
BEIJING – High Level Meeting, Development of Internet Architecture and ICANN Asia-Pacific Strategy

Monday, April 08, 2013 – 11:00 to 14:00

ICANN – Beijing, People’s Republic of China

XIAODONG LEE: Please pay attention, please. We will start in one minute.

[Music]

XIAODONG LEE: Okay. It's a very fancy video.

So welcome to Beijing. Welcome to China, all of our friends from the world. So I hope you can enjoy the time in Beijing.

So ladies and gentlemen, good morning. I'm Xiaodong Lee. You have done the opening ceremony. I'm in the transition period from the ICANN VP of Asia to CEO of CNNIC, so it's my honor to moderate today's session.

So on behalf of the local host, CNNIC, I would like to convey our sincere thanks and warm welcome for your attendance.

So, you know, this conference is guided by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology and the Chinese Academy of Sciences and ICANN. So I can see Fadi Chehade who will come here after while.

So please allow me to introduce the distinguished speakers and invite them to come to the stage.

So --

Madam Hu, the president of Internet Society of China.

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[Applause]

Madam Xia Han, Director-General, Bureau of Telecom Administration of MIIT.

[Applause]

Director of Computer Networking Human Center, Chinese Academy of Sciences and CNIC.

[Applause]

Mr. Junan Zhang, vice president of Chinese Unicom.

And we also have another distinguished speaker. It's Mr. (saying name), vice president of CNIC. Because, you know, it's Beijing, it's very terrible traffic. He's on the way. So he will join us after while.

So now I have the honor to declare the official opening of this high-level meeting of the development of Internet architecture and ICANN Asia-Pacific strategy.

So, you know, you hear in the opening ceremony the speech from Madam Hu. You know, in China they're very fast and you know that half of the Internet users of the world is in Asia-Pacific, and half of the users of Asia-Pacific is in China.

So I want to know more and I believe you want to know more about the development of China, so I want to invite Madam Hu to deliver her speech about, you know, development in China.

[Applause]

QIHENG HU:

-- 540 million people in China and the IPv6 number has been raised to the 3rd of the world from the previous 15th.

And also the total domain names has increased to over 30 million. And also, the dot cn has exceeded 75 million in number and account for 56% of the total Chinese holding domain names.

Also, in terms of the e-commerce transaction volume, it has exceeded 7 trillion RMB. Among that, the B-to-C and C-to-C transaction volume has exceeded 1.2 trillion and also the advertisement market has also exceeded 1.7 trillion RMB. And the profitability and the growth rate has been 33.7% and 32.8% for Chinese companies, and it is above the level of those top 30 similar companies in the world because their figure for that was only 13.5% and 17%.

And this development in profitability and turnover has been much bigger than the GDP growth rate in China.

We have seen innovations coming all the time, like (saying name) or (saying name) or (saying name).

And also we have seen mobile Internet has been developing a lot in a rapid manner.

The Internet sector has been a huge driver for Chinese economy and also enriched our people's life and also improved people's livelihood and living standard.

In the context of the internationalized world, the domain name system has played an important role and it has been an important part of innovation and security.

From a long-term view, we need to use the resources of Internet in a more effective way, and ICANN has been rolling out the new gTLD program which is an important event to influence the future Internet space.

And the new gTLD has the characteristic that is openness and cooperation at different levels, including between business and the individual and organizations.

And we will have the new evaluation result for the gTLDs soon, and at this high-level meeting here, we hope to utilize this important opportunity so that we could have a high-level dialogue between the Asia-Pacific players, so that we could have more consensus and reduce our discrepancies.

In this way, we can fully utilize our resources and forge in a new era of the Internet in Asia-Pacific. To achieve that, we need more support and contribution from all sides.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Internet Society of China is one of the stakeholders of the global community. We have been devoting to the prosperity and development of the -- of this sector and relevant communities. We will hold onto our tradition and mission to facilitate the interaction and the communication between us and our international counterparts. We will continue to learn from our foreigner counterparts and we will also go global and we would like to

join hands together with all of you to promote an open, converged, integrated Internet and we hope that under the same sky, we could forge an integrated Internet world.

I wish you a good stay in Beijing. Thank you.

XIAODONG LEE:

Internet Society of China is also a very good example of the multistakeholder model because they engage different kinds of stakeholders in China. I think it's a very good opportunity to discuss how to collaborate between the different stakeholders. Yeah. We can try to learn from this multistakeholder model from the world and also we can try to know more about the multistakeholder model in China.

So before the next speech, I can remind you there is some Chinese translation, if you forgot to bring your device for that.

You know, in the past years, the Chinese government paid much more attention to the Internet and gave very, very strong support to improve the Internet development in China, so next, let me invite Madam Xia Han, the Director-General of the Bureau of Telecom Administration of MIIT to share her insights on the national strategy in support of Internet development in China. Thank you.

[Applause]

XIA HAN:

Honorable Madam Hu and CEO Fadi and also president Junan Zhang, ladies and gentlemen, friends, good morning. I'm very happy to be here for this 2013 ICANN 46 conference.

On behalf of MIIT, the telecom national bureau, I would like to extend my congratulations to this conference. ICANN is the technical coordinator for the domain names and it has contributed a lot to this Internet community, and the Chinese Internet has been an important part of the world community. It has experienced a rapid development over the years.

I would like to brief you on our road taken and I would like to also look into how can we cooperate with ICANN further to promote China's Internet further.

In the past years, China's government paid much attention to the Internet and gave very strong support for the infrastructure development in China, as well as to the sector of Internet.

Internet has become a very important driving force and platform for Chinese economy, especially in terms of economic transition happening here in China, as well as changing people's livelihoods.

By the end of 2012, the export -- outbound Internet bandwidth has exceeded 1.90 and the netizens has exceeded 564 million people and the total mobile netizens has exceeded 4.2 billion, and the dot cn register, the number has exceeded 7.5 million, ranking the 7th amount of global TLD.

China has established the largest IPv6, including six backbones and two international exchanging switching centers, and also there has been over 17,000 IPv6 addresses applied and approved.

We have 479 Web sites has been accredited by the IPv6 certification qualification accounting for 29% of the world.

Besides this development in the infrastructure resources, the Chinese Internet community paid a lot of attention to the cooperation with ICANN with a lot of achievements.

First, we have realized the dot cn both in simplified and traditional Chinese characters resolution.

And also, we have sent people to ATRT and the DNS evaluation panel.

And thirdly, we also supported the new gTLD program.

Now, already 40 strings has been applied by around 24 domestic applicants.

At present, the global international -- the global Internet has been operating and we hope to cooperate further with ICANN to contribute to this trend and we welcome the decision by Mr. Fadi to set up the Chinese operation center of ICANN, and we would like to look into more cooperation in the following aspects.

First, in terms of the IPv6 root server setup, I hope that ICANN could consider the geographic allocation of such servers because China is a big user country, so we hope we could have -- we could be one of the hosts of these root servers of IPv6.

And secondly, we have been approved as the EBERO.

And thirdly, we would like to see more experts, to communicate more ways to ICANN experts, so that we can learn more from each other.

Friends, the Internet development must be based on the cooperation between us. We are willing to do that in the future, and it is vital for innovation and the technical application.

And we also welcome that ICANN has been doing a great job to contribute to China as well as Asia Internet development, and I hope to see this ICANN effort continuing in the future.

Lastly, I would like to wish again this ICANN 46 conference a big success.

XIAODONG LEE:

Thank you, and I think you know more about the Internet development of China from Madam Han's speech.

In this room, I found a lot of Chinese faces here, so I do believe that Madam Han's expectation on ICANN's engagement will be happening in the future, because I do believe after this meeting there will be a lot of Chinese experts we want to get involved in ICANN activities.

Fadi is here. Yeah. Fadi Chehade.

So, you know, I think it's the Internet age come from the academic area. Not only America and Europe, but also in China. You know, in the past years, also in the very beginning of the China Internet, China Academy of Sciences make much more contribution to the Internet development and also in the future Internet.

So today I am honored to invite (saying name), on behalf of the Deputy Security General of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Professor Tan Tieuniu, to give a speech on the scientific research with the Internet development. Yeah. Mr. Huang?

[Applause]

HUANG XIANGYANG:

Distinguished -- and ladies and gentlemen, friends, on behalf of Chinese Academy of Sciences and Professor Tieniu Tan, I am honored to deliver his talk and to welcome you to join the discussion on the topic of Internet development.

The Chinese Academy of Sciences was established in October 1949 and is headquartered in Beijing.

It is a leading economic institute and a comprehensive research and development center in natural science, technological science, and high-tech innovation in China. Furthermore, CAS is also the creator of the Chinese Internet. Its Computer Network Information Center was founded in the early '90s, which is the first of Chinese Internet, and participated in the history of its growth.

On April 20 of 1994, through the National Computing and Networking Facility of China -- shortened as "NCFC project" -- and is also the predecessor of CSTNET, China's Internet has successfully interconnected with U.S. Internet, realizing the full functional networking between China and the Internet.

Since then on, NCFC was put into service representing China's earliest Internet on May 21 of 1994.

The Computer Network Information Center installed the CN domain server to undertake domain registration and it began to manage and operate the Chinese national domain name.

After more than a decade's development, it has been striving to become a public support institution for constant construction, operation, and services of e-infrastructure and information management.

It also serves as a research and a development basis for the advanced network and application technology.

Its affiliate, CNNIC, as a national domain management institution, plays an important role in the progress of the Internet domain name management and IP address allocation in China.

The human development and world harmonization demand for multiple kinds of sciences and technology, but only part of them can lead to social change and the Internet is precisely this kind of critical technology.

From a technology revolution to a social revolution, the Internet has brought great changes to economic and social progress.

Furthermore, the Internet and other information technology has given birth to the fourth paradigm of scientific research -- promoting the sixth technological revolution -- and we have profoundly influenced the way of leading and thinking for the future of mankind.

And because of this, the Internet has created a rare opportunity and environment for the countries of the Asia-Pacific region, especially for the developing countries.

The CAS at present is facing a new era of development and is now targeting the regional strategic needs and world frontiers of science, striving to accomplish world-class science, and to continuously make

fundamental strategic and forward-looking contributions to national economic construction, national security, and a social sustainable development by strengthening our regional center for innovation, innovation of technologies and system integration.

Particularly, the CAS conducts researches on Internet and information technology through CNIC and other research institutions. Not only new technologies as cloud computing, Internet of things, and mobile networking, but also new technologies for providing e-infrastructure and e-science applications, and of course as well as new gTLDs.

Meanwhile, as the major participant of the Asia Academy of Science for the Developing World, (indiscernible), the CAS has attached great importance to academic exchanges and the international collaboration with the Asia-Pacific Internet communities, and we hope to take the conference and opportunity to further communications with the ICANN community to promote multilateral collaboration as well as further development and innovation in a global Internet system.

As the top management and coordination institution of global DNS system, ICANN is of core importance to the Internet infrastructure, and we believe that the further collaboration between ICANN and the Asia-Pacific region will strengthen the Internet development in this area and it will promote ICANN global strategy to further practice.

This high-level conference is expected to promote communication between ICANN and the representatives from Asia-Pacific Internet community, providing a form to enhance mutual understanding and trust, share experiences and knowledge, reveal current achievements

and challenges in the Internet development in Asia-Pacific region, and seek for common development and prosperity.

I wish the conference a great success. Thank you.

[Applause]

XIAODONG LEE:

Thank you, Mr. Huang.

I think you heard so many new technologies, including cloud computing, you know, and so many new innovations of the Internet.

You know, ICANN opened the new gTLD. It's because we want to encourage the innovation, the new applications, and also the competition.

I think it's a -- a lot of us see what may be happening in the future. Yeah. I mean so I have a big concern. I want to see a lot of new applications and new innovation in the future.

I also hope that the global DNS infrastructure can support the new applications in the future.

So from Madam Han's speech you also learned a number. There is 420 million mobile Internet users in China.

You know, I'm one of them, you know. I'm also -- I'm one of the mobile Internet users of China Unicom, so now I'm honored to have Mr. Zhang here. He's the VP of China Unicom. Mr. Zhang, I introduce you to give a speech on China Unicom view. Please.

[Applause]

JUNAN ZHANG:

Respected leaders, ladies and gentlemen, good morning.

It's a great pleasure for me to attend today's meeting to share with you the developments of Internet and to take an outlook of the future of Internet. On behalf of China Unicom, we'd like to extend our appreciation for those supports from the developing world, particularly from the support of ICANN as well as the representatives from the government agencies and from other walks of life.

The Internet is an embodiment of our wisdom and it has penetrated into our everyday life. It has changed our lifestyle and promoted social developments and the sharing of information.

And now with the development of the Internet, more and more countries and more regions are getting involved in the ICANN programs, which plays a positive role in promoting the developments of the human civilization and the social and economic developments.

ICANN as an administrative organ, together with APNIC and CNNIC, they play a very facilitating role.

The new gTLD program will further promote developments of Internet and offer new opportunities for developments of the players in this industry and to -- will offer some opportunities for them to build in a global brand name. And China Unicom had also applied for a new gTLD. We would also like to make our contribution.

I would like to take this opportunity to brief you about China Unicom, what we have been doing in driving the developments of the Internet in China.

Number one, the current status following the reform and opening up, Chinese government attached great importance to the development of the Internet and its application and we have achieved a leap forward in developments so that at the end of 2012 the number of netizens reached 546 million, which has become the largest population of netizens, allowing the development of society and the economy.

The Internet in China will be further penetrated. China Unicom, as one of the key Internet operators under the leadership of the Chinese government, will work together with the other players. And our user population has also expanded, which had made a positive contribution for the developments and expansion of the Internet community.

We had worked very hard to expand the fiber optic infrastructure, so that the fiber optic cables could expand its coverage, and bandwidth could be increased.

The number of (indiscernible) had exceeded a hundred million. Optic fiber accounted for 64%. 94% of the villages in northern China has been covered. At the end of '12, (indiscernible) offer 4 megabytes of the access, and in some cities, in 2013 we will get access of 400 megabytes.

That is an information highway for a lot of the users.

We had built the largest switching network using the WCDMA technology to the end of 2012. The mobile network of Unicom is open

for the 21 megabytes access, and (indiscernible) could reach 42 megabytes.

We are researching RGE technology. With the developments of the mobile communications technology we could offer even more bandwidth for the mobile Internet.

With the penetration of the handset users and through our programs currently, the ARPU traffic could reach 250 megabytes and it's growing very rapidly.

And with the continued innovation, it serves as a guarantee for the future growth.

On the -- we have achieved -- we have made the whole loop of IP technology, and over 100 megabytes rarely has been applied.

And we are mitigating to the IPv6. The backbone network is also under construction. In 2013, we will offer IPv6 access to 3 million users. IPv6 technology not only will address the shortage of addresses, but it will also facilitate the other businesses and we will continue (indiscernible) with multiple models and to deploy to the cloud computation center so that we could improve the Internet efficiency and to meet the needs of different businesses for the mobile telecommunications.

Along with the growth of the users, today's Internet, we can see new customers and new products added, which have given birth to the e-commerce as well as the (indiscernible) and other new business models. We have the Chinese version of tutor as well as the instant messaging tools.

Today's Internet is ubiquitous, which has given us endless opportunities.

Looking at 2013, the commercial value of Internet would be further expanded and the infrastructure and the service capability would also be enhanced.

Internet application innovation would also improve further.

And from the perspective of Unicom, at the end of 2012 the number of fixed broadband users reached 65 million, and the 3G user reached 83 million and each year we add 3 million users as incremental.

There is great potential for further developments, and we also realized the new business models and the new business operations creates new challenge for the Internet industry. For example, the explosive growth of the traffic and imbalance of the usage creates pressure on the carrier, as whereas the privacy protection is also a challenge to the carriers and operators at different levels. Such challenges is what drive the technological advancement.

At the same time, big data and cloud computation will be further adopted to facilitate consolidation so that we could facilitate the emergence of a new ecosystem. That means we are facing both opportunities and challenges.

We will take our advantage. We offer a full suite of business operations. We work closely with other players to facilitate the development and the prosperity of the Internet. I would like to wish full success of this meeting. Thank you very much for your attention.

[Applause]

XIAODONG LEE:

Thank you, Mr. Zhang. I feel very excited because I heard so many news. There will be 3 million IPv6 Internet users. There will be double the amount of RTE from 3G to 4G, and that will be favorable for my home. I'm very excited.

In China, now we have 540 -- 64 million users in China. But most of the Internet users in China is connected to the Internet via the three biggest ISPs: China Unicom, China Mobile and China Telecom.

Instances to build the huge China infrastructure, I'm very glad to hear some new gen for the China infrastructure.

I believe in the future, also mentioned by Madam Hu and Madam Han. In the future, there will be a lot of Internet users in China and also a lot of bandwidth Internet users in China.

So maybe in the next five years or eight years, there will be 1 billion Internet users in China. But how to move from 500 million to 1 billion? It is a big challenge, how to narrow the gap.

How to narrow the gap because there are a lot of rural users in China. They are not familiar with technologies. They are not familiar with English. I think that's why maybe ICANN, Fadi announced, the IDNs should be the first batch of the new gTLDs.

We try to narrow the gap so there is some new education for the new Internet users. I believe we want to do some contribution for that.

I think we have the last speaker from Sina. But before I invite Mr. Ji Xu to give a speech, I just recall my memory. When I studied my master

degree in Beijing, I have my first internship in an Internet company. This company is a startup company. They rent a house from my primary school. It is a very small company. So I do some editing work for them. But I don't know -- my manager invited me to join this company. No, no, it is too small.

Now, this company has an IPO on NASDAQ. It is a very famous company in China and also in the world.

Nowadays very famous application in China is Weibo. It is for social network, very, very famous. They have 300 million Weibo users, maybe more than that.

So it is my honor to invite Mr. Ji Xu to give a speech what happened in Sina. Please.

[Applause]

XU JI:

Good morning. Dear ICANN guests and everyone, I'm Xu Ji from Sina. It is a great pleasure to have an opportunity to talk about Weibo in this forum -- (dropped audio) -- including media celebrities, domain experts and opinion leaders in various industries.

There are 40,000 government agencies and officials in Weibo. There are 3,000 charity organizations, 200,000 global enterprises, and entrepreneurs in Weibo.

There are also -- (dropped audio) -- including United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon and Deputy Secretary-General Helen Clark. We also have ten Olympic champions in Weibo and close to more than 100

NBA stars, including Kobe Bryant. There are also more than 20,000 media agencies and reporters in Weibo.

I want to spend the next couple of slides talking about (indiscernible) of Weibo. Weibo as a tool of social innovation and a communication channel between the government and public has many successful cases in facilitating the government in taking a stand on public awareness.

To take an example of a Lei Zhengfu incident. Lei Zhengfu was a government official Chongqing City. In November 22nd, 2012, Lei Zhengfu's corruption was exposed on Weibo. And there were more than 6 million related discussions. On the second day, November 23rd, Chongqing government responded and dismissed Lei Zhengfu from his position.

I forgot to advance my slides.

These are the two key messages for the example I was just talking about. The top message was the first message about Lei Zhengfu's corruption.

The second was Weibo is also perfect public world welfare platform. Since Sina's public good platform going live February 17th, 2012, it has become the most influential social fund-raising platform. The platform launched more than 300,000 projects together along with 400 public service organizations and raised more than 28 million RMB and helped more than 14,000 people.

More than 500 celebrities and close to 100 enterprises directly participated in these projects. There are more than 17 million per person public welfare activities in Weibo so far.

Through these public service activities, hundreds of millions of people have felt the strong force of Weibo in public welfare. CNS micro public good platform has become the incubator of China's emerging public welfare and created more transparent model of public welfare and mutual assistance.

In April 2011, a fund-raising event initiated by (saying name) and more than 500 reporters and streamed to mass media together with China's social welfare education foundation proposed a free lunch plan for the poor children.

In September 2011, Premier Jinbao announced the current plan of funding 16 billion to subsidize lunches for rural primary and middle school students in poor areas in the middle east -- middle west.

Weibo also has a wide acceptance around the world.

In July 2012, Ban Ki-Moon, the United Nations secretary-general, has made Weibo his first stop in his visit to China. After arriving in Beijing, he had a micro-interview with Weibo users which was also his first time to do an interview through social media in his visits.

In March 12th, 2010, the United Nations Department of Public Information published its first message in Weibo. In May 23rd, 2011, the United Nations' Weibo account was officially launched. Till now, the United Nations' Weibo account has more than 3 million fans, published close to 20,000 Weibo messages. And it has become the first channel of choice for China Internet users to get information about United Nations.

Weibo also has great performance in hot public events. The topic about London Olympics has more than 300 million visits by Sina Weibo users.

During (saying name) Olympic race, Sina Weibo has peaked message send at more than 19,000 messages per second. Broke the record at such sporting events.

In only one hour of the race, there were more than 4 million Weibo messages published about his race.

In the Olympic Badminton final, (saying name) competing against (saying name) there were more than 40 million messages sent about (saying name) and more than 3 million messages sent about (saying name).

The influence of Weibo to the community is profound and far beyond what I just talked about. Because of the time limit, I'm only giving you a glimpse of what Weibo has brought us.

Sina are making a better Weibo of the community, by the community, and for the community. Thank you.

[Applause]

XIAODONG LEE:

Thank you, Mr. Ji. Some of my friends told me that I never go to the news Web site because now I have Weibo, because I know everything from the Weibo. So, you know, ICANN also has Weibo account. It is in Chinese. So if you want to be a follower, it is okay. But now only about 200 followers. Not a big...

But I feel upset because I cannot have my name, Xiaodong Lee, because I'm too late to be a Weibo user. So there are a lot of Weibo users and a lot of Xiaodong Lees in China.

But I want to tell you that Weibo is one of the most popular applications of Sina. Sina also has so many different types of Internet applications.

Thanks to all the keynote speakers. Everyone know a lot about Internet development in China, also some architecture trending.

Thank you all for your presentation.

Now, please go back to your seats from the stage because we are now entering into the next session.

Since 1986, so after about 30 years, there is another big innovation is the new gTLDs. So ICANN -- you know, ICANN is playing a very, very important role about the new gTLDs. And, also, you know, in China, it is for the whole community. ICANN is trying to improve the security and stability of the global DNS structure. So ICANN select the back-end registry operators in the world.

So now I want to transfer this floor to my colleague Karla to moderate the next session about the signing ceremony for the EBEROs. After that, go to the third session to the panel discussion on the Asia-Pacific strategy of ICANN.

Karla, please.

KARLA VALENTE:

Thank you very much. And good morning to all. My name is Karla Valente. I work for ICANN. And I have been very lucky that one of my projects is the development of the emergency back-end registry operator program, also known as EBERO program, which is very important for the DNS stability, one of the critical missions of ICANN.

Last week we reached a very important milestone of this program with the selection of the three EBERO providers. And today we are going to be signing the Affirmation of Intent with the three providers. And I'm honored to ask to come to stage, Mr. Huang Xiangyang, who is the director general of Chinese Academy of Science and also director general of CNNIC, Ms. Lesley Cowley who is the CEO of Nominet, and Mr. Jeffrey Neuman who is the vice president of business affairs of NeuStar.

I also would like to call ICANN's President and CEO Mr. Fadi Chehade to share some thoughts with us. Thank you.

[Applause]

FADI CHEHADE:

Good afternoon or still good morning -- well, no, good afternoon. I think you heard enough from me, but I will be quick. This is an exciting day. We have been planning this for a long time. Having emergency backup registry operators is a sign of ICANN's commitment to the security and stability of the DNS.

The EBERO program, as it's called, does not exist today for any current gTLD. And, therefore, this is a step forward in our commitment to ensure that the registries that are coming online will have a backup method.

Now, just to be clear, this will only be used in the rare case that a registry needs support for a temporary period or we are transferring to another registry back-end operator so the EBERO function becomes very critical at this stage.

Of course, I said "rare" because it is our hope and plan that through the vetting of the applications for the new gTLDs. We are doing all the necessary work to ensure that they're technically capable and will be able to stand and we'll hopefully never need the EBERO process.

Now, when we started to select EBERO providers, we sent an RFI, a request for information. And we were frankly surprised because 14 extremely qualified organizations around the world submitted the request to participate to be an operator of the back-end registry.

It was very difficult to pick the winners because we had such a good response. But I'm very happy, very happy, that we have now selected the three EBERO providers that will break the ground on this new and important program.

And notice that as part of the selection, we ended up with three providers that span the geographies of the world and, therefore, will provide capabilities for the users across the planet. And you heard a little bit about CNNIC today from its director general. I visited them. It is an impressive, impressive operation here in China.

I had the great pleasure also recently to visit in the U.K. and spend time with Lesley and her team and her chairman -- chairwoman who is here, the Baroness. And, again, I left after several hours there sincerely and deeply impressed not just by the depth of the services they provide but the quality of their people, the quality of their people. Very, very impressive.

And thank you, Lesley, and Madam Baroness, for the invitation there.

And, of course, Jeff who I can call a friend represents the third EBERO selectee. NeuStar has done a remarkable job in the past few years of freely providing services to their customers and to the world that are leading services. And I think with his work and his leadership as well as NeuStar's incredible resources and capabilities, I think in these three, we have a solid back-end operator group. And I think ICANN shows again its commitment to the security and stability of the expanding DNS. Thank you.

[Applause]

So we are signing an affirmation of intent with each of the three to be followed very shortly with the signing of the full contract. But we thought today is a good day for us to celebrate this together.

[Applause]

XIAODONG LEE:

It is bad news. The meeting is in lunchtime. But the good news, there is a free sandwich outside of this session.

Thank you, Karla. And thank you, Fadi. It is an honor to witness this happen. I think we should try to make sure we can improve the security and stability of the whole infrastructure. The community has a big concern with that. There will be over 1,000 new gTLDs and there will be over 10,000 in the future and how to make sure the infrastructure is stable is a very, very important issue.

Let's move to the next session. If you want to have a breakout to go to the rest room, it is up to you guys.

We open this session in ten minutes so I try to make sure you have a very short break. I will be back to the stage after about ten minutes.

[Break]

XIAODONG LEE:

Excuse me. Welcome back.

Okay. I think it's time for us to reopen the session. Yeah. The session of this high-level meeting.

So please have a seat.

I gave you two minutes break, but I also released half the people.

[Laughter]

Yeah. I think maybe people are on the way back into this meeting room.

So I think so many people may feel excited about Fadi's speech this morning because, you know, ICANN has a new strategy. We want to spread our core functions around the world into three hub offices, and we have more engagement centers in the future.

Of course there is a Beijing engagement center announced this morning.

I do believe there will be a lot of engagement matters in the future.

So now as a mission, Asia-Pacific have half -- almost half of the Internet users in the world, so it's a very diverse region with, you know, multiple cultures, a lot of countries, different (indiscernible) languages. It's a very, very large region around the world. In the world.

So how to make the new Asia-Pacific strategy to meet ICANN's mission and also meet Fadi's goals, that is a challenge for us.

But everything is going ahead. Yeah. Even we cannot deliver the final strategy of Asia-Pacific, but, you know, ICANN wants to work very closely with the stakeholders in this region and engage the stakeholders.

So I -- today, I tried to organize a panel discussion -- yeah -- so there are panelists here.

I want to introduce how to build this panel, why this panel, you know.

Firstly, I want to invite Fadi Chehade. He's president and CEO of ICANN. Fadi gave an overview of ICANN's strategy for the internationalization and the globalization.

I also invite two APSTAR organizations. Paul Wilson, director general of APNIC. It's a very, very APSTAR organization in Asia-Pacific. And also invite Jian Zhang, general manager of APTLD. Maybe, yeah. She (indiscernible). And also, I invite Andrei. Yeah. I tried to ask Andrei to teach me how to pronounce his Finland name. Andi Kolesnikov from dot RU. He's from Russia. You know, Russia is a region -- Europe, Asia-Pacific -- Asia -- Russia is a big country. Cover different region.

So also I invite Chris Disspain. He's the CEO for dot au, but he'll be a little bit late because he's on the meeting, international meeting. So he'll join us after while, from mostly the south of Asia-Pacific. And also I invite Andi from Indonesia. He's the chairman of the ID of this region. And also, you know, in Asia-Pacific, there is a lot of developing

countries. You know, how to develop ICANN's Asia-Pacific strategy to help the developing country is very, very important for ICANN, I think.

And we also have invited speakers just now. Mr. Xu Ji and Mr. (saying name) is a VP from (saying name). It's an Internet security company. It's a very famous company in China now. So now I prefer to invite all of the panelists to the stage. Yeah, that I just named. The badges are there.

I'm very happy to see so many people have their drink and food. So enjoy drink and food and enjoy our discussion.

So firstly, I want to invite Fadi Chehade, president and CEO of ICANN, to give a couple of minutes for Fadi to give more information about ICANN's new strategy of globalization.

Yeah, Fadi.

FADI CHEHADE:

Okay. As I said before, you've heard enough of me today, so I'll keep my remarks brief.

But first and foremost, I would like to recognize that of the people sitting to my left, I am really the least in knowing and understanding and working in Asia.

So they are the experts, and I defer to them, so I'm honored to be on the panel with you and to learn from you.

And I want to recognize especially Dr. Lee, Xiaodong, who has been working closely with me for the last few months. I have come to learn

that he is not just a gentleman and not just a Ph.D. in his field, but also a leader in many ways.

So I'm honored to have worked with you, Xiaodong, and I really consider the time we spent together as very special time, and I wish you the best as the new CEO of CNIC. They're very lucky to have you, as we were to have you as well, and we remain partners.

[Applause]

Now, Xiaodong, before he moved on to his new role, has left all the seeds to start building an Asia-Pacific strategy, so he laid what I would call the foundation for that strategy and that's very important to appreciate.

One of the things he's helping us do is to participate in the selection of our new Asia-Pacific leader, and our new Asia-Pacific leader, we have, as you know, put out the ads, the advertisements, to look for a good leader. We have received many, many, many applications, and I'm very pleased with that. This is humbling to us to see the number of people who would like to lead our work in Asia to follow in the footsteps of Xiaodong.

And we are now down to the last three finalists, and we are very confident that within the next few weeks we will select the ICANN Asia-Pacific leader and announce that person to the community.

Let me just say something about our engagement in Asia, Asia-Pacific, the whole Asia-Pacific region.

It has been, to be quite frank, quite anemic. The amount of resources and support that ICANN has put in this region to date has been, frankly, limited.

All you have to do is look around you, see how big and how complex and how diverse and how rich and how growing Asia-Pacific is. And yet our investments in this area have been limited to a couple of people and a few visits here and there.

That's not what engagement is. That's not what investment is. We're changing that completely. And frankly, with a lot of the input that we got from Xiaodong and Save and the people in this region who know it and understand it, we now have a plan to actually have a presence in Asia-Pacific that is substantive and that is sustainable long-term.

You heard me this morning say this, and I want to repeat this in very clear terms.

We're not just opening an engagement center in Asia. We're actually moving, shifting, part of the ICANN global functions to Asia. So I'm looking forward, hopefully before my tenure at ICANN ends in a couple of years, to see that Asia has a hub, an operations hub, that serves the people of Asia-Pacific in their time zone, so they can pick up the phone during their time zone and talk to people at ICANN in every function, and I hope that will happen and we will see our Singapore hub grow from 1 to 5 to 10 to 20 to 50 people.

We have put a very clear filter on additional hiring in the United States, so that more hiring now shifts outside the U.S. to Asia-Pacific and the hub here in Singapore, as well as in our Istanbul office.

This is real movement on the part of ICANN. It is not just talk; it is real movement.

I also want to mention that the reception we've had in Asia -- and I will speak about Singapore specifically during my recent visit there -- has been remarkable. I mean, the community feels like they've been waiting for this for a long time. I went to Tokyo and I went to Seoul and I went to -- I came to Beijing here and I went to Singapore, and in all these stops, the community embraced the ICANN move to this region in a very positive way, in a very real way. And I'm happy to inform you that we have now legally become a Singapore company. So we have signed the paperwork now and we are a legal entity as of last week in Asia. This -- and this is the first time this has ever happened in the ICANN history, and I'm very pleased with that.

We've signed the papers, and the Singaporean government has been nothing but, frankly, deeply supportive of our move to their region, helping us along the way so we can build the necessary infrastructure, the necessary people, to support all of Asia-Pacific. Thank you.

[Applause]

This is good news for us. It's very good news, very good news.

And of course I'm heading to Turkey shortly with Dr. Tarek Kamel and the team also to start to sign the paperwork to start our Turkish operations.

Now, what do we do when we come to Asia-Pacific?

The first thing we do -- besides building the team so we have enough people to engage, the first thing we do is to listen.

This is Rule Number 1 of engagement. Listen. Not talk. We don't want more ICANN loudspeakers in Asia. We need more ICANN ears and microphones in Asia. People who listen, who understand the local needs, who appreciate what the communities need, and then react to that.

So I want to assure you that our engagement is real, our engagement is genuine, our engagement is bottom-up, and it starts with the people in Asia, with the communities in Asia.

And the communities are not just the governments. The communities are the users, the businesses, the academics, the governments as well.

All of them are part of our community and we're coming here to engage with them fully.

I look forward to a very different ICANN presence in Asia-Pacific in the years ahead, and I can assure you that we will not spare anything or spare resources.

You saw what happened in Africa, which is just a few months ahead of our Asian strategy because we started it in Prague, and we already not only have a VP on the ground in Africa, we already have empowered him with staff and resources. He'll be putting people in North Africa, South Africa, East, West, middle of Africa, and even in the Indian Ocean, to support all of the African communities. And we're putting programs and training and partnerships in Africa to make that happen.

I look forward to see that happen here.

I want to thank again Xiaodong Lee for making this possible, thank all my fellow panelists for taking the time to support you, and I look forward to a very successful week here in the heart of Asia-Pacific. Thank you.

[Applause]

XIAODONG LEE:

Thank you, Fadi. You know, I tried to make sure today's not my farewell speech.

[Laughter]

So the good news is in the near future, we will have a VP to take care of the Asia-Pacific region, and the bad news is you will not see me in the future on behalf of ICANN, but I mean, the very bad news is you will always see me in this community.

[Laughter]

So I think it's very, very -- I'm very glad to hear the new strategy of Fadi. You know, I have -- when Fadi came on board to be the ICANN CEO, we have a lot of discussion about the Asia-Pacific region because he's -- not only because it's a large population but also, you know, it's a very good region for Internet revenue. So ICANN pay a lot more attention to this region, but, you know, this region is too big. There's large countries, large population. And also we have some small island countries. It's very, very diverse in the Oceania. So how to engage the stakeholders, how to make sure ICANN services can cover them. Yeah. How to do

that. You know, ICANN may have some kind of possible answer, but it's not enough. We need to work together very, very closely with the stakeholders, with key partners in different subregions, different countries.

So that's why I want to have the panelists to discuss.

You know, before the panel discussion, I don't want every panelist to come stand up here. They can be seat and use microphone in front of you.

So I will give five minutes for every panelist -- five to six minutes is okay -- to introduce yourself and introduce your company, and to share your view and information about ICANN's Asia-Pacific strategy, how ICANN can serve you, how to engage your community in ICANN.

And before we -- our discussion, I want to recall ICANN's mission. Yeah. I -- you know, when I prepare this panel discussion, I tried to read ICANN's mission again. Yeah. So I want to read that for everyone.

"The mission of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, ICANN, is to coordinate at the overall level a global Internet system of unique identifiers, and in particular, to ensure the stable and the secure operation of the Internet unique identifier system.

In particular, ICANN coordinates the allocation and assignment of the three sets of unique identifiers of the Internet, which are domain names, Internet protocol address -- IP address -- and the AS numbers, and protocol part and parameter numbers.

And the second is to coordinate the operation and evolution of the DNS root name server system.

The third is coordinate policy development reasonably and appropriately relevant to the technical functions.

Based on those missions is really in the ICANN bylaws, so when I was reading those missions, I think, wow, it's a very big challenge for ICANN, because, you know, how to make world, one Internet in the future, how to make sure when we have thousand, maybe 10,000 new gTLDs in the future, how to make sure that it's still one world, one Internet, and all of the system is secure, stable, and can support the new innovation, new applications, I think it's a big challenge. Yeah.

So now I want to transfer the microphone to our panelists, so maybe the first -- Paul? Yeah. You can share your information. Very, very (indiscernible) ICANN in this region.

PAUL WILSON:

Thank you. Thank you very much, Xiaodong, and thank you to be here at this panel. It's really good to see. It's great to see the level of interest here in the room as well.

My name is Paul Wilson. I'm from APNIC, the Asia-Pacific Network Information Center which is the regional internet registry for Asia-Pacific, so we're responsible for the allocation and registration of IPv4 and IPv6 addresses around this region, and I guess we've been well aware for a very long time that the -- that this region, one of five, accounts for around half of the planet's population, and a much larger proportion, actually, of future Internet growth and growth potential,

unmet need and untapped markets, if you like, for the Internet in the world.

So it's -- I think this is a very important meeting at this time, and it's really a credit to ICANN that they are -- have seen that and have brought the meeting to -- the ICANN meeting to Beijing and are carrying out these activities around the meeting.

I guess coming from a regional organization, it shouldn't be a surprise that I see a strength in a regional approach, and I think a regional approach is really definitely needed for ICANN, as they've said themselves, to create a stronger presence in the region and to foster stronger participation by the region in ICANN itself.

Also, vice versa, I'd say that what ICANN has lacked -- and I think Fadi has recognized this very clearly -- is participation by ICANN in regional activities.

I think so far, the start that Fadi has made looks really very, very good. It's, as I said, recognizing particularly the challenge at the region and the lack of -- the relative lack of investment by ICANN historically.

So really, to see after such a short space of time not only the selection and the preparation of the -- for the regional approach with the regional hub in Singapore, but the concrete progress which has been made in Singapore and with the regional engagement office -- country or economy engagement offices is also really good to see.

I think a stronger presence for ICANN means more visibility for ICANN, of course, but as Fadi said himself, if that's only marketing, then it fails. It's doomed to failure through this process of distributing loudspeakers.

So I think the genuine regionalization approach of distributing operational presences to regional hubs is a really nice idea and really critical to what ICANN's doing.

I think it doesn't need to be said that there are plenty of activities in Asia-Pacific already, so recognizing the -- those existing regional initiatives is really critical.

I mean we're not talking about a so-called greenfield deployment of anything here. There's already a hell of a lot of activity in place in this region. Some pieces of the puzzle in this region are definitely missing, but many of them are here, and ICANN needs to fit in with that in a way that avoids duplication, that fills the -- the gaps that do exist in priority order and in a way which is actually congruent with ICANN's own roles and its -- and its abilities.

And then when ICANN brings these -- its pieces of the puzzle, then I think a really critical point which I'd like to hear more about is how the ICANN pieces interface with the pieces that exist and how that's going to work and develop over time.

I think the regional approach is needed because regions are both different and similar as well, so having taken a bit of interest so far in the Africa and Latin American processes, I think they are -- they are really good to see, a very good start, and I think we can all learn -- learn a lot from there.

For instance, in Africa, the identification of needs in training, policy engagement, partnerships, incubation, and entrepreneurship are all -- are all needed in this region as well, and the matrix of needs which have

been identified in the Latin American case is also a -- makes very interesting reading. If -- if it's new to anyone here, I'd highly recommend it.

One specific thing that I take from that is -- which definitely, I think, applies in this region is the column entitled "Fostering a Healthy Internet Ecosystem Governance System," so I'd suggest a particular focus on that area.

I'm -- personally, I'm involved with the IGF MAG this year, also in the Asia-Pacific regional IGF meeting, which is coming up, and one of the concerns about the IGF, the Internet Governance Forum, from this region's perspective I think is relatively low participation that we've seen from the Asia-Pacific region in the IGF meetings so far.

And also, hand in hand is the relatively low profile of Asia-Pacific regional IGF meetings.

So we've had a couple of those meetings so far. There's another one coming up later this year. And I think this meeting, the fact that the IGF -- the global IGF meeting is happening in Bali this year, the fact that we have a regional IGF coming up and we have ICANN here with us, is a really fantastic opportunity to strengthen this region's participation in IGF both this year and then with lasting effect into the future, and really, to strengthen the multistakeholder model which -- which Fadi spoke about at some length this morning, because that multistakeholder model is -- is the magic that we're all supporting here, that we're all part of, that has been absolutely key to the Internet's success.

And I think the multistakeholder model, for various reasons now, is sort of at risk of reinterpretation. It needs to be -- it needs to be strengthened. It needs to be developed in an ongoing, progressive way, and I think we can all share that as a major goal.

It's certainly a goal that I think APNIC and ICANN share together, and -- in this area. In particular, I'd really like to look forward to working with ICANN on this area, in particular, in the future, so I'll stop there and let others talk. Thanks.

[Applause]

JIAN ZHANG:

Hello, everybody. I'm Jian Zhang, the general manager of APTLD, Asia-Pacific top-level domain association. By saying that, we're not part of ICANN and also we're not APNIC, so many people, you know, got confused, you know. A lot of people, you know, ask me about IP addresses. No, we're not -- you know, we're not APNIC, so...

[Laughter]

Yes. That's Paul. I'm glad, you know, Paul is before me, he speak before me.

So we are an association for ccTLD operators in Asia-Pacific region. So for example, like dot cn is our member, and dot id, even dot ru, Russia, so I saw a lot of, you know, members in this room.

So we promote and participate in the best practices for ccTLD operators, for members of benefit. Also, we reach out for members in issues related to domain names.

So we're also, you know, membership-based. We not only open our full membership to ccTLDs in the region, also we open our social membership to gTLD registries, ccTLD registries not in the region, and also registrars, also anybody interested in domain names actually.

So we're a very open forum.

There are four regional organizations in the world. We're the one for the AP region, so we're very regional focused. For example, like IDN, international domain names, it's never been an issue in Europe because, you know, they speak a like language -- yeah -- but it's always a big thing in our region because, you know, the language barrier in our region.

So actually APTLD is one of the advocators for IDN fast track. The whole process actually started from a letter APTLD wrote to ICANN, so that's a good example, you know, for what we're doing.

We work closely with ICANN. We actively participate in ICANN policy development. But as I said, you know, we're not part of ICANN, not part of ccNSO. We're an independent organization. We speak for our members. We serve our members' interest.

So -- but, you know, talking about ICANN strategy, I would like to express our gratitude to ICANN, to Fadi, Xiaodong, you know, to the effort ICANN so far has made to engage with our community.

It's -- you know, just as Fadi said, you know, in the past, you know, it's not been a very successful engagement. You know, definitely we appreciate your effort, you know, to engage with us.

I think probably the first thing for the engagement is outreach. I have to confess it's not an easy job to -- you know, to outreach in our region because of the scope, because of the language and the culture, you know, differences in our region.

So it's never been an easy job. Probably, you know, we're the biggest region by ICANN definition, and also you're probably aware it's the most diverse region, you know, in the world. Look at how many languages, you know, how many cultures we have in this region.

Yeah.

So -- so by saying that, you know, we could -- actually we could see us, you know, as a bridge, you know, between ICANN and our members and our community.

Most of our members are ccTLD registries. You know, they are always playing an important role in the local community.

Also, they're, you know, important stakeholders in the Internet community.

You know, even there are many different models, you know, some of them are part of government, some of them, you know, academy, some of them are totally, you know, commercialized companies, but still, you know, they're always going to be playing an important role in the community.

So -- but not everybody actually participated in ICANN, so in our forum, actually, what we did is we explained the policy development ICANN forum, how it could be possible affect our members, and also we submit

our comments -- you know, we collected comments from our members and we submit the comments to ICANN.

So it's more like, you know, we're the bridge of two-way communications, so actually we are looking forward to, you know -- to work with ICANN, you know, more closely, you know, to serve our members and also to help ICANN to engage with our region.

So this is, you know, how we look at -- you know, we look at our role.

It's been -- actually, it's been very good cooperation before, you know. We've been working closely with ICANN to provide trainings for our members. It's very successful collaboration between us. So I think, you know, so that's a good start.

So thank you.

[Applause]

XIAODONG LEE:

Thank you, Jian. (indiscernible) some information for you for this region. As mentioned by Jian, this region is multiple languages and has big diversity, so, you know, so many countries, especially (indiscernible) countries, some people have a big concern how to join an ICANN meeting, also ICANN activities. You know, ICANN -- in some sense most of ICANN meeting is -- you can have remote joining the ICANN meeting. And ICANN also provides the fellowship -- yeah -- to sponsor some people who want to join ICANN meetings. But, you know, when I was VP for Asia-Pacific, I see not too many applications from this region, especially from some developing countries. I think we tried to deliver

the message to the community. You can ask some sponsorship from ICANN to cover the cost for joining the ICANN meeting.

And also now from this meeting, you can see that in ICANN meeting in Beijing, there is some localized language materials, especially for Chinese. And in the future, ICANN will also at least provide the U.N.-based language for the ICANN attendees. And also, you know, some countries, especially in Asia-Pacific, they have a big interest in how to work together with ICANN to provide their language, not only for six U.N.-based languages but language and cost, it is a barrier for ICANN engagement but ICANN do a lot for that and will do much a lot in the future.

Andi.

ANDI BUDIMANSYAH:

Thank you, Xiaodong.

So since this is our own event to meet all of you, allow me to use my presentation over there. Thank you.

Thank you. This is the overview of Indonesia. We have the largest archipelago. We have 70,000 islands and 34 province and 62,000 villages in our country. And population in our country right now reach 260 million people. And our economic growth is four years around 4%.

And the SME, I think this is the same in China NIC SME. Also important is IT contributes is 60% GDP. And the ICT sector in Indonesia is ranked seventh in the GDP and the role is very important -- because they are supporting other sectors. And we have 250 million active cellular with

70 million are smartphone. And with 63 million Internet users, only about 24% of population. It is more than 10% from China Internet users -- I mean, less than from 10%. And e-commerce transaction is also about 250 billion in 2012.

And this is mail in this graphic. The Asia penetration is only 27%. That means compared to the others country, 24% is -- there is a digital divide in the region. And Indonesia is ranked number four in Internet users in this region.

And this is the growing of the internet users since 2012. Notice we are 63 million. And for the gender side, it is mostly half men and half women. And for the efforts for the user, mostly 60% users is digital native. I mean, young people that are born with Internet already there.

And this is the problem with our country's digital divide. So in the case study to bringing the Internet to the rural area, isolated area, we do more -- a lot of initiatives since we provide the mobile Internet and also a boat since initiation in the archipelago. So everybody can come to the Internet mobile and access the Internet.

And content development for the rural, we provide (indiscernible) IDs, a second-level domain actually. It is a village -- it is a domain for villages, as I mentioned before, we have 62K of villages in Indonesia. And, you know, this is important to village so they can promote their potential resources to the Internet.

And in the case study for the Internet SME, we have cooperation with Google actually where we have businessonline.co.id. Today we have 52 million of active SME. But only 75 use the Web site. And from the 75

only, 30K use have.co.id while the rest of Indonesia use dot com as the gTLD, almost 200K. And this is the program from the SME.

And for the domain name structure in Indonesia, we also have multistakeholder. Before PANDI looked like an operator -- it is a registry, but it looked like a operator registry actually.

But in top of PANDI, we have a domain name forum. Domain name forum consists of government and IP associations and (indiscernible) academic. The domain name forum is to decide the policy of the domain name in Indonesia. And then PANDI will execute the policy.

And, also, we have the policy development process. We allow everybody to send a proposal out, to send their thought of how to manage or to change the current regulation. And then we have similar with APNIC, we have also a open policy meeting and everybody can, you know, give more input to the proposal.

And since October 2012, we have 12 registrar because notice our government not allowed for registrar from outside the country. But the registrar should be in the country. We have 12 of them. Most of them are ISP and Web site developer. Also one from the telephone operators.

And when China celebrated 2.5 million domain, we are only celebrating 100,000 domains right now. But hopefully in the next years, we will grow.

And this is about the redelegation. We start the redelegation process since June. And in the APTLD meeting in Singapore, we have our meeting with IANA and ICANN as well. And thanks to APTLD and SGNIC

to arrange the meeting. We are on final administrative verification with IANA. Hopefully during this meeting, we will have a meeting with the IANA people around here.

And this is our suggestion of the ICANN strategy. Greater empowerment and support of the poor Internet deployment. I think a lot of -- Indonesia is a big -- is Number 4 but not a developed country. Indonesia as well needs more support from ICANN actually. And reduce the digital divide by providing cheaper Internet and promoting local content development. And with respect -- this is about the gTLD. With respect to the value of sovereignty and culture and heritages in any country, it is proposed that any issuing of dot anything related to culture and heritages should have permission from the respective governments.

And the last is in order to create positive harmonism, it is suggested that ICANN and all countries should participate and take concern to the positive use of the Internet and avoiding negative content such as related to hatred, racism, and the contempt of the religion.

You can see this is our Web site.

So, the PANDI, the other suggestion directly -- not suggestion but this is a comment. Beside the ICANN program of the engagement center and EBERO, yeah, this is very important also and very highly appreciated to the U.S -- united States Internet community to have Fadi as CEO of the ICANN. So this is to eliminate a barrier to interact with the Asia region, especially from Indonesia.

And the other thing, as was said, in October, we will have an IGF meeting in Bali. Hopefully most of you will come to Bali and support our IGF. Thank you. Thank you very much.

XIAODONG LEE:

Thank you, Andi. There are so many people will join the IGF meeting. It is a very nice place.

[Laughter]

Now, we have Chris Disspain here. He's the CEO of dot Australia and he is also a board member and former ccNSO chair. He will share his view on the ICANN AP strategy.

CHRIS DISSPAIN:

Sorry. Good afternoon, everybody. And my sincere apologies for arriving very late to this session.

I want to talk a little bit about -- so I'm Chris Disspain. I'm the CEO of auDA, the Australian domain name administrator. We're unique in the world as far as I'm aware because we are the only administrator of a continent. And not that that makes us special, it is just unusual.

And, of course, we have a particular model in Australia on administration. AuDa is a not-for-profit, membership-based organization endorsed by our government to run dot au. We don't have any government involvement other than them having observer status on our board and us obviously having a close relationship with them.

And we have a policy-rich environment in Australia. We have second levels and register at the third and there is policy for each of those second levels.

We're also very involved in the Asia-Pacific region, and it is that that I wanted to concentrate on very briefly now because I know that this is to a degree about a strategy for the Asia-Pacific region.

And I want to -- I want to launch a plea, if I may. The Asia-Pacific is the largest of the regions. It's extraordinarily diverse. It runs from right over in the Middle East all the way through past Australia to New Zealand, right the way across the Pacific. And it is a classic case of one size fits no one.

And so I -- the regions exist -- or they did exist as a convenience, and they've existed in the form that they are since the very beginning of ICANN. And we tend to rely on them a lot for things like voting mechanisms in the ccNSO, finding councillors, and so on and so forth.

But when it comes to strategy, I think we need to be really clear, that a strategy for the Asia-Pacific region as a whole is probably unworkable.

I come from a country that is very focused -- it is incredibly focused on Asia but it also has, it believes, a fundamental responsibility to the Pacific, to the islands. New Zealand is very much the same.

And we work extremely hard to deal with -- to help the islands. They have very, very particular problems. Perhaps the most important problem is a number of them may not be here for too much longer. They may, in fact, disappear because of the changing climate.

Second problem that they have is often they are very small and they have a very small population. In many cases, they have a far larger population living outside of the island than lives in the island.

So New Zealand, for example, has a very high Islander population from different islands that move to New Zealand. In fact, New Zealand subsidizes the ability for them to do that.

So within the Islands themselves, transport is a major, major issue. Getting from one island to another can take an extraordinarily long time and be extremely expensive. They have very, very particular problems because they are not a contiguous landmass and they are very small.

So what I think is critical from ICANN's point of view is to create a strategy in the same way that I believe we've taken the Middle East, as a particular region, even though it is not a region in the sense of ICANN's regions, we should be doing the same with the Pacific. And we should be looking at a strategy for what is, I think, referred to in United Nations terms as Oceania, which is Australia, New Zealand, and the Islands. And Australia -- and I know -- I won't speak on behalf of New Zealand, I know I can say New Zealand and Australia are both very, very keen to work with ICANN to -- it is not about splitting the region up. But it is about concentrating on areas in the region that have particular issues. And I think Oceania as a region has very, very particular issues. And we should take a look at putting a strategy together in respect to that.

I have no idea if we are going to have discussion or questions. But I think that's my five minutes, and I'm happy to leave it at that. Thank you very, very much indeed.

[Applause]

XIAODONG LEE: Thank you, Chris. So I transfer the microphone to Andrei.

ANDREI KOLESNIKOV: Thank you very much. It's my pleasure to be here with our colleagues. I will just say a few words on the subject of today's meeting.

We operate 4.5 million domain names in dot ru and also running the largest IDN ccTLD in the world. Dot ru today is counting for 785,000 domain names. So we're far ahead of any other IDN domain names, which basically reflects the status of the language and the development of the Internet in the Russian Federation.

Based on ICANN definition, Russia belongs to Europe. However, the majority of the territory is split by the Ural Mountains. It is in Asia. It is a geographical fact. And, for example, the trade volumes between China and Russia demonstrated -- I have the last figure from 2011. But it was \$83.5 billion with 70% growth per year. So we are far ahead of 100 billion this year with these two countries.

And, also, in the domain name industry, we have a very friendly and working relations with CNNIC and the AP region in general.

For example, CNNIC has a DNS node up and running in Moscow with the support of our technical center and Moscow IX.

The Internet growth in Russia now is at pace of 38% per year for the past two years. It was never less than this number. And Russia became

the largest European Internet market just based on mathematical facts that we have about 140 million citizens and about 63 million users online and growing.

For example, mail.ru and Yandex, which is a search engine, are the two largest European Internet companies. They are from Russia.

Also, due to its geographical position, it is a long country. It is 11 time zones. Russian Internet physical, logical infrastructure is a dynamic life organism. And the Internet diversity is among the top priorities of our government business end users.

So actually nobody counts, but our summation is that we have more than 350 outbound and inbound Internet connections through the cross-border connections. Majority, of course, is in Europe because that's where most of the people but also plenty of connections on the south and Asia with China and Japan.

We have tons of direct fiberoptic connections. There is a lot of traffic and growing, growing every year.

Having said this, we estimate the Internet input into the GDP of Russia overall with trade and other things is 4.2%, which is a lot for the economy, which is based on oil and gas only, because there are no other industries in Russia. So the only industry which is growing is Internet.

And there will be a meeting at the Russian IGF meeting the 25th of April. And a lot of you are invited in advance. So we are going to discuss all these issues.

But I would say a few words about what I believe is the most critical function, which we must focus and never forget about it. ICANN does a lot of things to promote the multistakeholder model. They move into the regions. They run a lot of education programs. There are people around doing things, big ICANN community.

I believe the most critical function of ICANN is the IANA function because all these economies, all this modern world depends on the very basic and simple address function of the Domain Name System.

And when we set up different priorities for the ICANN strategies, we should never forget about the simple and basic function. The IANA Domain Name System must work with any conditions, with any regulations, with any political situations. Just never forget about this function. And I believe that we should spend some time looking at logistics and operations. This must be absolutely, I would say, ideal operations for this function. And let's spend some time discussing this and making sure that the Internet address system always works. Thank you.

[Applause]

XIAODONG LEE:

Thanks, Andrei. We also have two panelists from the Internet industry. Mr. Xu Ji and Mr. Xiaohong Shi. I would like to transfer the microphone to Mr. Ji.

XU JI:

First I would like to thank Mr. Fadi, Dr. Lee, and my fellow panelists and everyone to give me the opportunity to speak on behalf of Sina. Sina was one of the first to introduce Internet to the Chinese users more than ten years ago. And in the past decade, Sina has always been the industry leader trying to make people's life easier in Internet and serve the community.

Now, Weibo has become a basic element in people's life. I can't imagine what my life would be without Weibo. Internet is growing very fast in China. I see the same dynamic of information as I saw in the States in the mid and late '90s, especially the fast growth in mobile Internet.

ICANN plays an important role in helping China Internet evolution and helping us to build a healthier Internet. We are very keen in working with ICANN and everybody to achieve this. And we're looking forward to working more closely with ICANN and everybody to serve the China Internet users and feedback to the community. Thank you.

[Applause]

XIAOHONG SHI:

Hello, everybody. I'm Steven from Qihoo 360. Thanks for giving me this opportunity to speak on behalf of Qihoo. Qihoo 360 is a newcomer to ICANN community, so I want to give a very brief introduction to our company. So Qihoo 360 is now the biggest Internet and mobile Internet security service provider in China.

We build maybe the largest security system based on cloud computing, technology to protect over 440 million PC Internet users and over 200

million mobile Internet users, which means we cover about 95% of Chinese Internet users and we occupy over 70% of the market share on mobile smartphone security software.

And we also are the biggest Internet -- the browser software provider in China. Our browser which integrates our security features now covers about 60% of the China Internet users.

And we launched our search engine last August, and now we are the number two search engine in China in terms of search traffic.

We believe that the innovation is a very -- one of the most important factors which drives the Internet moving forward. And we can see some of the important trends in the future Internet. One is cloud computing. Also, we have built our system with our services on top of the cloud computing infrastructure.

And we think that there will be many new services and applications which will rely on the cloud computing infrastructure. Many users -- individual users and business will put their -- for example, their data, their business on the cloud.

Another trend -- very important trend is mobile Internet. There are so many applications, mobile applications created in recent years. And it changed the user in many different ways using the Internet. And for both cloud computing and mobile Internet, the security, I think, is still a very basic need for Internet users. Maybe you know the malware on smartphone is now becoming very, very -- grows very rapidly.

So our company, we're focused on the three areas, and we think that -- and we are pleased to see that ICANN, who is a mostly important

managing role of the Internet infrastructure, has become more and more open and innovative.

And we see the new gTLD program. And the way our company also applied new gTLD strings -- we applied for four strings. And we think this new gTLD program will make more innovation become possible.

For example, maybe in the near future, maybe every Internet user will have their own storage in the cloud, on some cloud service provider, and they would like to have their own name on the cloud.

So this new gTLD program will make this become true and I think this will help combine with the new gTLD program, the Internet service provider can provide more innovative service if they combined with their business.

So I think it's a very -- very good thing for us to participate and engage in this -- in the ICANN community, and we hope to work closely with ICANN and I wish this ICANN meeting successful. Thank you very much.

[Applause]

XIAODONG LEE:

Thank you. We have a couple minutes left, but before I give the microphone to the audience, I'd just ask if the panelists have more comments.

FADI CHEHADE:

Thank you very, very much. I just wanted to make a few comments on what I heard.

First, Paul, I want to concur with you and to underline what you said as a guidance for us at ICANN, which is that ICANN as part of its deep listening that it will do when it invests in its presence in Asia must do that with full understanding of what's already in place, because quite a bit is already in place.

We're not coming to change; we're coming to support, complement, and add.

So I really second what you said, and you have my commitment that ICANN, as part of its listening, will make sure that we are doing whatever we're doing in full partnership with all of you as our partners, but also with an intent not to necessarily duplicate and replace, but quite the opposite, to complement and support and help each other grow. You have my commitment on that.

And to Jian, I just wanted to say something. You spoke about the diversity of the region. This is very important to appreciate that we cannot, from Singapore, understand and support the whole region. The Singapore hub is a global hub, because on some days and some times of the day, our staff in Singapore will be supporting people in -- maybe in Cairo, because we're designing these hubs as being part of one global operation.

However, in order to reach the people in this extremely diverse region, we will not be able to do it unless we build a lot of partnerships with local organizations, and this is something Dr. Kamel and Sally always talk about, that this is not about us hiring a lot of people and putting them everywhere. Again, in the spirit of complementarity, we may work with many of you already on the ground and complement each other and

support each other. It's not about building more ICANN offices. It's actually more about supporting the needs of the region in the best way possible through partnerships.

So that, you have my commitment on that.

Andi from PANDI, as I like to call him --

[Laughter]

-- spoke importantly about the respect for culture, and Andi knows that I grew up in a region of different cultures and different religions, and I have deep respect for your statement and you can be assured that I will do my best -- and the ICANN board supports me in that -- to ensure that ICANN in its understanding of the world understands the local cultures and does not come to impose any culture, but, rather, to learn and embrace your culture and all other cultures. So you have my commitment to that.

And of course Chris, my partner at ICANN but also Chris, as many of you know him, Chris Disspain, is really a leader in our community, and he put a lot of focus on the Oceania region and its uniqueness as well, and I second him in that, and I can point out Save in the audience here, our vice president in this region, who is from Fiji, from the islands and lives in Brisbane and is really someone who is helping us understand the region more closely and support it and support its unique environment, so I welcome all of you to meet him and talk to him as he is leading our efforts in this region.

And Andrei, you spoke about IANA. I want to say something about your comments which are right on. Spot on, as we say in English.

IANA is a very important and critical function, and we need to pay a lot of unique attention to its excellence, and I should tell you that we made huge investments in implementing at ICANN what we call business excellence standards. And the first area that has completed that program is IANA.

And these are global standards that are well understood on business excellence.

We will continue to invest in IANA and its business excellence and pay attention to it, and I welcome very much your comments because you're right. If we don't, then we have a core function that is weak and not really scalable to serve the world. So you have my commitment on that.

And Ji, you left me so impressed with Weibo, I'm almost ashamed that I don't have a Weibo account yet. So I will go get one as soon as I leave this podium. Weibo is an impressive platform. 500 million users.

(Speaker is off microphone.)

I know. He showed me. He just showed me. But I'm going to get mine, too, because this is very impressive. But really, the spirit and the passion that you spoke about Weibo really left me quite impressed. Thank --

(Speaker is off microphone.)

Yes, yes. So thank you. Thank you for that, and keep up the good work.

And Shi, I never met you before, but thank you for sharing what you did about Qihoo 360, and I want to tell you that your comments about the

impact of your work in security in the mobile area on hundreds of millions of people in China really makes me feel very responsible for our work. It really made me feel the weight of our responsibilities even more heavily.

I want to close my comments by saying one thing I said on the podium earlier this morning, and I say it again.

ICANN is a piece of a much richer puzzle than many of us sometimes focus on. We are just a piece of it. To my left here, Paul has an enormous role in the Internet governance and the Internet success in Asia.

They are -- they have a distinct but extremely complementary role to what we do, and we work closely with them.

And in the audience here, I see Barbara Roseman and I see Lynn from ISOC. They have a role in the region. They have a lot of history and work in this region that's extremely important.

And of course Jian, who invited me to the recent APTLD meeting, thank you for that gracious invitation, and I learned of the depth and richness of all the work you do in this region.

So there are many partners. We are just one piece of the ecosystem. We will do our part, but we have to always remember we do it together, we do it in partnership, and that's how we succeed together. Thank you, Xiaodong.

[Applause]

XIAODONG LEE: Yeah. Thank you, Fadi. Yeah, it's a very strong message. I think we have a couple minutes left so I want to give the microphone to the audience. If you have any comments or questions to -- for the panelists, just raise your hand and we'll give a microphone to you.

>> Hello. My name is (saying name) -- sorry. Allow me to speak on behalf of the new gTLD applicants community in China.

Actually, we are very grateful to hear the -- to hear Mr. Fadi's address about the Asia-Pacific strategy, and it is a very exciting to me.

And my question is: Could you elaborate more about what practical measures would you like to take for realizing this vision?

I mean aside from moving your offices and systems to Asia, how ICANN will cooperate with local companies, governments, and civil societies to make a better engagement of them in the ICANN agenda. This agenda, I mean, promoting the new gTLD applications in these regions and broaden the awareness of the trademark clearinghouse and also encourage the IDN acceptance in the community and engage our community in other programs of ICANN just like data escrow, this is what I'm concerned about.

So how do you project the Beijing engagement offices will function to improve these issues? Thank you.

FADI CHEHADE: This is a very big question, but I want to first underline your first comment about excitement.

We are excited as well. I'm glad you are. Because this is a change of posture for ICANN in Asia.

I will just give you a very brief answer because your question is quite broad, and I will say the following.

As I said before, the first thing we need to do is to develop a complete strategy, bottom up, including all of our partners and all of the stakeholders in the region.

That effort in places like Africa and Latin America took several months. And there is no rush in it although I'm always moving fast, but there's no rush in it. It's important to do it well, and especially in Asia where the region is so diverse.

So that's the first thing we will do. And the foundation of that is listening, understanding the ground, the partners that can influence us, help us, and we will develop that strategy with you, not in a vacuum. I don't have any plan or strategy set.

The only plan I have is to work with the local community to understand the needs and to develop the strategy.

Now, from a practical standpoint, once that strategy is done, it will have very specific initiatives. Some of these may include outreach. Some of these may include engagement with industry, with SMEs. Some of these may include developmental activities. Some of these will include engagement with governments at a deeper level. So all of that will come out of that strategy.

The one thing I'll tell you, to close on this, that I assure you will be part of this is an assurance that at the end of the day when we're done, the participation of Asian constituencies into ICANN will be made easier and more effective because we cannot continue to have our structures and the way Asia-Pacific can participate in ICANN difficult.

So I called it in another meeting "on ramps," like highway on ramps. We want to put on ramps across Asia-Pacific for the Asia-Pacific community to participate in making policy at ICANN, in influencing our engagement activities, in influencing our developmental activities.

That's my hope.

Again, much more detail to come, but thank you for excitement. I share it with you.

XIAODONG LEE:

Thank you, Fadi. So next comment? Yeah. (saying name).

>>

Yeah. I'm (saying name) from APRALO, vice chair. And first of all, thank you for organizing a very informative session, Xiaodong and ICANN all. But one of the things I would like to echo is the -- Paul's comment about the diversity in this region.

So for example, the concept of the multistakeholder in this region is really different. Of course the implementation of the multistakeholderism is very different as well. So I think more kind of the discussion in this region is going to be very critical.

And so as Paul mentioned, we are having important meetings like Asia-Pacific regional IGF in Korea where the -- you know, near the airport, so it will be very convenient for many people to attend this meeting in September. And another meeting which many of the people in this room do not really seem to be aware is the cyberspace conference this October in Seoul, again, where we are going to also talk about these Internet governance issues. And I was asked to promote this kind of event regarding the cyberspace conference by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, so one of the events I'm going to advertise here is the user forum of cyberspace conference will be synchronized with the Asia-Pacific regional IGF meeting. So just the day before the regional IGF meeting in Seoul, we will have the user forum of the cyberspace conference, so we are going to select kind of the 200 people whose ages are from 15 to 27 all around the world, and so the embassies around the world, the Korean embassies, are going to advertise this event, and so we are asking the students and the users to participate in the essay program which is going to be about writing essay on cybersecurity issues and cyberspace issues and economic growth in the cyberspace, everything related to the cyberspace theme.

So those essays will be collected, and so some of them will be selected for that -- the panel discussion, and if they are doing very well, those three delegations will be selected and they will be asked to join the plenary session together with a very distinguished delegation from all over the world like in October.

So that's kind of the starting point and that really is the status of these conferences, and as Paul said and also Andi said, we are having this Bali meeting in -- for the IGF, and also the ITU plenipotentiary meeting in

Puson, 2014, so there will be like a series of these Internet governance debates here in Asia-Pacific which was not that much, you know, the engaged topic with the people from different stakeholders.

So I think this is really the first meeting where we start to talk about these different views, but hopefully we can have more people from the different countries and different kind of stakeholder groups so we can hopefully achieve some consensus from this community.

XIAODONG LEE: Thank you, name. Izumi-san?

IZUMI AIZU: Thank you very much. I have two stupid questions, if I may.

First, it says "interregional collaboration" and I was scratching my head. Does it mean collaboration between Asia-Pacific and other region or intra-regional meaning the different subsections of the regions to collaborate together? With the exception of the member from Russia, we don't see any other region.

It's not a clarification but it relates to the second question. How do we deal with this diversity in Asia-Pacific, Australia maybe? It's much broader than some other region.

I think earlier, very earlier, I think my government submitted a government to the ICANN information process, I believe, or the geographic thing -- definition that should we divide Asia-Pacific into two because of the sheer number and diversity, or there are areas where we

don't see many from west side of Asia or south side of Asia at this meeting, but in many other meetings.

So do you have any wisdom how to deal with this diversity? I'm not saying that we should split into two, but APNIC or APTLD and others are all having similar programs. How do you really address this in the global context of ICANN? Thank you.

FADI CHEHADE:

Okay. Thank you, Izumi-san. I failed to mention that I'm Asian, too, because I forget sometimes that I was born in Asia and I grew in Asia until I became an adult in Asia. I was just on the very, very, very other edge of Asia. In fact, the end of Asia on one side, at least.

I was born and raised in Lebanon, so -- and that is an Asian continent land.

I'm certainly not going on my first trip to Asia to propose we divide Asia, so I think the debate is really for the community, Asia-Pacific, to discuss it.

We have a region called Asia-Pacific right now, and I think its diversity is its richness. It's not a problem. Diversity is good. What we need to do is simply know it, understand it, appreciate it, and embrace it and cover it, not ignore it and assume it's all the same.

So you have my commitment that I will let the community lead in this area rather than us come with any presupposed understanding of that, other than what's already understood. And Chris will help me here.

CHRIS DISSPAIN:

What I -- I just want to be really clear that if you -- if you thought that -- you think I'm suggesting that you should split up, I'm not saying that. I'm simply saying that I think when it comes to a strategy, then there are specific areas that lend themselves to specific strategies and I'm not suggesting that I think --

I mean, we -- I've been involved in this region for the last 12 years and I embrace the diversity of the region. I think it's fantastic.

And all I'm saying is that purely from the setting of strategy for ICANN, which needs to be done along with, you know, the other ISTAR organizations to a great extent, we should look at breaking the region up from a strategic purpose and then mapping those individual subregional, if you want to call it that, strategies back up to an overarching strategy, which in turn maps up to ICANN's overarching strategy, something which Fadi talked about this morning in the -- in the opening session. We're about to embark on a nine-month exercise to create that five-year strategy. Clearly the -- the subsets underneath that all map back up to that. So I don't think that -- I'm not -- I'm not suggesting that we should split it up. Just that we should be more efficient and effective in the way that we strategize for the region.

XIAODONG LEE:

Thank you, Chris. I think because of the time limit, I cannot take more comments from the audience.

Yeah. Sorry, (saying name). Because of the time limit.

So just as Fadi mentioned, ICANN is wanting to listen. Now, you may find the leader of ICANN global stakeholder engagement, Sally and --

Sally Costerton and Tarek Kamel is here, so I want to give them a last chance for them if they want to give us a word for global stakeholder engagement.

Sally? Okay.

SALLY COSTERTON:

Thank you. Really interesting panel discussion and I think framed the challenge very well. We've had a lot of discussions -- I have, Fadi has, Xiaodong has -- with many of you who are represented on the panel and many of you here in the room. We have a lot of work ahead of us to get ourselves to the point where ICANN is truly engaged across this huge and diverse region, and that's not going to happen overnight. And as Fadi has said, it will happen in -- really in consultation with you to make sure that we complement what's already here.

We are recruiting -- that said, we are recruiting, which I've been looking after, and we will have some announcements on that fairly soon.

And I'm very grateful to everybody that's participated in terms of advising and helping in that process so far. It's been remarkable.

We obviously will have our new engagement office here, our center in Beijing, thanks to CNNIC, so I think we will -- I will certainly be here in the region a lot more. I'm very excited about the potential. I'm very -- slightly daunted by the task, but in a good way.

And looking forward to working with all of you. And if any of you have any particular thoughts, observations, or ideas that you would like to

share, please do come and find me, e-mail me. I want to take in as much as I can at this stage. So that would be very helpful. Thank you.

XIAODONG LEE: Tarek?

TAREK KAMEL: Thank you, Xiaodong. And I'm also very pleased to participate in such a distinguished session and it's very useful and it really triggers a debate for having an Asia strategic -- strategy for ICANN's engagement, and further engagement in the ISTARs.

I want to reassure Chris that we are fully aware of the diversity of the region and probably will really have to deal with it on a subregional level and we seek here your input as such how to acclimate on the subregional level.

I want to reassure as well our dear friend, Paul Wilson, that we know that we're not starting from a green field. Asia-Pacific is very rich. We already APNIC, APTLD, and APRALO and several other constituencies that are very strong that are there and we will build on the partnership. We are also aware that ISOC is also very active in India and in other parts in Asia and we'll make use of that and make use that and will build on that, as Fadi has mentioned and comprehend the work that already exists.

So we have our experiences from the Middle East and Africa and Latin America, but Asia-Pacific is different and we look forward to learning

from you how really to develop this further and to build on the success that we in other regions. Thank you.

XIAODONG LEE:

Thank you, Tarek. And thank you all, before closing the conference. In sessions I think you hear more from the government and industry and community, and there is a lot of important key work here today on stakeholder engagement, diversity, et cetera, how to interface into the policy development and infrastructure development, new technology and, et cetera.

I think actually I believe that the most important message in terms of the Internet development in the Asia-Pacific region is how to face the challenge and bring the opportunities and collaboration. In the Asia-Pacific region, we have a lot of opportunities, I think, and we have also very diverse and local and national environment that is totally different. There's no single solution. There are different kind of situations.

So overall, one of the important takeaways from the discussion were that we should look ahead to ICANN's future for the Asia-Pacific region to see if we can bring more concrete actions and look from the country perspective to see if we have more concrete support. Yeah. Particularly for the development work.

Anyhow, I think, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to thank you for your very, very enjoyable debate throughout this noon, and it's a long time and we have a lot of discussion during the session. I would like to thank you all for all your contributions and all your debate.

I hope we have addressed the objective we set out for this session, even though time is very limited. Any further discussion in the future (indiscernible), so I'm sorry that it's a long time for you, so don't forget to bring your free sandwich if you are leaving, and thank you all, all of the panelists. Thank you, everyone.

[Applause]

[End of Session]