TERRI AGNEW:	Good morning, good afternoon, and good evening. Welcome to the APRALO APAC hub webinar, Internet governance teleconference, including ICANN and multistakeholder model, taking place on Thursday the 4th of June 2015 at 05:00 UTC.
	We will not be doing a roll call as it is a webinar, but if I can please remind everyone on the phone bridge, as well as computer, to mute your speakers and microphones, as well as state your name when speaking, not only for transcription purposes, but also to allow our interpreters to identify you on the other language channels.
	We have Chinese interpretation. Thank you for joining. I'll now turn it over to Silvia Vivanco for introduction remarks. Silvia?
SILVIA VIVANCO:	Thank you very much Terri.
	Can you all hear me now?
TERRI AGNEW:	Yes, we can hear you Silvia.
SILVIA VIANCO:	Great. Excellent. So I would like to welcome everyone to the APRALO APAC hub webinar on Internet governance. This webinar is being developed jointly between the APRALO and ISOC APAC hub staff, and

it's part of the implementation of the APRALO focus area two, leveraging APAC for capacity and [inaudible] building.

The objective of this webinar is to find out more about the history of Internet governance, to know more about the important milestones on Internet governance, and how they have shaped their discussions, to learn more about the [inaudible] development [and ideas], including the significance of [inaudible] for [inaudible] [NetMundial], [inaudible], and [inaudible], and more.

During this webinar, we will also talk about the [IDN] ecosystem and the key players, as well as examine [IDN] issues from the Asia-Pacific perspective. A few housekeeping rules. This webinar is interactive. We encourage you to make comments and ask questions. [Inaudible] questions, and they will be answered by the speakers at the end of this webinar.

There will be a quick questions [inaudible] questions, so please be ready to use the Adobe Connect room to answer the questions. The webinar is [inaudible]…

So we have Chinese interpretation. Thank you very much to the interpreters. So please be so kind to speak at a reasonable speed, to allow for [accurate] interpretation. And, at the end there will be a survey, and an evaluation to be distributed after this webinar. Please complete it. Your feedback is very important, and it's key to develop better webinars.

And now I would like to welcome our speakers and introduce them to you. The first one is Noelle de Guzman, she's a regional program

coordinator for Asia Pacific ISOC. The second speaker is Maureen Hilyard, she's a member of the Cook Island Internet Action Group, and the Pacific Islands chapter of the Internet Society. The third one is our colleague, Kelvin Wong. He's the head of our risk and [inaudible] responsibility, AP hub. And Satish Babu. Satish is from ISOC India, and Computer Society of India.

We thank our speakers very much for being here today. And now I will turn it over to Noelle to start the presentation. The floor is yours Noelle. Thank you.

NOELLE DE GUZMAN: Thank you very much. I [inaudible] and thank you very much for inviting me to participate, and for ISOC to contribute to this webinar. This afternoon, or morning, or noon, or evening, I will be, I've been asked to talk about Internet governance, so I'll be talking about the history as well as some things that we can expect in the next few months. I hope I won't be overlapping with other people's topic, but I'll try to minimize that as well.

Okay. So, let me just start with the first slide. Okay. So, well, most of us have heard and said this tons of time, but it might be worth repeating on this occasion, as it really underlies the principle of governance for the Internet. So we like to say that there is a global distributed network, that it's [inaudible] of many interconnected and autonomous networks. You know, it operates without a central governing body, and it has been like that from the time that it was conceived, really.

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It's been overseeing through open decentralized processes, especially when we look at the technical origins of the Internet. But we also know that it has grown in use and value, the number of groups and entities with a stake in Internet governance is also growing. But for the large part, these stakeholder continue to [inaudible] and collaborate, as they develop standards and policies for the Internet.

So we can say that Internet governance, as you know it, is a broad term used in many different contexts. And at the moment, applies to a lot of, to many different things. This can range from technical standards development, to regulation, through registration, and even the norms that we, as users, practice and develop as we use the Internet for [inaudible].

So, a watershed for Internet governance is widely considered to be the first world summit on the information society, the [inaudible], which was held in Geneva in 2003. That was, a lot of stakeholders considered that as the moment where Internet governance seems to be a purely [inaudible], and the issues around it, especially the ones that concern governments, were brought to global attention.

The [inaudible] was a result of a meeting, or a decision, by the ICU in [inaudible], calling, oh, not yet, calling on the UN to hold the summit of world leaders. This really defines the issues and frameworks that, for using IPCs to bridge the development divide around the world. So after the first [wicket] was held in 2003, and before the second one was held in Tunis in 2005, the representatives from different stakeholder groups got together in the form of the working group on Internet governance, the WGIG, [inaudible].

So they drafted the report that contributed to [inaudible] to the final text of the [inaudible]… the 11ᵗʰ action lines, which define the goals of the [wicket], which I will talk more about later. The Tunis meeting in 2005 was also important, because it was the first time it was held under the UN, recognizing to include all stakeholders in Internet governance engagement.

So when we talk about the multistakeholder approach in these days, as we [inaudible] that everyone who has a stake in the future of the Internet, also needs to have a voice in how it is run. Also a result of the [inaudible] is the Internet governance forum, as basically a specific [authority forum] for dialogue in policies. The IGF was held a year after the [inaudible]… in 2006. It had an initial mandate of five years. This was renewed for another five years in 2010.

And as some of us know, it's currently up for another renewal this year by the UN. So, because of the way the architecture of the Internet was designed, we've heard a lot about the Internet having intelligence at the edges instead of the center of the network, some would argue that is no longer the case, but essentially, that was how the Internet was designed and how it works, and how it enables the [inaudible] innovations, and the way that it [inaudible].

We can say, in a way, that the Internet really led to what we could call a paradigm shift in governance itself, especially when you compare it to other communication medium like the radio or the telephone system, or the broadcasting system. The way these systems are [governed], is more on the terms that you can see on the left side of the slide. Whereas the Internet is more on the right side of the slide.

This is just an illustration of how really multifaceted Internet governance is. I'm not going to go into that, because I think this [inaudible] will… Sorry, sorry. Yes, I'm just reading the chat now. I'll try to slow down. So, right. So I'm not going to go into this because this [inaudible], I know we'll discuss this further.

So instead, I'm going to jump to [inaudible] who are also given, well, a perspective of what will happen next. The first is Internet governance. I'm sorry, I hope that I'm not covering what you're covering, I just realized that you're covering some of it when I saw the agenda now. Okay, so over the last two years, or over the last nine years rather, that Internet governance forum has been held, and all of us would probably have some criticisms about it. It's not a perfect venue, but largely the idea has succeeded in the standing of [inaudible] of stakeholders.

This is the government and people from developing countries, in dialogues about Internet governance. We see that national and regional IGFs continue to grow. And so does the breadth of discussions, and the [presence] of the IGF. IGF [inaudible] last year, was a milestone for the platform in the sense that the community really worked towards tangible outcomes.

One example of that is the best practices [inaudible], which impacted complete recommendations on different return. Another milestone last year, was the launch of the IGF [support application], which will help to ensure the financial stability of the IGF. A more recent update, at the second IGF multistakeholder advisory meeting, which was held last month, they agreed that they will organize main sessions on the

[wicket] and the IGF to send, at the upcoming IGF in Brazil, to showcase the progress that's been made over the past decade.

And also, they [may also decide] to address the participation of the UN General Assembly president, as well as the UN Secretary General. There is also a public call for input on policy options for connecting the next billion, which I think is launched this week, and that will also feed into the [inaudible] review.

So what is happening with the [inaudible] review? In 2005, through the Tunis agenda, UN member states requested that the UN General Assembly conduct a review, 10 years later, in 2015, of how those actions were going to be carried out. At the same time, the meeting in December will also provide kind of [inaudible] on what the 2015 agenda will look like.

The scope of the meeting hasn't been defined yet, but it's expected that discussions will continue to gravitate around the role of [ICPs] in development, as well as topics like Internet governance, human rights, security, the topics that we have now. In Internet governance, the discussion is expected to focus on the pros and cons of the multistakeholder approach in implementing the [inaudible] [action lines].

The renewal of the IGF mandate will also be discussed in this context, and naturally it's very useful to produce useful policy [inaudible] like best practices will figure into these discussions. At the same time, the meeting will be held shortly after the UN summit on the post-2015 developing agenda. [Inaudible] and many people are looking towards to

better recognition of [IGF's] role in the sustainable development goals, which will be adopted in the summit.

So, what the progress so far. The [inaudible] review, which was a purely UN agency staff was carrying out during this action plan, has been hosting [inaudible] in the last two years, in 2013. So in 2013, they hosted an event in Paris. Last year they hosted a similar event in Geneva, with various stakeholders, and produced several multistakeholder documents that will serve as input documents for the meeting in December.

Last year, the UN [inaudible], the commission of science [inaudible] for development, which has been following up on the progress of [inaudible], collected inputs from all of the [inaudible] action [inaudible] facilitators, and collated the, into the document as well. So we can all expect them to be included in the agenda in December.

As for Asia-Pacific, the ISOC Asia-Pacific [inaudible] is working with the Asia-Pacific tele-community, which is kind of the regional [IPU], to [inaudible] discussions on the [inaudible] review in the region. So far what we've agreed on is that [inaudible] will be included in the opening agenda of the [inaudible] policy and development forum happening in Bangkok, I think, in August.

So on that note, we would like to invite everyone to sign letters calling for the UN General Assembly president, and the two co-facilitators, which we will appoint soon, for them to create a [inaudible] preparatory process that is open and inclusive to all stakeholders. So the link that is

there in blue, if you could go there, and if you could sign, then that would be great.

The next one, the last one, is the Asia-Pacific regional IGF, which is happening in Macaw this month, from the 29th to the 3rd of July. So the 29th and 30th will be for a pre-event on [gender] and Internet governance, organized by the APC. The event, the first to the third of July will be for panels and workshops on the things that you see on the screen.

I think the pre-registration might have ended on June 2, but please re-check. If you haven't registered yet, please re-check that link below. And I'm sure if, even if the pre-registration is closed, you should find something that will enable you to register in some other way. Okay, so to kind of conclude, this is the Internet governance calendar for 2015. As we see, we have a lot coming up.

We have two ICANN meetings coming up, two ITF, we also have the IGF 2015, the [inaudible] conference in November, and of course, the UN General Assembly meeting on the [inaudible] review, on the 15th of December. If you want, we have a timeline for this on our website, and if you could, if you want to view the whole calendar for the entire year, then please proceed to, sorry, go to that link.

Okay, I am done. And I was told to announce my pop question time. Okay. So if you could please answer this pop question. I'm not sure what the time is like, the time limit. Thank you.

TERRI AGNEW: Thank you Noelle. We'll now begin the pop quiz question. It is in the middle of your screen. UN ESL and ICU were the two UN agencies tasked with implementing the IS-IS action plan. True or false? Please answer now.

Once again, please answer at this time.

Thank you for answering. We'll now go ahead and broadcast the results.

Noelle, 62.5% feel the answer is false, and 37.5 feel the answer is true.

NOELLE DE GUZMAN: Oh, can I say the answer, the right answer?

TERRI AGNEW: Yes please.

NOELLE DE GUZMAN: Okay. Well, the right answer is true. So sadly, it's a minority. But it's actually true.

Okay. So that concludes my, I'm not sure I have the right slide. Yes. That concludes my presentation. Thank you very much everyone for listening and for participating. I would now like to pass the mic to the next speaker, Maureen.

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MAUREEN HILYARD:	Thank you. And very interesting presentation. Okay, my is going to be very brief. My presentation is first to give you a very non-technical look at Internet governance in relation to Internet architecture and standards. And secondly, which is involved in the coordination and management of, the topics we've been doing.

One of the things that normally happens in the presentation is that the [inaudible] are usually given at the end. But [inaudible] introducing this one, an introduction of Internet governance by [inaudible], because this is the ticks that are actually used as the main resource for my presentation.

And I'd like to refer it to you because, in the links, because you can access your own copy from this link, [off this box], as [inaudible] puts out an addition each year, and he updates it will recent world issues, Internet governance issues. So it's, this is the 2015 version, and the sixth edition. And it's also fortunate because it has been translated already by the [diplo] foundation community, into a number of languages, which are quite relevant to our Asia-Pacific region.

And I think that this is highlighted for us in our recent APRALO survey, which I hope you all completed, which I do site the different languages that are within our diverse region. So, there are some copies that have actually been translated already. But, you know, if you have a desire to help translate this year's edition into your language, you can use this link, and it should have actually sort of like…

What I will do is I will… For you and put it into the chat, so that you can…

Right. So, that's the text, and anyone is able to download that free. Just looking at the proposed, the different foundation model is the model that I'm [currently] just using as my [inaudible] as I mentioned. This was basically approaches Internet governance from the perspective of the five [inaudible] of Internet governance.

And so one of them proposes that every Internet governance issue can be placed into one of these baskets. And the infrastructure is in the standard basket, which is my topic for today, is the first one that's mentioned here. But the other baskets cover issues, I'm sure, that we have all come across in our work on or with the Internet.

So the Internet governance issue can be looked at, certainly, in at least one of those categories. And [inaudible]… and social topical, but of course the Internet, the infrastructure internationalization is our topic for today. [Inaudible]… If I can take you back here.

I mean, a very neat and tidy sort of like perspective of what Internet governance is all about, but when we look at the reality of Internet governance, I think that this slide sort of like does a bit of a reality check on just how complex Internet governance activities can be. And the [inaudible] at which issues arise, [inaudible]… is constantly under construction.

And the model, [inaudible] of Internet governance system, are having to deal with ongoing, not ongoing on those issues every day, but they address different types, [inaudible] community and everyone has a viewpoint on a particular issue. I understand that these slides will be

available online afterwards, so you can load this up. It's a very interesting graphic.

But of course, when you're actually looking at this, the base of the, of any structure is that it's a really important one, and [inaudible], and so that what we've got here is, not only is looking at the structure, and the infrastructure, and the structure of the idea of Internet governance, but you're also looking at the many contributing departments. And even by looking at the graphic, you'll see that some are engaged, others are peripheral to the actual activities, but it's still part of the development process.

And those two aspects, the actual infrastructure and the people that are involved, are actually what [inaudible] is actually all about. And just drawing attention to that little fellow on the bottom right hand side of the diagram, [protecting] [inaudible] of course, that is ICANN's [better], is what ICANN on the [inaudible]…

So. We move into the infrastructure and standards basket. And what we're looking at is a very simplified model of the components of this stuff, which includes the mainly technical issues, related to the functionality of the Internet. But [inaudible] infrastructure and standards, this basket also [inaudible] safeguarding the secure and cooperation of the Internet infrastructure as such.

So, the first layer, down at the bottom, is the [inaudible] infrastructure, through which all Internet traffic [inaudible]. So that is things like the telephone wires, fiber optic cables, satellites, microwaves, wireless, etc. Now this infrastructure varies from one function to another, but any

[inaudible] functions like ours [inaudible] region, we have the lowest levels of infrastructure. So that we [inaudible] that comes with full telecom infrastructure.

[Inaudible] does include training by [inaudible]… And this means that the infrastructure should [inaudible] in every [country development strategy], so that it can be used to impact the country's standard of living, and [inaudible]… is very important.

But the regulations of that country's telecom [inaudible] also impacts on Internet governance directly, especially because [inaudible] infrastructure, telecom infrastructure is regulated at both national and international level, by a variety of [inaudible] and private organizations. And of course, the key organization that's [inaudible] is ITU, which was mentioned before.

Which [inaudible] responsibilities given to [inaudible]… rules around coordinating [teleconferences] [inaudible] and the management of satellite [inaudible]. And we look at the next level, which deals with technical standards, and of course the main technical standards that we've got here, of course, is the [inaudible] transition, control protocols, and [inaudible]. The Internet governance of [inaudible] focuses on technical standards, which are part to make the Internet work better.

And these technical standards are set by the Internet Engineering Taskforce, which [inaudible]… IETF, which is the section of the Internet Society. And there is, [inaudible] job to make sure that it selects, that the Internet works better. And ICANN has also evolved at this level,

because this is where the domain names [inaudible], and the DNS and [inaudible] service [inaudible]…

So we get to the third layer of this structure, which is to do with standards and protocol relating to the flow of the content on the Internet. And this basket also includes [inaudible] standards, cloud computing, [private security], encryption, and of course, spam [inaudible]. So the key [inaudible] principle [inaudible] layer is Net Neutrality, and the view that content should be treated without discrimination.

And [inaudible] which Net Neutrality was treated especially by governments, can influence the development of the Internet. So that the GAC and ICANN, governments [inaudible] are a significant [threat] when it comes to Net Neutrality. And I'm sure all levels of examples where governments have actually sort of like [inaudible] and [inaudible] a very topical, topic of interest.

Here we get to my final slide, which is that [inaudible] of the Internet as well. You can actually download this graphic and [inaudible]… You will actually [inaudible]… what the major players on the Internet, but what you actually find there is that no one body actually runs the Internet. [Inaudible] company, organization, or government will run the Internet, because the Internet is a global network of millions of autonomous networks of users.

And these networks, some form multistakeholder communities, [inaudible] governments, civil society, private, [inaudible], academic, and research organizations, and hundreds more, either together or

separately. But all of these organizations, despite their differences and purpose or perspective, are working cooperatively to create shared policies and standards that will help to maintain the Internet as a public, and this is what Internet governance is all about, is they're all working together to make it a better place for everyone.

So when it all boils down, so that lots of different organizations contribute to the management of the Internet, and no one actually controls it or runs it. That's it. Thank you.

Oh, now you have my pop quiz.

TERRI AGENW: Thank you very much Maureen. Well now conduct the pop quiz. Which of the [inaudible] in the following list, technical standards, content standards and protocols, Internet Engineering Taskforce, or telecommunication infrastructure? Please vote now.

Once again, in the list, please check which is the [inaudible] of the list.

Thank you. That does conclude the pop quick for this one. Maureen, it looks like 57.1% chose Internet Engineering Taskforce.

MAUREEN HILYARD: Well, I think they've done very well. [Inaudible] actually the three levels of the infrastructure, and the Engineering taskforces actually [inaudible] because it's actually part of the [inaudible]… layer. Thank you very much to everyone for participating.

TERRI AGNEW: Thank you. We'll go ahead and now turn it over to our next presenter, Satish Babu. Please begin.

SATISH BABU: Hi. This is Satish. I hope I'm audible.

TERRI AGNEW: Yes, go ahead Satish.

SATISH BABU: Hello? Okay. Thank you very much. My presentation topic is Internet governance topic for the APRALO community.   The inputs for the [inaudible] comes from Nigel, who kindly give to me. I'm also very thankful to the ICANN staff, particularly to [inaudible], without whose help I would not be able to [inaudible].

I will speak slowly. I hope you can hear me properly. We are going to cover [inaudible] in the brief presentation. The first is on IDF, the second is on the [inaudible] connect, and a bunch of other issues. Noelle has actually covered a few of these areas, so I'll skip through those which have already been covered.

First, we are [inaudible] on ideas, although it is not [chronologically], but it would be [inaudible] ideas that become quite an important part of the Internet ecosystem today.   It was established [inaudible], and the

mandate for IGF has been renewed twice. The second one has been renewed twice now.

It's actually an open forum which looked at what are the hard issues of Internet governance, as well as the tough issues like privacy and confidentiality and human rights. So, because it is an open forum, an individual participates and makes their point.   So civil society is particularly active in ideas.

But the business and government also participates in IGF, so IGN has been [inaudible] contributed to ideas. And we're having, the current ideas, will be in November.   So, being completely open, an open environment, it's a little bit foreign, where any issue can be brought up from any part of the world.

It's also a forum for us in ICANN, to engage the [inaudible] community. Because the participation in IDF is really, how shall I say, very diverse. It is perhaps even more diverse than ICANN. So ideas are binding in the sense, the positions of these [inaudible] of ideas, it's not necessary, you know, legally, it's not a legal requirement that we [inaudible] which the governments, have to act on it.

Yet despite the non-binding effort, this has been a very popular forum, and difficult dialogue. The fact that the mandate for ideas has been renewed first in 2010 or so and now 2015, will need to continue it, indicates the fact that this is actually [inaudible], it brings a value to the Internet [inaudible].

The second bunch of [inaudible] …information society. The first, this is the first [chronological] and the first to talk about Internet [inaudible] in

details. So very quickly, the [inaudible] and outcome of the UN, the multilateral [inaudible], is called for the ITU, ITU that part of the UN [inaudible]… And it took place, [inaudible] in Marrakesh in 2012, and the actual conference happened in two places, 2003 in Geneva and in Tunis in 2005.

[Inaudible] of the [inaudible] of the [inaudible] was that the Internet was an emerging technology at that point, and how could the global, the conductors around the globe, use the Internet [inaudible] including [inaudible] and so on. And issues like the [inaudible]… from that point.

However, a part of these bunch of issues on how to use the Internet, also be somewhat political agenda. On who controls the Internet, because we have, we know that the Internet was made in the US, and [inaudible] ICANN was [inaudible]. So is there a domination of one bunch of [inaudible], was the underlying, political [inaudible]…

Now for us, the most important thing is that [inaudible] establish the [inaudible] agenda, where several [inaudible] definitions, the authoritative definitions of some of the [inaudible] that we use today, have come out of [inaudible].

So the [inaudible] for the first time, global leaders recognize the need for management, or [inaudible] in a multistakeholder environment. And it also established ideas at the forum. So from this perspective, it actually [inaudible] the concept of Internet governance in the global discourse. I will [inaudible]… certain others that there is a high level meeting coming up in December, as Noelle mentioned.

The key decisions that will be taken. Now if you look at the, how the world summit and the, and its offshoot processes out of [inaudible], we hope that ICANN [inaudible] recognized as [inaudible]… But it's also [inaudible] that there may be further complications if there is a record to rewrite [inaudible] mechanism, something else. [Inaudible] based on the [inaudible] calendar.

I come to the third part, and the final part of the presentation. These are a bunch of different initiatives, all of which are [not] important. [Inaudible] but perhaps the most important is the ICANN CCWG Internet governance. Now that is something that I'm sure you must have heard from [inaudible] because it's a very live topic as of right now.

And of course, I'm not able to come up with any depth, so I will just mention it, and somebody [inaudible]. The CCWG was established [inaudible] in Buenos Aries, and at that point, the discussions around the NetMundial meeting that was to happen in [October]. And particularly, with the IANA [transition], a number of things have happened.

And currently we, it can be kind of [inaudible] milestone in this process. It's a very [inaudible] that all communities being presented in the working group, it's a complex process. There are several issues, and some of the [inaudible] outcomes, are kind of, I should say, quite [inaudible] thing, in what they're proposing, towards the restricting of some of the activities that ICANN is doing presently.

And structurally on ICANN, [inaudible] about [inaudible] initiated. ICANN is part of the [inaudible]… And also, some of the [inaudible], and

define [inaudible] and ultimately it was [inaudible] and ICANN finds value in [inaudible]…

…Council of Europe [inaudible]… And [inaudible]…

[Human] rights is very important for Europe, and human rights as they apply it onto the Internet has been [inaudible]…. ICANN has been involved, and the focus here is that flexibility. But the commonwealth [inaudible] did not [inaudible], it actually adds value to [inaudible]…

One other point that I should mention is that the NetMundial initiative, which I don't have a slide, the [inaudible] initiative was supported by the NetMundial meeting [inaudible] in Brazil. [Inaudible] there was an ICANN [inaudible] and the [inaudible]… decided to go ahead and, the finding was, the consensus from the community was [inaudible].

So it was kind of, at this point, trying to figure out where it should be heading. That was the case of the NetMundial initiative. That's it from my side. Thanks [inaudible]…

TERRI AGNEW: Thank you Satish. We'll now begin the pop quiz. The decisions taking at the IGF are binding on the participating governments. True or false?

Once again, decision taken at the IGF are binding on the participating governments. True or false? Please vote now.

Satish?

SATISH BABU: Right. So I see that 100% have answered false, which is the right answer. So I guess this is the only question. Thanks everybody for participating in the [inaudible]… Thank you very much.

TERRI AGNEW: Thank you Satish. We'll now go ahead and turn our presentation over to Kelvin Wong.

KELVIN WONG: Okay. Hi everyone. Can you hear me?

SATISH BABU: Yes.

KELVIN WONG: Okay. Sure. I'm mindful of time, and I'm looking at the agenda to say, I think I don't have to go into, what is ICANN in too much detail. But for the sake of those who may be looking forward to the recording, I will go through ICANN and how multistakeholder model [inaudible].

So as you can tell from the presentation today, ICANN is very much a part of this ecosystem. But what exactly are the roles we play here? Our core functions are actually very technical in nature. We manage the addressing system of the Internet. I think of ICANN as sort of the administrator of the address of the Internet, it will probably make it easier.

To someone, [inaudible], you really need to know where they are, where their address is. So you look at the address book. And the address must be unique, so that the postman knows where exactly to deliver the parcel. It's the same for the Internet. So ICANN coordinates with unique addresses, [inaudible] across the world.

Now without this coordination, we wouldn't have one global Internet. And this set of unique identifiers called the IANA functions are being [inaudible] allocation of IP addresses, coordination of IP parameters, for example. I will do many of these things, sorry I mean to, refer to…

I will do many of the things we do with the support of the community. Of course, we don't do that alone. In fact, ICANN staff does not write policy report. And we [inaudible] the global community to determine the Internet policy [inaudible] manner. [Inaudible] secure environment.

Now if you remember the last webinar we did, which is the IDN, or the internationalized domain names, for this, when we have this, it means it is no longer necessary to type in Internet [inaudible] only in English. Now we can do so in Chinese, or in Arabic for example. So to introduce IDNs, we are to work hard to coordinate the technical community, the academy, the language expert and values, like I say. And we have to draw on their particular expertise.

Well, a good example of the Internet ecosystem at work. So who is this community that we're talking about? [Inaudible] community. As you can see, these are very, and they come from the groups you see here. Many of these [inaudible], I think from the civil society or represent the

other organizations, the academy, [inaudible]. And then all of you, well all of us, are actually end users too.

We come together in sort of a bottom up [inaudible] manner, and we thrive on openness and diversity that is present between you and me, the participants. And that's really why we need everyone, including, and especially from the region, from [inaudible] Asia and the Pacific to speak up and have their voice heard. Now this is a very busy slide.

Again, in the interest of time, I will not go through in so much detail. Suffice it to say that this is the multistakeholder model for ICANN, and we have three supporting organizations [inaudible] that recommend policies within the areas of expertise. These are on the left hand side of the diagram. On the right hand side, we can see the [inaudible] the end of [inaudible], and these are the four [inaudible] to the ICANN Board.

Well, after that [inaudible], and last [inaudible]. The DNS root server, the system, the budget committee, the government advisory committee, security and stability advisory community, [I won't go into] what exactly they do, but [inaudible] from the main, of each community. [Inaudible] advisory [inaudible] technical and [inaudible] Internet Engineering Taskforce.

Now somebody said that the multistakeholder model is one where different interests, they come together, while on an equal footing, to identify problems, to find solutions, and to agree on roles as well as responsibilities for the policy development. And the [inaudible] solution can be monitored and evaluated.

EN

Now this is exactly a model that we at ICANN [relate to]. With that, actually, I've come to the end of my presentation. Perhaps, I suggest that we skip the pop quiz, and we go on to the Q&A, in the interest of time. Silvia and Terri, if you're okay, I'll proceed with the Q&A.

Okay. So, if you have questions, I don't see any in the chat room. If you have questions, please post them in the Q&A section, in the chat. If there is not enough time, we will be able to answer them in writing for you. And we'll be posting them in our Wiki page.

And I see, before you do that, I would just like to extend a thank you to the speakers who have spoken before me. Noelle, Maureen, and Satish for [inaudible] and introduction. I [inaudible] cover this very broad topic, and as Maureen said, a very complex and [inaudible] in this one hour bit of time. But I hope this has given you some ideas, and to encourage you to look for more information on this Internet, which is the outcome, of the NetMundial what we have done, or what we haven't, for example.

And what exactly is this [inaudible], and what to expect for this year. And as you can see, 2015 is going to be a very busy year. We have the IANA contract that is going to be expiring [inaudible], and on the global stakeholder community. And so at certain times, I will need full participation, not just globally, but especially from the region.

[Inaudible] in case anybody wants to ask any questions. Okay. I think [inaudible] of this recording of the webinar, in fact the link is in the site, end of the site. [Inaudible]... click on the link, and you can download the slides from there.

Okay. We should be out [inaudible] should be out within 24, 48 hours, or you can [inaudible] already, I believe it's already on the Wiki page.

SILVIA VIVIANCO: [Inaudible]. This is Silvia. You are correct. There is [inaudible] Wiki page, and this call [inaudible] will be uploaded on that Wiki. I have posted it in the chat.

KELVIN WONG: So I'm mindful that we are over time. So if we can invite one more question, and then we'll end the webinar.

I can see Maureen is typing something.

Okay. If not, can I hand this over to Silvia?

SILVIA VIVANCO: Sure Kelvin. Thank you very much. I would like to thank all of you for attending this webinar. I hope you found it interesting, and please go back and listen to our recording. If you have questions, we will be free to receive the questions and contact the speakers to have some answers for you.

I will have another webinar coming up. So we have one webinar per month, covering different topics of your interest. And could you please respond to the survey, which will be sent out immediately after we finish the webinar? So please respond to the survey, and we will look at

the answers and see the feedback, and improve this type of webinar for you.

And Maureen, yes, we can also get a transcript of this webinar. The transcript will take a little longer, probably two or three days. So thank you very much again and goodbye.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]