** Caption file: ISOC_IC_2015_session1_Timecode.vnl
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[Mid-tempo music plays]
>> RAJNESH SINGH: Kia ora and welcome to the Auckland hub for InterCommunity.
You know, this is really a remarkable event for the Internet Society.
And this morning, I was just reflecting on some personal thoughts on what my journey has been with the Internet Society.
So, I've been involved with the Internet Society for some 20 years now in various forms, but I think this event, what we're doing here today, and, of course, the world, of course, through our the virtual hubs, is really a milestone for the Internet Society.
You know, in all the years I've been involved with ISOC, we've been trying to see how we can get the global community truly together in what we do and how we do things.
And this is really the first time when we've got all parts of the globe connected to us.
And you know, we see the screen up now, the various hubs.
And good day to you all.
You know, it's a really -- it's something I did not expect we'd ever be able to do.
You know, we've had events and conferences across the world.
People try and get to them, of course, but there's always issues with time and distance.
But in this particular instance, and I think with all the hardworking team we've had at the Internet Society to make it all happen, and having people from around the world connecting to us, talking to us, interacting with us, I think it's going to be great.
So, with that, I think it's pretty much showtime.
So, Kathy, welcome to Auckland.
>> KATHY BROWN: All right!
Here we are.
[Applause]
Welcome to InterCommunity. Helen.
>> HELEN BAXTER: So, kia ora and welcome to everybody.
We're really excited to have you all joining us here on the Internet for InterCommunity and in the room.
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 help keep you involved in the program.
InterCommunity is a truly remarkable event.
It's hybrid by nature.
That means we have participants joining online, joining at interactive node events, and even those joining from viewing parties.
InterCommunity's not just this event you're joining right now, but before we kicked off this segment, many of our nodes will

join together to discuss important local and regional issues.
They've interrupted their in-Person programs to join with us here at InterCommunity.
And after we finish session one, the conversation will continue in nodes, between nodes, and in viewing parties and online.
We'll pick up together as a group for session two at 6:00 p.m. UTC on the 8th of July.
We hope that you have plans to continue our conversation in a node, in your community, or on Connect.
Speaking of nodes, let's hear from each of them.
So, node one is Tunis.
>> WOMAN: Where are you?
[Applause]
Hello.
>> MAN: Hey!
>> HANEN IDOUDI: Hello. Hello from Tunisia.
Let me introduce myself first.
I'm Hanen Idoudi, an active member of ISOC Tunisia Chapter since 2011.
We are today 34 ISOC members from the Tunisian Chapter, gathered in Novotel Tunis.
Our node audience is today composed of attendees from diverse backgrounds and sectors.
We have members from academia, government institutions, from private sectors, and, also, representatives of civil society.
The Tunisian chapter members are very happy to join this gathering, which is, we think, a great opportunity for sharing among global ISOC members, and we all welcome you.
>> HELEN BAXTER: Excellent.
And node number two is Accra.
All right, on to Montevideo.
There you are.
>> SEBASTIAN BELLAGAMBA: Thank you very much here from Montevideo, the land where it is still the 7th of July.
So, we are here in Montevideo, in our regional office.
And my name is Sebastian Bellagamba.
I'm the regional director for the Internet Society for Latin America.
And this is a very spectacular place we're sharing.
We call it the Casa de Internet, the house of the Internet for Latin America and the Caribbean.
We call it that way because it has become a hub of eight regional Internet-related organizations for Latin American and the Caribbean, which is really a good experiment that we are conducting.
So, from the southernmost capital city in the world, competing with Auckland, we salute you.
>> HELEN BAXTER: And on to node number four, which is Santo Domingo.
>> AMPARO ARANGO: Well, good afternoon.
My name is Amparo Arango.
I am the chairman of the Internet Society Dominican Republic Chapter.
I'm here at the Santo Domingo node, Dominican Republic, with more than 100 persons from government, civil society, and the private sector.
We are very motivated --

[Applause]
Oh!
[Laughs]
We are very motivated and happy to be part of the InterCommunity 2015.
Today, the ISOCDR chapter had a most important achievement.
This is the first time we are having a national dialogue on governance, open, and sustainable Internet for D.R.
Thank you very much.
>> HELEN BAXTER: Whoo-hoo.
Thank you.
Node number five is San Salvador.
>> LITO IBARRA: Hello.
I am Lito Ibarra, president of the ISOC Chapter in El Salvador.
And I'm very happy to be here, accompanied by these people here that are part of the local chapter.
We have been discussing subjects regarding the governance of Internet in El Salvador, and we have -- also listening to
opportunities provided by Internet Society, and we're very glad to be part of this first great experience
connecting the whole world through the Internet.
We're happy to be part of it, and we're sending our greetings to everybody that is connected.
Thank you very much.
>> HELEN BAXTER: Thank you.
And node number six is Ottawa.
Hello to Ottawa.
>> KATHY BROWN: You're on, guys.
>> HELEN BAXTER: Okay. Node number seven -- Washington, D.C.
Hi to Washington.
And node number eight is New York.
>> DAVID SOLOMONOFF: Oh, hello.
>> HELEN BAXTER: And finally -- Oh!
>> KATHY BROWN: Where are we?
>> MAN: Can you hear us okay?
>> DAVID SOLOMONOFF: Okay.
Yeah.
All right, David Solomonoff here, President of the New York Chapter of the Internet Society.
We're here in Civic Hall at 20th and 5th Avenue, which is a new center for the intersection of civic activism and technology,
and we also have Raúl Echeberría here.
Hello, Raúl.
>> WOMAN: Whoo-hoo!
>> RAúL ECHEBERRíA: Oh, hello, everybody.
I'm very happy to be part of the big picture, together with all of you from around the world, and happy to be here in New
York.
Thank you for hosting me.
>> HELEN BAXTER: Fantastic.
Now, if you're by yourself or just with a couple of friends, you may 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.
Now, without further ado, let me introduce Kathy Brown, the Internet Society's President and C.E.O.
>> KATHY BROWN: Thank you.
Hello.
Hello from all over the world.
I'm sorry we didn't get to hear the folks in Washington and -- where else? -- Ottawa actually say hello, but I'm suggesting that pretty soon we will.
So, hello from Auckland.
And this is the day we've been working for, waiting for, as Raj said, this is our first opportunity as the Internet Society to gather together on the Internet, for the Internet, with the Internet Society.
I'm totally and absolutely thrilled that this is going to be great.
It's going to be a wonderful day.
This morning, there were 2,000 -- over 2,300 people who had registered to participate.
So, while you see some of the nodes this morning here in Auckland, you will see another eight nodes around the world later today.
So, throughout the day, we have people gathered in 15 or 16 areas, and then we have folks who are actually listening in on the Internet.
Here's a wonderful fact -- 141 countries are represented in the participants who have registered for this event.
This really demonstrates the breadth and the depth of the reach of the Internet Society.
It's something we should all be enormously proud of and feel really energized to be part of.
Why this meeting?
Why this meeting?
Because you asked for it, because you said we needed it, because you said we needed our own place, our space, the Internet Society space, where we could talk to each other, communicate with each other, collaborate with each other, and to be able to show the force of the Society to address, frankly, many, many challenging issues that face the Internet in the 21st century.
So we're connected.
And, oh, by the way, there's going to be some glitches, right?
We knew there would be, but, hey, we're the Internet Society.
We're resilient.
We're going to work around them, and we're going to make this thing work.
We are going to communicate with each other, not only person-to-person, video-to-video, but if you look at that great little player that we've put up for you, you can communicate in the polls, you can communicate in your Twitter feed -- you can communicate all kinds of ways that we want you to do.
Let's use these tools and see how they work.
And the collaboration part is really the heart of this.
Staff has put together a program that are really prompts -- they're really prompts, where our board and you and our staff have a conversation, but this is your meeting.

We want this to result in all of us together having a clear view, alignment, about where we are going as a society.
So, why are we here in Auckland?
We're here because the Board of the Internet Society is having its annual general meeting.
We, in fact, are right in the middle of that meeting.
We go back into it after this, and we do the work of the board.
By the way, you can tune in there, too, if you like.
At this meeting, some important business took place.
We, the board, again elects its chair, and for the third time, Bob Hinden has been elected the chair of the Internet Society.
[Applause]
We also welcomed our new trustees, newly elected trustees -- Alice Munyua, Gonzalo Camarillo, Walid Al-Saqaf.
Who did I miss?
Everybody?
Oh, and John Levine.
These are our new board members, and we welcome them warmly.
[Applause]
Of course, welcoming new trustees is bittersweet, because we must bid goodbye to four
other trustees, who we have come
to rely upon for their deep commitment for the Internet Society, for the values they
bring to us and for their
vision and their contributions of time and energy.
So, again we'd like to say a warm, deep, and appreciative thank you, big thank you, to Dave Farber, to Rudi Vansnick,
to Keith Davidson -- our very own Kiwi -- and to Eric Burger.
[Applause]
So, with that, with that little table setting -- why we're here, what we're going to do, that we all have to do this
together -- I'd like to turn the floor over to our, again, newly elected chair, Bob Hinden.
[Applause]
>> BOB HINDEN: Thank you, Kathy.
I'm very pleased to be here.
I think I and the board are very excited about this event.
It's really bringing our community together and, of course, it's using the Internet, the only way we should be doing
this.
We're not flying people all around the world.
This is my first time in Auckland.
We're having a great time.
At the board meeting yesterday and after the morning session here, we're discussing important issues that are facing the
Internet, three I'll mention here -- security, connecting the rest of the world, and governance.
There's a lot of activity in all of these things.
The board thinks these are all very important and critical issues.
And lastly, the board recently approved a Chapter Advisory Council.
There had been previously an advisory council for our board members, but the chapter community requested its own
advisory council.

This was added to the bylaws, and the board recently approved a charter for this.
The board is very pleased to see this getting started up.
We think this is going to be a great way for the chapters to talk to each other about, you know, important issues relating
-- that they see relating to the Internet, and these will be both issues that are global and local.
And I think we think that many of the chapters face issues that are common to each other.
They're not all different.
And this will be a great way for them to collaborate.
So, thank you.
>> HELEN BAXTER: So, thanks a lot to Kathy and Bob.
Now, while I have your attention again, let me just remind you some of the important aspects of our player, because we want you
to participate.
So, you can join in our chat.
You can join in a social Q&A, and we'll be relaying some of your comments and your questions and your thoughts
throughout the event.
And, also, if you're on Twitter, you can participate using the hashtag #icomm15.
So again, do join in.
Tell us what you think.
I'll be keeping an eye on it and want you to join, and we'll hear what your thoughts are.
And now let me introduce you to our next speakers, Gihan Dias and Jason Livingood, both
trustees on our board.
>> GIHAN DIAS: Hi.
Good morning and welcome.
And it's my pleasure to be here from Auckland.
And, as you know, chapters are an integral part of the Internet Society, and what we really need is for chapters to
be very strong and to be very active.
And we are proud to announce here today a new initiative to develop the activities of the chapters.
Basically, we are looking at the increased focus of the Internet Society on supporting the work of our community board at the
local, as well as regional, level.
And we have found that our programs -- where they work, they need to be improved, and, especially, we need to have more
money, more funds flowing, so that's what we've been up to.
And Jason, if you would...
>> JASON LIVINGOOD: Thanks.
In essence, we're looking for a better alignment between the Internet Society's strategic objectives and the work of the
chapters and a better way for us, or a new way for us, to support the work of the chapters.
And so we're excited to announce that we're creating a new funding program, which is called "Beyond the Net," which you'll
hear about in just a moment.
This new program is intended to support the amazing work that our chapter community does locally all around the world.

And those local projects, we believe, really impact and change people's lives around the world, which is why we want to support them in a new and deeper way.
>> GIHAN DIAS: Yes.
And, so, to show what we've been doing, let's have a look at our video to introduce our new program "Beyond the Net."
[Mid-tempo music plays]
[Applause]
>> HELEN BAXTER: So, thank you to Gihan and Jason.
What an exciting new addition to the Internet Society, and I hope all of you out there think of your wonderful projects in your chapters that could benefit from this funding.
Now, take a moment and tell us on Twitter about the project ideas in your chapter.
I'll be keeping an idea on the stream coming through, and hopefully you'll be able to really...into the group conversation.
You can also join in the participation tab with the Q&A, send us a picture to mypicture@isoc.org.
And remember, get your piece of paper ready.
So, now over to -- couple more minutes -- So now over to Kathy Brown.
>> KATHY BROWN: So, I think that's an exciting announcement we just had.
We know the chapters have been talking about the need for this kind of funding, so I'm thrilled.
Thank you very much.
You know, we can't talk about the Internet Society without talking about the IETF, the Internet Engineer Task Force.
The Internet Society is the home of the world's premier Internet standards body.
There are members of our board who represent that enormously important part of ISOC.
We are the home of that organization, that body of standards engineers.
The IETF is in our DNA, so we're going to bring to you the current chair of the IETF, Jari Arkko, to have a couple of words.
>> JARI ARKKO: Hi.
My name is Jari Arkko.
I'm 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 in the InterCommunity 2015.
And IETF, of course, has worked hard on making real-time communications possible over the Internet, such as this conference.
And I'm very happy to be a part of making the world be able to talk to each other.
But besides real-time communication, the IETF works, also, on many other things.
We have altogether 128 working groups.
Some of the most interesting ones, perhaps, at this time -- our work on the Web protocols, or the evolution of the Web.
One of the things that we did earlier this year -- we released a new version of the HTTP Protocol, version 2.
It's an important protocol underlying the Web, to make the Web possible.

We worked 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, so that all the devices and objects around
you can connect and perform better.
And the IETF works over the Internet, just like ISOC like 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 to making our work possible.
Thank you.
[Applause]
>> HELEN BAXTER: So, thank you 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 two more of our trustees, Gonzalo Camarillo and Désirée Miloshevic, to tell
us about the organizational members' Joint Policy Action Team, or JPAT.
>> GONZALO CAMARILLO: Thank you.
I'm very happy to be here.
We are actually announcing today that the organizational members -- they have created a new team called "JPAT."
And let me explain to you what the acronym stands for, actually.
The JPAT is the Joint Policy Action Team.
"Joint" because it actually puts together people with technical knowledge and policy knowledge, so they are the technical and
the policy experts.
And "Action Team" just to mean that this is not a discussion forum -- not only a discussion forum, not for debating ideas,
but also to implement them, so they're going to have action plans, and they're going to be actively working on solutions.
So, Désirée, why don't you tell them about their initial action plans, and what are they up to?
>> DéSIRéE MILOSHEVIC: Yes, thank you, Gonzalo.
I think it's important to say for 2015, the Joint Action Policy Team has decided to work on two substantive issues, and
the first one is to make a positive impact of the outcomes with the high-level WSIS+10 meeting, which is taking place
in New York at the end of this year.
And the second issue that they are really focusing and would like to advance for is actually understanding of the technical
and socioeconomic issues that are connected with the pervasive encryption.
We know about pervasive monitoring, but this is about pervasive encryption that is taking place in order to craft
a balanced recommendation for public safety executives, for regulators, for natural operators, and for content
developers.
So, this team is working on these two themes and we encourage all the members that have expertise in these

areas to contact JPAT organizers within the organizational members and to join the team and contribute.
So, contribute with your talents to the team.
>> HELEN BAXTER: Wonderful.
So, here's another reminder to send us your pictures -- mypicture@isoc.org -- send us your tweets, #icomm15, or your comments in the Participation tab.
Now it's time 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.
[Mid-tempo music plays]
>> WOMAN: 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.
>> HELEN BAXTER: That's great.
And now for some more comments on the Global Internet Report from Kathy Brown.
>> KATHY BROWN: So, earlier today, this report went live on our website.
There is an online version.
There is, for the first time, a mobile version, and there is a PDF.
And we have some hard copies, too.
So, please take a look at it.
I think this is chock full of information.
It's a good actual primer with numbers and stats for what the world is experiencing in the mobile Internet space.
It also raises some important questions that we believe, here at the Internet Society, we need to grapple with.
You know, the Internet is a great thing.

This thing wasn't posted for -- I don't know -- more than a half-hour when I started getting e-mails this morning at about 4:00 a.m. here in Auckland.
This is my favorite review that came in.
Here the writer says, "This is the most interesting, simple and complex at the same time, well-designed, easy-to-read document on this issue.
Bravo."
So, kudos to Michael Kende, who is the primary author of this report.
I do hope you will read it.
I hope we will start to discuss it and you will help us promote it.
Bob, maybe you have some thoughts?
>> BOB HINDEN: Yes, just a couple thoughts.
I mean, I think this is really a good sign that we're seeing the Internet continue to grow.
I mean, we're a little over 3 billion users now, but that's out of a population of about 7 billion, and I think the mobile devices giving people access to the Internet is very important and both very exciting.
It's going to be the way that many people, probably especially many new users, get access to the Internet.
And that's something I think we should all be very happy with.
At the same time, there's a number of barriers that will make it harder for people either to get access to the Internet, even with mobile devices.
It's cost.
There's content.
There's, you know, content in local languages.
So there are still many things to work on.
And the report goes through these issues and will give you a much better understanding of them.
Thank you.
>> HELEN BAXTER: So, thank you very much, Kathy and Bob, for these comments on the Global Internet Report.
It looks like this is the perfect transition to our next trustees, Gonzalo Camarillo and Gihan Dias, as well as Raúl Echeberría, vice president, Global Engagement, at the Internet Society, who will set the scene for our conversation about access and development.
And over to Raúl.
Here we go.
>> MAN: There we go.
>> HELEN BAXTER: It's linking across to New York.
>> RAúL ECHEBERRíA: Okay.
I'm here.
[Chuckles]
Okay, so, thank you for introducing me.
As I said before, I'm very happy to be part of this meeting.
As I said...the day that this event was announced, I really wanted to be part of the big picture, and I think this is what we are doing today, so I'm very happy to be part of this event, together with all of you from around the world.
And with what we have seen from the Global Internet Report, these are all the challenges and opportunities we face in the

future for connecting the people that are not connected yet.
And it's a good introduction for what is our strategy on development.
And our mission, you know, is Internet is for everyone, and what it means for us is that we work on the development of the
Internet, but, also, the development through the Internet.
It means that we want to increase the people, the number of people connected to the Internet, but not to any
Internet.
It's an Internet that continues being a platform for development, for human social and economic development
of the society.
And we do that strategy based on three main pillars -- the development of infrastructure, development of
communities, and development of human capacities.
What does it mean?
Development of infrastructure is probably the best-known part of our work.
People see us every day involved in works in the organizing of meeting forums or building ISPs.
In fact, we have been involved in building or promoting or leveling up more than 30 ISPs in the last few years in different
parts of the world.
But people also see us involved in projects like -- one project that I like very much -- that is the Wireless for Communities,
a project that we are developing in Asia.
Originally, when we had connected 10 villages in rural communities, and we are developing wireless
infrastructure for bringing these people on board.
But this is not the only thing we do with regard to infrastructure.
Also, we develop best practices for operation of the network, and we do a status for informing policy making.
Very recently, we have launched and it's not only the Global Internet Report that you have seen in the previous slot,
but, also, the Asian Internet Infrastructure Study or the Rwanda Content Study that has been very successful in Africa,
or the Africa Internet and governance development that has been presented recently in the Africa Internet Summit and many
others that I would not mention -- all the whole list.
But those are things that we do with regard to developing the infrastructure and increasing the optimization of the existing infrastructure in order to have more people connected and better connected.
Our second pillar, as I say, is the development of communities.
And what this is -- this is about the human component, because, for example, just taking one example, I spoke
about Internet exchange points, but Internet exchange points is, usually -- my colleague Jane Coffin says -- is 80% of social
work and 20% a technical program.
And it means that we have to start working with the community, developing the communities, putting the people
together, getting consensus about what we have to do in a given community.
And this is just an example, but it means that we work at empowering the communities, working, for example, in the

human in tech project, and
promoting and supporting...
>> HELEN BAXTER: So, it sounds like we've dropped the feed there for a second.
Oh.
Are we back?
>> RAúL ECHEBERRíA: Through the Beyond the Internet program.
Do you hear me? Yes?
>> HELEN BAXTER: Yes.
>> RAúL ECHEBERRíA: Okay.
And the third component, the third pillar of our strategy is the human capacity development, and it means this is crucial to
build capacities for promoting and supporting the development strategy in different fields and policy of technical operations.
It's very crucial.
And this is what we have as part of the work that we do in capacity building -- we have reached more than 3,000 people
in the last two years as a combination of our on-site and online capacity building efforts.
But this is just a brief introduction of what our strategy is.
This is very broad issue, and this is why we are organizing.
[Beeping]
Sorry, we have a technical problem.
[Speaking indistinctly]
>> MAN: We have five minutes.
>> RAúL ECHEBERRíA: Okay.
Thank you.
This is why we are organizing a community forum to be held very soon, in the next couple of months or so, for discussing
that more deeply.
But I'm interested in any way in listening your first reactions to the definition of the strategy, and this is why I
will go to San Salvador to hear some comments from them.
>> HELEN BAXTER: So, we're now going to take some questions from our nodes in El Salvador and Accra and some
responses from the teams in New York and Auckland.
>> MAN:
[Speaking native language]
>> LITO IBARRA: Yes.
This is San Salvador.
I am Lito Ibarra, speaking from San Salvador.
I'm the president of the ISOC Chapter.
Raúl, I will like to add a fourth pillar to the strategy you're proposing.
I'm referring to applications, because I think that developing applications for local needs will also help us attract people
to use, preferably, the Internet.
That is solving local needs, commercial needs, personal needs, professional needs through applications, be these
through the Web or mobile applications.
It's a good element that we should promote as Internet Society, and we, certainly, have all over the world a good and
qualified developers for all this application in local languages for solving local needs.

That will be our suggestion to be considered in the strategy that is developing in the Internet Society.
Thank you.
>> HELEN BAXTER: Thank you.
So, we'd like to hear now from Accra.
>> MARCUS ADOMEY: Thank you.
Sorry for the delay joining the community because of some technical challenges.
Well, my name is Marcus Adomey.
I'm the current president of ISOC Ghana Chapter.
Ghana is located in West Africa, and we're having the event in Alisa Hotel.
Currently, we have 42 participants in the room.
Concerning the community developments, we have a project which is based on the fact that in our economy, we know that the
big players come easily for the Internet, but what about the less privileged or the underprivileged?
So we have identified a specific group, which is the blind and the visually impaired.
So we are putting together a proposal that will train the trainer of those who go and train the blind how to use the
Internet.
But before then, we are going to train Web developers on how to develop website compliance for blinds, so that's the projects
we are going to start very soon.
Concerning the capacity developments, since 2010 or 2009, we've been back on capacity development through our
node.
So, every year you organize two workshops.
Thank you.
>> HELEN BAXTER: Thank you.
So, now we'd like to hear comments from Gonzalo Camarillo and Gihan Dias.
>> GONZALO CAMARILLO: Okay.
Thank you.
I think, you know, Bob and Kathy just presented the report on the mobile Internet and how we have a lot of opportunities,
but, also, a lot of challenges, actually -- like we are having the board meeting here in Auckland.
We've been meeting with some of the communities in the Pacific Island, for example, and they have very unique challenges
when it comes to building both infrastructure and communities.
So I think it was great to listen to our V.P. of Global Engagement, Raúl, just telling what we're going to do actually
in terms of strategy on development.
So just remember and keep in mind that the vision of the Internet Society is that the Internet is for everyone, so I
think that we have a clear picture of what we are doing next in order to reach that vision.
Gihan, do you have some thoughts, as well?
>> GIHAN DIAS: Yes.
So, the Internet Society has been doing some very important work, but within our central organization and
especially with the chapters, so we've been helping building infrastructure.

We've been helping build Internet exchanges.
We've been helping people to keep the Internet secure and many other things.
And I would like to endorse what San Salvador said, that we should build applications.
I believe that could easily come under the infrastructure pillar.
So, yes, we need to have more people.
We need to have more involved people.
I mean, just having more people for the having sake of having people doesn't work.
We need to have people to do things.
We need to do the doers in each country involved in the Internet.
So, we talked about IETF.
IETF is not in any particular country.
We need to get more people from each country to develop standards, develop applications, develop infrastructure, and so on.
So, I believe we are very impressed -- I'm very impressed as a trustee with what we've achieved in all the years we've been doing things.
But at the same time, I don't believe I'm completely satisfied.
I think we can do more.
And I think this is our challenge -- how do we, as a society, all our organizational members, our individual members, our chapters, our staff, and, of course, the trustees -- how can we all get together and make sure all this happens?
>> HELEN BAXTER: Thank you.
And, Raúl, was there anything else you'd like to add?
>> RAúL ECHEBERRíA: Just to say that I had an intention to address some questions from the audience, but we are five minutes behind the schedule.
So I promise that I will read all the questions that are being sent, and I will take some time to answer in our members list.
And as I announced before, there will be a community forum in the future for discussing this deeply.
Thank you, the people from San Salvador and, also, from Accra for their comments.
And thank you, Gihan and Gonzalo, for the encouraging words.
We're sure that we are looking into the future, and it is good that all of us are on the same board, and I expect to do this work together with all our community.
So, back to you, Helen.
>> HELEN BAXTER: Thank you.
[Applause]
Well, thank you so much to Gonzalo, Gihan, and Raúl, and thank you to all the nodes for their insights on this really important topic.
So, before we move on to the next topic, let's take a little break -- 10 minutes to stretch your legs, get up, jump around, grab a coffee, have a chat with your friends.
And don't forget to send us a picture of what's happening in your location to mypicture@isoc.org.

And for those of you who want to stay on, we'll have a look at what's happening on social media, and we've got some
videos to watch, as well.
So, don't forget to send your tweets, your pictures, your comments, your questions, and we're keeping an
eye on what's coming in, and we'll refer to some of your thoughts later.
And thank you to everybody who's sending welcomes from Israel and Spain and all over the world, because this is a truly global
event.
Ooh.
So, let's have a look at what you're telling us on social media.
So, if you check out #icomm15, a comment here from Desmond in Israel --
"Making the Internet proficiently available for
education and medicine must be key in Africa."
Completely agree.
So, yeah, this is the thoughts we want to hear from you.
So, remember, #icomm15.
Keep them coming in.
We'll get back to them later.
And now we've heard about the Global Internet Report, we have another video to share with you on that.
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 Michael 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.
[Mid-tempo music plays]
>> MICHAEL KENDE: Within the last month or so, people think that the 3 billionth person came online and 2 billion of those
are mobile Internet subscriptions, so, clearly, a significant amount of people 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 a city -- you know, 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 will 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 have 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 it turns out that, to access a lot of the features that are new to these 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 even 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 WebApps.
So, instead of downloading a 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 he icon is really just taking you to the website.
And so, then you're not tied -- it's tied to the browser, maybe, or to your phone, but when you switch phones, when you switch platforms, you can just re-download it, or it'll 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 for 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 phones and the Internet service or the Internet access -- it's the services that
are leapfrogging, too.
So they are 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 the tools they need to innovate and get access
to global markets that 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 that's 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 see all of the cutting-edge
possibilities.
The government makes 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 parting late with a mature technology could reinvent
the Internet in ways that we can't even imagine.
Can the developed world keep up?
It's going to be interesting to find out.
[Mid-tempo music plays]
[Classical music plays]
>> HELEN BAXTER: ...back to you all.
I hope you're all ready for the next topic at hand.
We have Sally Wentworth, vice president of Global Policy Development, who's joining us from Santo Domingo to address
the issue of collaborative governance.
>> SALLY WENTWORTH: Hello, everyone.
Greetings from Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.
I hope you are all having a great day.
I know this is a very important topic, Internet governance, for many of us, and it's a topic, of

course...has been involved in
for quite a long time.
In fact, if we look back to 2003, 2005, when the term "Internet
governance" first really emerged on the
international stage, the Internet Society was an integral part of that
discussion well over a decade ago.
And as we look back and we reflect on the world that exists today, it's
amazing, really, how much has changed since
those early days of Internet governance discussions.
Back then, in 2003 and 2005, the topic was very new and the stakeholders
were new to each other.
They were all learning how to work in this new environment.
In many ways, the stakeholders had all been working on their own.
The technical community was building and developing protocols and doing
the core engineering that made the
Internet architecture what it is today.
Policy makers were happily working along on policy matters.
Civil society was working on activities related to human rights, et
cetera.
And what happened with Internet
governance is those things really started coming together.
And since 2003 and 2005, we see huge evidence of people and organizations
and stakeholders coming together in
ways that we really never imagined them.
We see civil society and industry working together to prepare for the
WSIS.
We see the technical community formally recognized in intergovernmental
discussions.
And we see Internet organizations working very hard to find ways to
include governments and include policy
makers in their work.
And the conversation has been broadened, and I think what we see today in
these sessions around the world is clear
evidence that the users and the local communities worldwide are digging
deep and trying to figure out how to come together
to solve the real challenges of the Internet age.
At the Internet Society, we really believe that a collaborative approach
is the way to address the hard problems
and the challenges and to embrace the opportunities of the information
society.
And you may have noticed on the agenda today that we didn't actually call
this "Internet governance."
Instead, we called it "collaborative governance," because we really do
believe that the Internet's major
challenges are complex and they're going to require multiple sets of
expertise to come together collaboratively to
address these issues.
No single piece of legislation or technology fix is going to do that.
In December of this year, the United Nations General Assembly is going to
review the progress that's been made since those
early days of Internet governance discussions, and it's going to consider
whether we've made the progress we should have
made and whether we need to do more.

And we believe that's a very important discussion that is going to set the framework for the future within the U.N.
system for how the U.N. will think about issues related to the Internet and the information society.
We're deeply grateful that, within our community, all of you have been very involved in this discussion.
Earlier this year, we did a survey on Internet governance, and we had over -- I think it was around 800 responses to that
survey, which, frankly, was hugely satisfying and even a bit surprising.
And one of the things that you told us was that cybersecurity was going to be a major topic, that we need to strengthen local
Internet communities through meetings like what we're having here in Santo Domingo, the meeting that is taking place in
San Salvador, and elsewhere around the world.
The local communities are key to growing the Internet for the future.
And we really have to figure out as a community how to broaden this discussion, and the way we have to do that is by
making Internet governance easier to understand.
That's not easy because, then, we have to do it in multiple languages.
But the community input from all of you is going to be crucial as we work through these challenges and as we as a community try to
address the things that you've told us are important.
So what I thought we would do today in this session on collaborative governance is, actually, instead of looking at
all the meetings and processes that are in front of us right now, is to look ahead into the future and to say, what do we
think the Internet governance landscape of the future will look like?
What do we think -- Do we think it will look exactly the same as it is today?
In two or five years, if we met again, would we all be talking about the same issues or do we think there are new issues on
the horizon that we need to be prepared for?
Do we think there are going to be new players?
Do we think it's going to be more regional, more local, more global?
How do we, as a community, think the landscape will look like two to five years out?
That's what I thought we would use this session to talk about.
And I know many of our nodes have been thinking about this in advance and have sent a number of great ideas and thoughts to
us, and we're very appreciative of that.
One of the things that I will commit to you is that we will summarize what we hear today in these sessions and then, also,
what we've heard online and really use that in the advocacy of the Internet Society going forward.
So, what I would like to do, I think, first is, since I'm here in Santo Domingo, I'm going to turn to Cesar Moliné...
Did I say this properly?
Close.
...from Santo Domingo.
And he is going to speak for the chapter on this topic and tell us what the chapter thinks the future of Internet governance
looks like.
>> CESAR MOLINé: Hello, InterCommunity, and greetings from Santo Domingo.

Our chapter views regarding the Internet governance is that it will definitely continue to change in significant ways,
mainly after the U.S. government's declaration avoiding its supervision role of the IANA functions to the global
community and after Mr. Snowden's declarations.
We believe that it's probable that many current stakeholders will remain.
However, they must adhere to the mechanisms of supervision, transparency, accountability, and service-level agreements.
The trend observed until now is that Internet governance will continue on the road to globalization.
As we see opponents to this model, countries like China and India, designing on their intentions to promote a
model of geographic fragmentation and have come together in support of a more global model.
Likewise, we believe that, although it may be true that, today, we have access to an astonishing amount of
information, it is also true that the Internet is not the ideal level playing field that it once was.
Every day, we see cases of actions against Net neutrality and against freedom of expression.
Finally, regarding governments, some relevant aspects of the growing threats on network security are that governments
must improve their mechanisms to guarantee rule of law in cyberspace in order to protect individuals and victims
and that freedom of expression in the Internet may be preserved, since quite a few times, it was precisely
governments -- the first to negatively impact, sometimes under the umbrella of abusive laws, and other times simply
infringing on current ones.
>> SALLY WENTWORTH: Thank you very much for that.
I think that's a very profound insight from Santo Domingo.
I would like to turn now to our friends in Tunis to see if they have any insights on this question that I posed to the
community.
>> HANEN IDOUDI: ...that ISOC should engage in considering new tools for reaching out to more Internet actors, specifically
end users in emerging markets.
These new tools can be more global and comprehensive platforms or spacing for promoting sharing ideas and
recommendations.
And we have, specifically, a question about that.
Does the ISOC already intend to create a specific platform or space for promoting collaborative Internet
governance, specifically for sharing ideas among all Internet ecosystem actors?
Also, we inquire about the emergence of new markets from the developing countries, and does the Internet Society think
that new actors may arise from these emerging Internet ecosystems?
Thank you.
>> SALLY WENTWORTH: You asked a question, whether we think new actors will emerge.
I will give you my personal view is that -- absolutely.
The Internet is constantly evolving.

And as new innovations happen, I think we should expect to see new players in this space.
It's also the case, I think, that more sectors are coming into the ICT environment, so we should expect to see new actors emerging from different parts of the economy that will have, that will see their stake in the Internet and Internet governance and will make an effort to participate.
So I think we should expect new actors to emerge, and we should find ways to welcome them into this discussion so that we can benefit from the insights that they bring us.
I thought maybe now we could turn to the Washington, D.C. node to see if you have views on the Internet governance out into the future.
>> MAN: We certainly do.
And we agree that the nature, the scope, and the amount of stakeholder groups will increase over time.
From our own little ant hill, we see a challenge of taking input from all the different stakeholders and then actually executing those into programs.
I think, if you combine that with the speed the Internet changes, with the glacial pace of the world, there's a bigger challenge at large for that.
We also believe that a lot of the security breaches recently, particularly high-profile U.S. government hacks, are and will have a major impact on the nature of Internet governance and the Internet itself, but here to elaborate more on our view of Internet governance is Mike Nelson.
>> MIKE NELSON: Hi, I'm Mike Nelson.
I've been involved with the Internet Society about 20 years, currently working with a Web security company called "CloudFlare."
And what's really interesting for us is how many of these Internet governance issues that we're arguing about so much today will probably fade away as we find more and more ways to provide Internet service to people around the world.
The goal here is to have seven or eight ways to reach everybody, whether it's a balloon or a drone or Wi-Fi or good old cellphone coverage.
I think what's going to happen in coming years is more focus on cloud governance.
You'll have more discussion about what's going on in the services that run on top of the Internet.
We'll just have such an abundance of bandwidth that we won't have to spend so much time arguing about the details there.
The same thing with IPv6.
I mean, we had a problem -- IPv4 was running out.
Some people proposed political arrangements to allocate that scarce resources.
The engineers said, "Why don't we just fix the problem?"
That's how we need to approach this more.
I think that's how we're going to see more problems solved.
One last point -- we don't talk about paper governance today.
Paper's something we can all use.

We can use any shape, any color.
Nobody, outside the North Koreans, really try to control paper.
The Internet could become that, the cloud could become that, and I'm not talking 20 years in the future.
So, I'm a technological optimist, perhaps a technological Utopian, and so far, I've been right.
>> MAN: Is there anyone else here within our community that would like to comment?
Okay.
I think that's our view on it.
Thank you very much, Sally.
>> SALLY WENTWORTH: Thanks, Washington.
Maybe I could turn to Désirée and Jason in Auckland.
Any reflections on what you've heard so far?
>> JASON LIVINGOOD: This is Jason.
Hi.
I heard a few themes that resonated with me.
In particular, I think first from Cesar in Santo Domingo touching on, first, the importance of the IANA
transition and freeing that up to be more of a community-driven initiative, rather than one that's based out of one
government, but, also, touching on important security issues.
And I think that there's a tension that you can hear a little bit in the mention from Washington, D.C.,
about recent hacks, and at the same time, the desire by the community to be more secure and to protect end-user security --
in particular, given Cesar's mention of the Snowden information.
So I think that there's some tension around those two issues, this encryption increasing and the notion of a government's
desiring a way to, you know, protect their citizens and their data from attack and so on.
And so I think that will be an interesting issue to try to develop, and we'll need help from our community -- more
comments to help us figure out how to proceed there.
Désirée?
>> DéSIRéE MILOSHEVIC: I'd like to agree with a lot that's already been said or predicted, although, it's hard to make
predictions, especially about the future.
So, we're looking at the next two to five years, 2015 and '17, and maybe nothing much will change, but we will witness an
evolution of the things that we're already involved with, that we're already working on, such as the IANA transition,
but, also, addressing important issues of how to increase trust and how to deal with issues of collaborative security, as well
-- not just about trust in our devices, platforms, and Internet service providers, but, also, we need to really increase trust in
how the Internet is governed and into the institutions, and lastly, to the governments, the regulators.
So I think we're going to see a lot of build around -- of our community getting a lot of Internet governance
hangover of so many meetings they will have to attend to, but, also, I think the important thing is that we all, including
ISOC, are involved in all these discussions, that we get proper feedback, and that we can all work together and make sure that

we are a necessary part of all these discussions.
>> JASON LIVINGOOD: And I also thought that one of the last comments from Washington, D.C., was very interesting, as well,
which was, I think, more about moving beyond Internet governance to what's the next issue beyond that?
And I didn't really think about it until the comment was made, but it is important for us, as we get feedback here, to think
about not only, what is the fate right now, what's the game played right now, but where is the ball going to be moving in
two or three or four years?
And I do think it's interesting to consider, as we've been having great success improving the deployment of Internet to
the world's population, do we move beyond sort of the transport-layer kind of issues to the cloud- and
application-layer governance issues about where people's information is held and who has access to that
information?
How private is that?
What parties are sharing it?
I think there's a lot of concern from Internet users in this area and, very likely, as the speaker in Washington pointed out,
that's probably going to be one of the future frontiers of how this debate evolves.
So I think we'll need to continue to hear a lot from our users and our chapters in our community in that area, as well.
>> DéSIRéE MILOSHEVIC: And I'll just add to that that a wealth of the area of the world are still access-deprived.
I think some of these topics for some regions in the world are actually luxury topics, although they are happening at
the same time.
But you have first to get access and the first barriers.
So I think we're going to see a lot of decentralized Internet governance discussions going on in different areas of the world,
a lot distributed things before we can, at the same time, be working on these harder issues that are facing us.
>> JASON LIVINGOOD: Yeah, I think so.
I think that's an important role that the Internet Society can play, and in particular, our chapters because it strikes me
that a lot of the Internet governance summits and so on that have happened the past couple of years tends to be this
sort of very small group, you know, and it's a sort of rarefied event someplace exotic around the world all the time.
And I think that, really, we want Internet governance and that conversation with users to be much more sort of
democratized, much more open and distributed, where everyone has a voice, down to the chapters and the local users around the
world, in what the future of the Internet will be and how it will be governed and managed over time, instead of a very small
group of a couple hundred people that just sort of go around the world talking to themselves.
And I think that's important and a way that I hope that the Internet Society can create forums and tools for us to have
more of these discussions with our end users, our members, because it's an important way for us to hear a lot of

different viewpoints and to really open that debate up, as Désirée said.
>> HELEN BAXTER: We have one extra question that's come in, as well, from the social Q&A, which anyone who's watching can
join in -- please do -- in the player.
"What must the Internet Society and its members do to help governments accept the results of the IANA transition?"
>> DéSIRéE MILOSHEVIC: Sorry.
Could you repeat the question?
What does the...
>> HELEN BAXTER: "What must the Internet Society and its members do to help governments accept
the result of the IANA transition?"
>> DéSIRéE MILOSHEVIC: As you can see, the IANA transition process is still ongoing, and there's a lot of loose ends that
are still being determined by the community, by the three representative communities, and the Internet Society has two
representatives on the ICG working group, where they can make input, but, equally, we are going back to our community
chapters and members for the input on how they could contribute to the process.
Because IANA transition is a global process, so it's not really an issue that one stakeholder should really have
control of.
But what we can do is, certainly, have our values and criteria of how -- what is the best way to develop.
And I think lots of our chapters are already participating very actively in both of the -- in all three groups, so I think we
are doing what we can at the moment.
>> JASON LIVINGOOD: And just to add to that, I think each of the chapters in their local areas can play a role in talking to
their governments and explaining or perhaps demystifying what the IANA function is and how it works.
It's usually a lot less complicated than it might seem at first glance.
And beyond that, I think it's important to understand all of the consensus-building across the different communities that's
been going on for the past few years.
And in particular, I would say that the chapters that are in the United States -- so we have, you know, sites here in New York
and Washington, D.C., represented -- it's important to continue engaging with the U.S. government about the issues that
will soon come up in front of Congress and so on about how to proceed to really embrace the works going on in the community
in the amount of consensus that's been built about what happens next.
So I think that's important, as well.
>> HELEN BAXTER: And we have another question from Tunis -- "What new I.G. stakeholders will emerge in the future?"
>> DéSIRéE MILOSHEVIC: New stakeholders -- we may see nothing new and we may see, also, meetings, like
NETmundial -- that was a very good meeting that took place last year.
It showed that the community and all stakeholders can collaboratively get together and set up the road and principles
for the Internet governance, which yet need to be followed.
But I think it's probably not going to be unusual that we will see another big meeting trying to enroll all users around the

world in participating and contributing towards the principles of how the Internet should be governed.
This may be just one example of what could be and what new actors we could see.
But IGF should probably be continued, and we will see a lot of new regional IGFs, probably led by most of ISOC chapters, or they will have some kind of role in creating a program for a regional or a local IGF.
>> HELEN BAXTER: Great.
And, Sally, do you have anything else you'd like to add?
>> SALLY WENTWORTH: Just to weigh in on that, as I said earlier, I do believe that we will see more stakeholders coming into the Internet governance discussion, and I think we should welcome that.
We increasingly hear from, as somebody said, more the end-user side of the technology, whether it's in the finance industry or the healthcare industry or the education sectors, who are dependent upon -- increasingly dependent upon the Internet and upon connectivity for their business models.
And as they look around to figure out where are decisions being made and how could they be involved, I think we should expect to see them coming into discussions about security or free expression or affordability, a whole range of topics.
And we saw that here in the Dominican Republic today, a lot of discussion from the libraries community, for examples, about the importance that libraries play in the information society.
So I think we should continue to look for that and really expect it.
>> HELEN BAXTER: Great.
Thank you.
So, anyone else have anything they'd like to add?
Okay, well, thanks a lot to Sally, Jason, and Désirée and all the nodes for those interesting views on collaborative governance.
Now, remember, if you're joining in, watching all over the world, as I know many of you are, do join in.
We really want to hear your thoughts, your comments, your questions.
You can join in the social Q&A in the player.
You can also tweet at #icomm15.
Send us your pictures to mypicture@isoc.org, and we'll be reviewing all of those wonderful comments coming in later.
So it's now time for our second break.
So, let's see you all back in 10 minutes, or stay with us to see what's being said on social media.
And, yes, we have another surprise video for you, as well.
[Up-tempo music plays]
>> SOLAICHI: Yeah, hi.
I'm Solaichi.
>> DAVID: David is my name.
>> KADIYA: My name is Kadiya.
>> MARGARITA: My name is Margarita, and I just got in business in Accra.
>> MAN: I do a lot of things, but basically, I am into the showbiz world.
>> WOMAN: I'm aspiring to be someone in the future.
>> MAN #2: I'm a chemist by training.

I usually work in chemistry in the field of homogeneous catalysis -- not too complicated, but I love it.
>> DAVID: The Internet is an indispensable medium of communication.
>> MAN #3: When I wake up every morning, the first thing I do is go to the Net, check the news, and update myself on everything that's going on around the world before I get out of bed.
>> WOMAN #2: We love it.
>> WOMAN #3: The Internet helps a lot.
>> WOMAN: It makes communication very easy.
>> MAN #4: From one part of the country, and even outside Ghana, it makes things easier, reliable, and comfortable.
>> MARGARITA: I remember the era when we still had to do the phone calls across the ocean -- that was very, very difficult.
>> MAN #3: To access the Internet in Ghana -- it's a very, very, very expensive business.
>> MAN #5: The Internet café helped us a lot at the beginning of things.
[Mid-tempo music plays]
>> MAN #2: Scene one -- cut.
>> MARGARITA: How does the Internet make my life better?
>> WOMAN #4: Internet helps you to work very well, to study, to do more research on your studies.
>> MAN #3: And sometimes, for the entertainment -- to stream live basketball matches, football matches, and sometimes wrestling.
>> SOLAICHI: I'm always happy when I'm on Facebook because I chat with my friends, my family -- I make friends outside, those I don't know.
>> MAN #6: There's no way I cannot access the Internet or make use of it. It's on a daily basis.
And on the average, I spend between four and five hours.
>> DAVID: Not just chats and browsing, but, really, business.
>> MAN #7: It's become part of our daily life and our daily routines.
>> MAN #4: Business gets smoother.
>> MAN #2: You need to be up to date with the recent applications in your field, and with the Internet, it's quite easy.
You don't have to go to the library, within for, let's say, a week or two to get the journal catalog.
But with the Internet, you can actually see the publications as they come in real time, which is an advantage to me.
>> MAN #7: So, it's basically reduced cost, stress, time, and, you know, it makes work very effective.
>> MAN #6: Internet disappeared?
>> MAN #7: Wow.
What will I do if the Internet disappears?
[Chuckles]
>> SOLAICHI: Oh, gosh!
>> DAVID: I can't even fathom it.
I can't imagine it.
>> MAN #2: Disappeared.
Well, I would be free because I think most of our lives, on a daily basis, is now fashioned around the Internet.
>> MAN: Everything is gonna be changed.

That's the whole thing, 'cause, like, our bank statements are run by the Internet.
Everything is being run by the Internet.
>> MAN #6: Where do we go?
We go back to the Stone Age, where we used stone to communicate, and that would be society.
[Laughs]
>> WOMAN: I don't know, but...it's really important in our lives.
>> KADIYA: Thank you.
[Indistinct conversations]
>> HELEN BAXTER: So, welcome back to InterCommunity 2015.
We're at the end of our break, so let's see where our next speaker is, 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.
So, Olaf has prepared a very dynamic and energetic presentation in PechaKucha, former...
>> OLAF KOLKMAN: My name is Olaf Kolkman.
I am the Chief Internet Technology Officer at the Internet Society, and today in a very strict format, called PechaKucha, I'm going to talk about collaborative security -- 20 images, 20 seconds each about the Internet Society's approach to cybersecurity.
When you look at the news, it's clear -- cybersecurity -- 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.
The solution seems very easy -- just fix security.
But that's like saying, fix economy.
An economy is 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 permissions 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 faraway jurisdiction.
Now, let's separate security of Internet as a system and security in a highly interconnective world.
The latter is about risk management of one's own resources.
Think about, should I upgrade a firewall?
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 your risk 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 sufficient 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 a 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 and variants.
In other words, they should reserve 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 should 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 true -- voluntary bottom-up self organization that the most impactful solutions are likely to be reached.
This is really a reaction 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's a paradigm and mind-set of approaching Internet security.
By itself, it will not provide solutions.
Taking action will provide the solutions, and that is where the community's involved -- not that this is new.

We see collaborative security at work all around us.
There are hundreds of organizations in this field, varying from operational groups, standards organizations,
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 ISOC 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 convenient 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
principle and take specific actions that will eventually lead to a more secure and stable routing system.
The things that manage us are not profound, but operational 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 spoofed 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 in action.
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: So, thank you to Olaf.
That's a very interesting, important subject, and a very original format.
Now, I wanted to turn now to Dan York, senior content strategist, who's joining us from Ottawa.
Hi, Dan.
Would you like to start the conversation on Olaf's introduction to this crucial issue?
>> DAN YORK: Thank you, Helen, and greetings to Internet Society members all around the world.
I'm here in Ottawa, Canada, with members of the Internet Society chapter here in Canada and others who are gathered together
here to join in this global conversation.
Now, as you saw in the video from Olaf there, we talk about this fundamental approach to security that we call
"collaborative security," and it is that.
It's an approach that helps explain how security has been happening, how we've been dealing with it across the
Internet.
It's also a call to action for how we can work together to make these issues, you know, to address these issues around the
world.
Governments alone cannot address the security issues.

They can't solve the security issues on the Internet.
Businesses alone can't solve that.
Individuals can't.
Network operators can't.
It takes all of us together being able to work in a fashion collaboratively to address the issues and bring about the open and trusted Internet that we all want to have.
Now, Olaf mentioned the MANRS Initiative as one of the concrete examples that we have of collaborative security in action.
There are several others that I just want to briefly touch on.
One is, there's a wide variety of computer emergency response teams, or computer security incident response teams -- CERTs, CSIRTs -- that gather together, people from government, business, industry, all together to respond to these large-scale attacks that cross jurisdiction boundaries, that cross areas that really require people from all over to work.
Another one is the DNS community has brought together people from domain-name-system operators, from vendors, from industry, from ISPs, all working together to make a more secure and trusted DNS.
And another is the network operator groups that are gathered all over the world, bringing together the people who actually operate the Internet to make the Internet more secure in their regions.
And of course, we can't forget the actual open Internet standards that we all use, which are a great example of collaborative security in action, seeing what happens at the Internet Engineering Task Force and other meetings like that.
We're going to talk a bit more about some specific actions that people can take here, but right now, I know we want to throw it open to some questions.
And we have a question here in Ottawa, which I will turn to one of our participants here to introduce himself and ask his question.
>> RICHARD HAGEMEYER: Thanks, Dan.
I'm Richard Hagemeyer, a professor at Algonquin College here in Ottawa.
One of the things that concerns me is the continuing efforts by the Five Eyes governments, particularly, to weaken Internet security by insisting on unfettered backdoor access to encrypted data.
I'm also concerned -- equally, I might add -- with the general population's seemingly acceptance of this.
So, not only should we discard the notion of compromised security, but I don't think we should accept even the premise of the government's arguments in any ways.
In my opinion, an unfiltered, secure, and private Internet is an essential and basic tenet of democracy.
So, the question I have is, what can the Internet Society do to ensure that this essential tenet prevails?
Thanks.
>> DAN YORK: That's a fantastic question, Richard, and one that's certainly been on the mind of many of us within the

Internet Society -- both staff, chapters, members -- all over the place.
We've seen this particularly coming up in light of recent reports about some of the governments who have expressed
their interest in having backdoors in encryption and pieces around that.
From an Internet Society point of view, you know, we have been on record for quite some time that we see encryption by
default being something that needs to happen.
If you go back a bit in the Internet Engineering Task Force, back in May 2014, the IETF came out with an RFC, an actual
document that stated that pervasive monitoring and surveillance is an attack against the Internet.
The reaction to that by the Internet Architecture Board, the IAB, was to issue a statement that was then later echoed by
the Internet Board of Trustees, saying that, you know, the IAB urges protocol designers to design for confidential
operation by default.
Encryption should be there.
From an Internet Society perspective, we see this as a priority and expect to see more of us talking about
this, working it as a priority for us, to look at how do we encourage people all around to adopt endorse encryption in
various, different means, whether it's for own usage, their own websites, et cetera?
With that, I want to toss it back to Auckland.
And I know John and Bob may have some comments about this specific issue.
>> BOB HINDEN: Yes, and I think we both have a similar view on
this, that the notion that you can have backdoors in
encryption and still have security is just -- it's a fantasy or it's nonsense.
If you have backdoors in encryption, then those what were supposed to be secret keys won't be secret.
We've seen many examples of organizations, governments, commercial companies getting attacked, and all of their
confidential information is compromised.
Even the, you know, what some people call the Snowden revelations was a giant leak from the National Security
Agency.
So I can't believe at all that, that if, you know, organizations like that had the ability to look at encrypted
traffic, that it would mean everyone else would also be able to look at encrypted traffic.
>> JOHN LEVINE: Well, there's no question that we all agree that backdoors are bad, and our topic is collaborative security.
So, I think what we need to look at is, how we need to collaborate to keep this bad idea out of the way?
Because it keeps coming up from law enforcement, who are convinced -- wrongly, I believe -- that they can't enforce the
laws if they can't spy on anybody's traffic.
And I think a good example is a paper released by the Massachusetts institute of Technology today where you
are, which is a broad range of cryptographers, and the title is "Key Under the Doormat."
So, you can get an idea of what they think about it.

And these cryptographers -- many of them are people who are active in the IETF.
They're authors of IETF documents.
They're people we work with all the time.
And there are also cryptographers in other places that I know from other contexts, I mean.
But it is clear that the only way we're going to keep the backdoors closed is by collaborating, you know.
And the problem is that, you know, the law enforcement is going, talking to the legislatures, you know, and they
have these horror stories, many of which may be true, but, of course, you could always have a horror story for anything.
And what they need is for their constituents and for the people who are knowledgeable to fight back and to inform them
otherwise.
I mean, so, although the Internet Society absolutely does not do political stuff, I mean, this is a matter of
educating people so they can educate their legislators about why, if you want a secure Internet or secure world -- you
know, and it's not just the Internet.
I mean, the security is equally important for your banking and for your e-mail and for everything else -- we need to,
you know, basically collaborate in making it clear why backdoors are counterproductive and why a more secure Internet and a
more secure world, you know, is good for individuals and it's good for businesses and it's good for everybody who the
legislators care about.
>> MAN: Thank you, John and Bob for that.
And now, let's go to Montevideo, where, I understand, there is a question from somebody there.
>> JOHN LEVINE: Well, I'm happy to take that question, because that ties in with what I just said.
I mean, part of it is simply educating yourself.
I mean, the details of cryptography are baffling.
I have a graduate degree, and I don't understand them.
But the basic ideas are straightforward, you know, and the basic rules that, you know, cryptography needs to be simple
to work, cryptography needs to be used consistently, it needs to be used sort of invisibly, so it happens automatically, and
the IETF has done a lot of stuff about having stuff encrypted automatically, without people having to specifically ask for
it.
And I think once individuals inform themselves about it, you know, then you can be active in your organizations
and your, you know, wherever else you are.
I mean, 'cause this is definitely an area where people think it's too complicated, and their eyes glaze, you know?
And Dan was saying that, you know, we heard what the questioner was saying, that people aren't engaged.
But, in fact, the basic issues are quite simple, you know, and the stakes are high.
And I think just making -- you know, learning, you know, the simple basic facts and then going and telling other people
about them -- you know, cryptography is good.

Security is important.
Backdoors don't work.
You know, those -- I think anybody can understand those.
I mean, I think sort of spreading that word, I think, will be very effective.
>> MAN: Thank you, John.
We're going to go now to Montevideo, where we have a question or a comment about some activities that they've been doing down there related to collaborative security.
>> GRACIELA MARTINEZ: Hi.
Good afternoon.
I am Graciela Martinez, head of LACNIC WARP Incident Response Initiative.
And I would like to come back to a collaborative security concept, because I would like to say that we entirely agree with some approach that was exposed in the paper, and Olaf was talking about it, because, as it was mentioned within the paper, everyone has a collective responsibility for security of the Internet, and security is not achieved by a single organization -- not because one company, government, or actor decides that security is important.
Creating security and trust, as the paper says, indeed, requires different players with different responsibilities and roles to take action.
And in order to achieve these concepts and bring together all the actors, LACNIC does several activities, such as during our two annual events -- we hold a CSIRTs meeting once a year.
We sponsor a FIRST technical colloquium.
We also administrate and moderate LACNIC CSIRTs forum that has a mailing list, with people involved in different CSIRTs all along the region.
Also, we've made agreements with some organizations to exchange information in a confidential manner.
And we train and encourage our members to create their own CSIRTs by AMPARO Projects.
Since, last year, LACNIC has its own CSIRTs -- LACNIC WARP -- that coordinates and facilitates computer incidents response for LACNIC members, but if you are not a LACNIC member, you can also report an incident, and we will handle it all the same.
WARP's main services are security warnings, advice brokering between the members, and we're clocking points of incidents.
So, with these activities, we think that we are cooperating and collaborating with an open, stable, and secure Internet, as our mission says.
And don't forget to think globally, but act locally, as ISOC suggests.
Thank you.
>> DAN YORK: Thank you very much.
That's a perfect example of the kind of thing that we would like to hear from the regions, from the chapters, and from all of you who are watching.
We would love to hear examples of how you're putting collaborative security into action in your part of the world.

As we've talked about, it is an issue about thinking globally and acting locally.
What we would like you all to take away as homework out of here is to look at, are there examples where you are applying collaborative security principles, either individually or within your group, your region, your chapter -- whatever it might be?
And we want to share those examples.
We want to look for examples that can be applied to other groups in other parts of the world, and we would like to share those out.
We can use our Connect platform to help people share what those experiences are and to learn about those so that, together, again, we can use our collective strength that we have as this Internet Society community globally to really bring about a more secure and trusted Internet.
We do have time for another question, and so we're going to go to New York, where I believe they are standing by with a question or comment for us.
>> DAVID SOLOMONOFF: Okay.
I think everyone in the ISOC community is very aware and feels very strongly about the importance of open technology, so I'm going to ask the reverse question -- what can ISOC do to educate governments and policy makers about the dangers of restrictive digital rights management and closed-source proprietary technologies in terms of the way that they can discourage cybersecurity research and development?
>> DAN YORK: Thank you for that question.
That's a great one that's there.
I will say that part of what we're looking at from an Internet Society point of view is, how do we help governments understand what are these issues and what are the benefits of this open Internet, of the open Internet, the Internet of opportunity that we were talking about, that Olaf mentioned here, and that's certainly -- part of what we're looking at is, how do we do that?
How do we make that happen, as far as this greater community?
Let me ask -- Bob and John, do either of you want to comment on that directly?
>> JOHN LEVINE: DRM is not -- certainly, nothing I'm crazy about, but I mean, it's certainly -- We've seen all sorts of ways that, you know, it's had unintended consequences, you know, and it's caused all sorts of problems with people having legitimate rights to look at stuff, but the software guesses wrong that, you know -- that for some reason, it didn't work.
It hasn't been a priority of ours, you know, but I agree that in sort of, in part of the overall idea of security, that, you know, you want stuff to works transparently from where it comes from to where it's supposed to go and you want to keep third parties from butting in on it -- I mean, it's an issue.
I mean, on the other hand, I mean, DRM was invented because copyright owners have legitimate concerns.

I mean, we can have a long argument about whether that was a good way to address those concerns, you know, but it's one of these areas where, frequently, you have to collaborate with people you don't entirely agree with, you know?
And I think it's important for us to understand ways that -- you know, again, you know, backdoors were a bad idea not 'cause we're opposed to law enforcement -- because we don't think it's an effective way for law enforcement to do its job.
You know, so, I think that, you know, the DRM is an example of a way, you know, we have to -- basically, we have to bring people to the table with whom we don't necessarily agree to find the common ground so we can, you know, move forward in a way and educate people in a consistent way that they do stuff that's good for the Internet and good for the world.
>> BOB HINDEN: I would add, at least in my view, that, you know, there is some legitimate role for DRM, but on the other side, for things relating to security, people not talking about when they do have security issues or what the vulnerability is -- you know, it is a shared community, and if mechanisms are used like that to limit research on security or evaluating, you know, weaknesses in systems, and if those kind of mechanisms are used to keep -- to sort of limit the spread of that information, I think we all suffer.
So, clearly, it's important that we find reasonable balance between, you know, sort of the global rights for what we need to make everything more secure and, you know, the actual control of legitimate content.
>> DAN YORK: Thank you for that question.
Thank you, John and Bob, for your participation in this segment.
As we draw this segment to a close, let me invite you all to raise more of your questions like this into our Connect platform.
Let's bring the security conversations in there, talk about what there are and what we can do as a community to really bring about a more secure and trusted Internet.
I want to leave you with three actions.
First of all, I'd like to suggest that you use this collaborative security framework.
We've created this.
We've publicized this, promoted it.
It's available in online form and PDF -- but to use this as a way to talk about how we work together to make a more secure and trusted Internet.
Please, provide your feedback on that.
Use that when you're talking to policy makers.
Use it when you're talking to technology.
And, also, use it yourselves in some way and form that you can.
If you are involved with a network, please look at the MANRS Initiative and look at how you can sign up to be part of making the Internet's routing infrastructure more secure.
If you operate a website, look at how you can use TLS and encryption to make sure that you provide a secure connection there.

If you've got domain names, look how you can use DNSSEC.
And if you operate a network, use validation around that.
Look at how we can use these technologies that are being created.
And we encourage you to participate in the upcoming IETF meetings and others -- and the online conversations -- to make
this a more secure space.
And finally, we want to bring all these conversations that you may have into our community.
Bring them out there.
Let's discuss them, talk about them in Connect.
Let's bring those examples forward so we can learn from each other and really use this model and put this model in
action.
Thank you.
And, please, go to www.internetsociety.org/ collaborativesecurity to find the paper, read it, and
share it.
Thank you.
>> HELEN BAXTER: Thanks, Dan.
And we do have time for one more question.
And this is from the social Q&A.
"Is there an opportunity for the Internet Society to demonstrate leadership by making clear and then advocating
the link between Internet rights and human rights?"
Who'd like to take that?
Dan?
>> DAN YORK: Thank you, Helen.
>> BOB HINDEN: Yes.
>> DAN YORK: John or Bob, do you wish to -- I can say, from a perspective of the Internet Society, from the public-policy
side, we're certainly looking at how we draw that linkage.
That's been a comment that you've seen in our writing and our statements.
And I see Bob wants to answer, so I'll turn it to Bob, if you'd like to go and do that there.
>> BOB HINDEN: Well, I don't have anything very deep to say, but, I mean, I sort of see this as I think people need to be
able to communicate.
And to me, that should be a human right, and so we should always be pushing against people or organizations or countries
who try to limit what people can say to each other and the topics that people can say.
And to me, that's probably one of the biggest human-rights issues on the Internet.
>> JOHN LEVINE: What he said.
[Laughter]
>> HELEN BAXTER: Thank you very much.
So, Sally, would you like to add to that?
>> SALLY WENTWORTH: Hi. Thanks.
I think that's an important question.
And I do want to highlight that, within the political system and the Internet governance environment, there is a very
strong and, I think, emerging debate over the linkage between...
>> MAN: All right, thank you, everybody.
>> SALLY WENTWORTH: ...rights.

How do we protect interactions of users online and protect their right to speak, their right to express ideas, their
right to form communities in an environment where there are a lot of security questions, a lot of desires by governments to
lock things down or try to, in other ways, put in place surveillance and other monitoring technologies?
So there is, I think, a very important discussion to be had about the role of human rights in the whole security dialogue,
and the importance of keeping those top of mind as we consider solutions to cybersecurity.
>> HELEN BAXTER: Great.
And, remember, we want to hear from you, everybody out there in the global community, who's kindly watching today and is
interested in all these amazing topics.
Please do tweet at #icomm15, send us your pictures at mypicture@isoc.org, join in the social Q&A, and just tell us
what you think.
Share your thoughts.
We'd love to hear from you.
Right.
Well, thank you to Dan, Bob, Sally, John, all the nodes for your insightful comments.
Before we get ready to hear from James Wood, senior director of Strategic Communications, and our secretary, Scott Bradner,
who will be talking about the Internet Society's identity and brand, I want to make sure you all have your piece of paper
handy and ready at hand.
Simple...or letter form that will do -- doesn't have to be anything on it, a blank piece of paper.
Get ready.
Get set.
And now we're going to hear from James and Scott.
>> JAMES WOOD: And thank you very much, indeed.
It's a pleasure to be here in Auckland and to be sitting up onstage with Scott, and especially, to be talking to
all of you in the nodes.
I wanted just to begin by saying that I think the very fact that we are having this meeting on the Internet, for the
Internet, with quite so many of you is living proof of the fact that we are very much doing things differently and doing
things in a new and exciting way, which leads me quite nicely to the discussion that Scott and I would like to have about
our identity as an organization.
For want of a better expression I think we can probably think of this in terms of our personality.
There are elements of branding mixed in with that.
There are elements of reputation and our image.
So, really, we wanted to just spend a few minutes to talk about our strategic direction in that respect.
Let me begin by just saying that I think, over the past couple of hours, we've heard really what is a very compelling story
across some of our key areas of activity.
We've heard Sally on Internet governance.
We've heard about Raúl's access and development work.

We've heard about collaborative security.
And really, this impressive work is rolled up into one compelling story, I think, and our identity is very much the
vehicle or the key to help us tell that story to the world.
I think it can help us gain greater recognition and visibility around the world to give us a more powerful voice in
all of those conversations.
And more importantly, I think it will help us to create a clearer perception of who we are and what we stand for as
an organization.
Many of you will know that we have begun a journey, something of a transformational journey, to think about our identity as
part of our strategic direction, and many of you have been involved throughout the community in the detailed
program and you're helping us to develop that.
And, Scott, you have been a proponent of that, so I wanted just to ask you why you think it's so important for us, as an
organization, to focus on our identity.
>> SCOTT BRADNER: Well, I'm going to actually look forward by starting back.
I started being associated with the Internet Society in 1993, when I was elected to the board, and have been affiliated ever
since.
The world has changed rather dramatically.
The Internet Society was originally formed for basically three purposes -- to be a legal umbrella over the Internet
Engineering Task Force, the IETF, to continue a series of INET meetings, which were semischolarly meetings
about Internet technology, and to continue a series of developing country workshops where people were taught all
over the world on how to do this Internet technology, how to run Internet service providers and the like.
The concept of Internet governance just wasn't there.
The Internet thing was a toy, as far as the regulators were concerned.
And as far as the telephone companies were concerned, it was not a threat -- it was simply a toy, and nobody paid attention
to it.
We heard a little bit earlier from Sally saying that the Internet Society's been involved in governance for about
10 years.
Well, that's a small piece of the time that the IETF has been around.
It's a small piece of the time when the Internet Society has been around.
The Internet Society grew into dealing with Internet governance.
It grew into dealing with many things.
It has a great deal of activity.
You've seen it from this report that came out today and its many, many activities.
One of the problems that the board has had and the Society has had as public perception is, what the heck is it?
What is this Internet Society thing?
What do we consider ourselves to be?
What do we consider our goals to be?
The identity process is a way for us to develop within ourselves, within the Internet Society, an understanding of

what our priorities are, what efforts we're undertaking and why, and to be able to explain that -- in the parlance of U.S.
venture capitalists, it's the elevator speech.
We don't have an elevator speech on what the Internet Society is.
We don't have the 10-to-20-second, "Here's what we are, here's what we're doing, and here's why we're important,"
and it's vital for us to do that.
We've just been doing too many things and then not been able to explain it.
And being able to explain it will make it easier for us to be in the places that we need to be and to be seen as
the organization we are.
>> JAMES WOOD: I think you've highlighted nicely two things there.
It seems, from what you're saying, that it's a way to give us a renewed sense of purpose and it's a way to give us
confidence as an organization.
Would you agree with that?
>> SCOTT BRADNER: Yes, and it's also a way for us to focus our activities and to decide our priorities.
There's a huge opportunity out there - there's a huge variety of opportunities out there, and the society over the years has
dabbled in many of them.
And we're trying to restructure, re-understand what our goals should be.
We can't do everything for everybody.
We have to decide the things which are most important, and this process is what will help us do that.
>> JAMES WOOD: Mm-hmm.
I think that's right, and that fits very nicely with my idea and my understanding of what identity work will deliver us.
It will tell people about our DNA, and in fact, we are going now through a process of uncovering that DNA.
And I use that word carefully, because I wouldn't want to suggest that we are reinventing in any way whatsoever.
I think it's a question of recognizing the values that we have, the characteristics that we own as an organization, and
then building on those to move forward.
>> SCOTT BRADNER: I would agree with that.
Our DNA started with the IETF.
Many of the IETF folks are still actively involved.
Bob Hinden, our current chair, was at IETF 1.
And he's one of four people of 21 at IETF 1 who still participate in the IETF.
That kind of lineage and that kind of consistency is extremely important, and we need to do more with that.
>> JAMES WOOD: Mm-hmm.
Just to provide the audience around the world and in the room with a little bit of a flavor in terms of what the identity work
has uncovered and revealed so far is that there is a very strong feeling amongst staff and some community members who have
been involved that openness, as a concept, lies at the very heart of the Internet Society, within our DNA.
Also, one of the strengths that has come through the evaluation and assessment phases that we've been going through

and in the many, many conversations that we've already had with our global community, that our multi-stakeholder approach is also a strength.
And we, I think, live by in many respects.
We operate in a multi-stakeholder fashion.
And then, thirdly, our people and our history are also intertwined with who we are.
So, these really are the pillars on which we are building.
>> SCOTT BRADNER: And they come -- a lot of those come from the IETF.
From the very beginning, the IETF explicitly chose to be open, in terms of participation.
Anybody can participate in person or online, and that's been the case from the very beginning.
All of the IETF documents and working papers have been open and openly available.
And anybody is invited to participate -- that was the seed corn for the Internet Society was the Internet Engineering Task Force, and that openness is an extremely important part of our, as you say, DNA.
>> JAMES WOOD: And I think part of our challenge now, as we move forward with this work, is to take the DNA and then to apply it in a new way, in a fresh way.
So, I think, certainly in terms of some of the complex issues such as Internet governance, we face a challenge in terms of simplifying the language, but not the concepts.
And that will help to create clarity.
It will help to create the perception, the consistency of perception, the belief in ourselves, and a very clear view of what we are and what we exist for as an organization in other people's minds.
>> SCOTT BRADNER: In addition, being able to clearly explain what we believe our priorities are gives you -- you in the audience and you, the ISOC members -- a chance to better interact with the board and with the Society and say you agree, you don't agree, you think that we're going in slightly the wrong direction -- give us correction.
If we can explain cleaner what we're trying to do, you can understand whether you agree with us or not.
And that's a very important thing.
Part of openness is to be in a dialogue with the community, with the world, and this process of trying to better articulate ourselves, better understand ourselves and to articulate ourselves facilitates that discussion.
>> JAMES WOOD: Exactly.
And I should probably add that, you know, we are still in the early stages of this process.
We are still in the strategy phase, if you like, so we are listening hard to people within the organization and within the community, and we are in the process of defining our belief in ourselves.
And we'll use that as that platform to then engage our audiences properly with tools that resonate and in a way that resonates.
And, of course, this will all filter down into our many, many outputs.

So our identity work will be transposed into all of our communications -- for example, the way we -- the meetings that
we go to, our social media presence, our website -- so everything will be directly impacted by that.
And, indeed, the identity work should be informing all of that.
>> SCOTT BRADNER: And I should point out -- it was alluded to, but I want to be explicit on it -- this is an effort that the
board strongly supports.
At the last board meeting, the board voted a significant amount of money and dedicated a significant amount of time to
approving this need, the need to do this identity work.
It is a part of the strategic direction of the Internet Society.
It's part of the growth of the Internet Society and maturing of it.
The board strongly believes in it, and it's a key part of our future.
>> JAMES WOOD: Thank you, Scott.
And I would perhaps summarize that by saying the stronger our identity, the stronger our story, and the stronger the
influence and impact that we have as an organization.
>> SCOTT BRADNER: That's the aim.
>> JAMES WOOD: Good.
Helen, I wonder whether there are any comments or questions on Twitter about this topic.
>> HELEN BAXTER: We've still got stuff coming through.
And, please, do continue to send your tweets in, because we will be continuing to look at the stream through the day.
Send your pictures.
Join in the Q&A.
So, just from a quick look --
nothing directly, but we will wrap up some of the best tweets and refer to them later.
So, on that note, it's been wonderful experience being part of this global conversation because this is what it's all
about -- having conversations so we can collectively move forward.
So, it's time to wrap up now.
I'd like to hand it over to Kathy Brown for some final comments.
>> JAMES WOOD: Before we go to Kathy, actually, let me just ask one thing of the global audience.
So, you've had a piece of paper sitting on your desk that you probably haven't -- you've been ignoring for the last at
least hour and a half or so.
It's now time to find your pen and your piece of paper.
And what we'd love for you to do is to write down the one word that you feel best describes the Internet Society.
Write that one word down on your piece of paper, and then, in order to help us gather that -- because this is going to become
part of our evaluation and assessment and our listening process as part of our strategy -- branding strategy -- is then
to send that word in to us so that we can gather all of your perceptions.
If you can use the mypicture@isoc.org e-mail address, we will be able to gather all those up.
And with that, I will hand it over to Kathy.
>> KATHY BROWN: Well, thank you.
I just want to thank James and Scott for what I thought was a very thoughtful conversation about who we are.

We just, as I think James said, experienced a morning where we saw who we are, and I think we've seen a little bit of what
we can be.
This is a grand experiment that we did this morning, isn't it?
And you know, as we think about the way we want to program this and how much we want to get into two hours, I know that
we've just done an awful lot -- we've covered a lot of ground.
I know that people would want to have spoken a whole lot longer.
I know that there's some desire to have this kind of a forum where we can take one topic and really move it around the world
and in our heads.
I know that there are many differences and similarities between the various chapters and, today, nodes that go around
the globe and that we have an opportunity and, actually, a responsibility to start exploring those similarities and
those differences to meet the challenges of the 21st-century Internet.
We know that the Internet is probably the most powerful tool that has been invented by humankind.
Many of those humankinds are part of the Internet Society.
Our DNA really does go back to the very founders of the Internet, the inventors who brought us this thing.
What a precious gift we have.
And then as I look around the world and understand that this idea, the idea of the Internet, the promise of the Internet, and
the reality of the Internet is what we are passionately about.
I say, "Well, wow, let's use it."
Let's use the Internet to build that solidarity, to build that powerful society that wants these values to continue.
Today, we heard a little bit about some of the challenges.
We probably could talk a lot more about the opportunities.
But we need to do that together.
So, this was a start -- I think a very good start.
I hope you'll give us a lot of feedback about the start.
I hope you'll give us positives about what works, what could work better, but I do want to say the technology worked.
The Internet just worked.
We did not break it.
[Chuckles] We used it.
So, I'm going to turn this over to Bob for a couple of moments, and I'll be back to wrap up.
>> BOB HINDEN: Thank you, Kathy.
To me, it seems that, if there was any doubt the Internet Society was a global community, I think we are the global
community today.
I think this has been a wonderful success.
I really wanted to thank Kathy and all of the Internet Society staff for making this happen.
It was a tremendous effort.
I don't think the society has ever done anything quite like this before, and I think I can say for myself and the board,
we're very appreciative of this and, you know, this is the kind of thing the board wants ISOC to start doing.
So, this was really cool.

Our strength as a community comes -- our strength comes from our community.
It's our members, our technical community, our organizations, and our chapters.
And the more we work together, the stronger we'll be.
This, again, I think, was a wonderful experiment, and it appears to work pretty close to flawlessly, but please send us
your comments on things you liked and things you thought that could be better.
So, thank you.
Kathy?
>> KATHY BROWN: So, you'll see there are a lot of thank-yous to be had, but I'm not going to strain your time with that at
the moment.
I think we'll run some credits and make sure everybody sees their name.
But my biggest thank goes to all of you who are participating.
I don't have the online numbers right now -- we'll see what all that looks like.
Understand that we have another session -- as the sun goes around the Earth, we have another session so that we can
bring in the rest of our society.
I would love the day when we can do it all at once.
Unfortunately, the way that globe goes around, it makes it hard.
People have to, you know, be up in the middle of the night or have all kinds of crazy things in their day, but maybe we
should consider that.
Let's think about this as we go along -- what would we do to ensure that we had a global Internet Society meeting where
we actually all could be looking at each other in this kind of technology the way I'm looking at all of you?
So, think about that as you're digesting this meeting and thinking about the future.
So now, I think just a little fun to finish this up.
So, the piece of paper that you wrote your word on -- Who knows how to make a paper plane?
Come on, guys.
You know how to do this?
Right?
We used to do it as kids.
Anybody?
You know how to make a paper plane?
Can you make a paper plane?
All right.
So, that word right now that you wrote -- the identity of the Internet Society -- I want you to sail it into the future.
Got it?
And I want to thank you one more time for being here, for participating, for being very smart, for being very
passionate, and for being part of the Internet Society.
Okay, guys, up on your feet.
Everybody, come on.
Up, up, up, up, up, up.
Come on, out of your chairs.
Go.

Let's go.
All right, now!
[All cheer]
There it goes!
[Introduction to Shinedown's "Unity" plays]
I found a note with your name
and a picture of us
Even though it was framed
and covered in dust
It's the map in my mind
that sends me on my way
They say it's never too late
to stop being afraid
And there is no one else here,
so why should I wait?
And in the blink of an eye,
the past begins to fade
So, have you ever been caught
in a sea of despair?
And your moment of truth
Is the day that you say,
"I'm not scared"
Put your hands in the air
If you hear me out there
I've been looking for you day and night
Shine a light in the dark
Let me see where you are
'Cause I'm not gonna leave you behind
If I told you
that you're not alone
And I show you
this is where you belong
Put your hands in the air
one more time
I've seen a million miles,
met a million faces
Took all I knew
to reach all these places
And I'd do it again
If it brings me back to you
So, have you ever been caught
in a sea of despair?
And your moment of truth
Is the day that you say,
"I'm not scared"
Put your hands in the air
if you hear me out there
I've been looking for you
day and night
Shine a light in the dark
Let me see where you are
Cause I'm not gonna leave you behind
If I told you
that you're not alone

And I show you
this is where you belong
Put your hands in the air
One more time
[Instrumental solo]
Put your hands in the air
[Music fades]