our report, we identify the appeal challenge or objection mechanisms. The generic concept would be that of a challenge. So we see that 36% of ccTLDs have a rule allowing for a review of the decision to end the domain name dispute.

So some registries expressively allow for proceedings to be reviewed at a higher stage or at a later stage. Normally, the challenges carried out by the ordinary justice system or courts of justice in other cases where they're in the absence of a clear rule, policies allow for a further review in line with local legislation or regulations.

In our report, we also noticed that as long as a domain name dispute resolution proceeding is still ongoing, some of the domain name holder powers are put on hold. So these policies do not allow domain name holders to apply for transfer or data changes in their registry as long as there is a dispute resolution pending.

So 96% of ccTLDs regulate this prohibition or freezing of the holder's faculties while a decision is pending. We believe that this is out of an abundance of caution in proceedings, and there's

unnecessary regulation in terms of domain name dispute resolution. Further on in our report, we include a section on domain names in free trade agreements in the region. So even though these free trade agreements have to do with domain names and ccTLDs and personal data protection, they also cover or apply to dispute resolution.

And finally, we do see four agreements that we identified in our report, especially the free trade agreement between Chile and the United States. And then we have preferential agreement or multilateral agreement, such as the agreement between the U.S. and Central America (CPTPP) and the USMCA which have specific provisions referring to domain name.

And they cite ICANN's UDRP or else they state that countries should implement similar proceedings adhering to these principles. So they are all based on international agreements that are applicable or enforced in the region. Two of these agreements express the minimum requirements that need to be met. So they need to be fair and equitable among other requirements.

And finally, as I said, this report has been published is available on LACTLD's site. It's available for download both in English and Spanish. Thank you so much for your attention.

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KUALA LUMPUR

LAURA MARGOLIS:	Thank you, Nacho. Your report is indeed very interesting. And now we are going to give the floor to Ernesto from LACNIC. I don't know if you're here, Ernesto Majó.
ERNESTO MAJÓ:	Hello, everyone. It's almost midnight here.
LAURA MARGOLIS:	Well, thank you so much for sharing the pain of the challenging time zone and for joining us. Thank you so much, Ernesto. The floor is yours.
ERNESTO MAJÓ:	I don't know if I'm in charge of the slides. Do I have screen sharing rights? I'd rather advanced my own slides, but that's okay. Don't worry about it. If you can give me screensharing rights that will be fine. No, I do not have screen sharing rights.
[UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER]:	I can take care of your slides for you, Ernesto.
ERNESTO MAJÓ:	Okay. Basically, I wanted to tell you a little bit about what we do at LACNIC. We are one of the five regional Internet registries. We are in charge of Latin America and the Caribbean, and we take

care of some Caribbean countries and territories. And we're one out of five regional Internet registries. We are in charge of the allocation, managing, and registry of a number of resources in the region.

We have some common traits. We are all membership-based, non-profit organizations, and we are governed by an open participation process through which we define our rules. And we decide how we are going to manage these resources. These RIRs were founded in line with the different communities and based on their needs.

We are about to hit our 20th anniversary in LACNIC this next October. We cover 33 territories. We have 12,000 members. That is, network operators spread within the region. And at the end of the day, these are the members we work for. They operate networks in 33 territories in the region, and we serve these members. If we can move on with the slides. Thank you.

So how can you get involved? How can you engage in our activities? Basically, you can attend our events. We will be holding an event soon in Santa Cruz de la Sierra. We hold two major events. We also offer capacity building activities and webinars. And we do have institutional milestones such as our annual meeting. It generally takes place in May, and we kick off our yearly events with our AGM.

We also have our Policy Forum where we discuss policy proposals for the region. And, as I said, we also offer capacity building sessions and webinars. We also invite you to join our e-mail discussion list you are more than welcome to subscribe. Next slide, please.

This is featuring our next major event in Santa Cruz de la Sierra after a two-year wait due to the pandemic. Thanks to Rodrigo Saucedo's help, we will be able to hold this event on-site between October 3rd and October 7th this year. You're also welcome to join remotely, of course. Next, please.

And here we want to especially focus on our support programs. We have the FRIDA Program. We have selected eight research projects that we will be supporting in order to promote Internet growth in the region.

We have a relatively new program, LACNIC Líderes. It has been up and running for about three years now, and it focuses on supporting and promoting Internet governance researchers through financial support and tutorials and mentorship.

We have selected the leaders that we will be supporting this year. We have done the selection this year, and we will start supporting them as from next year.

And finally, we do have our LACNIC Campus that brings together all of our technical capacity building initiatives. We have a new

course about the launching and management of CIRTs which builds upon a prior capacity building initiative that has been ongoing in the region for about 15 years. And we are about to kick off online training sessions. We have the advanced and basic [IPv6] training sessions and DNS basic sessions. Next slide, please.

You can also engage in our institutional life. You can join one of our bodies. You can join our Board of Directors, our Electoral Committee, and you can also moderate the Policy Forum.

These are our serving Board members, two of whom are on site in Kuala Lumpur. I see that Carmen Denis was also joining the session. I think she was connected online. So we have seven seats. LACNIC's members vote and choose two or three different seats, and the elected Board members served for a three-year term. Our election process is ongoing. This year we recently closed the candidacy round, and elections will be taking place soon.

You can also join our committee or the committee that is in charge of the oversight of our different processes and procedures. The fiscal commission is in charge of the oversight of all of our processes and procedures, our accounting procedures, our compliance. They make sure that we are always in compliance with our different rules and regulations. The membership has

been recently renewed. All of these positions are for a three-year term.

Finally, we have our electoral commission. That is more and more relevant because its members play an increasingly important role in our institution. They have to make sure that the different candidates running for leadership positions indeed do meet the requirements and that can run for election. Carolina Cofré is based in Chile. María José Franco is based in Paraguay. She joined us recently. Marcelo Corradini is in Brazil. Nancy Cordova is in Peru. And Vivian Valverde is in Costa Rica.

And finally, we have two co-chairs, two moderators of the Public Policy Forum, Sergio and Tomás. They are very relevant, highly relevant community representatives who are in charge of the forum moderation. The forum is where our policies are born. They are where our technical rules originate. The rules that then will govern the way we manage our registry.

So all of the bodies that I have described, as well as the Policy Forum, all of the leadership positions are volunteer positions. They are pro bono positions, and the people in these roles just serve the community in a volunteer capacity.

So here is a snapshot of our PDP, our policy development process in LACNIC. We have very clear stages, and what matters is that everyone contributes and we reach consensus on the ideas

shared. And once consensus is reached on site or on our mailing list, the moderators check that consensus. They validate that consensus. And then the policy is presented to LACNIC's Board of Directors for approval and implementation.

And finally, we have the Internet success factors study that we did together with APNIC. This was done by Analysys Mason, the consulting firm Analysys Mason. And, of course, this study is also available on our website. Basically, these are the success factors, thanks to which Internet is the powerful tool that it is today. And, of course, we do need to make sure that we preserve it and take care of it.

LAURA MARGOLIS: Thank you, Ernesto, for a wonderful presentation. Of course, LACNIC is a great community to join. Congratulations on your 20th anniversary, and I'm going to add something else. You do have an IT Women community within LACNIC. I'm a member of that community, together with other women. And we also offer webinars and we have a mailing list. And you're invited to join. So thank you again, Ernesto. You may …

ERNESTO MAJÓ: I'm going to stay here. I'm going to stay awake.

LAURA MARGOLIS: Okay. I see that Oscar is raising his hand. Go ahead, Oscar.

OSCAR GIUDICE: Hello, Ernesto. Good evening for you. I have a question. Where in LACNIC can we work on IoT, Internet of Things? Is there any group or space where we can study this topic within LACNIC? Thank you.

ERNESTO MAJÓ: Thank you for that question. In particular, there is no defined space for discussing IoT. But of course, we're open to identifying that. And if the community feels that there is something that we can help with, then we're definitely available and open to it. I suppose that one of the means of participation would be to approach the agenda committee and propose an activity within the events. And of course, we can facilitate that space. But I can't identify a particular role at the moment.

Of course, IoT is a very important driver for the intense use of the Internet and the need for numbering the networks, and of course the IPs. In any case, I would ask that you send me an e-mail to my address, ernesto@lacnic.net, and we can discuss it.

[OSCAR GIUDICE]: Thank you, Ernesto. We'll see each other in the next meeting.

LAURA MARGOLIS: Thank you, Ernesto. Now we'll give the participation for LAC-IX to Gabriel. Welcome, Gabriel. You have the floor.

GABRIEL ADONAYLO: Wearing my had of LAC-IX, I have introduced myself as a member of the board for LACNIC. And this is an honorem position. In my particular case, I dedicate most of my time to LAC-IX.

Ernesto also mentioned that ... At the end of his presentation, he mentioned that there are four factors for success. And also, he talked about the exchange points, the IXPs. Basically, what they do is connect two or three more networks. And the reason why I mention this and why this is related to the four success factors that earnest mentioned is that three of the ones that he mentioned is flexibility, scalability, and resilience—all three very important qualities and functions that are delivered by the IXPs.

I also believe that in terms of the use for Internet, at the beginning of the pandemic with the lockdowns, had it not been for the IXPs to solve the demand of the Internet when users started working from home and all of us had to do all of this immediately, had it not been for the IXPs, how would we have been able to do that? We had to satisfy a demand for traffic in each country and in each region which was really huge. It was an increase of 35% in traffic. That is not something that most of the networks are ready to serve individually unless they are linked to the IXPs.

So by way of introduction and to talk about the IXPs, we are the association that serves as a core for all of them in Latin America and the Caribbean. And we are a larger organization and we're part of the global organization for IXPs, together with our colleagues from other areas of the world. We promote the activity in a certain traffic—local traffic, be it at the province level, country level, or city level—and we support the growth for new infrastructures and also support the existing IXPs. We coordinate topics of interest.

Of course, we're a community, and I think it's more like a club or a family at times. We sit down and we discuss things, be it online or in person. We exchange experiences so that we do not have to reinvent the wheel. And we try to replicate the experiences from one site to the next.

We work in an articular manner with other organizations. We cannot do it alone. For us it is very important to be team players, and we seek the support of other Internet organizations in the region that are somehow online and they are aligned with our objectives. Next slide.

In regards to the latest activities that we can highlight, we have to say that there has been an increase in the number of members. We have created synergy with other organizations. We have a

support plan for IXPs. We have an interactive map that we have developed and some in-person activities.

As far as the growth in our membership, our community is made up of several IXPs and you can see them on the map. We currently have increased by 24 members in the last few weeks, and they represent about 80% of the sites where the physical infrastructure is handling or serving the traffic within the region as part of the turnover—about 98 sites for exchange in the region and about 80% of them are in the region. We are a family. We have the support of our members, our patrons, and of course members of the Internet Society and APNIC.

I am not going to drill into the details, but we have worked together with the Internet Society as LACNIC support plan on demand. So basically, we have several consultations and we ask our IXP members what is it that they need. How can we help? And in a way, we have been able to work together with these other two organizations to get grants and to have enough funds to help those organizations that need the funding.

And we try to provide them with advice and the implementation of new services, new tools, best practices. And those that are developing, we help them to set up their platforms, their switching platform which is basically at the core of their system for the exchanges. And, of course, we have a list of the

participants that connect to that IXP and, as I mentioned, many other tools that we help them implement. Next one, please.

This is a survey that we have conducted, not just in our association but in all IXPs that we have in Latin America and the Caribbean. These surveys were sent and, with a great deal of information that is very valuable, this information has been posted in this Executive Summary on our website. And I am a valid point of contact. Should anyone be interested in knowing more about it, you can send me an e-mail and I will gladly assist.

This turnover actually comes to an end when we see the interactive map. It's also on our website, and you can see where the IXPs are in the region. And you can see a certain level of detail as to what's the traffic, the level of traffic, how many members are connected to it, how many networks are connected to this point of traffic, point of exchange, exchange point. And this is promoted by the Internet Society to ensure routing, or secure routing, and to promote the MANRS. And of course, our website has a lot more information for your reference.

This turnover also shows how the number of websites have increased in Latin America and the Caribbean since 1997, to date, with the first pioneers all through 2021. So really, the growth has been significant. and that clearly shows the relevance of IXPs in our ecosystem.

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So some data that we gathered regarding connectivity. We show here the number of sites that have IPv6. And this is no longer a new protocol, but quite necessary; and also the port capacity that's available in the different IXPs. We see that most are about one gigabyte per second or two gigabytes per second, and they keep increasing their speed. Next one.

Now regarding the best practices, as I mentioned, we were talking about the MANRS registry, and we have talked about it to our members. And 72% already has their MANRS registry in the [IXPP] which is the project program for ASP and we also have the 97% of the IXPs registered in their database.

Now here we have also seen which are the root servers per DNS per website. And we see that most of them have to do with J, F, K and L DNS root servers. These letters identify the RIPE ICANN and ISC, which is the Internet [Servers] Consortium. And there's one that's missing. Nico, do you remember which one?

Nico has the floor.

NICOLÁS ANTONIELLO: J, F, L and K. It's RIPE, ICANN, ISC ... And I know I'm missing one that's in there. It's very small and I can't see it.

GABRIEL ADONAYLO: Well, I can't remember the name. Let's go on to the next one, please. So, we are back to in-person meetings. We had our membership meeting or assembly. For LACNIC we have two yearly meetings and we conduct these meetings as part of the framework for the LACNIC. And we had our members' meeting and the assembly at the beginning of this year.

We were able to take advantage of a small social gathering with our members. For us, that is what's most important because IXP will always be there to exchange traffic, but exchanging ideas within our community is as important as traffic is exchanged.

And one thing that I had not mentioned is that we organize the Peering Forum for Latin America and the Caribbean. This is the first one of the year, and it has increased in the number of attendees in the last three meetings. The last three in Panama, Dominican Republic, and Cali, we have sustained an attendance of 200 attendees or more per room. So, very good presentations. Very good attendance. Of course some social events, but this is very important for the community—for the IXP community, for the system of Internet exchange points, but also for the peering community in general because it's something that is quite valuable. Next one, please.

And with that, we have come to an end. And we have a message, and that is that we are younger than LACNIC. LACNIC is now 10

years old. It started in 2012, and we are going to celebrate our 10th anniversary in Santa Cruz. That meeting will take place in 15 days. We have scheduled a dinner party and we have had a good level of sponsorship, and we're happy to celebrate our first 10 years. So that would be all, and I am open for any questions that you might have.

LAURA MARGOLIS: Thank you, Gabriel. Very interesting presentation. Congratulations on that 10th anniversary. We have a question from Albert Daniels. It's in English, but I'll read it in Spanish. Albert says, "What is the relationship between LAC-IX and the IXPs in the Caribbean?" And then he also asked a follow-up question. "Are there any speakers in English?"

He's asking if there are any English-speaking Caribbean countries that are members of LAC-IX. Very good questions, both. I will answer in Spanish. Or would you like me to try answering an English?

ALBERT DANIELS: Answer in Spanish, please.

LAURA MARGOLIS: Excellent question, both. The first one is the relationship with the Caribbean region. Yes, there is … I personally have engaged with

the CTU. I have been a guest to CaribNOG, and we are closely engaged with two speakers that are very to our partnership with other organizations. One is LACNIC, [Kevon]. And they work with us in the Caribbean. And that relationship is pretty close. We actually have some members that are part of the region. That is the case for Haiti, also M6 Caribbean in Curaçao.

And as far as the second question, for some time now all of our meetings have simultaneous interpretation which is fundamental for serving the Caribbean region. Of course we have Curaçao and the particular case of Haiti that do not speak Spanish, so we also added Suriname as an active member. Therefore, for us, it is a sense of pride to offer this service to the community in both languages. It's really something that we have decided to do, and it has been appreciated by our members.

In addition to that, we have hosted meetings together with other organizations in other regions like Asia Pacific or Europe. And we have had meetings held in both languages. So we need to be open to that.

LAURA MARGOLIS: Thank you. We have [inaudible] in the Caribbean, and he has a perfect English, perfect Spanish. So thank you once again. And we're now moving on and giving the floor to Nicolás Antoniello.

I'm sorry, Olga asked that you share your presentation with us and the surveys because she's interested in she's interested in using those …

OLGA CAVALLI: Excuse me. Your e-mail so that I can ask for the survey. And congratulations on the work that you've done. That survey that you mentioned that is more detailed, in addition to the presentation, I'd like to have that.

LAURA MARGOLIS: So Olga wants all of your surveys.

GABRIEL ADONAYLO: My e-mail is [gabriel@lacix.org]. And the first time I remember seeing you, Olga, was in Athens in the plenary. And we were talking about interconnection, and that's the first time I saw you.

OLGA CAVALLI: Yes, and I was unable to talk to you because I was on the phone with my son. But really, it's important, the work that you're doing. Congratulations. I think it's so interesting. And infrastructure surveys are very important. Thank you.

LAURA MARGOLIS:	Thank you, Olga. Thank you, Gabriel. Once again, we're now going to dive into the KINDNS. And Nicolás, you have the floor.
NICOLÁS ANTONIELLO:	Hello. Good morning, good afternoon, good evening, wherever you are in the world. So far it's the world. Maybe one day it'll be the universe.

Gabriel, my apologies. You were asking about the I-root server operator, and that is Netnod. My apologies. I couldn't get your question before. And Verisign is in charge of root server J. K is run by RIPE NCC. ICANN runs root server L, and Verisign runs root server G and another root server as well. I think that those are all of the operators.

I am now going to share my presentation. I will put up my presentation on the screen. First of all, let me introduce myself. I am Nicolás Antoniello. I am the Regional Technical Engagement in Latin America and the Caribbean. I work for ICANN, and today I would like to speak about one of ICANN's initiatives called KINDNS. You spell it K-I-N-D-N-S, hence the play on words. It's pronounced "kindness."

So what is KINDNS about? Basically, KINDNS is a program focused on gathering and sharing DNS operational best practices. That's the focus of the program. We work with registry operators, with recursive server operators. So as I was saying, we focus on that.

We want to gather and share best operational practices for DNS operators.

So what DNS operators are part of the project? Well, we focus on authoritative operators on resolver operators, we focus on top-level domain operators, generic top-level domain operators, country code top-level domain operators. And those are what we call critical zones. We do target other critical zones that go beyond TLDs. And of course, we focused on second-level domains and domains at other levels.

As far as recursive resolvers are concerned, we target three groups—close and private recursive operators such as Google, for instance. Then we target the shared private recursive resolver operators comprising ISPs (Internet service providers) most of which provide recursive resolver services for their client base to run DNS resolution services. Typically, access to these services is restricted to these ISPs.

And finally, we target public recursive resolver operators, and these resolvers are used within a certain organization. And then there's another component. It's a cross-functional component in the program which aims at improving security or boosting security in all DNS operations and services within an organization.

Just by way of example, here we have some best practices. We see them on the screen. DNSSEC deployment and implementation. We have to control zone integrity. If you're going to transfer a zone, you need to make sure that you have the mechanism that will guarantee that the transfer will be made only to those authorized operators.

And my apologies. I find it a little bit challenging to give the presentation with the face mask on and off.

So you see all of these best practices. I'm not going to dive deep into all of them, but of course my presentation will be available to all of you.

Okay, let's focus on the KINDNS program. How does it work? Well, all of the operators willing to join the program can access our site, kindns.org. You can access our website and once there, you will see different options. You will see different forms. You will not be requested to enter any corporate or personal information. And what you will do is fill out these forms. So you will be filling out the forms and you will be indicating the best practices that you generally follow.

So once you identify the best practices that you are following, you will have an option to download a report. And you will see statistics that will help you see where you are situated within the spectrum of best practices. And that will be your basis for you to

start implementing those best practices that you are still not following. Of course, this is voluntary.

And then on the same web page, you'll find the option to join the program. You can enroll to participate in the program. So you will see a different form. You will have to attach the report that you previously downloaded. And then once you join, you will be added to our list. We will review the report that you attached, and all of the member organizations that filed their report and agreed to follow these best practices will all be listed on our website. All of the member organizations that are now participating in our program.

Here you can see a snapshot of the website of the different types of reports that we generate. So depending on your operations, on the scale of your operations, you will see the different sets of best practices that apply to you and that you need to follow.

We also have an e-mail exchange list, and you're more than welcome to join. What we do is share comments. We share concerns. We have members of the operational community there. And the point of this exchange is to continue improving our current best practices. So you are more than welcome to join this e-mail discussion list or this discussion mailing list. You will be getting maybe a weekly e-mail so traffic is not that high on the mailing list. But at the end of the day, it's a way of sticking

together and working together so that we keep improving and enlarging our set of best practices.

We also have a Wiki page where we share preliminary documents and the different documents that are discussed before their final version is posted online to contribute to these best practices.

The program also aims at creating a kind of centralized space, if you will, so that DNS service providers and DNS operators can find not only the best practices but also procedures, mechanisms, and recommendations that will help them deploy different servers. It often happens that small operators cannot find the information they need because it is scattered everywhere in different places. They don't know what order to follow, what steps to follow. They don't know if they are doing it in the best way possible. So KINDNS aims at becoming a one-stop shop for all DNS service operators.

This is the end of my presentation, and I give the floor back to Laura. And I'm open to questions.

LAURA MARGOLIS: Daniel, you have a question. Go ahead, please.

[DANIEL FINK]:   Thank you, Nicolás. Just to make a comment on this KINDNS program. We really welcome this program because in our region, we have a very wide [operate] ecosystem, the IPs. And this

platform, KINDNS, helps us to strengthen this work we are already doing with IPs to disseminate best practices and to activate DNSSEC. And we are participating in regional, in IX.

And this is a very good opportunity, and we'd like to thank you for this partnership with [inaudible]. And I'm sorry, I didn't go to Manaus. This was with nic.br. And we didn't go to México, either. But this was very good, a very good experience, and we'll continue doing it in the region.

But I wanted also to congratulate CGI and nic.br for launching a very good supplement where users test the adherence to the standards. It's top.nic.br. It's here in the chat room. So we help them. They test this. We give them instructions. And it will have a very good synergy. These two programs would have a good synergy. So congratulations on launching such a good initiative and tool.

LAURA MARGOLIS: Thank you, Daniel. I see that you have posted some links to the chat. You have the site address. You have different links that are useful.

We have an ODP SubPro update presentation. Chris Bare will be in charge of that presentation. So Chris, the floor is yours. Thank you.

CHRIS BARE: Thank you very much. Unfortunately, I do not speak Spanish. If it were in Japanese, I might be able to carry it then. My name is Chris Bare. I am a Director in Strategic Initiatives, and I joined ICANN working on the 2012 round of the New gTLD Program. I want to thank you all for inviting me here to give you an update on what we're doing with the SubPro ODP. And I'm very happy to see that there's interest in the work that we do. Let's see. Can we go to the next slide? One more.

So I don't know how many of you are aware of what's going on, but I wanted to talk a little bit about what the program was. It started back in 2012, based upon some GNSO policy that was from 2007. And the whole intent was to basically allow for an expansion of the TLDs include the enhancement of innovation, competition, and consumer choice. And that was really one of the main driving factors of the last round.

And there's some statistics up there you can see about the 2012 round/ We had 1,930 applications. 1,241 of those were delegated. 97 of them were IDNs. And that was one of the items that was prioritized the last time. There were 36 community applications and 53 geographic names. And of those 1,241, 494 were brand gTLDs. Next page, please. Thank you.

So, SubPro itself, the name is Subsequent Procedures. And at the time when the PDP Working Group was developed, it wasn't clear whether we would be doing multiple rounds or have an ongoing process. So Subsequent Procedures was a safe term to use that allowed for both of those to exist. And that was the policy work that was done for several years.

And in February of last year, the Final Report as we call it—which is the New Generic Top-Level Domain Subsequent Procedures Policy Development Process Final Report, you can see why we shortened it—came out. And that had over 300 outputs, recommendations, affirmations, and Implementation Guidance that the Org is intended to follow when the Board approves that. On the 24th of March that was transmitted to the Board. Next slide.

So that, in essence, kicked off ... I don't know if you remember the conversations around the Operational Design Phase, but I think it was September of last year, the Board approved the Operational Design Phase for SubPro to start. And they approved funding up to $9 million to do that effort. Org, at that point, started organizing the work that was to be done. And in January, we did launch the ODP for SubPro.

And of course, the objectives here are to provide an assessment of all of those policy recommendations that were listed to provide the Board with any information they would need to understand

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what would it take for the Org to implement—so what is the operational impact—and give the Board the ability to facilitate their discussions and decisions around approving the Final Report. Next slide.

So I did throw this in here. I wasn't sure how many of you have thought about what the value of the next round ... And we are calling it "next round" at the moment. It is envisioned that there will be multiple rounds after that as well, but we're focused on this next round.

So one of the big things, and I think you've seen it in the CEO goals both last year and this year, is the focus on IDN and Universal Acceptance. And so those are factors that are mentioned in the Final Report related to SubPro. And there'll be aspects of what are worked on to ensure that we have the ability for more areas of the world to access the Internet in a language or a script that's easier for them to use and to facilitate that access.

The other aspects on here are more related to some of the other goals that have been listed to allow different registry operators to have gTLDs that are more focused in a consumer market or in an area that's more limited to the areas they service, I guess we could say. And then, of course, we're looking for anyone who can come up with interesting and new ways to use to use a gTLD. And

there were some of that last time, and I think we're still always looking for more of that. Please go to the next slide.

So a quick update on the project. One of the things we did was ... I had mentioned those 300 outputs that came out of the Final Report. But it wasn't just looking at the outputs that we had to do. We also had to look at what type of process we would develop to actually run another round of the program and assess what the impact was to the organization to deliver that.

So you'll see we've broken this up into four rough stages of work that the ODP is doing. There's the policy analysis of those outputs that I mentioned. And those are pretty much complete. I think there's a couple stragglers that we're talking through, but that analysis is pretty much done.

After that we worked on the process—the application, the processing that actually happens when we receive an application and run it through evaluation. And we used a lot of the 2012 Applicant Guidebook processing as the baseline for that and really tried to use that and then figure out what changes would need to occur based upon the new outputs that were received. And that's pretty much done as well.

Where we're focused right now is mostly on this operational assessment section, and that's where we're working cross-functionally with all of the departments within the organization

that will need to do work to support this program, and talking to them about what type of resources they'll be needing. And that includes not just staffing, but also potentially contractors or vendors. There's always the …

If you look at what we did in the last round, we had to think about two dozen vendors at various points in the program that provided services. And we expect similar type numbers to happen in the next round as well. That is a sizable amount of resourcing, so having a sense of how much vendor support is going to be needed as part of that calculation.

And the other thing, of course, we're working on is the actual ODA. And that's Operational Design Assessment. That's the actual deliverable that we'll be giving over to the Board, currently scheduled for … The 12th of December is the deadline for that. Next slide, please. Thank you.

Now I don't know if any of you have seen this timeline before. We have published it several times. You'll notice that the gray barred area is intended to show where we're at. So the end of the gray bar, you'll see, is ICANN75 in that little, tiny blue box above it.

But there are a couple things that still need to happen. We've got another community status report that we're going to be publishing in the middle of October. And then in early November,

you'll see that pink box up there. That is our pin-down date. That is when we're internally expecting to be done with our drafting.

And the last month is really much more of a ... I don't want to call it just administrative, but that's where we're going to go through and clean up the document, make sure it goes through all of the reviews it needs to internally before it's actually delivered to the Board in December.

We are currently still on schedule to do this. There was one change in this timeline back when there was the conversation about the SSAD WHOIS Disclosure System and the impact it had for that paper they did. And this has been adjusted to show that. Next slide, please.

So one of the things we want to make sure that people think about when they're thinking about how long this is going to take or when the next window for applications is going to open is just how much work there is to do still. And you'll see the little red arrow at the bottom. This is where we're at right now. This is the creation of the ODP—or the ODA—and the delivery to the Board.

You'll also see in the orange section in the middle, right about the middle of the screen, you'll see a little red box there. And that's where the Board has considered approve the Final Report. That's really what the trigger is for that orange section, that implementation and design phase.

And you'll see these are all some of the milestones we think are going to have to happen along the way. This includes updating and rewriting parts of the Applicant Guidebook, the AGV, which is the instruction manual in many ways for what we develop.

And then, of course, all of the build, the capacity building within— or actually it's the operational capacity building within the Org to actually process these. One thing to note is that the systems we used in 2012 are no longer around. So we're going to have to build new systems to do the work that needs to happen. So all of that needs to happen in that orange phase.

And then you see in the green, that's when we're actually in operations. That's when we would open up the next window and accept applications. I think that's good. Can we go to the next slide.

All right, there was a very detailed presentation given to the GAC on Monday—Sunday, sorry—that went into detail on a lot of the Subsequent Procedures, but also went into the new background as well. A lot more of the detail of what happened the last time. And I would recommend if you want to learn more about what happened the last time to listen to that webinar or that session. It had a lot of information in there. About half of it was past and about half of it is future.

And that one also talks about some of the areas of interest that the GAC has brought up and that the team is working on. But that's a good one.

And then, of course, we're actually having our session tomorrow at 9:00. I think it's in this room. Some of the information you've just seen will be there, but we're also going to go over the high-level business process design, how the applications will be flowing through our processing. And like I mentioned, we use the 2012 process as the baseline for that. But there's a lot to discuss. And so there'll be that.

And then there's going to be a part, about 20 minutes or so set aside for questions and answers at the end. If anyone wants to submit a question ahead of time, please e-mail it to us. I don't see our e-mail up there. It's subpro-odp@icann.org. That's also our mailing list as well if you want to get onto the mailing list.

And there are a couple of websites that we have where you can find out a lot more information. We have published status reports. We've published sets of assumptions. We've got several hundred assumptions that we've published that talk about how we're doing our work. And we also have a set of questions that we've shared with the GNSO Council through our liaison that are published there as well.

And those are—what is it—icann.org … Let me look it up real quick. icann.org/subpro-odp is one of them. And then the other one is the Community Wiki. Oh, I can't find it. I'll look at that as well. On the Community Wiki, we also have a SubPro ODP there as well. And that's where a lot of this is published. I'll put that in the chat so you guys can see that.

One other thing I was asked to talk a little bit about was the Applicant Support Program, which I have a few things to mention. I would say we don't have a lot of the details worked out yet. Now I don't know who knows what the Applicant Support Program was, but in the 2012 round there was money set aside for the program to help with applicants who met certain requirements to give them a discounted fee.

So the fee the last time was $185,000. There was the idea that if applicants from areas where they needed assistance would apply and qualify, they got a cheaper fee. So it was $47,000 in the last round. I don't know exactly what the thinking is for costing this time, but existence of that program is part of the Final Report and there was guidance given on that.

That stated, one of the things that the report did was that it affirmed that the primary purpose of new Gs is to foster diversity, encourage competition, and enhance the utility of the DNS. And, specifically, when the applicant support part was mentioned,

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they talked about improving outreach, raising awareness, talking about an application evaluation, and kind of increasing the usability of the program for applicant support.

There was some criticism last time that the Applicant Support Program was kind of added in late, so there wasn't a lot of time to build the awareness amongst the community. And that is one big factor that's being considered this time. We've got a cross-functional team within the ODP made up of people from GDS—subject matter experts. The IDN and UA program is involved. We have our Global Communications, the Languages Services, our Global Stakeholder Engagement, our Government Engagement.

All of the different aspects of ICANN that do outreach are involved in in talking about this, and there is a desire to make sure that we don't have just a short period of time, but a much longer period of time to reach out and engage with the community to be aware of the Applicant Support Program.

There's also going to be another batch of assumptions that we're going to be publishing before the ODA is released. And there will be many more of the assumptions around applicant support will be … I think [inaudible] applicant support will be published. But they are there for review.

And the other thing to note is that the GNSO kicked off a GNSO Guidance Process, a GGP, specific to the applicant support,

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whether they've taken on some of the questions that the Org has asked for clarification in our back-and-forth. And they are going to be addressing that. So it's kind of a new thing. The GGP is being done for the first time and we'll get the results of that. And that will inform how we implement this as well. But there will be more, I think, of our thinking in the ODA when we publish that in December.

And with that, that's about all I've got for today. If you have any questions, please let me know. And if I don't know the answer, I'll take it back to the team.

LAURA MARGOLIS: Thank you so much, Chris. Very interesting presentation. I don't know if anybody has a question, but I would like to ask you a question. Olga, I didn't see you. My apologies. I was looking at the chat. Go ahead, Olga. You have the floor. Please.

OLGA CAVALLI: Thank you for that presentation. Could you tell us who would be eligible for this program for applying for new gTLDs? Could it be companies from developing countries? Can they qualify for this support?

CHRIS BARE: In the last round, we had a financial guidebook that was used for the applicants to understand what the criteria was. I would say that we don't know if that's actually going to be the same this time or not. I know that it's not necessarily dependent on if it's a company or not, but there is going to be requirement that they show financial need. I don't know exactly what those requirements are going to be.

OLGA CAVALLI: Can I ask you a follow-up question? In the presentation that you did for the GAC, there was an emphasis that only underserved countries, which is less than developing countries in a way, only those would qualify. And personally, I am concerned that developing countries would not be considered under this qualification.

[RODRIGO DE LA PARRA]: I believe that I can say something to that. When we talk about underserved, I don't know the … You know, in the ICANN context, it doesn't mean it's the least developed countries. By underserved we mean that they're underserved by the DNS or the Internet or others. As Chris said, we have not yet defined in this program the details.

But one of the options out there is that we need to look at the merits of the application itself regardless of whether they're

coming from an underserved or developing region. Maybe they still need the support even if they do not fall under that particular bracket. Sometimes we follow the advice of the World Bank. And you have Uruguay and Chile as developed countries, and so they would not be eligible for this. So it's complicated to look at it that way.

VANDA SCARTEZINI: Hello. I'm Vanda Scartezini from Brazil. I have a question. Could you talk about the issue of the closed TLDs because I've heard, even in the SubPro, that there is a dispute with the GAC with the GNSO. And so since I'm doing something else here in ICANN, I am not really following that discussion as closely. So I would like to know if you could give us an overview as to where we're at.

CHRIS BARE: [inaudible] to explain where we're at and what I know about it. So if you go back to the Final Report, there is not consensus on a particular action for closed generics. And as everyone knows, a closed generic is a generic term that is basically … I don't want to say it's run by a business, but it is run by an entity that has control over that generic word. And so the idea was that in order for a company or organization to have that type of control, should there or should there not be some type of rules associated with that. And the working group really wasn't able to come to a

conclusion on that. They had three different ideas, and they wrote all three of them into the paper.

So because of that lack of clarity, it's one of the issues that we've brought up back in the public comment, back at various points, and throughout the ODP as well. So it was raised with the GNSO Council in our questions. And currently, if I recall correctly, there is a group working within the GNSO with the GAC to discuss this. And so we're a little bit waiting for that to give us guidance as to which way to go.

So what we did the last time, there wasn't really policy. We had an action that we took, but there wasn't really policy to follow this type.

VANDA SCARTEZINI: Okay. It's still almost the same, you know, [going up], but anyway ...

CHRIS BARE: We're waiting for that input to be able to figure out which way to go. I mean, the Org has the ability to ... Once we know what the rules are or what the policy is, then we'll be able to build it out. Yes.

VANDA SCARTEZINI: Thank you.

LAURA MARGOLIS: Thank you. And thank you, Olga. And thank you for those questions. I would like to ask a question, if I may. How are we doing with the dates after you submit this presentation before the Board? How long do we have to wait? I know it's not easy to answer, but I would like to know when would these applications be available to get started? Thank you.

CHRIS BARE: I don't have an exact answer to you. Obviously—

LAURA MARGOLIS: I know, I know.

CHRIS BARE: Obviously, after the ODA is submitted to the Board, I think the project team, the program team expects that we will have several sessions with a Board explaining. It's going to be a large documents, so we want to explain and make sure they understand. Talk about the cost. Talk about timeline. Talk about risks and the like so that was written in the ODA is well understood by the Board so that when they make the decision ...

Once that happens, obviously, the implementation begins. And we need to talk about the IRT and the actual building of the tools that I mentioned. There's still a lot to do. You saw the chart I was showing. The intent of that chart is to really show that the policy development is the first part of that, but there's parts that happened afterwards. And, yeah, I don't have an answer for you.

LAURA MARGOLIS: I believe that what Olga asked is very interesting about the different companies or organizations as to which would be eligible to get this new fee. And I think it's important that we promote that or share that with everyone so that they can get access to it. And that way we can get more applications.

Well, I don't know if anybody has any other questions. In the chat room, I don't see any hands being raised. My apologies.

LAVISH MAWUENA MENSAH: My name is Lavish, for the record. I'm an ICANN75 Fellow, a first timer.

LAURA MARGOLIS: Welcome.

LAVISH MAWUENA MENSAH: And it's strange I'm in this room because I don't belong to the region. I'm from the African region. And my question simply wants to look at ... First of all, let me commend the LACNIC region because from what I've seen so far, I think this region has been used very good. I don't know about the other regions. This is what I've just seen.

And I want to know how LACNIC is relating with other regions to have a collaborative effort in terms of helping other regions come up, and as well as you also learning from other regions in order to help the entire ecosystem? That's my question. Thank you.

LAURA MARGOLIS: Alex, you have the floor. Alex, English or Spanish?

ALEJANDRO GUZMAN: Spanish, please.

LAURA MARGOLIS: Okay.

ALEJANDRO GUZMAN: Alejandra Guzman from the LACNIC Board. I believe that the collaboration between LACNIC and other regions, it's been done hand in hand. We basically work as an organization where we have five IRRs, and we talk to other regions to keep in touch and

to try to be on the loop as to what are the challenges and topics being addressed in other regions. We try to have close collaborations. There are members of the Board that are talking to them, but also the Executive Board members of the different IRRs are talking about topics that are common to all regions. And there are topics that are also particular to each region.

We were talking with AFNIC, and we are all very aware of what's going on there. And we're aware of how we can better support ... And all of the challenges that you are facing. And so we hope that it would be similar to other regions. And when we started the event and [inaudible] had the floor, they mentioned that there's a fund that was created for the purpose of stability—the Stability Fund. It's there for that. So that if any of the IRRs has an issue, there is a fund that has been created by all five IRRs to support that need in that moment.

Now we also have to support one another. The financial directors of all five IRRs meet once a year to look at the best practices. Also the ones for registry. And so we address different topics. So coordination is done at every level—at the Board level, at the Executive Director level, and at the different levels within the organization. We coordinate with each other all the time. And, yes, we have the legal, financial, or technical needs or challenges. And when that comes up, we support one another.

Another thing that we're also working on together is, for instance, a survey that we did with APNIC to look at the success factors. And so we hired a vendor to do that. And we do similar things with other IRRs.

LAVISH MAWUENA MENSAH: In other presentations, I didn't see any collaborative efforts in that light. That's why I asked. Thank you for the clarity.

LAURA MARGOLIS: Well, thank you very much. To close, I would like to give the floor to [Vanda]. She's the chair for NomCom and she wants to convey a message before we close. Go ahead, [Vanda].

[VANDA SCARTEZINI]: Yes, thank you, Laura. I would like to ask a very special request to a region because NomCom, for 2023, we have Board positions and positions in ALAC in the region. And we need for all of you to share this with your friends, your colleagues, with people that you know that are suited for each of these positions because we have certain rules in NomCom. And one of the rules is that we cannot have less than one person per region in the Board. So there is a risk ...

I hope that it doesn't happen, but there is a risk that we might lose two members that are in the Board, two Board members from our

region. So we need a group of people to apply or run so that we can choose good candidates to represent our region in the Board. We hope that the ones that are there will remain there. Nonetheless, we cannot assure that because it doesn't depend on NomCom. It depends on the constituents.

So, again, we need to make sure that we have good people to represent our region. Thank you very much.

RODRIGO: Thank you, [inaudible]. I just wanted to mention something interesting that's happening in terms of the leadership of Latin Americans at ICANN This is a very interesting moment. We have the chair for NomCom. We have the chair for the ccNSO. We have the chair for the GAC. And we have, also, the [RCVC]. So we need to continue. Yes, we need to have each time more and more members in a leadership position so that we can grow our region, perhaps nominate them for higher positions.

LAURA MARGOLIS: Yes. And in addition to that, we have Vanda. She is a member of the NomCom. And she was won the Excellence Award. And that's really a reason for pride in our region.

VANDA SCARTEZINI: Pease help us.

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LAURA MARGOLIS:	Thank you, Rodrigo. Thank you, Vanda. Thank you, all, for this space. It's really a pleasure to interact with all of you, and I hope that we'll meet again soon.
	Thanks to those that participated online. And, well, we'll see you soon. Thank you. We'll see you in Cancún or we'll see you online. Rodrigo says that you should bring your bathing suit. Thank you.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]