>> Raj Singh: Good evening, and welcome to the Auckland hub for InterCommunity 2015.
As you can see from the video, we've got a lot of happy people in the Internet Society family, and we travel quite a bit.
So it's great to see all that.
This is the second session of InterCommunity.
Of course, this morning we had a great session linking up the rest of the world.
Now this is the other half of the world that's coming online, and I think we have nearly everyone online.
So hello to you all.
Istanbul, Manila, Geneva, Amsterdam, Nairobi, Hong Kong, and Bangalore.
What --
This InterCommunity...
Earlier this morning, I was reflecting that I've been involved with the Internet Society for some 20-odd years now, or just under 20 years now.
We've always aspired to do something like this, but we've never really had the opportunity nor the platform to, and I think what we see here with InterCommunity, the way everyone's been able to come together from around the world and solve the tyranny of time and distance, I think it's a really, really great thing we've done.
It's a new milestone for the Internet Society, and I hope it can go on to better and brighter things from here.
So with that, let me say to Kathy, welcome to session 2 and Auckland.
>> Kathy Brown: Hello!
Here we are!
[Cheers and applause]
Welcome, everyone!
>> Helen Baxter: So, kia ora, and welcome to everyone.
We're excited to have you all

joining us here on the Internet
for the InterCommunity.
My name's Helen Baxter, and I'll
be your emcee in Auckland for
the show.
I'll be helping you navigate the
player, introduce our segments,
and keep you involved in the
program.
What's important to point out is
that InterCommunity is truly a
remarkable event.
It's hybrid by nature.
That means we have participants
joining online, joining
interactive node events, and
even those joining from viewing
parties.
InterCommunity's not just this
event you're joining right now.
Before we kicked off this
segment, many of our nodes
joined together to discuss
important local and regional
issues.
They've interrupted their
in-person programs to join with
us here at InterCommunity.
We hope that you have plans to
continue our conversation in
the nodes, in your community,
or on Connect.
And speaking of nodes, let's
hear from each of them.
So, node number 1 is Nairobi.
>> Kathy Brown: Whoo-hoo!
Where are you?
>> Barack Otieno: Hamjambo,
everyone.
Good morning from Nairobi,
Kenya.
This is the Nairobi hub of
InterCommunity 2015.
We are glad to be part of this
initiative.
There are 20 of us in the hub,
but more are joining because we
are doing this alongside the
Africa Domain Name System Forum.
So we are happy to participate
in this important meeting.
My name is Barack Otieno.
Thank you.
>> Helen Baxter: Thank you.

And node number 2 is Amsterdam.
>> Kathy Brown: Where are you?
>> Okay.
Well, we're here in Amsterdam
with about 20 of us already and
more people coming up.
We're very excited to be part of
this very international event
and looking forward to all of
the discussions here, so...
Hi.
>> Helen Baxter: Hi.
Welcome.
So, node number 3 is Geneva.
>> Yes, good morning from
Geneva.
We are about 30 in the
ISOC headquarter in Geneva here.
The new Swiss chapter has
gathered.
And I would like to say hello,
also, to our colleagues in
Zurich, as we are split in two
locations.
Only one is visible.
Hello from Geneva, and looking
forward to this ICOMM.
>> Helen Baxter: Welcome.
So, node number 4 is Istanbul.
>> Kathy Brown: Wow.
>> ISOC, Turkey chapter.
We are in lovely Istanbul.
We have a great, beautiful,
sunny morning.
We are with a group of brilliant
people, our guests and chapter
members.
We all look forward to hearing
more about the global report and
the discussions.
And we're really, really, really
excited about InterCommunity.
>> Helen Baxter: Excellent.
So, we've also got node number
5, which is Bangalore.
>> Kathy Brown: Yay.
>> Namaskar from Bangalore.
We have around 70 people here
with us today.
Say hi, everybody.
>> Hi!
[Laughter]
>> Excited to be part of this
conference.

Looking forward to it.
Thank you.
>> Helen Baxter: Thank you.
So, node number 6 is in Hong Kong.
>> Hello.
>> Kathy Brown: Hello.
>> Hi, we're from the Hong Kong Internet Society here in the Hong Kong hub.
We have about over 40 people.
There's still some trickling back in after the lunch.
We had a very robust discussion already this morning.
Looking forward to participating globally in the InterCommunity event.
>> Helen Baxter: Welcome.
So, node number 7 is Manila.
>> Good day to everyone.
We're here in Manila.
We had a very rainy morning.
Our original venue was closed.
So we were able to get a new venue and get about 50, 60 people here this morning.
We just finished lunch and are looking forward to the interaction later.
>> Kathy Brown: Fabulous.
>> Helen Baxter: Welcome.
And node number 8 is Auckland, in New Zealand.
Hi, Auckland.
>> Hello.
>> Helen Baxter: And we're very excited to announce we've got an extra viewing node in Lome, Togo, and we'll say several more in Sri Lanka.
So welcome to everybody who's viewing today and participating.
Now, if you're by yourself or just with a couple of friends, you might be wondering what do you need to actively participate in InterCommunity.
Well, it's simple.
All you need is an Internet connection, a computer, and a piece of paper.
Yes, a piece of paper.
So make sure you get that ready

for later.
Now, without further ado, let me introduce Kathy Brown, the Internet Society's president and C.E.O.
>> Kathy Brown: Thank you, Helen.
Hello, everyone, again.
I'm so glad to see you across the world.
Those I can see and those I cannot, I welcome you to InterCommunity 2015.
I'm just delighted, again.
We met so many people this morning with which we had a wonderful conversation.
And I could tell already that you all may even exceed that.
I feel a lot of energy in the rooms.
This morning when I got up, the registration was up to 2,300 people.
And those folks were registered from 141 nations around the world.
So imagine, those are our members, those are our ISOC folks, and there they are showing the breadth, the depth, and the expanse of the Internet Society.
It's got to make you proud.
It's got to make you say, wow.
Look at where we are.
Look at where the Internet has grown.
And by the way, look at the challenges we face -- not only the storms that we saw in Manila today where folks just -- just soldiered on through and got to where they needed to be, but we know that there are our chapters all over the world that are facing challenges that we together have to address and that we together can address even better than anyone alone.
So, why are we having this meeting?
What is this about?
Well, it's the meeting you've

asked for.
It's the one you keep telling me we should be having, that we need our own place, we need our own space, we need to own our own Internet Society, and we need to bring the whole of the global Society together so that we can have a dialogue, so that we can get ourselves lined up with each other, that we know our directions, where we need to go and how we need to get there, and that this bottom up kind of atmosphere that is all about ISOC could really be realized into addressing the challenges of the 21st century on the Internet.
So, what are we doing?
We are connecting, we're communicating, and we're collaborating.
We're connected.
Look at us.
Look at us.
Everybody connected to the other.
We can see you.
Millions of miles away, it feels like.
We can talk to each other, close up.
We can talk to each other person to person on the video.
It's quite amazing.
We were musing about that earlier today about how, in the course of only about 10 years, this is all possible through the Internet that we can be this close.
We can communicate here in person.
We can get on this terrific technology that we have in front of us, make sure that you're sending in messages, you could Tweet, you could chat, you can let us know what you're doing and feeling through the polls we're doing.
But this is really about collaboration.

It's about all of us together having that conversation that we say we need to understand each other, to understand our similarities, understand our differences, and to have a united view of what the Society ought to be doing.
So, why are we in Auckland?
Well, we're here because our Board of Trustees had their meeting this morning.
It is the annual general meeting of the Internet Society.
All of our trustees have been here for the last two days in meetings where some important news has happened.
This is the meeting at which the officers of the Internet Society are elected.
And once again, for his third term, Bob Hinden has been elected the chairman of the Internet Society.
[Applause]
In addition to this, we have welcomed our new trustees, Alice Munyua, Gonzalo Camarillo, Walid Al-Saqaf, and I'm gonna get Walid's last name down if it kills me, Walid, and John Levine.
So, thank you.
They're here, and they're our new trustees, and we're delighted to have them.
Of course, welcoming new trustees is bittersweet because we must also bid goodbye to four other trustees whom we have come to rely on for their deep commitment to our values, to their vision and to their contribution of time and energy.
So Dave Farber will be leaving the Board, Rudi Vansnick, Keith Davidson, our very own Kiwi over there, and Eric Burger.
So, to them, we owe a great deal of appreciation.
And we know they're not going to go very far away.
So...

Before we go on to a program
that is quite full and very
substantive, I'm going to
introduce Bob.
He's going to take the podium.
We have some business we want to
do before we get to the -- to
the heart of the matter.
So let's get under way.
Bob?
>> Bob Hinden: Thank you, Kathy.
Very pleased to be here.
The Board and I are really very
excited to see you and also to
have you see us.
We don't get that opportunity
very often.
This has turned out to be a
great event.
We knew it would be great, but I
think we were all a little
nervous at the beginning.
But it's also a great example of
using the Internet.
I mean, it's clearly working.
It's not this thing we just talk
about, but it's this thing we
use.
And it really has changed the
world.
We have finished our two-day
board meeting earlier this
afternoon here, and there were
--
As part of the meeting, we
discussed challenges facing the
Internet.
Three important ones we talked
about were security, connecting
the rest of the world, and
governance.
Governance -- Internet
governance as some call it --
has really turned into a hot
topic these days.
I sort of like to think about it
as the empire strikes back.
But it's something that the
Internet Society and community
have been very involved in.
And the last thing I wanted To
mention is that the board
recently approved, including a
change to the bylaws, creating a

chapter advisory council.
This has been something
requested by the chapter
community.
We think it's a great idea.
Now that it's been approved,
we're very pleased to see it
starting to get going and see
the organization steps that are
happening.
And we think this is a great
vehicle to allow chapters to
work with each other and to work
on important issues that affect
them but a mix of things that
are local and global.
And we also strongly suspect
that issues that face one
chapter also face another
chapter in another part of the
world, and they probably have
lots of things in common, so
they can work together for
solutions.
Thank you.
>> Helen Baxter: Thanks a lot to
Kathy and Bob.
Now, while I have your attention
again, let me just remind you of
some of the important aspects
of the player, if you're viewing
in from overseas.
You can chat to us, you can send
your questions and answers, your
thoughts, your feedback.
If you're on Twitter, we're
scanning the stream.
We'd really like to read some of
your Tweets out later, so use
the hashtag #icomm15.
And you can send pictures in to
mypicture@isoc.org.
Now let me introduce our next
speakers, Hans Peter Dittler and
Sean Turner.
>> Sean Turner: Hi.
My name's Sean.
I'm really pleased to be here.
It's really cool to be able to
look up on the big screen over
here and see so many familiar
faces.
One of the things that I think
is the greatest strengths of the

Internet Society is actually
the work that we do in the
community -- that our community
does at the local and regional
level, particularly through our
chapters.
And we at the Internet Society
have long funded these chapter
activities, both operationally
and financially.
But, you know -- and there's
always a "but" -- basically, we
try to figure out better ways to
align the Internet Society's
strategic objectives, as well as
a better way to focus and fund
the chapter initiatives.
>> Hans Peter Dittler: Okay.
Hello.
Good morning, good evening to
everybody in the world.
I'm very glad to be a member of
the Board in a time where the
focus shifted a little bit more
in the direction of chapters
and their work.
And I'm very proud now to be
able to announce the creation of
a new founding program.
It's called Beyond the Net.
This new program should enable
chapters to do more of their
local work, to do more of their
amazing tasks in their area.
The program will enable chapters
to do local programs and to do
local tasks to change people's
lives.
Let me now introduce you, invite
you to a video that highlights
all the Beyond -- all about
Beyond the Net program.
>> Helen Baxter: So, thank you
to Hans Peter and Sean.
And what an exciting new
addition at the Internet
Society.
I'm sure everyone out there is
thinking of the wonderful
projects and their chapters that
could benefit from this funding.
So take a moment and tell us on
Twitter using #icomm15, about
the project ideas in your

chapter.
You can also participate with the Q&A in the chat session and e-mail us with your pictures to mypicture@isoc.org.
And remember, get your piece of paper ready.
Let's now move back to Kathy Brown for some more news.
>> Kathy Brown: So, I think that's pretty exciting.
I'm very pleased with this Beyond the Net program.
Go online, take a look.
I think you'll find some things that are going to interest you.
We can't talk about the Internet Society without talking about the IETF, the Internet Engineering Task Force.
The Internet Society is the home of the world's premier Internet standards body.
The IETF is in our DNA.
So, today, we have the chair, the current chair, of the IETF, Jari Arkko, to talk with us.
>> Jari Arkko: Hi.
My name is Jari Arkko, the Chair of the Internet Engineering Task Force, or the IETF.
Our role is to work on the core technologies underlying the Internet.
Now, I'm very delighted to join so many people at the InterCommunity 2015.
And the IETF, of course, has worked hard on making realtime communications possible over the Internet, so it's fun for us.
And I'm very happy to be part of making the world be able to talk to each other.
But besides realtime communications, the IETF works also on many other things.
We have altogether 128 working groups.
Some of the most interesting ones perhaps at this time are our work on the Web protocols, for the evolution of the Web.
One of the things that we did

earlier this year, released a new version of the http protocol, version 2.
It's an important protocol underlying the Web, making the Web possible.
We work very hard on improving the privacy of the Internet.
As you know, that's an important topic, as well.
We work on enabling the technology underlying the Internet of Things, like all the devices and objects around you can connect and perform better.
And the IETF works over the Internet, just like ISOC today.
We'd be very happy to have you join our work at www.ietf.org.
We also meet three times a year.
Our next meetings will be in Prague, Yokohama, and Buenos Aires.
We'd be very happy to see many of you there, as well.
And I also want to take this opportunity to thank ISOC for your work and for your support of the IETF.
That support is very important in making our work possible.
Thank you.
>> Helen Baxter: Thanks to Jari.
And it's really interesting to see the vital role that the Internet Society plays for the IETF.
So let's shift gears a bit.
I want to introduce you now to two more of our trustees.
Gonzalo Camarillo and Desiree Miloshevic to tell us about the organizational members' Joint Policy Action Team, or JPAT.
>> Gonzalo Camarillo: Thank you, Helen.
I'm very glad to be here.
We would like to tell you about an initiative from our organizational membership advisory council.
They have created a new group called JPAT.
And I'm going to explain to you

what that means.
JPAT stands for Joint Policy Action Team.
"Joint," because it's a group of experts on technology and on policies, and they're going to be working on public policy issues that they apply to technologies.
That's why we need diversity in that sense.
And "Action Team" because it's not only a discussion forum where people can exchange ideas and discuss.
It's going to be actually action-oriented.
They're going to be working on solutions.
So, Desiree, why don't you tell us their initial action plan and what they are up to.
>> Desiree Miloshevic: Thanks, Gonzalo, and hello to everyone from the middle of the Internet.
I'd like to especially explain what the organizational members that are members of the JPAT, Joint Policy Action Team, are focusing on in 2015.
They have chosen to do -- work on two substantive issues, and the first one is actually to ensure that the high-level meeting, the WSIS+10 that takes place in December this year, has a positive outcome.
And they're working really hard to also try and make that meeting open and inclusive along other stakeholders in the Internet community.
And the second issue that they wish -- that they're working on is to actually advance understanding of technical but also socioeconomic issues connected to the pervasive encryption.
As you know, pervasive monitoring has caused a lot of people trying to encrypt the messages, and so what this particular group is trying to do

is come up with balanced and
well-crafted recommendations for
a public-safety executive for
Net operators, for content
developers, in order to bring
more understanding and have a
balanced recommendation.
So, we would like to invite all
our members who have expertise
in these particular areas to
contact JPAT organizers and come
and help with your expertise and
join the team.
Thanks.
>> Helen Baxter: Thank you.
So, here's another reminder that
we want you to participate in
this global conversation today.
So, if you're on Twitter, use
the #icomm15.
Send us your pictures to
mypicture@isoc.org.
And send your questions,
thoughts, and feedback into the
player.
Now, we've got some great
questions coming in, which we're
going to be going to later on.
So do take your opportunity to
join in today.
It's time now to jump into our
first topic -- The Internet
Society's 2015 Global Internet
Report.
To tell you more about this
report, we've got a short video
to share.
>> For many of us, it's
difficult to imagine what a
day would be like without our
smartphone close by.
Consider this -- at least 48% of
the world has access to the
mobile Internet.
And by 2019, it's estimated that
71% of the world's population
will use it.
That's pretty amazing.
And mobile is taking the
Internet to new levels.
Small-scale dairy farmers use it
to increase milk production.
Entrepreneurs use it to launch
new ideas and create

billion-dollar companies.
Governments use it to streamline services for businesses and citizens.
It's clear the mobile Internet is changing things.
But there are still many questions to be asked.
What about things like privacy, security, open standards?
Why do only 28% of people who have access to the mobile Internet today choose to subscribe?
In the 2015 Global Internet Report, we'll take a good look at the evolution of the mobile Internet, from the devices that access it to the policies that are shaping it.
While we're celebrating the remarkable changes it's brought to our lives over the past 10 years, we're also reminded of what's ahead.
The mobile Internet must be private and secure, accessible, affordable, and relevant to all users everywhere to continue to change the world.
The Internet Society's 2015 Global Internet Report.
Read it, download it, share it.
>> Kathy Brown: So, today -- earlier today, we went live with the report on our website.
There's an online version, there is a mobile version for the first time -- you can read this report on your mobile device -- and there's a .pdf.
And, oh, by the way, there's a limited supply of the real ones, the paper report.
It's really a pretty exciting report, by the way.
It's chock full of numbers, graphs, information.
And it takes on some of the -- the issues that the mobile platform and the mobile Internet are going to present as we actually connect the rest of the world on these mobile devices.

More about that in a moment.
It was amazing when I think about half-hour after this was posted, I started getting e-mails about it, about 4:00 A.M., Auckland time, by the way.
And here's my favorite review that came in.
The person said, "This is the most interesting, simple and complex at the same time, well-designed, easy-to-read document on this issue."
Pretty cool, huh?
So, Michael Kende, who is the principal author of this -- shout-out to you.
Kudos, buddy.
[Cheers and applause]
Bob has some things to say here, too.
>> Bob Hinden: Yes, a few thoughts.
The Internet continues to grow. There's over 3 billion users today.
But there's still 7 billion people on the Earth, currently, so we have a lot of work to do yet.
We're far from being done.
I think it's now clear that many of the next billion users, or multiple billion, will use mobile devices to connect to the Internet.
They'll do it in a different way than many of us have in the past.
But there's still a number of barriers to accessing the Internet from mobile devices.
This includes cost, it includes, you know, appropriate content or includes in the right language.
So there's a number of things that may not be ready today that will need to change in order to add more users.
The report looks at these barriers and talks about how to bring the next billion users onto the Internet.
And I'd also --

Michael Kende is in the Geneva -- is in the Geneva node, and I'd like to see if he would like to say something about the report.
>> Michael Kende: Sure. Thank you, and thanks for those kind words, Kathy.
Just a couple of words on it. Really, if you think back to the beginning of this, and there's a timeline at the beginning of the report, the iPhone itself is just 8 years old.
And the first app store -- the Apple app store -- is turning 7 this Friday.
So this stuff is really not that old.
And already the adoption has been enormous, as we've been discussing, and now there's a study that shows, in the U.S., more than 50% of people's online time is spent using mobile apps.
That's not just on a mobile. That's including all their desktop usage of the Internet.
More than 50% is using apps.
And we don't have studies like that for the rest of the world, but clearly, that's probably not unique to the U.S.
People just like using apps. They like the convenience of the mobile phones.
And for them, they really prefer to use mobiles.
But for others, using the mobiles is more of a necessity. There really are no other choices for how to get online, and, really, this is the best way to close the digital divide.
So, what the report really looks at are the implications of the shift to the mobile Internet, of shifting all of our time to the mobile Internet.
And I'll just touch on a couple topics quickly.
We look at the privacy implications.
What does it mean if you're

carrying a device that knows where you are at every moment and it's sharing it with companies that you've probably never heard of before?
What does it mean for your security if all of your communications are over wireless channels that can be intercepted as you're moving out and about?
What does it mean for competition, the current app environment?
Are we really locked into the current platforms that we're using.
And as we've been discussing, what does it mean for the digital divide?
Will the next billion come online using the mobile Internet?
And not to give away the ending of the report, but the answer clearly is yes.
And, Bob, you mentioned a few of those challenges, and I know we're going to discuss those more in the next session, which I'm looking forward to, so thanks very much.
Back to you.
>> Bob Hinden: Thank you.
>> Helen Baxter: So, thank you very much to Kathy, Bob, and Michael for those comments on the Global Internet Report.
And it looks like this was the perfect transition to our next trustees, Walid Al-Saqaf and Narelle Clark, Jackson Miake, who's president of Pacific Islands chapter, and also Raj Singh, Regional Bureau Director for the Asia-Pacific region at the Internet Society, who will set the scene for our conversation about access and development.
>> Walid Al-Saqaf: So, the first thing I'd like to recommend is really to read through this report.

It is a remarkable piece of work that I congratulate ourselves as Internet Society.
I mean, you'll discover interesting facts and figures.
Not only that, you'll also see trends, and trends is what we are looking at the most.
One of the interesting trends is that the age of those who are using devices is getting lower and lower.
In fact, sometimes I have to -- I'm annoyed during conferences because I've discovered that my 1-year-old kid has just rang me all over from my house.
It looks like this is going to be the future.
But on the other hand, there are also many challenges that we'll be facing.
Among them is, as we've seen, security and privacy.
But also, I'd like to draw your attention to the issue of access.
Access in developing countries, such as the one I came from, Yemen, and many in the Middle East, is still a major challenge.
So what does -- what will the Internet Society do about it?
How can we together work on that?
And furthermore, the need for more diversity, including women and gender.
Issues concerning rural, remote areas where infrastructure is not really that good.
And all of those questions need to be addressed.
I'd like to give a shout to my friend Babu from Nepal, from the Nepal chapter, for their work during the -- you know, the disasters -- natural disasters, the earthquakes that happened.
But then, you've seen the Internet Society rise up.
Chapters all over the world bringing -- lending a hand,

showing that, in solidarity, we can make a difference.
And then, grant access to the areas that have been hit the most.
So this is us, this is the community we represent.
The Internet Society is here to make the Internet, indeed, for everyone, every time, all the time.
And so, I'd like now to present Regional Director in Asia-Pacific of ISOC to present more about this topic.
>> Raj Singh: Thank you, Walid.
And it's a pleasure to be able to talk a little bit about ISOC's access and development strategy going forward.
Basically, the overarching objective of our work in this field is development of the Internet and development through the Internet.
Now, what does that mean?
Development of the Internet -- that's an obvious one -- want to get infrastructure online, we want to get people online, we want to get people connected.
But at the same time, we also need to be mindful of the fact that we need to empower people, we need to be able to better their economic and social conditions.
So it's all about holistic empowerment.
It's not just about one aspect of all this global infrastructure and then we'll see what happens.
But it's more about complete empowerment of people around the use of ICTs and the Internet.
The strategy itself has got three basic pillars.
The first one is development of infrastructure, the second is developing communities, and the third one is development of human capacities.
And as you would note that, out

of those three, they're very critical in order to come up with this holistic way of doing things that I mentioned earlier.
Development of infrastructure, the first pillar -- that probably is what we're most well-known for and we'll be doing that historically pretty much ever since ISOC was established in 1992.
Over time, we've helped people and countries around the world set up and establish networks.
Today, the work we do in this area covers a few different things.
One is, of course, we continue providing technical assistance where possible.
We help with setting up IXPs.
For example, in Africa, there's been a lot of work that has happened in Africa in the past and continues today.
It's not just about setting up Internet Exchange Points, of course.
It's also about leveling them up.
Once you have installed the infrastructure that has been running for a while, we want to see how we can make it better, how we can optimize those equipment and networks.
The other bit that we have been doing is just the Global Internet Report that we just heard about.
But as well, we've also got some regional-based reports.
Earlier this year, we launched a report on the Southeast Asian countries, the countries in Southeast Asia, which looked at infrastructure in those countries and how they can help enable the digital economy.
So, you know, infrastructure, of course, is critical.
Without proper stable and secure infrastructure, I don't think we can get very far.

So at this stage, what I'd like to do is to bring in our node from Manila.
And I see a lot of friends and familiar faces at the Manila node.
The Philippines, of course, connectivity is a big, big issue there.
I spent a bit of time there earlier this year.
The ICT industry is very big in the Philippines, as you may be aware.
Outsourcing is a major economic activity in the country.
But however, the Philippines does suffer from some pretty bad connectivity issues.
And it's not just about rural areas but as well in the urban cities, in Manila, as well.
So at this juncture, I'd like to bring in our friends from Manila and see if they can offer some opinions on how they see this issue could be addressed.
Perfect timing.
Wonderful.
So, I should say that, you know, there was a typhoon alert --
They're back?
Okay, they're back.
So you're back.
Welcome back, Manila.
Do we have some comments from you on connectivity?
Which you seem to have just lost.
And now you're frozen.
All right.
So let's move on, and we'll come back to Manila once the link is back up again.
The second pillar we've got is about developing communities.
Yeah.
What does this mean?
Over time, we've seen, you know, there's a need to empower people.
So the infrastructure party's one aspect of it.
The other aspect, of course, is

trying to ensure that the communities that create and emerge around the infrastructure, be they network-operated groups, be they user communities, et cetera, et cetera, that they are encouraged, they are fostered, and that they can work together to do what needs to be done in order to maximize the potential that the Internet offers.
There's a few ways that we do this.
Of course, the overa--
The primary objective, of course, is to get people online, and one of the ways in the current environment that we can promote people coming online, of course, is to promote the positive aspects of the Internet, the benefit it provides, what it can do for people, not just in urban centers but also in rural areas, what it does in the villages, what it does for minority communities, and so on and so forth.
We do this in a couple of ways. We have got our own grants program, and one of them we just heard about before, the new one, Beyond the Net, which has been just launched today here in Auckland, but as well, we partner with other organizations to see how we can work together to deliver programs and projects that can solve these issues.
One other thing that we have started doing, which I think we started doing very well, in fact, is being able to tell the stories of the work that we do. What you will see on our website is lots of videos and blog posts now describing what we do, the impact it has had on people. And you will even see some of those during the breaks here on what people think about technology and the Internet and

how it impacts their lives.
Sometimes, you know, the best way to bring about change is to actually inspire ideas, and you do that sometimes by just emulating success, seeing what people have done in the past or have done in other parts of the world and how you could mirror that in your own localities.
And we hope that that all the stories that we are now publishing will help people do that.
Um, the...
It's probably a good time for me now to bring in our Istanbul chapter.
I recall, during the formation process, one of the things that they were pretty keen on was promoting the positive aspects of the Internet and the benefits it provides.
So if our friends from Istanbul are online, I'd like them to perhaps provide some comments on what they think of the discussion so far and some comments on that.
Istanbul.
>> Merhaba.
Thank you.
I'm speaking again from ISOC TR.
Let me first refer to the global report and say that we really appreciate the global report being focused on mobile Internet.
And we are particularly interested in the mobile divide and how to overcome that, as it's quite a critical issue here in Turkey.
And bridging the divide is also an essential element with regard to building communities, as Walid has said, is a priority of our chapter.
What we have here in Turkey is that we have a great number of mobile-phone users with appropriate devices and accessible technology.

The prices are relatively cheap,
and yet we still do not have
enough people using mobile
Internet.
Why is this so?
The main reasons seem to be
either lack of technical skills
-- this can be due to age, due
to lack of appropriate
education, or simply not being
comfortable enough to use mobile
Internet technologies.
The second reason seems to be
lack of relevant content.
I use the term "relevant," as
this can be either due to lack
of content in Turkish or people
just not being interested in the
already available content.
However, the most important
reason seems to be lack of
trust, in our case.
People feeling reluctant to use
mobile Internet due to security
and privacy concerns.
After all, in the last decade,
saying on the phone, "Let's not
talk this over the phone.
Let's do that face-to-face,"
became an everyday habit of
ordinary people.
When it comes to resolving these
issues, with regard to skills
and content, it's relatively
easy.
Providing proper education for
the people, for developing
adequate technical skills, and,
with regard to content,
providing proper tools to make
sure that relevant content is
available for users.
So that's relatively easy.
Building trust, however, is the
tricky part.
Hopefully, we will talk about
this in more detail in our
afternoon European Internet
session on privacy and
surveillance, moderated by the
always amazing Frédéric Donck,
who is sitting right beside me.
So. from this perspective, I
would like to raise a question

to you on building trust.
In the ISOC ecosystem, how do we reconcile trust and access, and what's the position of ISOC to achieve this delicate balance?
And also, we might have some questions from the audience.
>> Hi.
It's Alondra Hun from Turkey.
Since the beginning of our chapter, we have done a little work at local levels, but it might not be sufficient at international levels.
So how can ISOC contribute to put pressure on government, on Internet issues, on privacy issues, and freedom of expression Internet issues?
Thank you.
>> Raj Singh: Istanbul, thank you for those comments.
We will come back and address them shortly.
Let me move on to the third pillar, and then we'll come back and discuss some of these questions that have popped up, as well as we'll look at some of our comments on social media.
The third pillar, of course, is development of human capacities.
Having the best infrastructure in the world is pretty much useless if you don't have people and people who have the skills to use the infrastructure, as well as the ICTs that --
Sorry.
If people don't have the skills to use ICTs, nor do they have the skills to operate and maintain the equipment, that becomes a big problem.
So developing human capacities has also been a core objective of the Internet Society.
And we've been doing that through various ways.
For example, from the technical perspective, with all the IETF fellowships that we've been doing and within even the IETF

itself, of course, which is a very highly technical standards-making organization. What we've introduced is the public-policy track, where we take policymakers from around the world and introduce them to the issues that exist on the Internet, introduce them to how Internet-standards-making works, and then they get to discuss some of the issues -- the policy-related issues around Internet technologies, and I think that's worked really, really well, so great.

Kudos to our public-policy teams for putting that together with our Internet leadership team.

We've been supporting a lot of programs across the world for many, many years now, and that continues.

We provide fellowships for people from emerging countries and developing countries to go and attend some of these meetings, as well as other technical and policy meetings around the world, and that helps them with their own empowerment process.

And of course, they can take technology back home and see how they can improve networks back home.

One of the projects that we have had here in the Asia-Pacific region is our Wireless for Communities project, and the three pillars that we've identified as part of our access and development strategy, I don't --

To my mind, that's probably the one project, for me, at least, that brings together all those three pillars.

The Wireless for Communities Project has got components which deploys infrastructure, it provides technical training, but more so, it trains people in rural parts of South Asia on how

to use ICTs, how to set up microenterprises using the Internet and how to improve the socioeconomic conditions.
And I'm also pleased to say that, in the recent past, we've been awarded two international awards for that project.
So that's been a real success story for us which shows that we can impact the lives of people at the very grassroots level.
At this point, I'd like to bring in my friend Jackson, from Vanuatu.
He's the chair of the Pacific Islands chapter.
And the Pacific Islands, of course, has its own challenges.
One of them, of course, is distance and time.
It's a big, big piece of water between two major continents.
So, Jackson, would you like to offer some comments on how you see some of these challenges and how they could be addressed?
>> Jackson Miake: Thank you, Raj.
And, also, I take this opportunity to thank the Chair, and also the President of ISOC for supporting us in the recent category 5 cyclone that hit Vanuatu back in March.
And also, to our wider ISOC chapter colleagues from all around the world, and those who are joining us this afternoon.
As Raj has mentioned, while we appreciate a vast Pacific Ocean that we rely on daily for food, water, and basically our livelihood, it is also a challenge for us in terms of telecommunications, and most importantly, the Internet.
Activities in the Pacific in the past few years have been around access, connectivity, cyber security, local content.
We have more governments developing policies than putting in place regulated frameworks to

promote the development of the Internet.
And most importantly, our partnerships that we have appreciated, which are very critical, especially for the Pacific Islands, who are dispersed across a vast amount of ocean, spreading over a few million kilometers.
And the Pacific, in itself, we have around 22 independent countries, and that partnership is also very important for our development.
More countries are connecting to submarine cables, high-speed low-orbit satellite, and embarking on universal access programs to connect schools, health centers, communities, villages, islands, and countries to the Internet.
And why is the Internet important?
For the Pacific island, it is important for us, our people to access information, to empower us, to connect with people outside our islands, and most importantly, to be part of the world.
Developing human capacities is important whether it be technical operation, policy development.
If we look across the Pacific, literacy rate is quite -- it varies.
From some countries, it's around 20% people are literate, to other countries of 100%.
And for us, this is a challenge, hence our focus on connecting schools to improve literacy and numeracy, and build future human resources to develop our countries to be able to participate in trade, economy, telecommunication, and be part of the world.
Thank you.
>> Raj Singh: We thank you, Jackson.

So, one of the things I also just wanted to add to that, the comment section that this made, is that there was a recent meeting in the Pacific for the ICT ministers, and one thing that popped up out of that was that, initially, greater coordination between countries, as well.
So, you know, it's great we talk all, "We need to do this, this and that," but there has to be coordination within and between countries, as well, which is very important.
I'd just like to see --
I'll ask our lovely emcee if we've got some comments on the social media channels that she would like to read out?
>> Helen Baxter: Yes, sure.
But it's a little quiet.
You're watching and listening at the moment instead of tweeting.
So don't forget, we want to hear from you on ICOMM '15.
But I have been reliably informed on the Twitter feed that the Geneva event is rocking.
Which is great.
I'm really glad you're all having so much fun.
So, keep sending it through.
We do also have some questions coming in from the Q&A, if you want to take them.
>> Raj Singh: Yeah.
Let's say two, perhaps, is good.
>> Helen Baxter: Yeah. Sure.
[Speaks indistinctly]
>> So, the first question is --
and this is from the community, so remember, on the player, you can contribute.
We want to hear from you.
We will have another session all the way through so we can hear your views.
How can people in the Internet community help bridge the digital divide?

>> Raj Singh: If you just read off both the questions, and then we can -- yeah.
>> Helen Baxter: Sure.
And the next one would be, "How can the Internet Society community help boost Internet penetration to rural areas?
>> Raj Singh: Great questions.
So, let's here bring in Narelle.
Perfect "Q" for her.
This is also called passing the buck.
>> Narelle Clark: Well, if you think back, Nepal was a country first that was, I think, first connected into the rural areas by a member of the Internet Society. He was recently honored in the Internet Hall of Fame awards.
At least, a couple of years ago.
So it's really fitting to see that through our Reconnecting Nepal project, that we've got our chapter again accepting donations of money and equipment from other members right across the world to reconnect Nepal after the awful earthquake.
And it was lovely to hear just then from Jackson that we had sent over only a couple of generators.
So, hopefully, you know, you won't have such a big cyclone soon, so you won't need to have more than just a couple of generators.
'Cause I'm sure next time we can get more out there.
But access is just so important.
You know, we have to get involved to try and help people on the ground build out more networks.
We've got to get more spectrum into the hands of communities.
And the wonderful thing here about New Zealand is that they're Maori people have got access to spectrum, which they can license on to carriers and provide mobile network services.

And that's just a wonderful thing to hear.
We've got to make sure that the technology that we use or that we have out there is usable by people.
It needs to be able to operate across the languages that people use.
The many languages that we speak in this world, not just the many, many languages that we have across here in the Pacific region.
You know, the 20-plus, or dare I count hundreds of indigenous languages across Australia.
The technology needs to connect people with disability.
So, it needs to be usable in more than just ways that more able-bodied people can use.
It has to connect us all, particularly as we age.
We have to keep on building that human capacity so that people have got that skill to be able to use computers and use technology and not be afraid of it.
It's part of our lives.
It's part of who we are.
It's part of the wonderful proactiveness that humans have brought.
And, of course, it has to be affordable.
We can't keep on letting the bigger organizations get away with making pretty large profits out of small communities.
You know, we need to make sure that the technology connects us and it's affordable, it's usable, and it's there.
>> Raj Singh: Thanks, Narelle.
Walid, would you like to offer some additional comments?
>> Walid Al-Saqaf: I mean, I'd like to add to -- I mean, I support, obviously, Narelle's view, and say that very little money into projects of the kind that you've mentioned can have a

huge impact in small societies.
I've seen firsthand how a small start-up could become the core of a bigger community that benefits them.
So, the Internet is beginning to find its way into smaller communities, and is changing lives.
So, all of this is, indeed, causing greater development.
>> Raj Singh: And I think one of the key things in achieving all this is we need to work together.
And we've got great chapters around the world.
We've got a great bunch of members, individual members, organizational members who, I think, are very keen to help where they can and how they can.
And I think one of the key things that we need to look into is how do we exploit that which we have developed within us.
And we've had chapters offer assistance in Nepal.
We've had chapters offer assistance in other areas when we've had issues and disasters and so on.
So, I think just trying to see how we can work together and be able to share some of our best practices and some of our knowledge across regions and across geographies, I think that would be really good.
So, I'm being reminded that time is up.
So, I think what I'll do, we've had great questions, and I think there's a few more flowing through.
We will read through all those, and then we'll try and and respond to them, perhaps on Connect or somewhere, a platform that we can use.
I think, in this society, let's use the Internet to answer these questions, perhaps.

You know, we've had a very short period of time to do this.
We couldn't do a deep dive.
But what I would like to announce is that later this year, in the coming months, we'll set up a community forum to actually focus on the access and development strategy, and I hope you can join us for that.
We can perhaps use some platform like this to do it so that we've got people around the world joining in.
And then we can do a deep dive on some of these questions, and perhaps dwell a bit further on how we can address all these issues.
Thank you very much.
And back to you, Helen.
>> Helen Baxter: Thank you so much, Raj, Jackson, Walid, and Narelle.
And thank you to all the nodes for their insights on this important topic.
So, before we move on to the next topic, let's take a little break.
10 minutes to stretch your legs, grab a coffee, have a chat with your friends, move around.
Don't forget to send us a picture of what's happening, you watching, to mypicture@ISOC.org.
And those of you that want to stay on, we're gonna take a look at what's happening on social media.
We have videos to watch, as well, during the break.
Keep those tweets coming in @icomm15.
And, yeah, we've got some coming through now.
So, basically, Amr Mustafa says, "Small money can make a big impact in no-world countries," which is a really good point.
"Solar-powered computers would be a good force."
They're all coming through now.

This is fantastic.
So, what we're gonna do is keep a track on it.
So, "Solar-powered computers would be a very good force towards distribution of access points in rural African parts."
A very, very good point there from Muebo Fred.
So, no, great to see.
This is all coming through on @icomm15, so keep them coming.
Really good to actually hear from you out there in this big global conversation.
It's not just about people in the room, not just about people in the nodes.
It's about people all over the world contributing right now together.
Very exciting.
So, this is great.
Keep your comments coming.
We'll get back to them later.
We want to keep hearing from you.
So, now we've heard about the Global Internet Report.
We've got another video to share with you on it.
So let's have a look.
>> Adnan Nawaz: It's called the mobile leap.
It refers to countries that are accessing the Internet for the first time, and doing so specifically by bypassing landlines.
Rather, they're using mobile phones or smart devices like this one to access the Net.
It gives those countries a mature technology as a starting point.
It gives them great possibilities.
But does it also provide new challenges for the open Internet?
I'm here in Geneva, where Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web a little over 25 years ago.

And the reason I'm here is to meet a gentleman called Michael Kende.
He is the chief economist of the Internet Society.
But more importantly right now is that Michaels is the author of the Global Internet Report.
So, I want to find out from him what he thinks the major effects of the mobile leap could be to our world.
>> Michael Kende: Within the last month or so, people think that 3 billionth person came online, and 2 billion of those are mobile Internet subscriptions.
So, clearly, a significant amount of people are getting online the first time, or the only way, through the mobile Internet.
>> Adnan Nawaz: In last year's report, you talked about the digital divide.
Can you just explain what that is?
>> Michael Kende: Sure.
The digital divide is the difference between people who are online and who aren't online.
I mean, and it's an ever increasing gulf between them, the people who have access and who don't.
And that can be within an city, you know, the poor people versus the richer people.
That can be within a country, the urban areas versus the more rural areas that have less coverage.
And it can be between countries and, you know, here we're in Switzerland, and the gulf between Switzerland and Swaziland and other African countries is enormous and needs to be closed.
>> Adnan Nawaz: Do you think it'll ever be closed completely?
Is it even important that it's

closed completely?
Some people may feel that their quality of life doesn't need Internet access.
>> Michael Kende: Well, I think it is important, because here, sitting in Switzerland, we had many options without the Internet, right?
Without the mobile Internet.
We could get on the Internet at work.
We had great libraries, newspapers, great resources, banking, all of that.
But the mobile Internet allows people who didn't have access to banks to have access to payment systems, who didn't have access to education to get access to education.
So, in some ways, it is very important because of the opportunities to leapfrog not just the technology but the services.
Okay.
So, turns out that to access a lot of the features that are new to the mobile devices,
the location, the barometer, all of these features, you need to really use apps.
And apps are tied to the operating system and the app store and the phone, ultimately.
So it's changing the way that we work, because, you know, if I have an Apple phone, I can't use an Android app.
I have to use an Apple app.
So it's changing the way we work, and increasingly we're spending more and more, and a majority of our time using apps to access the Internet.
>> Adnan Nawaz: So, what can a user do about something like that?
>> Michael Kende: Well, so, there are emerging a new platform that's much more open source, called the open web platform that uses what's called

web apps.
So, instead of downloading an app through a store, you basically go on to a website that's using this, you click "I want to download it," and it puts an icon on your screen.
But that icon is really just taking it to the website.
And so then, you're not tied -- it's tied to the browser, maybe, or just to your phone.
But when you switch phones, when you switch platforms, you can just re-download it, or it will automatically open up like a bookmark.
And so then it's much easier, because if you're developing an app, you don't have to develop one for five different platforms.
You develop a web app and it's available to everybody.
And when you update it, it updates automatically.
People don't have to download an update.
So, it's a much different way of working on the Internet.
Mobile phones and mobile Internet are overtaking, becoming the dominant way people are getting online in the developing countries.
But it's not just the phones and the Internet service or the Internet access, it's the services that are leapfrogging, too.
So, they're providing some people's first access to banking, first access to education.
And from an economic point of view, it's allowing entrepreneurs to get access to all of the tools they need to innovate, and get access to global markets they couldn't have had otherwise.
It allows people to learn about their livelihood and figure out

how to farm better or fish
better, make more money.
It allows the government to
interact more.
So, ultimately, it helps
everyone be more on a level
playing field.
>> Adnan Nawaz: What's the one
country made the most impression
upon you, possibly in terms of
the country that's changed the
most through the use of the
Internet?
>> Michael Kende: I think -- I
mean, I think there's two.
I've done a lot of work in
Singapore, and they're so far
advanced that, you know, you can
can see all of the cutting-edge
possibilities.
The government makes make sure
that the banks, everyone has the
most up-to-date technology.
So, that's really interesting,
to see the leading edge.
I think the other one that
really has that impact on me
is Kenya.
I mean, they're really out
ahead.
They're getting people online,
they're promoting
entrepreneurship.
So, I think that's really
impressive.
And then you can see it trickle
down to new services for the
farmers and the people fishing
and education.
So, I think that's really
showing the leading way for many
of the African countries, as
well.
>> Adnan Nawaz: The mobile leap
is a recent phenomenon, and we
probably won't know its full
effect for a number of years.
But as Michael Kende has
pointed out, it's already
helping to bridge the digital
divide.
From here, well, who knows?
But it is possible that
countries that are starting late

with a mature technology could reinvent the Internet in ways that we can't imagine.
Can the developed world keep up? It's going to be interesting to find out.
>> Helen Baxter: Ready for the next topic in house.
In Auckland, we have Alice Munyua and Hiroshi Esaki.
And also, we're going to Constance Bommelaer, senior director of global public policy who's joining us from Amsterdam to address the issue of collaborative governance.
>> Constance Bommelaer: And good morning, good afternoon, everyone.
We're here in Amsterdam with the local chapter, and to introduce a very important topic, collaborative governance.
I'm going to say a few words of introduction, and maybe have some of the participants here react, raise a few questions before we move to two other nodes, Bangalore and Geneva.
And, of course, for this important discussion, we have two important trustees with us today, Alice Munyua and Hiroshi Esaki.
Before we dive into the substance of the discussion, I would like to emphasize the very unique and important role the Internet Society has had in Internet-governance discussions.
And I think this is due its staff expertise of staff of course, but more importantly because of our multi-stakeholder membership.
There is no other international organization, there's no other trade association, there is no international civil society organization who has the privilege of developing its policy, its governance positions with the collaboration of

hundreds of chapters and 71,000 members.
This truly gives ISOC a unique voice and a lot of political weight.
So, ISOC's voice in Internet governance discussions clearly counts.
Earlier this year, we conducted a survey on Internet governance.
It attracted over 850 participants.
And the goal of this consultation was not only to identify the critical challenges, the policy challenges --
>> Hellen Baxter: Okay.
I think we may have lost --
>> Constance Bommelaer: ...are well-suited to address those challenges.
And the results were very clear.
The community told us cyber security is the main challenge the community needs to face today.
Local frameworks, local Internet governance frameworks are best suited to address those challenges.
And finally, that ISOC needed to step up in its convening role to facilitate the discussion with regards to Internet governance.
And this is what discussion, the Internet community dialogue is all about.
So, as Internet-governance discussions continue to unfold in 2015, and we have important challenges ahead of us -- the IANA transition, the renewal of the mandates of the Internet governance forum, but also the 10-year review of the World Summit on the Information Society conducted at the level of the U.N. general assembly.
We need to hear from our chapters and members, their views, their sentiments.
And today's discussion is not only about current challenges,

but we also want to have a discussion about future challenges to better anticipate those challenges and prepare ISOC's position and action plan with regards to Internet governance.
So, today with with us an important local community here in Amsterdam.
I'm going to ask a few of the participants here to share some of their perspectives before we move to Bangalore, then Geneva.
And then, of course, I will ask Alice and Hiroshi to share their perspective on what they heard from these different nodes.
So, perhaps I'll start by asking Sebastian Bellagamba, who's very involved in the organization of the Dutch IGF to share his perspective on why local IGFs, local Internet governance frameworks, are critical to address policy challenges.
>> Thank you very much for giving me the floor.
Yes, my name is Sebastian Bellagamba, here on behalf of the Dutch Internet Society chapter board.
Just for transparency reasons, my employer is the Amsterdam Internet exchange.
Yeah, just some general comments with regard to corporations in the Netherlands Internet-policy related debates, as well as the NLIGF, the Dutch version of the IGF.
Thanks for the compliment, but I'm not very much involved in it.
I do intend, on behalf of Internet Society Netherlands, to host a workshop on the coming edition, but I will go into a bit more detail on that later.
In general terms, I think Dutch policy makers have always

been very supportive of an open Internet, and the freedom people should have to securely communicate with each other online, and also to do business online.
As probably most of you know, in the Netherlands, we have lawful net neutrality provisions.
We have relatively benign privacy legislation, and proud to say so.
Maybe also working for AMS-IX.
We have a very well-functioning Internet infrastructure, and the focus has very much been, from policy makers, on liberating telecommunications, regulating it with a light touch, fair competition, let foreign entrants into the market.
And we have been very successful at that, and by now we can see, in the Netherlands, that actually most of the people have a very fast broadband connection.
And I think more or less everyone has a smartphone, maybe even more than one.
Dutch policy makers are very much aware and have been that the infrastructure, the underlying infrastructure of the Internet, is owned by private sector.
Standards are not being determined by governmental bodies, but happen elsewhere, like inside the IGF.
So, it's very important, also from Dutch legislative perspective, that, when discussions are ongoing, that other stakeholders are involved.
And I think, you know, we are very fortunate that is the Dutch approach.
And there are many public and private corporations, and even in more international type of

discussions, like the Dutch representatives at ICOMM, also the Dutch position, you know, when going into the discussions with ITU, the International Telecommunications Unit, always other stakeholders are involved, you know, to determine the Dutch position.
So, all in all, I think that's very good.
It has been a very successful approach.
The Dutch governmental position is also, like, being very supportive, the global IGF as well as the multi-stakeholder approach.
So, following that line of reasoning, it might seem that, in the Netherlands, we are very blessed, and we don't really have any significant challenges, especially not compared to others who are talking about still, you know, getting access to the Internet and getting a taste of all the benefits that all the services that come along with it can bring.
I think we can do better in terms of using IPv6.
We're still lagging there.
But we've been doing well.
But in order to build on that, to work further on that, it is important to look at the ingredients of what -- how this success came about.
And I do think, also, in the Netherlands as well as elsewhere.
We saw that in previous discussions and comments people made.
There's more and more focus from a public policy angle towards the security.
And whether it's with regard to protecting critical infrastructure, the negative effects of a well-functioning Internet infrastructure, cybercrime, of course, also

comes to the Netherlands.
It's being hosted here, bad content.
The impact of DDoS effects, et cetera.
However, that might be a good intent of policy makers, to focus on those angles.
We do run a risk that proposed measures go too far and are not proportionate.
There always has to be a balance between want and security.
That's also something that public policy makers are responsible for.
On the other angle, privacy, human rights, as well as the economic aspects and right.
And it all boils down to that particular balance to keep trust.
And that's one of the things in the Netherlands -- and I'll stop here -- especially in an IGF context, where we get together with different stakeholders to see how we can work on that and try to maintain trust.
And that's one of the things that Internet Society will try to put high on the agenda on the next coming edition of the Dutch IGF.
>> Constance Bommelaer: Thank you very much, Sebastian.
That was very enlightening, and it gives a good idea of what's happening at the local level here in the Netherlands.
I'd like to give the floor very briefly To Maarten Botterman, here, who will also share his experience and his perspective on why it's important to have strong NGOs, strong civil-society organizations to feed into these global Internet-governance discussions.
>> Maarten Botterman: Yes.
Thank you, Constance.
Good to see you, and those of you I know.
I'm the chairman of the Public

Interest registry, which stands for the .org domain, as you may know.
And other than supporting ISOC financially, we also really try to reach out and prepare for the next group of online.
One aspect of governance that is often overseen is it's also about those people who will be dependent on the Internet in the future, who will be using the Internet in the future.
And to open the doors to those, there's important initiatives. Like, you may have heard of the IDMs.
That means, also, the use of Hindi characters, Chinese characters, et cetera, online. It's not popular yet, but this is preparing the Internet for the future.
This is what we do at .org as well.
In addition, it's enabling and supporting NGOs around the world, those who are organized already, and those who aren't on the Internet yet to get feasibility, to get organized.
And in order to support that, we think it's also very important to have a recognizable domain, and therefore the public interest rates for skills launched NGO as a domain only for NGOs.
So, there's a little bit of extra trust that those Websites are really representing NGOs in the world.
Give extra credibility, and that way enable, through their credentials, contributing to global developments, including global development of the Internet.
So, I'd like to leave it at that.
>> Constance Bommelaer: Thank you very much, Maarten.
And now I'd like to turn to some of our nodes before we ask the

trustees to react to what they've heard.
Perhaps we can start with Bangalore.
In two to five years, you know, some of the questions we need to think about now, what will the Internet-governance landscape look like?
What are the policy issues we need to prepare for?
Bangalore, please?
>> Suhas: I am Suhas from Internet Society Bangalore, and we've had a fantastic panel discussion prior to this event, discussing about collaborative and sensitive topics like net neutrality and digital equality, and a better and an inclusive Internet.
And I'm going to read out the summary of the panel we had earlier.
Do we need a better and a well-defined policy framework?
And what's involved in the framework?
What is the current definition of governance and digital equality?
India is not only a predominantly wireless market today, but it's also the most crowded wireless market, and the spectrum is not an infinite resource.
Governance and digital equality depends on the capacity of the backer, which is quite important.
We must be driven by public interest on sensitive issues like net neutrality and strive to prevent market abuse.
Internet in India hasn't graduated yet.
That is to say that we have more than 50,000 to 60,000 villages in India that do not even have basic telecommunications services, that do not even have access to the basic telephone yet.

And our policy is in 1990, but as our technology is moving to 2020, how much of regulation should exist over the operation of telecommunications operations, over telecoms?
And we need to embrace the fact that our panelists have rightly said -- Internet is now a social condition.
We are part of it, and it is a part of us, and it's a part of our lives.
And we have to understand that it's now our almost biological to stay connected always.
And keeping these things in mind, we have to keep an open mind for better and an inclusive Internet.
And the best policy frame for it and the best support structure to it should be well defined.
That's the summary we had of the panel discussion at Bangalore earlier.
The complete highlights of the discussion is also on our Twitter wall.
And we are all excited to be part of this great discussion.
Thank you.
>> Constance Bommelaer: Thank you so much, Bangalore, for those comments and useful insights.
We see from Amsterdam to Bangalore that the priorities are a little different, of course.
And now I'd like to move to Geneva to have their perspective, their comments, before we ask Alice and Hiroshi to react.
Geneva, the floor is yours.
>> Ruud Janssen: Thanks.
Actually in Switzerland, we have quite favorable conditions.
I think comparable with our friends in the Netherlands.
And as it was mentioned before by our Dutch colleagues, our

national IGFs became very important framework for Internet-governance related discourse and activities.
And in Switzerland two months ago, we re-launched the Swiss IGF, which was a collaborative effort among various stakeholder groups, and ISOC Switzerland was one of the important carrier organizations for this re-launch.
We had a very good and exciting debate at this national IGF, in close collaboration with Swiss OFCOM.
So, the government is favorably involved in this activity.
And altogether in Europe, meanwhile, to my knowledge, we have launched 24 national IGFs all over Europe.
And a month ago, about a month ago, we had the European dialogue on Internet governance, it's eighth edition, in Sofia in Bulgaria.
And it was not an accident that our last EuroDIG happened, was organized in Bulgaria, as this became a tradition of EuroDIG to switch the host countries year by year.
And this year it was going to the Southeast and bridging, trying to bridge the digital gap which still exists inside Europe.
Another remarkable activity around EuroDIG was, with great support from ISOC Europe, it was a novelty this year when we tried to develop, in parallel and starting even before the event, a paper on net neutrality.
Net neutrality is a hot topic, it is still a hot topic in Europe, and it's very difficult to find sort of approval among the stakeholders.
And I think it was thanks to the great talent Frédéric Donck.
His talent for herding cats.

"Herding cats" can be a
description for
multi-stakeholderism.
And in his effort, he tried to
push the formulation of this
paper, which continued in Sofia
but was not finished in Sofia,
so this is an ongoing process.
But it's a very good example, in
my opinion, how, with this
discourses and multi-stakeholder
collaboration, we can maybe
succeed to find some common
positions on key political
issues, like net neutrality or
other things so far.
>> Constance Bommelaer: Thank
you very much.
And we'll be taking a last
question, I think, from our
chapter here in Amsterdam before
we go back to Auckland.
Please, Frank.
>> Frank: Yeah, my name is
Frank.
And I'm wondering always that, a
lot of discussions tend to have
a very technical angle at them.
And people think, "Hey, it's
technology."
And many politicians think it
will solve itself.
But it will not solve itself,
because there are a lot of
political issues at stake.
And I'm always wondering how to
involve those that need, that
are farthest from taking action,
and how to involve those, and
realizing that technology has
values in it, and politicians
who care about that.
How do we do that?
>> Constance Bommelaer: Thank
you very much, Frank.
So, from what we've heard up to
now, I hear that we have
basically three buckets of
different questions.
First of all, our first set of
questions around the role of
regulation, the importance of
regulation and what governments
can do working with the range of

stakeholders that are involved in the Internet community.
And then, a set of questions on the institutions, the Internet-governance frameworks that allow the policy, allow regulations to be developed.
And specifically, a question about the role of IGFs and national IGFs and what ISOC is doing to support their development.
And finally, a question that -- or perhaps more a comment that emphasizes how the technology and the policy dimension are closely intertwined, and how we can best address Internet issues with that consideration.
So, I will turn to Auckland now and ask, perhaps, Hiroshi, if you would like to share some of your perspectives on what you've heard, react to some of those questions?
Please.
>> Hiroshi Esaki: Yeah.
This is Hiroshi Esaki.
I came from Japan.
I have a lot of discussions, sometimes, you know, negative.
We talked with the government.
So, we are working together in order to align the domestic figuration or rule which should align with the global policy for point of view.
So, that is, we are always sending a message to the government, as we are the stakeholders who are working in the national level.
Though, you know, an important thing is, you know, we always think about is the individuals are working together.
Individuals going to the, you know, across the nation borders, usually, and also the economy is beyond the national boundary.
So, that is the nature of the Internet itself.
So, that is one of the points we want to share.

We are the member who share in
the global infrastructure,
though our physical network or
system is locally managed and
established and running.
So, that is the basic point, one
of the first basic points of
the Internet itself.
And also, the other important
thing, as Constance mentioned,
at the very beginning, our core
is IGF.
The discipline or nature of the
IGF is respecting the
individuals, and running code,
and running system.
So, that is yet another -- our,
you know, privilege, you know,
compared with the other groups.
So we always think about
individual and the community.
I think this event is
InterCommunity.
But community is not the nation.
That is a real individual
gathered together, then
discussing and sharing and
building the infrastructure by
ourself.
The last point is an important
thing.
Who owns the Internet?
That's us.
That's not owned by the
government.
So, that is basically why we are
always sending the message to
the rest of the world, as well
as the rest of the group or
institute.
So, that is always the ideal
thing about it.
The first time I was in --
participated in the IGF,
everybody says, "We are working
by individual."
Not working for the company, not
working for the country.
We are working for the Internet.
So, Internet itself is very
unique shared infrastructure.
And also, using the Internet, we
are sharing the idea, a concept
of vision, really, we are doing.

So that is the very first, you know, stage.
We're using the Internet among the chapters, sharing what is the Internet, what we should working together from the viewpoint of local community as well as global community.
So, regarding the last question, how technological expert works together with policy people, that is especially related to very first presentation.
We are working together with a policy and technology.
The meeting is -- we are the technology experts.
Actually, this particular event run by ourself, like this, right, because we are the expert.
So, we have the technical expert of IGF IEP.
And also, we have the good experts here who know about the policy based on technical background.
That's really, really, really our, you know, opinion.
A good point on the scope of the, you know, work, as well our, you know, strength point.
The unique point.
So, that is, you know, the future as well.
So that is the first reaction.
>> Constance Bommelaer: Thank you very much, Hiroshi.
And now I'd like to turn to Alice, who has incredible experience working in the field of Internet governance, working at the U.N., and very involved in the development of local IGFs.
Please, Alice, share your perspective.
>> Alice Munyua: Thank you very much, Constance.
And I'd like to, actually, first say how grateful, excited, and privileged I am to be part of this fantastic event.
I think it's the first of its

kind.
And to give a shout-out to my home city, Nairobi, which has had very, very successful local IGFs hosted very successful.
In fact, the very fast, ever, East African or subregional IGF in the Africa region, and also hosted a global Internet-governance forum, which I believe was the best to date.
[Laughs]
So, I think, one of the things I'm going to address, having somehow governmental background and also civil society background is, I think, is the issue of governments.
And, again, I think -- you know, I'm not offering a rebuttal, but I would really like to be offering a rebuttal on this one in terms of we may say that the governments do not own the Internet, but they have a stake.
And a very important one.
And for me, from the region I come from, they have one of the most important stakes because you cannot talk about Internet governance or the Internet landscape in the Africa region without really discussing the challenges that we have, and the challenges that we encounter.
And most of those challenges have to do with access.
And because of the challenges of access that we have, it creates additional challenges in terms of meaningful and efficient engagement in Internet governance, or in collaborative governance, as we are calling it.
So, in terms of just offering a way of how we would address it is to, I think, take governments as a very serious stakeholder, and perhaps encourage them, and encourage them, strengthen them in any way.

You know, I think, through our ISOC chapters, they're very good in collaborating with governments at the national level.
Because I really, truly believe that the Marxist day-quota approach, or the collaborative-governance approach works best at the national level, because that's where it really does make sense. That's where you're able to bring all the stakeholders together.
And also taking into consideration, the current IGF itself has a weakness in terms of it's not a decision-making body.
So, it's at the national level that you really are able to see, perhaps, some level of resolves, or perhaps we are even able to take this Internet governance, or collaborative-governance discussion forward.
And so, it's encouraging governments to discuss these really sensitive issues very frankly, because I tend to think -- especially, for example, between security and surveillance, human rights, as well.
Because I tend to think it's at that level that we can begin to form a policy.
And, as well as encouraging governments, taking into consideration that this new way of governance is actually a challenge.
And it's a challenge, and there's the intention between the old way of governance and new way of governance, the collaborative governance.
And so it's encouraging governments, in terms of mental organizations, to welcome and place all the other stakeholders on a level playing field so that

we can develop policies
together, and we can develop
infrastructure together, and we
can deal with some of the very
critical Internet-governance
issues, you know,
collaboratively.
And some of them have to do with
-- I agree with the Bangalore
node -- to do with access and
cost and cyber security, and on
the other hand, the issue of
privacy.
The issue of net neutrality,
while very, very important,
hasn't actually began to be
discussed at the same level as
it is being discussed in Europe
and other parts of the world.
And then, engaging -- I wanted
to mention something about the
current, what, how we can --
what we can do to shape the
future of Internet governance.
And I think it's to think very
seriously about the dysfunction
between the states and markets,
for example, in my region, and
how we deal with that in terms
of the numerous
challenges that
those provide, in terms of
competition, investment, and
access.
And then, also to take into
consideration that the current
industry-led watermark approach
that is used to expand the
Internet globally has not really
gotten root in some of our
regions.
So, it doesn't really exist the
same way it does in other
regions.
And so, we may want, as the
Internet expands, to put a
little bit more effort there in
ensuring that that model, and
that approach is also taken into
consideration and brought into
the global arena.
I think I'll stop here, perhaps
take questions.
Thank you, Constance.

>> Constance Bommelaer: Thank you so much, Hiroshi and Alice I think we've heard, throughout this discussion, that whatever the issue -- security, privacy net neutrality -- it always boils down to the question of the role of the stakeholders involved, and specifically, to the role governance, governments.
Based on what we heard in the consultation, the Internet-governance consultation ISOC conducted in March, and the clear call for ISOC to step up in a convening role with regard to Internet-governance policy discussions, we will be continuing these dialogues through Webinars, through additional survey, through community forums with chapters and members.
And I think the discussion through Internet community was very useful to have simultaneous reactions from different parts of the world on the same specific issues.
I'd like to ask Frank just a few concluding remarks on your perspective on this discussion.
>> Frank: Well, thank you very much for the opportunity to participate in this worldwide dialogue.
I think it's vital for chapters, and for ISOC work, and for all other knowledgeable people to work together on this.
At the same time, I know that organizations themselves can never work together.
It's the people that can.
And for them to be able to do that, they have to meet.
So I think events like this, and further events that will follow, are vital in that.
Thank you very much for coming, and we'll follow it from Amsterdam closely.

>> Constance Bommelaer: Thank you very much, Frank.
And on these inspiring concluding works, back to you, Helen.
>> Helen Baxter: Thanks a lot, Constance, and Hiroshi, and Alice, and all the nodes for those interesting views on collaborative governance.
So, it's now time for our second break.
So we'll see you all again around 10 minutes, or you can stay with us and see what's being said on social media.
And it's good to see the tweets coming in.
We've got photos, we've got comments, we've got questions.
So keep them coming, @icomm15.
And you can track what's happening, as well, if you want to check it out.
So, we've got some videos coming up, as well.
But let's have a little look and see what comments have come in recently.
So, very excited to hear from Joyce Doñez that we are number one trending in Switzerland right now on Twitter.
Very exciting.
Aisa Shakeda is participating in Malaysia, and says, "Let's use our collective strengths to further develop and improve the Internet," which is what we're doing right now.
So, yeah, I just think that the next thing to do -- we've had a little look into -- a peek into the daily lives of Internet users in London.
So now we're going to play you a video.
>> Stephanie: So, I'm Stephanie.
>> Liam: And I'm Liam.
>> Kaia: My name's Kaia.
>> Jack: Hi. I'm Jack.
>> What's his name?
>> Ralphie.
>> Ralph?

>> Ralph, yeah.
[Ralph panting]
>> Just answer into the camera.
>> Yes, ma'am.
>> Both: Hi.
>> [Laughs]
>> Do you remember, like, the
before the Internet?
>> Yeah.
I remember having to phone my
friends on their landlines. And
It's been something that, you
know, going back 10 years ago,
you wouldn't have the luxury of.
>> I remember the dial-up
Internet.
That noise that you get.
You'd be like, "Yep.
It's gonna take an hour to
get an e-mail."
>> I remember when I was a kid,
I didn't have a phone or
Internet.
So, I survived then, but...
>> We'd be doing
everything by Yellow Pages or
trying to call around.
>> You had to sit there by the
machine and send out about 50
faxes.
>> The Internet has made the
world a lot smaller, put it that
way.
>> My dad actually used the
Internet to -- for dating.
>> It connects us in a way the
telephone wouldn't.
>> I think, as it does for my
mom.
>> It makes staying in touch
with people a lot easier.
>> He was back in France, and
then I went back to Italy.
>> So, yeah.
We used to Skype a lot.
>> And it means, you know, you
can stay up to date on current
affairs a lot easier.
>> Kaia: It's really important
to have access to information.
>> Without it, I think everybody
becomes just a little bit
vulnerable, and a little bit on
the edge.

>> Nowadays, I guess,
7-year-olds know how to program
iPads.
So, I don't know.
It's a different world.
Can you imagine life without the
Internet?
>> Um...no, I can't now, to be
honest.
>> A world without the Internet
would be pretty awful, I think.
>> Without it, I don't think I'd
be able to kind of function on
a daily basis in the way that
I currently do.
>> Just having that
amount of information at your
fingertips all the time, not
having that anymore, I think
it would be -- it would
just make life so difficult.
>> What are they on?
>> Send a pigeon again, or
[Laughs] things like that.
>> Buses.
>> Oh, yeah.
We've got our bus time-table
app.
[Both laugh]
Which is really sad.
>> I do think that life without
the Internet would probably be a
lot -- it would be lonely, I
think.
>> Definitely, definitely not.
>> Couldn't live without it, I
don't think.
>> No.
No, I feel I'd go crazy.
>> Yeah.
>> When the Internet's down,
you're, like, searching around
and saying, "Where's the
Internet?"
Like, you're getting
frustrated just that bit.
>> Ralph use the Internet?
No.
>> Ruud Janssen: All right.
So delighted to come to you back
from the Geneva break.
We'll have a little bit of a
different break this time.
I'd like to acknowledge the

things that have been said on Twitter, and some of the things that have been coming in on the platform, but also in recent conversations that I've had here with my neighbor.
We were almost disturbed by technology, not being able to have a proper conversation, but Alberto Pace and myself had a really nice little exchange on the past coffee break.
And he was telling me that, from CERN's perspective, it's really important to see that the Internet is well looked after.
I think that's some of the things we just saw on the video.
People in London care about the Internet.
Talk about it as if it's their baby.
And I think if we started using baby language, language that we really care about, we will start making the Internet much more sensible and sensitive.
Because we -- one of the things that I've experienced within the Internet Society, you know, terrific work going on.
Sometimes, like Frank was saying, it's a bit technical or political.
But isn't it really that we now have a basic needs?
We've developed a basic need for having Internet.
And it's those that are furthest away from that technical and Internet-governance discussion.
How do we get them into what we need to do?
And I'd like to address some of the things that have been coming in on Twitter here on the panel just during this break, to reflect on that.
So, I saw a note just here from -- let me just quickly scroll back, 'cause this is going so quickly.
Michael Ogya saying "Internet

ownership and development,
wishful thinking won't get us
anywhere.
Serious barriers often impede
this."
"The issue of net neutrality,
while very, very important,
hasn't actually began in
developing nations," according
to Shradeep from Nepal.
"Across the community, with
chapters, organization, and
other stakeholders, it's really,
really important to also get
some of the roaming costs down
that are, you know, hampering us
from communicating with our
loved ones, according to a
message that was just shared by
Narelle on the Twitter feed.
So, keep sharing what would
happen in your life if the
Internet would no longer be
there on the Twitter feed and
here in the chat box, and we'll
share those informations back
with the trending topics, or
whether it's within our
platform.
I think that's really critical.
Here in the Geneva node, I see a
lot of people on their mobiles.
They're starting to add the
things.
But let's also have good
people-to-people conversations
about what we're doing.
I think this event is pretty
phenomenal [Laughs] to be fairly
honest.
When we first conceived this,
and when this was being though
about, we looked at 15 different
stakeholders and their
perspectives on how this event
could create value for them.
And events create value only
through one mechanism, and
that's through change of
behavior.
So, if we, as a result of today,
have been able to change part of
our behaviors, and influence
others to change theirs in the

direction that we want them to
go, then we have designed an
event that's going to make a
small dent in the universe.
And I think we all need to play
our part in how that works.
So, let me go back to
Nico Shanyee, here, saying,
"What would life without the
Internet be like for you?"
He's asking the question to his
constituents in ISOC in France.
Bangalore reflects, "I've
learned now that many services
on the Internet are not free."
Right?
Some people say when it's free,
then maybe you are the product.
And so how does that work for
you?
I like Frank's question, where
he said, "How do we do that?
Get those furthest away from the
action to be involved?"
And Alice Munyua reflected to us
saying, "How do we deal with the
old versus the new way of
Internet governance?
What are the differences?
How does that impact the
conversation?
And what does it mean for the
way we have our meetings when we
get together?"
Maarten and Sebastian, I think
from the Amsterdam node,
mentioning this balance of trust
between security and privacy and
human rights.
It's almost as if trust is the
pivot point there, or the thing
we're looking for.
But how do you balance those
two?
And then the launching of the
Dutch NGO.
And I really like what was also
said from Bangalore chapter, the
basic need.
It's almost become biological,
basic need.
Now, a number of years ago
before this wonderful thing
happened at CERN to further

science across the world, we
didn't know this was going to
become a basic need, right?
And in less than how many
years have we got the Internet
as we know it right now?
>> 15.
>> Ruud Janssen: Yeah.
So I think, you know, within
almost two decades now, we are
at a point where it's become a
basic need.
So, this has dramatically
changed our lives.
Michael Kende told us about, you
know, this mobile thing.
We were having lunch yesterday
just outside, eating sushi by
the lake in Geneva, and as the
sun was scorching hot on top of
our heads, Michael and I did a
little interview on Periscope,
and seeing you can just,
you know, now tweet out and
instantly get the message across
an hour before the actual
Internet report launched, both
on global and, as Kathy
mentioned, we even have some
printed copies.
Right?
They're scarce.
Maybe they should be
numbered in future.
[Laughter]
Maybe they will become
collectors items.
I like these stories from Akro,
as well, that we saw yesterday
in the first session.
Where we saw a similar video
from London that was put
together by this team there to
address, what would it mean if
the Internet was no longer
there?
And people then care about it
deeply.
I try to look at my own kids,
and as I asked them, "What if
you didn't have Internet for a
day?
What if I changed the Wi-Fi
access code and you only get it

after you did your chores?"
Right?
"And I stick it on the fridge,
and only then will you be able
to reconnect to the Internet."
That would cause a little riot
in my household, as I'm sure it
would in yours.
All right?
So, what are those things that
are happening, and how does it
happen?
So, thanks you, Jackson
Miake.
A quick call-out to you.
I really liked the way that you
addressed, what are those
challenges for the Pacific
island?
And it actually fell back to us,
as well, how they are dealing
with connectivity towards these
little remote islands, and how
that works in practice.
And you can tell I'm trying to
multitask.
I've got this device and this
device and this device.
But I'd actually like to stop
using the devices and just talk
to people.
So, let's use the rest of this
break, take the next minute,
turn to your neighbor and have a
one-minute conversation about
what it would mean if the
Internet would break down right
now.
Let's do that simulation.
And after that one minute, I'm
going to time it.
Swiss time.
And after one minute, we're
going to go back to Auckland and
give Auckland back the
microphone.
So, I'm going to start the timer
right now.
And remember, turn to your
right, or the person that's
closest to you, and have a
one-minute conversation.
What does it mean if the
Internet would no longer be

there for you?
Okay?
So one minute from now.
>> Helen Baxter: So we're at the end of the break.
So on to the next speaker, who is Olaf Kolkman, the chief Internet technology officer who will be joining us from Nairobi, Kenya, where we currently have the DNS forum taking place.
Olaf has prepared a very dynamic and energetic presentation in pecha-kucha format to introduce the topic of collaborative security.
What is pecha-kucha?
It means chitchat in Japanese.
So, we'll take you through 20 slides, 20 seconds each.
Let's take a look.
>> Olaf Kolkman: Hello.
My name is Olaf Kolkman.
I'm the Chief Internet Technology Officer at the Internet Society.
And today, in a very strict format called pecha-kucha, I'm going to talk about collaborative security.
20 images, 20 seconds each
About the Internet Society's approach to cyber security.
When you look at the news, it's clear.
Cyber security, that's a mess.
Hacks, phishing attacks, botnets, viruses, pervasive monitoring.
Because we're all potential victims ourselves, we seem to lose trust in the Internet.
Solution seems very easy.
Just fix security.
But that's like saying fix economy, and economy's a complex system in which everything depends on everything, where you don't know whether you should do monetary policy, labor laws, housing subsidies, central banking, all of the above.
Just like economy, there's no single solution to fixing

security.
So, let's look at the open Internet again.
Remember, it brought us permissionless innovation, global reach, and the ability to connect everything with everybody.
Its properties brought us social and economic opportunities.
But technology is amoral.
So, the open Internet is also open for the malevolent.
A developer of botnet has the same opportunities as a developer of a cool bit of open-source software.
And just like grandma can talk to grandmother in a different hemisphere, a hacker can take control over a botnet from a far-away jurisdiction.
Now, let's separate security of Internet as a system and security in a highly interconnected world.
The letter is about risk management of one's own resources.
Think about, "Should I upgrade a fire wall?"
The first is really about "How do I do risk management on an Internet scale?"
The risk that we're trying to manage is that Draconian security measures may stifle the opportunities, while too little security and people will lose trust in the system.
In both cases, opportunities of the open Internet are lost.
So we have to manage that balance.
Besides, the Internet, with its high degree of interconnection and dependencies make that you have to manage the risk to you and your assets, but also, importantly, manage the risk that you, by your action or inaction, present to the Internet ecosystem as a whole.
Those are the outward risks.

Additionally, some risks need to be managed by more than one individual or person or institution.
Collaborative security is not a solution.
It's a set of guiding principles that help us keep stuff trust.
Those principles are probably not unexpected, as they are rooted in the Internet community's culture.
There are five of them.
The first one, fostering confidence and protecting opportunities.
The objective of security is to foster confidence in the Internet, and to ensure its continued success of the Internet as a driver for economic and social innovation.
The Internet is about opportunity.
Let's keep it that way.
Second -- collective responsibility.
Internet participants share responsibility towards the system as a whole.
When you're on the Internet, you are part of the Internet.
Your virus scanner does not only protect yourself against harm from the Internet, but also protects the Internet against a hostile takeover by a botnet.
Fundamental properties and values.
Security solutions should be integrated with fundamental human rights, and preserve the fundamental properties of the Internet.
The Internet inventors.
In other words, they should preserve global reach, the ability to connect individuals and networks, and preserve permissions integration.
Evolution and consensus.
If we were to redo the Internet from the start, we would build in security by design.

But we can't rebuild the Internet, we can only improve. That means that effective security relies on agile evolutionary steps based on the expertise of a broad set of stakeholders.
Think globally, act locally. It's through voluntary bottom-ups and self-organization that the most impactful solutions are likely to be reached.
This is a reflection of the subsidiarity principle. Solutions should be defined and implemented by the smallest, lowest, or least centralized competent community, topical or geographically.
So, collaborative security as a paradigm, a mind-set to approaching Internet security by itself will not provide solutions.
Taking action will provide the solutions, and that is where the community is involved.
Not at this venue.
We see collaborative security at work all around us.
There are hundreds of organizations in this field, varying from operational groups, standards for organization, individual coders, professionals, volunteers, and activists.
There's no single entity that will solve Internet security.
Whenever you do security, you have to think about, "How do I contribute to protecting the system?"
So, what does ISCO do?
The things that have our particular interest are the technologies that make the global Internet tick.
That is why we support the DNSSEC initiative, and took a convening role in global IPv6 deployment.
We're also particularly

interested in the security of
the routing system.
That is where an initiative
called MANRS, that's what we
support.
We encourage network operators
to sign up to a set of
principles and take specific
actions that will eventually
lead to a more secure and stable
routing system.
The things that MANRS asked are
not profound, but operational
operation motherhood and apple
pie.
In addition to agreeing to
a set of principles, we ask
network operators to prevent
propagation of incorrect routing
information, prevent traffic
with spoof-source I.P.
addresses, facilitate
operational coordination between
operators, facilitate validation
of routing information on a
global scale.
This is only one example of
collaborative security inaction.
I strongly believe that the
Internet Society's membership
can play a vital role in
convening the right people for
local action.
Now it's over to you to think
about what you can do to make
the Internet more secure.
Thank you.
>> Helen Baxter: Well, that was
very interesting, and an
original format.
So, thanks a lot, Olaf.
And let's hear more from Olaf
in Nairobi now on this crucial
matter.
>> Olaf Kolkman: Yeah.
Thank you.
Goedemorgen. Good morning.
Guten morgen. Buenos días.
Buongiorno. Ni hao.
Dzien dobry.
And, of course, jambo.
We're here in Nairobi talking
about collaborative security.
Collaborative security is a lot

about taking action yourself.
And here in Nairobi today is the third day of the African DNS forum, where operators of the DNS come together to talk about how they can build a sustainable, reliable DNS infrastructure.
They talk about the market needs that are needed for that, but also came together to talk about, you know, security and what it takes to do responsible a rollout of DNS.
This is on the agenda in the continent.
In the continent, where 20% of the users validate information On the DNS.
And that's impressive news.
This is good news.
And it's not the only example of collaborative security.
There are many initiatives going on.
Just thinking about the Internet.nl initiative, for instance, an initiative where people test via website whether SSL connections are okay, whether the e-mail, their provider supports spam controls and IPv6.
And these are all examples of local actions to improve the security of the Internet as a system.
We're going to go do a round of our local hubs starting with some questions here from Nairobi.
We're going to go to Amsterdam, and we're going to go to Hong Kong and Manila.
But before doing so, I would like to switch over to Auckland, to give them their points, 12 points.
[Speaks foreign language]
And for their initial remarks.
>> Hans Peter Dittler: Yeah.
Hello from Auckland back to Nairobi.
What can I add to what Olaf not

already has said?
I would really say security is something we all have to have on our work sheet.
If you're doing something privately, look at what you've done for your additional security.
If you're responsible for a network in your company, you can look there.
If you're working for an ISP, look at what you can do there.
If you are a DNS-providing entity, please look there.
Do it everywhere, because security has to come from all sources.
Only if we work together we can achieve security.
It's a collaborative effort to do security.
>> Sean Turner: Yeah. Hi, Olaf. This is Sean.
I guess the only thing that I would add is that some of these services don't show up out of the blue, right?
Somebody's got to ask for them.
'Cause companies don't often don't just develop them out of the goodness of their heart.
So, one thing the users can do is ask for these things.
"Hey," you know, "I've got DNSSEC."
"Eh, can I get some Dane records, as well?
It can help me do all these other things."
So, it's one of those things that, like, you can empower yourself if you just know the right questions to ask.
So, maybe that's one thing that we can try to do, is make sure that the users of the world actually know to ask for these things.
And that's really about it.
>> Olaf Kolkman: In Nairobi, I was sort of expecting, Sean, that you would highlight the work of the IGF as an example of

collaborative security.
Obviously standardization is one of these things that is collaborative by nature.
And the IGF has taken a set of very strong examples, with regards about thinking globally, about what is needed to regain trust in the Internet as a system.
One of the things that the IGF did -- well, explain what the IGF did, Sean, after the Snowden revelations.
>> Sean Turner: So, I mean, even before that, though, right?
So, before before the Snowden revelations came out, we did have a workshop.
And it was this thing called Stranton.
Basically, we decided to basically say that, you know, pervasive monitoring is actually an attack on the Internet.
So, basically, the idea is to add more encryption at more places.
And the I.B. made a statement, I guess, last summer.
But even before all that, years ago, there was actually a RSC that was put out.
It's a request for comments.
It's one of standards that we produce which basically say, you know, we're not going to -- we're gonna try to build better security from the get-go.
So you'll see every RSC actually has security considerations.
So, we make protocol developers actually think about how the protocol gets developed and the security threats that are there and the things they're going to do to mitigate them.
And that's not to say that it's, like, their protocol's perfect, but they have to say "It doesn't do this."
And the somebody else can maybe

later come along and fix it.
There was another RSC that was published that said, "Hey, use good security."
We're not going to use, like, crummy security.
Just from the get-go, we're going to use as best -- or, as good as possible.
And then there was another RSC that was also published, I think, like, more than multiple decades ago that basically says they're not going to develop protocols specifically to support lawful intercept.
So, we're basically going to develop good protocols, and that's how it's going to be.
>> Olaf Kolkman: 1948. Er, '84.
[Laughs]
Anyway, let's go back to the Nairobi hug, here.
Because There are two people who...
>> He'll come back.
[Indistinct chatter]
>> Martin Obuya: Thank you, Olaf.
As well, thank you, Olaf, for the nice presentation.
My name is Martin Obuya.
I'm the president and chairman of the Internet Society Kenya chapter.
And I just had one question for Olaf.
How will collaborating security help in improving security in the future?
>> Olaf Kolkman: You're supposed to just ask the question and then give it to her.
>> Thank you, Olaf.
First, I'd like to say this is a really exciting event, because it helps us know the different levels we are in in the different countries, and with the different issues of Internet governance.
Now, coming to the differentials of stakeholders, I'd like to know what are some

of the specific roles of
government in the collaborative
security?
>> Olaf Kolkman: Thank you for
those questions.
I could talk to them both.
How will collaborative security
help in the future?
I think that collaboration
between all parties involved is
the only way that we maintain a
balance between security that
will enhance trust and
overshooting in terms of the
measures that we take to protect
ourselves on the Internet.
The Internet is about the
society, and it is almost --
Well, it's firmly in the name of
our organization.
But the Internet itself is about
the society, and obviously
governments have roles in the
society, if not alone to protect
the civilians that live within
their borders.
That means that whenever there
is a discussion about security
issues, about cyber security
issues, that the government is
at the table.
And that the government also
involves and gets around the
table the people who need to
implement the measures.
That is always very important.
I think I answered the two
questions in one go.
And I see Sean waving his arms.
>> Sean Turner: So, one of the
things I think that the open
collaborative process can
actually bring in the future is
the fact that it'll have more
confidence in the standards that
we develop.
We do develop in an open way,
and we have people from civil
society, we have people from
governments, we have independent
people show up.
We have people from big
corporations.
I mean, even at one of the most

recent meetings we were at in --
I guess at an IGF in Hawaii, I
kind of chuckled when somebody
from civil society and somebody
from a large national defense
organization were completely
agreeing and saying, yeah, they
both wanted the same thing.
I was like, "Well, that's kind
of interesting."
But it's basically the open
process that can be done to
actually add confidence back
into the standards that are
produced, and then ultimately,
hopefully, the products it can
develop based on this.
>> Olaf Kolkman: So I propose
that we're now going to follow
the notes one by one and collect
the questions so that later me
or the trustees can answer them.
And, the order in which we're
going to take them is Hong Kong
followed by Amsterdam and then
Manila.
So, Hong Kong, you're on.
Let's Try Amsterdam.
Let's see if that works.
>> Yeah, well, we're here in
Amsterdam.
Thank you for your very
inspiring speech and movie.
You're a star in that respect, I
think.
We have a question or remark
from Michiel, the director of
the Internet Society in the
Netherlands.
>> Michiel Leenaars: Hi, Olaf.
Great to see you there in Africa
and not in the same office
building where we're normally
located.
I wanted to make a statement
about the government
involvement.
In the Netherlands there's a
scientific council, they just
released a report a couple of
months ago where they stated
that it should be a prime goal
of our government to promote the
open Internet, and to make sure

that no bad thing happens to it because it's global -- vital for our global economy, and for the Dutch economy, as well.
And we see that because the Internet and Internet.nl initiative that you mentioned is supported by Dutch government. They are putting a lot of brainpower, and also some funding behind that together with the other stakeholders.
And I wanted to point everybody to it, because although it's called Internet.nl, it's actually a global resource.
It's a great motivator.
We see movement in the ecosystem.
Because you actually have a benchmark, where you're saying, "The Website I'm now looking at is now supporting IPv6, or is not supporting DNSSEC."
And in fact, the website you are now looking at if you're on the tool, the conference tool, it is not supporting IPv6, DNSSEC.
And I checked, and it's very easy for me to do, to check that, and to then send an e-mail off to the organizer saying, "Look, guys, we're just talking about this thing and we're not doing it."
So, and let's give something concrete, because it shows little red marks saying you're doing something that you're -- you're not doing something that you promised.
So, I want to invite everybody.
We're willing to localize it to other languages.
It's now English and Dutch.
But if you come to us with a request to do it in French or Vietnamese, we're very willing to make that happen.
And the final remark I wanted to make is that the Internet is a lot about re-use.
And we can talk about -- I heard Sean say that we should get

people, once they're in the DNS,
to add name records.
The Internet is driven by re-use
of open source.
All the software that all the
hosting companies run is
typically open source.
And we should automate things.
Because if you have to have
hundreds of millions of
domain-name owners go into the
DNS, we don't automate these
things, then we're out for a
long haul.
So my recommendation is to
support the open-source projects
that are doing these kinds of
things.
And that's my concluding remark.
>> Thank you.
>> Olaf Kolkman: Thank you.
Thank you, Michiel, from the
Netherlands.
We had some intermittent
connection problems and didn't
catch the questions.
So I hope you will put that on
the back channel.
Over now to Hong Kong, which is
online again, for their
questions.
We don't hear you, Hong Kong.
We can wave, but we don't hear
you.
[Laughs]
[Sound warbles]
All right, there you are.
Okay, go ahead.
Go ahead.
Start the talk.
>> Do you hear me now?
Is that -- can you hear it?
>> Olaf Kolkman: Yes.
>> That is great.
Thank you.
So, I was just mentioning that
we had a very good discussion
this morning with the panel and
communications forum.
I guess we'll just report what
we said in those discussions.
Gonna start off looking at the
question of collaborative
security.

It seems like the new phrase.
But, you know, really, a lot of the things behind this is not new at all.
Especially, we looked at -- delved into the cloud environment, and understanding that, in such an environment, really, there isn't an option to look at security in a collaborative way.
Immediately, the panelists identified one interesting thing, which is humans.
Humans are actually a very important part of the network, and sometimes we think that humans are the weakest link, unfortunately.
But, you know, it's also a very important part of it.
Which then led us into a discussion on education.
And we used to talk about media literacy.
I think we need to talk also about, really, literacy in these days, and going forward as well.
Which led us into discussing about your develop standards, and how important they are.
And, also, building on the standards indicators and measurements of how successful we are with security and, you know, with those indicators and those standards.
And based on all of that, a sense of shared responsibility.
I think shared responsibility is repeated a number of times.
And that's among users, corporations, governments.
And really, you know, it sort of led us into the discussion of the multi-stakeholder approach that we so dearly cherish in the Internet governance area.
And the key aspect there, really, I think, that Olaf mentioned, and a few others mentioned just now is about

building trust.
Build the sense of security for users, and the sense of trust of the entire system.
And that need to come with balancing of, you know, between the security and the rights of users, and privacy freedom and human rights.
And that is, you know, kind of a very important balance that I think builds trust.
And that kind of led us to touch on the topic about security by obscurity versus security by transparency, which is, I think, the important future in the basis of collaboration.
We need to build an open standard, we need to have transparency.
And finally, we kind of thought that it's most important to identify our champions that could advocate -- you know, get advocates to not only system administrators, but also to other stakeholders, users.
And, so, really, I think in terms of summarizing the discussing this morning, it's a lot about shared responsibilities, a lot about building trust.
And I think one of the, you know, really close things this morning that I really like is saying that attackers of those abusers are collaborating.
They are collaborating.
So we as defenders really cannot afford to not collaborate.
And I think that summarizes our discussion very well.
And I hope we still have time to take a couple notes from my panelists.
But, actually, Olaf, for us, if you have the time.
>> Olaf Kolkman: Yeah.
I would like to shift on to Manila.
Thank you for your remarks.

Manila, I hope you're online.
>> Good morning. Good afternoon. Good evening, Olaf and friends in ISOC.
I'd like to start off with going back a bit to connectivity, because that was the reason for our -- the focus for our panel earlier this morning.
Connectivity in the Philippines in terms of cost and quality.
The Philippines, in the latest survey, turned out second to last.
The last country on the list was Afghanistan.
So it seems the Philippines is faster than Afghanistan.
Slow Internet has been a concern here in the Philippines for quite some time.
So it's a good thing we were able to gather a panel that included our telecoms regulator, a representative from telecoms industry and various civil society organizations.
The problem of connectivity in the Philippines is multi-faceted.
But we were able to focus, for example, on the middle mile.
That is to say, we have several landing stations, IGFs.
We also have several last-mile providers.
But we only have a single private company holding the national backbone, the middle mile.
And it's not doing that job very well.
Now, what this ISOC seeks to do, we are concerned about slow Internet, but we brought together people, multi-stakeholders from both government, private sector, and we have a number of students in the room.
And what we seek to do is raise awareness, make them aware of the issue, the broader issue

behind the headlines about slow Internet.
We also would like everyone to look more closely at the issue, and perhaps we can find ways of moving forward.
This task of gathering various people from various sectors is something that ISOC in the Philippines has also done in the realm of, for example, cyber security.
We coordinate very closely with the local CERT, we engage with government, for example, law enforcement and the Department of Justice.
We have a representative from that department here today.
And also with, again, the civil-society organizations, and our stakeholders.
In other words, what we seek is actually to bring people together.
Let's see if we can help ISOC move forward and try to solve the problem.
>> Olaf Kolkman: Thank you, Manila.
Thank you for those remarks.
Thank you. Yes.
Just to go over a few of the remarks that I've heard before handing the talking back to Auckland.
I heard Michiel talk about the collaboration with the Dutch government, in particular with respect to promoting technologies.
I also heard him say leading by example is a powerful tool.
And I have to say, I have a little bit of a blush on my cheeks, because his observation about the DNSSEC readiness of this initiative.
What I've also heard is that -- and that came from the Hong Kong chapter, that it's a lot about capacity building.
It's a lot about humans.
A lot about human networks.

And that resonates what we heard this morning talking about the three pillars.
Raj talked about the three pillars of human capacity.
It is the human networks that establish trust that will make people pick up the phone when there's a problem.
If people know each other because they drank a little beer when they went to install the exchange, their connection at the exchange point, they have a higher chance of collaboratively solving problems.
I've heard indicators for success.
I think that it is important to, indeed, measure indicators for success, but in the same way as we do the security solutions themselves.
Namely, as community initiatives.
One of the initiatives that comes to mind is the Cyber Green initiative, where -- this comes out of the Japanese CCERTs, and they're trying to measure the cyber readiness of countries in terms of CCERTs and so on and so forth.
Very interesting.
Just one example of these.
And finally, when there is no connectivity, if you are not connected to the Internet, you don't have a security problem.
Security problem is a luxury problem to some extent.
But as soon as you're connected, no matter what type of capacity you have, you're exposed to the outside world.
And security needs to be a part of that discussion.
And the mechanisms by which you get the connections, and the network that you use to get the connectivity growing, such as in in the Philippines, can be a good base for a continued discussion around how you

collectively solve the issues
that we experience on the
Internet.
That is sort of my take-away
from what I've heard from the
various nodes.
I'm looking forward to having a
one-hour panel discussion here
in Nairobi and the local
community on cyber security.
I want to give the floor back to
Auckland, but not before
repeating the call for action.
Cyber security -- cyber --
collaborative security is really
"think about what you can do to
establish higher trust in the
Internet."
On small scale, with your
neighbors, acting locally,
thinking globally.
And part of thinking globally,
and something that we can do
with the chapters of the
Internet Society, is see if your
idea can be exported to chapters
elsewhere.
By exporting good ideas and
understanding why things work
and they don't, we increase
security.
And I think there's an important
role for the Internet Society
community to help do that.
And with that, over to Auckland.
Thank you.
>>
Helen Baxter: Thank you, Olaf,
Hans Peter and Sean, and all the
nodes for your insightful
comments.
And one that seems to have
resonated very strongly with
you, the InterCommunity, is
trust.
So I trust that you will
continue to tweet, send your
pictures, your comments, your
ideas, your stories to us,
because we really want to keep
hearing from you.
Thank you for your participation
today.
So, before we get ready to hear

from James Wood, Senior Director of Strategic Communications, and our secretary, Scott Bradner, who will be talking about Internet Society's identities and brands, I want to make sure you all have your piece of paper handy and ready.
Simple A4 letter format will do, so get it ready.
And now let's hear from James and Scott.
>> James Wood: Thank you, Helen. Yes, you will be needing your piece of paper in a few minutes. I'll let you know when.
It's particularly rewarding for me, as someone who has been quite closely involved in InterCommunity, to see so many people online.
It's great to have a global audience, and to have people here in Auckland, as well.
And I think the other thing about this particular event is that it demonstrates how we're doing things differently, and we're doing things in a new and exciting way.
And I think our identity conversation is actually part of that, as well.
We've heard from Olaf about collaborative security, we've heard about our access and development work.
We've heard about our Internet-governance work.
And I think the sum total of all of that for me really amounts to a very compelling story.
And this is where our focus on identity comes in, and that I think our identity work is really the vehicle and the key to being able to tell that story to the world.
For me, I think our focus on identity is about how we gain more recognition, how we gain increased visibility, and how we have a stronger voice in the

global Internet conversation.
It's also very crucially about how we create clearer perception about who we are as an organization and what we stand for.
As you know, we've embarked on a transformational journey around our brand and our identity and image, and we'll tease out some of the outputs from that, perhaps, in some of this conversation.
But I want to turn to Scott, because you have been and you are a proponent, a strong proponent of our identity work. So, I wanted to just ask you why you feel as though it's important for us to be focused on our identity now.
>> Scott Bradner: Well, in looking forward, I'm going to look back first.
I started being associated with the Internet Society in 1993 when I was elected to the board. The Internet Society was formed in 1992 with three quite simple goals.
One was to be the legal home for the IETF, the Internet Engineering Task Force.
The second was to continue a series of INET meetings, which were academic-type meetings on Internet technology and Internet topics.
And third was a set of developing-country workshops, which provided instruction in how to build Internet networks and how to configure routers and things like that all over the world.
This is a quite simple picture of what the Internet Society was.
Over the years, the Internet Society took on many more things.
We heard this morning, for example, that the Internet Society has been involved in

Internet governance the last
decade.
Before then, there wasn't any
Internet governance because the
traditional telephone folks and
the regulators didn't think this
Internet thing was anything but
a toy and could be completely
ignored.
So there was no question of
governance.
The Web changed that.
The Web made it so that
everybody sort of used it.
It was there as part of the --
we've seen in the video, little
videos this afternoon that it's
part of our infrastructure.
It's part of the way we live our
daily lives, and we'd be lost
without it.
But the Internet Society got
involved in Internet-governance
questions.
It got involved in Internet
security.
It got involved in many
different things.
I was doing dozens of different
activities, which made it much
more difficult to explain what
the Internet Society was.
I couldn't.
I had been associated with the
Society all these years, and I
couldn't explain what the
Society was doing.
So I feel it's extremely
important for the Society to be
able to distinctly say "This is
what we are, this is what we're
doing, this is where we're
going."
In the parlance of the venture
capital world in the U.S., we
need an elevator switch.
We need something that can
explain in 20 to 30 seconds what
the Society's reason for
existence is.
>> James Wood: I couldn't agree
more.
And, of course, that is the
process that we're involved in

and very engaged in now.
And a number of you in the community, and many of the staff at the Internet Society have been involved in that to date.
We're still in the relatively early stages.
But we've done quite a lot of definition work to tease out some of the core characteristics and attributes we believe define the Internet Society, and that we could consider to be part of our DNA, if you like.
First and foremost among those is openness.
There's a very strong feeling that we represent the open Internet in terms of how we think and how we behave.
Our multi-stakeholder approach is also very prevalent in people's minds.
And we have an amazing set of people and a very strong historical legacy that's tied intrinsically to the early years of the Internet.
>> Scott Bradner: You mentioned openness.
That's one of the key, as you say, DNA of the Internet Society.
It came from the IETF.
The IETF has always been open.
Anybody can participate.
You there in the audience can participate.
Get online, join mailing lists, contribute to documents.
You can show up at meetings.
You have to pay for that.
But you can, without any fee, participate in things.
You can see all of the IETF's working documents, all of the final standards for free.
You've always been able to do that.
That was unique in the standards world for many, many years.
And even today, most standards

bodies don't let you see the working papers because that's the way they get people to buy memberships.
We don't have memberships in the IETF.
It's the Internet Society that's supporting that.
And it's that open -- fundamental openness is the seed corn of the Internet Society.
It came from the IETF, and it continues to be one of the strengths of the Internet Society.
>> James Wood: Aside from openness, Scott, do you feel as though there are other characteristics that should and are part of our DNA that should be coming through in our focus on identity?
>> Scott Bradner: There are many.
And we have to call on the people that are watching us tonight, and the people that are participating in the chapters, and the folks in the IETF, and everybody else.
Let us know what the key issues that you think that the Internet Society is.
What do you think we are?
And what should be?
This is a changing world.
I said we started off simple.
We got complex.
We have to get simple again.
We have to get simple at least in the way we describe ourselves.
That doesn't mean that we get simple in what we do.
But we need to know what to do.
There's a lot of opportunity out there.
We need to simplify our approach to things.
We can't do everything for everybody.
We need to know what's important to you.
And please let us know that.

>> James Wood: That's very interesting, because what you're describing is actually being shown up in the assessment and definition work that we're doing right now.
One of the very strong realizations that's coming through is that, as an organization, we need to simplify our language but not our concepts.
Beyond that, I will say, thinking about the community, I think there's a real opportunity here for our identity work to help us build a global community.
If we have a stronger identity, that building mechanism will become easier.
And secondly, I think we are in the process of building an identity that is fit for the community.
There are two aspects of the same thing there.
And last but not least, I would just say I think with a stronger identity, we'd have a stronger purpose and a stronger voice.
>> Scott Bradner: And we can -- You out there who are part of the Internet Society can tell others why you're part of it, and what you believe that we're going to be doing for us, for the Internet, and for the world in the future.
>> James Wood: Great.
So with that, I'd just like you -- I'd like to make a request, actually, to everybody.
So, to turn to your piece of paper that's been ignored and neglected on your desks for so long.
I'd like you to write down, if you would, the one word that you would use to describe the Internet Society.
Once you have written down your word on the piece of paper, leave the paper and then,

please, to ensure that we're
able to collect these words,
because they will be faired into
our identity process, could you
please e-mail them or send them
on Twitter to the IComm hashtag.
The e-mail address to use is
mypicture@ISOC.org.
And we'll gather those up, and
of course we'll feed those into
the branding and identity work
that we're running.
And with that, I will probably
hand over to Kathy.
>> Kathy Brown: Well, this has
been an enormously interesting
2.5 hours.
I hope that you feel like I do
that you've just gotten a --
sort of the full scope of the
kind of work that the Internet
Society is doing on the most
important issues that we are
facing.
While you're writing down that
word -- please do that, and get
it e-mailed right now as you're
-- as I'm speaking -- I just
want to reflect a little bit on
what I have just heard.
I think it's been an
extraordinary day, and perhaps
the most extraordinary thing, as
I just stood here and listen to
Scott Bradner speak -- you know,
Scott was on the very first
board of the Internet Society
with John Postel.
Second board.
He always corrects me.
Exactly.
He'll tell me exactly what date
that happened, as well.
But just think about this,
folks.
You had just been able to sit
and listen to Scott, who has
been with us the longest of any
of us now, together, talk about
the need for what?
To change.
That the world has changed.
That the Internet itself has not
only endured, but has become

more complex.
That the issues around it are more complex.
And that the need for the Internet Society has actually increased in many ways.
But that we need to think it through.
We need to understand how we respond in a very different world.
Interestingly, as I listened to you over the last couple of hours, and as we engaged all day today with the board and with other parts of the world in the earlier part of our day, it became very clear to me that the path toward our own power, if you will, our ability to do work is our interaction with each other.
Because the Internet is a global phenomena, and we are a global phenomena, we need to connect, we need to communicate, and we need to collaborate.
And so I am just so pleased with this day, with InterCommunity 2015, and what I've seen sort of unfold before me.
And that is the power of human beings connected with the most powerful technology in the world coming together to form a stronger Internet Society.
I'm going to let Bob sort of give you his concluding remarks and then I'll be back for a minute to wrap up.
>> Bob Hinden: Thank you, Kathy.
I believe we are clearly a global community.
I mean, you can see it here.
We've had people from all over the world talking in this session and the earlier session.
It's just, I think, amazing.
And we're, you know, again, using the Internet to do this.
Our strength comes from our community.
It consists of our members, our technical community, our

organizations, and our chapters.
And I think that makes us unique in the world, that we have this broad measure, and all focused on improving the Internet.
This has been, I think, a wonderful and very successful experiment, this event, today.
And we would definitely like to get your feedback on it -- what worked, what didn't work, what could be better, different ways of doing it.
And I think I and the board are extremely happy with how well it's come off.
And we will definitely -- I think we should be doing it on a regular basis.
And lastly, I really wanted to thank the ISOC staff who put in an amazing amount of work all over the world to make this happen.
[Cheers and applause]
And probably, particularly Todd who made sure all the technology worked.
[Cheers and applause]
So thank you very much.
And I'll hand it back over to Kathy.
>> Kathy Brown: All right.
Now, just for a little fun to end the day, okay?
So, stand up a minute, okay?
Shake it off.
Come on, everybody.
Come on, come on.
Manila, come on, Hong Kong.
Come on, Geneva.
Where are you all?
All right.
Now, take that piece of paper, you know, the one that you wrote that word on?
And show me your engineering skills.
And let's make little airplanes, okay?
Come on, a little fun now.
A little fun now.
You're the engineer guys, right?
And gals?

Let's go.

And it better fly when you have
it done.
All right.
>> Hey!
>> Awww.
So, let's remember that on this
paper was the very word that you
think describes the Internet
Society.
And what I want you now to do is
to fly it into the future and
let's promise ourselves that
we'll be here again next year.
Thank you, everyone.
Fabulous day.