CLAUDIA RUIZ:	Good morning, good afternoon, and good evening to you all. Welcome to the LACRALO Monthly Call on Monday the 25th of July 2022 at 23:00 UTC.

On the call today, on the Spanish channel, we have Harold Arcos, Vanda Scartezini, Alberto Soto, Alejandro Pisanty, Alexis Anteliz, Alfredo López, Antonio Medina Gómez, Gerardo Martinez Hernandez, Hannah Frank, Juan Manuel Rojas, Lito Ibarra, Marcelo Rodriguez, and Sylvia Herlein Leite. Juan Manuel Rojas has also joined us. On the English channel, we have Bill Jouris and Mandy Carver.

We have received apologies from Augusto Ho, Humberto Carrasco, and Dev Anand Teelucksingh. On behalf of the staff, we have Silvia Vivanco, Mandy Carver, and myself, Claudia Ruiz, on call management. The interpreters today are Paula and Claudia on the Spanish channel; Bettina and Esperanza on the Portuguese channel; and Camila and Claire on the French channel.

I want to thank you all for your attention. And now I'll give the floor to Harold.

HAROLD ARCOS:	Thank you, Claudia. Let me welcome you all. And apologies in advance for not being able to join you through the Zoom room. I would like to welcome our Fellows and active members, and Alexis. We missed you. Friends like Gerardo from México who has just had a very enriching

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experience at ICANN74 with his second participation in the Fellowship Program.

As you know, this is a [inaudible] date because we had to change our meeting date in order to make sure we could have our guest speakers available. So I would like to thank Mandy for being with us. Claire, I would like to give you the floor for you to go over the agenda so that we can start with the meeting. Thank you. Go ahead, Claire.

I can't hear you, Claire. If you're speaking, I can't hear you.

CLAIRE CRAIG: Hi, sorry. I just could not unmute my [inaudible]. I'm so sorry for that. Good afternoon, good evening. Hello, everyone. Sorry for the delay. Are you hearing me? Is everyone hearing me?

CLAUDIA RUIZ: Yes, Claire.

CLAIRE CRAIG: Okay, great. Now I have lost the agenda. All right, here I am. No, I cannot find you. I am having so many challenges today because I'm not at home, so I do apologize for this. All right.

Okay, so we started with the roll call. And thank you so much, Harold, for doing the welcome and the introductions today. Our agenda to now will be ... We start with a webinar from Mandy Carver, and she will be speaking about ... She will give us an update on Geopolitical, Legislative,

and Regulatory Developments and their potential impacts on ICANN's statutes.

Then we move on to the ALAC representatives. And we will hear from Carlos Aguilera. We are also hoping to hear from ... No, I'll speak about that after. Then we will have a report from Vanda Scartezini. And after that, hopefully we will be able to hear from Laura Margolis who will speak about the Community Excellence Award. Laura, unfortunately, has been traveling today. She may have some challenges, so we are hoping that Laura will be able to join us.

And then we have five minutes left for Any Other Business if [some] comes up. So I hope that you can go with this agenda [inaudible]. No? Okay, I'm seeing any hands and I'm not one hearing from anyone. [inaudible] Harold who will introduce Mandy for our webinar at this meeting. Thank you again, Mandy, for agreeing to do this webinar for us. bye.

HAROLD ARCOS: Thank you so much, Claire. Let me thank Mandy Carver for making time in here busy calendar to talk to us. All of our members are paying close attention to all of the geopolitical developments that are taking place. And already in ICANN74, we started a discussion on this topic and we hope we can start a discussion in the region.

So without further ado, Mandy, I'll give you the floor.

MANDY CARVER:	Thank you very much. And thank you for the opportunity to speak to you all today. I am going to go over some of the material that was already presented at ICANN74, as my understanding was not everyone had the opportunity to see that plenary simply because of time zones. But I'm going to reduce some of the dialogue or some of the material about the European legislation which we had covered in Europe. And also because of the extraterritoriality of that legislation.

Instead, I'm going to focus a bit more on the global IGO activity in particular because there are regional preparatory meetings going on. And then I'll speak briefly to some of the legislation we see coming out of Latin America right now. Next slide, please.

What I want to do is just briefly go over again what government engagement and IGO engagement looks like when it's focusing on geopolitical trends and legislation. We'll talk briefly about challenges, impacts, and mitigations. Then, as I said, I'll go into the IGO activity that's currently ongoing, particularly looking at the Latin American regional preparatory meetings for the ITU Plenipot, and then speak a bit about legislative developments.

But I'd like for this to be an opportunity also to hear from all of you and to leave time for Q&A. And I am mindful that you have a bit for tonight's call, so I'm going to endeavor not to go too far down into the details but to leave time for questions and discussion.

And I also want to stress that government and IGO engagement is one of the functions within ICANN, the organization, but we do this work in close collaboration with our colleagues in the global Stakeholder

Engagement regional teams. So for all of you, I know you know Rodrigo de la Parra and his team well. We work closely with him and his group. We also work closely with the OCTO and IROS teams about the technical impact or potential impact of legislation.

And lastly, we also work with our own ICANN Org Legal Team to get specific analysis when we're looking at a different kind or new area of regulation. Next slide, please.

So just briefly, we've talked about this before. It flares up and dies down, depending on issues in particular countries or in the regions. But we have all seen that there's a growing attention paid by governments and NGOs to the Internet as a whole. And there's a tendency to try and address political or social challenges using technical solutions.

And by that, I mean that in different times and in different places, there may be issues with content, with trademark, with Twitter issues or Facebook or any of the other kinds of platforms. And there's a tendency to look to regulation of the DNS to try and address those social or political challenges. So, what we would see as efforts to control content by addressing infrastructure.

Not all new regulations or legislation is DNS related, but sometimes the laws and the regulations as proposed could have negative, unintended consequences. Our goal is a single, stable, interoperable Internet. We look at everything from the context of—regardless of the way or the target of the regulation—the implementation mechanism, for instance, to do something to the DNS. In that instance, we would be concerned.

As you all know, we don't deal in questions about content or the use of the platforms. But again, in some instances, the legislation or the regulation looks at DNS blocking, for instance, or reporting requirements that might either impact the contracted parties or the ability for registrants to even access the Internet as a whole, but also their sites.

So the impacts we're concerned about are changes that would directly impact ICANN's ability to perform its technical responsibilities, impacts that could disrupt the stability and security and the resiliency of the Internet as a whole, efforts that lead to the segmentation of the Internet. And I don't talk about fragmentation in this context, but we do see situations where certain geographic locations take steps to be able to separate themselves and their citizens from the global infrastructure.

Obviously, we are concerned about political or reputational damage to ICANN, the organization. We also want the governments and the IGOs to understand the importance and the purpose of a multistakeholder model and that having the engagement of everybody who's involved in the Internet makes for a safer, more stable technical structure.

Lastly, the kinds of mitigations. Well, how do we address this? So we have direct engagement whether those are webinars like this one, or training or workshops; virtual events held for regulators, members of parliament, etc.; bilateral meetings that would take place. We do targeted messaging depending upon the trigger, if you will. Whatever the event is or the initiative.

We also, in conjunction not only with government engagement at ICANN, but also with the Octo Team and legal counsel, we will do analytical publications that we put out on the Government Engagement website to inform the community either about specific IGO activity, specific pieces of legislation that have extraterritorial impact. Or in some instances, we've done country profiles for those countries that have been particularly active in the space so that others know about the priorities and the initiatives.

We are also always looking at the ecosystem as a whole, and relationship management, and the whole concept of making new friends because we also see activity that can impact ICANN and the DNS proliferating in new venues and in new fora. Next slide, please.

So I want to talk a little bit about the global, the IGO space, and some initiatives. Many of you have seen these before. There are multiple ITU global processes. There's the World Telecom Standards Association, the World Telecom Development Conference. There's also the ITU Council. And these culminate in, every four years, the ITU Plenipotentiary which will be this September 26th through October 14th.

The reason we pay attention to these conference processes ... And WTSA, the WTDC, the ITU Council—those reflect proposals put forward by individual countries into their regions. And when there is sufficient support and you need a certain number of countries to support a draft to have it move forward in the regional processes and then you need an endorsement so that it moves up to go into the global process. So that's one way that proposals end up in these global conferences, but

individual nation states can put in individual papers close to the deadline, if you will, for the ITU Plenipot.

So that's one set of activity we are watching in particular this cycle. The ITU Plenipot is where the ITU decides its leadership. And in this instance, it's a contested election for the new director general. The two candidates currently are Rashid Ismailov from Russia and Doreen Bogdan from the United States. And they are very publicly running on very different platforms. We'll talk a little bit more about that later.

This is also the setting where the ITU looks at its constitution, if you will. And there are several resolutions within the ITU that we refer to as the Internet Resolutions.

And I hope I'm not going too fast. If I start to speed up, please, someone remind me to slow down for the interpreters. Okay.

We also look at what's going on in the United Nations, the General Assembly committees. There's an Ad Hoc Committee that is looking at cybersecurity issues. That is, as you see from the screen, a multi-year process. And there is the Open-Ended Working Group, which is also a multi-year process. These are UN General Assembly committees and deliberations. The names aside, these are open. This is a multilateral process, and they are open to governments to speak.

Now, some governments use a multistakeholder delegate approach, and some of these processes will also hold open consultation days, if you will, where there's an opportunity for the non-governmental community to put forward opinions and ideas. But it's important to remember that is [inaudible] the sufferance. That's a voluntary decision

by these processes to have such a day, and they are not in any way bound to integrate those opinions or ideas.

But in some instances depending on, for instance, the chair of some of the subgroups or the committees within the council or in the UN General Assembly, depending on the chair or the host, they may do them.

Lastly, I wanted to mention that we do publications. We can refer you to the GE.

And I see Alejandro has his hand up. I will try and get through this more quickly, and then we can take questions at the end. Will that work? Or is there a preference to take it in between sections? Alejandro, are you saying when I've finished the whole presentation? Okay. Next slide, please.

All right, let's go to legislative developments, please. This is only a sample. This is an overview from the landscape. I will say that we have a growing concern that the inter-governmental and the governmental activity demonstrates a certain loss of trust in the multistakeholder model. I would say this is more the case in Europe than we are necessarily seeing in other regions. But we are seeing a spread of efforts to do content regulation through infrastructural targets.

There is a perception in some regions, in some governmental bodies, of capture of the multistakeholder model. A concern that there's inactivity to deal with issues that make them believe that self-regulation hasn't worked in the technical space. Again, sometimes this is a confusion between how the different aspects of the Internet work. Sometimes it is

in direct response to requests from certain constituencies to act to address the critical infrastructure, if you will, to try and control questions that are raised about intellectual property, for instance, or content.

So let me just briefly go over these. Data protection is bigger than the GDPR, and not everything that we track is about data protection. And not all legislation has the same impact either on ICANN as an organization or our ability as a community to make policy addressing the unique identifiers.

A couple of examples here. We've seen a Chinese cybersecurity law that goes to protecting the privacy and issues around non-nonpublic registration data disclosure. In this instance, for instance, we had done a blog and worked with the constituents in China because there was a potential for compliance. And there's been an advisory now that's been issued for the registrars, for instance, in this setting.

Russia has a personal data law. But the concern here, like a number of pieces of legislation in the European Union, there's the potential for extraterritoriality around the personal data, the impact for people doing business elsewhere. There's also the possibility of intervention by a government agency if it is believed that a Russian citizen's personal data has been processed in a foreign states territory.

So this is going to have an impact on a number of businesses and their ability to operate. Sometimes we see legislation, whether it's in the United States or in India or elsewhere, where the governments are trying to address concerns about cyber incidents, breaches, etc., and so

they want a reporting requirement. And sometimes those incident reporting timelines are not realistic or they're looking at the wrong part of the infrastructure.

And so in instances like that, we would reach out when we can to talk to them during the drafting part or the process, if you will, so that we can have clarity on what impact this may have for the organization but also that we can help regulators or the governments to perhaps better define their problem state and therefore what they want to do to address it.

Lastly, as I mentioned earlier we don't ... Sometimes legislation or proposals come to the attention of the community and are of concern because the possible implementation solution. Canadian discussion about online safety is an example of that because they're looking at DNS blocking as the way they would address harmful content. Okay, next slide, please.

So as I said, seeing an increase in Internet-related legislation and regulations, this has been a steady growth since the GDPR passed or was implemented. We're seeing legislative activity, primarily in the data protection and privacy space, data security and cybersecurity. But these are very broad terms and they can be used differently in different jurisdictions.

There's an ongoing discussion and debate around the concepts of digital serenity. Again, this is a term that is used in different ways in different spaces. That's everything for an argument, a rationale for dedicated resolvers because of concern about jurisdiction.

And then lastly, we're seeing an increase in interest in "critical infrastructure," whether that's how to define it or how to protect it or how to control it. But this is also language that is showing up in the IGO spaces and also in some of the preparatory work around the Plenipotentiary. Next slide, please.

I want to talk briefly about what we're looking at in Latin America on an individual country basis. And again, what we do is that the regional engagement teams monitor what's going on in their regions. And we also look to the community as a whole to also flag things when they see a concern. We then evaluate that from the standpoint of the organization. As I said, does it impact our technical ability to manage the unique identifiers? Does it impact the community's ability to make policy around that?

So as mentioned before, there's certain consolidation taking place around data privacy. We've seen legislation in Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Western Caribbean countries; pre-GDPR, Argentina and Uruguay.

Generally speaking, I would say that your region is attentive to and active in the international settings. We have seen some activity around regulating content that could impact network operators. Specific legislation: Brazil has a National Data Protection Authority. It's a regulatory body that's working on a supervisory norm—what would the penalties actually be.

Brazil also has legislation on Internet freedom, responsibility, and transparency. You could call that a fake news bill. Again, these are about

transparency, messaging, what might have an impact on the telecom providers and the ISPs.

So sometimes, there are things that really do go to content, or they're trying to protect constituents. And so we may monitor them, but the process we use is to flag/evaluate on the basis of the analysis as a decision about whether or not to escalate to the engagement level. And of course, it depends on the nature of the proposal and the nature of the governmental structure. Some of those are more open and there are opportunities to engage some parts of the world. That's not an opportunity.

One of the things we have seen, of course, is that the COVID pandemic has made much of this more important to governments because the Internet has become critical in a way that it wasn't—or wasn't as visible—the critical role that it played.

The dependency on IP networks and digital services has raised the concerns about critical infrastructure. We've seen potentially conflicting interests between privacy and the protection of individuals and then other initiatives, often in the same jurisdiction, that go to security and concerns about DNS abuse or intellectual property concerns. So there's sort of a balancing act that often takes place. Is this an either/or?

When we talk about critical infrastructure, definitions and protections can work both ways. On the one hand, they can secure infrastructure against certain kinds of attacks or make aspirational statements about the importance to do that. In other settings, it is the rationale used in

order to take over that infrastructure or constrain who has an operating role? Next slide, please.

I tried to give you an overview. I'd be happy to go down into more of granular. And I know that Alejandro has got a question or statement. Let me just say—next slide, please—people always say, "What can we do?" Well, we look to the community as well as our colleagues in the regions to follow deliberations. What's going on in your community? In your country?

There are opportunities, depending on where you are to offer positions or statements to those governmental bodies. You can certainly provide feedback to ICANN and the ICANN community. You can keep your GAC members informed. The GAC has an important role. We engage with them, but they are one aspect of governmental interest in the Internet and they are not always from the same ministry that is putting forth the legislation.

So sometimes we have to have a collaboration with multiple aspects of a government [of the] GAC representatives who are engaged in the policy development process around unique identifiers and who bring in concerns that are being expressed in their jurisdictions. But they may not be the source of the legislation. And so, as I said, they won't always have advanced knowledge about changes to take place.

Also, if you are in a location that allows a multistakeholder delegation, you can offer your expertise to your national delegation, to the IGO meetings. That's a valuable and important opportunity to participate.

So lastly, we want this to be a two-way flow of information. Just as we're doing the plenaries in all of the ICANN meetings now, and when we do the one in Kuala Lumpur, we're going to have a greater focus on the APAC region. But we always look globally. We'll continue to do targeted messaging and outreach. We want to and need to collaborate with all of you.

I think that's all for the slides. Should we go to Q&A? I didn't want to talk too long because I know you've got a long agenda. Alejandro, you've been waiting patiently.

ALEJANDRO PISANTY: Thank you very much. Good afternoon, everyone, from México. Thank you very much, Mandy, for your comprehensive and clear presentation. I would like to supplement it with some topics. At the OEWG on cybersecurity, they are working ... But officially, it was open to non-governmental actors. But in practice, lots of organizations have been excluded. The government's had a veto capacity, and I think that Ukraine vetoed five organizations and the Russian government vetoed more than three.

In the case of Ukraine, it was to certain organizations that might be considered hostile regarding their facilities in the region. And in the case of Russian, the excluded organizations were, like, Chatham House in the UK, some centers of incidence response—the Oxford Internet Institute; Institutions that are really very serious and are relevant for the discussion.

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This is why we should closely monitor the debates and the information provided by Mandy or her team. I would like to say that it's really very valuable, the reports they prepare and the [inaudible] survey circulate. In the context of China and Russia, even though we may feel that they do not affect us, are certainly relevant.

And I would also like to say that there should be communication among individuals but also among ALSes with organizations within ICANN or [citizens] within ICANN like the one that Mandy is heading so as to have an incidents on this monitoring or any legislation that may take place.

There's no accountability, let's say, to the interior of the country. But certainly, we may track the legislation and the vote to this international activity so as to closely follow and perhaps lobby and modify the results. Thank you very much for your attention.

MANDY CARVER: Thank you, Alejandro. If I can just add to that. Yes, there were a number of ... I'm trying to think of the best way to phrase this. It is absolutely within an individual country's right to object to the participation of certain groups. That is how the United Nations works. I am not going to comment about whether any of this was tit for tat because the two countries that objected were Russia and the Ukraine, but it is an important point. There were a lot of organizations that would normally be ... Microsoft, as a corporation, is active at the UN, and they were on the list that was objected to for this round.

The reason these debates matter is a very, very different set of platforms that are being put forward by the two candidates. One is

talking openly. And that would be the Russian candidate is talking openly about the failure of the multistakeholder model. And specifically saying that it is the role of governments. This should be only handled multilaterally, therefore the management of the DNS, etc., should be transferred to the ITU.

Now, there will be many that say, "Well, he can say whatever he wants. The UN can't reach out and take it." No, they can't. However, those dialogues and those statements are norming the idea that the existing system is broken. And we see that language used in national legislation in places that we would have thought were "like minded," and others who are active supporters of the multistakeholder model and active participants within ICANN.

And so there's a concern that that narrative not be allowed to control the perception of the Internet. And so it's very important to be actively engaged. Those votes will matter when we get to the Plenipot. We have been looking at, if you take ...

As a litmus test, there have been two UN votes since Russia invaded the Ukraine. The first was when there was a general assembly vote to condemn that action. 141 countries were on record as saying this was a bad thing. One month later, there was a debate about removing Russia from the Human Rights Council. The votes there looked very different.

In one month's time, the willingness of countries to actively say they opposed the Russian behavior and what they were doing dropped and the number of people who abstained or simply didn't vote at all went up. Some of this is a sense of, is there an overreaching going on, a

reaction against sanctions, etc. But some of it does indicate where countries might vote when it comes to the leadership vote in September. And that also may indicate a certain support for interest in the kinds of changes in control that the Russian platform would put forward.

It's important not to think that the invasion somehow changed the outcome or made it short. We do look at those folks by region. Latin America, in general, has been supportive of a single, stable, interoperable Internet. They, generally speaking, have not acted against those initiatives. There are a few, politically, who you can understand why they would automatically side with the Russian position. But they're in the minority within the Latin American and Caribbean region.

There are, however, some pieces of some potential resolutions that were put forward that were surprising to us—or interesting to see might be another way of putting it. The Brazilian government put forward a proposal that looks rather a lot like some of the language that had been used previously in different settings by China and Huawei, looking at new [IT] or the whole question of disaggregated networks.

That proposal didn't make it into the Inter-American proposals. I can't say that they were pushing it very heavily, but they did bring forward the language. We pay attention when people start to talk about disaggregated networks because it could include the DNS. There has been some potential discussion about changing the ITU Internet resolution to bring ICANN into the main task instead of just having it in the footnote. If it stays as is, it means governments are recognizing the role of the technical communities and the technical companies. So

maybe it's more an approach of sort of updating the resolution and administrative kinds of things.

What I'm referring to are the dialogues that took place recently in CITEL. Now I am mindful that there will be, I think, one more regional prep. There'll be one more set of CITEL meetings which will be virtual before it actually goes to the ITU Plenipot. So those folks from the region who are active in CITEL are not necessarily those that are going to be in the UN General Assembly.

Again, as we said, it's kind of like the difference in the GAC. You've got different aspects of government being represented in different parts of the IGO activity. And in some instances, this is a reflection of what's going on with trade agreements. In some instances, it's political positions from previous times.

One example I do want to raise is that Peru right now has a very comprehensive proposed piece of legislation. And I know that LACTLD, for instance, has made a statement to the government about it, in part because it names the Domain Name System in certain of its provisions. And there are some questions about what they think that the domain name system is.

So an example like that, if the community that brings that to our attention or to the attention of the regional team. Then there's a review and a discussion. But that, for instance, would be an opportunity where individuals could provide additional information to try and help the senators in that situation understand the potential impact of the legislation.

I should stop talking and see if there are other questions. And I apologize. I can't read Spanish. I can try and put this into either questions that someone ... Silvia, can you [inaudible]?

HAROLD ARCOS: Claudia, perhaps you could help us read the questions in the chat so, perhaps, we can make things easier for Mandy. Thank you.

SILVIA VIVANCO: Yes, Harold. I will be glad to read Alexis Anteliz's question for Mandy. "Mandy, thank you so much for your clarifying presentation. Why do you think there's still confusion and overlap between content and infrastructure in bills or regulatory proposals that end up affecting the DNS? What else should ALSes or users do to raise awareness among stakeholders in a more effective manner? They those who try to undermine or break down the Internet are still gaining ground, partly because many ALSes are openly aligned or in opposition to the interests of the majority."

That is the question for from Alexis Anteliz.

MANDY CARVER: Thank you. Thank you, Silvia. And thank you, Alexis. I think there are a number of challenges. One is that, unlike players in the industry—unlike those that work in this space and have a corporate or professional interest and therefore tend to have a much longer tenure—what we see in the ministries—what we see in the permanent missions to the UN or

even within the Governmental Advisory Committee at ICANN—is that there's a fairly frequent turnover for people in government.

You can have a governmental change due to an election and new party controlling, which will have a different set of priorities or a different perspective. You can have a reshuffling within an existing government where the portfolio that controls the country's interests around the Internet is handed to a different ministry. You can have restructuring within the ministries themselves and a reshuffling of the staff.

And often what we see is people gain expertise, they spend a certain number of years in the ministry or in government service, and then they are either promoted out of that role and away from the portfolio. Or they leave government service and go into the industry. And that means that we are constantly doing Internet 101, if you will.

We are always doing onboarding for members of the GAC to bring them up to speed not only on how ICANN works and what our role is, but where certain policy or procedural processes have gotten to by the time they are coming into the process. We regularly do briefings for the permanent missions to the UN and to the different IGOs. It's the way we can try and reach the people who are actually going to be engaged in those debates.

And one of the things as ICANN that we do is offer the information, but we are not lobbying for a particular outcome. Our goal is single, stable, interoperable Internet. And we want them to understand how the pieces fit together so we can connect the dots for them, if you will. We've also, on some occasions, even provided advice on how to do the

online platforms for the government consultations or how to assist the IGF when everybody had to pivot to Zoom because of COVID, etc.

So we want to facilitate their work in a way that will be informed and efficient, but the challenge is that audience rolls over much, much faster than any other part of the community at all. In the COVID time period, Manal was telling us that it had an enormous changeover in the people that are active in the GAC. And when you have that kind of rollover, yes, we have to do the capacity building, we have to do the updates, we have to do the engagement. That's one of the main challenges.

And it's why we need those of you who are knowledgeable and engaged in your communities and integrated into your communities in your government to be aware of but also available as a resource for your delegations, for your governmental bodies, for your gap representatives.

Hannah has her hand up.

HANNAH FRANK: I hope you can hear me. Good evening to you all. I wanted to ask Mandy the following. If there are any topics on the agenda about data processing, that is the processing of data going through the Internet in this attempt of making the Internet more stable and more secure.

According to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development recently within the framework of the E-commerce work, a statement was made that only 5% of data are managed. All the rest is digital garbage. Is there any topic on the agenda to discuss this aspect that is

so present today in the 2030 Agenda the United Nations have for sustainable development? Thank you.

MANDY CARVER: That's a very good question, Hannah, and I have not heard the reference to 95% of the digital data being digital garbage. I'm not entirely certain if that's referring to what some people consider their marketing industry and other people call spam, or if it's about ... So I'm not familiar with that specific quote. I know that under the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Initiative. The goal is also to bring more people online—the connectivity questions.

For ICANN, our agenda items on that are more looking at universal acceptance and IDNs than what the content is. I mean, the goal is to make the Internet accessible to more people and to support the growth in regions where this will not be about ... The effort is not to simply provide more marketing space for companies using the Latin script and ASCII. The goal is to push Universal Acceptance and IDNs so that you have local content being developed—a local business and local development—as well as the traffic also staying local.

You've heard Göran, I'm sure, talk about the problem with perceptions, for instance, of Facebook. People think that when they go into Facebook, they're on the Internet when what they are is in somebody's, essentially, walled garden. In the whole Metaverse question, whose computer are you in and whose content are you consuming and who's actually producing the content in that space? Who's the audience and who's actually participating?

So I would have to go back and look at that comment about 95% of it is digital garbage. Again, my guess is that more about this is looking at the content and the traffic as opposed to the backbone and the infrastructure, which is where we stay. I am mindful of the time and your other agenda items. I don't know if that's a further question or comment from Hannah. I still see your hand up.

HANNAH FRANK: No. I've already made my question. Sorry.

ALEJANDRO PISANTY: Just to supplement the answer to Hannah. Certain regulations like GDPR will present the concern of a wide community regarding the data that Hannah mentioned and certainly have an impact on ICANN separation, particularly the perception between GDPR and the data that may be accessible regarding the registration data. The WHOIS and some other mechanisms have access to this data is something that has been on this board for many more years than GDPR.

And it's just like GDPR or some other national laws regarding data protection. They interfere in this ... This issue is not only of ICANN, but of [inaudible] an open Internet. They are fed by the idea of a digital sovereignty, so sometimes we can see that this is dealt with on top of geographical layers.

HAROLD ARCOS: Thank you very much, Alejandro. Thanks, Mandy. I don't know if there is any other question because I'm not [inaudible]. Claudia, Silvia, can you please help me?

SILVIA VIVANCO: I don't see any other question. I want to thank Mandy, if you allow me, Harold. And Mandy, they're asking in the chat if you can send your e-mail. There may be some future questions. An e-mail address so that they may send questions related to this presentation. And then I think, Harold, we may go to the next topic in the agenda.

HAROLD ARCOS: Once again, thank you very much, Mandy. And of course, we are interested in keeping in touch because I would like to mention something else. I don't know whether, Mandy, you may take this as a question or a comment. But the challenge that we have from this region because now we're having some kind of frozen [inaudible] in terms of outreach.

For instance, for the crops because we certainly do not know what will be the weather or how much will be the funds. So it's another challenge for us within the organizations as members of ALSes so as to communicate about an ecosystem that we know for sure. That is really something that is seen as far away from legal, technical aspects.

We are doing great efforts in each of our countries so that this knowledge may reach universities. But certainly this year, we face

another challenge. We don't have a budget sponsor of the team that does outreach.

So, do you think that this engagement may be only at a strategic level that needs decision makers? Or do you think it will be important to activate some engagement mechanisms within the region? Do you have something to comment on that respect so as to have an idea how long or which their expectations so as to receive these funds for doing some outreach in the region?

MANDY CARVER: First of all, as you've referenced this outreach and engagement and education at multiple levels ... And I know that everyone is being challenged by institutional cutbacks and questions around what's happening in the economy and the impact of the cost of fuel and food and everything else that's been impacted by the conflict in Europe. For specific engagement within your regions, I would turn to ... If you're if you're asking about ICANN support, I would turn to your global stakeholder engagement team because they are the representation of ICANN in the space dealing with all of the different stakeholders.

In the space of the global IGO, then that is my team and we have separate resources, for instance, in order to support others in doing outreach. But we certainly want to collaborate and continue the dialogue through the regional teams with the community. There are bodies within every country and within every region that are active either institutional, industry. The legal groups that represent different

users or concerns, whether that be privacy, whether it be intellectual property, etc.

I can't point to resources that I myself have, for instance, in order to support others to do outreach. So I apologize if that was the goal or the point of the question.

Just to go to the earlier comment about digital serenity being raised. And it is being used in multiple sites as a rationale for a whole host of things, whether that be the change in control of the infrastructure in order to assert centralized control over the operation of the critical infrastructure of the Internet, or whether it's about using it as a rationale for certain kinds of, again, content control.

So if you're interested in local regional outreach, then I would definitely talk to the Global Stakeholder Engagement Team that Rodrigo De La Parra has for Latin America and the Caribbean. I know that they have different initiatives and efforts, and they would look to all of you to collaborate.

I will also put into the chat the link to the publication's page. When we know about opportunities to provide public comment, we will provide that information also on the website. So if, for instance, we know that there's a piece of legislation ...

We did this around the NIS 2 or the Digital Services Act, the activity in Europe. If we know that there's something coming up where there's been an active call for public comment—and this is also something that you all can help us with—then we will post that information so that folks can be made aware of it.

If you subscribe to that page, you would get updates. It's not as common in certain settings, but it's another way to keep up. And again, as I said, we'd like to know from all of you if you see something where there's proposed legislation and a public comment period.

Thank you, Silvia. Yes, we will provide those links.

SILVIA VIVANCO: Thank you very much, Mandy. Excellent. So Harold, I would like to remind you all that we have 15 minutes left for the poll, but we have a few more topics in our agenda. So if you allow me, Harold, I think that we may move forward and thank Mandy once again for her presentation. And she may go back to her usual work. Thank you very much, Mandy.

MANDY CARVER: Thank you, all.

HAROLD ARCOS: Thank you very much, Silvia. Yes. Thank you once again, Mandy. And we will keep an eye on this topic, of course.

MANDY CARVER: Thank you.

HAROLD ARCOS:	I think that our next topic in the agenda is Carlos Aguirre, our ALAC representative. Carlos, can you report on the hot topics of ICANN74? Because it will be great to take advantage of the minutes left.
CARLOS AGUIRRE:	Hello, Harold. Can you hear me?
SILVIA VIVANCO:	Yes, we do.
CARLOS AGUIRRE:	Thanks. First of all, I would like to say that the experience of ICANN74 was really successful. It was a hybrid meeting, so there was a face-to-face meeting. Certainly the vice-chair of the Board of our region, León Sanchez, did whatever was needed to go back to the face-to-face after this pandemic. It was a success and, certainly, it was very good. Lots of people present that The Hague. Great discussions.

I wanted to point this out. Additionally, in our meetings within ALAC, several topics were discussed. Some of these topics were mentioned in the meeting, in the call we had last month. And certainly, I urge you—because we don't have much time—I urge you to go to the [link] so as to see this topic in detail.

There is a PDP on domain Transfer Policy. A lot of discussion is being heard about this. There was another session regarding closed generics. This is another topic they're discussing at ALAC. It's been going on for

quite a long time, and now it's suddenly being heard at ICANN. IDNs, as well. A major report was presented at the ALAC meeting.

We talked about DNS abuse and domain name abuse that is closely related to what we have just discussed—national legislation, national regulations—that certainly have an impact on ICANN's performance and make us think about those types of legislation or regulation. For those of us who are voluntary participants in this multistakeholder model, we discussed our activity, the significance or the translation, the importance of translation.

I think that in the first session in The Hague, first ALAC session, there was great participation in Spanish. We were able to speak in Spanish. Augusto Ho, Ioan Sanchez, myself, Sébastien Bachollet spoke in Spanish. So certainly, this is really very good for participation.

Ten years ago when we shared engagement and participation, I remember the Nairobi meeting. We had the opportunity of saying that, certainly, participation is a process. And the process is related to ... First of all, there should be some outreach. There should be some discussion and everything that is being dealt with at the organization so that one person may capture that and be interested in it.

So when there's one interested person and there is another interested person, there may be a discussion. Then they contribute ideas and may make comments. So participation emerges. And when participation is relevant enough so that something may change—even though it might be a minor change—we generate commitment.

So what we discussed within the ICANN meeting at The Hague regarding translations—how to go deeper into the multistakeholder model, the need to listen to other languages—I think that is really relevant and really important for our region.

At this meeting, there was a [inaudible] over [EURALO]. That was really, really interesting because Oksana Prykhodkoa took the floor. She's the representative from Ukraine. And she told us what they are leaving within the conflict. They're leaving ... And it's really very much related to what Mandy Carver has just said.

I think that The Hague meeting was an important one. It was an interesting one. And it certainly helped us to deeply discuss many of the topics that are related to our community [inaudible] civil society end users. I was particularly interested on DNS abuse that is related to this topic of domains that are registered only to generate damage. They go immediately down, and so it's impossible to identify them so that the law enforcement agencies may do their job so as to find out these criminals. Very interesting work.

After The Hague meeting, in five weeks we have the Kuala Lumpur meeting. So in between these two meetings, Maureen Hilyard, who is ALAC's chair, spoke about her resignation so that the new chair would have to be elected. Jonathan Zook is one of the candidates. I think that he will become our ALAC chair.

I forgot something, and I think that it's the next topic because it was very important for us apart from the participation. As I mentioned, [inaudible] the success of The Hague meeting, the election, and the

award given to Vanda. I think we're going to speak about that because we're certainly proud of that. That was another important thing in the Hague so that the region is very well represented, and we're proud of it.

But I would like to move forward about the KL meeting. It will be held from September 16 to September 23. So it's in a short while. The working group that is preparing this schedule for the Kuala Lumpur meeting, ICANN75, has just started working. So I invite you all, those of you who are willing to participate and who are interested in putting forward a specific topic, you may join this workgroup so as to propose the topic you are interested in to see if the ALAC members are willing to discuss that topic at ICANN75.

I have nothing more to say, but I would like to invite you to join the links that Claudia and Silvia have just posted [inaudible] the topics that we are discussing. You know that the topics we discuss within our workload are not topics that are discussed, or we saw at one or two meetings. So it takes longer.

So I invite you all to take part. And, of course, we are here available to help you and to guide you. So this is it. If there are any questions, I'm here to answer.

HAROLD ARCOS:　　　　Thank you very much, Carlos, for your very complete summary. Is there any question? Because, otherwise, we would like to invite you to participate in these meetings where the policy topics are discussed.

And now we may go to the next topic. That is really very important. I invite you to stay until the very end of the meeting so that we may hear from Vanda and the next topic. And we may hear your comments in that respect.

VANDA SCARTEZINI: Thank you very much, Carlos. Can you please put the presentation on the screen?

CLAUDIA RUIZ: Just one second, Vanda, please.

VANDA SCARTEZINI: Thank you very much, Claudia.

CLAUDIA RUIZ: When did you send it, Vanda?

VANDA SCARTEZINI: Two weeks ago. I sent it to Claire and Harold.

CLAUDIA RUIZ: Okay. Just bear with me for a minute.

EN

VANDA SCARTEZINI: I can start anyway because we don't have time. So as soon as you're ready, you go ahead. But let me say that I am representing the region in the Work Stream 2. That is a group that has already concluded its work. That was in 2018, a long time ago. But then later on, a small group was established to work on community coordination. And the name is WS2, the Community Coordination Working Group—or Coordinating Group, rather.

We just try to identify best practices that can be shared with the ACs and SOs. And we also want to make better recommendations in terms of diversity, lines of work, human rights within the ICANN context.

Therefore, what I'm going to present to you today is some information because we are trying to get some feedback from the community. We want to have some answers. So we tried to reach an agreement among ourselves, but we decided that we should also go back to the community and seek its feedback. So, next slide please.

So, this is precisely what I have to say. We are looking for feedback from the community. We are talking about diversity. There was a study carried out on the meaning of diversity, and this is what came up.

Diversity is something that refers to region, language, gender, age, physical disability, skills, and groups within ICANN. This is what diversity means. But the question is, is this enough to represent all of the diversity that we have? That is the first question. Next slide, please.

The GAC put forward a proposal that we should also include financial resources to this chart in order to better define diversity. So what I'm trying to get from you today is simply an answer to this question. Do

you think it is better to include financial resources or not? Or should we just keep the seven components that we had included initially?

So now that you are here in this call, I would like you to use the green icon in the Reactions button to indicate whether you agree with this, or use red instead if you don't agree with including financial resources in this chart as part of diversity. So, I would like all of you on this call to use these reactions to indicate whether you agree or not.

In the Zoom, at the bottom you will find a face that is the icon for reactions. And you need to use green to indicate whether you believe that financial resources should also be included in the definition of diversity, or use red if you think that financial resources should not be included. So if you can please give us your choices.

CLAUDIA RUIZ: We have one in red and four in green.

VANDA SCARTEZINI: I would appreciate if all of you could give me an answer because we need to take our answers to the group in our region, to the coordination group. I'm reading the chat. Green means that you believe that we should include financial resources in the definition of diversity. That means financial resources, financial conditions of an individual, of a region. Or if you consider that that is not necessary, you need to choose red because you feel that the other elements are enough to define diversity.

HAROLD ARCOS:	Vanda, since I'm not on Zoom and through the phone bridge, can you please add a green reply for me? I want to thank the staff for the support they are giving us with keeping the tally here. And also, I want to thank our interpreters because they are staying over. Please let me know when we have the final results and whether we are ready to take this to the group.
VANDA SCARTEZINI:	Okay. So, this is just what I needed today. I just needed an answer from our community on this point. So with this, I will stop now. I just want to make sure that there is someone keeping a record of the replies received so far.
CLAUDIA RUIZ:	We have five yes and two no.
VANDA SCARTEZINI:	Thank you. We have several answers coming through the chat.
HAROLD ARCOS:	Yes, Vanda. Thank you. And don't worry because we also save the chat, so you will have the results there.
VANDA SCARTEZINI:	Okay, thank you. So we are ready. That's all. Thank you for participating. Okay. Let's move ahead, Harold, because we are running out of time.

HAROLD ARCOS: Yes. Fortunately and unfortunately, we were able to discuss a key topic. This doesn't mean that we cannot use our mailing list to continue the discussion on any other topics.

So I think that, once again, I need to acknowledge one of the last items on our agenda today—the award that was presented to Vanda. We think that you really deserve this award. Whenever we needed her advice during [tough times] in ICANN, we had it. So I think that this is the best way to close this call. I understand that Laura was unable to join us.

VANDA SCARTEZINI: Laura is on the call.

HAROLD ARCOS: Oh, that's so good. So once again, Laura, I'll give you the floor and you have a challenging task here. You need to close this meeting.

LAURA MARGOLIS: Thank you. Good evening to you all. I know that we have run out of time. Once again, I'm honored and pleased to say that I was able to present this award to Vanda. We have all seen that we are very proud of Vanda in Latin America. She really deserves this award. She has a wonderful track record in ICANN. She has been working for so long, for many years.

What else can I say that we don't know about Vanda? We really love her, and now she is the chair of the NomCom. So Vanda is going to stay with us for a long time here in ICANN. I don't want to take any more of your time because I know that it is quite late and we also have the interpreters staying over. So congratulations again, Vanda.

VANDA SCARTEZINI: Thank you so much, Laura. You've said so many nice things.

LAURA MARGOLIS: Yes. I had the honor of introducing you during the award ceremony, so it was my pleasure.

VANDA SCARTEZINI: I want to thank you all for your constant support. I think I lost count now, but it has been almost 20 years and I always got your support. So I will be around. Please pay attention to the NomCom next year. Now in Kuala Lumpur, we will be able to elect people from Latin America and the Caribbean for the ALAC. So we will need your support in inviting our community to put forward some nominees.

LAURA MARGOLIS: Thank you, Vanda.

VANDA SCARTEZINI: I think Alfredo has his hand up.

LAURA MARGOLIS: Oh, yes. I'm sorry.

ALFREDO LÓPEZ: Thank you. I just wanted to make a last point here. In Colombia, we are organizing an event, the fifth forum on social engineering. The main theme is data governance. So I would like to invite LACRALO to take part in this event, as it has done it in previous editions, or to send speakers to conferences that will take place in two different universities. We have the Columbian Association of IT Engineers, and universities hosting the sessions.

HAROLD ARCOS: Thank you so much. So with this important invitation, I think that now we can bring this meeting to a close. I want to thank you all for giving us your time to this rescheduled meeting. Once again, thanks to our interpreters for their work and the time they spent with us. So, have an excellent week. This brings our call to an end. Thank you, all.

VANDA SCARTEZINI: Thanks to all of the interpreters.

CLAUDIA RUIZ: Thank you all.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]