Summary

3. Let Us Continue To Grow / Message from the President of the Board of Directors

5. Organizational Structure / Vision and Mission - Organizational Chart

6. Interview with Raúl Echeberría / by José Soriano

10. LACNIC Life Line

12. Inside LACNIC

13. Promoting the Adoption of IPv6 within the Region

14. FRIDA Program

16. +Raíces Project

17. Cooperation in the Caribbean

18. Internet Resources Distributed During LACNIC’s 5 Years of Existence

19. Providing Improved Services

21. Interacting with Our Environment

22. LACNIC X

25. LACNIC at Regional and International Fora

26. 2007 Balance

31. Main Activities and Services Offered by LACNIC
As it is said that children learn all they know during the first five years of their lives and, because five years is precisely the amount of time that has elapsed since our institution was recognized by ICANN, I can also say that during these years we have learned immensely.

LACNIC was born with the century and five years of constant growth were crowned at the end of 2006 with the opening of our new Montevideo offices. These new offices reflect the fact that the institution’s equity has doubled as compared to the previous year and increased more than five-fold in constant terms. As we already mentioned, this is but the symbol of LACNIC’s institutional consolidation.

Because of the Internet’s vertiginous rate of development, sometimes it is difficult to communicate the vast number of actions, achievements and daily developments involved. LACNIC has participated in hundreds of international meetings making a relevant voice heard in representation of the region’s Internet community.

The development of new innovation and convergence technologies is slowly advancing within the region, and has faced us with new challenges that led more than 320 individuals to meet at our annual event, this time held at Isla Margarita, Venezuela, to debate and discuss the urgent need to take advantage of IPv6 resources.
During the course of these past five years more than 43 million IPv4 addresses were allocated, a figure that compared to the 3.5 million addresses allocated during the same period of time prior to the constitution of LACNIC represents a fourteen-fold growth in terms of the volume allocated to the region. In order to continue growing, we are now promoting the adoption of IPv6 address space.

In accordance with our growing needs, the number of individuals that make up LACNIC’s staff has multiplied fivefold, increasing from only three to fifteen highly qualified employees.

During these five years 10 LACNIC events have been organized in as many countries of our region, in addition to numerous meetings held jointly with other regional organizations and institutions.

During these few years we have sponsored dozens of individuals so that they were able to participate in our meetings or attend international training events such as WALC. Through the FRIDA Program we have simultaneously advanced in the development of strategic alliances with other international organizations and in funding research, distributing over 480 thousand dollars among 26 projects that aim at supporting the region’s development. We provided financial and logistic support for the installation of root servers in Chile, Argentina, Ecuador, Panama and Venezuela, and we expect to extend this initiative to other countries of our region within the framework of the +Raíces Program.

Because currently less than 16 percent of the total pool of IPv4 addresses remains available, international estimates agree that IP addresses based on the current version of the protocol (IPv4) will be depleted in the year 2011. In order to face this challenge LACNIC is conducting a regional campaign so that before 2011 all the region’s networks will have been adapted to the new version of the protocol (IPv6).

Because of the current protocol’s limitations, at the moment it is not possible for certain services to be developed in a natural manner. With the implementation of IPv6 there will be approximately $3.4 \times 10^{38}$ available addresses, which makes their depletion virtually impossible. The new protocol utilizes 128 bits instead of 32 and therefore techniques such as NAT (Network Address Translation) may no longer be needed to provide connectivity. In addition, the new protocol facilitates support for endpoint authentication as well as data encryption on the basic protocol which also pave the way for a more secure Internet.

The fact that there are not that many companies in Latin America allows LACNIC to build a more personalized relationship with each of them, carrying out training and information activities that focus on the issue of IPv6. We promote the adoption of the new protocol by allocating IP version 6 blocks free of charge and providing the technical support necessary for achieving a successful transition. This transition, because of its lack of complexity, allows the coexistence of both protocols so that the change may be implemented gradually.

Let us continue to grow.

Oscar A. Messano
President of the Board of Directors
Organizational Structure

LACNIC is an international non-profit organization established in 2002, the headquarters of which are located in Uruguay. It is administrated and managed by a Board of Directors made up by six individuals elected by the member organizations.

During 2007, LACNIC’s Board of Directors had the following composition:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Country of Residence</th>
<th>Term Ends</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oscar Messano</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>December 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fábio Marinho *</td>
<td>Vice-President</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>December 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oscar Robles</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>December 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Javier Salazar *</td>
<td>Deputy Secretary</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>December 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartmut Glaser</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>December 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlos Neira</td>
<td>Deputy Treasurer</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>December 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raúl Echeberria</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LACNIC’s Executive Director participates in the meetings of the Board of Directors with rights equal to those of a director, except for the right to vote.

*Fábio Marinho and Javier Salazar were reelected to occupy the two vacancies on the Board of Directors starting in January 2008, for a term of three years.

Vision

To be a leader in the construction and articulation of collaborative efforts for Internet development and stability in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Mission

To administrate Internet numbering resources, contributing to the creation of collaboration and cooperation opportunities that will benefit the regional Internet community, committed to:

- the excellence and quality of the services provided to our clients,
- constantly perfecting an impartial, participative and transparent self-regulation model,
- the adoption and promotion of technological advancements and standards within the industry,
- strengthening the relationships with the main stakeholders of the Internet within the region,
- the development of regional capabilities through training and the transmission of Internet-related technology.

LACNIC administrates and allocates IP Addresses and related resources (Autonomous System Numbers and Reverse Resolution) for Latin America and the Caribbean in a responsible manner, guaranteeing equal-opportunity access to these resources for all the Internet operators within the region through the application of community service criteria. One of LACNIC’s main objectives is to contribute to the development of the Internet within the region, promoting and defending the interests of the regional Internet community and cooperating for the generation of conditions such that will allow the Internet to become an effective instrument of social inclusion and economic development for all the countries and citizens of Latin America and the Caribbean.
Interview with Raúl Echeberría
Executive Director of LACNIC
by José Soriano

Institutions make up the framework through which individuals become part of a community. Knowing their history allows us to gain an understanding of the values and interests that originated common projects and brought together different wills. This is the case of the Latin American and Caribbean Internet Addresses Registry, LACNIC, an influential institution that celebrated its fifth anniversary in 2007.

Steve Jobs has said: “I'm convinced that half of what separates successful entrepreneurs from unsuccessful entrepreneurs is sheer perseverance.” If there is a quality that defines Raúl Echeberría, Executive Director of LACNIC, is precisely his perseverance, and this institution has been built, in part, under the influence of this trait of his personality.

JS: It is always difficult to summarize history without forgetting relevant stages, protagonists and facts. How was LACNIC born?

Raúl Echeberría: This project began in 1997 within the framework of ENRED, which at the time was the organization that brought together most of the region's Internet pioneers. I joined the project at the end of 1998, specifically from within ENRED. At that moment we saw that it was important to bring on board other actors and we began creating relationships with other important organizations of our region with the aim of obtaining further support for the creation of LACNIC.

In 1999 the agreements were signed between the founding organizations (AHCIET, CABASE, eCOM-LAC, ENRED, NIC Brazil and NIC Mexico) and during the following two years we were dedicated to obtaining the necessary international support and proving that we were capable of doing what we had proposed. During the following year and a half we worked intensely on designing the project and the organization itself: approving bylaws, selecting systems, preparing technical and operational plans, electing authorities, etc.

In 2001 we began with a transition plan that had been agreed as a requirement for LACNIC to obtain its final recognition. During the following months we were able to provide all the agreed services and when we attended the ICANN meeting that was held in October 2002 we were able to prove that we were capable of fully satisfying our obligations. This initial success was
rewarded with the institution’s final recognition by ICANN, which allowed us to begin operating autonomously. During these initial stages everything depended on the efforts and generosity of the staff. We worked in an office of under 15 square meters, practically sharing office space and using borrowed equipment. It was only after the first “transition” funds arrived – a percentage of the membership fees ARIN collected in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean – that we were able to take the first steps towards hiring our first employees, purchasing equipment and beginning an operational phase that was still strongly dependent on the support of NIC Brazil and NIC Mexico.

It would be of absolutely no use whatsoever to have an organization in Latin America to do what was already being done by an organization based in the United States if we did not add some sort of value having to do with our regional reality.

We Knew We Could Do It
Ricardo Patara, Technical Area Manager

During those early stages I felt that we were permanently being put to the test. We had to prove that we were capable of performing all the functions of an RIR in order to advance in the recognition process. For this reason, in August 2001, shortly after my incorporation, I had to go directly to ARIN’s offices in the United States where I spent 15 days working with their staff, receiving specialized training, as we discussed the transfer of all the functions that up to that moment were being performed by ARIN.

JS: How many people participated during this first, foundational stage of the institution?

RE: Many people gave their time voluntarily. For example, the Board of Directors was very active at that stage. It was quite interesting when we hired our lawyers and the first members of our staff, such as for example in the case of Irene Suffia, because in fact we did not have any money to pay them. All we had to offer was the perspective of a project in which we truly believed. Luckily, both Irene and the lawyers also believed in the project and agreed to work with us even if we were unable to pay them.

JS: Those early stages of institutionalization, those first years of learning, were later to make LACNIC what it is today. From that small office in Montevideo, how did the process of institutional building continue?

RE: It would be of absolutely no use whatsoever to have an organization in Latin America to do what was already being done by an organization based in the United States if we did not add some sort of value having to do with our regional reality.

We achieved something quite extraordinary in the region, which was consensus among the different sectors of society related to the Internet, all of whom came
together within a solid organization capable of affecting the development of the Internet within the region, an organization which would respect the interests of each sector in an equal manner. Perhaps the secret behind this success was that from the earliest stages we showed our intention of investing part of our earnings on promoting social development based on the Internet. LACNIC has always destined an important percentage of its budget to community development activities. This transverse approach makes a difference in Latin America, and it was thus that after some time the FRIDA Program was born – a program we implemented together with other international organizations such as the IDRC and which was later joined by the Internet Society.

I believe that through its actions LACNIC has been able to find spaces at international debate fora which we can no longer abandon, as it would be like abandoning conquered territory. We will continue to be involved in this line of action, making the region’s voice heard at every international forum.

JS: An example of the things you mention is the organization’s last meeting, LACNIC X, held at Isla Margarita, Venezuela. Will these meetings for discussing technological and cooperation policies continue to be organized in the future?

LACNIC’s annual meeting – which this year will be held in the city of Salvador, Brazil – is a good example, tangible proof of our institutional strategy, as it is clear that this place of assembly serves as a meeting place for scores of individuals who develop human relationships and networks that transcend the essence of our organization’s technical tasks. Many simultaneous events are scheduled in which our participation is limited to promotion and funding to enable their materialization. As I mentioned earlier, it is our vocation, to generate this place of assembly in order to allow the interaction of all regional actors. Up to the moment, each LACNIC meeting has been better than the one before. The meeting held at Isla Margarita was very successful.

JS: Is the deployment of IPv6 LACNIC’s responsibility?

Although it is not our formal and direct responsibility to contribute to the deployment of the IPv6 protocol within the region, our convictions have led us to assume a role of leadership in the belief that we are morally responsible to the community for playing an active role in this issue. Faced with the qualitative leap that the arrival of convergence signifies for the Internet, we must try at all costs to keep our region from lagging behind. We have invested considerable efforts and resources for promoting IPv6 within the region, organizing events in different countries, supporting different initiatives, and speaking to all governments at different fora in order to explain to them the importance of assuming an active role in the issue. We recently witnessed what to me represents an important achievement. The governments of Latin America and the Caribbean, during the regional ministerial conference organized in El Salvador approved

The Final Launching
Germán Valdez

Many dates, facts, people, and efforts should be highlighted but for me, the final launching of what LACNIC is today was announced in a hotel room during INET in San Jose, California, in June 1999. On that opportunity, representatives of NIC Mexico, NIC Brazil, ENRED, eCOM-LAC and CABASE (AHCIET would join this group at a later date) agreed that the best time to begin the political task of obtaining the recognition of a Latin American RIR would be during the ICANN meeting scheduled for the month of August in Santiago, Chile.

Consequently, we began negotiations with the sectors interested in the project: the academic sector, ISPs, and NICs. The contributions of both NIC Mexico as well as NIC Brazil would be essential, as they would provide their operational experience and financial support for representing the new organization’s project at international fora.

During the Santiago meeting we obtained ICANN’s approval. It was there, with the Latin American Internet community as witness, that the nature of the organization was defined: a non-profit, membership-based organization with open fora.

Germán Valdez, who recently left LACNIC, was part of the organization from its earliest stages. He participated in the processes leading up to its creation, was part of the first Board of Directors and later its staff, and managed the Policy and External Relations area until December 2007.
the Plan of Action for the Information Society for the next three years (eLAC), that included at LACNIC’s proposal a goal according to which governments assumed the commitment to promote the development of IPv6 at both public as well as private level and to implement IPv6 on government networks. We hope that this will have a highly positive impact on the rate of IPv6 adoption within the region.

During 2008 we will continue with this line of action, not only using our own resources but also as part of the 6DEPLOY project financed by the European Union where other important actors are participating.

**Opportunities and Challenges**

Irene Suffia, Administration and Finance Manager

In 2002, the year that LACNIC began operating in Montevideo, the region was undergoing a period of great economic crisis. LACNIC appeared as a provider of employment and funds, a fact that made it a captivating project. It was like going against the flow of the circumstances we were living.

When I agreed to participate in this project, LACNIC was intangible. Today, in addition to having accompanied the organization’s vertiginous growth during these first five years, I am in charge of financial management and responsible for the institution’s equity. Although my team has grown during these years, it maintains the same common denominator: the cooperative and strong-willed spirit that has always been the hallmark of the organization.

**As a Family**

Adriana Rivero, Member Services and Communications Coordinator

When in July 2002 Raúl invited me to join LACNIC, this institution was beginning to be built at the very small office located at Chucarro street, where at first everything needed to be done. From translating the first tentative web pages to any other task that would come up. Almost immediately I had to organize the LACNIC event in Mexico. And there we went: Pablo – our network administrator – and I left for Mexico City to organize our first international event. An amazing experience.

It was a time of great cooperation on the part of everyone and of great personal efforts from all those involved. Luckily, it was also a time when family-like ties were generated. This is what has made everything easier in the midst of the enormous stress and workload we have had to manage.

**The Future**

We will continue to strengthen our role as promoter of cooperative processes, without substituting those actors who are already involved, contributing to their better articulation. We will continue to be involved in the generation of more transverse projects related to issues such as security, root servers, creation of NAPs or Internet exchange points, regional interconnection, Internet governance, as well as any other areas necessary for Internet development and stability in our region.

During the next few years LACNIC must be an organization where project generation spaces flourish, without of course abandoning our basic role in the operation of the regional Internet, where improving our services is a permanent goal.

...it is clear that this place of assembly serves as a meeting place for scores of individuals who develop human relationships and networks that transcend the essence of our organization’s technical tasks.
11/2000
LAC I
Annual Report 2007
BUENOS AIRES - ARGENTINA
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
for Latin America and the Caribbean
LACNIC requests formal recognition as RIR
for Latin America and the Caribbean
LACNIC opens its first office in Montevideo, Uruguay
LACNIC begins operating with all services
LACNIC opens its new headquarters in Carrasco, Montevideo
Montevideo Workshop in support of AfriNIC as an emerging Registry for the Africa region
Agreement between RIRs and ICANN for the creation of the NRO
LACNIC requests formal recognition as RIR
for Latin America and the Caribbean
Provisional recognition of LACNIC as RIR
Final adjustment of the transition process
ICANN officially recognizes LACNIC as Regional Internet Registry for Latin America and the Caribbean
LACNIC's Board of Directors decides to exonerate from payment IPv6 block requests
RIRs and IPv6 Groups commit their joint support to the global deployment of IPv6
First LACNIC Board of Directors elected by member vote
Provisional recognition of LACNIC as RIR
Definition of the first resource allocation policies
First LACNIC Member Assembly
LACNIC Training Days
07/04 Guayaquil, Ecuador
07/04 Quito, Ecuador
07/04 Lima, Peru
09/04 Panama, Panama
09/04 Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
11/04 Mexico City, Mexico
11/04 Monterrey, Mexico
11/2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
Definition of the first resource allocation policies
First LACNIC Member Assembly
LACNIC Training Days
07/04 Guayaquil, Ecuador
07/04 Quito, Ecuador
07/04 Lima, Peru
09/04 Panama, Panama
09/04 Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
11/04 Mexico City, Mexico
11/04 Monterrey, Mexico
Inside LACNIC

A different perspective look inside

The object of this section is to provide an informal look at those of us who cooperate with the workings of our organization from the inside.

Any resemblance to reality is pure coincidence.

Executive Director’s Office
Our doors are always open...
we welcome new work!

Communications
Travel, words, laughter. Hard work!

Administration
The weaker sex? Just try overspending!

Technical Department
200.7.84.0, 2001:13c7:7001::0,
2800, 4.0. I don’t understand...
Regional Strengthening Programs

Promoting the Adoption of IPv6 within the Region

As a response to the forecasts prepared by several investigators indicating that by the year 2011 the central pool of version 4 (IPv4) Internet addresses could be completely depleted, LACNIC launched a regional campaign so that all the region’s networks will be adapted to the new version 6 of the protocol (IPv6) before January 1st, 2011.

As part of this campaign, on June 20, 2007, it was offered a press conference – which was retransmitted via webcast – where LACNIC announced the measures implemented to promote the adoption of the new protocol within the region. Among others, it was recalled that the allocation of IPv6 addresses to regional organizations by LACNIC will remain free of charge. Likewise, it was recommended that companies, governments and institutions should make all necessary preparations for adopting the version 6 of the protocol as soon as possible, taking advantage of this fact.

Another example of the efforts that LACNIC is making in these direction is the creation of the IPv6 Portal: http://portalipv6.lacnic.net

The portal has been designed as an information center to provide relevant tools, updated information, experiences, presentations and all type of data that will contribute to the transition and adoption of the new IPv6 protocol.

Through the creation of this portal LACNIC seeks to enable discussions and the exchange of information on IPv6-related issues, providing members of the Internet community the opportunity to cooperate in the implementation and adoption of the new protocol in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The actions implemented by LACNIC during 2007 for creating awareness within the region and sharing knowledge on the new protocol included the organization of several conferences and meetings, such as the ones held in Santiago de Chile, Bogotá, Panama, Quito and Buenos Aires under the sponsorship of LACNIC.

Likewise, LACNIC promoted the inclusion within the framework of eLAC of a specific goal relating to the adoption of IPv6 in all public services and government purchase orders, thus strengthening the region’s commitment to the adoption of the IPv6 protocol.*

(* The goal promoted by LACNIC was finally included in the new plan, eLAC2010, already approved on the date this report was edited.)
In 2007 FRIDA resumed its public activities in order to provide funding opportunities that will allow the strengthening of investigations in the field of ICTs within our region.

In this sense, jointly with the IDRC, ICA and ISOC, actions were reformulated and new working areas were defined that would allow focusing funds on issues that are highly sensitive or relevant within our region, without simultaneously hindering highly creative initiatives that are generated as a result of the creativity and intelligence of the researchers of our region.

FRIDA’s basic assumption is that Latin America and the Caribbean have the key element necessary for developing original, quality research: the region’s human capital. Therefore, the amounts disbursed by FRIDA, although they may be considered small (USD 12,500 – 25,000), aid in the development of original research and the strengthening of existing regional research teams. Project results are as relevant as the experiences acquired in terms of research project management.

The new instruments that are now available strengthen the already traditional yearly project summons and selection, providing training opportunities and the chance to share results and exchange experiences.

After renegotiating agreements and commitments that allowed the Project to have access to new and increased funds (USD 630,000 for a working period of three years), the third call for project presentation was made in May. As a result, before the summons July
Creative Spaces, Robotics

Omar Dengo Foundation - Costa Rica - Ana Lourdes Acuña Zúñiga

The project developed a methodology that included learning environments where children and adolescents could develop their creativity, design skills and technological fluidity by becoming involved with digital technologies in environments where educational robotics are used.

Improving Municipal Territorial Management Capabilities

Acción Contra el Hambre (ACH) – Nicaragua. Jairo Paizano

A participative and appropriable methodology was implemented for local territorial management at municipal level, using mapping tools (GPS), simplifying their adoption and transmission from the field to the computer.
Within the framework of the +Raíces Project, during 2007 LACNIC installed two new copies of the F Root Server. These two copies, added to the three copies that had already been installed during previous years, complete a total of five F Root Server copies in our region. The agreements that allowed these installations were signed during LACNIC X, the organization’s tenth annual event.

First Root Server in Central America

On July 17, 2007, in Panama City, LACNIC, the ISC (Internet Systems Consortium) and the Technological University of Panama (UTP) installed the first Root Server in Central America.

The opening ceremony held on Tuesday, July 17, was attended by ISC representative, João Damas, the Executive Vice-President of Commercial Sales at Cable &Wireless Panama, Pedro Díaz, the Rector of the Technological University of Panama, Salvador Rodríguez, LACNIC’s Policy and External Relations Manager, Germán Valdez and the Director of NIC Panama / PANNet, Armando Jipsion.

Likewise, in August 2007, in Quito, Ecuador, LACNIC, the ISC (Internet Systems Consortium), AEPROVI (Association of Internet Service Providers and Information Technology Companies, NAP administrator) and NIC.EC (the .EC Domain Name Registry) installed the fifth Root Server for Latin America and the Caribbean within the framework of the +Raíces Project.
Regional Strengthening Programs

Cooperation in the Caribbean

During 2007, LACNIC began a series of actions in Central America and the Caribbean that allowed our organization to strengthen its ties with the Caribbean community and become familiar with its needs, seeking the involvement and participation of members of this community in order to solve problems that are common to the entire region.

ARIN - LACNIC - CTU Agreement

In August 2007, in Curaçao, LACNIC and ARIN (the American Registry for Internet Numbers) signed a framework cooperation agreement with the Caribbean Telecommunications (CTU). This agreement was signed within the framework of the Third Caribbean Internet Governance Forum, held in the island of Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles.

In this sense, LACNIC has participated in several events in the Caribbean, such as the Ministerial Technology Briefing Seminar on Internet Governance organized by the CTU (Caribbean Telecommunication Union) in April 2007 in Anguilla and the Caribbean Internet Forum held on November 5th to 7th in St. Lucia.

Workshop on Internet Exchange Points (IXP)

El Salvador, July 2007

In line with its commitment to the consolidation of regional infrastructure and the generation of new activities and projects that will benefit the community by establishing partnerships, LACNIC organized a theoretical/practical workshop in which the private sector (CISCO) and the government sector (Government of El Salvador) were involved and which had the support of Packet Clearing House (PCH), the Internet Society (ISOC) and the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN).

The main objective of this Workshop, which was attended by over 80 individuals from several different Central American and Caribbean countries, was to provide information and criteria necessary for establishing and operating an IXP in those countries where there is none.

Through this type of activities LACNIC contributes to the fulfillment of the regional goals established in the Regional Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean, eLAC2007.

CANTO 2007

June 24 - 27, Barbados

LACNIC and ARIN (the American Registry for Internet Numbers) participated in the 2007 edition of CANTO (Caribbean Association of National Telecommunications Organizations). During this event, LACNIC and ARIN shared a stand and shared with the public the work that Regional Internet Registries carry out in the Caribbean region. A presentation was made with the aim of inviting the Caribbean community to participate in the development process of policies for the distribution of Internet resources within the region and presenting information on the activities that are being carried out by both Regional Registries to promote the adoption of IPv6.
The following chart shows a 5-year comparison of the volumes of Internet resources (IPv4, IPv6 and ASN) allocated during the past 5 years, evidencing the evolution of the allocation rates corresponding to each resource.

**Membership Evolution**

During LACNIC’s 5 Years of Existence

The large increase in the number of members evidenced in 2007 includes the incorporation of Brazilian members as a result of the agreement signed with NIC.br.

**Allocations per year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>IPv4</th>
<th>IPv6</th>
<th>ASN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ASN growth by country**

It is interesting to observe that both IPv4 and IPv6 allocations experienced a surge during the year 2005.

**IPv4 growth by country**

During the past five years the total volume of IPv4 addresses allocated per year increased more than fourfold. During this period an average 60% increase was verified from one year to the next.

**IPv6 growth by country**

The three charts below show a comparison of the cumulative number of Internet resources allocated by country. These charts show that a large proportion of the countries of our region evidenced an upward trend in the volume of ASN, IPv4 and IPv6 allocations.
Providing Improved Services

LACNIC is constantly striving to provide better services to its clients and, in line with these efforts, we have been working to develop tools for improving information processing as well as for maintaining direct contact with our clients through other channels.

Telephone Contacts

As usual, during 2007 we conducted a campaign to make telephone contact with our members. Through these calls LACNIC seeks to reach its associates directly, providing them with information on the activities that will be carried out during the year and receiving in exchange their invaluable feedback. This activity enabled us to establish contact with 97% of our members in 2007. Contact with members of NIC Brazil and Mexico is done directly by those responsible for the National Registries (NIRs).

97% contacted

57% were already aware of the event

29% made Contact information modifications

Visits to our members

Traveling is an essential tool which provides an immense opportunity to approach members of our community in their own environment. This was evident during our last visit to Santiago, Chile, in June 2007, where in the course of a day and a half we were able to visit a large percentage of our members as well as the Subsecretariat of Telecommunications (SUBTEL), and also to participate in the monthly meeting of NIC Chile’s Committee on Internet Domain Names and Addresses. This allowed us to gain first-hand knowledge of their needs, concerns and points of view on our work, as well as to share with them LACNIC’s vision on the main issues having to do with the Internet in our region and to inform them of our plans and activities. During 2007, this practice allowed us to contact members in Argentina, Colombia, Curacao, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela.

Hostmaster’s consultation desk

As in previous years, during the LACNIC X meeting at Isla Margarita a space was reserved for consulting the Hostmaster. This space, the object of which is to allow clients the possibility of discussing issues having to do with their specific needs directly with the Hostmaster, has proven to be extremely useful for the members that attend LACNIC meetings especially for clarification about procedures and status of resources requests.
Interacting with Our Environment

During these first five years, keeping an attentive eye on what is happening in our environment and being capable of reacting proactively has been a constant concern for LACNIC. In order to be able to continue providing services with the quality and efficiency levels expected by the regional Internet community, LACNIC staff has participated in numerous fora and technical meetings.

IETF Meeting

(Internet Engineering Task Force)

This technical forum is important to LACNIC and to the community as a whole. The focus of these meetings has been to accompany the progress achieved by the Working Groups on DNS, CRISP (Cross Registry Internet Service Protocol), SIDR (Secure Inter-Domain Routing) as well as the Rescert Working Group, a technical group for coordinating among the five RIRs the implementation of an Internet resource certification system.

Digital Certification

The SIDR group addresses issues relating to Internet Resource Digital Certification. Digital Certification allows adding greater security to global routing exchanges and, consequently, greater security and more stability to the Internet in general LACNIC has been closely following the work being carried out at the IETF, as have the other RIRs.

Other Fora

LACNIC has also participated in other important regional events on technical issues: NIR network operator forums, North American operator forum, RIR meetings, and WALC. In the latter case, LACNIC staff has not only attended the meetings but also conducted workshops.

Stephen Kent Workshop in Montevideo

In April 2007 LACNIC held a training day on Digital Certification in the city of Montevideo. This training day was conducted by Stephen Kent, one of the authors of the initial specification for Digital Certificate Structure with the IETF.

As a result of this workshop, LACNIC staff attended the network operator forum organized by NIC Mexico presenting the issue of digital certification of Internet resources.

375,327
Miles traveled by LACNIC staff during 2007

15
Circumnavigations of the globe

During 2007 LACNIC offered countless presentations, organized and attended training workshops, held meetings with important stakeholders and representatives of different sectors of the regional community, was represented by its staff at countless fora, and attended meetings within and without the region carrying the voice and defending the interests of the regional community.
LACNIC’s annual event was held from May 21 to May 25, 2007, at Isla Margarita, Venezuela, hosted by Venezuela’s National Center of Information Technologies (CNTI). LACNIC X included several technical fora (FLIP6, Interconnection, Security), training tutorials (IPv6 and Network Monitoring), as well as the Public Policy Forum and LACNIC Member Assembly. As is already traditional, meetings of other organizations such as LACTLD were also scheduled. This year the Internet Society’s regional meeting (INET) joined the event.

The CNTI is part of the People’s Ministry for Telecommunications and Computer Science, the object of which is to promote Government Sector and Organized Community efforts in the areas of computer science with the purpose of contributing to the efficiency and efficacy of the State, as well as to promote the development and strengthening of national capabilities in the field of Information Technologies.

Policies that Achieved Consensus during LACNIC X

In 2007 the implementation of the following four policies was ratified:

**LAC-2007-03. IPv6 Address Allocation and Assignment Policy**

This modification will allow allocating IPv6 addresses to a specific group of end users: those that have branch offices or other departments such as, for example, banks and universities. It would not justify allocation to end users that have only one network.


This proposal affects Section 1.1 “Scope” of the IPv6 Address Allocation Policy. The only modification is the elimination of the reference to the fact that it is an “interim policy,” a status that was inherited from the original policy drafted in the year 2000.

**LAC-2007-05. Modification of the “Multiple /48” Reallocation Policy**

This proposal eliminates the requirement to justify the request before LACNIC when an ISP needs to assign multiple /48 prefixes to a single end site. Section 5.4.2 of the current IPv6 Allocation Policy is eliminated.

This proposal suggests that the option should exist to return a single initial allocation of a /32 with the aim of requesting a larger address space (smaller prefix) as if it were the first request for a block based on the provisions of Section 5.1 of the current IPv6 Address Allocation Policy.

Two Global Policies were also approved, which must now follow the corresponding discussion and approval processes at each RIR so that they may be ratified at global level:

LAC-2007-08. IANA Policy for Allocation of ASN Blocks to RIRs

This Proposal establishes the criteria that will govern the distribution of Autonomous System Numbers by IANA to the different Regional Internet Registries.


This proposal suggests that the final twenty-five /8 blocks that remain in IANA’s central stock be distributed equally among the Regional Internet Registries. It establishes that each registry should receive five /8 blocks when the final threshold of twenty-five /8’s is reached. LACNIC’s Board of Directors has ratified this proposal and recommended continuing its discussion in order to determine the appropriate number of /8 blocks to be distributed among the RIRs so as to harmonize the policy among all regions.

Details of all the proposals discussed and approved during LACNIC X can be found at:
http://www.lacnic.net/en/eventos/lacnicx/foro.html

Regional Interconnection Forum - NAPLA 2007

During the meeting of the Regional Interconnection Forum that was held on May 22 within the framework of LACNIC X a brief situational analysis of the region’s NAPs was presented and the activities that some of them are currently carrying out were discussed. The meeting provided the opportunity for private companies and government representatives to make relevant presentations. Some of the issues addressed during NAPLA 2007 include regional connectivity, physical infrastructure, government policies, and provider/NAP transit policies.

Latin American IPv6 Forum (FLIP 6) and IPv6 Task Force (LAC IPv6 TF)

The agendas for the Fifth Latin American IPv6 Forum and the meeting of the IPv6 Task Force for Latin America and the Caribbean were decided in accordance with the criteria adopted by the evaluation committee for selecting presentations: value of an experience to be shared, possibility of general application, replicability, and importance for achieving development. The incorporation of IPv6 within the Internet community was reflected in the evolution of the content of the presentations as compared to previous editions.

In addition to the presentations selected by the evaluation committee, special guests such as Yves Poppes (Teleglobe, Canada) and John Loughney (Nokia, California) shared their experiences and visions on the deployment of IPv6.
Second Network Security Event for Latin America and the Caribbean

This forum was held within the framework of LACNIC X and focused on the following issues: fighting spam and cybercrime, Internet privacy, legal aspects, and protection of critical infrastructure. In addition, the need to deepen and promote exchanges among security professionals of our region was emphasized. To conclude, there was a panel on “Routing PKI” which served to expose the great challenges that network administrators, security professionals and the LACNIC community in general will have to face in order to protect network infrastructure. This is an issue that will warrant further discussion.

LACNIC General Member Assembly

As usual, during the General Member Assembly LACNIC’s financial statements as well as the reports prepared by the external auditor and the organization’s Fiscal Commission were presented and approved. Likewise, new members were elected to the Electoral Commission and Control Organ. The proposal to reform the institution’s Bylaws to allow the implementation of remote voting mechanisms for General Member Assemblies was submitted to voting but was not approved by the Assembly.

LACTLD Meeting

At the organization’s eighth meeting scheduled this year at Isla Margarita, Venezuela, the Latin American and Caribbean ccTLD Organization (LACTLD) held its General Member Assembly with the attendance of thirteen member organizations.

Strategic planning work was completed during the LACTLD meeting, and presentations were made by several ccTLDs of our region with the aim of sharing their experiences as well as by ICANN liaisons for Latin America, the Caribbean and Canada, and a COCCA (Council of Country Code Administrators) representative.

After concluding the Assembly, members joined the Brazilian and Salvadoran representatives for the .br and .sv domains, respectively, in the formalization of their relationships with ICANN.

Technical Aspects of the LACNIC X Meeting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wireless network</th>
<th>Remote participation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Internet access in all rooms</td>
<td>• Webcast:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• IPv4 and IPv6 address support</td>
<td>Broadcast in English and Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Maximum peak: 260 individuals connected simultaneously</td>
<td>Maximum verified utilization: 48 individuals participating simultaneously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Average utilization: 2Mbps.</td>
<td>• Questions and comments via web chat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Since 2005 LACNIC has implemented a Sponsorship Program for providing financial support to members of the regional Internet community interested in participating in LACNIC’s annual meeting. Thanks to this program, during the past three years 95 individuals from 22 different countries of LACNIC’s service region have been able to attend the annual meeting and had the opportunity of participating in technical training workshops, of exchanging experiences with colleagues also working within the region, and of participating and affecting the development process for Internet resource allocation policies for the region of Latin America and the Caribbean.

This sponsorship includes registration fee exemption, accommodation expenses and/or air travel expenses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of applications</th>
<th>Number of sponsorships awarded</th>
<th>Countries of our region</th>
<th>Total amount (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>42,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the course of these past three years USD 42,000 have been assigned to this program.

The program has benefited applicants from organizations such as Internet service providers, Internet service provider associations, universities, academic networks and government organizations.

In addition, LACNIC also provides financial support for panelists and active participants of the regional Internet community in order to allow their attendance to international fora such as the IGF (Internet Governance Forum), thus increasing “multistakeholder” participation in the different discussion fora on Internet issues.
LACNIC at Regional and International Fora

eLAC

The Regional Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean or eLAC represents an ambitious effort on the part of the region’s governments to orient actions towards the development of the Information Society within our region. This Regional Plan provides a basic reference for organizations such as LACNIC that implement actions and contribute to this objective through their initiatives.

During 2007 the plan was revised and updated, a fact that motivated LACNIC’s active participation in different meetings and sharing consultation instruments that allowed an improved definition of new goals. In addition, LACNIC contributed within the working groups, particularly those focusing on the goals relating to Infrastructure and Internet Governance.*

* The new plan, eLAC2010, which was discussed and agreed in El Salvador in February 2008, includes goals such as the one that refers to the adoption of IPv6 before January 1st, 2011. The inclusion of this goal, at LACNIC’s proposal, represents an important endorsement for the generalized adoption of the IPv6 protocol and a great advance for the entire region.

Internet Governance

LACNIC and the NRO at the Internet Governance Forum (IGF)

The NRO – the organization that groups the five existing Regional Internet Registries – was represented at the Second Internet Governance Forum (IGF) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on November 12-15, 2007.

Sessions included five discussion panels organized in accordance with the major themes covered by the IGF: Access, Diversity, Openness, Security, and Critical Internet Resources.

Adiel Akplogan, CEO of AfriNIC, and Raúl Echeberría, Executive Director of LACNIC, were members of the Advisory Group that coordinated the IGF agenda.

Raúl Echeberría also participated as a panelist in the session titled “Critical Internet Resources,” while other members of the NRO Executive Council participated in the workshop titled “IPv4 to IPv6: Challenges and Opportunities” as well as in ICANN’s open forum.

In addition, a report titled “Continuing Cooperation - The NRO’s Role in Internet Governance” was presented. This report illustrates the many efforts the Regional Internet Registries undertake in order to maintain and develop the Internet and its unique characteristics and is divided according to the major themes of the 2007 Internet Governance Forum: Access, Diversity, Openness, Security and Critical Internet Infrastructure.

http://www.nro.net/archive/news/continuing-cooperation.html
## STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

**AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2007**

(In U.S. Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASH AND BANKS (Note 2.6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks</td>
<td>117,568</td>
<td>102,384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>117,873</td>
<td>102,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS (Note 2.9 y 4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>2,685</td>
<td>3,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,685</td>
<td>3,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (Note 2.7)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Debtors</td>
<td>633,728</td>
<td>466,107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred Income</td>
<td>(242,395)</td>
<td>(232,501)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowance for Doubtful Accounts (Note 2.8)</td>
<td>(26,554)</td>
<td>(54,462)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>364,779</td>
<td>179,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER RECEIVABLES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guaranty Deposits (Note 6)</td>
<td>432,626</td>
<td>26,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments in Advance</td>
<td>5,779</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance to Fall Due</td>
<td>2,293</td>
<td>1,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>30,806</td>
<td>419,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>471,504</td>
<td>447,734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>956,841</td>
<td>733,219</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| NON CURRENT ASSETS |  |  |
| ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (Note 2.7) |  |  |
| Trade Debtors | 3,400 | 5,000 |
| Deferred Income | (3,400) | (5,000) |
|  | - | - |
| LONG TERM INVESTMENT |  |  |
| Investments | - | 1,700 |
|  | - | 1,700 |
| FIXED ASSETS (Note 2.10 and Appendix I) |  |  |
| Property, Plant and Equipment | 1,073,797 | 926,354 |
| Less: Accumulated Depreciation | (82,086) | (82,459) |
|  | 991,711 | 843,895 |
| INTANGIBLES (Note 2.10 and Appendix I) |  |  |
| Intangibles | 18,357 | 21,702 |
| Less: Accumulated Depreciation | (15,684) | (15,961) |
|  | 2,673 | 5,741 |
| **TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS** | 994,384 | 851,336 |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | 1,951,225 | 1,584,555 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT LIABILITIES</strong> (Note 2.11)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMERCIAL DEBTS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Payable</td>
<td>28,817</td>
<td>43,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINANCIAL DEBTS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Loans (Note 7)</td>
<td>118,527</td>
<td>116,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER DEBTS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions for Employee Benefits</td>
<td>46,274</td>
<td>32,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits for Staff Retirement</td>
<td>30,572</td>
<td>10,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Collections</td>
<td>21,941</td>
<td>14,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payroll</td>
<td>8,675</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Debts (Note 8)</td>
<td>118,396</td>
<td>50,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>225,858</td>
<td>108,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td>373,202</td>
<td>268,010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES** |  |  |
| FINANCIAL DEBTS |  |  |
| Bank Loans (Note 7) | 188,888 | 305,555 |
| OTHER DEBTS |  |  |
| Advanced Collections | 8,300 | 7,960 |
|  | 8,300 | 7,960 |
| **TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES** | 197,188 | 313,515 |

| **TOTAL LIABILITIES** | 1,951,225 | 1,584,555 |

| **EQUITY** (Appendix II) |  |  |
| RETAINED EARNINGS |  |  |
| Accumulated Surplus (Note 10) | 965,032 | 732,414 |
| Net Income of the Year | 415,803 | 270,616 |
| **TOTAL EQUITY** | 1,380,835 | 1,003,030 |

| **TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY** | 1,951,225 | 1,584,555 |

The accompanying notes and appendixes are an integral part of the financial statements.
PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007
(In U.S. Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ejercicio 2007</th>
<th>Ejercicio 2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPERATING REVENUES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Operating Revenues</td>
<td>1,709,539</td>
<td>1,346,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,709,539</td>
<td>1,346,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SELLING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and Contributions for Retirement</td>
<td>(481,148)</td>
<td>(367,443)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel and Training</td>
<td>(307,308)</td>
<td>(290,912)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hired Services</td>
<td>(189,529)</td>
<td>(135,952)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperation, Contributions and Memberships</td>
<td>(145,274)</td>
<td>(64,403)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correspondence and Communications</td>
<td>(52,328)</td>
<td>(39,493)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets Depreciation</td>
<td>(34,646)</td>
<td>(37,933)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissemination Expenses</td>
<td>(30,964)</td>
<td>(44,205)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery and Other Office Supplies</td>
<td>(13,901)</td>
<td>(4,467)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power and Water</td>
<td>(11,039)</td>
<td>(8,997)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>(5,601)</td>
<td>(4,305)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss for Bad Debts</td>
<td>(2,572)</td>
<td>(5,126)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Expenses</td>
<td>(10,849)</td>
<td>(35,524)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,285,159)</td>
<td>(1,038,760)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OTHER RESULTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Results</td>
<td>15,863</td>
<td>26,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15,863</td>
<td>26,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINANCIAL RESULTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Paid</td>
<td>(44,210)</td>
<td>(89,903)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Income</td>
<td>17,482</td>
<td>17,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Differences of Investment Valuation</td>
<td>11,636</td>
<td>6,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange Differences</td>
<td>(7,946)</td>
<td>1,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(23,038)</td>
<td>(64,060)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraordinary Results</td>
<td>(1,402)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,402)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NET INCOME OF THE YEAR</strong></td>
<td>415,803</td>
<td>270,616</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accompanying notes and appendixes are an integral part of the financial statements.
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT

To
Directors and Members of the General Meeting of
Registro Regional de Direcciones IP para América Latina y el Caribe (LACNIC)
Montevideo - Uruguay

1. We have audited the enclosed Statements of Assets and Liabilities of Registro Regional de Direcciones IP para América Latina y el Caribe (LACNIC) as of 31st December 2007, and the related Statement of Profit and Loss, Changes in Shareholders’ Equity and Cash Flows, stated in United States Dollars for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.


2. Management of Regional de Direcciones IP para América Latina y el Caribe (LACNIC) is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining an internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that should be free from material misstatement, either due to fraud or to error, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor’s Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

4. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, either due to fraud or to error. In making those risks assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity’s preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity’s internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting principles used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.
6. The financial statements as of 31st December 2006, presented for the sole purpose of being compared with the ones of the present financial year, have been audited by another auditing professional firm which issued a clean opinion dated 5th March 2007. In their opinion, those auditors highlighted a paragraph regarding the following issues:

a) as at the date of issue of said opinion it was not possible to establish with a reasonable degree of accuracy the time and the way how the effectiveness of the tax exemptions provided for in article 69 of the Constitution of the Republic would be elucidated. As is stated in note 5 to these financial statements, this situation was already elucidated, as it had favourable judgments of the “Tribunal de lo Contencioso Administrativo” (Supreme Administrative Court) dated 11th June 2007 and 12th November 2007.

b) as from the financial year ended 31st December 2006, the Institution considered that its functional currency is the American Dollar.

Opinion

7. In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Registro Regional de Direcciones IP para América Latina y el Caribe (LACNIC) as of December 31st, 2007 and the results of its operations, the changes in its shareholders’ equity and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Limitation of Use

8. This report is only for information and use of the Management of Registro Regional de Direcciones IP para América Latina y el Caribe (LACNIC) and it must not be used for any other purpose.


[Signature]

Cr. Jorge Guítra

mri Contadores Públicos

C.P. 32.922

Independent Auditors’ Report
Fiscal Commission’s Report

(Free translation of the original Document in Spanish)

According to the provisions of Article 27, Item (c), of the approved and valid Bylaws of the LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN INTERNET ADDRESS REGISTRY (LACNIC), a meeting of the Control Organ is held, with the presence of Cassio Vecchiatti, Gabriel Adonaylo and Adriana Ibarra Vázquez.

In view of the above, a report is issued in reference to the Financial Statements corresponding to the term ended December 31, 2007, and the Independent Auditor’s Report.

ONE – The results of the audit carried out by MRI Contadores Públicos, Auditoría e Impuestos, in their capacity as independent auditors, in relation to the Financial Statements corresponding to the term ended on December 31, 2007, including aspects relating to financial instruments and their management policies were reviewed. The result of said audit has been favorable and the referenced financial statements reasonably represent, in all significant aspects, LACNIC’s financial situation as at December 31st, 2007.

TWO - Based on the analysis of the external audit report prepared by the Control Organ and the documentation submitted by or requested from LACNIC, it is our conclusion that the information we have been presented truthfully reflects LACNIC’s financial situation as at December 31, 2007, and therefore we advise its approval by the General Assembly under the provisions of LACNIC’s Bylaws.

Montevideo, Uruguay, March 11, 2008

Cassio Vecchiatti
Gabriel Adonaylo
Adriana Ibarra Vázquez
Main Activities and Services Offered by LACNIC

LACNIC, the Latin American and Caribbean Internet Addresses Registry, is the organization responsible for allocating and administrating IP Addresses and related resources (Autonomous System Numbers and Reverse Resolution) for the region of Latin American and the Caribbean. It is one of the five Regional Internet Registries that exist worldwide.

- IPv4 Address Allocation
- IPv6 Address Allocation
- Autonomous System Numbers Allocation
- Training Activities
- Public Policy Forum
- Annual Member Assembly
- Coordination and Participation in Cooperation Projects

LACNIC operates on the basis of a self-regulation model whereby Internet resource administration policies are developed openly, transparently, and based on participative processes.