

A Rapporteur's Report
Of the Latin American and Caribbean Convention on Internet
Governance 2011



Latin American and Caribbean Convention on Internet Governance
featuring



8th August 2011

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9th to 11th August 2011

Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago



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ABSTRACT

This report summarizes the proceedings, discussions and key conclusions, derived from the Latin American and Caribbean Convention on Internet Governance held from the 8th to 11th August 2011 at the Casablanca Banquet and Conference Room, Movie Towne in Trinidad and Tobago. The Forum was organized by the Caribbean Telecommunications Union (CTU), in collaboration with the Latin American and Caribbean Internet Address Registry (LACNIC), the Association for Progressive Communications (APC), Instituto NUPEF (Center of Research, Studies and Learning), and the Internet Society (ISOC).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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1. Background

1.1 Internet Governance

The World Summit on the Information Society produced a working definition of for Internet governance in 2005 as stated:

Internet governance is the development and application by governments, the private sector and civil society, in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet.

The Caribbean Internet Governance Forum (CIGF) has embraced this working definition and has focused attention and action on those areas of Internet Governance that are of of greatest priority for the Caribbean.. (Caribbean Internet Governance Framework Issue 1.0, Jan 2009)

1.2 CTU on Internet Governance

In January 2005 in responding to the work of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat requested the assistance of the CTU in developing regional policies for Internet Governance. The CTU adopted a multi-stakeholder approach to the task and since that time has coordinated the development of a Caribbean Internet Governance Policy Framework. (Caribbean Internet Governance Policy Framework Issue 1.0, Jan 2009)

The 2011 CIGF aimed to discuss the state of the ICT infrastructure within the public sector of Caribbean countries; how to establish more internet exchange points (IXPs) as a means of promoting the development of Internet economies, cyber security, and the challenges presented by cybercrime. The Convention also sought to inform on issues and trends observed in Internet Governance so as to identify regional ICT priorities and broaden the region's participation at the Global Internet Governance Forum, carded for Kenya in September 2011.

2. Day One - Report on the 7th Caribbean Internet Governance Forum

2.1 Welcome and Opening Remarks

The event was opened by Ms. Bernadette Lewis of the Honorable Glen Phillips, Minister of Information and Communications Technology of St. Kitts and Nevis gave feature address Mr. Selby Wilson, Telecommunications Strategist of the CTU noted the welcome remarks of Phillips and Mr. Piazza and thanked them for their continued support of the work of the CTU and by extension the development of the region. He also extended his thanks on behalf of the CTU to the sponsors of the event, iGOVTT, the internet and communication technology arm of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the Telecommunications Authority of Trinidad and Tobago.



Illustration 1 - Ms. Bernadette Lewis as she opens the 7th Caribbean Internet Governance Forum

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2.2 Speaker Presentation – Mr. Nigel Cassimire

Mr. Nigel Cassimire, Telecommunication Specialist at the CTU presented a report entitled: *“Advancing the Caribbean Internet Governance Agenda.”* He began the presentation with the 2005 Working Group on Internet Governance (WGIG) definition of the concept as mandated by the World Summit of the Information Society (WSIS).

‘Internet governance is the development and application by governments, the private sector and civil society, in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet’

Internet Governance (IG) is a broad topic, encompassing economic and social dimensions. In order to accomplish these goals multi-stakeholder participation is key, as exemplified by the solid support CANN has provided to CTU’s with respect to the organization’s work on high priority items for the government of the region; namely a regionally harmonized Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Policy.

- Mr. Cassimire then briefly highlighted the activities of the CTU, since the establishment of its Caribbean Internet Governance Forum (CIG)
- 7 Caribbean Internet Governance Fora
- Produced the Caribbean IG Policy Framework (Jan 2009)

- Established on-line IGF www.ctu.int
- 4 Ministerial Briefings Sessions on Caribbean Internet Governance (CIG)
- Signed Memorandums of Understanding establishing partnerships to further the CIG Agenda
- 3 Workshops on IG Technical and Policy Issues with ISOC, American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN), ICANN, LACNIC, NIC.PR /Gauss Research Foundation
- Contributed to Global IGF proceedings

The Caribbean IG Policy Framework issued in January 2009 details the mission for Caribbean IG; i.e. to develop and maintain regional multi stakeholder frameworks, mechanisms, policies and procedures to enable open access by Caribbean citizens to global information resources and the creation and distribution of Caribbean content. This mission is focused on five Key areas of relevance to the Caribbean as follows:

Table 1: Caribbean Internet Governance Policy Framework: Areas of Focus	
Area of Focus	Specific Objectives
<i>Physical Infrastructure</i>	Access, connectivity, Quality of Service, regulation
<i>Logical Infrastructure</i>	Addressing, domain management, technical standards
<i>Internet Content</i>	Information management and security, Intellectual Property Rights, local content
<i>Public Awareness and Capacity Building</i>	Information and Communication Technology for Development (ICT4D), local and regional expertise development
<i>Research</i>	Measurement and status reporting
Source: The Caribbean Internet Governance Policy Framework – Jan 2009	

Due the dynamic nature of the field, the Policy Framework document must be updated periodically. However the activities of the CTU thus far have had success at varying levels. These are highlighted in the table below:

Table 2: CTU achievements in relation to IG Mandate	
Area of Focus	Specific Achievements and Continuing Efforts
<i>Physical Infrastructure</i>	CTU has fostered the creation of Internet Exchange Point (IXP) in Curacao, St. Maarten, Grenada, the British Virgin Islands with an additional IXP in Suriname; 12 IXP workshops/sessions have been conducted in 9 Caribbean countries; Supporting CTU member states in establishing IP government communication networks
<i>Logical Infrastructure</i>	Education and Advocating IPv6 (Internet Protocol Version 6) Adoption, via 4 workshops, a handbook, Ministerial Sessions and Working Groups: emphasis is placed on the non technical benefits of the technology and how it can assist an individual, country and the region.
<i>Internet Content</i>	Created the Caribbean Edutainment Project in 2009, with Ministry of Public Administration of Trinidad and Tobago designed to establish sustainable Caribbean content
<i>Public Awareness and Capacity Building</i>	Foster via the CIGF, the Caribbean ICT Road show which has been very successful and will continue, Workshops, Seminars, Ministerial Briefings, Publication
<i>Research</i>	Established Partnerships with International Development Research Foundation and the Gauss Research Foundation
Source: Mr. Nigel Cassimire, Caribbean Telecommunications Union	

As these activities and achievements occurred, the CTU made some observations. Many Caribbean governments are recognizing the value of ICT versus traditional industries.. However at every level of society there is a lack of awareness of the importance of Internet Governance and its dimensions. By simplifying this issue in and demonstrating its benefits great success can be achieved in promoting action at the government level. As such the next steps of the CTU encompass:

- The Continuation of focus on Caribbean priority areas : e - government, IXP, Cyber Security etc
- A Review and update of Caribbean Internet Governance Policy Framework
- Implementation of an IG policy in collaboration with Caribbean governments and stakeholders

Following Mr. Cassimire's presentation the floor was opened to questions. Some of these questions and answers were as follows:

Mr. Ricardo Pedraza Barrios of Verisign, Colombia stated that the development of IG in the Caribbean region is different and that concentration is usually placed at the governmental level. He asked Mr. Cassimire his opinion on the level of accomplishments of the CTU since 2005. Mr. Cassimire replied that all governments are now more aware of the importance of ICT and countries are at various stages of implementation of the policy recommendations. He stated that there are several strategies being

pursued in the areas Broadband Mobile technology and establishment of national IXPs as part of critical Internet infrastructure.

Mr. Jai Udit of the Telecommunications Authority of Suriname raised the issue of cooperation in ICT policy formulation of member countries within CARICOM. She highlighted that no authority exists to mediate or evaluate policies in this area. Mr. Cassimire responded that through moral persuasion and other methods some success has been achieved as it relates to policy formulation and implementation. It was suggested that a report on the level of implementation may build momentum for adoption by all countries in the region.

Mr. Rudolph Daniel, Independent consultant, advocated that an attempt should be made to identify a regional hierarchy of needs which should help regional stakeholders to guide the actions..

2.3 Speaker Presentation – Mr. Rodney Taylor

Mr. Rodney Taylor, Business Development and Operations Manager at the CTU presented on: *“The Role of Government: Growing government Communication infrastructure.”* In his presentation he reiterated that no matter what the Information Society looks like, there is a role for government as a leader to identify and acknowledge the pivotal role of ICT to national and regional development goals. The government should also establish and maintain supportive legal infrastructure to govern and conduct of e-transactions. He said that the government is a key stakeholder and should play a pivotal role in building the legal and regulatory framework for facilitating the use of ICTs. He identified the challenges that governments need to overcome as follows:

- Government wide area networks which are to a large extent nonexistent or underutilized
- Disparate broadband connections which is a suboptimal resource utilization
- Lack of comprehensive and integrated voice and data communications which would lead More efficient delivery of services and communications between departments
- Lack of Back office support for online service therefore systems are unable to interact in a real time system

In this regard, he said that the CTU has been conducting audits of government networks and offering advice on how they can be upgraded, reconfigured or replaced to enhance their communications with their several clients in the delivery of public services.. He stated that in his opinion governments had made significant investments in ICTs but were not achieving the desired results or financial returns. Following Mr. Taylor’s presentation the floor was opened to questions. Some of these questions and answers were as follows:

Deidre Williams, Independent researcher at the Sir Arthur Lewis College in St. Lucia commented on two programs. HIPCAR (Enhancing Competitiveness in the Caribbean through the Harmonization of ICT Policies, Legislation and Regulatory Procedures, funded by International Telecommunications Union) & EGRIP (E-Government Regional Integration programmes, a World Bank project); She stated that there appears to be no coordination between the two projects. Collaboration is needed in order to avoid duplication. Ms. Bernadette Lewis responded that CTU attempted to encourage EGRIP to align their

policies with HIPCAR but were unsuccessful. CTU however hopes to bring order to ICT policy formulation via meetings and conventions.

Mr. Ricardo Pedraza Barrios of Verisign questioned whether the private sector was engaged in policy development for regional ICT initiatives. Mr. Taylor responded that the private sector has assisted in terms of sponsorship for activities and the sector has been involved in all CTU workshops, capacity building sessions and policy discussions.

2.4 Speaker Presentation: Mr. Bevil Wooding

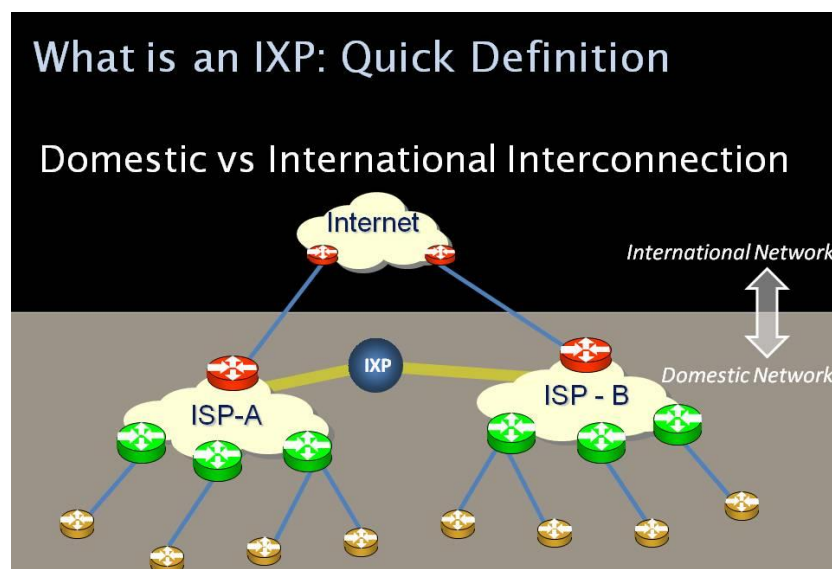
Mr. Bevil Wooding, Program Director for the CTU's Caribbean ICT Roadshow presented on "*Caribbean Internet Exchange Point (IXP) Proliferation.*" He began by stating that there is an increasing adoption of the internet based technology by the citizens of the Caribbean. In addition dialogue amongst governments as it relates to this activity is also increasing. However there are real issues in accessing the internet in the Caribbean. This refers to the infrastructure in which IXPs are pertinently related.

An epiphany or trend throughout the region centers on increasing education and awareness; on facilitating collaboration (inter agency and country); on building capacity while improving policy and legislative environment within the region as it relates to ICT and strengthening physical infrastructure.

The internet is built on traffic exchange. It is needed to effectively access the internet in the region and it will not operate without agreements to exchange traffic. This means that traffic exchange must occur within national borders and that competitor Internet Service Providers (ISPs) must collaborate to serve consumers and to assist in achieving the 'Caribbean Internet' that connects to the Global internet. This is an increasingly being understood at the government level, the ISPs operator level, and at the regulatory level. The economic choices are:

- Exchange traffic at No Cost = Peering (Exchange traffic between two networks that are domestically bound without passing through the global network)
Pay for international access to exchange local traffic. The Transit cost of doing this results in the export of scarce foreign exchange to the North

Therefore the ISP goal is to 'Minimize transit to minimize costs'. The diagram below highlights the system.



Benefits of National IXP include:

- Reduce international transit cost. This is because local content is exchanged using domestic facilities rather international facilities. Without an IXP, there is greater expense to ISP operators while customers experience greater latency and there is the needless loss of capital from the local economy.
- Access is domestically assured. This may lead to social benefits
- Provides incentive for the creation of new domestic services



Illustration 3 - Mr. Bevil Wooding as explains the benefits of IXP

Domestic ICT development cannot be possible without an anchor of a national IXP. We need to build an economy that is based on the internet and domestic traffic exchange. The absence of IXPs compromises a country's ability to build a robust domestic internet ecosystem and economy. The domestic internet economy develops when users shift from merely consuming content hosted outside of a country, to producing local content and facilitating local transaction, all running on local networks. These local networks are in turn connected to the internet.

Recent reports from the British Virgin Islands and Grenada which have recently installed an IXP indicate . positive results which proves that there is domestic traffic to be exchanged. There is also a point of inspection so that decisions can be made about Caribbean network infrastructure, traffic exchange and policy formulation based on how and what information is transferred.

He concluded with the following points on what Caribbean IXP

proliferation is about:

- Caribbean Innovation and Entrepreneurship
- Community Empowerment
- Local Content Generation
- Economic Growth
- Regional Development

- Building the Caribbean Internet and Information Society

Following Mr. Wooding's presentation the floor was opened to questions.

A participant commented that current focus is on nation proliferation of IXPs but wondered about the need for Regional IXPs to foster traffic and content across regional lines? Mr. Wooding addressed the question stating that there is a regional Caribbean IXP called NAP of the Americas in Miami. However there is no need for it once traffic flow is optimized between Flow and Cable and Wireless, the two largest ISPs in the Caribbean via national IXPs. When traffic is transferred between its source and destination, it searches for the nearest IXP to route the transfer of traffic.. Therefore the more national IXPs that exist, the greater the possibility for traffic to be routed regionally rather than transiting through Miami as currently done. Another participant asked what type of local traffic was exchange in the Grenada and BVI? Mr. Wooding responded that initial traffic includes email, video and gaming. In the future focus will be placed on content development.. There was also a mention of disaster preparedness management to effectively utilized an IXP connection.

Mr. Lincoln Robinson of the Telecommunications Authority of Trinidad and Tobago posed the question if we were to use IXP for local content would there be bandwidth capacity to support us? Mr. Wooding countered that according to a CARICOM report current bandwidth availability in the Caribbean is more than able to support IXP. It then lies with the ISP to make the necessary arrangements.

2.5 Speaker Presentation – Mr. Brian Sullivan

Mr. Brian Sullivan - Inter American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) presented on the topic: *“Regional Efforts to Strengthen Cyber Security in the Americas”* He stated that the CICTE's main purpose is the prevention and elimination of terrorism in collaborate with its Member States..

CICTE fulfills its mandate through the following actions:

- *Support Member States in their efforts to create National Computer Incident Response Teams (CSIRT)*
- *Promote the creation of a Secure Hemispheric Network of National CSIRTs for information-sharing and coordination between countries*
- *Foster a culture of cyber security to discourage the misuse of the Internet and information systems, and promote the development of information networks that are trusted and reliable*

The Caribbean tops the list for growth in use of the internet and other related facilities. The threats of cybercrime have also increased. There is a need to be conscious of the steps one can take individually and as a group to ensure Cyber security. Risk includes; loss of sensitive information (eg. private sector and government information), national disruption or loss of service and use of the internet for terrorist purposes.) The range of actors carrying these threats include; hacktivists, spammers, criminal groups, network operators, the authors of spy wear and malware, and foreign intelligence organizations.

National CSIRTs can provide a number of services namely management of information systems to prevent cyber attacks (Proactive Services) and then respond to and mitigate them when they occur (Reactive Services). It also involves the management of stakeholders who are directly involved when a cyber security breach occurs. (Security Quality Management Services)

Why the need for a network of CSIRTs?

1. *Cyber security threats are transnational*
2. *Need to identify Points of Contact (POC)*
3. *Foster an environment of Communication, Security and Trust*

The Columbian government that was able to respond to cyber terrorism (loss of government websites to hackers) via collaboration with Mexico , and the United States. Through a cooperative CSIRT based assistance, the system was able to resume function and repel the cyber attack.

OAS CSIRT program is currently security related only. Mr. Sullivan beliefs the frame work should emphasize Internet governance security. Cyber Security issues are not stand alone and incorporation of their activities with growth of Internet Governance and cyber security development is necessary.

Shortly after Mr. Sullivan's presentation, Ms. Lewis asked how many Caribbean countries are open to the establishment of a National CSIRT. Mr. Sullivan replied, that there is a small handful of countries that have initiated the formal processes or are in dialogue to establish a national cyber security strategy or plan to respond to cyber incidents. These include the Bahamas, the Dominica Republic, Antigua and Barbuda, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. There is also an impressive network of security expertise however there is not yet recognition at the decision making level of these skills required for and the need for cyber security.

2.6 Speaker Presentation – Mr. Art Ehuan

Mr. Art Ehuan, an expert of Cyber Security, Computer Forensics and a consultant with the US department of the OAS presented: *“A report on the Cyber Security as a Rapidly emerging Challenge for the Caribbean.”* He began by quoting from a McAfee (Cyber Security Firm) report that says, ‘Every company in every industry that has significant size and valuable trade secrets has been compromised or will be shortly without the knowledge of their insecurity.’ This means that firms, governments and private organization that one believes to have excellent private security systems are still being infiltrated by organized criminal groups and other governments. Governments have a cyber war capability to enter other government systems and stay resident as long as needed. He reiterates what better way to spy on a hostile country than by infiltrating their systems. It is a guarantee that many organizations and governments have been and are currently compromised for lengthily periods of time. This can impact upon policy making, company stocks, and the provision of services.

Industrial control systems (ICS) and Telecommunications are a critical and vulnerable sector, along with power, finance, water and other utilities; These systems control a country’s critical infrastructure and are vulnerable to cyber attack that can impact upon the functionality of nation or state. Information security is critical to protect these systems. As a result some countries have made investments in attaining cyber security consultation due to the devastating impact that cyber intrusions have had. Mr. Ehuan gave an example of a Ukrainian Nuclear Power plant system which was infiltrated with such sophisticated malware that it must have been engineered by other nation state. This malware cause nuclear rods to rotate at high speed to the point where they would melt however instruments of the system illustrate an effectively operating ICS. Such incidents of cyber crime are the future of cyber terrorism whereby critical sectors are the targets. This issue of insecurity is as a result of the connectivity of systems via the internet.

2.7 Speaker Presentation – Mr. Gregory Richardson

Mr. Gregory Richardson of 1337 Networks Inc spoke on the topic: *“Cybercrime: the Caribbean is not immune.”* A began with the statement ‘Cyber crime is not about script kiddes. It presents a new set of tools for people with criminal tendencies.’ Organized criminal enterprises exist to achieve criminal acts.. The Caribbean is a breeding ground for cyber criminals. Reasons for this include

- 1) Cyber “Hacktivists” (Non-governmental activist organizations) recently took over several chamber of commerce websites in the Caribbean and posted line by line instructions of how they perpetrated the act. Banking and account information in the Caribbean are other examples of companies which have been attacked. National airlines have been badly been compromised.
- 2) Legislation in the region is seemingly unable to keep up with battling cyber crime. Current laws are rudimentary, including Disclosure laws. In the Caribbean if there has been a cyber intrusion into a service company they are not required by law to inform the public of their breach in consumer data.
- 3) Low “In-Tangible” Capital in most islands. In-tangible capital accounts for the vast majority of national wealth as compared to resources, factories and so on. In-tangible capital is not all of these but it is the wealth that the whole society can share, it manifests itself in public space

such as libraries, efficient health care, working police and judiciary systems. This capital indicates whether a society has a low or high standard of living. Therefore the higher the intangible capital the better the country. In Barbados the intangible capital is 83% whereas in Trinidad it stands at just over 20%. A low in-tangible capital drives citizens to pursue cyber crime initiatives, even on an individual basis. This is perpetuated by the lack of capital punishment for committing cyber crime in the Caribbean

Addressing the issue

- 1) Governments must facilitate a cyber crime free development towards young entrepreneurs businesses. There must be a clearly defined punishment in the cyber domain as in the real
- 2) It is not enough to push bandwidth and ICT proliferation only – Laws and systems in place ensure consumers are not overrun with cybercrime
- 3) Massively increased incubation environments tech IT infrastructure should be created to ensure facilitation of business investments for content and an economy. Such environments key for the development young persons. It is necessary to build a regional economy were locals can build businesses and ensure social/business mobility.



Illustration 4 – Mr. Gregory Richardson as he addresses Cyber Crime in the Caribbean

2.8 Speaker Presentation – Mr. Bevil Wooding

Mr. Wooding provided a presentation on behalf the Commonwealth Cybercrime Initiative. He began by linking the previous session on internet infrastructure and appropriate legislative frameworks to protect our society against the very real threat of cyber crime. The Commonwealth Cybercrime Initiative focuses on the fact that with the absence infrastructure or the ability to superintend out networks the Caribbean will become a safe haven for Cyber Criminals.

As a result the Commonwealth connects programme:

- Established by the Commonwealth Heads of Government to facilitate technology transfer in ICT development between member states.
- Enables countries to leap-frog stages of development, thereby reducing costs and collapsing time-frames in the development and implementation of National ICT strategies, e-Government services, national regulatory frameworks etc. and attendant capacity building requirements.
- Operates through a network of officially appointed country points of contact
- The leadership of the Commonwealth IGF, and the development of the **CYBERCRIME INITIATIVE** falls within this mandate

Basically in order to take advantage of the internet and connectivity, secured infrastructure is necessary. Cyber crime is borderless and of many types and includes child pornography. money laundering, human trafficking, fraud, terrorism, and drug trafficking.

What can be done to alleviate these problems?

- ✓ Global problem needs a global solution

- ✓ Updating and harmonizing legal regimes assist in tackling this global challenge
- ✓ Real time effective international cooperation is a must
- ✓ Assist developing countries to achieve this via collaborative assistance

In order to overcome these challenges the Commonwealth proposes, the Commonwealth Model Law as a foundation. However there is still a need for technology infrastructure to improve security, enable monitoring, investigation and enforcement and to build attendant human capacity.

2.9 Speaker Presentation – Mr. Rick Lamb

Mr. Rick Lamb of ICANN facilitated an Introduction to DNSSEC as a possible security upgrade to the Caribbean Internet infrastructure. DNSSEC stands for Domain Name System Security Extensions. Mr. Lamb began with the technical explanation of the DNSSEC and its function within the internet. The problem that DNSSEC is trying to solve deals with the IP address numbers which are exchanged amongst computer servers which use these numbers to communicate. Basically a hacker can create a false IP and intercept the IP address of a user of the service provided by the bank or institution. In short the user provides the hacker with sensitive information allowing them access to their accounts or other information without any knowledge of an intrusion. DNSSEC provides additional digital signature information that prevents the redirection of information that can be caused by a hacker. As a result of this procedure, the DNSSEC is the biggest upgrade to the internet in twenty years. Several countries such as Uruguay, Canada, Sweden, Russia, China, among many other countries all have practical connections to DNSSEC.

He summarized his presentation as follows:

- DNSSEC does not solve all the ills of the internet but does provide a platform for innovative solutions to address them as it is a universal method to tackle the security issues of the internet.
- DNSSEC incorporates Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) which is a set of hardware, software, people, policies, and procedures needed to create, manage, distribute, use, store, and revoke digital certificates
- DNSSEC will be a critical tool in combating the global nature of cyber crime allowing cross organizational and trans-national authentication
- DNSSEC is a game changing example of what can result from the bottom up, multi-stakeholder process the internet has become known for
- DNSSEC is being deployed at a fast pace and applications that will extend security benefits of DNSSEC to the masses are on the horizon
- In order to realize the full benefits of DNSSEC Registrars and other entities that make up the chain of trust must embrace transparent IT security processes and practices

Mr. Andres Piazza continued that the ICANN, which is the authority within the region on internet registry, informed the participants that his organization has adopted the DNSSEC protocol and is currently signing other organizations and governments to their own secure internet space. His organization is also providing training to qualified individuals.

Following this presentation a discussion forum for an Action Plan for DNSSEC adoption in the Caribbean was held. The discussion proceeded as follows:

Mr. Bevil Wooding commented that the Caribbean Internet governance landscape requires further public engagement and dialogue in certain areas. Beyond the discussion there has to be relevant implementation. As the DNSSEC signing platform is available to stakeholders the issue is not one of technical requirement or knowledge but it is one of awareness of the state of affairs and the need for taking action that is informed, strategic and has the interest of the Caribbean society and its citizens.

Ms. Bernadette Lewis stated that there might be a need to expand on the original five areas of focus outlined in the Caribbean Internet Governance Policy Framework. She agreed that this would create an excellent structure to the discussion. She also included that there is a need to identify the basic requirements for the establishment of a National CSIRT within the Caribbean in order to facilitate, national level cyber security.

Mr. Nigel Cassimire of the CTU, inquired about the cost of implementing the DNSSEC in comparison to the establishment of an IXP. Mr. Rick Lamb replied that the DNSSEC is free via the services of LANIC. He stated that there is a small cost in the long run. Mr. Wooding included that there is technical training being executed in conjunction with American Registry for Internet Numbers. (ARIN) and LACNIC as an initiative of CARICOM. ICANN and PCH have also done workshops on the same technologies at request b member countries.

Mr. Selby Wilson requested an explanation for the acronym RPKI; this is Resource Public Key Infrastructure; it refers to the hierarchy of that simplifies the access and trust model for this for signing the internet space security of whatsoever group or individual

Virgina Paque of the DIPLO Foundation and the Open Civil Society raised the issue of privacy, freedoms and rights while using the internet including cyber security. Ms. Bernadette Lewis then reiterated that the CIGF is a multi-stakeholder forum and that such an issue needs to be raised during its discourse. The current CIGF Policy does not include this issue as a result of it being unidentified at previous discussions. As such the policy must be reformed and the issue of a balance between privacy and security be included. In closing she urged the participators to get involve and to highlight their concerns.

A representative of the Office of Trade Negotiations of Trinidad and Tobago pointed to the need to consider and promote innovation as a result of current trends in technology. We, the stakeholders must understand how to turn research in internet governance unto business opportunities to justify the cost of the research activities.

Mr. Rudolph Daniel, Independent consultant questioned the relevance of the DNSSEC in an E-commerce environment. It was pointed out that the DNSSEC; with its digital signature technology offers protection and currently only secures 4 million out of 250 million websites. He added that cyber security should also encompass how it can protect civil society from issues such as plagiarism.

Ms. Bernadette Lewis concluded the day's activities by ensuring participates that their concerns, comments or feedback have been noted and will be incorporated in a draft revision of the CIGF Policy Framework. The document will be available on the CTU online forum. She has invited all participants to comment on CTU forum as their feedback is necessary for further development of the CIGF Policy Framework.

3. Day Two – Report on the 4th Latin American and Caribbean Preparatory Meeting for the Global Internet Governance Forum: Part One

3.1 Welcome and Opening Remarks

The second day of the convention was began with welcome and opening remarks by Ms Bernadette Lewis of CTU, in which she entailed brief recap of 7th CIGF. The forum included a review of the internet governance agenda from start to current status by the CTU among other topics such as the proliferation of Internet Exchange Points, Cyber Crime and ensuring security via the DNSSEC. In addition the forum encompassed open discussions on the Caribbean Action plan for Internet governance in which many views were aired.

Mr. Sebastian Bellagamba of the Internet Society provided an Overview of 4th preparatory meeting on internet governance. This was followed by a presentation by Julián Casasbuenas, Director of Colnodo (the Colombian Association of Non Governmental Organizations for Communication)

3.2 Panel One – Access and Diversity

The First panel session of the day was moderated by Ms Bernadette Lewis, Mr. Julian Casasbuenas and other rapporteurs. It centered on the thematic area of access and diversity

Ms. Lewis in her opening remarks stated that the internet is a comprehensive source of information and as such we have a collective responsibility to ensure every citizens has affordable access to and the ability to use the internet and its resources to improve the quality of their lives in every area of their endeavors. Due to the diversity of countries within the Caribbean and Latin America, differences exist some of which include economies of scale, gross domestic product, population, land size, cultures and interest groups.

She further stated that the role of the preparatory meeting is to capture the concern of the delegates and to accurately represent their views on the elements of access and diversity as it relates to their various circumstances. She highlighted a questionnaire that was delivered to all stakeholders, policy makers, ICT providers, governments, regulators and other related organizations within the Caribbean region which highlighted the obstacles that hinder the achievement of universal internet access and to postulate key words to identify and represent the views of the stakeholders of the preparatory meeting. These barriers to access include;

- ✓ Technical issues – Network coverage as it relates to the size of Caribbean countries; the availability of infrastructure which is aging and hinders efficient connectivity; use of mobile communication devices to attain access
- ✓ Commercial issues – Cost and the issue of affordability, the lack of investment in ICT structure
- ✓ Policy issues – The need for the government to create the enabling environments for access; the need for proper legislative frameworks; the need for the provision of government services by the effective use of ICTs.
- ✓ Social Issues – The lack of public awareness of the benefits of ICT; the inclusion of ICT in formal education; ensuring cost affordability for access to the internet by citizens inclusive of institutionalized (hospitalized and incarcerated) persons, the aged and elderly, indigenous

persons, rural and urban individuals, the differently-abled persons, the youth, the remotely poor and social excluded, advocacy for those who have no voice such as children, and access o those who are illiterate.

Mr. Casasbuenas then made his presentation to provide inputs to the discussion on the thematic areas. His presentation addressed similar areas as commented upon by Ms Lewis with emphasis on the Latin American Region.

- technical barriers, trade and policy that persist in practice to ensure universal access and inexpensive to ICT infrastructure (particularly broadband) in LAC?
- the main obstacles faced for access to knowledge and online content?
- The prioritization of Internet governance issues to facilitate and encourage development.
- towards an inclusive Internet participatory, taking into account the rights of access for people with disabilities, different languages and socially excluded groups?

He then proposed the following questioned to be addressed at the IGF discussion forum:

Guiding Questions:

- a. Internet access as a fundamental human right: What challenges and opportunities this position has for policy makers and entire Internet community?
- b. What are the regulatory and policy options to address barriers to access to infrastructure and content / knowledge and what are the roles of policy makers and community Internet in this regard?
- c. How to access to infrastructure and knowledge in the context developing countries that can contribute to: promote transformation of education, innovation, and spirit business, to fight poverty and promote development social and human?
- d. How access to the Internet and digital content regulation diversity impacts the Internet, especially in the production content in developing countries?

Following the closure of the presentation, the floor was open to discussion to rework the thematic areas for later consultation by the working groups. Some issues raised by participants were as follows:

Virginia Paque of the DIPLO Foundation began: In the area of access and diversity we (the stakeholders) not only need capacity building for educational learning but remote learning in both English and Spanish. We need a policy of diversity in language especially for Spanish. She reiterates that there should be a greater focus on a remote learning platform that foster diversity in language.

Mr. Jai Udit of the Telecommunications Authority of Suriname commented that in Suriname many tribes had their own language and consideration must also be given to improve their access to the Internet despite these language barriers.

Juan Fernandez of the Ministry of Information and Communication, Cuba commented that there two aspects to Internet access: content and a physical infrastructure. Investments in facilitating internet access to the public are not clear and another global economic crisis makes it more difficult. He advised

that we must take into consideration the economic aspect and sustainability of implementing internet systems.

Marilia Maciel of the Center of Science and Technology of Brazil countered: We (the participants of the conference) shouldn't be dealing with issues that can be dealt with at the national level. Brazil has been trying to implement interconnectivity but is confronted with many challenges. For example a broadband plan has been on the table for years fighting against monopolies. It is therefore necessary to work together to pressure these monopolies into adopting an integrated stance to facilitate inter connectivity of internet services and in turn access.

Catalina Archermann, representative of the Telecommunications Secretariat of Chile stated that Access is in a key topic in Latin America as all relevant communications companies (In south America and Costa Rica) had a meeting to discuss policies to avoid cost of internet traffic. We want to generate the necessary conditions for content to stay in the region rather than generate competition.

Jose Huerta Estrada of ONG Meta focused on the costs of high speed connection. Most internet traffic goes to Europe and America. The regulations that each countries has with respect to content is important as we can generate our own interesting content for our own countries. For example he highlighted the success of Argentinean music.

Roxanna Laura Goldstein of the Civil Society of Argentina stated:

It is fundamental to articulate the importance of working in the region. We, the stakeholders must join forces to focus and decide what is best for the region. In addition it is necessary to generate more information and knowledge to identify the kind of connection we have between the right of freedom and protection and the technologies that are currently being utilized. And lastly there is awareness about IG and citizen rights in Argentina. We need to spread this understanding in both Caribbean and Latin American regions as much as possible.

Deidre Williams of St. Vincent reiterated that rights of people with disabilities are not represented in this meeting. The internet can make a life changing difference in their life and that must not be forgotten. We must also remember the rights of access for children and their protection while online.

Fatima Cambronerio of Ageia Densi (Association Task Force and Academic Research in Law, Economics and Business in the Information Society) of Argentina advise that we should focus on the development of local content and not be overly dependent on the importation of foreign content.

Nicholas Caballero, representative of the Presidency of Paraguay highlighted FLOS: Free open source software must be taken into consideration at these meetings. The software can be used to facilitate language diversity, privacy and access for the differently-abled person

These have comments were incorporated into the thematic themes and resulted in the following questions for the working groups of the first panel of the convention: Access and Content

Group 1

- a. How can we foster regional collaboration in the integration of infrastructure and service to improve connectivity with emphasis on:
 - Root servers and IXP
 - Spectrum use of internet resources

Group 2

- b. What mechanism can be put in place to enable multi-stakeholder cooperation in furthering the education and public awareness building? Focus should be placed on:
 - Planning, implementing and maintain networks
 - Facilitating connectivity and appropriate access to infrastructure, particularly broadband infrastructure
- c. What are the public policy, regulatory and legal principles that should be observed to ensure affordable and inclusive, high quality broadband access in the region?

Group 3

- d. How can we cultivate an online local content industry and regional networks of information that respects the diversity of cultures and language and that is regionally available?
- e. How can internet governance enable a movement towards a participatory and inclusive internet, taking into consideration the right of all peoples to information and to communicate?

3.3 Report of Working Groups – Panel One – Access and Diversity

Reports on the conclusions of those working groups are as follows.

Group 1

This group favours the routing of domestic Internet traffic through national IXPs.. It recommends the involvement of all stakeholders in this process. The governments must show greater involvement. Copnnectivity must be extended to rural and similar areas in both Latin America and the Caribbean to ensure the exchange of domestic traffic and the development of local content. A note was made that an indicator should be created to measure the level of local content with better precision.

Group 2

The group Highlighted the multi-stakeholder model aimed at education and public awareness building, that has been fostered by the IGF in which ICANN and Brazil can be exemplified. Mention was made ICT Road Show of the CTU that promotes this stance and communicates to the average citizen. Discussion was also centered using the internet to update stakeholders on policy changes.. The group surmised there is a threat arising from lack of stakeholder awareness and involvement.

The wider society including the disabled left behind as they are unaware of their to play in achieving an internet society. addition the group realized that there unfulfilled commitments with respect the harmonization of policy and that there is a need to strengthen relationship between CARICOM and other stakeholders. There was a mention of using social media to promote use of other ICT technologies.



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Illustration 5 – The working groups discusses the specific issues related to the theme of access and diversity

Group 3

Firstly challenges were identified. These include: access to knowledge related to intellectual rights issues, access to technology, access to connectivity and broadband services to access content. Secondly the group questioned what kind of content stakeholders would like. Comments were made with respect to the need for multi-stakeholder involvement as there is lack of support for making the

content available online; there is a clear need to develop content in the region. Some focus should be geared towards empowering communities to put their content online with focus on indigenous people; in addition to content that allows individuals to participate in policy and law making. To make this possible, the condition for hosting content will also be a concern as well as fostering the use of alternative software. Furthermore the inclusion of business models adapted for content that is shared online.. Stakeholders can create a network of stakeholders that would give support from moment of content creation to receivership by consumers

3.4 Panel Two – Emerging Issues

The second panel of the conference was moderated by Mr.Carlos Affonso of FGV (Getulio Vargas Foundation) and Mr. Sebastian Belagamba of the Internet Society. The focus session was on emerging issues in the field of mobile internet. Three main questions presented were:

1. What are the main challenges to access and use of mobile internet in the region that should be discussed in the space of the IGF?
2. What are the priorities of the region in terms of policies and regulations around the mobile Internet?
3. Beyond the issue of mobile internet, what are other emerging issues related to Internet governance in the region?

Included in this introduction was a presentation entitled the Kill Switch Dilemma: Is mobile internet easier to control? During this presentation the positives and negatives of the interconnectivity provided by mobile internet was highlighted. Mr. Affonso explained that though the mobile internet is open to new business models via its many applications there are some negative. It has created such interactive applications that one can easily track where another has been. He reiterates that modern internet is easily detectable and controllable. Therefore is safety and privacy really assured the use of mobile internet. An enclosed online environment is clearly needed to facilitate limits which allow protection and safety.

Shortly after, an open discussion was held to garner comments on the topic of the panel. A few comments were as follows:

Olinca Marino of the SC LaNeta Program of Mexico noted that the absence of sustainability which has not been touched in any other theme. She postulates that technology application is not always responsible in two areas; Human Health and the Environment. For instance technology exhaust is responsible for 5% of green gases emissions and while in other sectors as reduction of green gas emissions has reach as much as 30%. This issue has to be examined in conjunction with production, consumption and disposal of electronic waste.

She continues with respect to the health of workers who produce mobile phones; Micro chips used in production contain lead which can damage of nervous system in children and reproductive system of women. In Latin America 8-10% of computer users are not registered. This equates to 84.5 million computers that are not recycled and can lead to lead and mercury residues within the equipment.

Therefore it is essential for the region to obtain information about emissions using methodologies that are part of a regional policy for green gas emissions

An unidentified participant contributed: In order to achieve control or regulation over the Mobile internet vertical integration may be applied between internet suppliers and mobile plan servicers. Mobile internet may be also limited to specific applications. The participant continued Mobile internet may be perceived as an access way to connectedness but is not the same as wired internet. Mobile internet is limited on small screen of a cellular phone and therefore it cannot contain the entire function of the internet. Some applications have a better perspective but there are limitations. This may work in favor of controlling the internet.

Another unidentified participant stated that law enforcement concerning cyber crime that occurs through mobile device should be indentified and the position of some governments to approach this topic through international law or domestic legislation should be defined as well. Consumer protection is an emerging topic; its an incident on which a position should be known by the government and private sector

Yet another unidentified participant deduced: Riots and protests in other countries are now common with key tools; mobiles internet and social media. Freedom of expression overarches the phenomenon; not only political expression but the right of the consumer to protest a product or decision. How do government states face these topics as they need to retain public order and stability? How does any government use these elements to organize a process fostering expression rather that procession? It's a phenomenon the social networks have created.

Rudolph Daniel, Independent consultant suggested use of Cloud computing as it relates to cost, business, overall development of internet infrastructure, to facilitate safe and beneficial internet connection. He continued with respect to governance; a variety of organizations involved in the IG discussions; various groupings are held for paneled issues; persistent questions are raised; but who is responsible for the internet. Should there be a ground up structure with authority at government level or top down structure or a combination of both. IG stakeholders should become part of implementation process rather than simply providing guidelines. In addition, is there a way of measure the level of 'multi-stakeholderism' to measure the efficiency of our actions as it relates to internet governance?

These have comments were incorporated into the thematic themes and resulted in the following questions for the working groups of the second panel of the conference: Emerging issues

Main question: "Is governance different for the mobile Internet from the wired Internet?"

Group 1



Illustration 6 – Open Discussion on the thematic area of Emerging Issues

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clear

1. What are the key development issues given strong mobile penetration in developing countries and the use of new equipment and applications that did not exist before?
2. What is the role of different stakeholders from an internet governance perspective to ensure reliable information and environmental friendly public policies and regulation?

Group 2:

1. How do Internet policy and regulation choices in the mobile Internet context impact the range of human rights, openness and neutrality?
2. Access through mobile (especially apps) is access to the “Internet” as we know it or is it a different and more limited access? Is it promoting another digital divide between those with wired and mobile connection?

Group 3:

1. What are the policy and governance choices and opportunities in the mobile Internet space that foster innovation, skills building, entrepreneurship and maximizing the Internet for economic development. How to manage the vertical integration between companies that provide access and applications?
2. How commercial and intellectual property agreements are addressing these topics, what will change in our countries?
3. How can the governments negotiate with the telecommunication companies to deploy fiber optic cables?

3.5 Report of Working Groups – Panel Two – Emerging Issues

Group 1

The group highlighted a key issue with respect to the lack of a fixed infrastructure. The provision of mobile internet service is operated within the private sector at different costs despite content being the same. Costs of service are expensive for most citizens; this effect can be curbed via subsidies or lower prices. There is a lack of fixed access therefore mobile internet may not always be provided. The role of different stakeholders from an internet governance perspective centers on regularization of dangers of internet?

Group 2

The group reported that there is difference between governance for mobile internet as opposed to other technologies due to the background of ISPs who are traditional telephone providers and how they postulate the business model that affects current markets. There are also difference in traceability, privacy and employment.

Stakeholders come from different cultures which are all converging; therefore there may be an official divide between the governance for mobile and wired internet. Anonymity is a different issue with mobile platforms as there is the advent of mobile tracing and tracking therefore a need exist to regulate mobile internet itself.

Group 3

The group's proceedings began with defining mobile. Is it in terms of Wireless connection or using mobile devices to connect? What are mobile devices today? The group highlighted the need to mix fiber optics with wireless especially in area with difficult terrain which can hinder access. It is the responsibility of the government to develop infrastructural backbone and to ensure the proper use of funds to digitally include persons via the deployment of infrastructure. The group also considered the possibility of open source code to generate innovation? However proprietary software options should not be overlooked due to their capacity to generate wealth. And lastly government and other stakeholders should create content for mobile devices.

4. Day Two – Report on the 4th Latin American and Caribbean Preparatory Meeting for the Global Internet Governance Forum: Part Two

4.1 Panel Three - Internet Governance for development and human rights

The third panel session of the convention was moderated by Virginia Paque of the Diplo Foundation, Civil Society and Mr. Raul Echeberria of LACNIC. It centered on the thematic area of Internet Governance for development and human rights. Ms. Paque gave a brief introductory presentation to begin the plenary session. She stated that Internet Governance (IG) can be defined as the set of principles, standards, policies and mechanisms related to the Internet that address the impact of Internet evolution in economic, social and cultural development. Other concepts include forging a people centred internet, an internet governance oriented toward the full exercise of rights, providing the internet to improve the productive capacity and life of the community and to share the collective intelligence of the network the internet creates. Based on a public survey the following perceptions as it relates to the topic were observed:

- Active multi-stakeholder participation in Internet governance policy strategies.
- Access to education, information and e-commerce.
- Align global governance with development needs. Millennium Development Goals.
- Prioritize Net Neutrality over economic benefits.
- Participation of developing countries actors in global processes.
- Fair appropriation of technology transfer.

IG can be seen as a reduction of the digital divide (which incorporates infrastructure, access to knowledge) and the social divide (refers to inclusion of all peoples). The IGF has insufficiently addressed the issue of rights (privacy, freedom of expression, and access to information) multilingualism, environmental sustainability, cultural identity and gTLDs for developing countries. She then proposed the following questions to be addressed at the IGF discussion forum:

Guiding Questions for open discussion:

- I. What are the three most important concepts of Internet governance to achieve development goals
- II. What are the three Internet Governance development issues of highest priority for the region?
- III. What are the three aspects of the Internet Rights that concern or should concern us most for the region?

Marcela Orbiscay of Argentina stated that with respect to the link between human rights and the internet; there are documents in existence that stipulated a set of principles of the internet as expressed by the United Nations on the topic. These are guides for key motives in addressing internet governance. The capacity to access information and divulge information is another concept that clashes with the issue of human rights. This concept allows freedom of expression. On the contrary however control of social media information can be seen as a violation of Internet rights and by extension human rights. Wide access to information and other content itself is a basic human right. With respect to governance of human rights and regulations; will we (the policy makers) stop regulations, allow it, or excessively enforce it? Will we 'cut and paste' another developed nation's legislation as it relates to the issue?

Another participant stated that with respect to regulation and the governance of human rights, the answer depends on the question and necessity of such action. At times it is better to avoid regulation but to maintain a status quo. Every right must be similarly protected however the right to life hold a more fundamental basis. There is a hierarchy of rights that we must understand. A standard to measure this should be taken into consideration. Rights have long been in existence and therefore they should be adapted and facilitated into Internet society for all. This environment is still being developed and such adaption is a big challenge.

Magaly Pazello of the Women's Network Support Programme of Brazil gave an example that alludes to the aforementioned issue: In Brazil and other countries beyond the state, this debate became a public debate which reorganized political forces. In short the government used free speech as a fundamental right to limit freedom and individual rights.

An FGV (Getulio Vargas Foundation) representative countered that we (the participants of the forum) are repeating issues highlighted at the previous IGF fora. What are these issues? The answer is usually identified by a developed country. We developing countries need to come up with a clear purpose for IG for development for the region. What are the best policy options and how they impact development? How are they transformed into legislation? We also need to address the issue of participation of countries and actors in the global Internet Governance forum. An agenda for developing countries needs to be created in order to identify how beneficial IG can be for developing countries.

Alejandro Pisanty of Internet Society (ISOC) of Mexico commented on the use of social media technology by journalist and other civilians. Reporters face death threats and kidnapping when using official channels to achieve the right to access information. Strategies must then be employed to protect personal data so that this right can be safeguarded.

Devon Blake of Jamaica inquired about Internet rights. This is a wide topic for consideration and it should be clearly defined. In addition we must understand that human rights are not perceived the same across international borders as there are differences in standards.

These comments were incorporated into the thematic themes and resulted in the following questions for the working groups of the third panel of the conference as follows:

- 1) Concepts for participation representation models of decisions making and consultation and agenda setting
- 2) Protection and remedy mechanisms and what is the role of the state both to its citizens and to the private sector.

4.2 Report of Working Groups – Panel Three – Internet Governance for development and human rights

To be included.

4.3 Panel Four - Management of Critical internet resources

The fourth panel of the convention began with a short presentation on the Management of Critical Internet Resources. Much of the presentation focused upon the technicality of the internet and how its structure to facilitate connection is currently being upgraded. It also defined the IP (Internet Protocol) Address. This is a number assigned to devices in a network that uses Internet Protocol for communication. The domain name system links specific IP address to specific domain names. It is through these domain names in which websites are created and content uploaded. This internet protocol system referred to as IPv4 (Internet Protocol version 4) was developed in the 1970's and has a limited number of available IP address. However in 1995 IPv6 was developed and has been increasingly adopted the world over.

IPv4 & IPv6	
IPv4	IPv6
Developed in 1970s	Developed in 1990s
32 bits	128 bits
Expressed in "dotted decimal" notation: 192.0.2.17	Expressed in hexadecimal notation: 2001:db8:0:1234:0:567:8:1
Roughly 4 billion addresses (2^{32}) *4 294 967 296	Roughly 340 undecillion addresses (2^{128}) *340 282 366 920 938 463 463 374

The Internet Assigned Number Authority (IANA) together with regional bodies manage the world's internet registry of numbers. These bodies include the African Network Information Centre (AfriNIC) for Africa, American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN) for the United States, Canada, several parts of the Caribbean region, and Antarctica, the Asia-Pacific Network Information centre (APNIC) for Asia, Australia, New Zealand, and neighboring countries, the Latin America and Caribbean Network Information Centre (LACNIC) for Latin America and parts of the Caribbean region and the Réseaux IP Européens Network Coordination Centre (RIPE) for Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia

IPv6 covers both country-code top-level domains (ccTLD) which are Two letter domains established for countries or territories and generic top-level domains (gTLD) with three or more characters that are either unsponsored domains that operate directly under policies established by ICANN processes for the global Internet community or sponsored domains that are proposed and sponsored by private agencies or organizations that establish and enforce rules restricting the eligibility to use the top level domain (TLD). The latter caters for organization, culture, language, regions, cities and generic interests that require internet resources.

Due to these developments the questions is posed: What are the responsibilities, impact, challenges and opportunities for Latin America and the Caribbean? The answer: Responsibility lies in the need to intensify the deliberate adoption of IPv6 by all stakeholders. Through its adoption risk lies

in achieving a smooth transition to IPV6 and in some sectors there may be high expenditure on equipment upgrades: However the opportunity for unconstrained Internet Address exists.

After a short open discussion, comments were incorporated into the thematic themes and resulted in the following questions for the working groups of the fourth panel of the conference: Management of Critical Internet Resources.

1. How to promote and consolidate IPV6 adoption?
2. Which are the challenges and opportunities for our region in relation to gTLDs?
3. How does it affect the Internet in our region, those issues related to IACANN's own governance (NTIA control over the root zone, commercial interest influence, government influence over the organization's decision processes, etc.)?

4.4 Report of Working Groups – Panel Four – Management of Critical Internet Resources

Group 1

Within this group the majority of participants knew very little about IPv6. As such there is a clear need to educate the public on its definition, benefits and increase number of IP address that is made available by this technology. The group surmised that the government is in the best position to implement this new resource and an urgent transition is needed. In order to facilitate critical resource management and administration of internet resource the adoption IPv6 is a critical. Despite this Internet service Providers do not see this as a necessity and we as stakeholders must encourage their participation in making it a reality. The group questioned in what other way can this technology positively affect the economy in our countries?

Group 2

With respect to gTLDs, many participants were unsure about what they were however after a brief explanation the matter was resolved. In addition examples were identified in the Caribbean region with focus on national branding. Examples include Suriname's national branding which focuses on the 'I love SU' Brand.

With respect to challenges in relation to gTLDs, the immediate reference was made to cost as this is a difficult aspect for many countries within the region. Discussion centered on programmes that utilize gTLDs but face a lack funding. A concern was also raised with respect to dispute resolution as it relates to intellectual property and reserved domain names. Consideration should be given to rectify the legal framework to support this issue especially in Latin America. gTLDs were also seen as a threat to many of the ccTLDs especially those that have more restrictive policies and expensive plans for implementation. Complementary to this concern is that of business plans for gTLDs due to the fact that they may become a commodity and would then require a sustainable plan for continuation.

With respect to opportunities in relation to gTLDs, a notion was raised for the creation of regional and sub regional brand names and the opportunity for better or unique domain names.

Group 3

The initial issue reflected upon governments participation on issues as it relates to the internet. Though there are governments that take an interest in these areas there is a need for full participation within the Latin American and Caribbean region. The group reported that ICANN cases of governance over the internet in the region are difficult to get involved as discussion is held from a technical standpoint. There is a need for layman's terms so that other stakeholders may be involved in the discussions.

5. Day Three – Report on the 4th Latin American and Caribbean Preparatory Meeting for the Global Internet Governance Forum: Part Three

5.1 Panel Five - Management of Security, Openness and privacy

The fifth panel of the convention centered on the thematic Security, Openness and Privacy. The panel was moderated by Natalia Enciso of the Paraguayan Association of Law and Information Technology (APADIT), Pedro Less Andrade of Google, Chile, and Alejandro Pisanty of the Internet Society (ISOC) of Mexico. A working group dynamic presented the following areas to address the interconnected issues of Privacy, Openness, Security and Freedom of Expression.

- 1) Identify what possible areas for regional initiatives as it relates to internet use and the topic.
 - 2) Identify Positive and Negative experiences in the region
- Achieving privacy, the right to security and law enforcement without violating freedoms

Jose Huerta Estrada of ONG Meta highlighted the security protocol of the government. He exemplified the lack of legislation in Chilean government. He also questioned: what are companies doing with our data and cookies (this represents personal data on the internet). There is fear that this data is being sold. Our (the stakeholders) duty as NGOs is to address this issue. We must not remain ignorant of this phenomenon, and ensure that public policies have a right to prevail. He concluded that the right to security is an important concept.

Another participant agreed that security is a pertinent issue and that we must gain a consensus on what aspect should be examined when discussing these topics. He continued: The cyber security concept is ambiguous. When a victim of cyber crime surfaces there are specific characteristics that make it easier or harder to contact or encourage the person to take a legal action. Nation states should guarantee the cyber security of citizens. In addition we need to clarify what security of internet is? Is security of the internet a topic of personal and public security, a person's reputation, the control of internet and what information people have access to? He emphasized: What measures exist to develop security? Issues of fraud and kidnapping are mostly committed through the internet.

Another participant stated that freedom of speech is related to privacy. As a person that works in the field of domestic violence against women, sexual violence, and images of women, that promote sexuality, she asks: how can we include this issue in provision of security as the internet and other mobile devices contribute to this problem.

Another participant agreed that internet security procedures should address the protection of children and teenagers. The same can be applied to issues of gender. She stated that: the Dominican Republic, Colombia, and Argentina are working on this imperative. There is a need to include this area more in our discussions regarding the topic of cyber security

Another participant commenting on the topic of Openness, human rights and sexual orientation stated that In Brazil there was an investigation on the exchange of content. It was identified that hate speech is growing towards black people, gay people and sexual violation against them, including the limitation of access to health and rights and an increase in child pornography. She reiterates, this is a concern that we must consider how to deter such violations.

Deidre Williams of the Sir Arthur Lewis Community College of St. Lucia stated that there is a need for balance, we as users of the internet must surrender some freedoms for security. In addition children also have a right to knowledge not just freedom and we need to protect that as well.

The moderators concluded that finding a balance between security, privacy, content, freedoms, protection, and rights was the focus of the discussion.

5.2 Report of Working Groups – Panel Four – Management of Critical Internet Resources

To be included.

5.3 Closure of the 4th Latin American and Caribbean Preparatory Meeting for the Global Internet Governance Forum

Ms Bernadette Lewis and Mr. Andres Piazza thanked all participants, sponsors, organizations and facilitators of the convention for their assistance and involvement in making the 2011 IGF a success.