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PRAGUE – AFRALO/AfrICANN Joint Meeting  
Wednesday, June 27, 2012 – 14:00 to 15:00  
ICANN - Prague, Czech Republic

Fatimata Seye Sylla: Good afternoon and welcome to the Joint AFRALO/AfrICANN meeting. We usually organize this meeting at every ICANN meeting to speak about the African problems, the problems in the Africa region that is. I would like to have the roll call quickly, before we begin. I want to go very quickly because we are already behind. So we're going to begin on the right side.

Emanuel Adjovi: I am Emanuel Adjovi. I come from the International French Speaking Organization that's the equivalent of the Commonwealth Secretariat in the non-French speaking zone.

Lamoussa Oualbeogo: I am Lamoussa Oualbeogo. I am the Technical Council in the digital committee in Burkina Faso and I am a GAC representative here for Burkina Faso

Female: I am [Ajawa Dela] from AFRALO Burkina Faso.

Yaovi Atohoun: I am Yaovi Atohoun; AFRALO, ALAC, Benin.

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*Note: The following is the output resulting from transcribing an audio file into a word/text document. Although the transcription is largely accurate, in some cases may be incomplete or inaccurate due to inaudible passages and grammatical corrections. It is posted as an aid to the original audio file, but should not be treated as an authoritative record.*

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Male: ...from the Ministry of Communication, [Ghana].

Barrack Otieno: Barrack Otieno, (Inaudible) Kenya.

Michele Tchonang: Michele Tchonang, AFRALO and GAC Cameroon.

Ambrose: I am Ambrose Ruyooka.

Male: [Andrea Malate], current registrar registry and operators [forum].  
Thank you.

Nathalie Peregrine: Nathalie Peregrine, staff.

Matt Ashtiani: Matt Ashtiani, staff.

Silvia Vivanco: Silvia Vivanco, staff.

Heidi Ullrich: Heidi Ullrich, ICANN staff.

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- Tijani Ben Jemaa: Tijani Ben Jemaa, Vice-Chair for AFRALO and ALAC member.
- Fatimata Seye Sylla: Fatimata Seye Sylla.
- Aziz Hilali: Aziz Hilali, AFRALO Secretary for Morocco.
- Olivier Crépin-Leblond: Olivier Crépin-Leblond, ALAC Chair.
- Cheryl Langdon-Orr: Cheryl Langdon-Orr, I'm just a fan of these meetings [laughter].
- Victor Ndonnang: My name is Victor Ndonnang. I would like to seize the fact that we have interpretation. I am Victor Ndonnang. I am the General Secretary for the Internet Society, Cameroon Chapter. I belong to At-Large and also I represent [state for] domain names.
- Female: [Mona Leshat]. I am the founder of the Pan Arabic Observatory for Cyber Security and Safety.
- Hawa Diakite: Hi, I am Hawa Diakite, I am an AFRALO member and I represent GAC – Mali at the GAC.

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Female: ...representing the IT Association [of the GAC].

Eberhard Lisse: Eberhard Lisse I'm the ccTLD manager of Namibia.

Tuhafeni Lisse Tuhafeni Lisse, I'm from Namibia.

Barry Ryan: I'm Barry Ryan for [.ky], Nairobi.

[background conversation]

Michael: Katundu Michael Katundu from Kenya, Nairobi.

Moutar Yedaly: I'm Moutar from the African Union Commission.

Female: Good afternoon, my name is [Halma So] from [Balta] and I am representing the IT Society.

Fatimata Seye Sylla:

Thank you. This is Fatimata speaking. Thanks again for having come to this meeting. We are many here and the subjects we will be addressing today are related to African participation in applications for new gTLDs.

We put together a small draft committee for this purpose, and we have asked for subjects on the list and not many people replied, and then finally it's simply AFRALO that worked to produce a small draft. I would like seize the occasion to thank the members of that working group, particular Haji who coordinated this group, and we had Victor, Aziz, Yaovi and myself.

Without any further ado, I think we should also thank our two friends I should say from AFRALO, that's Cheryl to my left, she's always with us through meetings, and she will be African like the rest of us. And we have Olivier here as well, who is a friend of Africa, who is a fan of Africa as well, who is the Chair of ALAC. He's always with us and we thank him for that. We know that our time span is very small. We always have loaded agendas, and we will give the floor to the Olivier first and then to Cheryl, because they will not be here for the whole meeting. Thank you Olivier.

Olivier Crépin-Leblond:

Thank you, Fatimata, I am as she said Olivier Crépin-Leblond, the Chair of ALAC. I am sorry because it's been a week since I started English, and I think the French part of my brain is asleep or became English. So I think I will have to express myself in English, unfortunately for our French speaking friends. I am sorry Fatimata but it's more and more...

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It's a real pleasure to be here with all of you. It's I think the fourth or fifth AFRALO/AfrICANN meeting that I had the pleasure to come to and to address and to see the dynamism that there is in this community is really an absolutely pleasure. Each time of course, it's not just a case of socializing and seeing each other and saying how are things in your part of the world – and somebody must have turned their Skype off – it's a case of actually doing some work, and there is a statement that comes out of this meeting, you know there's a case of saying well this is what this large group of people, I see there's more and more people every time, and this large group of people thinks about a situation that we think is pretty serious.

The one which I've read and I've actually followed in the past few weeks is the one here about the new gTLD process. As we all know, there were very few new gTLD applications that came from Africa. One can say well is it because the price for application was too high? Well, there was an applicant support program that was in place. There was an applicant support program that was really supported a lot by the AFRALO and AFRALO community of course all of the ALAC, of course with the help of other parts of ICANN as well.

But really the driving force came from here. The problem is that it doesn't look as though that many people knew about it, so the communication somewhere there was a problem. I've read the statement and of course you can think well, there might be 101 cases, I mean this communication, there might be other reasons as well. One thing which I do find though as far as Africa is concerned is that it's a very resilient continent. I remember the early years of internet connectivity taking place in the mid90s, I was a young student, and I had

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nothing better to do than track internet connectivity worldwide, and some of you around the table, and I see several people here around the table were actually setting an internet connectivity in their country. It was sort of '92, '93, '94, et cetera all the way up to about '97, '98.

In about '92, '93 only a very small subset of African countries had internet connectivity, most of them had just little dial up line and there were maybe like five or six that had internet connectivity, they were the pioneers if you want, and of course if one looked at the map at that time, you'd think oh well, Africa is lagging behind, they're not doing well, you know they need to do a lot of work, they're going to take 20 years to get there.

And within three to four years, and that's not a long amount of time in the history of the world, and the history of everything you know, our modern history, three or four years, the whole map which I was editing turned completely covered with internet connectivity everywhere.

So the message I'd like to bring forth to this community here is that if the first round of applications only included 17 applications, I think that's the number, if there were only 17 applications, you shouldn't be disheartened about this, because this is just the first round, there are going to be other rounds, there are going to be other opportunity to apply and well, we're talking three, four years, it might happen even before that.

I know the world goes faster and faster and I'm absolutely confident that at the next round, this community will have done what it needs to do and hopefully this organization, ICANN will have done what it needs to do to communicate this, so as for Africa to be at the forefront again

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at the forefront of internet and the forefront of all of these new technologies.

It's important, and I'll tell you one thing, AFRALO/AfrICANN I often hope that other regions, other regional At-Large organizations did the same thing and managed to actually bring this community and this synergy together between different participants that might not all be part of AFRALO that will be part of other organizations, commercial organizations, governments, I see people from around the table that come from this multi-stakeholder model.

Well Africa is the only place which actually is doing this at the moment, the only continent. And I really wish that maybe they follow your lead in the next few years. And well should we give them what, three years? Let's hope they can do it in three years. Thank you very much.

[Applause]

Fatimata Seye Sylla:

Thank you very much Olivier, this is Fatimata. We have other guests come, they just arrived, we're going to give them the floor to introduce themselves very quickly before we hand it over to Cheryl. Thank you very much Olivier.

Male:

[Gelingino Yancock].

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Nelly Kwende: Nelly Kwende.

Female: (Inaudible).

Grant McDonald: Grant McDonald.

Fatimata Seye Sylla: Thank you very much. Without any further delay, we're going to hand the floor over to Cheryl Langdon-Orr our eternal friend Cheryl.

Cheryl Langdon-Orr: Thank you very much Fatimata, it's Cheryl Langdon-Orr for the transcript record, and I am actually going to get business cards printed that say "my name is Cheryl Langdon-Orr for the transcript record."

But that's important because of the diversity of language that we have, the diversity of culture that we have and Africans managed it of course traditionally very well, you've clearly identified the language codes you're going to use, we have much more a challenge in Asia, we can I just say 63% of the world language is in our space, so that's a little bit more challenging.

But it's so important to have those booths at the back, the interpretation happening, facilitation that ICANN gives us and gives you to allow for full discourse and discussion. And that's what I assume you're going to be doing with this excellent document.

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Might I first as a bit of picky ICANN watcher, complement each and every one of you who have been involved in getting this draft up, because I think it's a fantastic thing to take forward and I would recommend to the Chairman of the At-Large Advisory Committee that once some editorial that may happen during today's meeting goes on, as I have had the pleasure in the past when I served as the Chair of the At-Large Advisory Committee, he may be tempted to append it to his report to the ICANN Board as a piece of original work.

Let's hope he's inspired to do that. I have pause...

Olivier Crépin-Leblond: Cheryl? May...

Cheryl Langdon-Orr: No, back in your box.

Olivier Crépin-Leblond: I have – thought so.

Cheryl Langdon-Orr: Do it again, fine. Do not interrupt me, thank you! Dear it's hard to get good help, right.

Now, I have pause and I know you're going to be looking at a lot, all right, oh sorry, I'm a fairly assertive woman, just the girls here understand, we don't have a problem with this, but some of us back there, Grant, you know the Australian, he might be a little shocked, we're used to it right? Women we know how to do it.

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I have pause on just one clause and if I may with real concern ask you to look very carefully at that clause. The clause is under the “we recommend that ICANN...” and it is the fourth clause.

I read it to the record because I want to make sure everyone here is in context.

To assist with African ccTLD delegation and redelegation, and to thus contribute the diminish the digital gap which has once again been made visible with the multiple new gTLD requests that have place developing countries in last position. If there is any way that you can pause that sentence to have all the good stuff that it says at the end without indicating by the way it is written that there is in fact ccTLD operators who are either under misbehavior, substantial misbehavior or are not working in the best interest of their local internet communities. Because they’re the triggers for those words “delegation” and “redelegation”.

And I have a very good reason for saying this, but I hope you’ll take it as a good thing, not a bad. The ccTLD community, the ccNSO and the GAC, the Government Advisory Committee have a joint work group which is currently running at the moment, Eberhard serves on it, I serve on it, which is why I’m getting a bit – about it. What we are doing is making a framework that is clear to community by going through the terminology for all of the trigger points to do with delegation and redelegation. So we’re actually cleaning the house and doing the work that I think you’re asking for.

It would be a shame to appear that you are not aware or you’re not recognizing that ongoing work. So it’s the framework of interpretation

working group, Eberhard could give you chapter, verse and 75 links if you want to simply with reference to the ongoing work of, insert link, and that means you want to address the matters of delegation and redelegation, but the good stuff is and it's the stuff we've already done, we've looked at what is the definitions of local internet community. What are the definitions of significantly-interested parties? They're out there, they're being socialized. I believe you if you looked at them, would be very pleased with where we are with them, and that would give you great comfort with what I understand are real concerns, and as an Australian, we've got a bunch of territories that are real cause for concern from an end user's perspective. So I know what I'm saying here, this has to be fixed.

But I think you should recognize in your document that it's a work in progress and then stop that clash where people in the ccTLD community will go oh, but, but we're doing this. At that I will stop being far intrusive, this is your meeting, it's literally your future. But if there's anything as ever I can do; do the corridor talk and influence whoever I can possibly do to read this document and to of course promulgate it I'll be happy to do so.

And I do apologize Olivier, of course you have, you've done a couple, I do apologize, but I did it first. Bye for now [laughter].

Fatimata Seye Sylla:

Thank you very much, Cheryl. Olivier wants to speak.

Olivier Crépin-Leblond:

For all my male friends around the table [speaking French]. [laughter]

Fatimata Seye Sylla: Yes, Olivier, but we are the salt of life, the spice of your lives. Thank you very much for the support you're offering we're going to work on the document to show all these comments that Cheryl just made. In any event, thank you very much, thank you Olivier, and we are now going to hand the floor to Tijani our big brother, who support Africa incessantly and who is the Vice-Chair of AFRALO.

Tijani Ben Jemaa: Thank you Fatimata, this is Tijani speaking. Thank you very much dear guests and I'm going to begin with Cheryl who was the real support we had for this initiative when we started working on it in Nairobi. And I could never forget her support, she never asks for anything back, and she always pushed us to go on and she supported us. And then Olivier our current chair also does everything that's within his reach to support African initiatives and so everything Africa does At-Large is thanks to these two people. So thank you very much.

And now I'm going to get back on the subject, and when we wanted to hold this meeting, as usual we just, we passed around a list for requesting for subjects and we wanted everyone to take part in the definition of the subject, and we received two proposals. And when we had our AFRALO meeting, our teleconference was the day when the gTLDs applied for were announced, so the list was just closed and during that meeting, I had said that the subject could only be the application for gTLDs because we were so much disappointed on two points and I will begin by explaining the history of the matter.

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When ICANN started working on the new gTLDs program, there was great concern from the community generally and particularly from internet users and particularly also from developing countries. And the concern was that the costs of an application could never be paid by a person who is not rich. And so it strikes us a rich people program that was conceived for rich people. And we worked on it for a year and a half, and we were at peace once and again and then in Nairobi we got the Board to decide that we had to fund and that we had to start on a working group that could solve this problem.

But how could it help gTLD applicants who did not have the means to pay for their applications, so I was in that group and we started working. As you know it was an open group, anyone could join and we had all sorts of people in it, and of course there were commercial stakeholders. Everyone was represented in it and it was not easy to reach a report where we had recommendations that really favored the applicants who came from developing countries or poor communities without the means to apply.

And so once we had written the report it as not of course obvious that the Board would accept it, we spent several weeks waiting for the Board's reaction and the Board finally adopted the report, they accepted and they gave two million dollars for this program. Those were the funds they allocated and then unfortunately when we saw the list of new gTLDs applied for, we see that we only had 17 applications from Africa and only three requests for support although we had 14 more that could have been supported. And why did we do that? Did we know that it was going to be this way? Yes, and we said so clearly at the public forum in the San Jose meeting, because the gTLD program

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itself did not have an outreach campaign in those countries which needed funding.

Fatimata is asking for a minute. And so there were people who did not even know this support program existed, and then because the support program which is destined to developing countries was not promoted, it was diffused in those countries. There was a campaign in Europe and there was support and there was campaign in North America and then the results and I was not the only one to say this, but this we said will fail. There will be no way we have support requests, because people do not even know the program exists.

And we have here the results, and I think it's important that we give the Board a strong message that us as Africans are not happy about the communication campaign for the new gTLDs program and the support program. Thank you.

Fatimata Seye Sylla:

Thank you Tijani for your introduction. As you know Tijani has a very close relationship to new gTLDs, mostly for Africa and that's why you will understand why he gets so much into detail. We'd like to give him all the time and it would be a capacity building session we'd have with him. Thank you very much for you engagement with Africa, your commitment with Africa, Tijani.

We're going to give the floor to the coordinator of the working group, he draft this document for her to quickly go over the document so that we can move on to the discussion. Haji you have the floor.

Haji:

Thank you Fatimata, this is Haji speaking. I don't know whether it's necessary to read the document once again, I think they've read it already, okay so this is declaration from ICANN's African community regarding the low participation rate of African participation in the new gTLD request, Prague, Wednesday June 27<sup>th</sup>, 2012.

We, member of the African community taking part in the Joint AFRALO/AfrICANN meeting held on Wednesday, June 27, 2002 in Prague, Czech Republic have noted with regret the low participation rate of Africa in the new gTLD requests.

This lack of interest is mainly due to the lack of understanding and the almost nonexistence of the domain name industry and the very low number of accredited registrars in this region.

Africa has already suffered delays in internet development and consumer services and in Africa ccTLD management, the duty of [GAC] now runs the risk of further deepening face with such a weak regional participation in the new gTLD program.

Taking into account the efforts made by ICANN over the last few years in its international approach and its will to integrate developing countries in all its projects and more specifically its support program for new gTLD requests. Taking into account the digital economy can be an important source of revenue for nations, and can trigger a more rational management of public affairs, we recommend that ICANN further reinforces its communication policy to African countries thanks to outreach and training actions covering the stakes and the opportunities of internet governance, especially concerning the attribution of new domain names. Involves local parties and gives them a sense of

responsibility with outreach and training actions; to lead in the reflection considering the possibility of positive discrimination in favor of countries of the region and to offer them the opportunity of being part of the ongoing internet revolution; to assist with African ccTLD delegation and redelegation and to thus contribute to diminish the digital gap which is once again been made visible with the multiple new gTLD request that have placed developing countries in last position.

That the African private sector encourages the constitutional regional B groups which would be viable and competitive on an international level, due to the fact that digital economy is still a considerable source of revenue in Africa which requires important [startup] investments, continues to research technologies and innovative services adapted to the social habits and lifestyles of the local population, and offer innovative services to increase activity and visibility on the international scene within organizations of technical management and governance as well as [wind] technologies and the usage thereof; to actively take part in GNSO groups in order to encourage policies aiming towards the development of domain names in Africa.

The ICANN African accredited registrars provide more communication and outreach about their activities, create an organization of ICANN African accredited registrars in order to build ideal conditions to further develop their activities in Africa and to have a unique stance within the GNSO.

That the African Civil Society gains correct practices regarding the documentation of knowledge but also a bigger presence on the internet use of gTLD with creation of local contents, increases outreach and the

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information actions at the local level to take part in the reinforcement of capacity activities regarding the understanding of the domain name industry and the role in the development of digital economy to contribute to the development of African ccTLDs and gTLDs and to ensure that they are managed in the best interest of the local internet community. Thank you.

Fatimata Seye Sylla:

Thank you very much Haji for reading that. I hope those of you who have the English version could follow at the same time. I'm going to open the floor for the debate so that we can try to improve this draft statement. So I will have Emanuel first and then Tijani, Pierre Dandjinou. Okay so we have three people, so Tijani, Pierre, Hawa, Barrack. We have 12 minutes left, so I'm going to ask you to be very strict on timing, and I will give each of you one minute, okay. Okay, so Emanuel.

Emanuel Adjovi:

Thank you Mrs. Chair and I would like to quickly thank those who did this wonderful job. I would simply like to make a proposal on the form, so that we can improve it. At first where it says that we want to have further participation in the new gTLD request and we have low participation [ranked]. I'd say it was for the first round of the request for the new gTLDs. Because there will be other rounds normally.

And second proposal because everyone mentioned the problem and it was also mentioned so where it says that it was not understood in the second paragraph where it says that this is to be lack of understanding,

it's because of a lack of communication in fact, it's a matter of communication and to the inexistence of press broadcasting. And the proposal was presented, but we should get further communication, more communication.

And my third proposal is Chair regards an aspect which was mentioned as a stock taking but it does not appear at the level of proposals, that is at the level of stock taking, we saw that there was a low number of accredited ICANN registrars in Africa. But this situation has no proposition at the level of recommendations we have not proposed anything, so when we say that we should implement a new program and positive discrimination, we should not focus on the way in which we can increase the number of ICANN accredited registrars, that's my humble proposal.

Fatimata Seye Sylla:

Thank you Emanuel. Can you quickly make a proposal by mail so that we can send it to Aziz or the rest of the group? Thank you for that proposal. We appreciate your input, now it's up to Tijani.

Tijani Ben Jemaa:

I'm not sure what I'm going to say but I would like to propose that we recommend and I think that instead of saying that ICANN we should clearly say that we have great concerns regarding the lack of communication that related to the new gTLD program and the support programs for applicants for the new gTLD program, and for the amount of support applicants. That's it, that's all I'm going to say.

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Fatimata Seye Sylla: Thank you Tijani, so Tijani please can you draft your recommendation so we can put it in that proposal. Pierre you have the floor.

Pierre Dandjinou: Thank you Madam Chair, yes we have to recognize that the team made a very good work. I agree with Emanuel, the cooperation part, the understanding part can be transformed. And about the private sector in Africa, I think the part encouraging from the creation of a bigger group, I think they are big groups exist in Africa, but the African people have to participate into these groups, this African group. This has been translated in English; I think it's bad the translation is not very good. I think we have to review that part.

I have another suggestion to do; we made a lot of recommendations, ICANN private sector in Africa, registrars and civil society in Africa, but what happened with government. The African ccTLD are very bad managed, that is a problem. We have to say that also. The ccTLD in Africa have to be better managed, it's very important to say that somewhere. If you want I can work with the team afterward.

Fatimata Seye Sylla: Thank you very much Pierre for this recommendations, and thank you for your work to help us in the draft of this recommendation while you have the floor.

Pierre Dandjinou: Thank you Madam Chair, I don't want to repeat because some of my colleagues, I've expressed my concerns, I'd like to ask a question when

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you say civil society when we are speaking about more presence on the internet and the use of new gTLD, the use of TLD in a general way not only new gTLD but all TLD is I think this thing that we can change and the other concern it was said the governments we have to think about the way to reach the important players and tell them this recommendations. To ICANN, it's easy, we give it to the Board, but for the government, how can we reach the government, how can we do to reach them, to reach those players who are very important for us and for Africa too.

Fatimata Seye Sylla:

Thank you for your last question, if you want we can discuss that online. Thank you the next person is Barrack.

Barrack Otieno:

Thank you Madam Chair. I think I want to start by saying all right, okay, I have run an ICANN accredited registrar and now I am working for AF TLD and I'm a bit disappointed by how we are doing things. And I want to challenge all of us here that charity begins at home, we are saying so many things, but we are not doing the same things when we go back to our countries.

If I want to buy a domain in another country, it's almost impossible; they are so many issues concerned, which we can only do as individuals from the respective African countries. So instead of talking big, let charity begin in our respect countries.

The second thing I want to say is business and NGO work totally different. Business is about money, and you have to create the right

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structures. So when we are talking about building registries, do we have the capacity to build these registries? Do we have a ready market, or do we just want to get into the gTLD and ccTLD business for the sake of it? That's the question we need to ask ourself.

We have to move our people away from the mindset of handouts, every time I'm told AF TLD has no money. Why don't you give the money? Why don't we get support from African countries? Instead of starting new organizations all over again, why can't we support the organizations that exist, because they are working for the country? Right now we are not training our members a lot; we are training even those who are not our members. But it's unfortunate that we don't get support from those respective countries. I therefore leave this challenge to the African community, we need to change our thinking, and yes we can do it.

Fatimata Seye Sylla:

Yes, we can, thank you Barrack, I think it's something that is very important for all of us, we are a community. We are used to working in small groups, and to take some initiative in this and to have leaders. So if you want to create working group to think about that and then answer the community on all those issues during the meeting in Toronto.

Barrack Otieno:

Okay, thank you.

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[Applause]

Eberhard Lisse:

Well, I'm the ccTLD manager of a properly managed and functioning African ccTLD. As a ccTLD manager I have taken part in these meetings but I've avoided participating or intervening because I belong into a different constituency. The other way around is I don't think it's the place for ALAC to comment on ccTLDs.

The delegation and redelegation is something that is not for ICANN or for governments to do, it is clearly for unilateral or bilateral between the manager and IANA. Some of us predate ICANN by many, many years; we have a witness who can show where certain of us were on the map. I personally also don't think that mismanaged or poor ccTLDs have – making it follow that the gTLD applications are poor. I'm a medical doctor by profession and I don't think that the digital divide is going to help us to lower the maternal mortality rate to get more kids educated, to get clean water and infrastructure.

So therefore I do not personally think it's really a bad thing that so few Africans have applied. It would be a very bad thing when these few Africans that applied don't get what they applied for. That's much worse. Numbers in itself don't it, but the ones that apply they need to make a success out of it.

Fatimata Seye Sylla:

Thank you very much for your input. Did you ask for the floor? Oh, okay, I need to say something about what you just said. Eberhard, you are asking to suppress the last part of the declaration that is where to

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set we have to discuss about that, because I'm afraid this declaration won't be able to go directly to Olivier, we have to work on it taking into account your proposal. It's the last minute you have, what is your name please?

Female:

...and I am from Batona. I'm rather disappointed that you say that you don't think that a bridge in the digital divide would reduce maternal mortality rates and all that. I believe very strongly that [ICT] and the internet should be used for the better of our societies, and I believe very strongly, and we have seen instances where ICTs have come to the rescue of people that were in dire situations. So I would like to disagree with you on that one. Thank you.

Fatimata Seye Sylla:

Thank you very much everybody. I think we coming to the end of our meeting, and it was a short meeting but very rich, a very rich one. I think everybody had the opportunity to express himself, we are going to work on that draft and it will be circulated, so I invite each person who made a proposal to send us these proposals before we leave Prague that will be better. So again it must be like that, we need it before leaving, before tomorrow – we need it for tomorrow, is it possible for tomorrow, Chair Emanuel is it possible? Yes, we can.

Okay, we need this document and it will be the document, and the document will be ready for tomorrow and we'll send it to Olivier. So now thank you everybody, thank you Olivier and Cheryl and thank you all the people who came, thank you to have participated to this

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meeting. Thank you to the staff and the interpreters. Thank you. I give the floor to Olivier.

Olivier Crépin-Leblond: Thank you Fatimata, Olivier Crépin-Leblond, I wanted to thank you for – you're welcome it's the first time I hadn't a scheduled a complicated schedule, so it was a very nice hour I spend with you, so thank you very much.

Fatimata Seye Sylla: Thank you we are glad to have you with us during this session. And we were not sure that you were going to be able to be here, so thank you everybody, and we will do that same session again in Toronto.

[End of Transcript]