

Transcription ICANN Durban Meeting

NPOC Meeting

Wednesday 17 July 2013 at 14:00 local time

Note: The following is the output of transcribing from an audio. Although the transcription is largely accurate, in some cases it is incomplete or inaccurate due to inaudible passages or transcription errors. It is posted as an aid to understanding the proceedings at the meeting, but should not be treated as an authoritative record.

On page: <http://gnso.icann.org/en/calendar/#jul>

The recordings and transcriptions of the calls are posted on the GNSO Master Calendar page

<http://gnso.icann.org/calendar/>

Man: Okay wonderful, everybody who's out there listening to us we are starting now.

Woman: Good afternoon my name is (unintelligible) for the record, I'm Chair of the NPOC and I'm going to do a very, very brief introduction, just a couple of comments.

Just to let you know that the (I-Inform) (unintelligible) is policy related and it's actually a project that a contribution of NPOC to the policymaking process within ICANN. And this is a top priority project for NPOC in its strategic planning for the years to come and hopefully beyond the year to come and I won't get into details because this is Klaus's job so he is going to explain to you, thank you very much.

Klaus Stoll: Thank you very much this is Klaus Stoll from NPOC and Global Knowledge Partnership for the record. I will talk a few minutes - sorry I've got wonderful (calls) from this place. This place is very healthy I must say. I will just talk a few minutes to basically the rationale and to the background of (I-Inform) once I move over the microphone to really (one) speaker.

Man: Please introduce yourself.

Klaus Stoll: I did - those who still don't know I'm Klaus Stoll from NPOC and Global Knowledge Partnership. Okay the point is why before Christmas there was a very, very strong movement inside ICANN which basically said friends, Roman, countrymen we have a problem and the problem is quite simply that we are open - that the gap of intimacy and Internet governance, meaning those who are affected and users of ITTs and those who are actually responsible for (decided happen and governed) is becoming wider and wider.

It's - I remember myself when ICANN was in - a few people could sit together and they decided at that point things to affect only a limited amount of people. It didn't look like it would become a billion-dollar industry - multibillion industry but now I think it is. But now basically what's happening is that we are in a situation - and I'm using that horrible example which is getting on my own nerves, but it's really we are living in the country where .1% of the population are governing 99.9% of the population and 99% of the population don't even know that 1.0 - 0.1% even exist.

This is not only a question of legitimacy, this is a question which affects everybody and I really want to - like to take the time and I'm sorry, I want to take the time to try to explain why it is really not only a problem to (unintelligible) but also why every sector, every stakeholder group here in ICANN and beyond is affected. We've seen what's going on in Internet governance so let's take for example the governmental sector.

What's happening and what's happening for example the UN system is that there are certain governments who can do certain - who claim certain Internet governance rights and things in (the Ukraine) like for example now Russia should take over the Internet or Bolivia, whoever. And quite frankly we all cringe about that because we know that it's not possible.

But I can guarantee you that a lot of people were sitting in Dubai and representing governments believe that - still believe that it is possible. There's more - as long as we don't create some capacity and some knowledge in the general population governments actually get away with this false information. It also affects ICANN, I give you very clear example from a few days ago I was contacted by a German media and they told me, oh Klaus aren't you involved with ICANN?

I said to them, yes from time to time I have to (please them) and I said, isn't all the information on the Internet running through the computers and through the main servers of ICANN? And I knew exactly where its going from - coming from. Oh there are registered in California, they're a US company, they are dependent on the U- no this must be the organization where all the data it's taken (from in this thing).

The other point is - let's go through the section, quite frankly the other section is quite simple - and I don't understand why we don't have more people from the private sector here because the point is as less people know about how Internet governments work more rumors are going around and more things are there. There's more of the willingness or the unwillingness of people to using ICTs and the development the market will happen.

Just take an example for example you might have seen in the press now that the next step of the (Noden's candle) is the US is - or whoever is monitoring all the - that (commerce) of the world and assuming these things and that everything - whatever went through that legal hole is somewhere stored on a computer supposedly because of this face recognition software to prevent that terrorist basically use an email address which is not there - blah, blah, blah, blah, blah, blah.

So do you think that's the sale of devices (as commerce) is going up? The only sale of which device is really going up is (Plutac). And you might have noticed there's already a number of people running around having (Plutac) on

top of their (LANs). Make it - to make it a long thing sure, everybody's affected, everybody needs to help to close that gap. And the reason we - what we did that was literally the pressure of that gap became for me and a lot of other people and for NPOC a clear - basically until the middle of last year said what can we actually do to close that gap?

We have to do something, we can't expect or we can't accept that it is one organization like ICANN, we can't put everything onto ICANN and say okay ICANN that's now your problem, you have to close that - ideally that's not your problem you have to solve that. And whoever's involved that's your problem - no, the first thing what we need to do is to sensitize everybody - in fact all the stakeholders in the Internet governance to the problem and secondly provide some space where they can start talking which is rather and tackle the problem.

But we had a meeting in the (Hake) this year together with representatives. I saw computer (doc) from ICANN, from development agencies - not a great meeting - not a big meeting but a very great meeting and we basically came up with some base ideas how - what the lines should be about and what should it do. And we called it at that moment the (I-Info) and the first thing we were talking about that's what's needed is basically a cyber awareness campaign.

We need to get the info about Internet governance out and we don't get it out by presenting wonderful little (scriptures) expecting people to go to the Web site and to do something for us and to inform themselves how can they inform themselves about something which they don't even know that it exists. And secondly when they find it it's in a language which nobody will understand. It took me four years to understand ICANN, to open my mouth here the first time in the public meeting and then I still used the wrong (acronym), so how does it happen to other people.

So the point is what we were looking for is quite simply to find media partners, to find partners in industry and so on to get - and I'm making a very simple example for example everybody knows Clickerman from the (BCB). It's a great program, millions of people watch it and all we need to do is to try to work together with television journalists to get clips five or seven minutes into the program and simply point out - explain how - what happens if you type in a domain and you get a Web page.

And IP addresses and you didn't even need to go into any kind of (excellence), you just explain how it works. Nothing more, don't - and I think we simply need to - we need to - we simply need to create awareness about Internet governance, that will be to the benefit to everybody. The next one is quite simply my (obias) - this is the one which came last in our conceptualization but the one which took off the most, basically it's called gTLD for - gTLDs for development.

And I'm giving always that famous example of when we complained in paging and so on, why are there only for African applicants in (unintelligible)? Very simple answer, because Africans are not stupid, only somebody who's stupid enough to apply for a gTLD and spend money if he hasn't got a business plan, if he doesn't know how to sustain a gTLD will apply for a gTLD.

Well Africa was quite simply clever not to do it because they didn't have that kind of knowledge at that moment - they are not stupid. They didn't pretend to do or try to do something which they couldn't. Okay so if that's what's missing is a business plan you look around and find a business plan and fortunately they exist - actually base business plans for gTLDs which are for example our friends in Asia, dot-Asia, its community-based gTLDs.

Nobody in Africa in the whole gTLD - new gTLD process even thought about promoting community-based gTLDs and spelling out to the African guys who are interested, here you've got a business plan, you can do something now. Even with the existing applications some of them will need something and

what we're trying to do is to promote the use of gTLDs and community-based gTLDs in the context of development.

That makes the whole thing very interesting for those who apply for gTLDs - have gTLDs or want to run gTLDs, want to mentor gTLDs and maybe may I date to say as a dirty word, think about the second round. And even with a community-based gTLD which I find interesting is you don't even need to - gTLD operational, you can (end) already create your cash flow to create a profit without actually having the gTLD operational.

And personally I don't understand why some the guys who are in the application process who are fairly certain that they're getting their gTLD but they are fairly at the end of the lottery and maybe have to wait until '14, '15 (god forbid) '16 - why they don't start actually making the money and start building up these things.

Okay the next is the last one and then I hand over finally to Rudy is (I-Inform Engage). And that is another problem and you will notice by now that I'm coming out of the international ICD development sector. We're talking multi-sector partnerships, we are talking multi-sector approach but you know as well as I know that it often doesn't work very well. It doesn't work very well because there is often a big misunderstanding about the expected outcome of a multi-sector partnership.

Expected outcome of a multi-sector partnership is not that three or four partners are coming together, one is gaining everything and the other paying for the one who gains everything. Multi-sector partnerships have to be built up based on win-win situations. And in the - in this area we really have a lot of work to do to get different sectors together and to explain to them how beneficial it is for that business and for their task, for their government, for their business, for their campaign and so want to really work together in a win-win situation with other sectors.

These are basically in short the three areas of (I-Inform) and throughout the discussion with many groups on the (I-Inform) we actually hit some months ago that there was one element in the whole concept missing which we didn't have. And then Rudi Vansnick actually came up in a meeting in - with reference with that element so I hand over to Rudi to tell us a little bit about the (I-Inform) as (plus alliance).

Rudi Vansnick: Thank you Klaus, Rudi Vansnick Policy Chair of NPOC and as many will know around the table that I'm also involved in Internet Society and leading a Chapter 4 policy now I think I know a bit about what's going on in that community.

When I met Klaus with the paper of the (I-Inform) I was really attracted because I felt immediately that something had to happen. I had been participating in almost all of the IGF and I daresay that IGF is a marvelous form and a lot of talk but at the end when everybody goes home nothing happening anymore - all dies again until the next time IGF is popping up. And all the people involved in IGF and the Internet governance wake up again.

In between those two that is at least one year. Internet doesn't wait a year (to be involved), it doesn't wait a year to change so I think it's time that decisions are taken and that partners that are steering the whole Internet should get together. And not only let's say the top levels but all the layers involved and ICANN is one of the samples that especially the effect of multi-stakeholderism which is becoming almost a synonym to ICANN - ICANN does in the future.

ICANN will not be anymore called ICANN but multi-stakeholder (camp). It's clear that we need to have all the partners involved in the democratization of the Internet. If you want to get everybody having a voice in ICANN first of all, but also an IGF it means we need to make people aware of what is Internet governance, when you get an email account, when you get Internet connectivity does that person know what's behind that?

And does that person need to know what's behind that? Well in both questions I would answer yes they - you have to know. When you get a car and get a drivers license and you're driving the car in the street you know what a car is and you know what the rules are to drive that car, if you don't know you crash and you crash the community. Quite similarly Internet, if you don't know how Internet functions and who is behind it and what the rules are you're one of the weakest chains in the whole Internet world.

And I think that's where the - and where the idea came up of what we call the (I-Inform Star Plus Alliance) is getting at least organizations such as ICANN, ISOC, IANA which is part of course of ICANN. IATF and I'm not excluding, I would even say yes let's have ITU around the table. But in another way then it happens already today - today we know that (I-Stars) are meeting but it is essentially in private communities and at (CEO) level.

I think we need to have more - not only CEO, we have to think about operations, we have to think about implementation. And if you don't get those people together from the different (I-Star) and they don't reach a consensus on how to operate and how to implement CEOs can tell whatever they want it would just not happen. And that's where I'm afraid of being now involved in ICANN for 10 years, be involved in Internet for next year I will have my anniversary of 20 years Internet.

Well I still have the impression that I'm still at the first-year - I'm still not understanding why in the last - for example last 10 years being at ICANN I have seen 90% of the time the same faces coming back again, all the time. There's nobody else interested in what Internet is - I think they are. The problem is it's too high for them to step in. And I just spoke with that person, that man over there a few hours ago and he triggered me also something, he was surprised about how Internet in fact has a voice to meetings like this one.

And he is a person, as a user can be involved, he just discovered that during the fellowship meeting where I was explaining what I have been doing the last 10 years. So there's definitely a way to get people together but someone has to tell them how - how they should come together, what is the focus, what are the topics that are on the plate at the different levels of the governance? And that's what we try with (I-Inform the Star Plus Alliance) to get a kind of alliance of all those players that are - that have an important role, to bring them together.

We dare to say that we want to put them together in a room, give them two or three topics to handle - to discuss on and they cannot leave the room if they have no consensus. It's not putting them in jail, it sounds a bit like that. But it should be something like that because as I have been experiencing in IGF I heard a lot of beautiful statements but three weeks later nobody was talking anymore about that, it was just a statement.

We need more, we need engagement and commitment in order to progress and when I see the program for instance a sample of the new gTLDs two weeks ago I just asked (Nigel) a question about what do you think is going to happen based on the fact that in the applicant guidebook for the new gTLDs no one has been talking about a lottery? We did - ICANN did a lottery and have been putting the one that paid \$185,000 in place one and another one that paid also \$185,000 in the last (week) in the queue.

So what is going to happen with the last one when - if they are lucky come up in two years, three years time is there still a market for them? And I got a strange reaction it was grabbing in here and I have been thinking about that. So you see there are points where even me a little Belgium can trigger an important organization to think about an issue they didn't think about.

And that's with the alliance has to come, it's bringing those together that are - that have the will to do it and to bring up the points where many of us are stuck. That's what I wanted to bring to you in the context of the (I Star

Alliance). As I said we are not excluding anybody in the organization that we think that the first stars should be those be in the most involved in the governance of the Internet and steering it.

And I named them and I'm really thinking that when I was talking to a few of my colleagues in ISOC chapters they all feel that they are - they should be involved and they are interested. So I hope that we can soon get a first meeting where we can have their input and I would love to hear from you too what you think about this - this idea and this approach. And I'm now giving back the work - the floor to Klaus to come into practical things the operation of an organization of things.

Klaus Stoll: First of all I would like - I will continue with the organization and structure and actually what's going on in the meetings and the (unintelligible). But before I do that are there any questions so far? Somebody has any questions - yes please?

(Carol Douglas): Hello my name is (Carol Douglas), I'm a fellow (you tame) first comer, I'm not a member that committee but I was invited to give other fellows and I must say the whole interest in this topic is for me.

And in Trinidad and Tobago where I'm from we are developing country and many of these issues will affect us. I was particularly interested - it's not a question it's more of a comment, when you said you almost need a users manual the same way if you had a car and, you know, you did - you purchase a car it comes with the users manual. And then likewise in many respects when you're on the Internet it's useful to know some of the let's say not rules but things that could affect you as far as privacy.

And this for example as you say your data has been gathered and stored, video and otherwise these are things that affect a person's rights and the right to privacy. And that could have been the extended rights to (men) etc., etc. And according to where you live your constitutional rights could be

affected so if the government is quite interested in who certain persons of as I say persons of interest than the government upon who you are - (mercy sue) but where you live, you know, you never know - one never knows.

So I'm very, very interested in these topics and I just thought I'd mention that and thank you very much for inviting us.

Klaus Stoll: Thank you, anybody else?

Man: While yes I'm kind of wondering, you know, what do we really mean by governing the Internet and coming up, whereas this sort of going?

Would we see the Internet in 10 years from now when computing power like doubles every year or 18 months or so. In 15 years, you know, we're talking about computers that are thousand times more powerful than they are today. You know, with the merging of technology and biology will cell phones that's 1000 times more powerful than today be implanted in our brains for instance. And will we - and what new application will rise, you know, spontaneously added this and there seems to be a formation of a worldwide community, you know, has resulted the Internet that has risen on its own.

Where it used to be, you know, 20 years ago, you know, the - you had the hierarchy of, you know, governments and the governments controlled the citizens within the government. And the governments represented the people and we were subject to our king's respectively. And now we have this new community that's forming through evolution that's emerging on its own and seems to be sort of self-organizing. And I think that we need put some effort into even understanding what's happening before we can govern it and figure out what it is - who we are, where we're going.

And some principles about, you know, what is the purpose, you know, perhaps, you know, the meaning of life and the purpose of humanity in the universe and things like that. You know, I think, you know, we're at a

technological phase where we have to answer that question, you know this is no longer one of those things that you say, well it's interesting topic for discussion and nobody will ever figure that out because we're at the point where humanity itself is changing from a, you know, normal evolution to a engineered form of evolution.

You know, we're going to actually be able to create, you know, what we're going to evolve into. And you have some universal principles and layout some type of a foundation for which, you know, issues like right and wrong comes from. So for instance we're a, you know, we represent, you know, the people, you know, non-profits and users and things like that and this other constituencies here that represent governments, represent industry.

And when, you know, our interest when we say woe to these governments were industry, you know, why does my freedom - why is my freedom more important then you are right to make money? And we need to come up with some type of a principal in order to determine that so it's not just a matter of who has more force or representation or so forth that we can say, you know, to the NSA for example if you create a totalitarian - worldwide (totalian) - or willing government then that stifles the innovation and if we stifle innovation the next bad for business and ultimately humanity goes extinct.

So, you know, I see - I don't see any way of really addressing the issue of world governance without coming up with a - putting a lot of effort toward, you know, your universal principles based on, you know, a completely scientific set of universal standards that we can derive.

Klaus Stoll: I think - thank you very, very much - I think you might have just made the whole point for the (I Inform). I think for example how can you - basically how can you have somebody to write a charter of a universal rights if such person doesn't even know that it has rights? That's a point where we are with the (I-Inform).

The (I-Inform) has nothing whatsoever to do with (promising them), the (I- Inform) has something to do with informing people and be able to include and to make in the capacity for people to participate in the policymaking process but nothing to do with policymaking. And that was what I was coming to in the next point and I think what we really need to craft now is that we are living in an absolute absurd situation and that absurd situation is very dangerous because we are thinking here in the ICANN meeting we think we are safe.

We are great, we're sitting here in Durban and we have all the mechanisms and experience than we are doing Internet governance. But how long do you think the 99% - .9% of the people will allow us to do so? One day somebody will stand up and will say, who elected you? Who gives you the right to make these decisions, who are you? And then it's not about that we're losing power but it's about that it we are losing legitimacy and we are losing business and we are losing our influence and we are losing our trust service.

I think for example to be very critical of my own sector, the development sector, a nonprofit organization how can - I'll dare we participating all the time and sitting on the table and saying, here I have something to say and we have to decide because my sector says the question, who elected me? And what did I do the rest of the world what is actually going on? That is I think the most important part and what a lot of people misunderstand in the (I-Inform).

The I (problem) has very simple and (factually) purpose, not to do Internet governance, not to do policies it simply to go down to the ground with these three sections what I explained through the (I-Engage) with the gTLD and with the (I-Inform) cyber awareness campaign to inform the people and create awareness. What happens next is not up to us - sorry about that that's somebody else.

Man: (Thank you) very much.

Man: A very new participant from Nigeria and I must confess most of the best moments that I had here was (mentioned) - actually was (a lot of questions) which they obliged me.

In the course of our discussion with (Tim Manderfeld) like they have a lot of (syringes) (unintelligible) in my country that as of February 7 in the world by June same year we had over (six reruns) that there was there was (what I say) - there was no commensurate effort to make the people understand the implications of their actions from the Internet which from the discussions we are having here is very (damning) and important.

I feel from my own point of view about 90% of the people using the Internet in Nigeria don't know the implications of what they do. A very small boy who has nothing to do but just sit under a tree using a smart phone and sending messages to other parts of the world, not knowing that what he's doing there can be traced and he can also be located and he'll be held responsible for what ever he's doing there.

I'm see (I'm here) I' getting to understand most of those that also places a greater responsibility on me when I (go by) phone to try to do the least I can. That's the question that I want to ask you s the Internet phone another way of putting in place to let people know what they do - but outside that what happens?

Klaus Stoll: Somebody else has a question but would point back to (him) of course.

Man: Yes.

Man: This is quite an interesting discussion for me first time that I (heard), but the question for - with regard to the (I-Inform) (unintelligible). I think because as was mentioned here by you or Rudi that this is (back and divest) how it's going to be achieved because it's quite an undertaking when you say (unintelligible).

And then the purpose in the end isn't going to be simply (unintelligible) to answer that question?

Klaus Stoll: The (I-Star) came quite simply to say if we don't have ICANN involved (unintelligible) which doesn't work. At the same time we are in a situation where a lot of other organizations (are involved), organizations who are usually not with Internet governance.

Like for example I can without trying to blow my own trumpet we are literally running around like mad (things) before Christmas last year and until now we haven't got a single rejection. We have more or less the opposite problems that some organizations which we expected would take months, years and so on to engage suddenly after a day or two were fully on board. I suspect and hopefully I might be wrong, I suspect that some people might get the misunderstanding that this is a new thing, this is a new organization or something like that.

But it's exactly not, so I will come - you will see and I will answer the second part of your question with my - with the second part of my presentation. But basically we've got a lot of organization onboard, some are more reluctant and more enthusiastic than others. But to explain to you why I think it is actually working we are making an absolute point out of saying we are not a new organization, we are not building up a new structure, we are not creating a new finance or Internet governance (action).

We are creating a platform and the condition of participating in that platform is your willingness to help to solve the problem with others on the basis that you are the one who's gaining too. I think one of the most important thing and what we did in Internet governance and information (companions) we are expecting others to do and pay for what we want you to do. I really learned it my 30 years in development that the only sustainable way to develop projects and programs like that is everybody is gaining.

And if the private sector can do with the private sector does best, if this governmental sector does with the governmental sector does best and the civil society does what - and they respecting each other and actually putting their brainpower together to realize that they depend on each other and that their bacon much more productive and have much more impact if they work the other, that is the most important point.

For your point with Nigeria I think you're absolutely right, that is something that demonstrates it exactly. But you are giving an example from Nigeria, I think we are even more affected and naïve for example in Europe and in the United States. And I give you an example I'm personally involved with, I'm missing for example (a work here) and all this discussion is (cultural un-protection).

We are not aware how many youngsters in the West are getting - in the West - in the developed world are in trouble, committing suicide - are harmed for life, traumatized for life because they are getting harassed by their peers, by - followed by people really respect (in times we saw that) and we are just - just seem to ignore it. This is part of Internet governance, this is something which needs to be - parents need to be aware of.

There was a statistic - a few days ago we were sitting together and - in a meeting, we come to child online protection and somebody said, do you know that the latest statistic - and I don't even know if it's true but he said it that it's more than 50% of suicides in the United States from youngsters between 15 and 17 are based on online bullying - on online bullying - by the bullying. And you should have seen some of parents in the room starting to panic and what (advice) are we giving from the ITU? It simply okay let's do more regulations.

So what happens after actually you can't regulate if (you're) away, we need victim support, we need all these things. And I say for example a forum like ICANN, ICANN can't solve child online protection, ICANN - it's not ICANN's

business. But it's ICANN's business to know about it and to be aware about these points and their considerations, it's just simply knowledge capacity. It also demonstrates basically the idea of the (I-Inform), it's not about ICANN doing everything, it's not about ITU doing everything but being on the table, be aware and taken into consideration what's going on.

Because I think there's a lot of things with what ICANN discusses here, you're actually not aware what it means in another sector nearby. And another thing I think we are consciously naïve, we don't want to know. Do we really want to know what's going to happen with (unintelligible), you know - so what did you want to say (unintelligible)?

Rudi Vansnick: Yes I would like to add to - Rudi Vansnick for - to ask it, most of us be involved in the Internet world on a higher level, not just the user we know the problems are there and we're not the only ones.

Most of the people circling here in the ICANN context are in other (I-Internet) across the world know that there are problems just like Klaus was mentioning. I think the point is that we all know that there is a problem but for me the question is are we willing to solve it? We know that there are solutions and they are not easy and I think that one of the questions is how can we get those involved - and I'm talking about especially the (stars) in this world, how can we get them into a position where they really want to solve something?

There are solutions, the point is how difficult is it to implement the solution and that's one of the reasons why I have been eight years in the At-Large being in the advice community that I decided a few months ago to say well, you know, I've been giving eight years advice and haven't seen happening anything so I'm in the wrong space, have to move. And I moved into the policy, I'm now in NPOC and CSG.

And I'm trying now to figure out how can I use the advice that is given in a faster way into a policy context without waiting until upstairs they decide that

that advice is useful in so should be given into the policy department. Well I want to cross bridges at the different layers and not wait until the decision is taken above because that's what Internet doesn't do. Internet doesn't wait until above someone decides, Internet just goes on. And like the sample of Nigeria - and I can even mention the sample of as of Beijing where I was several years ago for the first time bite it.

And when I looked into this statistician, think was 2007, 2008 - when I looked into the figures when I got there the increasing level of use of mobile phones and mobile Internet I was really surprised. In Belgium we have .1% of increase every year, they have 33% increase a year. Which means nobody waits until we take a decision how to help other Beijing population uses you have in a safe Internet. So again I think it is important that all of us be involved, try to find a way to bridge at the level where we are.

And that's why I say that the alliance is not only the CEO level, it should be more. It should be the different levels inside the structures working closely together and try to find a way of having an answer for so many questions all of us have. And that's why I'm trying now inside the NPOC - I'm going to put a proposal also through the (I-Inform) idea on the plate to handle policy before it goes out.

And my idea is if we can find valuable advice that is not yet the way up and we can trigger that and put it in our policy department and start creating a draft of policy so that the moment the advice goes up we from the policy side could say, well look (up) we have already thought about it, this is our proposal and that's I think the answer to the question of (unintelligible). We have to move faster and I think that could be a solution - yes (Ted)?

Ted Mooney: Thanks Rudi, thanks - this is Ted Mooney from the Internet Society, I've got - I want to comment I think having read through the briefing paper and that question.

I'm on the operational side of our business and so my questions and comments are more of a practical nature than a theoretical one. Reading through this I see that a lot of this is about Internet governance but I didn't see any mention of the IGF for of local IGF's and what role they might be able to play or should play in the realization of this plan so that's just a comment and you can adjust as you like. I think my real question here is how do you know when you're being successful and you can continue?

So do you have milestones in mind question are there particular I guess surveys that you'd levy? How do you understand that you're actually making the kind of impact in the mindset? Because the question here earlier - I mean there's the act of informing but then once informing you want to have a sort of - not so much achieving a change in behavior but achieving a change in understanding. And so I'm - I get lost in how you actually start to measure that and know that you're successful.

Klaus Stoll: I think the proof is in the pudding and I thank you very much for that question because it leaves me exactly to where we want to go and what's happening. I think without trying to sound arrogant is we got the conceptual framework of (I-Inform) more or less right.

And what we're doing now is quite simply to move into the operational platform - with operational phase of the (I-Inform). And we are using exactly this kind of meeting she just mentioned - and I will give you a list in a minute and I announce a list of meetings we were actually be there where we will hold meetings. But not meetings just to sit down you're welcome to discuss but these meetings already have the agenda and the agenda is for example around the practical implementation of the three major (I-Inform) points like cyber act- we understood by the gTLD (for D) and the (I-Inform Engage).

These meetings will be - basically have all the same structure, they will be sometimes regional, they will be sometimes local but they all have one thing in common they are very, very much implementation and practical orientation.

It's not about creating another pure workshop or pure Internet governance thing. Where do we want to go from here? We are trying to get - and we were working at the moment and Rudi is responsible for this one is it looks like it's either the 7th or 8th of November we will be have the largest workshop in Brussels.

The reason for Brussels is quite simply because we've got good responses from the European Commission and of course ICANN office and other organizations. And for example my goal is to start engaging there also with the German and Dutch and other developmental organizations to get them on the table. The other one we are planning at the moment is of course (Bali), we are waiting that during the (Bali) IGF we will have an event. We will have on the Friday before the Buenos Aires ICANN 48 there will be a whole day event and this event is already financed, (unintelligible) and so on which answers a little bit to your question.

This is what I like, I don't want to go to organizations and say look give me \$10,000 and \$10,000 and \$10,000 and I'll do something. No they get engaged because they want to get engaged and they give me the money because they get something out of it. And that is exactly happening for example with the event in Buenos Aires and it's happening with other areas. If people - and that is my plea for engagement, if somebody is able to participate in this event please participate.

But also if you have ideas for your region, for your areas, for where you want - say look I want to do something in that direction please let us know and let's coordinate. And that brings me to the next point because a lot of people have asked how is (I-Inform) actually organized - what is it doing? Many of you are - will not remember, some of you will remember that the whole business process, that whole inter-ICT for D started with conferences in Guadalupe and the business in Geneva and the business in - what...

Man: (Tunis).

Klaus Stoll: (Tunis) and that the organization who (most) of the civil society and of the whole thing and also responsible for a large part of - especially for the Guadalupe event was the (Global Launch Partnership).

The (Global Launch Partnership) has one big advantage, it's the only one in that whole group and whole bunch who has no - absolutely no interest in policymaking. And so we choose - as the (Global Launch Partnership) basically as the organizational support for work and also as a legal body and that's a legal - and basically is a financial agent of the whole thing, nothing else.

So basically the (Global Launch Partnership) will support and help to organize and make it happen, but it's other organizations basically who run the show. The GKPF in that case is nothing but a support organization. And what happens and what will be the measurement of success of the (I-Inform) (and lines) will quite simply be the impact we will be able to see all these activities generate on the ground.

If these meetings don't happen, if these meetings - if the meetings we will have don't result in some impact and action on the ground, we fail - hopefully not. I've got a suspicion that through the problem with the legitimacy of Internet governance at the moment we actually will have a very, very important function and this point alone will make it happen. That's everything which was on my list except somebody who still wants to read the concept paper - there are copies here on the table and you can take them.

And please feel free to contact me or Rudi or anybody from NPOC you want to know and have more ideas. But are there any more questions - now is your chance. Yes, going once - yes there please.

(Gabriel Ledger): I'm (Gabriel Ledger) now from the Gambia also with ISOC, the Gambia chapter. I just had a quick question one - well at least now the paper, I was not sure of the pronunciation of the organization the (Inform).

But the second thing was I did not hear you mention anything about human rights and especially in (our world) the next - what they're calling next billion people that are going to access the Internet are those at the edges now. And when you look at the issue of ICANN is a big promoter of multi-stakeholders and the issue of governance and access all are based on democratic processes.

And if you look at many of these the in the (peripheral) and that of course is in the developing country - developed countries too, the issue of governance is a major, major challenge and some of the un-democratic practices that are underground are beginning to permeate on the Internet space in these countries as well. And you just look at the countries across, you know, whatever index you want to look at in terms of the governance - the good governance of our government and you will find also that in parallel there is a lot IP blocking the Internet.

Anything that the government doesn't like will disappear from these and it is also creating an environment where people using the Internet begin to not use the Internet fully as other people because of other country (derisions) not one - knowing one, you know, those kinds of issues that you mentioned.

Klaus Stoll: I think that's something we discussed at the beginning, the reason is quite simply you - we are fully aware that a lot of simply - it's not only governments it's also private sectors as a civil society gets away with murder on the Internet because people don't know what is actually happening, that is an important point.

If the population - the general population doesn't know what's going on you can - you basically can do what you want. That's why the rea- the main point

of the (I-Inform) is the capacity building and to inform the populace. And then as I said the human rights yes - how can you talk about human rights, how can you exercise your rights if you don't know that you have any? That's basically what this is all about.

(Gabriel Ledger): Yes and come back to actually chapter I think that what we have seen - ISOC chapters being able to do is already a big positive step forward but there is more need for that.

As you mentioned because we talk about it there is a solution. It's not because we talked about it everybody knows about it. And awareness campaign is one of the most important one in order to get people aware of the fact that they have a right and sometimes words are even used in a way that it weakens what you have to get. And just taking one example of something that strikes me here in the context of the RAA, in the documents in the text it's written around the new RAA that the user will have a benefit.

A benefit is not a right, it's completely different. A benefit is something as a kind of an award (and on) the other side what I need is not an award, I need a right. A right has much more value than a benefit and you see already this is confusing people. So I think it's important that we make aware those who are producing these text and documents that they are aware of the difference because it's different. When they spoke up they were talking about rights but in the document written - the half-written text it's not rights, its benefits.

So you see already it's just (interbreeding) text and you get stuck immediately because you don't have the feeling that when you write benefits, you don't think about writing. But when you rights you don't read rights, you read benefits. So these are things where for instance ISOC chapters are doing great work in each location, they are active because they are trying to get the information to the user community and have the user community to understand, but as we say it's not easy.

Klaus Stoll: There was one more question over here.

Man: Yes when we talk human rights and human benefits how to we determine what is a right and what is the benefit? Where did those things come from? Just outside this building there's a mural on the wall where somebody painted, you know, this wonderful thing about coming of, human rights from a South African perspective and it's the same rights the Americans hold his rights and that most other cultures hold as rights.

And it's not a coincidence that these peo- everybody on the planet seem to think that freedom of expression and freedom of (fair cards) and freedom from discrimination and the right to eat and be safe are universal rights. So we didn't learn that from one guy figured that out that these rights are somehow intrinsic to reality itself and intrinsic to our existence. And that there is an algorithm that is - that comes from the universe, you know, for which we can determine what is right and what is wrong.

And in this age where we have technology - the Internet technology is bringing the entire planet together into a single community and I think that these rights aren't something that people make up for that people vote on. These are rights or something that we can discover and we can discover, you know, it's almost a research thing, you know, an algorithm for determining what human rights are.

Understanding our purpose, you know, in the universe and to - and be able to have a consensus not based on who has power but just basically that this is discoverable stuff and that we as a human entity need to do that. Because a world government is emerging - because there's an Internet, the Internet created a world society and when you have a world society you have to have a world government and it's happening on its own through spontaneous evolution.

And how we got from the transistor to the Internet, you know, in 70-some years has, you know, the Internet has formed and that which survives and works tends, you know, to rise to the top and that stuff that's broken tends to be filtered out. But we can get to the point where we can create an understanding of this and look to the future and see well where do we want to be 10 years, 20 years, 100 years from now? Where do we see this going and where do we see the right path?

Now I think that we can universally agree that the extinction of humanity would represent the wrong choice. And so the opposite of the extinction of humanity is humanity thriving - humanity evolving forward in a positive direction. And the better and faster we do that, you know, we can feed the planet, we can solve our energy problems, we can solve global warming, we can solve human rights, we can bring the developing countries all up to the same level as the most developed countries.

And I think that we don't have to - that we can discover, you know, that these processes and bring them into ICANN because I see ICANN as being the, you know, the place where, you know, world government emerges from, you know, it starts right here in this room. And if we come up with the right formula, you know, the future of humanity itself is going to be safe and we're going to thrive. And I, you know, and it's not only doable it's something that we have to do.

But the good news is that we don't have to - it's almost as if a system already exists and we can discover in a way that we can put it together in a logical, you know, tree - almost the way the software's developed. In fact I look at society itself has been a former software, there really isn't that much difference between software and the rules of society. And I think we put out the effort, you know, to discover that that can become the basis for right and wrong and which becomes a foundation for which world government emerges and we can solve the problems by taking a course in that direction.

Klaus Stoll: Thank you very much for that, I don't know exactly how to reply to you but I can give you one thing which might help and might be a starting point, is every time I get into a plane to an ICANN meeting I know what my meaning of life is for the next week - a safe and stable DNS, that is all I'm thinking about and that's why I'm functioning and breathing and eating., so that might be - and I mean that serious.

Is this is what this is all about and that might be a starting point, but there was a final question for today? Oh there were more, so sorry - oh even more, go ahead, the more the merrier.

Poncelet Ileleji: I'm Poncelet Ileleji and (Bach) for the records. It's just a comment through all the discussions that have been taking place especially in relation to using - making use of the original IGS.

If you already notice within Africa one - the West African IGF has already taken place and the South African IGF is coming up and we have all that and one's coming up. But the African IGF and hopefully will be a good starting point, that will be taking place in Nairobi that will NPOC too it will likely be mentioning about what's happening within what the (I-Inform) is trying to do and (Proud Dabali).

So it's because one of the whole idea is to - really trying to integrate what we as Klaus and Rudi have mentioned, what (I-Inform) is all about into all the regional IGF's, I just thought I would mention, thank you.

Klaus Stoll: Thank you very much and (Consulane) all the others as my - where we can actually go and have practical and outcome orientated meetings in this framework just let us know - there's one more question over here.

(Art Brooks: Thanks my name is (Ant Brooks) and I represent the Internet Service Providers Association in South Africa and I also served on the board of their local house (unintelligible) (domain name) authority.

And its open question, I'm not expecting an answer but - and my question is how can we get youth more involved in Internet governance? The last ICANN meeting you ICANN 6 in Yokohama which was 13 years ago, I skipped 40 ICANN meetings and here I am again at ICANN 47. And the average age of the participants in the ICANN meetings has increased by at least 13 years in that gap.

This is of course of great concern to me because we do not have the youth involved in Internet governance. At the IGS there was minimal involvement of youth, at the ITU certainly there's no involvement of youth and I really think it's important that any outreach program like this must target increased involvement in the youth in Internet governance.

Klaus Stoll: Let me try to hear, hear I second that but let me try to stave the bleeding of this, look they're even doing this through the (adults). In all these meetings we are expected to fit into a framework which is given.

We are expected to conform to the given format, when I was here I didn't like that. What I think needs - and we're talking to topics and we're talking to subjects to the youth and we are expecting them to engage in our topics, in our priorities, in our governance. I'm sorry, I'm an old man and I would like to be 18 again, I would like to be 15 again - no not 15, that was horrible - 17 again but I'm not and I think to answer your question how we can do that is for example to enable them to provide platforms for young people to actually address their problems.

And unfortunately some of the problems are not so nice like child online protections as an example, we have to take them to - we have to collect (material) at their (way way) station and not the (way way) station we are telling them to, and I think that's a clue. Now I sometimes see it had organized - at some of these events where people just simply give the youngsters of space and amazing things are happening.

On the other hand you have the opposite, I mean last year I - maybe I shouldn't mention it but last year we tried to organize a conference for young people on apps and then I found out that at the same time in the same year 24 summer conferences went on around the world - young people, apps. Then you looked at it, why? Why simply because it was for certain interests - not only industry, interest to have the best talents in the world, to basically get apps and to get (impact) cheap.

So these people will be called on stage, they will be praised, our young entrepreneurs, our young people are wonderful great years, your (prize) years, your \$5000 - go home and do another one. And then they look on the Internet and look on their smart phone six months later they find that somebody's making millions of dollars on their idea - I don't think they come again. And I think it's the same thing we have to treat people fair and we have to treat people according to what they want and not what we want.

Man: Pardon me if I sound too elementary, I am a new (patron) and I'm trying to absorb as much as possible. You were discussing about (human rights) - I observed issues that we are using (human rights) in a wider (perspective) that I understand your (human rights) strictly (unintelligible).

Africa we have the African (unintelligible) and country has adopted through the (communication) and that (Sunday's that) there's is no absolute side. Why am I right depends on whether the other person's right (unintelligible) and I shouldn't do to the extent of infringing on (other's) rights. It's like the freedom of expression, I will try to express myself but not to the extent of offending my neighbor. So there's no absolute right, just qualified.

And when we are thinking of privilege I feel it's a privilege to do something you must go by the requirements of that privilege. The moment you stray away from the requirements of that privilege to lose a privilege. So to my understanding inasmuch as Internet governance is a global thing and I was

talking about right rice in the (unintelligible) but I feel that ICANN we are talking about right (unintelligible) doesn't have (unintelligible), doesn't have limitations.

But I feel a lot of this can be done within the enterprise inasmuch as you don't encroach into the other man's domain, thank you very much.

Klaus Stoll: Thank you for your comments and remarks on the rights of human. To make an example of what has happened in Europe due to new regulations that the US is trying to implement in all the member states in Europe, it's all about the data - privacy and data regula- data retention regulation.

The first thing that happened was for instance in France and it was during a ICANN meeting that had happened in Paris, the French government decided to produce a law they called it HADOPI and the HADOPI law in fact affected the rights of each citizen in France in such a way that if by simple administrative procedure a body could discover that one citizen was downloading a (turf crime), an illegal movie or music or movie or whatever the procedure could disconnect - require the provider to disconnect that citizen from the Internet for at least 12 months.

You imagine how your right is touched. Actually a few weeks ago the French government decided to take them all away again. The reaction on that law in another country in Europe to be more precise in Finland - in Finland the government did just the opposite and they put into the basic law of Finland that the action - the right to access to Internet was a fundamental right for each citizen in Finland.

So you see in the same region with one basic regional regulation countries can act differently - the one can do bad things, the other one can do good things but at the end it's the citizen that has a right to oppose and in France there was no way to oppose we have been in the parliament during the

ICANN meeting we put all colleagues from ISOP together and say, hey we have to go to a hearing and pop up and say this is not acceptable.

Anyhow they didn't listen, they did and that's the danger if we are not able to inform to make governments aware of the danger of doing such a thing (I don't) - we are not able to do that we are going to fail to have and to continue to have a free, open and accessible Internet for everyone. And that's one of our biggest concerns, that's Internet governance that's trying to help people still having the ability and the right to use Internet and to find all the information.

It's also cutting off - if you cut off access to the Internet you cut off access to information and knowledge which means all the youngsters and especially in the developed world, most of the youngsters have to do their homework for school to Internet. So the sampling friends by cutting off citizens from Internet, the youngsters of those citizens were not able to do their homework anymore.

Imagine the impact of - thanks to bring up the question because it's indeed something where we need to find ISP (men) to oppose those, say hey this is not good, this is not good for business, it's not good for the community. And I think it's quite important that we start doing something at the different levels by bringing them together and convince them otherwise it will not happen. If you don't bring them together they will still stay isolated and think what they do is the best.

Klaus Stoll: Fitting last words especially as our time is also over, I thank everybody - I still (unintelligible), well I don't ahh okay.

(Pete): Yes I'm (Pete), I just stepped into the room like half an hour ago so I don't know if you have already addressed this, but following up on this point we are talking about human rights and I think today one of the challenges in the

Internet context is the role that intermediaries plays and indeed it is very refreshing and valuable to have ISPs interested in this context.

Because what the government's do today to enforce many of their policies is to request ISPs or Internet intermediaries in general to adopt a certain measure. And this is the only way they can do it today because code is more efficient, quicker so they cannot do without asking ISPs and Internet intermediaries in general to act. So I would support that comment that was just made about the need for Internet intermediaries to oppose the request that are not compliant with minimum human rights standards.

And in this respect I think also relating to what you were saying about the HADOPI law, one of the issues was that there was a - essentially a presumptive provision that was saying that the user was to be disconnected and there was no possibility for the user to counteract the notice essentially. So I think it's very important that Internet intermediaries adopt codes of conduct that ensure the possibility for users to intervene in this discussion.

Klaus Stoll: The ISP was thinking they were just going ISP and suddenly they become something much, much more it's a real problem- it's a real problem. But it shows also how the - you can't stay isolated anymore in this business. You can't go - I think we all - we might make this mistake already now by talking about stakeholders. So stakeholders meet their separate entities, I think you can't stay separate any more. So okay one more.

(Pat): I move that we have consensus that access to the Internet is a human right as to make a decision and just - as if we represent the people of the world, do we have consensus that access to the Internet is a human right - anybody opposed to that? Not seeing any...

Klaus Stoll: I would say it's a right...

(Pat): And this is (Pat).

Klaus Stoll: ...and necessity.

Man: The first decision is world government.

Klaus Stoll: Okay thank you for - oh one more, one more, the more the merrier. If no one's throwing us out of the room I'm happy.

Man: Sorry I'm (unintelligible) Japan Association so I'd like to mention about Japan's situation. Now from 2010 everybody knows we are going through a (debtor) (unintelligible) and it's a very sensitive and a very dangerous (sustain) but we do it and now.

So we got a association, our association how to IP (unintelligible) meeting last year and also we ran a (unintelligible) Japan, but freedom of expression and some kind of that is very, very important for our country, but not only our country so I try to attend these meetings and (collective), thank you very much.

Klaus Stoll: Great, one more - next.

(Kate Indy): Hi I'm (Kate Indy)...

Klaus Stoll: Finally a lady.

(Kate Indy): I'm (Kate Indy) from the Fellowship Jamaica, just a critical point, access to the Internet yes it is a necessity but first if we're going to consider it a human right we have to consider access to electricity (extension) other critical factors because if you don't have access to electricity then you can't have access to the Internet.

Man: I'll accept that.

Klaus Stoll: There's one hand open but I also would like to speak on that - you just got into a big, big wasp's nest.

Man: My company was part of a study in 1998 and rural South Africa visiting a local communities and the basic question of the research was given an option between having clean running water, electricity or access to a phone line what would you prefer? And without any exceptions the answer was a phone line - not water, no electricity.

So the question was why and answer from the community leaders was simple and illuminating, if you give me a phone line I can phone up my government representative every day and say, where's my water, was my electricity?

Man: We had a very, very similar experience in Latin America and you know that in the Amazon jungles you have better connectivity in the middle of the jungle than in the middle of Manhattan - why?

Quite simply because the connectivity is used to get these kinds of services there and often - and it was even strange for me who's somebody that's directly involved with it to see that suddenly only because you put strange things like Internet into areas you could also get water, medical services and so and it's its a strange thing but lesson learned.

And again that brings me back to my own background in that whole Internet governance, in that whole area we shouldn't forget the development of organization and things which are going on there.

Man: Yes once you make the Internet a human right the rest of the stuff it just rights itself, you know. You - it's amazing how this stuff just comes together when you think about it and that's why I say it's just there to be discovered and all we got to do is just think that, you know, realize that and start discovering a natural order that sort of already exists.

Klaus Stoll: Am I allowed to throw a spam into the works, I think that everybody is exacting that Internet is a human right but there are so many exceptions because the point is human rights and Internet and everything goes out of the window the moment terrorism comes in to play.

The human right is suddenly suspended for the most flimsiest of interest and I think it is a - it's more than a human - I mean not to talk about just human rights but to talk of absolute human rights. Think enough of life is an absolute right and you have to make it somehow with an absolute right and please Mr. President I'm coming over in a few weeks, don't leave me on the border.

The point is quite simply I don't understand how people survived in centuries below because - before us because there was always a threat, there was always - everybody was in danger, there was always war and there was always terrorism. Why suddenly (means it) now that suddenly everything is suspended? That human rights are suddenly suspended and that is actually what's happening, we are living in a very lawless times.

Man: I don't accept this as a suspension of human rights and what the American government is doing is illegal and immoral and they've suspended their own Constitution and I'm speaking as an American.

Klaus Stoll: Okay shall we leave it at that or - but I want to close it by I'm extremely grateful for this discussion. I know we're wearing out many people but basically we did exactly what we wanted because we got the discussion going.

And with the (I-Info) we will have more and more events about this and we will move basically the format from being talkative to moving to implementation and impact. And I invite you please watch this space, participate in the space, make the space your own and come up with your own ideas. It's nothing organization with membership or things like that, its the principal, it's an idea, it's a concept which cries out to be implemented

and be it in one way or be it in another it doesn't matter as long as it is implemented. So I thank you very much and I wish you all remaining - how many days do we have, two days?

Man: One.

Klaus Stoll: Yes but we have to survive the gallows for this - does that count as a full day? Okay thank you.

Coordinator: Please stop the recording.

END