FINISHED TRANSCRIPT

2013 APrIGF SEOUL

4 SEPTEMBER 2013

OPENING PLENARY

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10:30-12:00 KST

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>> Before we begin, here's housekeeping information for you for the rooms. The opening and closing ceremonies and the multistakeholder and enhanced corporation track will be held in this place, the small theater, on the 5th floor of the multicomplex building. The openness, access and security tracks will be held in the B Zone. The Youth Camp and the Secretariat and business rooms are in the A Zone. Also, we'd like to invite all of you to join us at 6:00 this evening on the first floor of this building for the welcome reception.

Oh, and if you are using translation head sets, number 1 is the English channel, and Number 2 is the Korean channel.

>> Correction. Channel 2 will provide both English and Korean. If you wish if you know Korean, use the headset when the speaker speaks English.

One more housekeeping information: If you are not successful in connecting to wi‑fi, you can use the SGUC space WIFI. The passcode is 123457890.

Okay, ladies and gentlemen, we're about to start our opening ceremonies. Please take your seats.

Good morning, everyone. Welcome all of you to the 2013 Asia‑Pacific regional Internet Governance Forum. My name is young Lee and I'm currently the Chair of the Internet address infrastructure subcommittee of the Korea Internet Governance association or KIGA and I am very honored to be introducing our distinguished speakers for this Opening Ceremony and I'm also glad that the weather is also welcoming all guests and I'm very glad to see some familiar faces.

This ceremony will begin with the opening address of the Chair of KIGA, Jaechon Park.

Chairman Park is a Professor in the graduate school of Information Technology and telecommunication at Inha University here. He has played leading roles in various academic and industrial associations in the information and telecommunications industry such as the net Korea and served as the Chair of KIGA since its initiation in 2012.

[ Applause ]

>> JAECHON PARK: Good morning, everyone. I am Jaechon Park, Chairman ‑‑

And other distinguished guests, and also to all of you who will share their ‑‑ to the Asia‑Pacific, I'd like to express my gratitude. In China is our assets. Sure to develop Internet in a good way, we have to discuss what we have to do. So Internet Governance issue has been at the center of our discussion. Not only the Government but also private companies and even Civil Society and individuals, they're now discussing what roles we have to play.

So to further IGF discussions in the Asia‑Pacific region, Asia‑Pacific IGF firm has been held visiting countries in the region. The fourth Asia‑Pacific Internet Governance Forum is held in Asia in partnership with the Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning at the Seoul conference under the theme of towards a better future. We'll discuss multistakeholder model, accessibility, security and other key words. Whether have diverse discussions under ‑‑ we will have diverse discussions under this theme.

Technology, culture and laws will become the main framework of our discussions, and lastly, I'd like to express my thanks to the Chair of KISA and other officials for their hard efforts to hold this meeting, and also Paul Wilson and other leading officials of APrIGF, and also I'd like to thank you to New York State Universities for this panel. To all panelists and speakers, and all volunteers who have shared their efforts to hold this meeting, I'd like to express my gratitudes once again.

So I'd like to declare the opening of Asia‑Pacific Internet Governance Forum from now on. Thank you.

>> YOUNG-EUM LEE: Next Mr. Paul Wilson the Co‑Chair of the APrIGF will provide us with the APrIGF Seoul Program Committee report. Mr. Wilson has almost 25 years involvement with the Internet including 15 years service as Director‑General of APNIC since 1998. He's played a central role in the establishment of Australia's first independent ISP in 1989 and has extensive experience in the technical and business areas of the Internet industry, not only in Australia, but also in international organisations such as the U.N.

His achievements have led to his induction into the Australian Internet Hall of Fame in 2000.

[ Applause ]

>> PAUL WILSON: Thank you. Thank you very much. Good morning, everyone, and welcome to the 4th Asia‑Pacific regional IGF meeting, the APrIGF, which has just been opened. I'm very excited to be here for this 4th meeting. I'm sure we all are, and we've got some work to do ahead of us in the next few days to meet some nice and high expectations, I think.

As you heard, I'm Paul. I'm the DG of APNIC. What we do is we allocate IP addresses. We manage the IP address base of the region across 56 economies. It's rather a technical function, actually, but it's a function that requires expertise, and it's one that's essential for the global health and well‑being of the Internet to maintain what we see as our vision for a stable, secure global network that serves the entire region. APNIC has just turned 20 years old and I'm back just now from the Asia‑Pacific ‑‑ the APNIC conference where we celebrated this event in Xi'an City, China.

That's a really ancient place, the ancient capital of China. It marked the start of the silk road, the trade route that linked China all the way through to the Mediterranean. So it was actually a very nice place for us to mark new beginnings on the road ahead for APNIC and the Internet, and I'd like to bring that sense to this meeting, as well, the sense of the great past and a long future ahead.

It's particularly nice to be here in Incheon, Korea, as well. I suppose Koreans may not know how famous you are for your amazing strides in Internet development over 10 years ago with your broadband roll‑out that was incredibly visionary. That's something I know has introduced a lot of change and great benefit to the Korean people, and I think again we can all look ahead from the past to the future of the Internet because over the last 20 years, the Internet has grown a huge amount, particularly here.

We really could not have predicted the Internet of today back 20 years ago, when APNIC started. We couldn't have predicted then how critical the Internet was actually going to become to the entire world, and that is a result that I think that many of us can be proud of, whether we've been involved with the Internet for a few years or many, because it's a development that keeps on going.

I think at the same time, though, we have to accept and understand the implications of the fact that the Internet is now under a spotlight. There are many people in the world, if not almost everyone in the world, who now relies on the Internet. They really rely on the Internet for many things that they do.

Many of us are concerned about the Internet of the future. How do we maximize the benefits of the Internet for people in society? And how do we mitigate or avoid the risks that are associated with the Internet?

We actually started to see these questions around 10 years ago. They really surfaced through the World Summit on Information Society, the WSIS that I described a little earlier this morning. That was the two‑phase U.N. Summit which took a great deal of time and energy over 40 years. It didn't start out with any focus on the Internet but that actually changed by about halfway through. By that time the WSIS had discovered Internet Governance. They discovered the notion of the multistakeholder decision‑making process, which in some way has been traditional in the Internet space. That sort of decision‑making process is quite unique.

It's been almost unique in the world of governance, not used in the establishment of other infrastructures around the world, for instance.

So the WSIS established a Working Group, and they investigated the questions of Internet Governance. They discovered the multistakeholder process and they reported back, but even after the end of that second phase, there were not too many things that could be clearly agreed about Internet Governance. There was a sense as we still have today that the Internet is always changing. So there was more understanding needed, and for instance in the field that APNIC occupies, critical Internet resources, IP addresses and also Domain Names that are cared for under the ICANN umbrella, there were other areas which were really starting to become very important.

The issues of regulating the Internet at a country level, security and access and affordability, citizens' rights on the Internet, all of those things were discovered and identified, but no conclusions could be drawn. And I think that's understandable, because they are changing all of the time. There are many different viewpoints that need to be taken into account from the experts in the technical community to the realists in the Internet, in the country regulation, in the regulatory sort of environment, to the people who are really advocating for the best benefits for citizens.

And so that's where the idea emerged for the Forum, the IGF Forum, to come about, with discussions able to go on for the longer term to understand things better. That's how the IGF was born, and it did come to life in a fairly special way. It saved the World Summit in a sense by giving the Summit this very concrete outcome that I think has been very successful over the last few years.

The new structure is not proving to be ‑‑ that is, the new and unique structure of the IGF is not proving to be exactly straightforward to understand and to implement. I think we've got a long way to go as we discussed earlier in providing outputs from the IGF that are meaningful, that are safe and acceptable to those who are participating and contributing to those outputs.

These discussions are really valuable. They contribute to an understanding and a common understanding between the stakeholders, is what will bring better decision‑making to other venues, for instance, including domestic legislation.

So here at the 4th Asia‑Pacific Regional IGF, this is part of what is now a global IGF process. Here we're talking about Regional issues where we can have our own discussions on Internet Governance, discussions which feed from and feed into the global process, and I think that's very important for this region for the voices of the Asia‑Pacific to be more heard in the global IGF and also for the Asia‑Pacific to have its own space to develop positions which can be taken there.

The IGF is built, as we heard earlier, on the work of volunteers, and that's also very important. We've got a very active community, fairly busy community. But we've all come to recognize and value and value the concept of the IGF. It's active participation that has brought this concept closer in this region and I'd like to recognize the efforts of our friends from dotAsia who have been really seminal in creating an IGF community in Asia, Edmon and Yannis have contributed to this meeting. I'll hand it over to talk in more detail about the Secretariat's Program about the efforts that have produced the Program, what it looks like for the coming days.

Thanks also to the Chair, the inaugural Chair of the APrIGF, who unfortunately couldn't be with us today but he's going to be back in future, I'm sure. Last but not least huge thanks to the local hosts and the Ministry of Science ICT and Future Planning, and all the wonderful people here who made this happen.

It was a Korean initiative to bring the IGF closer to the local community here and I think that we can learn as I mentioned before a great deal from the Korean experience as it's been evolving over ‑‑ well over a decade now.

So I hope that the local community will continue to participate in the IGF process after this event. I hope that everyone who's traveled from other countries will also find this event a launching pad for either new activities or a greater level of activity in the IGF because the IGF really is unique thing in the world today. It's a special space for us to share and work the together and it's really going to be worth the effort if we're committed.

So I would like to hand over to Edmon. You'll hear more on the Program from him, and thank you once again for your participation here. I'll look forward to speaking with you.

>> YOUNG-EUM LEE: Thank you, Mr. Wilson.

[ Applause ]

Edmon, I'm sure you will be very brief. Thank you.

>> EDMON CHUNG: Mr. Park, Fadi, Dongman, and welcome everyone to this year's Regional IGF. I'm going to be pretty brief, just to talk a little bit about the growth of this particular event. We're quite excited to serve as dotAsia as the Secretariat for the event, and before I go there, I'd like to follow Paul and thank the local hosts, because without them this wouldn't have happened.

And also, the growth you see wouldn't have happened. Here's just to show the 4 years, the number of days of events grew from 2 days to 3 days. The number of sessions ‑‑ this is the second has been amazing ‑‑ it has grown from just 8 sessions to this year we're expecting 26 sessions over the next 3 days.

And we've also added an extra track. We used to have just one particular track in the first year. We had 3 tracks going on last couple years, and this year, we're going to have 4 tracks. And that growth is important, as well, as we tackle more issues and take on more sessions.

We're also seeing more people participate from different economies, and the number of people registered grew from about 200 to close to 300 last year.

So this whole Program has been evolving. We have become better organized this year, especially thanks to Paul stepping up as to help us Chair the what we call the MSG, the Multistakeholder Steering Group, and we had more workshop proposals this year. We have more diversified participation from Governments, from different stakeholder groups and from different economies around the region.

One of the highlights I guess in the last year or so was the adopting of the operating principle that sort of formalizes the organisation of this event. It defines certain participation criteria for decision‑making to involve different stakeholder groups, to ensure that the different stakeholder groups are represented in the decisions that are being made. As I mentioned, the Multistakeholder Steering Group, it was formalized, and it remains open to participation.

This is one of the things that we're quite excited about. In fact, it's an open mailing list. So far right now, there are 2 particular mailing lists, one more general discuss list, and one the Program Committee or the Multistakeholder Steering Group list, one of which has over 100 subscribed, and the other has 73 subscribed. So that's the sort of background of how the openness and transparency of the preparation for this meeting started.

In fact, we started biweekly calls right since the APRICOT Singapore meeting earlier this year. Since ICANN Durban meeting, the meeting became a weekly meeting as we came to prepare this meeting and we also had a face‑to‑face meeting at the APRICOT earlier during the APSTAR Retreat. One of the things that is important to identify also is that this particular location was through a process that selected Korea as the APrIGF host when we met in IGF Baku.

So this particular year we had a more extensive call for workshops. In fact, we received much more workshop proposals than last year. We had 33 proposals received and we consolidated to 20. There was a workshop selection Committee that was formed, and to look at the different workshops, and that had also participation from different stakeholder groups.

We also put out a call for selection of hosts for next year, which this I think is really the highlight of also features how much we've grown. We hope to be in a position to make a decision within this week. Here we're going to have an extra meeting to try to decide on the host. The call for proposals was announced in June and it closed in August. We actually were quite happy to receive two proposals, one coming from India and one coming from Philippines and we're going through the process and in fact, you are invited to participate in that process to make the decision, and hopefully we will be prepared, even better prepared, next year.

And finally, I just want to note that at every APrIGF, we, from the Secretariat, and also with the support from the local host, we organise a Youth IGF campus. I think they're over there so can you wave a little bit from the youth?

[ Applause ]

And this is one of the features, I think, and it's very important I think for the future of Internet Governance, is to include the participation from the youth, and I really like this little logo that the hosts created, from the logo becoming a tree. And that's really what is meant to be from the Youth Camp. And in fact, also a large part of the APrIGF Program is to prepare us and to participate at the global level, as well.

And with that, from dotAsia, we are as a community organisation, we are very proud to continue to serve as the Secretariat of the Regional IGF, and we look forward to a fruitful meeting, and for this year and the years ahead. Thank you.

>> YOUNG-EUM LEE: Thank you very much. So the IGF at least in the AP region is growing and I know that many speeches and ceremonies like this generally is not interesting but I'm sure you will all agree with me that the information being provided to you is going to help you make your participation in this Forum a lot more useful.

And I think I can promise that the speeches that are coming up will be approximately 5 minutes. Thank you.

I'm now pleased to announce to you Professor Dongman Lee, the 2013 APrIGF Seoul local host Chair, who will provide us with the local host report.

Professor Dongman Lee is currently the Dean of the graduate school of culture technology, as well as a faculty member in the Department of Computer science at KAIST. He has been a prominent figure in Korea's Internet since the beginning, and is respected not only for his contribution to its technical development, but also for having played a leading role in shaping Korea's Internet Governance related activities.

[ Applause ]

>> DONGMAN LEE: Thank you, Professor Lee. Wonderful introduction. Before I present a few things that I have to share with you, I'd like to pass my sincere gratitude to all the people who are involved in preparing this meeting, not only mentioning Professor Lee but also all the Committee members. I'm allowed to name a few. Professor Jaechon Park and Professor YJ Park and who did wonderful the work for making this facility available for us, and also behind the scenes, the many people with KISA worked really hard. I'd like to mention two ladies, Jung Min Lee and Ms. Kim. Please applaud for them.

[ Applause ]

Thank you very much. I don't know how fast the last three months passed because since I was being asked to lead the local Committee, the beginning of the summer, everybody was making the facility prepared, and also the helping the Committee ‑‑ to engage a lot of people to the proposals and the review so let me take this important opportunity to share a few things what the particular things, actually the local hosts tried to provide.

As far as I understand, I think it is the first time in those four years, the meetings but the first time the Government got involved in the preparing the IGF meeting. So Korean Government actually in preparation for this meeting really actively and not only just allocating people, but also finance is important. So we didn't actually ask the local sponsorship but they actually strongly told me, do not try to seek any sponsorship. That was great.

So they spent a lot of time so I appreciate the Korean Government's support and the organisation is KISA and the APrIGF Secretariat showed really great leadership there. And even though we didn't actually really hardly seeking the sponsorship but we have many sponsors at this point. And on the stage I'd like to pass our appreciation for supporting this meeting.

And only Edmon mentioned that but I'm glad to share the APrIGF meeting is actually getting a lot of attention from people in this region. So in terms of number of participants, over 300 people, probably is increasing because we didn't actually count the local registration.

And also, it's 24 or 26 over the three days, because we have many workshop proposals so instead of the single session, it's four parallel sessions that's running throughout 3 days so I'm really excited to actually meet and learn about the many things on Internet Governance.

And the participants, the statistics, also we ‑‑ actually many people from all over the Asia‑Pacific regions including Australia to Canada, over Hong Kong, Myanmar, the Cook Islands, Cambodia and many countries, and also we have the many speakers from the Government and Civil Society, and international organisations in the private sector, especially Korean Government took leadership to invite the Government people who really want to actually get involved in Internet Governance and Internet development.

So that was actually a very unique thing that happened in this venue. And Paul and Edmon already talked about the Program. I'm not going to go into detail of the Program and I'd like to just kind of share a few things I'd like you to remember.

Today, we're going to have the welcome reception, which is ‑‑ but it's going to be held the other side of this building at 6:00, so please join this welcome session and celebrate this meeting, and also meet a lot of people.

And another one, actually like last year, we're going to have another session, so each parallel session, so for example if you only just attended one single track, and would like to find out what the discussions have done, in other sessions, you can actually get the summary of the 3‑day discussions at the end of these meetings on Friday afternoon.

So we actually carefully designed the summary sessions not to overlap with each other, so it's serial, and also the last closing Plenary, each summary of the session will been given in a brief manner.

So if you can, please stay throughout the whole 3 days. You'll learn a lot of things. And the one before last slide, shows the map so you can actually find the details of this one on the backside of the brochure.

So this is where we are. And reception hall is the other side, and B Zone, that's where all the parallel sessions are going to happen.

And last thing, so ‑‑ I know you'd like to stay all day in this building. If you would like to go outside a little bit, there is a bus every 20 minutes. So please keep the schedule handy and then you can find a way.

It's a little bit remote from the city, downtown Incheon but it's not that far away. So thank you very much.

>> YOUNG-EUM LEE: Thank you, Professor. I'm sure you appreciated all the information.

I'm now honored to introduce the second Vice‑Minister of science, ICT and Future Planning, Jong‑Lok Yoon who will deliver his welcoming remarks. Prior to his appointment in the Ministry, Vice‑Minister Yoon was with the global convergence engineering Department after having worked at Korean Telecom for over 25 years and is considered by many to be a driving force behind the current Government's information and technology development.

[ Applause ]

>> JONG-LOK YOON: I am Jong‑Lok Yoon, Vice‑Minister of the Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning. Around two weeks ago, it was very hot, like summer. But today, I can feel the Fall has finally come.

I think it's a gift for you. First of all, I would like to express my sincere congratulations for Korea's hosting the first Asia‑Pacific Regional Internet Governance Forum. My special thanks to all of my distinguished guests here, especially Mr. Fadi Chehadé, CEO of ICANN who has come a long way to Korea, and other Government officials from countries in the Asia‑Pacific region.

And also I'd like to extend my sincere gratitude to all the speakers and panelists and participants. As you know very well, the Internet started in the 1970s due to the technologies such as TCP/IP, and the 1990s marked a turning point in the growth of the Internet. With the spread of the World Wide Web and broadband, ordinary people gained access to the Internet, and in 1999, Korea started to witness the spread of the highspeed Internet infrastructure to every household.

So it took only 12, 13 years to be used widespread in the general public but now we cannot imagine a world without Internet in that short history of only 12 to 13 years. And in the same year, 1999, the U.N. population fund colored the world's population as 6 billion.

So we need to create another space on top of the globe that is cyberspace. So in 2013, the number of people living in cyberspace marked 2.7 billion and it is expected for the rise to 3.6 billion four years later.

In the history of Internet development, we can define the past decade as the era of the Internet of People, which relied on searching. On the other hand we can define the next decade as the era of the Internet of Things. It is expected that the number of devices connected to the Internet will rise from 2 billion in 2012 to 6 billion in 2017.

We are fully aware of the important roles multistakeholders are playing throughout the development of the Internet. The private sector provided new ways to market while Civil Society and international organisations did their best to establish standards on the use and management of the Internet.

Governments have used both regulation and promotional matters to carve out the future path of our countries. The same is true for the Korean Government. In this regard, MSIP, the Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning initiated a creative economy project which aims to create new industries through the convergence of SNT, ICT, imagination and creativity. As part of this initiative, MSIP is implementing ICT vitamin project designed to invigorate all sectors of our society.

So important values of our society such as economic growth, healthy lifestyle, social safety can be realized through creative innovation that makes the best use of the Internet, so I think that creative innovation comes from deep collaboration among multistakeholders.

Today, various international organisations such as ICANN, ITU, and UN CSTD are leading global discussions on Internet Governance. The discussions are mainly about how to manage cyberspace, connecting 2.7 billion people with the Internet. Discussions on the roles and responsibilities of the private sector, Governments and Civil Society are also actively going on throughout the world.

That's why I believe that the APrIGF 2013 is meaningful as it is being jointly held by both the Government, the private sector and held in the AP region where there are 44% of the world's Internet users.

In our discussions on global governance, we should take a forward‑looking perspective and do it in a way that lets the Internet contribute to the humanity. I hope that this Forum will offer great opportunities to share various ideas and insights on Internet‑related issues, among multistakeholders.

Before I conclude, next year, Korea will host ITU conference, which takes place every 4 years. And among the process, we'd like to come up with some special proposals. Internet has become very widespread in the global society, and there have been lots of issues regarding Internet security as negative affects the people.

It is my sincere hope that Internet security will emerge as very important, the issue in ITU. I think you know UNESCO, which deals with protection of the world culture properties, and they are designating world culture properties. Likewise, we have to designate important facilities or names as important assets in the international society, just like UNESCO designates the world's assets and cultural property.

There are many efforts and commitment going on at the IGF level, but I think that there will be more active discussions on the Internet cybersecurity in next year's ITU conference in Seoul.

To conclude my remarks, I'd like to once again extend my sincere gratitude to the Program Committee and Secretariat of the APrIGF, KISA speakers, panelists, and all the participants. I wish you all the best and success. Thank you very much.

[ Applause ]

>> YOUNG-EUM LEE: Thank you very much. That's an overview of the Government activities. Our congratulatory address will be given by Ki‑Joo Lee, the President of KISA, the organisation responsible for Internet related activities in Korea which includes Internet security issues and .KR registry activities.

President Lee has been with the Information Technology related Ministry of The Korean Government for almost 30 years before becoming the head of KISA, and has been involved in the development of Governmental policies in a variety of ICT and convergence related fields.

[ Applause ]

>> KI-JOO LEE: Good morning, everyone. I am Ki‑Joo from KISA. Before me, Jong‑Lok Yoon delivered a very good speech and after me, the ICANN CEO will deliver his very good speech, so I'll let you make my speech very brief as much as possible.

The theme of this conference is Towards a Better Future, so many distinguished specialists are here to discuss issues and the agenda of Internet Governance. So I'd like to express my great thanks to this conference so far, which ICANN and other many distinguished institutions, Internet Governance has been actively dealt with, and also Internet Governance firm has been the language of Internet Governance and I think APAC Internet Governance firm has played a very big role in strengthening the influence of Asia‑Pacific and this conference is the fourth conference, and I think that it will widely spread the scope of this conference even to Civil Society, private sector, and academics.

So diverse multistakeholders will participate in this Forum, ultimately realizing the objective of the Forum.

Going forward, Korea with many important countries in the region through the partnerships, we will actively participate in many agendas and issues, and also KISA's employees as the member of multistakeholders, we will do our best to fulfill our roles.

I hope that this Asia‑Pacific Internet Governance Forum to become a venue to delve into many diverse issues. I'd like to once again express may gratitudes to Jong‑Lok Yoon from the Ministry of Science and ICT and Future Planning, and also other distinguished guests. Thank you.

[ Applause ]

>> YOUNG-EUM LEE: Thank you for a very succinct speech. Next is the highlight of the Opening Ceremony which is the keynote speech which will be given by Mr. Fadi Chehadé, the President of ICANN, which is organisation responsible for managing the global Internet address system. Mr. Chehadé has more than 25 years of experience. As a citizen of Egypt, Lebanon and the United States, Mr. Chehadé has spoke used his efforts at increasing global and multistakeholder participation in Internet Governance, and as a long‑time attendee at ICANN myself.

I know that many people around ICANN have high hopes for a much more diverse and improved ICANN during his term in office.

[ Applause ]

>> FADI CHEHADÉ: Good morning. It's good to be here. Mr. Yoon, Dr. Lee, Edmon and Paul my friends that put this together. Professor Park, Professor Lee as well, thank you all for welcoming me. I'm very glad to be here.

I came to Seoul before and I promised I would be back and I'm very glad to be back. I see many faces I recognize. Happy to be here. Particularly happy as I mentioned at APRICOT after all Asia is where I was born and this is my kind of birth Continent. Also, may wife went to SUNY in New York so she's a graduate of SUNY so I feel at home. Thank you, SUNY, for welcoming us to this beautiful campus.

I must tell you every time I come to Asia, even without looking at this young crowd here, there's just a great energy. It's a very positive energy, having slept less than two hours and I just landed this morning from L.A., I feel perfectly ready for the next two days. And in fact, I don't recall other than the ICANN meeting where I've been for two consecutive days in the last year. But this is important.

And I decided to stay, and I hope in the next two days that I'm meeting many of you in the hallways, in the sessions, and learning from many of you. That's why I will be here with you, and I look forward to everyone in the next few days to learning more about Asia.

I'm going to talk about 3 things. First, I'd like to talk about ICANN's commitment to Asia. Then I'd like to talk to you in general about ICANN and where we're heading. And lastly, I'd like to touch on some very important subjects related to Internet Governance which tie into this great event here you have, the APrIGF. As a footnote, I attended the European Regional IGF, and with all due respect to my European friends, this is so far a more vibrant meeting than I saw recently, so you should be very proud of the agenda, the number of sessions, the number of people here. This is really remarkable. I'm very pleased to be here.

First let me tell you about the commitment to Asia. As you know, one of the things I did as Professor Lee just noted when I came on Board, and I have been at ICANN just a few days shy of a year, was to very quickly notice that ICANN is very U.S.‑centered. We pretty much were a U.S. organisation based in Los Angeles, with indeed a very honest attempt to embrace the world, to be a world global organisation, but in reality from a practical standpoint, ICANN was very much a U.S.‑centered organisation.

So the first thing we did, which was quite shocking to the ICANN system, but I think well received, with was to split the ICANN headquarters in 3 hubs. So instead of having just Los Angeles being our main hub for the organisation, we now have 3 hubs. Istanbul, covering Europe, the Middle East, and Africa. Singapore, covering Asia and the Pacific region. And Los Angeles, covering North and South America. I froze employment in Los Angeles, and we started bringing together the management layers that are necessary to manage teams across the global. And it's working.

Now, at the APRICOT meeting just 6 months ago ‑‑ and I see many faces that were there ‑‑ I promised you that we will invest in the Asia hub, in the Asia‑Pacific hub, in Singapore. I also promised you that we will start moving many of our people to the Asia‑Pacific region. At the time, we had no office in Asia or the Pacific, except a small office in Australia that was very much a remote office, not a central headquarters hub.

And we only had 2 employees in Asia. Today, I'm happy to share with you that the hub in Singapore is up and running. We now have 8 individuals in Asia, and will easily have 12 by the next time I meet you here in Bali, so we're moving to multiplying our team, building our hub, and delivering local services right here for the Asia‑Pacific community.

Many people ask: What will these people do? What will this new hub do? It will do two things: One, it will change ICANN from the inside‑out, to make it more of an international organisation. So our core teams will not only be largely in Los Angeles. We'll now have teams that have leadership here, based amongst you, from you, ensuring that the inner function of ICANN changes from being U.S.‑centered or Western‑centered, to be honest, to being a global view.

The second thing the hub will do is to become a place where we engage with you and listen to you more closely. Of course, we have the Internet and we have telephones, and we can engage with you from Los Angeles. But the truth is, unless we're on the ground, unless you are part of this organisation, here, and you engage with us and you let us know what we can do to serve you, it just does not work well.

And so this is what I hope these offices will do. Simple things. For example, we have a growing number of registries now in Asia for the new TLE Program. Wouldn't it be good for them to have a local contact so they can express their issues with them? They can discuss matters of importance to them.

All these things are already on the move and in place, and led by our new Vice President for Asia, Kuek Yu‑Chuang ‑‑ many of you have met him. He's here ‑‑ I think that we will see a clear change of attitude at ICANN from the inside‑out, and a clear successful engagement with all of you.

This afternoon, Kuek in a special session will unveil for the first time the plan to engage all of us in building ICANN's Asia‑Pacific strategy. It will start today. I encourage you all to please join us and join us in guiding us, and helping us. One thing I can assure you of: We are listening. We really are here to listen. I'm personally here to show you that I'm committed to that, but my team is here, as well, for the same reason. And we will increase the listening, not alone, with our partners, with APNIC, with dotAsia, with our friends who operate the ccTLDs all over this region, all of us are one community, and this is our role, to put together a strategy that serves all of us together.

The second thing I want to talk about to you is ICANN's global posture. And Asia is very much a part of that. It's frankly hypocritical for me to say ICANN is global. When I arrived the first time to Asia I found out that our footprint here is, frankly, almost nonexistent. Without Asia, ICANN cannot be global. It's impossible. You are, for all practical purposes, half the Internet today, and if you look at all the growth coming, it's mostly coming from here, and I'm not speaking simply of Internet usage growth. I'm also speaking about innovation. A lot of Internet innovation is coming from Asia.

So it is with this focus that ICANN is globalizing, with a deep understanding that we must embrace the world, and what does that mean, really? You heard me announce recently that ICANN for the first time is setting up a legal structure in Switzerland. That means ICANN is going to seek to become an international organisation that is serving the world, not just as a private corporation in California.

These are important, fundamental steps that we are exploring in order for ICANN to take a new global posture. I also in Durban announced the new Strategy Panels. I want to take a moment to tell you about these.

I think it's fair to say that the Internet Governance ecosystem that has existed for the last 15 years is ready for its next phase of transformation. It is fair to say that the organisations, many of whom are represented here, that have enabled the Internet to become the force it is today, have done a remarkable job to get us to this point. This same organisation in partnership with Civil Society, with businesses, with academics, with the technical people, and, I say, with Governments, must together figure out how to evolve the system for the next 15 years. We cannot stand still and say: This is good. We cannot stand still and say: What we have is enough. Because it isn't.

The world is looking for a way, in the bosom of the multistakeholder model, to address other issues. You heard His Excellency speak about cybersecurity. These are bigger issues that the world needs to grapple with beyond ICANN, much bigger than ICANN, but issues that are important to the Internet Community, and therefore I am here to tell you that the new Strategy Panels of ICANN are designed so that we have a chance to think about, number one: How to involve more of you and more of the people of the world in the ICANN policy development process.

Right now it is difficult to participate in these processes. And if you're a new young person interested in these policies and based here in Seoul it's not easy to find mentors and understand the process of policy development at ICANN and participate. We need to make that easier. We need to make that more inclusive. We need to make that more open, so we invited Dr. Beth Novak from New York University, who is a leader in changing how governance models work and how participatory governance works, to lead a global panel that is a community panel, a community of you coming together to figure out: How can we improve on these multistakeholder processes?

Second panel will be led by Vint Cerf. Vint Cerf was one of the founders of many of these institutions we live in today. However, we need to understand, given his wisdom and his history, with a panel of people, how do we see ICANN's role in this institution? How do we evolve ICANN in order to be a better participant and partner in these institutions? How do we engage with the Internet Governance sphere that we live in, the ITU? Our sister and friendly organisations that we have worked with for 15 years, how do we work better with them? How do we support them?

This is what Vint Cerf will lead and that's our second panel.

Our third panel was born ‑‑ because the first time I met Dr. Tim Berners‑Lee in London, he leaned on me at the dinner and said, "Fadi, welcome to ICANN." I had been on the job for two weeks. And he said, "Listen, ICANN needs to do something about its public responsibility commitment. Please work on that. Please increase ICANN's role in public responsibility."

And I think that when I ask many people in our community, what should be our framework for public responsibility activities? There were differing views. So we invited one of the Fathers of the Internet in Africa to join us and lead the panel to define how the Internet will actually ‑‑ how ICANN will play its role in the Internet with a public responsibility view.

And then lastly, and equally important, we also need to understand the technology. So many people say, who will need the DNS in 10 years? And I answer: I don't know. People predicted the DNS will go away. But today it's central to making the Internet one Internet. It is central to making the Internet a global Internet.

So how do we think about the future? Well, we invited the inventor of the Domain Name System and we asked Paul to lead the panel to help us all with the community, think what is the future of the identifiers of the Internet? Where do we go from here? These panels I want to emphasize are not President's panels. That's why I didn't call them President's panels. They're not my panels. In fact, I wanted to call them community panels but my team said just call them Strategy Panels and invite the whole community to be part of them. We have received hundreds of names of people who want to participate in these panels. Right now we are sorting this with the Chair people and we will select panelists, but ‑‑ and the panelists will represent us, all of us, and I hope and plan to have Asia well represented on these panels. But more over it's important to know the panels are not ivory towers. They're very much community panels. They will listen. I ask each panel Chair to hold a town meeting and invite all of us to share our views and our thoughts and I hope you work with our new team in Asia to also channel these folks.

My last point is more of a global point. I need to share with you something I said in my first speech, and I'm sure if I forgot, Milton didn't, so he'll remind me. I said: The multistakeholder model is not multistakeholder if it isn't multi‑equal stakeholder. I said that almost a year ago. And I meant that. And I still think that the multistakeholder model will fail if we do not make an effort as a community to ensure that everyone has an equal place and their voices heard.

No group should be listened to more than another group. And I will tell you, when I arrived at ICANN, many people said: Oh, you listen to the businesses, because they give you all the money. So is first thing I did that you heard me do is I planned for a whole year to separate the business side of ICANN, and now we have a separate division that looks after the businesses.

So I can focus on the whole community, and let a group of people focus on the registries and registrars. Many people said: Well, you don't listen to Civil Society. And I found out that, in fact, it's true. The ICANN President had not taken the time to meet with the local Civil Society members in each country we go to and I now make it very much part, the first hour I put my foot in Korea the last time, my first meeting was with the local people that I would call the Civil Society of Korea. That's the commitment I make in every country that I go to, and I spend time with our chapters and with The Internet Society chapters when I travel because they're critical.

And lastly, Governments. When I arrived, some Governments told me, the Governments are not heard at ICANN. The GAC is an instrument of talk. And I said: We cannot continue with this. The GAC has to be equal at the table. And we changed that. If today you look at the weight we give to GAC advice, it's changed. It's different. It doesn't mean we give them more weight than the other stakeholders, because we said: Multi‑equal stakeholders, but the Governments cannot be given less a place than the other stakeholders. Everyone has to have a voice.

Today, I'm going to tell you something further: Not only every kind of stakeholder should be equal in a multi‑equal stakeholder model, but within these stakeholders' groups, we must make sure that no business has more voice than the next business, and no Government has a bigger role than another Government. That's important. And if we don't do that, we risk the stable continuity of our multistakeholder model. Say want to tell you, I am extremely proud of what I've discovered over the last year at ICANN. There are very few places on this planet where people come together, debate and build consensus on such critically important global issues. I don't know of many other places where Governments, over 130 Governments, come to a private body like ICANN and advise us. This is unique. We have a treasure at ICANN. It doesn't mean we sit and we say it's perfect and no one should talk to us.

No, we need to be criticized. We need to criticize ourselves, and we need to take that model to the next level of equal multistakeholders. And if we don't, we will fail.

The second thing at a global level that I want to tell you is that the multistakeholder Internet Governance map has holes. It has holes. Yes, names and numbers may be managed in a less than perfect but working multistakeholder model at ICANN and with the RIRs. It's not perfect. We keep working on it. But what about the rest of the Internet Governance map? We have a lot of work to do. And we cannot, as a community, sit back and say: We don't know what to do with this. Because the world wants answers.

Now, let me be clear: The answer to this question is not ICANN. ICANN will protect its focus on names and numbers with the RIRs and the NRO as we have done, but we as a community need to look beyond ICANN, and beyond the existing Internet organisations to where these issues will be handled.

The Vice‑Minister said clearly, next year, the cybersecurity issues must become central to the debate in the global Internet Governance community. We must see these things through. It is our responsibility. And I want to finish by telling you: I used to think, as an innovator and someone who built many organisations, that the Internet is a force of innovation. And it is. And it will continue to be. In South Africa a few months ago, I was stunned to find out that the digital economy is now a larger portion of the GDP of South Africa than mining. This is massive.

When a Government focuses on digital growth and digital economy, it becomes a significant portion of their growth. And Korea is a live example of that. The innovation, the growth that Korea displays to the world, and the grace with which Korea has figured out how to create a balance between economic growth and local sensitivities and values is remarkable. You are in many ways a point of reference to the planet.

We need to learn from that model, and we need to take it to the world. But at the same time, we need to remember that the Internet is not just a force of economic growth and innovation. Today I want to tell you that for the first time, I'm convinced that if we come together and manage the Internet as it should be managed in a multistakeholder way, the Internet could be a force for peace, a force for bringing us together.

So much divides us. So much sets us apart. Few things bring us together. The Internet does this. And if we don't pay attention, and at this important historical juncture we do not rise to the responsibility we have, we will lose the opportunity. But we won't. I'm confident.

And when I see a meeting like this in Asia, and meetings like this all over the world, I'm heartened, and I want to tell you that I'm humbled and clearly motivated by the commitment each one of you has shown me, even my strongest critics, and I thank them for that, because they keep us focused on keeping this model a force for peace.

Good luck to you in the next 2 days.

[ Applause ]

>> YOUNG-EUM LEE: Thank you very much, Mr. Chehadé, for your great ideas, the many great ideas that you have given during your speech. I'm sure that the Internet Governance will be improved greatly if it moves in the way, in the direction that you have planned.

Well, the Opening Ceremony will conclude with two photo sessions. First, we'd like to invite our distinguished guests in the front row to join us for the first photo session. Then we'd like to ask our other participants of related organisations, international participants, and especially the Youth Camp participants, to come to the stage after the first photo session for the general participant photo session. Thank you.

Okay, Youth Camp participants, and other organisations, international participants, please come up.

On the stage as you can see we don't have a lot of them but we'd like to get as many people as possible. So please come up.

If you think you're taller than the rest of the people, please stand in the back row.

[ Applause ]

Okay, thank you very much, everyone. This concludes the Opening Ceremony and we're now ready to go to lunch. If you've registered, you would have had received lunch tickets to the restaurants, and you may use your tickets to get your lunch in the cafeteria. We also have buses waiting at the main entrance to take people to the Sheraton hotel lunch. We would also like to remind you that the welcome reception at 6:00 this evening will be in the Reception Hall on the 1st floor of this multiplex building.

Thank you. Have a great lunch.

[ End of session ]

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