
BEIJING – APRALO General Assembly
Tuesday, April 09, 2013 – 16:00 to 18:00
ICANN – Beijing, People’s Republic of China

HOLLY RAICHE: We’ll start the meeting please.

MATT ASHTIANI: Good afternoon. It is Tuesday, April 09, 2013, the time is 4:22pm. We are in Function Room 6 of the International Beijing Hotel. This is the APRALO General Assembly Meeting. Please go ahead and start your meeting. Thank you.

HOLLY RAICHE: Thank you, and could we start with people who are AP here, as members of APRALO, to just go around the table and identify yourself both to each other and to Matt, starting from my left. Thank you.

PARTICIPANT 1: Will you please put on your headset because I am going to speak Chinese. Ladies and gentlemen, friends, welcome to Beijing. My name is _____<01:34>. This is the first time that I could use my name in an ICANN meeting. It is a great pleasure to meet all the new friends. I represent Chinese User Alliance, the Acronym is CTNUA. Thank you.

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.

SALANIETA TAMANIKAIWAIMARO: Hi I am Salanieta Tamanikaiwaimaro and your APARLO elected representative to the ALAC.

ZULHAIDI HASSAN: Hello, my name is Zulhaidi Hassan and I am representing ISOC Malaysia. Thank you.

FOUAD RIAZ BAJWA: Hello, I am Fouad Riaz Bajwa. I am the Co-Vice Chair of APARLO and I am from the Internet Research Project, Pakistan, formerly ICT Policy Monitor.

SATISH BABU: Hello, I am Satish Babu from the Computer Society of India.

IZUMI AIZU: Izumi Aizu from Tokyo, one of the ALS internet users network and former member of ALAC.

KT: KT, New Zealand Maori Internet Society.

PARTICIPANT 8: _____ <03:01> Internet Society, Philippine Chapter.

EMANI FAKAOTIMANAVA-LUI: Hi, I am Emani Fakaotimanava-Lui and I am from Niue, representing the Internet Users Society of Niue.

PUA HUNTER: Hi, I am Pua Hunter from Cook Islands, representing Cook Islands Internet Action Group.

MAUREEN HILYARD: I am Maureen Hilyard representing at this meeting the Pacific Islands Chapter of the Internet Society.

HOLLY RAICHE: Holly Raiche, Internet Society of Australia.

RINALIA ABDUL RAHIM: Rinalia Abdul Rahim, Nominating Committee selected representative from the region to the ALAC.

YJ PARK: YJ Park from OCIA, Open Centre of Internet Association. By taking this opportunity I really apologize for not showing up at the showcase yesterday. I talked to Cheryl personally to deliver my apology but I guess Cheryl kind of forgot, anyway my apologies.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Siranush Vardanyan representing Armenian Association for the Disabled Pyunic, and also Nomination Committee member from APRALO.

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- LANA GALVESTON: Lana Galveston, ISOC KM. This is my first-time meeting in ICANN and I'm very excited and very glad to see all these people. Thank you.
- EDMON CHUNG: In fear of the interpreters not understanding my broken Mandarin or you realizing who I am, Edmon Chung from ISOC Hong Kong.
- NIRMOL AGARWAL: Hi, this is Nirmol Agarwal. I am from ISOC India. Thank you.
- CHERYL LANGDON-ORR: Hi I'm Cheryl Langdon-Orr. I've been somewhat absent from my normal ALAC and At-Large and indeed APRALO duties because I am currently serving as the Chair elect for the NomCom and Tuesday is the road show where we go from room to room. There are a couple of places I actually haven't visited today but I'm sure they are a very long way away. So I do apologize for being late. Thank you.
- PAVAN BUDHRANI: Pavan Budhrani, APRALO Secretariat. Thank you.
- HOLLY RAICHE: Thanks Pavan.
- PARTICIPANT 1: There is this At-Large China representative, Mr. Shi Chou, let me convey his apologies; he is now at a meeting.

HOLLY RAICHE:

Thank you. The first objective of this meeting is for everyone to get to know everyone face to face. All too often we all hear each other's voices on the phone and don't actually know who we are, so this is an occasion where we can all say hello and can also, I would suggest you have all got your little red packs, if you don't know about APRALO, please read about it, and I would also suggest tomorrow's workshop with Dev, Dev put your hand up even though you are not one of us. What he will be talking about is how we all communicate the technology we use, how we inform each other about the policies and so forth. So it is going to be a very helpful for all of us to stay in touch after we sort of stop seeing each other face to face. Now with that, and I am way over my two minutes since it is 4:30, the first agenda item, I will give Cheryl plenty of time to find something in the bag, her charger. What she was actually talking about, if you will notice on the agenda, which you can't read, we are talking about what is on the agenda, the second item is ATLAS. Now this is not a Greek god that we are talking about, this is another acronym, this is the world of acronyms, it's the At-Large Summit. Now we've had a little bit of a discussion and Satish is actually on the Finance Committee so you are going to be running with this, it's the proposal to have an At-Large Summit in London in 2014. The advantage of the summit and it is something that Olivier has talked about, is that at the At-Large Summit all of us get to meet all the rest of us, so right now this is just APRALO. It's all of us at the At-Large level talking to each other, and Cheryl would you like to multitask? Cheryl thinks I am going to stop.

CHERYL LANGDON-ORR:

This is Cheryl Langdon-Orr for the transcript record taking over. I had no problem reading the agenda, Holly, because it is in about 55 pt font in front of me because Matt is running the show here, so it isn't a problem at all. I had the honor and indeed the privilege to be, can I say extensively involved, I think I can, seeing as I was the Chair of the At-Large Advisory Committee at the time, with the first and hugely successful for those At-Large structures from Asia-Pacific that weren't around at the time, it was a hugely successful event in Mexico 2009. Many of you were there and many of you would see the benefit as so many of us do, of having a second complete general assembly of the combined At-Large structures. The concept of these things somehow are magically happening and Holly referred to heroic god-like holding up of the earth as Atlas means in mythology of course, it's pretty much what getting the planning and organizing for this might be described as. If and when, and note my word of caution, if and when, the finances and support were to be freed by the ICANN board and its budget and finance committee, then we have got a fairly short time to plan what is a huge logistics and organizational, and notice they are two different things, logistics and organizational, event. We want to, if and when ATLAS 2 happens, have a good recognition that we have probably up to 150 At-Large structures in attendance, the return on the investment for this organization will be palpable and it will be clear, and why I am talking to you here at your general assembly, I am doing it for two reasons, in fact I never do anything for one reason, do I Matt? I don't even have lunch for one reason. One of my reasons is we must have more active and participatory ALS representatives. If you can't do it, do you have someone else in your ALS who can, now it

doesn't all have to be you but find just someone to join the organizing committee as soon as possible because prior planning prevents poor performance. And because prior planning prevents certain word performance, we have already set up, and there is a Wiki page and membership is open and there is a list and we've got lots of good things already happening, we want that to be regionally balanced but there's already a fairly large contingent of Europe, I'm expecting the North Americans to bump theirs up to about 5 or 6. We have two, not good a number, not good enough at all, well I am not including myself. I'm not acting as a regional representative. I need regional representatives, I'm just there to make the place look untidy and have some corporate memory, which I both do very well. So that's the easy purpose. The other purpose is because the return on investment. Pause your minds for a moment and rewind them back to the opening ceremony. Could you see a certain focus anywhere geographically of interest to us all? Perhaps. There is going to be significant expenditure going into our region and we can either be a part of it or we can be left behind. Ladies and gentlemen, the choice is ours. We have to if supported not just then disappear off into the wilderness, we have to be pre and post ATLAS 2, if and when it happens, proactively involved at our regional level and if you have got the resources, at your ALS level, in the work of what an At-Large Structure is. Now let's just revisit that for a moment; the work of the At-Large Structure is to act as a conduit of ICANN information out to the edge community of internet users that we need to act in the best interest of, and to being in a position to bring back often in the way of comment on policy but not just in the way of comment and policy, it can be in the way of attending a

webinar. It shows interest, it shows participation, it's not all holding the pen on a piece of policy, but also to bring that opinion and comment back from those edges and into ICANN. And if you do the math on what you think it might cost to run an ATLAS 2, we have to, and I believe we are capable of, give back more than the one-fifth of our share in that return of investment. I believe, properly galvanized, we as a region can show what you can do with the diversity we have because we have a very rare opportunity, very rare opportunity, and we are a counterpoint and balance. What have we got? Is it 53 or 56 languages, primary languages? I mean it is a huge number of languages in our region, huge number of sub cultures, huge number of economic development positions, huge number of political diversity, we are the very definition of diversity and we are often the only balancing path on this scale of, well you know what I am talking about, views. So, should ATLAS go ahead? I sincerely hope it will. We need you, or someone you can tap on the shoulder, involved in the prior planning to prevent poor performance and we need to make sure that you're ready to get your At-Large Structure to be clear on the return on investment. Thank you very much.

HOLLY RAICHE:

Thank you Cheryl. Does anybody have any questions, and I am sure that Cheryl would love to hear from you if you want to be involved, and if you don't want to be involved she'll tap you on the shoulder so don't worry.

SALANIETA TAMANIKAIWAIMARO: Quick question. Just to clarify, Sala for the record. The ATLAS 2 that you were talking about, is this ATLAS 2 London or when you were talking about the thing that is being set up in Beijing?

CHERYL LANGDON-ORR: No, I wasn't talking about the outreach office or the interaction office point, I was talking about what is currently proposed to be held in London.

SALANIETA TAMANIKAIWAIMARO: Okay.

SATISH BABU: Thank you. I'm Satish Babu from the Computer Society of India. We have a problem of being very large, we are about 15,000 members right now, so we would like to know how we can kind of do this back and forth advocacy information exchange in such a large membership spread over a country like India.

CHERYL LANGDON-ORR: If I may, that's such a good question and not just for this forum here. This is something that we have to work through as we look at how the policy input from the edges has to happen. The wonderful world of At-Large, specifically the At-Large Advisory Committee, went through a whole review process recently and part of what it did was produce some genuinely very clever flowcharts and documents, and I am going to point to our acting man over there. Dave has single-handedly written more of these than I would ever

want to dream about. There is a whole set of key point and opportunities and so what that allows us to do is go-go or no-go on a number of things. We certainly would not expect everyone to input on everything; that is utterly ridiculous. There are some things that because of your core business you will have a very good idea on what your member's views are. There are other things which you may because you should be able to see when things are coming up, wish to poll them, and in fact in many cases we can set up the resources and all you need to do is send out the information or the URL, because we realize that resources are not equal or equally accessible across all of our At-Large Structures, and while I have that on my mind, was the fact that with our At-Large Structures, every At-Large Structure either has or has the right to a page within our Wiki, and to that end if you want to link with whatever online presence you have, that is a very good way of polling or whatever we've set up having access in a secure way to your membership. If we need an app for that we will get an app for that. And to be honest, the more and more apps we get the better. I mean I have my laptop and devices with me but you know if my phone doesn't tell me what to do this week, I just won't do it because I needed that for that. So thank you, perfect, you are absolutely terrific. On that page there is a link to, it may not be 100% up to date, but if it is not the magic will happen won't it? A link to any ALS structure that is an interface which is ICANN-owned but you have control over and if you wanted to run RSS feeds into that, out of that, anyone which way but lose, hit one of those. You can do anyone of them, it should be a live link. Hey that's better, the URL works, and that takes us to a little bit about the caring and feeding. So even though it sits on

the ICANN platform, it depends on what sort of backend you are running, you may not be able to have that much dynamic content change, this is dynamic content change. Does that help? Terrific!

YJ PARK:

I wanted to ask whether it is still relevant to recommend someone who can really participate in this organising effort because I felt so sorry for not being that much proactively engaged with this organising committee work before so I think I have somebody in mind, who has been really good at this kind of arranging the things and who also has a lot of those different things so he can probably help getting involved with this organising committee thing.

CHERYL LANGDON-ORR:

YJ thank you so much. That would be excellent, staff will grab his details and just to go back to that briefly, remember this is not just logistics, it's organizational. There are all of the prep stuff needing to be done, there is the pre-surveys needing to be done, there is the what they need to learn, know and understand before they get there that needs to be done, there is the online Wiki pages, material sharing, agenda creation, there's a lot to do, and many hands, last time I checked, made lighter work.

SALANIETA TAMANIKAIWAIMARO: Thank you Cheryl. I'd also like to extend invitation to all the ALSes to tomorrow's meeting at 8 to 9, where there will be an informal meeting for the Capacity Working Group.

HOLLY RAICHE:

Not right now, thank you. Sorry, when we get to other business. First of all thank you Cheryl. We've got the second item there also but I am going to change it slightly, it's about APRALO rules of procedure. Now we are so overtime, this is supposed to be starting at 4:10 to 4:35, and of course it's 4:45, so I probably won't mention much of it except to say that we being the members of ALAC have spent an enormous amount of time, unbelievable effort, and there are probably 75 if not 372 versions of the rules of procedure, which we finally settled on. I am not going to even touch the subject now, but I would, one very important process for all of us is the election that is coming up, in fact on April 9th. Just in case it is April 9th, there is a 4 week period in which there can be nominations and for APRALO there are three vacancies that are coming up, the first is for my good self and that's the position of APRALO Chair, the second is YJ's position as Vice Chair of APRALO, and the third, the Secretariat, is coming up, so there are at least two positions coming up. Now the nomination period starts on April 9, whenever that is, it runs for 4 weeks. My understanding is we can nominate ourselves if we like or someone can nominate us. The deadline for acceptances, and you do have to accept the nomination if you are nominated, is 10th of May and then from May 17th to June 7th are the elections. They will obviously be done not in person, the elections begin no later than one week after the deadline and it takes 2 weeks, so please keep in mind that there are at least two vacancies. Now Cheryl, just a question, do I get to exercise my unbelievable power before I leave if I leave?

CHERYL LANGDON-ORR: Yes, the question is should you be reappointed one would hope you would accept a reappointment nomination. There is absolutely nothing, so everyone understands, absolutely nothing preventing a member of the At Large Advisory Committee holding a leadership role within the At-Large organization. So let's be really clear about that.

HOLLY RAICHE: What you should all know is Cheryl actually has written the rulebook, memorized it, and repeats it at night when she can't go to sleep.

CHERYL LANGDON-ORR: Not just for you but for the ALAC and all the other 4 regions.

HOLLY RAICHE: And her husband also has memorized all of the rules.

SALANIETA TAMANIKAIWAIMARO: Whilst that may be recognized in the rule, I think it would be in the interest of APRALO that the two are separate, that you can be in ALAC but that there is room for others to participate in the RALO executive post. I note and understand completely and totally the situation that led to your holding the two positions and that is completely acceptable given the recent transition but I think space should be given to others to participate too.

CHERYL LANGDON-ORR:

Absolutely. What I was pointing out is there is no impediment and in fact churn in diversity is fine, but if you give us crap then guess what we'll get back. So change for changes sake is not to be supported but we have excellent talent and we all talent should be given the opportunity to take leadership should they so desire, and that in itself is a specific question. These are not little roles. Look at this as more than a part-time job, look at this at 28 hours plus per week, and unless you can commit that you will be committing reputational suicide here because unless you manage to undertake what you say you will do when you take on a leadership role, this organisation ICANN has really long memory, so I want to caution people very carefully, please put yourselves forward but look at the job description and if you can't do it you're not going to get a free pass. Thank you.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN:

Thank you. I will have this chance, not to use 15 minutes because we don't have too much time, I will be brief but because you have already the information from the nomination committee, just a couple of hours ago, but I will briefly describe the changes which are taking place and the process and the current situation. So many of you know that because of some complaints for the previous nomination committees work and related to confidentiality a lot of changes have been executed during this current nomination committee and one of the changes is starting from Toronto. After Toronto meeting we started to record our calls, our meetings, and sending those report cards to our relevant constituencies and I hope that you are getting through APRALO mailing list all updates from

nomination committee and I was glad and happy to see that it was mentioned that changes are vital and evident. Also we now for the first time ever we hold open meetings, during the Beijing ICANN meeting, so today at 5 o'clock we will have an open meeting by the nomination committee so you will have chance to ask questions again if you have any, so please from 5-6 come there, it is Room 5BC. And then also I would like to quote just a new article posted from one of the nomination committee members that we are looking for bringing new blood into the ICANN universe which otherwise might be in serious danger of sclerosis. So we are looking forward to see very good candidates and I would like to emphasize that this time there is open position from APRALO, ALAC leadership positions, so I would like all of you to spread the word in your region, in your country, and if you find a person who is really very good and can be presented on behalf of ALAC, please ask them to apply, and the deadline is May 1st. For details, what kind of criteria we are looking for, you will go to nomcom.ICANN.org site and there also you can find information how much outreach we did prior to Beijing and also we will have probably an update after Beijing meeting. Again there is a mailing list and information posted on the website so I will not go through that, and selections will be announced in early September 2013. Successful candidates will take up their positions following ICANN's annual meeting in November 2013. So if you have any questions, feel free to ask.

HOLLY RAICHE:

And just a word for those who do not know what NomCom is, I'm not going to take up time, but please go to the website and if you

hit groups and then you hit NomCom, they actually have an explanation for what these are, and Cheryl if you've got 2 minutes?

CHERYL LANGDON-ORR:

I didn't want to define NomCom but anyone walking around with these red lanyards on is one, and the job of us is to be dialled up by you and grilled and talked to and interacted with. But on interaction, what I wanted to point out, and I wanted to thank Siranush very much for what she has just said and done, but I wanted you all, because what she does is represent you all on the NomCom to recognise her so what I can honestly say is an exceptional job as your representative and I actually meant outstanding, and say how very proud I am of her work. I am also able to say that whilst she is not the exception, what I have just said is not the rule. Now, that said, Siranush will be completing her second term at the end of this year, so look to her, look to the work she has done and done you proud, let me say it again, done you very proud as AP representative. The ALAC will be asking us our opinion and for any good names we would like to put forward, that's all we get to do, it's just someone who has got the ability and the commitment, and then those names will be considered by the At Large Advisor Committee, but it is the At-Large Advisory Committee that appoints and clearly they would like to know from us if we have got any talent. So you've between now and August for these names to come forward. So think between now and then and you can self-nominate if you so desire, but also, and this is something I have said in every room today, if you've got someone in your extended network who is at the CEO or Chief level in

corporations, not for profits, and NGO's etc, in particular, they would be extremely valuable because as the standards required for who we need to network with and reach out to for things like the board position gets ever up, we need people with those right networks as well, so if you happen to know even a retired Hong Kong or Singapore bank person, that's fine too. They don't have to just be young, although the sclerosis is an issue, but we've got plenty of wheelchairs and we've got plenty of walking sticks and we will be fine, but we do want those names and very, very shortly. Thank you.

HOLLY RAICHE:

Siranush would like a final word.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN:

I just want to say that I am really very proud to represent you in the nomination committee and thank you Cheryl for supporting me during the whole process. One last point I would like to remind all of you, there is a change of ICANN nomination both from 1st floor to the 2nd floor and there are documents available there in all six languages. Please, take them, there is detailed information on what kind of positions are open and you can take those back to your countries and disseminate. Thank you.

HOLLY RAICHE:

Thank you Siranush, I think you've got about 2 minutes to go to whatever meeting it is you're going to. Okay, we've got 1 hour and I would like most of that to be going over the issues that in fact

probably we should be going over in terms of what we do and what the issues are in front of us; primarily, those issues are IDN's, new GTLD's and the RA negotiations, and those are the things that have been occupying ALAC and all of the RALOs for some time. We are very lucky to have Edmon here because it is really hard to find and pin him down, but if you can explain and pick up some of issues that were raised yesterday at the multi-stakeholder meeting, between the two of you about 20 minutes to talk through the issue, and for those of you who don't know what IDN's are or don't know the implications of them or just plain have questions, we'll spend a bit of time with questions. This is perhaps the most important part of today. Edmon, go ahead.

EDMON CHUNG:

Thank you Holly, and as you already mentioned actually we are really glad to have Rinalia join us in becoming an IDN expert. I guess I am seeing a few new faces around here. So just to make sure what IDN's are, it's Internationalized Domain names and basically domain names in different languages. So I think this is certainly one of the issues that should be of high interest for this group because it is one of the tools that is relevant at ICANN that would help us reach out to the many users who are not able to navigate the internet in their own language and this is the sort of technological breakthrough that would allow that, but at ICANN the important aspect would be how the policies would impact users, and right now after 15 years of development of IDN's we are really at the verge of seeing IDN's in the root system of the DNS. We are seeing new GTLD's (Genetic Top Level Domains) and also IDN CCTLDs. IDN CCTLDs have of course

already happened and IDN GTLDs are just about to happen. So as users start to see these new top level domains in their own languages, a few things I think will happen. First of all they might not even know it is a domain name, they are not used to seeing it in their own language. So there is an educational aspect that needs to go out to make sure that people know that. The world is not just about dot com, maybe their own CCTLD, so this is one area that is important for IDNs I think and it is relevant for this particular community. Related to that is what in the ICANN world is called universal acceptance of top-level domains or acceptance of TLDs, and the reason that is related, as I mentioned, humans might not even realize that it is a domain name, machines also have a tendency to choke on these new top level domains especially if they are in a different language and I guess that can be appreciated, different databases, different infrastructure systems may have an impact and may not be able to recognise the top level domain. For example if you register your profile at some social network like Facebook, some database that you put your domain name in, they might not be able to handle IDN's or IDN TLDs, so this is a direct issue that is within ICANN's purview and should work on and again from APRALO I think this is definitely one of the areas that we should pay attention to and, where appropriate, make comments and make contributions to. From there, it leads me to a couple of other policy aspects that I think ICANN and APRALO should pay attention to in terms of IDN's and these domain names in your native language. First of all, related to that, is the user experience of IDN's as they get implemented and there is an ongoing effort from a board-initiated team that is looking into user experience of IDN's,

but more specifically on what is called IDN variance, and for those of you who don't know what IDN variance is, of the ones that I am most familiar with is Chinese and in Chinese there are generally two different ways of writing the same character. One is in traditional Chinese version and one is in simplified Chinese version, and the latter is used here in Mainland China and in Singapore, and the traditional Chinese is more generally used in Hong Kong, Taiwan, Macau and some other places. So what happens is that in the technology, these two forms of Chinese names are considered two different domain names in the technology layer, if you will, and what IDN variants are, is essentially trying to say okay because users really see these two domain names as one, we need to handle this at a policy level and we are trying to make the two domain names at or at least be given to the same registrant or the same registry to operate to reduce the user confusion. But by doing that, there are ripple implications as well as you can imagine, because technically they are two different domains, so when you set up your name servers, when you set up your web hosting servers, when you set up your email servers, there are implications. So you have to set up two rather than one, for example, this is a very simplified version of it because I'm trying to give a high level view of this. And this is not only about the Chinese language, this type of issue happens with other languages as well, Indic languages, Arabic languages, where certain characters either interchangeably used or are confusable due to keyboards or other reasons, may cause user confusion, and they are being handled in a policy called IDN Variance. And that brings me to the third item which is the IDN variance itself. Again the board-initiated team is also looking at how to implement IDN

variance at the top level, at the root level, and what that means is that in the past 15 years that IDNs have started to be developed, the IDN registration policies like IDN variance, have been implemented at various registries in different flavours, let's put it that way, and when we go to the top level, that needs to be somehow consolidated, there needs to be a consistency across different TLDs because the root zone is a shared resource and therefore a lot of the effort has been done on consolidating the previous efforts and implementable set of policies at the root level and that has culminated to what is now being called labelled generation rule set, and the labelled generation rules essentially is an attempt to consolidate the experience. That is an ongoing process and the report is out, I won't get into the details of that. So these three initiatives I think currently perhaps the most relevant and helpfully relevant for the community as well. So first of all, the universal acceptance of IDN TLDs and secondly the user experience and recommendations from that, and thirdly the IDN variant policy implementation at the root. So, with that, I probably confused everyone and hopefully Rinalia will save me and clarify or add to it.

RINALIA ABDUL RAHIM:

I think Edmon explained that really well and basically he described what the high level priorities are, and so the policy points that the community should be focussing on is the IDN variant at the root level issue which we had an APRALO round table discussion yesterday and then there is the user implication of active variant TLDs and that is one of the things that we are going to be discussing at the IDN Working Group on Wednesday, and long-term IDN

strategy. I would encourage those ALSes who are interested in this particular area to join the IDN working group. We tend to be reactive in the sense that when ICANN puts out a report and it wants to have comments, we react to that, but if we have something that we want to be proactive upon, we can certainly get organised and do that as well.

EDMON CHUNG:

And besides our new-found expert in IDN, of course we have another pioneer expert in IDN within our group from Hong Xue as well, so please add to that. And we might need to put our headsets on.

HONG XUE:

This is a complicated issue, but after listening to two experts I guess everyone is crystal clear about everything on IDN. I don't want to make things more complicated. I want to exert a new dimension, not that technical, very simple. We are using character trademarks every day, so I want to talk about variants and trademark protection. I have never been a fan of ICANN's trademark protection measure in the new GTLD program. Every day I have strongly protested when ICANN introduced these things, but these measures are now in place. Now something happened; it seems that ICANN newly released a requirement, right protection measures, RPM, a document released two days ago, an attempt to sacrifice IDN trademarks from the trademark clearing house system. This is so unfortunate. Let me put it this way, it cannot be explained easily. Trademark clearing houses or trademark database, like Coca-Cola,

you submit your information to the clearing house and all the new GTLDs would be able to retrieve your information in the new name space in that period. But according to the new implementation details, the trademark clearing house is not going to recognize any variance rules. This is not a fault of the clearing house because ICANN has not yet created or drafted any variance policy, so of course the clearing house operator as the provider cannot create its own policy. So the consequence will be this, this is especially serious for the Chinese community, because there are many people here, I have colleagues from my ALS that are here, they are very interested, they don't know how to do this. It means that Coca-Cola's Chinese version is _____<51:09>, I only registered a simplified version in China, I haven't registered the traditional version, it means I can only apply the simplified Chinese version to the clearing house. The clearing house will not think about there is a traditional version. In that case, dot anything, the new GTLD operator, will only take care of the simplified version trademark. In that case if somebody attempts to register the traditional form, there is no way to prevent this very serious cyber squatting. It means that the clearing house is totally useless for Chinese character trademarks, so what kind of mechanism is this? I raised this issue two years ago. Edmon is an expert, he is a pioneer, I know I'm older than him. But this is a very serious situation. I don't mean that I am crazy about trademark protection to enhance IDN protection, nothing about that. What I am talking about is the user confusion, to think about trademark is very important, to identify the source of services. Just think about what will happen. It is the same stream. Variance will be registered by two different domain

name holders, by two different trademark holders, and can you think about a scenario of the simplified Coca-Cola as registered by Coca-Cola and traditional Coca-Cola is registered by Pepsi, there will be very serious public confusion. I want to raise this issue, I want to repeat it 1000 times so that ICANN gets it fixed, if ICANN is really serious about IDN and its implementation, but unfortunately there is only an implementation document, there is not even a policy.

EDMON CHUNG:

Hong, I think you bring up a very good point, and with the amount of energy you are putting into what you were saying, it really brings me to, perhaps Olivier here as well, whether ALAC should bring this up and ALAC advice could be for any aspect; it doesn't have to be policy, ALAC can certainly make advice on implementation. Am I correct?

HOLLY RAICHE:

First of all, Rinalia has been banging my elbow saying she would like to talk, and Sala after that. This will give Olivier time to actually digest the Coca-Cola he is not digesting very well. Rinalia, go ahead.

RINALIA ABDUL RAHIM:

Thank you Holly. Hong, this issue was raised by Zahid Jamil yesterday in our panel on new GTLDs and consumer protection and I am very glad that you are raising it here in this forum for the ALSes. It is very important and I think it would be responsible of us to actually raise the issue and given that the ALAC can provide advice to the board and to ICANN at any time, I would suggest that

we prepare a statement that can be forwarded to the ALAC, and we don't have to ask the Chair in terms of whether or not it is possible; it is possible and we should just do it. Thank you.

SALANIETA TAMANIKAIWAIMARO: Hong, I have a question for you. So what do you propose is the solution? Should there be a trademark clearing house particularly for IDN characters, and if so are you foreseeing that it may be necessary to sort of, I'm not saying like create an estoppel like to sort of suspend certain things, in order to implement the potential IDN trademark clearing house, and I am not trying to limit or restrict you to corner you, but I am just trying to find out what in your mind is the solution.

HONG XUE: Thank you very much. These are exactly two fantastic points I wanted to raise. First of all, I want to raise this as it is very much urgent, ICANN is not urging the first batch of IDN TLD to conclude agreement 20th of April, and in the agreement, in that RA there is a specification of clearing house so all these are the new GTLD operators are required to use the clearing house as delegated by ICANN and that one does not care about variance. The second point is that can we have a special clearing house? The issue is that if we look at the document, the famous one on implementation details, it says that the registry can of course have its own bundling policy, the only problem is that you can only do that after sunrise, so what is the point of doing that after sunrise if it has been registered

already? So it seems ICANN is now open for any additional extra community based clearing house unfortunately.

EDMON CHUNG:

Just adding on to what Hong said and then responding to Sala's question, is that technically it is possible for the trademark clearing house to handle variance; they have decided not to, they have not provided any reasons for it obviously, and when the whole process of the trademark clearing house was brought about, this is not something that is unknown and registries would have variant policies so I think it is certainly timely that we should put something together and urge them to implement.

HOLLY RAICHE:

Sorry, we were just talking about how to actually take the action and what to do, so I'll hand over to Olivier and he can respond to the call for action.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND:

Thank you very much. I was just going to read you Article 11, Section 24A of the ICANN bylaws. The At-Large Advisory Committee, ALAC, is the primary organizational home within ICANN for individual internet users. The role of the ALAC shall be to consider and provide advice on the activities of ICANN in so far as they relate to the interests of individual internet users. This includes policies created through ICANN supporting organizations, as well as the many other issues for which community input and advice is appropriate. The ALAC which plays an important role in ICANNs

accountability mechanisms also coordinate some of the ICANNs outreach to individual internet users. So in that article we can comment on anything and everything that is ICANN related and I would suggest that if there is consensus in this community to place a comment, you would indicate to the ALAC that you wish to do so, you should produce a comment as soon as possible, and that should then be circulated to the ALAC mailing list, and the ALAC would be able to vote on it on its Thursday wrap up, and that would be submitted to the board before the end of this meeting.

HOLLY RAICHE:

So can I ask Hong and Edmon, between the two of you, could you draft a paragraph or two, circulate it on the list and we can vote on it, and then it can go to the board.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND:

Thank you very much Edmon, and I would recommend that in order to have a higher chance of the ALAC being able to vote on it, having read it and understood it, because these are IDN matters and not everyone on ALAC is very well versed on IDN matters, you would draft this as soon as possible, perhaps translate this as today, and so in the next few days if anyone has any questions to ask, they could ask members of this community, specific members of this community, for further information before voting. Thank you.

EDMON CHUNG:

Thank you Olivier, actually I was going to say today as well because tomorrow we have the IDN working group meeting which we should

immediately take this on board and talk a little bit more on this since this is emerging as an urgent issue.

HOLLY RAICHE:

Could I suggest maybe draft something, circulate it but at the same time if there may be something that comes out of tomorrow's meeting, so perhaps a report back saying the meeting has changed everything, the meeting has changed nothing, it is more urgent or whatever, but I would suggest you and Hong forget the cocktail party with the board and start writing now. Don't worry, Hong is holding the pen, thank you very much for volunteering.

HONG XUE:

Yes, the Chinese version is done and I can simply translate it in English, that's ok.

HOLLY RAICHE:

The next item, which theoretically is not going to be quite as contentious, but may well turn out to be one as contentious. The new GTLDs, now there is no name against this, I certainly held the pen for parts of this issue. There were a couple of parts to the issue, but perhaps we better have a little bit of background first for new GTLDs. Does anybody not know what a new GTLD is? You don't have to put your hand up, just kind of nod quietly. Right, I have got couple of expressions going, "Oh my god," that means the new Generic Top Level Domains. Up until now there have been a very limited number of Generic Top Level Domains. There has been dot com, dot net, whatever, and these have been opened up in a

process that started probably about 8 years ago, there has been a lot of work done, a lot of processes, where we are up to now is applications have been made, there were something like 1900, several have been withdrawn. A lot of objections have been raised on various grounds, certainly actually Dev, you are sitting there, and he can talk far more knowledgably than I about new GTLDs. There has been an objection process which Dev has pretty much run. One of the objections that was raised by the Government Advisory Committee was people will apply for a new GTLD saying we are going to do this wonderful thing, we are going to use this name in order to promote x, y, and z, and in fact they do something completely different, so one of the issues raised was, if people make commitments about the ways that they are going to use this new GTLD, how do we hold them to it, because there is a process of objecting to new GTLDs based on applications, so there isn't a way for the person who eventually gets the new GTLD to in some way hold them to the commitment they have made, then in fact all of the objections that might have been made haven't been made because people read well they are going to do and this is wonderful. So, as part of the response to those issues, what had come up was called PIC, this is another acronym, Public Interest Commitment, whereby the applicant has to identify within their application those elements that they are wanting to commit to in terms of if their application is successful, they will commit to doing the following things that they have put in their application anyway. Now we originally raised some issues with PIC when it came to looking at the actual compliance program for PIC, we raised even more objections, I am not going to go into all the details, but we have some issues

with both what parts of the application if any, the original applicant identifies as the things they want to be held to account for, and then the whole process of how are those PICs commitments enforced. Now Dev is the person who probably made the mistake listening in even though he is not one of us, although he is one of us, do you want to fill us in?

DEV ANAND TEELUCKSINGH: Holly, I was focusing on something else while responding, so I have to admit I missed the question. Can you please repeat it?

HOLLY RAICHE: The objection process, what we have done with the objection process.

DEV ANAND TEELUCKSINGH: Okay, thank you very much. Well, the ALAC has a process that the ALAC voted on at the Costa Rica meeting as per the applicant guide book. Provision was given to the ALAC for filing objections and we developed a process by which we could have done so. The process called for a consideration of comments from the At-Large Community, a consideration by the RALOs and then the approval by the ALAC, so in other words it was not simply just the ALAC alone having the ability to file objections, it had to be a demonstrational process that integrated all of that input. So the process was launched and essentially comments were accepted from the At-Large Community up until January 15, 2013, and then the review looked at the comments and was going to decide based on the

comments received, whether the comments received raised either a limited public interest or community objection grounds. We received several comments from dot Amazon, dot Patagonia, dot NYC, there were comments on multiple strings by J-class, a comment on dot Africa and then subsequent within a week, comments on the applications for dot Health. The review group then looked at all the comments received and as the days went on there were more comments added by the At-large Community. Ultimately though, the review group based on the information received, it decided that none of these applications raised any limited public interest concerns, and in terms of the community objection grounds there are four criterion by which community objections can prevail. They were the community, whether there was substantial opposition, whether there was targeting, and there was a fourth criterion which is detriment, and these had to be demonstrated and sustained in order for the community objection to prevail and it had to be all four had to pass. In other words, if one could not be proven, then the objection could not be sustained. So the review group went through and ranked all of the factors and ultimately the applicants for dot Health the review group felt that enough information was provided that the community objection could be sustained, the statement was drafted and then released to the regional At-Large organizations. So there were 5 applications for dot health, although one of the strings initially was IDN and there was some confusion about this because the characters could have either been interpreted or translated as health or healthy. Ultimately we published all 5 objection statements and the RALOs then considered those statements, the IDN, it was from applicants

table to limited did not pass that IDN and so the ALAC then looked at the 4 objection statements and ALAC ultimately reviewed the advice, reviewed all of the comments, and then when the ALAC voted it voted to file objections on three of the applicants for dot health and this was done before the deadline. I think that summarizes it, I am not sure.

HOLLY RAICHE:

Thanks Dev. The other part of the objections that were raised, and it was for those of you who did not attend the stakeholder meeting yesterday, there was a fair bit of discussion about compliance, about how ICANNs compliance unit is going to monitor compliance. Now this was an issue that has also been raised by ALAC with the board and with compliance and we have expressed some disquiet on what compliance area has said to ALAC when we have said how are you going to monitor the fact that you have got 1900 new GTLDS and they have all made some commitments about what they are going to do, what the actual scheme that has been released suggests, is that there be a separate process of compliance, that it be done by a third party and that if there is an objection there must be some kind of material harm that is advocated. We have suggested that probably number one, it's going to be difficult to raise objections, number two if you have monitoring not by compliance, who said these are 1900 names we don't have the staff to monitor, so we have actually put in, and I suggest you read the Wiki, which Dev will show you how to get to, we have looked at the whole structure of compliance by the applicants with their own public interest commitments. We are feeling unhappy with how

that's going to work, so I suggest actually you read the comments that I think Allen has drafted, and I would have to say after both yesterday's meeting at the multi-stakeholder meeting and at the board meeting today, I am not sure that our objections have been addressed. How would you add to that? Anyway I suggest you read it.

RINALIA ABDUL RAHIM:

In addition to what Holly had said, I just wanted to make a comment about the public interest commitment and I am not sure if you are aware, when the email was sent to our regional APAC discuss and I am not sure if you all received as ALS saying that hey the region has to consider whether or not there should be an objection and the RALO should give their advice to the ALAC in terms of whether or not the ALAC should be objecting, we received not a lot of feedback. There were only a few of us who actually interacted and I would understand it, perhaps it is a new topic and you are not sure and that is perfectly fine because it takes quite a bit of time to actually understand what's going on, but the introduction of the public interest commitment was a bit dodgy in terms of timing and I personally was really upset about it because the RALOs did not get a chance to consider the public interest commitment in their consideration of the objection so when the RALO looked at it and gave their advice to the ALAC, they didn't factor the public interest commitment but when it came to the ALAC level to decide they looked at the regional advice when they had to figure out whether or not they will factor the public interest commitment and I am one of those people who said I would not consider it because its very

weak in mechanism and the enforcement is not strong enough and there is no guarantee that the public interest will actually be taken care of and of course ALAC is a sort of like split on this and this is why out of three out of four Dot Health one got out of a way and three and four objection and so that is the situation and this is just sort of like a comment to say there are nuances, that there is also politics in terms of how we deal with these issues and it's interesting to get involved into it.

HOLLY RAICHE:

Thank you Rinalia. Are there any questions? And before I go any further, I have noticed there are some new faces, new ALSes who will not have identified themselves when we started. Now has everybody basically said who they are? And are there any ALS representatives in the back that I should notice?

SIVASUBRAMANIAN MUTHUSAMY: Holly, I am sorry I was a little late. I came at 5 o'clock so I did not introduce myself. Sivasubramanian, I am from ISOC India, Chennai ALS, we became an At-Large Structure 2 years ago. Thank you.

HONG XUE:

Holly, let me introduce Jack Chill my colleague at CTNUA.

YANNIS LI:

This is Yannis from NetMission for the transcript.

JOSEPH NG: This is Joseph Ng from ISOC Hong Kong.

HOLLY RAICHE: Thank you and welcome. Samvel?

SAMVEL MARTIROSYAN: I am Samvel from Armenia, from Media Education Center.

HOLLY RAICHE: It's important that we actually record who attends the general assembly. So, thank you. Are there are any further questions on issues surrounding the PICs, that was the main issue, but the new GTLDs, and once again I would suggest to those of you who are not familiar, the policy page for At-Large has a lot of explanation on it and you can read the various comments that have been made which are a reflection of the sort of discussion that has been held in terms of what the various members of ALAC and APRALO have had. That's exactly what you all need to look at a lot.

HEIDI: Holly, this is Heidi, thank you. Would you like Matt to show everyone how to get to that?

HOLLY RAICHE: Yes. Everybody, a quick lesson on how to get there.

MATT ASHTIANI:

So the first thing you would want to do is go to the standard Wiki address, which is community.icann.org, and once that loads I will proceed. Then you just click At-Large or you can scroll down and underneath the At-Large there is the At-Large policy development tab, so you will click that and you are taken directly to the policy development page, which is essentially a list of everything that is currently open as well as a record of closed statements. It includes statements that we have done and that we haven't, so this way there is a record of do we actually know if we did something or not, can we go back, what was the vote, what is that statement number, who was the staff member responsible, what region was the person from who wrote the thing, so this is also a good way to check if you are missing anything if you need to stay on track with the policy development process.

HOLLY RAICHE:

Thanks Matt, very useful and in fact all of the comments about PICs, about the PICs compliance process, about IDN, there is a lot about IDNs as well. So final topic, which scares me because essentially it's about WHOIS and Carlton has just shown me an email saying that everything that we have had to say may be thrown completely in chaos, and I am not happy. So we are going to run down what we think this issue is about, only to find out that it may not be about that. The final item there Wikis, website and mail lists, are something that please go to the tech session tomorrow. WHOIS, is there anybody who was not here earlier this afternoon when I probably bored everybody rigid with what WHOIS is? I think everybody was here. WHOIS is part of a larger issue which is the

contract between registrars and ICANN. WHOIS refers probably to the set of data that registrars must both collect and then display about each registrant, the registrant being the domain name holder. There is a lot of data in terms of the person, the contact details and so forth, that must be displayed and one of the major issues has always been WHOIS accuracy. There are a number of reasons why WHOIS accuracy is important. First of all I think from the law enforcement perspective, if somebody is misusing a domain name, how to basically get a hold of the miscreant, but it is also important in terms of for business purposes, for trademark purposes, to settle trademark disputes, if you are a consumer your only contact is through a domain name for buying and purchasing, how you get a hold of somebody, which is somebody who you may need to get in touch with in relation to what online product or service you are buying. There are a number of quite legitimate reasons why WHOIS information is important, so the inaccurate WHOIS information has a number of impacts on the end user. It has been a debate for a long time. There are specific provisions in what we call the RAA, the Registrar Accreditation Agreement, in terms of both the provision of the information itself and about the requirements on registrars to ensure data accuracy. What's been happening over the last couple of years has been negotiation on updating that contract, including some very significant strengthening of requirements for the registrars to check the accuracy of the data, to update the accuracy of the data and to actually define what it means, what obligations the registrar has in terms of checking the accuracy of the data. It's been something that has occupied a lot of the time of Carlton and myself. A lot of the documents that were released a few weeks ago,

probably 400 pages of reading that a few of us have done, are about WHOIS accuracy and I would strongly urge you to go to the policy page if you are interested because there are links to about 10 documents, all of which are important, the most important ones are probably the accuracy specification which is the steps that must be taken to ensure the accuracy of the data, another is about privacy and proxy because if you are displaying personal information of an individual, it has privacy implications, so how does somebody protect their privacy balanced against the legitimate needs of some of various bodies to get access to that information. I don't know, do you want to talk a little bit about the work you've done in the group and then you can read the email which might mean that all of this has been for naught?

CARLTON SAMUELS:

As Holly has pointed out to you, we've been working in tandem on this whole WHOIS matter. It has a history to it and if you look at the policy page you will go back and see all the ALAC statements that are associated with WHOIS. It is very important for you to understand why this record, and Sala said something this morning and I am going to refer to because I think it is important it's this that you might see some movement to WHOIS. The fact is that governments around the world because of the need to tax online commerce and some of the moves towards taxing online commerce, and thank you Sala for bringing that into the mix because you probably will see a lot more movement now given this need for governments to begin taxing online commerce. One of the ways they identify the infrastructure that is used for commerce,

which is the domain name of the website, is by tracking WHOIS records, and so it is very important for them now to have accurate WHOIS records and so on. The RAA, which is the contract, the WHOIS record which is when you register the domain name you have to give some personal data as a way of ensuring that you know we know who you are and so on. This development in the RAA 2013 has come a long way, there have been some improvements. They mentioned the one about accuracy and we have to wait and see how that is enforced, and of course there is the business of the privacy and proxy registrations. The privacy proxy registration is very important to us because of what it means and the second part of the requirement for WHOIS which is the public display of the WHOIS record. The current policy says that you must collect WHOIS data and there are very specific pieces of data that you must collect at the registration point, and then the registrar is compelled, is covenanted by the contract to display it publicly and they even define how you must display it; you have to go through what is called a port 43 service or on an interactive website, and if there are proxy privacy registrations, the new specification for privacy proxy registration should at least retain some measure of how an ordinary internet user could find out who owns a website. I am not saying that the data is going to be available directly or publicly displayed, but there must be some way for you to contact the person that owns the website, so that is very key to us. What Holly just mentioned is that we are working right now on a cross community working group in what is called a PDP, the Policy Development Process under the GNSO, and what we are doing is to figure out the new regulations to say that all new GTLDs will be so-called thick

registries. And I won't go into the disconnect between thick and thin registry except to say that the corpus of data that must be kept by a so called thick registry is more than that which is kept by a thin registry, that's enough to get into the detail. And some of us believe that it is a best thing for you to have if all registries especially the new GTLDs should be thick registries and even the existing thin registries should be converted eventually to thick registries. So we have a process now we are going through and we are trying to figure out what are the implications of the movement from thin to thick and we are asked to explore some specific questions; is there more risk involved? Are there data privacy issues that are heightened? Is there more cost involved, and so on. So we have a working group doing that and we just had a note that says maybe what we are doing there is overcome by events because the RAA 2013 it seems that there might be full agreement on the RAA 2013. In one sense it will be good but because we have not yet explored the range of issue surrounding the privacy proxy specifications especially and the accuracy specifications, it might be problematic for us. This is what Holly was referring to as making her very upset.

SAMVEL MARTIROSYAN:

About accuracy in records, I can understand that usually inaccuracy coming from a mess which is on the side of register. They have no time, they don't want to go deep etc, but what can you do in the cases when it is conscious cheating, so someone wants to register as another man. So I know a lot of cases that people are using scans of passports from hacked emails. So I think the only way is to ask everyone to make a photo with his ID card and to send to registrar

otherwise I think accuracy is becoming, in any case, a little bit foggy.
Thank you.

CARLTON SAMUELS:

I think you are right about that. There is a distinction to be made between accuracy and validity of the record, and there are ways you can get a record that is accurate in every aspect, in every respect; the name is right, it's a legitimate name, the address is right, it's a legitimate address, but it is not valid because that person who is associated with those data points was not the person who actually registered the domain name. So there is a accuracy specification that speaks to a set of validation routines that must be accomplished by the registrar and what we are seeking to do is to make sure that they are robust enough to reduce that possibility that you could have a record that is accurate in every aspect but invalid. So there is a way to deal with that. These are not new by the way , any organization that is connected personal record data we have loads of different routines that we have instituted to attempt to validate records.

MATT ASHTIANI:

This question comes from Marie McReecher. Marie asks, "I have seen that Alan Greenberg seems very active in WHOIS activity. Is this accurate?"

CARLTON SAMUELS:

For what it is worth, Alan has been active in the WHOIS record for as long as I can remember. I don't believe we've ever initiated a

statement on WHOIS for the ALAC that at some point they did not consult with Alan, and then the reason for that is Alan is our GNSO liaison and when you take an ALAC position that has to be ratified by the 15 member group, it is very important for us to know what is the sense of the room in the GNSO to making that statement and that is where Alan is critical because not only is he our GNSO liaison but he has been keeping careful track of the issues for us, so although for example I've been sharing the WHOIS working group for some time, I do not believe I've ever done a statement that Alan was never a part of it because it's just good sense to consult with Alan on these issues. Any issue that comes before the GNSO all we expect is going to be in the GNSO, we always get Alan involved. So Marie I hope that answers your question.

Thanks but there's one final comment that our fearless leader would like to make?

Thank you very much Holly. To add to what Carlton has just said, Carlton and Allen have worked very well together, the Whois working group is worked as well and it really takes into accountable substance and the environment in which the substance is being prepared. So effectively it's very important to make sure we are in line with what is going on in the GnSO. That's really great, thank you.

HOLLY RAICHE:

Thanks. There is one final comment that our fearless leader would like to make.

OLIVIER CREPIN-LEBLOND: Thank you very much Holly. Just to add to what Carlton has just said, Carlton and Alan have worked very well together, the WHOIS working group has worked well as well, and it really takes into account both substance and the environment in which the substance is being prepared, so effectively it is very important to make sure that we are in line with what is going on in the GNSO, so that's really great.

HOLLY RAICHE: We are expected to head off for the board in 2 minutes.

SALANIETA TAMANIKAIWAIMARO: ____<96:14> wrote a report on compliances failure which I will forward to the APRALO list, but the key thing that has happened in March 2013 is determination of a bulk WHOIS inaccuracy reporting program, which means if ALSes would like to complain about inaccurate WHOIS we are no longer able to it pertaining to that. Anyway, what I would like to propose, and this is a motion to APRALO, is to make a statement and if APRALO votes yes, if we are for it, then if it could go to the ALAC? That's all I would like to suggest.

IZUMI AIZU: Thank you very much. You may be aware of something called AP Regional IGF. We have done that from Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo, and this year in September it will be in Seoul. Edmon, Yannis and many others are heavily involved but we really need your participation. I gave out the post card which is actually a call for

proposal to workshop, but you are also asked to contribute for this sub-theme or any other substantive issues as well as we are working on making it more transparent on organizational issues and we really need your help, participation, or take over the whole thing.

RINALIA ABDUL RAHIM:

As a follow-up to Izumi’s announcement about the Asia-Pacific regional IGF, I just want to make sure that people around the room are also aware about the IGF that is happening in Bali also around the same time.

HOLLY RAICHE:

Thank you very much.

[End of Transcript]