CR – Fellowship Morning Meeting
Tuesday, March 13, 2012 – 07:00 to 09:00
ICANN - San Jose, Costa Rica

Janice Douma Lange: Okay, everybody good morning. We're going to get started, if we can conclude our morning chatters. So everybody good morning.

Audience: Good morning.

Janice Douma Lange: Oh, it's Tuesday, good morning.

Audience: Good morning.

Janice Douma Lange: Gosh, I love that. You just bring me back to the days when I was like 23 with eight-year-olds all around me as I began their school day, feeling young, feeling great, so thank you for that. That felt really good.

So we're on Tuesday, and as a reminder Tuesday, is constituency day. So those of you who attended my riveting Sunday Welcome to ICANN Session, where you were just staring at me and just getting everything you could from every word that came out of my mouth, you know that constituency day is the day that you get to taste the different slices of the ICANN pie. So yummy, I know. It tastes really good in At-Large, I'm sure.

So it's your day to walk in and out if you'd like, or to land in a ccNSO, or land in At-Large, or land in the noncommercial stakeholder or business constituency. Remember that I said if that doesn't quite fit your pallet, you can get yourself up

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out of the seat, smile, wave and exit. But don't exit to the pool or the volcano, you exit to another session. So you are all an investment in ICANN and the ICANN community, so you do belong here today. You just need to find some places that you feel like you're getting enough out of a session, that you feel you can retain.

So if you struggle during the day, myself and the alumni are online to help and guide you. We'll come find you, we'll meet you. Don't give up. Just get a hold of one of us, and say okay, I'm just now a little bit lost. So can you help put me in the right direction?

So the second thing, what I love coming into the room when you're on day light too is the chatter. I love when you all come in here and I start hearing the buzz in the morning. It's not just sitting down and getting to your laptop, it's the buzz.

You're sharing what happened yesterday, what's going on today from a professional session standpoint and from a personal, that was cool, that's part of ICANN too, did you get to meet so and so, did you get to that event, you know it's all part of it. And you're encouraging each other. You're being there for each other, you're sharing, you're introducing; that's all part of this experience. So remember that. It's not all just session to session to session, it's the in between coffee breaks, it's the chit-chat, it's the seeing someone's nametag and saying oh, my gosh I saw that person on the ICANN staff, woo, celebrity got to go meet him. You know Chris Disspain – yeah, that's scary all in itself but looking at the nametags and going up and meeting. So okay, that's all part of it.

So keep up that energy; that chatter. Speaking of chatter and energy, this morning we have the pleasure of having the Chair for the At-Large constituency here as he appears at I think every single ICANN fellowship to share a bit about ALAC, about At-Large, and with no further ado, let me turn you over to Olivier.

Olivier Crépin-Leblond:	Thank you very much, Janice. So thanks for this introduction. No autographs please. [Laughter]
	So today I'm coming here to speak to you a little bit about the At-Large Advisory Committee. And I will make sure I don't speak too quickly, because the poor interpreters are struggling these days. So I'll make sure and somebody will have to hold my hand or something if I speak too fast.
	So what is the At-Large Advisory Committee? Well, let's have a look at the first slide please. So this is of course the great thing, the technical problem at 7:30 a.m. when the full day – no worries, okay. So a show of hands, how many people have seen this diagram before?
	Okay, all right, I kind of figured this one out, because I guess everyone comes and probably starts with this to show where they are in the overall ICANN multi-stakeholder model. We are the box that is right next to the gray boxes at the bottom, At-Large. And in there it mentions internet users, and what it is, is actually what it says. We are in ICANN to bring forward the point of view of the internet user. We can't actually represent internet users, because there are 2.1 billion internet users out there. So it's a little bit hard.
	But what we do is to provide advice in what we think would be the interests of the internet users out there. And we are – well, At-Large itself and the At-Large Advisory Committee itself is able to comment on absolutely everything and anything that happens at ICANN.
	We occasionally comment on things that happen outside of ICANN, but when we do so, we are still bound by this mission. So we would comment on things that would affect ICANN, but in ICANN we can comment on the structure, we can comment on processes. We can comment on any program that is taking place out there. So that's how we fit on there.
	And if we move to the next slide, you'll be able to see the organizational diagram and what differentiates us from everyone else in ICANN, is that we are divided in regions. We're divided in regions because we have to have the

widest imprint on the whole world. We have to be able to reach people everywhere, and this diversity is really, really important.

So you think well, you know you could do this by just having everyone in one big pool, and being able to provide the advice over to the Chair, I guess. And then also have direct votes, and be able to access – well, to provide information about everything that is going on at ICANN directly.

Now this model, what we call the flat model has been tested before. And it's been tested and it didn't work. It didn't work because during elections when Board members needed to be selected, there was no way of finding out what your electorate was. Out of 2.1 billion users, how do you get them to vote?

So you'd only have a few people voting and then you'd end up with a large number of people that would register, that might be just from one organization and that would completely mess up the vote at the end.

So as a result, there was a restructuring that took place at around 2002, 2003, and the current structure was put together, where you'd have five different regions, each one having a Regional At-Large Organization. So that's short is RALO and the Regional At-Large Organizations, we have one for Africa called AFRALO, one for Asia Pacific APRALO, one for Europe EURALO, et cetera, et cetera, and for here it's LACRALO for Latin America and Caribbean, it is called LACRALO.

And you're very lucky, because among you, you have a lot of LACRALO delegates that are here. Now, LACRALO delegates are the At-Large structures, the organizations that join At-Large are all called At-Large structures. And they can be anything from computer users club and users of the internet organizations, and ISOC Chapters and it's a very wide type of membership as well.

So what you have is a membership that is not only geographically diversified, but also diversified in the overall coverage of the population out there, which is

really, really important. So we really have a good sample of internet users out there.

And so the At-Large structures are grouped in RALOs, and each RALO has got the possibility to select two people into the At-Large Advisory Committee, ALAC. And this is where people get confused, because they go okay wait, At-Large and then At-Large Advisory Committee, ALAC, At-Large. Some people mess the two terms around, but in fact ALAC is just the name for the committee itself.

And you'll notice there are two members selected per region, and then there is one member that is selected a part of ICANN called the Nominating Committee. Have you already heard about – Friday, it's always putting things back and forth, isn't it? You should start with that, because they nominate people.

All right, so Vanda will be coming and speaking to you about the Nominating Committee. But what happens on the Nominating Committee, we have five seats on the Nominating Committee and also I think 20 people, and they nominate the third person per region.

Can we have the questions at the end? You're putting yourself in the cue, that's real forecasting, okay, excellent. So then the 15 member Nominating Committee is then able to select a person on the Board, and we have one person who sits at the moment on the ICANN Board and that's Sebastian Bachollet, I'm not sure if you have seen him already. You say him yesterday, and he was also I think at the fellowship evening as well. So Sebastian Bachollet is the person who's on the Board, he's selected by the At-Large community, but he is not acting on behalf of the At-Large Advisory Committee, because Board members have to be independent.

But they are selected by us, and one would think that somebody selected by the community, by our community would have pretty similar ideas, and pretty similar – would basically think in the same sort of way as we do. And this is what happens in practice. So effectively that's how we are organized, and I think we might have – we have on our website, we actually have this, and

maybe later on in the week, we could ask some of our LACRALO delegates to bring a copy of this diagram when we have one printed.

Next slide.

[background conversation]

Olivier Crépin-Leblond: I think it is on – is it on the Wiki, or is it on the website, Heidi? This diagram, oh, the previous one.

Female: Heidi says on the Wiki.

Heidi Ullrich: On the Wiki, yes.

Olivier Crépin-Leblond: Super. So how does the process work? Well if we turn the pyramid over, it's really like this. We are really very much bottom up and so what is bottom up? What does bottom up mean?

Well basically, at the bottom of this pyramid you have the At-Large Structures, the ALS, and each ALS as I mentioned earlier feeds into the regional At-Large organization of their region. And so these organizations would then feed into the ALAC, the At-Large Advisory Committee, and the ALAC would then issue statements, and write a statement.

So somebody in the ALAC or even somebody in the region, and it could be somebody in an ALS, who decides yes, I feel very strongly about this point. Can I hold the pen? You need somebody to hold the pen to write the statement. Can I hold the pen on this and I will make sure that everybody's input comes

into this. So they will write a first draft with the discussion that is taking place between all of the At-Large structures. And this would then be put on the Wiki. Do you know what a Wiki is? Yes, no some people don't, they go oh, okay, what is that?

So they would put this on the Wiki. And so the Wiki page would be created, they this statement on there, then we give a few days, we try to give as many days as possible, sometimes 10, 15, sometimes 5, depending on how quickly we have to release the statement. And the whole community is able to comment on it. And they can post their comment underneath on the same page.

And after the end of the commenting period within At-Large, that person who bears – you know who holds the pen, perhaps assisted with other people that might wish to help them, incorporates those comments into a final statement, which then gets formatted into a certain format, and gets sent either to the public comment period which is open. Have you already gone through the – you spoke about it.

So ICANN basically opens public comment periods, where it says, oh, we would like to hear what you think about this, or what you think about that. What do you think about the new gTLD program or you know specific questions that are being asked, and so the At-Large Advisory Committee submits a formal statement to these public comments. And it's able to make its voice known and of course, because it is so organized, the weight of the statement that comes out is not just from one person. It's a statement that comes out from a complete community.

And so that has a lot of weight, a lot of power in the overall comment afterwards, when all of the comments have been received from everyone. And therefore, it is able to really influence the way things are run, and processes take place in all of ICANN.

What's important is that the At-Large Advisory Committee as I mentioned earlier is able to comment on anything. We don't need to only wait for public comment periods to be open. We can comment before. We can comment after.

We can comment on things which are not even in the public comment, if we feel that there is something important that we need to talk about that we need to either alert the community about, or alert the Board. We can write straight to the Board. We can write straight to the CEO. But it really is a channel, a direct channel into ICANN's policy development process that is given for the users of the internet users of the world to be able to bring their input into the overall ICANN process.

And I think if we go to the next slide. That's the end for the time being. So I'll be very happy to answer your questions if you have any. I know there is at least one question, since somebody is already in the cue. Oh you're not? Okay, that's a little bit like camping outside Harrah's 24 hours before the sale, and when the doors open you say actually I don't want to buy anything.

Janice Douma Lange: Simon.

Simon Balthazar: Good morning, my name is Simon Balthazar from Tanzania. From the structure of ICANN you've just shown us, under GNSO, I'm seeing consumers and from At-Large, I'm seeing internet users. I'm kind of confused. What's the difference between?

Olivier Crépin-Leblond: That's a good question, and in fact a lot of people are confused, and sometimes we are confused as well. It is a mission that actually is somehow similar whilst at the same time being quite different. The GNSO council and the GNSO deal specifically with generic domain names; dot com, dot net, dot org, et cetera. And they get involved directly into the policy development process. So they work on developing the policy. We work on commenting on these things.

So we – well, it's a little bit like your nosy neighbor, you know you're building a pool next to your house, and you are sweating away, working away and you've

got your neighbor going oh, no, no, you don't want to do like this, you want to do it like that. And this is a little bit how the ALAC is.

And of course we do annoy people sometimes, because they've been working a lot on something, and we say exactly the opposite, but that's the nature of being able to comment on things from an outside perspective. That said, we are very often invited by the GNSO to take part in the policy development process. In the way that when you're building your pool, you say, you think you know better? Okay, come and help me, come and help me, come in and help me build this thing.

And this is one thing which many of our members actually do, either as individuals going into the working group, or in cross-community working groups, where the At-Large Advisory – well the At-Large, yes, Advisory Committee is officially invited to take part in a working group that will not only be in GNSO, but across everywhere.

Now just to finish quickly on this question, and I hope I don't take too much time, the noncommercial users constituency for example has specific criteria for being able to take part and so they are structured and they're not structured geographically. And they are mostly civil society organizations. Whilst At-Large is not only civil society organizations, you have organizations as I said you know that are just computer clubs that might be semi-commercial.

They're not companies, because companies would go into the business constituency, but they are organizations that might have one part of their business being to teach people, you know like a school or organizations that are like that.

Janice Douma Lange: Olivier, I just want to say I think that's really the crux of it. I mean you asked such a great question at this point. Marilyn kind of touched on it yesterday, but it's about what in particular, right, because we're all end users, and so what is it do you want get more specific, because you really want to represent your

agenda, your region, your organization, and that is more focused on internet policy or internet service providers, or Chamber of Commerce and business interest.

So you really have to think, do I want to get that specific and because At-Large provides that breadth of opportunity to comment on anything. It so often is a place that the new people land and learn, and then you decide if the voice that you can lend to At-Large needs to get more drilled down, and that you want to go maybe test another constituency to see if you want to get more specific about what it is. But you know –

Olivier Crépin-Leblond: No, don't leave. You're taking people away!

Janice Douma Lange: I'm not going to leave. I am going to say that people cross constituencies. They very much cross constituencies, because what you learn in At-Large will give you the information of how to go to the other communities. We're trying, and Olivier is huge on this, we are trying at ICANN to have the constituencies talk amongst each other. And he touched on that, when he talked about At-Large can move over to help the GNSO to build policy in a sense.

So we really are trying to work together, and at the same time be the right voice at the right time, in the right place. But I thought it was an excellent question.

Olivier Crépin-Leblond: And if I could just add, and in fact some people are members of more than one constituency or community. So we do have some people in At-Large that wear several hats, and that's actually something you will find at ICANN. Many people wear several hats. They're virtual, although a couple of them are real hats, but you know that most people would be something in one part of the organization, and might say; oh, now I have to change and another hat. So Maureen and then … Maureen.

Maureen Hilyard: Good morning, Olivier. Sorry.

Olivier Crépin-Leblond: The first question of the day is always the hardest one.

Maureen Hilyard: Yes, it's morning. My name is Maureen Hilyard, I represent the Pacific. We were told by Marilyn that we had to say that.

Talking about the ALS, the ALS is the entry into the RALO discussions. Now becoming an ALS was in the system, is actually quite a complicated process. Would you like to explain that?

Olivier Crépin-Leblond: Yes, sure, absolutely. So an At-Large Structure – well, an organization which wants to become an At-Large Structure has to apply. Now there are a minimum set of conditions that the organization needs to fit within, because it's particularly important, it is a very serious process.

What ICANN is effectively doing here is a contract with the At-Large Structure to really open a direct route into the policy development process, and into the commenting on everything that takes place at ICANN.

So they're opening the side, and so the At-Large Structure has to – or the potential At-Large Structure has to apply. It goes through a process called due diligence, where the regional people that know the region extremely well that will look into the application that will of course look at every point of the application and verify if this is correct, verify if the organization has a website, has members, it's very important that it has members, individual members, not company or corporate member, it has to have individual members.

It has to make sure that it actually is sharing information with the members and is going to be able to channel the wishes of the community of members into the At-Large process. And there are a number of other minimum requirements which I can't remember by heart, but they're all on the website itself.

Once the due diligence has taken place, that then goes over to the regional At-Large organization, and the already current At-Large Structures will be able to read through this due diligence information, and will then be able to provide feedback as to whether they wish to accept or reject the At-Large Structure that has applied, or sorry, the organization that has applied and accepted for it to become an At-Large Structure.

Once that's done, it then provides the RALO, the Regional At-Large Organization provides the recommendation to the At-Large Advisory Committee, and it is the At-Large Advisory Committee that then votes to either accept the Regional At-Large Organization advice, or to reject it. And in 99.9% of the case, the At-Large Advisory Committee agrees and basically follows the recommendation from the Regional At-Large Organization. And from that point on, a contract gets signed between the At-Large Structure and ICANN.

Leave it to you, Janice to choose, I thought …

Adela Elana Danciu: My question is short a little bit ready the ALS where in order to be part of ALAC and RALO you need to be an organization – sorry, I'm Adela Danciu from Romania, speaking of this process of being ALS, and becoming involved in ALAC. So you have to be an organization, or it's also open to individual users?

Olivier Crépin-Leblond: Yes, thank you Adela, that's a good point. In fact I forgot to speak about this. Some of the regions have got a means for individuals to become members. NARALO, the North American Regional At-Large Organization, has put together a process where any individual would apply instead of needing to be

within an organization that already exists. The other regions are currently considering this.

I know that in EURALO, well I'm actually part of EURALO as well, so we've made a lot of progress in this as well, and there have been several ways that we're thought of. And I think that we have chosen which is the way that it will happen. And what probably happen is there will be the creation of a virtual At-Large Structure which will accept all of the individual members in the EURALO, and then that virtual At-Large Structure will select one person that will do the votes, when there is voting in the Regional At-Large Organization.

But I know that other regions are also considering this, and in fact LACRALO members who are here will know that they're having a General Assembly that is going to take place and I think Fatima maybe you know –

Fatima Cambronero: In LACRALO and you are a member have a voice but no vote. The individual members of LACRALO have voice but no vote.

Olivier Crépin-Leblond: Okay, excellent. So in LACRALO, it's different between each RALO, so in LACRALO individual members have a voice, they can talk and they can bring their input, but they don't have a vote. In other regions it might be different. And in some regions they might have neither a voice nor a vote, they they're very much encouraged now to expand and be able to accept the individual users in their region.

Grace Githaiga: My name is Grace Githaiga from Kenya. Two things why I'm asking this question is that this my first time to attend ICANN, and therefore I think this is the best opportunity for me to understand this structure.

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Olivier Crépin-Leblond: Absolutely.

Grace Githaiga: But secondly, I love noise, and if I hear that I can make noise, I get very attracted to that [laughter].

                                 Now I would like you to just break it down for me, and use the example of AFRALO, you know this ALS, just give me an example, Africa. So how do you belong to this grouping? Just breaking it down.

Olivier Crépin-Leblond: Yes, okay. So let's look at AFRALO. Now AFRALO covers, if you look at the previous slide, AFRALO, which is an orangey colors all of the African continent. And so Africa's voice is effectively through AFRALO. In this case, it's pretty clear and simple. And so AFRALO has many At-Large Structures and an At-Large Structure, let's take ISOC Senegal for example.

                                 And ISOC Senegal would apply, and I think they have applied, applies and wants to become an At-Large Structure, and they're not an At-Large Structure?

[background conversation]

Olivier Crépin-Leblond: Oh, you can [provide] it, well there you go. So that's what you're going to have to do, instructions. [Laughter] I don't know why it shows ISOC Senegal but there you go.

                                 So ISOC Senegal arrives and basically says we would like to apply as an At-Large Structure. And so ISOC Senegal would download the application form, fill it in, would send it to At-Large staff and that's Heidi and her colleagues who are Sylvia and the others are still asleep, but when they wake up, they will look

at the application, and they will send it over, as I said, you know for due diligence, et cetera, et cetera.

Once certified as an At-Large Structure, ISOC Senegal is a part of AFRALO. And it can attend – well the people from ISOC Senegal would attend the conference calls of AFRALO, there is one conference call taking place every month, they can go onto any working group, not even structured between regions, there are of course some regional working groups, but there are also some working groups which are completely across all of At-Large, and one thing that is important is in the region of Africa, the calls are in two languages, we have interpretation on well I think nearly all the calls, and certainly the monthly calls are interpreted in French and in English.

In LACRALO the calls are interpreted in Spanish and in English. In the other regions there is no interpretation, because there are so many languages, it's difficult to choose which ones to interpret. But in Africa it's in French and in English.

And so they would take part in everything AFRALO-related, but also they would have a vote to be able to select somebody to go as their delegate on the At-Large Advisory Committee. And of course the people on the At-Large Advisory Committee are there to represent the voice of their region on the committee. Does this answer your question? Okay.

Oh, but you have to choose – I can't see.

[background conversation]

Olivier Crépin-Leblond: That's Siranush; she's going to kill me. That's true actually. Back of the cue, sorry, go ahead.

Male:	I would like to ask you in Spanish, if this is possible.
Olivier Crépin-Leblond:	Yes, if I could put this – if I don't put them on, but I will answer on something completely different.
Male:	Oh, no, that's okay, that's okay. That's because I can express my idea in Spanish in a proper way.
	This is very interesting, the fact of knowing that some organizations might participate as individuals and some others as...

[background conversation]

Male:	So I think it is interesting, but I am surprised of the fact that some regions may participate as individuals, I mean physical people and in some of the cases only companies, accredited companies or organizations. So this is something, a problem at a [worldwide] level, and sometimes alterates the representations of end users.
	I do believe that this should be this cast as a standard to be applied equally to all the worldwide users and this is a small issue.
Olivier Crépin-Leblond:	… with you and this is why it has taken a long time to engage in individual participation without having to go through an At-Large Structure. And of course individuals that participate in the process, in At-Large do not, as Fatima said in your region, for example, they don't have a vote. In the NARALO region, they are grouped in one At-Large Structure, so you might have 50 individuals that participate in NARALO, but only one vote among those 50

individuals. And that's of course important, because an At-Large Structure which is an organization that represents 50, 100, 1,000 users has to have more weight than just one person in the overall process.

And you know some regions actually are still undecided and this is why they still don't – the safest option is not to have individual users, because some regions might have At-Large Structures that will be against having individuals go directly. They say why don't they join us, and then they will have their voice into the overall system.

And this is why it has taken time. But the last At-Large review that took place, everything in ICANN gets reviewed every few years through a formal process with an external company that is going to do an audit of what is going on and is going to produce recommendations. Those will be reviewed by the community, and the whole process, effectively is a constant improvement process.

That process has said you need to make sure that individuals have maybe easier access and so you also need to make sure that everyone can join in as an individual, but of course a process, a due process has to be designed for individuals and some regions are less advanced at this than others.

Janice Douma Lange: And Olivier, I'm going to let Siranush take it, because I think you have a remote.

Siranush Vardanyan: Yes, I was trying to use my turn at the end, just to collect a couple of questions, but some of them were covered, because a lot of questions had been asked, so I will not repeat them. And there is one more question [Azbi Kachef] from Pakistan. Is there any agenda for especially focused on the capacity building for developing countries? Is there any advisory committee for the same? That's it.

Olivier Crépin-Leblond:	Thank you Siranush. Yes, capacity building is extremely important on two things, outreach and inreach. Outreach in that we always are looking for new At-Large Structures, because the moment there are I think 139 – we're reaching about 140 –

[background conversation]

Olivier Crépin-Leblond:	Over 140. So every meeting, well not even every meeting, every time I blink my eyes there is another one that appears to have come into the process. So we are over 140 At-Large Structures around the world, but the aim is to have one At-Large Structure per country. There are a lot more countries where there is no At-Large Structure at all. There are some countries with several At-Large Structures.

So outreach is really importantly and definitely in parts of the world which are not covered very well at the moment, we absolutely encourage finding ALSs, At-Large Structures in this part of the world.

Inreach is important as well, because you might be an organization that teaches your membership how to use the internet. Coming at ICANN is pretty hard, I think most of you are here because you are here to try and learn about ICANN, and when you arrive here, it's like a waterfall, you know it's refreshing, but it's a bit hard to take it all in one go.

And so inreach is really important to teach our members, teach the At-Large Structures how this works, how ICANN works, how At-Large works, how the multi-stakeholder model that you know commercial, governments, et cetera, how we all work together is particularly difficult to understand. You have to experience it.

You have to be there to actually feel how it works, and this is why in this specific point, you will notice we have a lot of LACRALO delegates, and

they've come here as representative from their At-Large Structures to learn. And they have every day capacity building session, and in fact, that's the first part of the capacity building session. They have others that take place that are very much focused on At-Large, on how to work better, on how to be able to talk to each other, and form opinions, and how to run the RALO, et cetera. But that's inreach. Inreach and outreach, the two are extremely important.

We always ask the finance department for money, we need money primarily for people to be able to travel and see each other face to face, because it's – you know the internet is fantastic. It's really great. It's brought people together. But at the end of the day, what are you on the internet? You are just an email address. And after a while – well, okay an email address fair enough. Oh yeah, conference calls, you're a voice, a voice and email address.

Well after a while, it's really, really important to be able to meet face to face, to be able to touch each other and think yeah, that's a human. That person is a human, it's not just an email address or a voice, it actually is somebody. And I'd like to learn about them, not only talking about ICANN matter, but also talking about their everyday life. What do you do? How do you live? Do you have a wife, children? What is your hobby, this sort of thing? And that's really, really important to keep the human side to it as well, because it makes for a lot more efficiency and a lot more understanding with people when they sometimes have different points of view on matters, et cetera.

I'm sorry I take a long time to answer this question, but I feel pretty strongly about this, really very strong.

Janice Douma Lange: You can tell. Olivier, I just talked to Rodrigo, and he's okay for a couple more minutes, but you have to tell me when you need to go. So Fatima is going burst if you don't let her say something, and then we had one gentleman over here who did have his hand, so those will be the last two.

Olivier Crépin-Leblond:	Jose, okay Fatima and then Jose. Oh and this lady, she is so – so Fatima.
Fatima Cambronero:	Yes, in Spanish.
	Just a brief comment –
Janice Douma Lange:	Someone says in Spanish, you've got about 10 seconds to throw your headset on. So there we go. There's your 10 seconds.
Fatima Cambronero:	Thank you. Just a brief comment related to Umberto's question. Each RALO has a Memorandum of Understanding with the ICANN and each RALO has autonomy to decide how that RALO is managed, if they they're going to have individual users and votes and voices. Some arguments used by RALOs that when you have an individual with a [vote], they're joined together in one [vote]. It is difficult to have many users, individual users agree on one [vote], and then we lose meaning of the sense of representation. And that goes my question, Olivier in English.
	Is there any writing and policy about how to make public comment in At-Large?
Olivier Crépin-Leblond:	Is there any public policy how to make comments?
Fatima Cambronero:	Yes.
Olivier Crépin-Leblond:	If you start at the bottom, the ALS will put their hand up and say we think there should be a comment about this. It will discuss it within the RALO. And if

your chief consensus in the RALO, then the RALO would discuss it with the other RALOs and I think that is – this is quite informal, you know so if there are at least a majority of the RALOs that absolutely agree then the RALOs would say fine, let's put it on over to the ALAC. And so I guess if the ALS decides to hold the pen on this, they would have a starting statement that would be put on the Wiki, and then there would be comments.

And you very quickly find out in the comments whether people agree or don't agree with it. In fact we have had a couple of instances, where I could see such debates between one side, people who thought one thing and other ALSs who were going for something else. Because we work on consensus, it's very difficult.

If we are divided, completely divided, there are two options. Either we would send the statement as the majority statement and have a minority viewpoint appended at the bottom of that statement. The problem with this sometimes is that the Board or whoever receives this, gets a bit confused sometimes. They think so, what do you think? You tell us yes, and then you tell us no.

So if it really is a 50/50 thing, we have no consensus and at that point as the Chair of the At-Large Advisory Committee, I would feel very uneasy about saying yes, let's send a statement, because every statement by the way that is written gets voted on by the At-Large Advisory Committee. And there is nothing more embarrassing then writing a statement and then the committee votes against it. It would mean somebody along the line did not listen to the people around.

So I don't think we've ever had – maybe Heidi would know, but I don't think we've ever had any statement written where it was not passed, because the vote was against it. We have? We have not? Not when I've been around. Okay. So that's the process.

[background conversation]

Olivier Crépin-Leblond: It's not a written policy, and that's one thing which maybe we need to do. I know that there are discussions in the guide to participating, the beginner's guide to participating in At-Large, which is this document. That's translated in how many languages?

[background conversation]

Janice Douma Lange: French, Spanish and English.

Olivier Crépin-Leblond: French, Spanish and English. I've only got – I've got one version in English and one version in Spanish here.

Female: It is posted on the ICANN website.

Olivier Crépin-Leblond: Yes, they can be downloaded, it's pdf.

Janice Douma Lange: And available at the newcomer's lounge. Okay, we need to move along, so Jose?

Olivier Crépin-Leblond: Jose Salgueiro.

Jose Salgueiro:	Hi, my name is Jose Salgueiro from Venezuela. I asked this question yesterday and it wasn't properly answered, so I wanted to ask it again now to the Chair of ALAC.
	We've heard all morning that ALAC is about participation, and the RALOs are about participation and going from the bottom to the top. Then I still don't understand why ALAC has an ExCom that has the power to overrule and has overruled RALO's decisions?
Olivier Crépin-Leblond:	Okay, Jose [laughing], you hit me head on with this, okay, right. The reason why there are several layers, if you want in the system is because as I mentioned earlier with the election that took place in was it 2002, 2003, the process was captured. One danger of an organization like this opening up to the input from internet users out there is that it could be captured.
	There could be a large group of people that organize themselves to completely move or pull the process in one direction or another direction. So the way that it's structured, you go from At-Large Structure to RALO to ALAC, gives you several layers of security if you want that any extremist viewpoint would not make it into the process, and would only go for a consensus.
	Now, that said, the Executive Committee is not actually a committee that is there to overrule decisions. It's a committee that has a separate cause, it's open by the way, so you can be on the ExCom calls, you can listen onto them, and the Chair can give you the right to speak if you wish to comment on something, you're very welcome to bring your input as well.
	But the Executive Committee is there to really try and think the daily things that need to be done, you know the ALAC only, the ALAC calls only happen once a month and things happen so quickly in ICANN, you have to be able to bridge this and follow things quite closely. And certainly under my Chairmanship, I don't think that with the ExCom we've overruled anything except if we found something that really is – that might endanger the stability of At-Large, or you

know in general I try to – I'd like to think that the ALAC and the Executive Committee are just a channel to channel inputs into the process.

And there are times maybe when some things might need to be modified slightly in case there is you know – it's a very tough process being able to have your voice heard, but at the same time if you talk too much, which is probably what I'm doing now, people stop listening. And there are times you have three ways or ten ways to say something to someone. Some ways the person will just say no, don't talk to me anymore, I don't want to know. And some other ways, they're more likely to listen to you. And so we have to make sure always that we're listening.

Janice Douma Lange: We need to cut it here. It's been wonderful, and it's a great engagement, but we need to respect our other presentators who have come and move onto our next. So Olivier, thank you so very much.

Olivier Crépin-Leblond: Thanks very much Janice. And thank you to all of you.

[Applause]

Olivier Crépin-Leblond: Just one last thing. Because we have so many At-Large Structures here, you can actually talk to those members who At-Large Structures and you'll be able to learn more about what is it like to be an At-Large Structure and how you can take part. So use this peer to peer help, I think is really, really important. And Janice does a fantastic job of it. So thank you, Janice.

EN

Janice Douma Lange: I hold my own as best that I can. Gabby, I know you had a question, if you write it down, I'll get it to Olivier, okay? So anyone else who has another question for Olivier or for the At-Large, Heidi, or part of the staff, please write it in an email or write it for me and I'll get it to them, okay?

At this point, because we are at 8:15, I know the LACRALO begins at – Olivier would like pamphlets are up front, we'll get them to everyone as they can. And so for the LACRALO, I know you just have a little bit of time before 8:30 starts. So at this point it would be – and Heidi wants to speak.

Heidi Ullrich: Yes, thank you Janice, this is Heidi. Just for the LACRALO people the next meeting is the ALAC meeting with the Board and that begins at 8:30 in 15 minutes in Las Pas C.

Janice Douma Lange: Right, so my advice Heidi, is that right now if LACRALO would like to leave and we can have Rodrigo and Andres get ready for their presentation.

Andres Piazza: Just one announcement. The presentation we're going to make with Rodrigo, some of the content I am put into this presentation is the same I couldn't do yesterday in LACRALO. So if there is someone from LACRALO who wants to stay… If someone from LACRALO wants to stay the content of the presentation is related to the one planned for yesterday.

Female: Janice, remote participants also would like to share with them Olivier's presentation, so whenever it's possible to do.

Janice Douma Lange:	Okay, my peeps, hello back again to our remote participants and for the fellows, ladies, for the fellows, we're going to begin. So total focus is here with us. You know the teacher in me, I'm just going to keep looking at you until you come with me [laughing].
	So the second part today, we are going to have a very, kind of personal, professional chat with two representatives from this region, from Latin America who will give us some perspective both into the ICANN world of regional leadership and into the community regional leadership, and what's happening in the Latin American region and then whatever that you gentlemen would like to talk about.
	So Rodrigo and Andres you each have a mike, and if you would please introduce yourselves. With the walking mikes please feel free to come on in amongst us and again we do have some remote participants, so there may be some questions coming from there.
	There is no slide presentation for the remote participants, so just ears on, and here we go.
Andres Piazza:	So we're going to start with the elderly citizen, so Rodrigo will introduce himself first.
Rodrigo de la Parra:	Good morning everybody. My name is Rodrigo de le Parra. I am ICANN's Vice President for the Latin America and Caribbean region. I would like Andres to introduce himself, and then we will proceed with our presentation.
Andres Piazza:	My name is Andres Piazza good morning. I am also going to speak in Spanish. I am responsible for external relations at LACNIC which is the regional internet address registry for Latin American and the Caribbean, not all the Caribbean

region, but what is considered as the Caribbean region in ICANN. And we involve many countries. Thank you.

Rodrigo de la Parra: We are going to try to have a dynamic interaction to promote and foster exchange and interchange of ideas. So Andres and I decided that each of us is going to speak for a five-minute period, and after that we will open the Q&A session.

So without further ado, I would like to commend Janice for her spectacular job leading this Fellowship Program. We at ICANN staff feel proud of her and the entire organization feels proud of her. And I must admit this is my favorite group, first of all because of Janice, her energy and she good vibes, conveys and good vibes as we say in the Latin American region, she makes us all wake up early in the morning and achieves that, so here goes my recognition to her for her job.

Secondly, this is my favorite group at ICANN because I myself was a fellow, I started as a fellow, I was part of the first fellow generation at ICANN in 2007. On the occasion of the meeting held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and I must say you are really fortunate as I was because attending an ICANN meeting as a newcomer may be really devastating, overwhelming.

We have a sea of acronyms. We feel that we have plenty of meetings. We meet people at one session, and people wear a different hat, as Olivier was saying. So when you start as a fellow, they lead you all the way from day one, and even though it's at 7:00 a.m. in the morning, but they give you a session. They introduce you to people who say what their job is, the organization they belong to, or group they belong to. So I think this is really the best experience as a newcomer to ICANN. So these are the two reasons why this is my favorite group, even to date.

I would briefly like to tell you about the global partnership unit does within ICANN staff, and then I would like to speak about the session we've had in this

meeting in Costa Rica, and highlighting or bringing to fore-regional activities that are within the scope of my responsibilities. And then I will give the floor to my friend, Andres.

This global partnership unit and I can see some colleagues, our African colleague left but we [Asabi] at the back of the room who is in charge of the Pacific Islands region and also we have this regional liaisons in other parts of the world. Our mission is precisely to try to bring ICANN together or closer to the regions and vice versa.

In fact this is not a vertical or top down function. You heard from At-Large and you must have worked with other constituencies such as the GNSO, the ccNSO. We work in a more horizontal approach. We try to reach all stakeholders, governments, civil society, participants that could be well-represented at At-Large. We also reach business communities. That is every stakeholder that may be involved in what we do. As Olivier was saying we have people in charge of due diligence, or in charge of analyzing obligations for ALSs at At-Large. We are the regional liaison in charge of that among other things.

So this is one of the characteristics that reflect ICANN's evolution, when ICANN was created this global partnership unit did not exist and now it exists and it is being consolidated. We are creating regional Vice Presidents and we want to foster or promote the community on a regional level. The Board especially has shown its concern because ICANN is becoming a more international organization, so our trend is to open regional offices and having Vice Presidents.

This is what we do at the global partnership's unit, and this meeting has been exceptional. And it's not the meeting is held in my region. The number of attendees has gone beyond any record. This is an all-time high of attendees. The ICANN meeting with the highest turnout was the San Francisco one, and one held in Paris, and this meeting, the Costa Rica meeting is the meeting having the highest number of attendees in ICANN's history.

And we must all feel really proud, because we are along the right path in terms of the globalization of ICANN's activities involving not only civil society members but also governments. We reached an all-time record of governmental participation at the GAC. We held a ministerial meeting a day before the official ICANN meetings began and meeting was summoned or called for by the local government. And we are incorporating more governments into the GAC within ICANN. You must have heard of the ccTLDs, we held a LAC TLD workshop. LAC TLD is the regional ccTLD organization and they delivered their workshop against the backdrop of this ICANN meeting and they had a record of attendees.

Of course we are going to have a really important meeting and that is the LACRALO General Assembly. This is the Latin American and the Caribbean Regional At-Large organization. They have been working throughout the week, and it really pleases me to see many LACRALO members here. We also see that the At-Large Structures participating here out of 38 ALSs we have around – between 20 and 30. Anyway a large percentage of ALSs is being represented during this meeting. So by and large this is my introductory presentation and I will then participate in the Q&A. I now give the floor to Andres.

Andres Piazza: Thank you Rodrigo. Andres Piazza speaking. I'm not going to say or repeat what Rodrigo said, I'm not going to say that this is my favorite group, because I worked for five years within the At-Large community. So you wouldn't believe me if I said this is my favorite group. Although I was never a fellow my first ICANN meeting was the San Juan meeting in 2007 when I met Rodrigo, and before that I had worked with the global partnership unit at the time Pablo [Inohosa] was Rodrigo's predecessor and he was fostering on behalf of ICANN the creation of the RALOs and meetings prior to San Juan and also during the San Juan meeting, actually in the San Pablo meeting we laid the foundations for the LACRALO.

It was then that I was able to experience ICANN's internationalization process. We had held the summit, the information society summit. There had been some issues with internet users and we have evolved significantly since then. That was a very positive experience right from the start. I could experience the exciting ICANN environment. It was also my first meeting.

At the time the President of ICANN's Board was Vint Cerf and a couple of months later, his term concluded. So I was able to meet Vint Cerf. I was able to interact with him, and during my first ICANN meeting. And that first meeting is an indelible memory for me. And I will probably tell my children or grandchildren that I met Vint Cerf at the ICANN meeting in Puerto Rico in 2007. So it's really difficult not to become passionate about ICANN's work.

Although I was never a fellow, I don't know why, I was always in close contact with this group, which to me is very special, because some of you are from the Latin American region. Some people are from the governmental sector. Some people are from the academia. So anyway you saw newcomers and you learned from them all the time.

So it's a tremendous pleasure for me to be here and also I cannot give a presentation to the fellowship program and to the fellows because I see such an enormous pool of talent and capacity here. That's why I would like to have a chat or a conversation with you.

Let me tell you about my organization. I was the first LACRALO Chair. I worked with LACRALO for five years, and Rodrigo says oh, Andres, look you know the mess that you left behind. Anyway, I am not a member of LACNIC. LACNIC is part of the ecosystem. In some cases, I speak on behalf of that organization and although there is no formal conflict of interest, it was not possible for me to continue participating at LACRALO.

However I am still involved with ICANN and Rodrigo's department and my area coincide on regional events and we work together informing governments about the multi-stakeholder model. And I think now about President [Chinchilla's] speech, and as I listened to her, I thought that we in the technical

community tried to show governments about the multi-stakeholder model, and now it is the governments that are explaining the multi-stakeholder model to us. So that is really interesting and this meeting is going to mark a milestone in that regards.

I wanted to tell you about the IP processes and the policy development processes in terms of IP. Does anyone here come from the IETF, from the RIRs or from the IP address world? Can you raise your hand please? Okay, I see no hands up. So this is an indication.

In general, ICANN is the corporation that assigns names and numbers, internet names and numbers, but the policy development processes in terms of numbers does not take place in these meetings, although there is a bottom up process, so we the organizations working on these topics see some kind of disconnection in that regard. And that's why I asked Janice to participate here. We have policy development process that resembles ICANN's PDP and it ends up in the ASO within this bottom up structure.

Regional internet registries were created with the passage of time and we may look like a top down structure, and LACNIC has been operative for ten years now, but we've had IP addresses for 40 years now. Aaron was the one in charge of our IP addresses previously. Today LACNIC has the IPv4 and IPv6 addresses for the region and allocates them to the largest ISP in Mexico and Brazil and also to a very small ISP in the Caribbean or in the Amazon area. And we worked with ISPs, with governments, universities, organizations; these addresses are allocated through LACNIC or used to be allocated through LACNIC by means of this system.

The rules applied to the allocation of addresses are several. We have a principle of allocation on the basis of need, so all these IP allocation rules, especially the ones dealing with the IPv4 depletion, they are carefully managed. And we are very careful about the last IPv4 addresses, and how we allocate the IPv6 addresses. So we make all our decisions on a regional level.

LACNIC has several members. It's also a not-for-profit organization. Right now we 2,600 members going from large ISPs to governments or NGOs and these members are the ones that define our policies. However, we have an email exchange list with a community moderator that works on a voluntary basis along the lines of the SOs and ACs at ICANN. And they meet during the LACNIC meetings and decide on our policies. Even so the policy forum is not a closed forum. It's not restricted to members only. Our policy forum is open to anybody willing to participate. We work in Portuguese, English and Spanish. And our dynamics are very specific.

True, yes, we work with technical topics and maybe only engineers can understand them, but this is a very – a surprising open environment. These consensus dynamics is even surprising to me. I participated in the last forum and somebody was putting forth a policy. That person was a candidate to another position and he was corrected as he made his proposal. And the proponent automatically understood that mistake withdrew his proposed policy and went back to his seat. So I would like to see the same attitude at the GNSO, for example. It is not that I am criticizing ICANN's policy development process. I myself, I am a lawyer, and in some cases engineers are more noble in their attitudes.

Oh I see that people are raising their hands. I don't know if you would like to open the Q&A?

Janice Douma Lange: … say really quick Gabby this is a treat for me to feel like the translators, because I am trying to type as fast as Andres talks for the people in remote participation. So I'm doing my very best to keep them included. So I now have much empathy for the translators. Wonderful job back there. Thank you for all you do.

Male: Sorry, Janice, sorry that I spoke so fast, I know the interpreters, they are Argentinian so they understand my fast Spanish. So I take advantage of that.

Female: Hello Andres. Hello Rodrigo. I have a question for each of you. I will speak in Spanish, because it's easier for all the ones who have the headphones on. My question for you Andres is could you please tell us about the situation in Latin America when it comes to migration from IPv4s to IPv6. I know you are carrying out many efforts to try to carry out migration, but what is the country situation.

                               And for you Rodrigo, I would like to know the members composing these global partnerships and from our perspectives the fellows, can we participate, collaborate in this global partnership?

Rodrigo de la Parra: He is younger than me so he will start.

Andres Piazza: Of course, I am younger than you. It is difficult to explain these in just one minute, but we will do our best.

                               Our organization has been working with this issue since 2003, and we are trying to create awareness about the issue when internet was created, we didn't think of the exhaustion of the IPv4, however, the enormous growth of internet happened, and the transition, and I would like to make a difference between transition and migration.

                               IPv4 addresses will keep on existing in the internet world, but we were going to have IPv6 addresses. Once the IPv4 addresses are depleted, we are going to implement IPv6 addresses but both of them are going to work and going to co-exist and this is a transition; that's why this is a transition and not a migration.

This is a concept that should be clear for everybody because the process should be smooth and continuous. We will see an evolution and not a deep change.

In the new protocol, we will have more addresses. The worldwide situation is this. IANA, you might heard about this has a central pool of addresses, IPv6 addresses, so the central IPv4 addresses was exhausted in February 2011 there was a ceremony in Miami with the heads of the RIRs, where the last blocks of IPv4 addresses were assigned to these RIRs.

This was already foreseen and therefore there was a global policy for IPv4 addresses, where all the fodder, policy fodder of these internet registry agreed on a same text. So imagine this consensus on a same text for a policy. So once they agreed on this, they decided that the last blocks, the final/eight blocks in the IANA pool were assigned. And this happened in February 2011.

Therefore the current situation is different depending on the region for example, the Asian and Pacific region exhausted its IPv4 space because as you know they have China, Eastern Europe, the Pacific Island region, they have Australia and many other countries. So the internet growth in that region is exponential.

Latin America has a more favorable position. Today we have in the LACNIC central pool still blocks and if we keep on allotting IPv4 blocks, we will have available address until 2014. This might change. The predictions are carried out on a daily basis. We are all the time updating these results. So if there is an increase in the amount of course, the exhaustion will be much quicker.

Today we're facing certain challenges. Many of the ISP providers, at least in our region, although this might be applied to other regions, have already been assigned with IPv6 blocks. I was not at LACNIC at that time, but I know there was a policy allowing the allotment of IPv6 blocks to the members. Therefore, the greatest carriers already have available addresses.

However, if we have the problem of the chicken and egg issue, and this is that the networks are based on IPv6, and this never-ending problem is that they

require an investment. And this investment was based on the fact that they should be able to reimburse or recover the investment.

Latin America is the region that is growing at a fast rate, and we are investing in that (inaudible) mechanism where we use and we invest in networks. Carriers nowadays are doing what we call carrier [rate net] and this is something used to create awareness on IPv6 addresses. We are carrying out this together with the LACNIC and ICANN is also contributing to this activity, the internet society place and their role, and the chicken and egg problem is this.

The contract supplier should have their websites updated. They need to have incentives and they will have those incentives when networks have IPv6 addresses. And this will occur when the [size in excess] have IPv6 addresses. So we're creating several alternatives to solve this chicken and egg problem.

Although the IPv6 addresses that are already allotted are not so much, we still have to keep on allotting, because we're going to grow in this sense. This is an important role for the civil society and the government when it comes to increasing awareness, therefore that's why it is important to speak about this issue here.

Rodrigo de la Parra: When it comes to participation in the field of global partnership, I would like to say this. This is a field in a department within the ICANN staff. We are a very compact group of people, we are five. And of course we do have ways of relating to each other. We are working on our regions. We are participating on meetings where we are invited, or we invite people to our meetings, and we try to foster participation in every sense. Of course we can connect and we welcome any possibility of connection. The only problem that we may find in this is that we might have a disaster in LACRALO as it is the case now, but anyway, this is the democratic spirit of the institution.

Andres:	I am going to speak in Spanish. I am from Costa Rica. This is a question for my fellow Andres. Winston Churchill used to say that democracy is the worst government system, and considering this in my first ICANN meeting, the multi-stakeholder model should be defined in a similar way. I had had certain experiences with a different systems, this is a top down system in the WIPO. So I would like to know about your experience in this multi-stakeholder model, your approach is very good and refreshing, because anybody can participate in different activities.
	But I have read that this is a system where certain things might be difficult to achieve. It's like swimming in honey. This is very difficult. I'd like your approach once again, and I would like to listen to your opinion about these model and your experiences.
Andres Piazza:	Thank you Andres for your question. It's a good question and somehow this is a question that many people may have. I do agree with you, not only me, some great people might believe that democracy is the lesser evil. But I think it is much better than any other system especially if we speak about the top down systems that do not foster the participation of their players.
	When it comes to internet governance, this is the only way of dealing with these issues should be the multi-stakeholder model. And this is because internet has no owner. It does not belong to a government. It belongs to all of us, not to the users, not to the engineers. We have many participants. We have the organizations. There are many people involved. And we all should have a voice. I believe that the ICANN model in particular is a model designed to work. But I think that in order to show its benefits, we should guarantee that all the players are represented.
	Although we have some governments participated in the GAC, we need more government, although we have some ALSs within the At-Large, we need more structures represented there, because we know there are countries that are not even represented. We have the ccTLDs, they are there. The RIR do participate

because they have for example operational functions. But the reflection here is that we need help for representation in order to be able to show all the potential of the model.

Okay, I'm happy to see that there are many questions. I might stay here if it is possible, so I'm happy to hear and see questions. When it comes to your question, I think that Rodrigo's answer was quite complete. We have different hats. We are wearing different hats, but your comment, your initial comment and Rodrigo's reply are good questions, and I agree with them.

Today I met a colleague and I read his papers and he teaches me about many issues, such as legal aspects of intellectual property; so I met this colleague in the fellowship program and this colleague was Andres [Brotman]. As I said before conversation is reach in this instance and when it comes to the model, I do agree with my colleague.

There is some kind of tension with the government due to international meeting about telecommunications. Today we're having the ITU Summit and the WCIT Treaty Summit. Perhaps you heard about this before. Government have the intention or may believe that this model is not the best (inaudible) for internet. But these thoughts are not unanimous anymore. And the presence of Costa Rica showed that yesterday. This model is being considered as a positive model. Of course this is easier to understand for me and Rodrigo.

I would also say that may need a challenge for the future, for the whole model. We may need a way in which governments may be more contained within the model. The model can be improved, but this is related to the participation of the actors. There is a progress, but we need to keep on working.

I would like to highlight that we can produce participation if we have the possibility of having outreach capacity building and tools available. So we have made a lot of progress on this topic. If we compare the model now with the past, but we still face certain challenges.

Female: Participants if I can announce them, one is from [Kashif] from Pakistan who is asking what about the infrastructure cost and whether the end user will be affected, or if there will be any burden relation to tariff by the service provider.

And the second question is in Spanish, so I ask Fatima to help me with that.

Fatima Cambronero: The second question is from Javier [Pashero] to Andres and it reads how do you think the IPv6 implementation and its technology might be matched with the control mechanisms of the network, suggest the DNS blocks or lock outs and the traffic controls to protect copyright and so on.

Andres Piazza: First question was about infrastructure cost isn't it? And how users might be affected. That is an issue that goes beyond internet governance, but internet governance may provide some answers.

There are initiatives for access to be quicker and cheaper and for communities that do not have access may have access. We are invested on fiber optics, connectivity, exchange point, internet exchange point and there is a lot of private investments. The carriers are growing and they invest. This is a central issue.

We in LACNIC are working very hard on this. We're working on infrastructure, on the creation of new internet exchange points and we're working on the organizations. We are providing advice to different organizations. We have the broadband dialogue in the ALAC problem coordinated by the [Supan]. We collaborate with them. So I believe that all private and public initiatives to improve infrastructure aspect should be carried out.

We do have this issue on the agenda. We need to participate. The organizations representing the multi-stakeholder model are working on the issue. But what we do not have yet is that a global discussion on policies, within ICANN, within the organization, we have discussion about stability and security of the DNS, but we

do not have a place to discuss about infrastructure. These are conversations take place outside this embankment.

When it comes to Javier's question, he is a good friend from [Cortava] Argentina, in fact there is no way of interact with these DNS filtering mechanisms in our structure. I'm not going to ask Rodrigo to participate in this answer, because he might not know but LACNIC issued a statement worried about the SOPA, PIPA initiatives related to the filtering of the DNS or affecting the freedom of the network.

There is not a consensus on the mechanisms introducing these types of techniques, because they affect the network as it is. So they shouldn't exist. We should go against them. That is our position which is much more moderated than some other activists. This is our position in this respect. In our region Raul Echeberria is very well-known, more well-known than President Chavez, because he's always appearing on the media, talking about these issues. So that is my answer.

Rodrigo de la Parra: If there are no questions, I would like to say something else. Is there any other questions?

Janice Douma Lange: … to be cognizant of the fact that the translators will not get a break before the GAC starts at 9:45. So I want to respect that. They've been so wonderful this morning and I want to make sure that they get a chance to stretch their legs, get some coffee. So let's just say, ladies, if it's okay with you, we go five more minutes and then take the break.

Okay, so we'll need to quickly go around to these questions and again if it comes to that place, I will take the questions, I will get them to Andres and Rodrigo and get them answered. So Gabby?

Alejandro Moscol:	I am Alejandro Moscol from Peru. Two brief questions, one for Rodrigo and one to Andres. For Andres, when it comes to the IP assignments to countries, is this done according to the country's demand or do you have certain amounts devoted to the countries according to their economies.
	And to Rodrigo, what is the situation when it comes to participation of not favored groups in the region of Latin America; for example, those belonging to the Indian regions of the Azteca groups, what are the participation level within the ICANN structure.
Rodrigo de la Parra:	In the ICANN processes, we try to take into account less privileged communities or grips. From the very beginning, this program applies to those representatives or individual living in developing countries. It is not a program applied for the developed world.
	When it comes to other policies, we do consider for example in the case of the new gTLD program there is a special session for applicant support, for people, or for parties interested that come from less-privileged groups, we vowed – I mean dividing them into regions and this is ICANN's vision. In the new gTLD program, a seed fund was authorized, this is a fund of two million dollars to fund some of the applications, an application for gTLDs amounts to $185,000 and there is no financial support related to financial help and so on.
	So this is fostered within the community with the aim of helping this needy applicant. We take all this into account. The Board, which is the highest decision-making body within ICANN does need to have regional representation, they should have a representative from each region. Today we have [Consardo Navarro] representing our region, we have an African representative, they represent these developing regions, and among the decisions made by the Board, these developing representatives raise their hand when there is a policy requiring attention for those areas or zones.

My answer is brief. No nothing is pre-assigned; any member receiving IP addresses may do so. This principle is moderated by other principles. We have certain spaces that are moderated. We have a member of LACNIC, she is a manage of customer membership issues and she deals with the issues.

There is certain space reserved for members of organizations not belonging to LACNIC, but this is not related to the size of the market. This forum defining the policies is the one establishing the rules. It is not LACNIC.

Since I interuse [Lisa Beecham], I would like to focus on this. You do not only need to be a LACNIC member to receive IPv4 resources or IP resources. You can participate in the different meetings, and there is member classification related to civil societies or the academia, and we are fostering the participation of those organizations in our structure.

This is a possibility for you if it is that you are interested in participating for example in the case of the Caribbean region, you may talk to me or to [Lisa Beecham]. I said this in LACRALO you may be a LACNIC associate without receiving resources but actively participating. This is perhaps you may be an individual who would like to participate in the policy forum or in the email list. So we welcome you all. So thank you very much for all your questions.

Janice Douma Lange: … questions so please email them to me and I'll get them to both Andres and Rodrigo. Gentlemen thank you so very much. This was wonderful. I learn every time. I was learning as I was typing. But this was wonderful and I really appreciate your time, thank you.

And translators thank you so much for the long morning.

[End of Transcript]