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CLAUDIA RUIZ:

Good morning, good afternoon and good evening, everyone. Welcome to the monthly LACRALO meeting on Tuesday, February the 21st 2023 at 23:00 UTC.

On today's call, we have Augusto Ho, Harold Arcos, Diego Acosta Bastidas, Vanda Scartezini, Abigael Francisque, Adrian Carballo, Antonio Medina Gomez, Carlos Aguirre, Carlos Raul Gutierrez, [inaudible] Gerardo Martinez Hernandez, Gilberto Lara, Jorge Gonzalez, Laura Margolis, Lito Ibarra, Nicolas Fiumarelli, Olga Cavalli, Oscar Giudice, Rene Daniel Vega, Marcelo Rodriguez, Sanda Rodriguez.

On the English channel, we have from staff, Albert Daniels, and Claire Craig.

As observers, we have Herb Waye.

The staff today are Silvia Vivanco, Albert Daniels, and myself, Claudia Ruiz, and I will be managing the call today.

Our interpreters today are Veronica and Claudia on Spanish, Isabel and Jacques on French and Esperanza on Portuguese.

Thank you very much. And now I would like to give the floor to Augusto. Please go ahead.

AUGUSTO HO:

Good afternoon and good evening, everyone. Thanks for joining this meeting. It is very important every time we have participation. And this is our meeting, the meeting before our general assembly. So after all

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details have been addressed, only a few things we will have to work with. And this is very important to have a very successful GA in Cancun. That's why it is important to participate. Claire is here. So I'm going to give the floor to her. And I would like to welcome you all first. So Claire, please go ahead, you have the floor.

CLAIRE CRAIG:

Hello, everyone. It's nice to be here again with you for this monthly call for the month of February. And without further ado, let me just go through the agenda items for today. We've already had the welcome from Augusto. And then we move on to accepting the agenda.

As you know, we did a poll for possible topics that we wanted to have addressed at all bimonthly webinars. And today's the first of those four topics. And we will be treating with the multistakeholder model. And I'm happy that Mr. Albert Daniels, the stakeholder engagement senior manager for ICANN for the Caribbean will be presenting for us today.

Following that, we have another poll, because the idea was that we would have a webinar every two months. So we only came up with four topics. So we need to look for two additional topics. So we have a list of topics that were presented to us by ICANN staff as some possible topics which will, in addition to the ones that we had selected, which we voted on the last time. So we would have a poll for that today. It shouldn't take as much as 10 minutes, but we will do the poll to see what those two other topics would be.

Then we have a presentation from our governance working group. They will be speaking to us about a proposal for the individual LACRALO

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members. And finally, we have any topics of other interests on the agenda for today. And then we close off with the date for next meeting.

Before I turn the floor back, let me just first ask if there is anything else that anyone would like to have on the agenda for this evening. I'm not seeing any hands at this point. If there are, I hope staff will help me to identify them, but I take it that the agenda is accepted as is. So thank you all so much. Let me also say—Alejandro, please, you have the floor.

ALEJANDRO PISANTY: Thank you. A very brief comment in relation to the Cancun meeting, that was my comment.

CLAIRE CRAIG: So you want us to add the Cancun meeting to the agenda, Alejandro? I'm not sure the comment.

ALEJANDRO PISANTY: I would like to make a comment about the conditions for a better stay in Cancun. Thank you.

CLAIRE CRAIG: Okay, all right, so we can add up to the any other items. So please, staff, remind me that we have an additional topic. Thank you for that. I would just like to say at this point in time, thanks so much to our hardworking staff. Well, not just staff, so volunteers on the committee for the General Assembly. A lot of work has been done. And I see indications

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that going out. As you all also know, we have nominated our President and Secretary for the General Assembly. They were nominated unopposed. And so we said—I had a conversation with Carlos Aguirre and we felt that it would have been prudent to forego having an election as long as there were no objections to them, which there weren't. So they have been selected. That is our president is Humberto and our secretary is Sylvia. So thank you, everyone. Congratulations to our president and secretary of the General Assembly, and we do look forward to a very successful General Assembly. Most likely you should get a meeting request as we continue our planning for the General Assembly to meet with the LACRALO leadership and staff. So I turn the meeting back over to Augusto who can introduce Albert Daniels to speak to us this evening. Thank you, everyone.

AUGUSTO HO:

Thank you very much, Claire. I'm not going to take much time, because I'm going to now give the floor to our guest speaker. He's Albert Daniels. He's Senior Vice President of the multistakeholder model, and he will update us on this topic. So Albert, the floor is yours. And thanks for accepting the invitation to participate in this meeting. Albert, please go ahead.

ALBERT DANIELS:

Thank you very much, Augusto. I think you just gave me a promotion to senior vice president. My current title is actually the senior manager for stakeholder engagement with the LAC team covering the Caribbean. So I

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am going to be working very hard to live up to that promotion that I just got.

It is really a pleasure for me to be with you all this evening. So I'd like to say good morning, good afternoon, good evening to everyone. During the roll call, I took note of the fact that we have participants on the call, who are English speaking, Spanish speaking, Portuguese speaking and also French speaking particularly from the Caribbean. And this ties directly to the topic that we will be speaking about today, which is the multi-stakeholder model. And this is one of the dimensions of the multistakeholder model, is diversity. And here we have a good example of the diversity in the multistakeholder model. I did note that I saw one or two persons, particularly from the French speaking Caribbean, who were not named in the roll call, but I guess staff would ensure that they are mentioned on the record as being in attendance.

So we can go right ahead. And this is the agenda that I plan to cover today. I note from the attendees on the call that some of you may already be very familiar with some of these topics. However, I will stick to the topics as this is what I have been invited to do.

So we just take a quick look at what ICANN is and what ICANN's mission and values are because this forms the core if we are going to be talking about the multistakeholder model within ICANN, so we need to start from that basis. And then we will look at the model itself. We will look at how the model is used for policy development. And then we will also take an important look at how one can get involved and how one can participate in this multistakeholder model. Because this is what ICANN is

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all about: representing the views, the interests and the concerns of all of the stakeholders who use the Internet.

Of course, no presentation on participation would be complete without touching on our fellowship, NextGen and newcomer programs. And then finally, we'll just speak for a few minutes on the ICANN overall global meeting structure.

So first, let's talk a little bit about what ICANN is. Of course, we know that every device on the Internet needs an IP address, which is a unique address, so that messages and packets can be sent to these devices. We also know that these IP addresses and numbers can be very difficult to remember, especially since we are moving from IPv4 to IPv6. We see an example of an IPv6 address on this slide.

So of course, one of the technologies that has been deployed by ICANN is what we refer to as the domain name system, which converts the domain names that we can remember, like Google.com, Facebook.com into the IP addresses which may be a little bit more difficult to remember.

So ICANN does not operate in a vacuum. ICANN coordinates with our partners to help make the Internet work. And of course, we focus on Internet domain names, which are also converted as we have just said into IP addresses, which are the numbers. And of course, ICANN has responsibilities in other areas, such as our protocol parameters.

This slide shows some of the technical partners that ICANN works with, what we refer to as the regional Internet registries for the different regions, one for Latin America and the Caribbean, LACNIC, one for North

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America, Canada and different parts of the Caribbean, ARIN, the American Registry for Internet Numbers. And also, the other registries covering Africa, Europe, and Asia Pacific. We also work with the IEEE, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, root server operators, and many other technical partners.

In addition to technical partners, ICANN also works with different partners, such as the OECD, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, UNESCO, the IGF, the World Intellectual Property Organization. And the thing about it is ICANN works with all of these organizations coordinating different aspects of the Internet. But each organization has a particular focus area that it puts its laser focus on. So every organization does not do everything that is required to ensure that we have a stable and secure Internet. And ICANN similarly focuses on one particular area.

Now, when we talk about ICANN, one of the important things to understand is that we could be referring to different parts of the ICANN ecosystem. So the ICANN ecosystem essentially has three main parts, as you see on this slide. And the most important part, in my opinion, of the ICANN ecosystem is what we refer to as ICANN multistakeholder community. So you see this represented by the yellow circle. And this is what we refer to when we talk about the global stakeholders, from all parts of the globe, from many different backgrounds, speaking many different languages. So this is one part of the ICANN ecosystem.

Another important part of the ICANN ecosystem, which can to an extent be considered a subset of the community is the ICANN Board, because the ICANN Board is actually drawn from the multistakeholder

community. But the ICANN Board is the highest-level decision-making body within the ICANN multistakeholder model, where you have individuals again drawn from different backgrounds, different fields of expertise, different experience, different regions, different languages. However, when these individuals are selected to the ICANN Board, they essentially give up their regional focus and their technical focus and all of these other focuses. And they look at the benefit of the stakeholders generally, from an overall perspective. And I'm happy to see that on the call today we have a past member of the ICANN Board, Mr. Lito Ibarra. So the ICANN Board is another part of the ICANN ecosystem.

And of course, we have finally the ICANN organization, which is made up of all of the ICANN staff, and this staff have functions in different areas. You have the technical staff who actually manage the system of unique identifiers, the names and the numbers. And then you have engagement staff like myself, who are the touch point for the community, based on region. So we have global stakeholder engagement staff covering every country on the globe. For example, in my case, I am part of the Latin America and Caribbean global stakeholders engagement team, with focus on the 32 territories in the Caribbean. And like that, you have global stakeholder engagement staff, and also government engagement staff who cover every part of the globe. And then of course, you have the other usual functional, clerical staff, finance, and so on. And we all work together to support the work of the community.

For example, we are meeting in Cancun in a few weeks. And one component of the ICANN staff, the meeting staff has organized everything to do with the meeting, the ICANN start dealing with travel is

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making sure that all of the participants in the meeting get there, all of the supported travelers get to the meeting. So the ICANN staff essentially facilitates the community in its meetings, its discussions, and so on.

And a very important part of the ICANN Org is after the Board has decided with the assistance and the consultation of the community, after the Board has decided on a policy, it is then handed over to the ICANN staff for implementation. So that is a very important role of the ICANN staff.

Sometimes, when you engage the community, you hear community members saying that ICANN didn't do this, and ICANN didn't do that. And they point at myself and other ICANN staff members, but I'm quick to always remind them that when they point to the ICANN staff, there are actually three fingers pointing back at them, because they are also a part of the ICANN ecosystem. So the community is as much a part of the ICANN multistakeholder model as the actual ICANN staff is. So that is a very important point.

So we will come back to this slide, but I wanted to give you a general introduction to it, because it's a very important slide that illustrates the core work that takes place within ICANN multistakeholder community.

A very important aspect of the work that takes place at ICANN is developing policy. And there is a series of steps involved in developing policy. And we will specifically look at these steps a little bit later on. But the steps start with identify an issue and they go all the way through

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discussion at the level of the community through to the Board where a final decision is made.

Now once the policies are being developed, there is key work that is done by three supporting organizations. We will talk about what these are. They actually drive the policy development. And in the process of developing policy, you have advisory committees, which are shown at the bottom, which give advice to the ICANN Board from different perspectives that assist the ICANN Board making a final decision. And then in the end, we end up with a final policy.

So like I said, we will revisit this slide later on. Just quickly looking at some of the things that ICANN actually pay attention to, of course, the Domain Name System, which converts domain names into IP addresses, policy development, as I've just mentioned, the root server system. ICANN manages one of the root servers or root which we referred to as the ICANN managed root server. And very importantly, ICANN Org supports and grows the community ensuring that policy development takes place properly. And we coordinate what happens with the generic top-level domain names and with country code top-level domain names. And ICANN plays a key role with the IANA functions with regard to protocol parameters, IP addresses and of course, root zone management.

A key aspect of the unique identifiers are the IP addresses, the numbers, and through IANA, the ICANN Org supports the distribution of IP addresses and autonomous system numbers to the five geographical regions of the world. And the five regional Internet registries that ICANN deals with covers distribution in those five areas. ARIN, the

North American and parts of the Caribbean, LACNIC for Latin America and other parts of the Caribbean, AfriNIC for Africa, RIPE for Europe and APNIC for the Asia Pacific region.

So the IANA distributes these IP addresses to these registries, the registries in turn distribute the IP addresses to Internet service providers, and also to entities like governments, universities, and so on, which are large enough to get their own blocks of addresses. And then finally, the end users get the IP addresses which are used on devices and homes and in businesses, mobile devices, and so on.

So just quickly, a quick review of the ICANN mission, which is to ensure the stable, secure operation of the Internet's unique system of identifiers. And ICANN accomplishes this mission by looking at five key operating principles as it relates to the allocation of names, to coordination and development of policy, coordination of the root servers, coordination of second-level domain names, and finally collaborating with many organizations.

So ICANN's core commitments and core values center around preserving and enhancing the stability, security, resiliency and openness of the Internet. This is what ICANN strives for. And we do it in an open and transparent way. And a term that you will be hearing again is it's done in a transparent and bottom-up manner. So any stakeholder in the multistakeholder system can actually get involved in proposing a policy. And we go from the stakeholders all the way to the top as opposed to somebody in a leadership role within the ICANN multistakeholder simply deciding this is what we should have in terms of policy. We work in the bottom-up fashion, different to many other entities. And of

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course, as an organization, ICANN strives for efficiency, and excellence in the way we work.

It is important to understand that the ICANN organization covers the entire globe, because there are Internet stakeholders across the entire globe. So the yellow dots that you would see on this slide are locations where the ICANN organization has head office, regional office, engagement center, and also partnerships centers. Because what we feel as an organization is that stakeholders from any part of the globe should be able to access the functions of the ICANN Org, including the engagement and support functions that ICANN staff offers. And this is why our offices are located strategically across the globe. So regardless of where you are in the world, you can actually have access to ICANN staff, like myself.

So now we will talk a little bit about the ICANN multistakeholder model and the ICANN multistakeholder community. As we have said, ICANN follows a bottom-up process. So the multistakeholder model is a bottom-up model where individuals, both commercial, noncommercial, whether they are from industry, from government, from various backgrounds, play a very important part in the multistakeholder community. And decisions are made in a consensus-driven manner. And this is how policies are actually developed and implemented.

One important aspect of the ICANN multistakeholder community is this aspect of a volunteer-based approach to what ICANN does. So most of the members of the ICANN multistakeholder community who are supported by the ICANN staff are actually volunteer-based. And this is an open collection of global stakeholders who work together, again

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through a bottom-up process, to give advice, and to make policy recommendations, and also to conduct reviews of policies that have already been implemented within ICANN's mission and scope.

So the way it works is that we have these three supporting organizations, which are abbreviated as SOs, in the multistakeholder community, who actually develop policies in three different areas in the areas of global numbering policy, in the area of generic top-level domain names, and also in areas of country code top-level domain names. And while these three supporting organizations, also known as SOs are developing policy, you have four advisory committees, which are giving advice to the ICANN Board from different perspectives. And we will see what these perspectives are.

So the community which is comprised of volunteers from across the world from many different backgrounds. And this is very important. It is not just individuals from a technical background, or individuals from an engineering background, or individuals who have a legal background, you have individuals from all backgrounds: business, Internet engineers, technical communities, civil society, governments, end users, particularly from the LACRALO grouping and the other RALOs. And all of these come together in the ICANN community to help develop policy.

How does the multistakeholder model work? It works with these SOs and ACs, the supporting organizations and the advisory committees. So policies developed by the supporting organizations and policies refined after and with advice from the advisory committees, recommendations are made to the ICANN Board. And again, we know we have these three supporting organizations and the four advisory committees.

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So to quickly use some of the abbreviations that we hear so often in ICANN, for the supporting organizations, we have the Number Supporting Organizations, the ASO, the ccNSO dealing with country code top-level domain name policies, and Generic Names Supporting Organization dealing with generic domain name policies.

Similarly, you have the advisory committees representing different user groupings and giving the advice to the ICANN Board. One that is very dear to the heart LACRALO is the ALAC, the At-Large Advisory Committee representing the interests of end users. So the ALAC, which is having a subset of LACRALO and eventually the ALSes, which you're very familiar with, this looks at the needs, the concerns, and the interests of end users, and advises the ICANN Board from that perspective.

Similarly, we have representatives of the various governments in the world who are grouped together in a structure known as the Governmental Advisory Committee, the GAC and the GAC provides advice to the ICANN Board on how public policy issues would interact with national laws and policies and create situations in our countries.

And then we have two advisory committees, our Technical Advisory Committee, which advises from the perspective of the root server system, this is comprised of root server experts—when you type in a domain name, that goes to a computer called the root server for translation into the IP addresses. So there are several operators of our root servers. And these operators advise the ICANN Board on how policy might be impacted and how the root server system may be impacted.

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And of course, finally, we have a grouping which advises the ICANN Board on how policy could affect the security of the Internet. This is referred to as the SSAC, the Security and Stability Advisory Committee, is a grouping of security experts which advises the ICANN Board as policy develops, on how changes to policies and new policies can actually impact the Internet.

So this slide shows in more detail the numbers part of the policy development, where you have the five regional Internet registries, AFRINIC, ARIN, RIPE, APNIC and LACNIC. This slide indicates the regions that are covered by these regional Internet registries. These regional Internet registries have their own meetings and develop their own policy at a regional level, but when it comes to global policies, they meet at ICANN and have the discussions there.

Country code top-level domain names are like .uk and .jm, .co for Columbia and so on. When policy is developed for country code names, the country code name managers get together in the ccNSO and that structure is the one along with the ccNSO Council which actually develops policies for ccTLDs. And this is why it's so important for all of the ccTLDs of the world to be represented in the ccNSO by the managers of the ccTLDs so that policy development can have the input of all of the interests of the ccTLD managers.

And similarly, when policy is developed for the generics, .com, .org, .edu and all of the other over 1200 new top-level domain names, we have policy development grouping known as the Generic Names Supporting Organization. Now, the GNSO has several subsections, a commercial and noncommercial section which are themselves further subdivided. So

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you have a Commercial Stakeholder Group, which is has subsections of the Business Constituency, the Intellectual Property Constituency, the Internet Service Provider constituency. So all of the commercial stakeholders have their place within the GNSO so they can present their interests. Similarly, the noncommercial stakeholders, such as the noncommercial users, civil society interest and so on as well as the not-for profit entities also have their say in the ICANN multistakeholder model when it comes to actually making policy. And of course, we have the contracted parties, registries and registrars also play a part in the GNSO when talking about and developing policy for the Internet.

So here we have a breakdown of how the At-Large Advisory Committee is established and set up. I think we are all familiar with this in LACRALO. LACRALO is one of the regional At-Large organizations. Of course, we have the other four, AFRALO, NARALO, EURALO and APRALO for other regions. And then we have the Governmental Advisory Committee representing the interests of governments. And in the GAC, which is short for Governmental Advisory Committee, you also have observers who can be representatives from organizations, international organizations, public authorities, and so on. Again, these organizations as well as the government representatives give an indication of how policy can impact countries. And of course, we have technical groupings, RSSAC for the root server advice, and Security Stability Advisory Committee for security advice to the ICANN Board.

So now let's look at multistakeholder policy development, which we've already said is developed by the SOs, and advice is given by the ACs. A good example of the result of the impact of policy development is what happened with the generic top-level domain names.

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When the Internet started, we only had a few generic top-level domain names, .com, .org, .edu, .net and some others. But the stakeholders in the multistakeholder community, through the multistakeholder model, felt that there was not enough choice. There was not enough competition. And they wanted a change. Essentially, these stakeholders decided that we want new top-level domain names. So the ICANN Org facilitated discussion, the SOs developed—they were having their policy discussion, and also the advisory committees gave advice. And the end result was that all of these domains, that you see on the screen, there are 1200 top-level domain names added to the root as a result of the activity and the policy development of the ICANN multistakeholder model. So we now have top-level domain names like .sport, .eco, .media, .gallery, .books, .web, .club, .host, many others, and some which are actually unique to our region in Latin America and the Caribbean. So this is a very tangible example of the effectiveness and the work of the ICANN multistakeholder model, which went through this policy development process, the issue was identified, and the issue that was identified was that more choice, more competition was required with regard to what was available with generic top-level domain names. That was the issue which was identified. An issue report was generated by the GNSO in this case, and the policy development process was initiated. There was a call for volunteers to work on developing this policy, and the other SOs, the ccNSO and ASO also gave their input into this policy development process. Draft recommendations were made. These were put out to the wider community for input in what we call a public comment period. And it went forward after public comment to the next stage of a final report which was submitted to the Board, and

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the Board itself put out the document for further public comment and discussion, resulting in a final set of policy recommendations.

While this was going on, the At-Large advisory committee representing the interests of the end users gave input on the impacts of this policy, the Security and Stability Advisory Committee and the Root Server System Advisory Committee also gave technical input on how these new domain names could impact the Internet. Of course, the Governmental Advisory Committee gave advice. One of the things that was discussed in the Government Advisory Committee was there having to be a need for protecting geographic names, for example. This is the kind of discussion that resulted coming out of the Governmental Advisory Committee looking at the interests of regions. All of this happened while the policy development process was taking place.

And then the Board made a final decision on this policy regarding the generic top-level domain names. And after it voted to have the policy implemented, it was then handed over to staff to put together the structure and framework for how these new top-level domain names are going to be developed. So this is how policy gets developed within the ICANN multistakeholder model. And it is very important for stakeholders, particularly end users like those on this call, to engage in ICANN and participate in this policy development process.

If your answer to any of the questions on this slide is yes, then you have a reason for participating in the ICANN multistakeholder model. So you can see these questions and the slide deck is going to be available on the wiki. So these are all reasons why you should participate in ICANN. And this is how you can get involved in ICANN. And this is how you can

stay informed. We have many newsletters that say what's happening in the region, particularly in the LAC region. There are events locally, in your own countries, there are ICANN meetings, and there are alerts that you can sign up for which would give you information on what's happening.

And ICANN has provided three programs to assist newcomers in participating in ICANN meetings like the one that's coming up in Cancun, Mexico. The ICANN fellowship program is available to anyone over the age of 21 who feels that they can make a contribution in their own country. And ICANN will actually have a structured program for fellows to participate in the ICANN meeting where they're able to meet leaders from the different communities, understand how the supporting organizations work, to understand how the advisory committees work, to learn more about how to fit into policy development processes, and how to prepare yourself for leadership. You learn all about these things in both the fellowship and the NextGen program.

The difference with the NextGen program is that it is geared to university students to help them get ready to participate in the multistakeholder model. And of course, there's also a structured program for persons who just come to an ICANN meeting who are not a part of the fellowship or the NextGen program to learn a little bit more about what happens with the fellowship and NextGen. ICANN will cover the cost of airfare and accommodation and a small stipend to help stakeholders from the community to participate in what is actually happening at an ICANN meeting.

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So finally, ICANN has three public meetings per year where the multistakeholder structure gets into effect and where that model is seen in live action. Of course, we have a Cancun meeting coming up from the 11th to the 16th of March. I know some of you will be present at that meeting. I will be there and if you want to have a one-on-one face-to-face meeting, I will be happy to discuss the multistakeholder model with any of you face-to-face.

After the ICANN 76 Cancun meeting, then we will be moving to Washington D.C. in the North American area for a policy forum where a lot more work is done on policy development. And then after that, we have the ICANN Annual General Meeting in Hamburg from the 21st to the 26th of October which will be in the European region and then after that, again, we will have a meeting in San Juan, Puerto Rico, which is close to the Caribbean and also to Latin America, which will also be a community forum.

For those of you interested in the fellowship program, understand that the fellowship program works by very specific dates. There was an announcement on the 7<sup>th</sup> of November of who the ICANN 76 fellows were. And recently, just a few days ago on the 17th of February, the ICANN 77 fellows were announced. If you are interested in participating in the fellowship program, the application round will open on the 1<sup>st</sup> of March, and it will close at 23:59 UTC on the 31st of March. So this is very specific. After the application round has been closed, no new applications would be accepted. So it's very important to pay attention to these dates in red if you're interested in participating in the fellowship program.

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And this slide finally shows some additional ways you can engage with ICANN. You can go to our website. We are available on Facebook. There are newsletters. We are available on Instagram and various places.

Of course, lastly, this slide has my email address. And you are welcome to communicate with me directly or to any of the other members of ICANN staff. So thank you very much for your attention. And I will hand back over to the chair because I believe there is some time for us to take some questions if they are in. Thank you very much. And I hand back over to the meeting chair.

AUGUSTO HO:

Thank you very much, Albert. I would like to thank you and congratulate you for the way in which you have presented this slide. I have a graphic brain. Seeing these pictures of tractors and all the designs in the slide, all the information was very well organized. Thank you very much for this comprehensive explanation of this important topic. And I thank you and I congratulate you for being able to summarize such a broad topic.

I don't know if now we are going to the Q&A session or if we will have this session at the end. Can you please help me with that, someone from staff?

SILVIA VIVANCO:

As per the agenda, we have 15 minutes for the Q&A. So please, the meeting needs to finish in 40 minutes. So in half an hour, I would say. So you will have to be brief so that we can cover the other topics of the agenda.

AUGUSTO HO: Thank you very much. I see Claire's hand up. So please, Claire, go ahead.

CLAIRE CRAIG: Thank you for your presentation, Albert. Very comprehensive. And I know, as Silvia said, we only have a few minutes for questions left. My question is you spoke about how ICANN grows the community. And you spoke about a number of different initiatives. You spoke about the fellowship program, the NextGen program, and the various meetings. But you also said that there may be initiatives that are happening within our region through different stakeholder initiatives. I just wanted to know if you are aware of any such initiatives that may be taking place currently within the LAC region, particularly within the Caribbean region, which could help us to be more engaged and can help us to more participate fully in the whole multistakeholder process. Thank you.

ALBERT DANIELS: Thank you very much for your question, Claire. And the answer is yes, there are many. The way in which global stakeholder engagement ICANN staff operate is that they connect locally and regionally. For example, in the case of the Caribbean, we connect with organizations like CARIBNOG, which is an organization of network operators, which itself has many capacity building activities. There are CARIBNOG meetings that take place regularly. And there are other NOGs in other regions. And the NOGs allow stakeholders to work very closely with the regional Internet registries.

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And we also interact with universities, with other aspects of academia, with the business community. And we organize local events. For example, next week in Grenada, we are having an ICT week where we are getting together with academia, with business, with the technical community. And in each case, we are explaining to the community what ICANN is all about, what is happening in the ICANN stakeholder model, what the current key topics are, why people should get involved and helping them to actually get involved in initiatives.

For example, I'm aware that the Caribbean is now trying to develop a universal acceptance program and initiative. We have been doing work with the [inaudible] the regional network operators grouping, helping them to better understand the importance of technologies like DNSSEC and so on.

So at a local level, we encourage the stakeholders, we encourage participation in NextGen, we encourage participation in the fellowship program by getting involved in these programs, by coming to ICANN meetings, stakeholders better understand the issues and they can better represent the needs of their own local and regional communities within the ICANN model. I hope that answers your question. I see two more hands so I will end the answer now so that others get an opportunity to ask a question.

AUGUSTO HO:

Thank you very much. Betty Fausta, you have the floor. Please go ahead.

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BETTY FAUSTA:

Hello. I wanted to thank Albert who helped me knowing ICANN much more. And I would like to say from Guadalupe, I am a teacher at the university, teaching the Internet culture at the university level. This is a world that is not well known. And this is quite important to make sure the Internet is not split up. And we have to bring to different professions a better knowledge of the Internet of the digital issues that we have. This is very important. And recently, in our territory, in Guadeloupe, we did prepare a conference for universal acceptance, because ICANN showed very clearly that the universal acceptance can bring a lot to a better Internet, which is going to be more stable and more performing. So thank you very much for this presentation.

Multistakeholder model is extremely important so that we participate more and we have a stronger Internet. I would also like to indicate that we need to work more on the French speaking aspect, that we have to meet more. We are more isolated than the Spanish-speaking or English-speaking community. But we do a lot of work. And this is great that we're able to be included with interpretation and translation. And this is important to be open to those different language. I do appreciate that a lot. And our community of French-speaking community in the Caribbean does appreciate that a lot. Thank you very much.

ALBERT DANIELS:

Yeah, this is a very important comment, not only for the French-speaking community, but also for the Latin American community and the wider global community. The whole point of being able to have the different languages represented in the multistakeholder model. And at our ICANN meetings, we have translation in the seven United Nations



languages, and also Portuguese. And this is all to facilitate as wide diversity as possible.

And the second quick point, Betty, is with regard to academic engagement. Myself, two weeks ago, I was in Jamaica, speaking to the University of the West Indies. And also speaking to the University of the Commonwealth Caribbean. There's actually a student from the University of the Commonwealth Caribbean who has been successful in NextGen, which is open to all of the students from the Latin America and the Caribbean region. And this is something that can be open to all of the universities. You mentioned that you work with a French university. And we can speak afterwards to see how we can have a collaboration to bring this to your region, in addition to what you're already doing in the Latin America region, and in the English-speaking region. Very important comments.

AUGUSTO HO:

Thank you very much. Alejandro Pisanty, you have the floor.

ALEJANDRO PISANTY:

I think that Albert's presentation was really very good, very complete, in fact. At the same time, I think that if you are in the community, and you just [inaudible] 10 or 20% of its content, would have to go deeper into that content, because this is just an overview to have an informed participation.

So it will be really very important—and I volunteer together with Albert because he's very clear in his explanation—to review all these topics

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and focusing perhaps on some decisions regarding institutional design that give rise to what we are seeing right now. Because [we sign decisions] that build up for almost 25 years as we go back to the origin of the discussion about the governance of the domain name system in 1997.

If we take into account how these decisions were built up, we will be able to know which is the target, which is the aim of this decision and not just the impact. We can see, for instance, how At-Large [inaudible] a general election, because there was no accountability, there was no transparency in that respect, no system or network or confidence network that we have. AT-Large derived from that. So there should be some accountability, that should be different and should be a participatory one involving some activities and demonstrations.

And at the same time, this sheds light if we considered that over this 25 years, there were some players that, as a matter of fact, had no interest to promote, I might say, in the domain name systems or IP addresses, governance or any other identifier in charge of ICANN. But they were interested in the model itself and some of them have found some roles to be played within the DNS and IP address. But of course, regarding the management of the [inaudible] parameters management regarding IANA.

So this is interesting to understand, the decisions made, the limitations is not just historic review, but it's to better understand the development of the decisions basically, based on those of us who were dealing with the technical aspects, who were part of the board once upon a time.

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So the idea is not to have a bias influenced by companies with large pockets and have the opportunity of making themselves represented by loud voices. And there is also some litigation [inaudible] last resort so as to preclude certain ICANN procedure from moving ahead. And I should say that we should have more decisions when dealing with policy development, because sometimes policy development takes really long years. And certainly, we need to speed this up. Thank you very much.

ALBERT DANIELS:

Yes, this is a very accurate comment. And we could actually speak about the ICANN multistakeholder model for the entire week. I mean, when I was developing this presentation I actually took out many slides, particularly those where we speak about the stakeholder journey, where you go from different stages, you start as a newcomer, and then you learn a little bit and you develop, and then you get deeper into policy development. And you get into the substantive issues, and so on. So it's a challenge when you have a mixed group in a webinar like this, you have to speak to all of the levels. And this is why I said at the beginning, when I looked at the list of participants, I realized that there were some on this call who may already be familiar with some of the topics that I covered. But I also realized that there were some who are just still in the early stages of development. And this is the thing about the multistakeholder model. And the way that ICANN staff supports community engagement. We try as far as possible to take stakeholders from where they are, and build them up along the stakeholder journey by different levels so that they eventually can come to the point where like yourself, they can make substantive inputs into policy development.

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So, Alejandro, you're very correct. My presentation skimmed the surface, looked at things in a very general way. But we can actually go deeper and deeper into the multistakeholder model after stakeholders have gone past this initial phase of understanding how the overall model is structured, thank you very much.

AUGUSTO HO:

Thank you very much, Albert, once again, for your participation and for all the comments that we received. Thank you very much for your comments. So now let's move to Item five, because we're running out of time. So now, Claire, you will have the floor, because I think that you have follow up this topic. So Claire, you have the floor for item five of the agenda.

CLAIRE CRAIG:

Hi. I spoke to staff, and we identified four new topics that we would like to do a poll on. And I'm going to ask staff to put up the poll so that we can see those topics and give you a couple of minutes to vote on them. So the topics are—and we just wish you to select two out of the four topics. And that is, the first one is DNS 101. So really, we've heard a lot about DNS. But do we really understand DNS? And is that something that we would like to hear more about? Or would we want to hear about DNS threats? And I mean, during COVID, we heard a lot about different types of DNS threats. And so that may be something that many of us may feel that it is something that is important to us, especially in our region.

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The third topic is about the WHOIS and the RDAP. Now, I unfortunately, don't remember what RDAP is, but I'm sure somebody will put something in the comments so that we can all be familiar with what that is at this point in time. And then the fourth one is the SubPro update. And as many of you know, the SubPro again, as Albert was talking about the whole idea of—I think it's the auction funds. So we can get an understanding about—so registration data access protocol. Thank you so much, Eunice Perez, for that. That's what the RDAP is. And maybe it's something that we may want.

So let's have a minute to select. Remember we've selecting two out of the four items that we may want to have two other webinars on. So I will ask you to vote at this point in time and we would close in one minute.

SILVIA VIVANCO: Claudia, can you please give us an indication about the number of answers? Can we close?

CLAUDIA RUIZ: I am showing that 25 participants have answered and the number has stopped there. So I am going to end the poll.

CLAIRE CRAIG: Okay, thank you, Claudia. And let's see what the results are. The poll has been stopped, and we've seeing the results. So 64% of the participants who voted have asked for DNS threats, so that's number one. And the second highest one is the WHOIS to RDAP, which is 56%. There was a tie

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for DNS 101 and SubPro updates. So the two items, I would let Rodrigo know the two other webinars that we will be looking at would be the DNS threats as well as from WHOIS to RDAP. Thank you all so much, and back to you, Augusto.

AUGUSTO HO:

Thank you very much, Claire. And thanks to all of you who actually voted on the poll. Let's go to item six. And now the governance working group will have the floor. Sergio, you will have the floor. But please take time into account because we are running late. Thank you very much.

SERGIO SALINAS PORTO:

Thank you very much, Augusto. We prepared a draft and we are discussing it within the governance working group. Many of the working group members gave their opinion and these reports from the governance working group will be guidelines so as to develop and define the rules of procedures of ALSes and individual members.

You know the operating principles and rules of procedure of LACRALO, after many discussions, we have defined, all of us together, that there would be an individual member structure or unaffiliated members.

We were waiting for confirmation of five individual members willing to be part of an ALS and that would be the initial step to develop this individual member ALS.

The Board has to help develop these procedures, these rules that one way or the other will define the internal organization of the ALS. And of course, once this is done, the ALS will hold, I don't know, [inaudible]

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elections, will define the members that might represent the ALS. There should be a primary and secondary representative as it happens in ALS within our organization in LACRALO.

But at the same time, there would be some rules specifically related to the discussion around, first of all, the mediation process that LACRALO took. There are two rules after that mediation process, because in addition to the MOU, we have operating principles and procedures and within that framework, we might create this ALS.

Having said that, the procedure will be as follows. On Friday, the governance working group will close all comments. So perhaps this draft document may be discussed by some working group members. So, not only to consider all these rules and procedures, but everything that comes from ALAC when the discussion about this topic took place and there has been a discussion, but there is also some legal framework that we may consider to move ahead. But at the same time, from the governance working group, it has to go to a region and the region will have to approve or reject those draft documents.

So comments will close on Friday. And then I will ask staff so that we may have the translation of this document for the various operating languages in our region. I don't know if perhaps members that speak other languages—but I think that it will be okay if this document is in Spanish, Portuguese and English. But if somebody feels that French is needed, perhaps we should also translate it into French considering the cultural diversity of our region.

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Then there should be an approval by consensus or if there are substantial differences, we should vote on this document. It is just a guidance and this document will only include the rules of procedure. So perhaps there should be some voting on the document. So we should first of all, after approving them, have five members willing to be part of the ALS, and then the Board will work hand in hand so as to have this ALS ready. And once it is ready to organize, the ALS itself will act as an ALS.

So I'm trying to be as brief as possible. So on Friday morning, I will send the document to the staff so that translation may begin. I'm here if you have any question about this topic, or otherwise, we may go to the next topic in our agenda. Thank you very much.

AUGUSTO HO:

Thank you, Sergio, for your comments. So I don't see any hands up. So if I am not mistaken, Alejandro Pisanty now wants to take the floor, he wants to take the floor to speak about any other business. So Alejandro, the floor is yours.

ALEJANDRO PISANTY:

Thank you. I just wanted to reiterate as I did in a previous meeting my willingness on—I know that we can also count on other people, other citizens in the country to support the LACRALO members in the decisions they would like to make regarding tourism or food in the Cancun meeting. And with this probability of success, but perhaps we can help and provide guidance on the migration issues, for example.



We know that this is quite complicated, and our [inaudible] is really little bit of course, we can be at the disposal of the community. Please take into account that this is a particular region in the country. In the Cancun city, the transportation is expensive, but outside the city and in the neighboring areas, it is really cheap, the routes are good, the weather is hot, and please do take that into account. The temperature goes up to 32 degrees centigrade, and humidity goes up to 90-95% We have some breeze from the coastal area during the afternoon. But it's a very pleasant weather. And please do take into account to take some sweater because we will have air conditioning in the meeting rooms. So, that is something necessary.

And there is a very important aspect, will be AC is not like the one in Hong Kong or in Singapore. But once you get to the meeting room, you need to take a sweater with you, because of the air conditioning. The food is really excellent. You have a full list of prices and a variety of prices and the food is really spectacular and safe. You can eat raw vegetables.

There are some archaeological areas that are formidable at a short distance and perhaps you can take some excursions. So one-day or half-day excursion. This would be an introduction to the history of the region. And please do take into account that the people living in the area, particularly outside Cancun, the most hospitable and kind people in the country.

In Cancun, culture is a little different. There is a huge service culture, but it's not the Maya culture of the region. And as Lilian Ivette is saying, you need to go to [inaudible] and that really is worth visiting. We also

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have the archaeological area and the city itself is beautiful. It's a beautiful city in all the aspects, even when it comes to food.

So once we meet there, we can share with you some restaurants and some recommendations for you. And let me thank you, [inaudible], for your comments.

EUNICE PEREZ:

Good afternoon, everyone. And as Alejandro was saying, would like to be at your disposal in case you might eat anything. Thank you. And greetings everyone.

ALEJANDRO PISANTY:

I would like to make another comment, please, to bring in hard copies all the documents proving that you come to the country with a particular purpose and that you are being supported by the government of Mexico to enter the country. The migration know aspect is really complex in Mexico. Mexico is a country and many people come to Mexico to go to the US. So particularly in the Yucatan Peninsula, and sometimes the cultural level of the officers may have a negative impact.

So please do have all your documents in hardcopy, and if you can have them in Spanish as well, that would be more than welcome, particularly those coming from French or English speaking countries. Please do have a Spanish copy of the document. And in hardcopy. I would like to ask the staff Silvia and your colleagues to please provide support for all of us to have all the certificates available. I mean, you need to prove that you are not going to go through the country. Every day, many hundreds

of migrants are being detained. And every three days, there is a bus or a truck being identified with more than 100 people that are trying to get to the country and they are then discovered at one point in their journey.

So please do make sure that you have proof that you're going to go back to your countries as Lilian is saying, please bring your work certificates, you can also bring a bank statement, the certificates of your jobs or any other supporting material from the government or any employee.

And let me say that unfortunately, there is a lot of profiling. So, sometimes the ethnic group in our region is white and the countries with illegal movement are the Northern Triangle of Central America, this is Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador and there is a huge mobility of people coming from Cuba.

So people with dark skin, they have the higher risk. Authorities do not know about the huge population that we have living in our country from India and from other countries. So, those profiles are really important to take into account.

And let me say this aloud, and I will finish with this comment, because this is really important. And I see that Lilian is typing, but Colombian people and people from other countries needs to fill in a form, emigration form. You will get a QR code. So please print that QR code and make sure that you have that document in hardcopy when you get to the migration point. And I would like to give the floor to Eunice.

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EUNICE PEREZ: Thank you. Very brief comment because Alejandra was mentioning some aspect. If you would like to go to do some sightseeing, let me say that since the Maya train is being built, times may be longer. So Google Maps may be showing a certain time but you need to take into account that you need more time if you are driving to the place.

AUGUSTO HO: Alejandro, thank you.

EUNICE PEREZ: Sorry, Augusto, your audio is choppy. You're cutting off.

AUGUSTO HO: We're in the time to finish this call. I have received many questions for many people. So I would like to thank our staff to please let them know about the hotel. And thank, you Alejandro, for your tips, but we do not know where we will be staying. So, can you please let us know that information? If we are going to have personalized information or if we can already know the hotels we will be staying at. Because these are the questions that I am receiving. And perhaps we can put that information on the chat. Silvia, please go ahead.

SILVIA VIVANCO: Very briefly, let me tell you that you will be receiving an email from the travel team with all the information and with all the hotel confirmation. This is going to be sent next week. So please, this is going to be done by

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travel teams. So, just relax and we will be posting on the wiki pages for ICANN 76.

The agenda for the GA, for the two-day GA, Michelle will post that information very briefly on the chat and you will be receiving an email with all the logistics details for you to get organized and to feel comfortable once you get to Cancun for the GA. And for those of you who will not be attending personally, you know that this is a hybrid meeting. Therefore, you will be able to participate in the GA remotely by accessing the Zoom room. For that, you need to register for ICANN 76.

So this is all on my end. And thank you all very much. Let's see you in Cancun and thank you, Alejandro, and thank you. Thanks, everyone for joining. And thanks to the Mexican people who are waiting for us right there.

AUGUSTO HO:

Thank you all. We need to set the date for our next meeting.

SILVIA VIVANCO:

Yes. Sorry. Augusto, your audio is cutting off. But our next meeting will be after the Cancun meeting. So It will be held in April. So we will be in touch to coordinate the exact date. Thank you all very much for joining. Bye.

**[END OF TRANSCRIPT]**