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ISOC CHAPTERS IN ASIA

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>> YJ PARK: Hi, good morning. Yeah, I guess those who are here are interested in like ISOC activities, and ISOC chapters. As you may know, ISOC chapters are not quite popularly, you know, activated yet, and hopefully we can see more active ISOC chapters in Asia-Pacific regions and that's one of the main purposes of having one of these ISOC chapters in Asia-Pacific. So let me briefly introduce sort of what has been done here in Korea. ISOC chapter in Korea was one of the earliest chapter, back in '90s. But the thing is it has been very difficult to make it ongoing, and so we didn't really have activities for long time, and so recently ISOC kind of like made it as be -- nation status so we tried to return to more active ISOC chapter in Korea and there was lots of debate about the membership issues, you know, who can be a member of ISOC and what kind of activities ISOC chapter can carry out, and still it's ongoing, so I think this kind of like panel who can share their own activities at the global level and the regional level and national level will be very helpful for the audience.

So now in this panel we invited ISOC representatives, Keith Davidson. He became ISOC board of trustee recently without having any chapter in New Zealand. And so maybe that's another interesting story we can hear from Keith. You know, that's kind of the duty -- what's the duty of board of trustee and the chapters in the local level. And also we invited Duangthip Chomprang, the regional representative in this region, who is based in Bangkok, and so she'll explain the activities here. And at another level we invited Maureen Hilyard from the Pacific island chapter.

Again, this chapter is very unique. It's like kind of the domain names, every ccTLD has its own governance model and own ways to manage the cc -- the registration to its chapter in this context has a very different model. So Pacific Islands, they have different model, which can be also a very interesting story to many of you, and then we have chapter representative from ISOC Australia, Gunela Astbrink. And lastly we invited Tasmo from ISOC home chapter, which is one of very actively engaged chapter in Asia. And also take advantage of this opportunity, I can tell you that Charles has been elected as legislative in Hong Kong and after getting more involved with this whole ISOC activities and -- so maybe we can congratulate him on that.

Okay. So -- so that's sort of the invite, like Keith Davidson, first. Like I said, he's the board member of the ISOC, which has been like overseeing the IE activities and other Internet policy activities in this system. Let's welcome Keith Davidson.

>> KEITH DAVIDSON: Holding on to a microphone. My name is Keith Davidson. I'll cover a little bit of history that may or may not be interesting to you, but in New Zealand where I come from we created an organization called -- called ISOC New Zealand, Internet Society of New Zealand, back in 1995. The original idea of that society was to affiliate with ISOC, the global body that had been running for a couple of years. But we ran into some significant problems in doing that.

One of the problems was at that time ISOC globally wanted to charge $100 per member of your local chapter membership, as a fee since we were only charging $20 in New Zealand, it was beyond that. And secondly ISOC wanted to maintain a position of never allowing you to speak without having cleared the words first, so we couldn't release any public statements at all along the way. So we felt a bit confined by that. So even though we'd see that and use the name ISOC, we found that we just couldn't find a way to affiliate with ISOC. However, we did steal from them their objectives and their aims and to this day we still have a number of ISOC objectives in our structure in New Zealand.

A couple of years after we were formed, you know, given that we formed to fulfill the functions of ISOC, we then were handed the -- ccTLD, which distracted us for a number of years from ISOC-type activities as we concentrated on sorting out the ccTLD. But going forward we have -- we have changed the name of the society from ISOC to New Zealand, but we still maintain a similar focus. So essentially our organization has precluded the establishment of an ISOC chapter in New Zealand because we're doing the activities that ISOC otherwise would.

And for a very long time we wanted to engage in ISOC with the Internet and struggled to find the right way and finally eight or nine years we found that joining an organization, we could not participate, so we joined a couple of years later. I stood -- stood for the advisory council of the organization, one of the coaches and served on that body for a couple of years and then decided that there was not enough influence from that position so I should stay in for the ISOC board and have been serving on the ISOC board for just a little over a year now, a three-year term.

I think in terms of the chapters, I'm lucky enough to have been involved with PICISOC from the very early days. I've never been on the board or taken any role in ISOC because I believe it's the Pacific island chapters' body and structure, and I've just been there in support, but I think over the years a separate organization that I'm involved in has helped and assisted around 100 Pacific islanders to obtain ISOC -- I'm pretty much a member of that. Also I've attended Australian ISOC chapter meetings on occasions and just this year, speaking at Hong Kong chapter meetings. So I'm familiar with the chapters and appreciate the differences, and I think what is really important tonight is the different structures in this region from in India, where I think there are three ISOC chapters in one country, cities or provinces to pick us up, which there's approximately 20 countries, different structures, you know, ISOC -- and just to wrap this up, just a final comment.

Part of my reason for standing for the board and part of my desired changes in an ISOC are to see that the chapters resourced perhaps a little better than they have in the past. I think, you know, the -- the chapters tend to comprise of enthusiasts that want to go good work but often can't because they have to type the minutes of the board themselves. I'm still -- I have the idea of providing administrative support to the chapters so that the chapters can be freed up from the trivia of running their organization and concentrating on strategy and policy. So that's it for me.

>> YJ PARK: Thank you, Keith, for summarizing what's happening in New Zealand. So basically what you are saying is like that ISOC -- Internet NZ is playing a role of ISOC chapter in New Zealand, so therefore you don't really have to sort of think about setting up ISOC chapter in New Zealand. So it's very interesting.

So as I sort of introduced at the beginning, a lot of ISOC chapters were connected to the ccTLD organization, so probably -- ISOC Australia was very involved with ccTLD delegation in Australia as well, so maybe this is the challenge, so this is one of the challenges -- one of the challenges we'll discuss later is there are very -- institutions for this ISOC chapter in many countries, so which is again like ongoing challenge, so we have to address that all the panelists later.

And now let me introduce the ISOC Asia-Pacific regional representative.

>> DUANGTHIP CHOMPRANG: Thank you and good morning, everyone. I'm just wondering from the audience, does anybody not know about Internet Society chapter and what we do? Could you raise your hands? Basically everybody knows ISOC. Okay. So this is going to be a very brief one, anyway, so we'll go into more discussion. So yes, today we're talking about chapters and how chapters actually play a role in Internet Society's mission and goal. And well, okay. Internet is for everyone. That's our vision. So one of the key aspects of our mission and Internet is -- Internet is for everyone in terms of outreach, we don't necessarily have a direct outreach, and what we do is we rely on chapters who engage with our community and basically determine for themselves what they want to do to meet the vision, which aligns with what we do, which is Internet is for everyone.

Now, he was saying that some chapters actually started off from a ccTLD environment, and there are some of them who do, but not all of them. Most of them actually come from a wide group of stakeholders. Some are from the academia, heavier on the academia but engaging with various groups, and some basically comes from the business interest groups that later formed themselves together with -- well, civil rights, Consumer Protection groups and more of that you'll see, especially in Asia.

So first of all there are all together 90 chapters globally and 20 are in Asia and actually we have the largest concentration of chapters in the world -- well, in the ISOC global. So out of that, 18 are active so two are in rejuvenation and Korea is in -- active Korea is the first chapter in Asia so they're the oldest chapter and they've done a great deal. And like many chapters in the world, it started off by the Internet in that country.

You can see there's a very strong legacy of how ISOC chapter began, so there was a very strong technical relationship between the ISOC chapter and ISOC and IETF, the technical group that we work, that overall, as we evolved and as ISOC's mission moved beyond the technical group, basically more into policies and also engaging with the users of Internet as well as policy makers, that -- that dynamic changed. And ISOC just celebrated 20 years of its inception, but we know the Internet has been around much longer. So our -- reflects that. The intersection between business society and policy and knowledge and we cannot only engage within the technical community. We realise that a lot of things that are happening today and most of them are now concentrated in countries in the developing nations.

Now, when I'm working within the Asia-Pacific region, and you'll see that users of the Internet in terms of penetration -- if you look at that now, that's 26%. But we represent 45% of population, so what does that tell you? Well, first thing, there's not going to be a lot of IPv6 addresses. That's an example of something if you're going to say you'll have Internet for everyone, you need to make sure that's realistic and something that's deliverable. So IPv6 is one of those agendas. I think half of the sessions are talking about IPv6 in the past two building. So our interest goes beyond the technical groups, about policies and development, Pacific island, talking about developmental issues and how to better serve the region. So I think in Asia, because of that diversity, there's no one specific model, and I would have to say for Korea as well, and Korea is a pioneering nation when it comes to the Internet.

Now, we -- we believe in multi-stakeholder engagement and the reason for that is the Internet works that way and that needs to be mirrored within the chapters themselves. And Keith was saying that the chapters are a resource, and that is very true because you need to engage with a broader group. Your agendas are larger, and I think that's something that ISOC management is actually really seriously looking at this, and more importantly, we work -- our approach is grassroots so we need to be very intimate with our communities and understand that, and how to raise that agenda, that visibility back to, say, the regional offices where we try our best and we will continue to basically engage and provide support.

So this bureau structure has been also very new structure within ISOC, and Asia-Pacific is the last bureau to be established, and that says that we need to do a whole lot more for the region. So I'm happy to learn from all the chapters, and I believe that the chapters that are represented here are chapters that can show you how the ISOC chapter can work for you, and again, there's no perfect model out there, and I'm very proud to have all the chapters here, including the, you know, Korean chapter that is hoping to, you know, get a new chapter formed very soon. Thank you very much. If you have any questions just let me know.

>> YJ PARK: I think even though Thip didn't really explain further details of the ISOC activities in this region, and ISOC also has been engaged with lots of the policy debate, which ISOC attends the ITM meeting and APAC meeting and all those Internet Governance-related, international government organization --

>> DUANGTHIP CHOMPRANG: I can do that. It's just that I wasn't sure since everybody knows what we do, that I was just repeating myself. So I can also speak about that.

>> YJ PARK: Yeah, yeah, yeah, maybe it might be great because I don't think many people in this room actually knows about the activities of this policy-making process.

>> DUANGTHIP CHOMPRANG: Okay. All right. The policy aspect of it, and that has become an emerging area for a lot of our work. For instance, I'll speak for the Asia-Pacific bureau. We're a member of APT, which is the Asia-Pacific telecommunity. We're also a technical guest expert for APAC Tel, which is the telethon group, and we also are technical advisers to various governmental platforms, with the OECD group, with the UN and just a whole lot of them, and one of the -- I guess one of the greatest challenges in Asia-Pacific, I've attended a few of these meetings, is there's not a lot of understanding about how the Internet works, and I'm not talking from a technical perspective. I'm talking about the values that Internet has established, how this basically translate into particular policies that may not allow a better evolution of the Internet.

Now, if you look at the numbers I just showed you, 26% of Internet users are having access to the Internet, but we have more than -- well, close to 80% who still do not have access to the Internet.

So the challenges right now that we see is that there is a mentality within the policy makers to equate Telcom network with Internet network, and with that comes a whole lot of problems. One of those issues that I heard from yesterday is this real concern -- it's a real concern and social concern about cybersecurity issues relating to the Internet. Unfortunately, the community itself, our community itself, do not address this security, and again, nobody is an expert in this area. We need to actually come together to work this out, and that's the message I would send back to ISOC and to various communities that we work with. But more importantly, there is a fundamental misguided understanding that the Internet should be governed, should be under political negotiation, trade, whatever you want to call it.

There is a concern of redefining the word "ICT" to include the Internet, the telecommunication to include the Internet, and there's various countries already, after WCIT, seven months ago, that started doing that. As you know the WCIT-12 said they won't take part in that and the other part is going to do that. So you will have a situation where -- what do you do when countries that sign up to the new ITRs and countries that don't and when there is a problem in terms of how you actually -- when there's a dispute resolution situation.

I don't know if I'm boring you with the policy issues, but one greatest concern we have, now after WCIT is done we have the PP-14, which is coming up next year in Korea. Now, there is some views that since half of the world did not subscribe to the new ITR, that the agendas within PP-14 and WTDC will incorporate what was not covered in the new ITR into PP-14. So basically what it means in essence is that even if you didn't subscribe to the new ITR, the PP-14 would mean that you would subscribe to it, because it would include a lot of those topics.

So the Internet is being challenged, at the technical level, at the policy level, even at the social level. You've got all this funny business with government surveillance, privacy and data protection has now become a forefront issue in a lot of these discussions. So if you're interested, please approach me, we are running out of time, and I like -- I don't like to talk about policy unless you approach me directly. Thank you.

>> YJ PARK: And thank you. Thank you for sharing this information about policy, it can be very critical to people here because since they don't really know what is the essence of ISOC work, and that's another misunderstanding we are generating to many stakeholders. So we talk to other stakeholders in Korea, they kept asking, what's the reason they have to join or why they have to bother with ISOC, and without knowing ISOC is engaged in a very critical sort of process in this ecosystem. So I think like other stakeholders we really have to be educated how much role ISOC has been playing. So in that sense your contribution was great. So let's move to Maureen who has -- from PICISOC, who has very diverse ISOC chapter model, 20 islands for members of ISOC. So Maureen?

>> MAUREEN HILYARD: Thank you. Yes, we consider ourselves quite unique in the Pacific island chapter. I'm the chair of an organization. It's got 600 members, and I'd probably be lucky if I knew 50 of them personally, because -- but I do actually sort of like -- interact with them quite regularly, but some of them I won't ever meet.

The Pacific island chapter started in 1994 with about three or four, they would call themselves kids, sort of like we're very keen to get together, people in Fiji, the IT administrators and managers who are working near IT and mainly in -- in the regional organizations, so they established the IT. And in 2002 they actually joined up with ISOC, so they must have -- ISOC must have changed its policy about the $100 per person by that stage because I do not think they would have joined up if they had to pay that much money.

>> (off mic).

>> MAUREEN HILYARD: All right. So in 2002 they became a chapter, and I think in 2004 they actually sort of like established themselves with a board and, you know, sort of like became a full chapter. Then in 2005 they actually joined up with -- became an AIS, so early on they had established themselves fully, not only with ISOC but also with ICANN. This is when things really started to happen. But, you know, we do have -- I think it was because of the relationship that the guys had in those early days, they were a member of the crop, which is a council of regional organizations in the Pacific. So they had contact already with the 22 countries that actually make up that -- the organizations in the Pacific, so that the 22 members of the -- the countries of the Pacific island chapters so it became established there.

We don't have members from -- oh, no, I think we do, we do have members from every single one of those countries. Some of them have a single member, but where -- I think we're very privileged that we actually have interest, and it's growing, a growing interest, and what the chapter has to offer, what we as an organization have to offer to various members. And because we're sort of like a virtual organization, we have -- you know, like I mean -- people talk about the chapters and how difficult it is to get in contact and make contact with their members. We're very lucky that we have email. Sorry.

We have an email list, and everyone who joins up to our organization can opt in or out of the email list, but the email list, if I don't get an email on that email list every day, I'm worried. I worry about what they're up to. That email list actually allows people to start to talk to each other, and if there's probably one thing that I would recommend that you actually do is basically to communicate. So we -- for example I've already seen -- they know that I'm here and Dan has already sent some fantastic photographs. We're keeping them informed about what we're doing, about what their members are doing, in an original forum like this. It's really important that they understand, you know, that we're doing the sort of thing, we're saying the roles, the responsibilities of our board, and a chapter leadership. You know, it is very important to make sure that people feel that they're involved and they are kept informed about what's going on.

Next week we go -- in fact, the team that presented this morning island Pacific presentation, the four of us are off to Tonga to the PICISOC conference, PacINET. One of the things about my board is we've been able to concentrate on this event and I have my board members who have been organizing and working really, really hard the last few months to organize the conference for Tonga, the kingdom of Tonga. And, you know, when we have our opening on Tuesday it will be attended by government officials. So it's a stakeholder sort of like event.

And at our conferences too we try to ensure that we cover -- we cover governance issues, we cover training for technical support, and we have support from APNET for that area. But we -- we're doing -- all the different members and their members are covered for technical and governance issues. We're going to incorporate a one-day IGF and a very short program as well. We have to sort of like condense everything into one little week, so one little opportunity to actually get out and meet our members. We're holding it in Tonga this year but every year in order to get around to the 22 countries, we actually have to wait for one of the countries to actually offer to host it. And so last year we -- it was in Fiji and the year before it was in American Samoa. So we do get -- we do get an opportunity in that respect to offer support and training to people of that particular island group, so that makes it difficult for us because it's a big funding issue, and we're really lucky for -- to have people like Keith who are involved and can provide us with major funding to get the board and other people to attend our own conference.

We also have fantastic support from the ISOC bureau, and most of the day, most of the time I'm here, and also from -- ICANN, and I think that, you know, like those four relationships that you build up as a chapter are really important for supporting you in those sorts of things.

I don't want to take up too much time because there are other people to speak, but if you have any questions or queries, do ask.

>> YJ PARK: Thank you, Maureen. As Maureen brought up a lot of interesting points about relationship between this PICISOC chapter and other related institutions like ICANN and also ISOC bureau. You know, for your information, the current -- the bureau representative, the -- was also from the PICISOC chapter member. So you can see the connections, and another thing is as Maureen just pointed out, recently we can see lots of ISOC chapter members in ICANN, because a lot of ISOC chapter members are participating in a larger structure. So that's the very good channel for ISOC chapters to be engaged with ICANN and also other kinds of institutions. So like as Maureen explained, like AP -- also provides lots of training in Pacific island area and also vice versa. So they have a lot of communications, which doesn't really seem to take place in many chapters, in Asia, Asian sort of chapters or a lot of those Asian countries, they have been very poor at connecting those chapters to those institutions who they can be benefited from. So I hope this kind of information can be very helpful for many potential chapter members.

>> I think there's one thing that needs to be clear. I think we work -- ISOC is in a multi-stakeholder environment, because we see ourselves within an ecosystem here. So I think -- from a policy standpoint it's great to connect with ICANN because we do a great job with ICANN but let's be clear that ICANN's role is for a specific mandate. Anything else, which is basically the broad aspect of Internet, the network, the standards, the protocol, minus the addressing and numbering, everything else is within ISOC. So we don't compete, and the ecosystem is actually very different. So the broader group, you could say, is actually within the Internet Society ecosystem, okay, because the Internet resources is within the ICANN group. So a lot of people within the ICANN -- are probably more technical, they are government representatives, but again they address very, very specific and a very narrow group of concerns. And not that that's less or more than ISOC, but the dynamic aspect of how an ISOC chapter functions is very different from ICANN in large function, which may have, you know, different missions and goals. So just to be clear for those who don't understand how the ISOC chapter works.

>> YJ PARK: Thank you for that clarification. And so let's move to Gunela from ISOC AU, which also happens to be very active in ICANN.

>> GUNELA ASTBRINK: I'm short so I need to adjust this. Thank you very much. And first of all I'd like to say thank you to auDA, the Australian Domain Administration, for supporting me to stay here for the APrIGF. ISOC AU, as we call it, Internet Society of Australia, was founded in 1996, so we -- we've been around for a while. We also struggled with the $100 contribution to ISOC, and were very relieved when that was lifted. We found that ISOC has understood and supported chapters so much more as the years have gone by, and we appreciate that a lot.

Our board consists of a diverse number of people. We have technical experts, analysts, members of civil society and academics, with expertise in IPv6 and privacy and civility and legislative -- a range of legislative issues and regulatory issues.

We try and complement other IT organizations in Australia, and actually our membership is very diverse. We have individual members, and a large number of organizational members, and they come from SMEs, from -- from registries, registrars. There's some academics, as I said, and we charge membership. We have phased from $35 for students, $90 for adult members, and up to 2,200 Australian dollars for sustaining organizations. So they are large organizations. And we feel we need that to keep us going. We have sponsors as well, and currently our sponsors are -- and Google. So they're the key sponsors.

We find as a board, we want to get engaged as much as possible with a wide range of policy issues in Australia, but we get tied down in admin, and we've already heard about some of those issues. Our honorary secretary and honorary treasurer were -- to do the accounts, to do preparation for IGMs and all the paperwork that's needed so it makes the time for us sometime to give as much -- makes it hard for us to give as much time as we would like to some of the key strategic goals that we have.

And also Australia, of course, is a very large continent, and the Internet of Australia covers the whole continent. So while we organize meetings in Sidney and Melbourne, we have -- we have a discussion, and just like Maureen said, we raise issues with them. We have a very active audience as well. And we try and have some regional meetings, for example, in Victoria we have a vice president, and he has a local spot on the regional ABC, the radio station, and talks on a weekly basis about Internet issues. Also, we ran a workshop there about a national broadband network and the implication that has for local government and regional areas. We input a lot on policy and in Australia the national broadband network is a key policy driver, and we have a board member who -- who is active on -- on, for example, communications alliance and particular issues in regard to the NBM. And we -- we have submissions to government. We appear before Senate inquiries about particular issues. We do a number of things about responding to government policy and calling for particular -- particular issues to be raised. We've been concerned about government Internet surveillance, and IPv6 has been something that has occupied a lot of our time. Previously we have run IPv6 summits every year and before that we had conferences creating the future and so forth, and we ran small seminars and, for example, we had Raj attend a meeting in Sidney just a couple months ago.

And when it comes to international participation, our president is also on the board of trustees, and most people know Cheryl Linda Lord, who has been active for quite a number of years in a lot of different positions. And Holly Resh is Chair of APRALO, within ICANN. I'm a member of APRALO as well, and I also have an official role with PICISOC, and -- [off mic] ambassador, and for the Australian Internet Governance, which will be happening on the 16th and 17th of October in Melbourne, and you're all invited to participate in that and it would be great to see some people from this forum come to the one in Australia.

And we have Paul Brooks, who is -- is considering working on setting up a chapter called interplanetary networking. Paul is actually a astrophysicist and in his midnight hours he does the treasurer role for us. So you can see that we engage very much in Australia but also on the regional and international level.

And we'd like to be recognized as being a neutral voice in policy debates in Australia, and I think when we're talking about how a chapter would be in Korea, I think that is quite important. We don't -- we're not connected with government, but we engage with government, and we are asked by government to comment on particular Internet hot topics. And so in that way we're able to offer informed input into policy debates, which we do on an ongoing basis.

So that's -- that's some of the -- some of the parts of ISOC AU and I'll be happy to take any questions. Thank you.

>> YJ PARK: Thank you. Okay. So now let's move to Hong Kong ISOC chapter, Charles Mok. I think this is one of the most active chapters in Asia region. So let's hear from Charles about the Hong Kong chapter.

>> CHARLES MOK: Thank you, thank you. Well, let's move from a very, very big country, Australia, to Hong Kong, a very small place, although we do have quite a big population for a place so small. We have over 7 million people in Hong Kong, and our chapter in Hong Kong, we were started just about ten years or so ago, and I think yes, we are quite active, active in the sense that we have a busy schedule with all our activities, and if I think back, you know, the week before I got here, within the last couple weeks before I got here, we had a workshop for -- as an example, we had a workshop on accessibility training that over 100 people attended, and then I think -- I was thinking what happens next week, and next week actually we have another workshop on IPv6 certification, so introducing to our community how individuals and companies can get certified on IPv6.

So we run all of these smaller events very regularly, at least probably around two per week -- per month, but -- sorry, not that many. But -- and then, of course, every year we have a couple of larger flagship events, for example, the last several years we had a large IPv summit every year. For the last two years we had a world Internet developers summit because we saw that there was a lot of interest with local developers, interested in learning about technologies, from different big vendors and platform such as Apple, Yahoo, linked in and so on, developers in specific. And so we worked for the last couple years going into the third year of having a summit in Hong Kong, which is quite different and unique from other types of software developers summit.

And also, as an example, the last year we have started an effort called start let, which is start a boot camp. We work with the universities, all the major universities in Hong Kong, because start up the -- sort of a trend for Internet startup in recent years, and the universities also want to promote entrepreneurship, so we work with them to invite, you know, entrepreneur speakers and so on to work -- to do this. And basically we are rotating between different universities. So next year we will be hosted by a different university and so on.

Now, going back to some of the questions that actually our panelists had a very short discussion last night about, you know, how the chapters would be able to take root and try to become more successful and how do we work with the different stakeholders and so on. You know, I've been thinking, one of the things that we have been doing and one of the things that I think we can share some experience about. Well, of course, when we look at our stakeholders, what are our typical stakeholders? The technologists, people in the IT industry, professionals from the industry, government, academics, and increasingly also young people and people a lot of NGO society organizations, and so on.

But the first thing that I have to say is that the situation must be very different between different countries, because of culture, because of the ways that our governments work and our industry and level of maturity for the interpret and so on. But then again, I think in our discussion, I think some -- some chapters may find it difficult to differentiate ISOC with other IT organizations that already exist in those countries, and I think that is almost a nonissue if we really think about it, because to me ISOC is very, very unique. I mean, we're not a specific technology group. We're not a specific trade association. We are actually -- I mean, there's no other group that focuses on Internet Governance like -- individually different countries, there's no other groups or associations that does it like international society. So yeah, there are lots of groups, ICT, security, and all these issues, but there's only one global organization that look at these issues like ISOC, Internet Governance issue.

So when we formed ourselves in Hong Kong we used this sort of a unique perspective to actually differentiate ourselves but work very closely with these other groups. You know, one thing that helped is that, you know, many of us do have, or had, previous roots in some of these other organizations, whether they are trade associations, ISP associations, professional group and so on. So this network actually helped us work alongside these organizations, and, for example, our current Chairman is S.C. Leung. He's the leader of SK search at the moment. Hong Kong search, most of you know, you know the computer emergency response team. So he is actually the -- almost like pretty much the premier expert in IT security in Hong Kong, almost a spokesperson in that role. So that really helped us integrate what we do, and for credibility, credibility in the community.

And one other thing that we also discussed was what about the role of government? Well, at least for Hong Kong, government never played a direct role in our trade association or our professional associations. You know, certain people may be part of these organizations, never the trade organizations. For some time the professional organizations are asking -- in our case we have a few government people that are, you know, very much IPv6 and so on from and so from a technology point of view they join us as members, but in our committee we never really sought after for government representatives, and, in fact, we said that probably isn't the thing to do because as a civil society organization we probably don't want governmental involvement but we work with government quite a bit and also sometimes get government funding on some issues, which brings me to the second point, is that we like to identify issues that governments like to push but they lack the support or bandwidth to do -- or maybe it's not so appropriate that they do directly. And a couple examples are IPv6 and promotions for IPv6 and Web accessibility, which are two major things that we are trying to push recently.

And again, other groups around, other IT organizations, they are either too commercial, like trade associations, or they are not as neutral or having as much expertise in Internet governance issues as ISOC. So that's also a niche.

So I think one thing is that while we look at all these issues that were mentioned, some of these big policy issues that were mentioned, we really have to look for the local ones that we want to talk about, that we want to push, and then once that takes root, then we have to -- then we have the credibility to try to talk about the other issues that probably are important to us in the Internet Governance arena. Some of these issues like IPv6, they're not as controversial, but difficult -- difficult but not as controversial. All governments say they want to push IPv6 they just don't have the bandwidth or know how to do this. So then we talk to them about other issues that are possibly more sensitive, that we want to educate them about.

The next point that I want to talk about is, okay, yes, we find it very important to start to look for the relevant IG, Internet Governance stakeholders locally and start to work with them very closely. One of these examples, are ISPs, because they are typically members of the regional -- regional -- also working closing with the local ccTLD, in our case -- and also these communities are not directly IT communities but actually very much related to this field. For example, the IT legal and arbitration community and so on. Because they need to be involved with the global and regional Internet Governance but sometimes they don't have the bandwidth or the international connections, which is actually one of our niches, to bring in international connections that many of the IT organizations find it difficult to find.

The next point is then we -- I think we really begin to establish ourselves as representing or being able to talk about these Internet Governance issues. Notify the thing is in each of our communities, I think people actually are aware of many of these governance issues but they are not aware of term "international governance."

If you talk to them about security, privacy, you talk to them about accessibility, and so on, equal access and so on, then they understand, but if you talk about Internet governance they have no idea because they just use domain names and they use all these Internet description, but they never think about what's behind them. And in a way, you know, what we are able to do is to try to start with what they understand and then gradually also organize larger activities that present these in an IG way and then get them to understand what's behind in the governance -- and the governance process that is behind it. That's what we've been trying to do, and that's why in the last several years we have been organizing some of these events like the first regional IGF in Hong Kong, our local IGF in Hong Kong. We also worked on -- working with other organizations to organize things like APEN in Hong Kong and INET Asia and so on.

One big exception, though, I know there are ICANN folks here, I never had an ICANN in Hong Kong, but that is not because we don't want to have one. It's really because we cannot find (chuckle) a venue big enough for ICANN in Hong Kong and unfortunately our government isn't as forceful as some other government in making sure that can happen. Our government cannot tell anybody what to do. So anyway, we have been having huge problem with finding venues, unless we go like ten years in advance, book ten years in advance, which is, I guess, not what ICANN can do. But anyway -- so with that we actually have to find ways to really get our message to the media and the public so that they are aware that we can speak on these issues, like security, privacy, copyright, censorship and so on.

And also, a lot of these -- they are hot topics on the Internet. Someone got arrested because they -- a young kid, they -- really last week, a young kid, 10-year-old cheating on another kid, a 9-year-old on the Internet and saying that -- or whatever. And then people ask you, what's your reaction? You know, we get to develop ourselves to be the expert in answering these sort of questions, to say that, you know, the Internet is a free environment and we need to educate, not just purely looking for enforcement and so on. So these daily events that is about technology and IT and Internet and even mobile, is becoming an opportunity for ISOC, I think, in each region to establish ourselves in the media, and with the public to try to help them tackle these issues.

And also we have to -- we've been trying to work very hard at the same time, working with commercial companies, in a neutral way. We don't help them promote any products, but on the other hand, we need to have some funding support, and in some ways we are pushing IPv6, it actually is consistent with the objectives of some of these companies, and they would become our sponsors. So we do work with them a bit in these areas like IPv6, Internet software and development and so on.

Why do we need funding? Because can't we get funding from ISOC central and forget about getting our own funding? Well, actually we do need that, because the reason is because we need dedicated time staff support, and we find that with a good full-time staff support it really makes a whole world of difference, rather than if you are working as a purely volunteers organization. So we've been quite active, but finally I just want to close with a couple points about what do I see as our biggest challenges, which is how to sustain. How to sustain is very difficult. You know, organizations like these can come and go where people have been successful because of a few individuals being very active and so on. And then when they retire or move on to something else and nobody takes it up and so on, that's been a huge challenge. It goes with our leadership and our council as well as our volunteers. So in the last several years we've been working very hard to involve young students in our process, and they -- every time we had an event, we have another young kid, sometimes even secondary school kids as our MC. That saves our money. We don't have to hire professional MCs, and actually they do a good job. And to them it's great exposure, so we keep on doing this sort of thing, and it doesn't have to be limited to technology, IT students and so on. And it's -- because I actually -- they look at it as a great opportunity for themselves to learn and to network. And also we want to grow these younger generation to become our future leaders.

And second point about -- final point about sustainability is about staff. Staff is also, as I said, very important and then over the years we could become very overdependent on certain key staff. And once they might be inevitable, turnovers and everything, that will be a huge impact to our organization. So that is one thing I think we've learned not just from ISOC's experience but also experience of running other -- similar IT and NGOs and so on. So with that I'd like to stop.

>> YJ PARK: Thank you, Charles, for a very extensive explanation about a lot happening with ISOC Hong Kong, and obviously ISOC Hong Kong has been doing a lot, especially with the IPv6 penetration and also ISOC Australia and other chapters as well. And Charles already sort of opened up a lot of the interesting discussion that we are going to have, which we briefly talked about last night, sort of the sustainability issue and the differentiation issue with other competing institutions who can share some of this -- the goals and missions. And so -- okay.

So I think that Charles already responded this, but before that, I think some of you mentioned about what's the key factors of your chapter, but some of you -- basically, so let me start with that before we go into this panel discussion. Can we still sort of like talk about, you know, what do you think of your like -- your factor for success for your specific chapter? Like -- yeah. Maybe you can start with Maureen?

>> MAUREEN HILYARD: Just something that they're all -- well, can I just have a look, for example, at that first one? We're in an interesting situation within our region about some IT groups who, for example, in Fiji, for example, who wanted to establish their own chapter within the region itself. So one of the countries wanted to set up its own chapter. We've had discussions with them about this because we -- but they couldn't actually sort of like clarify exactly what it is that they wanted to achieve by breaking themselves away from the regional group. And they said that they wanted to have more say in the development of the Internet.

And I think that in the discussions that we had we sort of like felt that it was probably what they were wanting -- what they were wanting was probably a little bit more say in the way that perhaps they could get as an -- of ICANN, where they can contribute to development in relation to what it is that they're doing in relation to ccTLDs, the sorts of things that they might have been interested in. But, you know, it's in that sort of like -- that sort of vein is, you know, what was going to differentiate them as a separate chapter as such. But there was also an issue relating to ISOC about having a chapter within a chapter, which actually sort of like they don't actually have that.

But I mean, in that respect, what our perspective was that as a regional organization, because of the -- it's quite unique and its needs and the sorts of things that are important to the Pacific, that we felt that if we're going to go into the international arena or anywhere that we actually need to have support, that it was sort of seemed to be maybe if we were more consolidated as a region. And I think that that's one of the reasons why the -- it's sort of like it's timed -- hasn't been as much sort of like -- separating itself. That's just an example.

>> Then how about like -- like how ISOC AU could be differentiated with other like institutions who probably like striving to become something like ISOC AU, like initially.

>> GUNELA ASTBRINK: We're fortunate in Australia in that ISOC AU has been established for quite a number of years, since 1996, and so it has a precedence, and there hasn't been, as far as I know, any discussion about setting up a similar group or a subgroup within Australia, even though it's a large continent. And we try and work very much together with other key organizations. Examples are Roger Clark, our secretary, is also president of the Australian privacy foundation, and another board member, Jon Dorenbos works for Frontiers Australia. And so there is a synergy when we try to keep that going, so -- and also we have membership from the Australian computer society, ISPs, and in that way, again, we find that we -- we can have a clearer identity.

>> YJ PARK: Yeah, ISOC Hong Kong and ISOC AU and also PICISOC as well, you seem to play the role of the mother institution, that kind of like, you know, interact with a lot of these children. So that's why you can kind of take care of those, you know, institutions, more institutions, and you sort of -- synergy and so you always establish your, you know, being in that -- you know, country or region. So maybe then I can -- let me ask Thip about your observation about the chapters in Asia region. Obviously -- sort of the chapter is like, you know, chapter -- is played by detailed registry, and we are very strong ISOC chapter in Australia, and -- but also PICISOC, but in Asia region, like it's very difficult to find a very active chapter like Hong Kong. So it would be great to hear your observation here at this point.

>> DUANGTHIP CHOMPRANG: Actually I have to say, maybe you don't have enough information, and I think I will definitely have to get the chapter development team to actually provide more information. It's probably more communication concerns. But outside of Hong Kong we've done an excellent job, PICISOC represents 22 -- that itself is a momentous effort to bring together the interest of communities within the Pacific Islands, Australia, well, it's a big country on its own, and Australia does have a very determined community when it comes to Internet. But the thing that I've noticed including New Zealand, it doesn't matter if you have a label of ISOC, if you're doing a good job, and that's the thing. We're the same community. But I think the chapter brings together something that ISOC as an organize cannot, and that is to build that ecosystem, that final ecosystem which links everything from, you know, the person that uses the Internet, the common man, right up to people who do policies, the technical group, the people who actually make the Internet work and all in between those layers, you cannot actually get that. And I think that's the beauty of ISOC chapter.

I know it sounds funny that I'm an ISOC person and saying this, but from what I've seen and what I've experienced, not just in these three countries, India is an example. India is a big country. They decided, we're going to go by city chapters, because one city basically represent a very sizable population and a very sizable interest group, and that varies. And India itself is extremely active. The only thing I'll say is that we're active -- these are active and they're multi-stakeholder is the reason why they are so successful. The reason that -- we could do more, ISOC, I'll have to say, we could do more, is provide that support, the administrative challenges that you have, the staffing, that sustainability is something that we are wrestling within the ISOC organization right now, and where we believe that we need to do more, and that is something that within our own internal process we still are trying to work that out.

But from the regional perspective, if you have any question, if you feel you need to know something about a policy, whether it's technical or whether it's political, policy-related to, you know, a specific thing, or even if social-related policies, please contact the regional bureau, myself. We are here to basically provide you all that information, and if I don't have that information, we'll find that for you, or we'll have someone help you.

And also the other thing is to be a family of chapters, chapters actually speak to each other, so there is a whole network of people that you could not get if you went to a meeting that had, you know, 5,000 people, 2,000 people, but that relationship that you have in a chapter within the ISOC community is unique again in itself. So we have chapters helping chapters, and so I think the community decides how it wants to evolve, and I think in the case of Korea, who's done a measurably successful first chapter, I think the next evolution of Korea -- Korean chapter would be something I think all of us as a community would anticipate, because Korea has so much to offer to this region, and it's something that, like we say, things that don't change or don't evolve die, and I think it's the same, you know, with the Internet architecture. It's the same with communities and chapter. We need to continue to reflect and continue to evolve and I think ISOC, we also need to reflect and continue. We are a global organization, and something that we need to also account for, you know, various perspectives.

And again, I'll just say that maybe to just kind of add on to what you were saying, is that we are the view -- we hope to be the most balanced, okay, we are open to different perspectives, and we hope that we are neutral and these are areas where the Internet is related. And we strive for that, and we will continue to do that and here in the region, I think that's a very important message we'd like to get out to everyone, is that if you want to look for that view, we should be -- and the chapters should be that facility. Thank you.

>> YJ PARK: Keith wanted to say something, but before Keith, can I sort of -- sort of, you know, ask some question to all of you as well? Because based on this kind of like -- the information-sharing session, one thing that hit my mind is, one of the ongoing debate in Korea, when we talk about this nation of -- Korea chapter, is as many we just like noticed, we have KIGA, Korea Internet Governance Alliance. We do a lot of those activity. We host Asia, we host IGF, we kind of like to talk about this Internet governance-related things. We also participate in ICANN. So one of the sort of things, you know, we were confused was, isn't it sort of like, you know -- look like ISOC already? I mean, do we have to placate another institution which can sort of waste our time and how can we divide our energy and resource while we try to also maintain KIGA's activity, together with ISOC Korea chapter. That's sort of the delay we're experiencing right now. So since you also have sort of a similar situation, maybe your comments will be very appreciated in that as well, together with another comment.

>> KEITH DAVIDSON: Thanks, YJ. I'll come back to your question in a minute, but I think basically it's quite important tonight from what we were discussing earlier that ISOC in the early days was top down and dictatorial about how chapters could form, what they could do, what their activities would be, what they could say and what it would cost them to belong. And I think what we've heard today is that, you know, three really interesting and different examples of different chapters, you know, from PICISOC, the Pacific island chapter that has free membership, there's no charge, you can belong. Hong Kong and Australia that have different charging regimes and stuff. So ISOC has moved a long way from the top-down approach from the early days to very much bottom-up and encouraging the chapters to form to suit local conditions. So there's -- there's far less top-down instruction from ISOC.

I think it was really important too that ISOC, for its 20th birthday, held a global in Geneva and brought the chapters together for a set of discussions that were really quite productive and a number of communication schemes between the chapters delivered, and so on. So recognizing that if Korea wants to rejuvenate its chapter, that there is a tolerance in ISOC for you to discern what's important to you and -- work along that basis, and then to follow up on your proposition that there is already significant activity in Internet Governance. That's only a smart part, again, of what ISOC does. You know, ISOC provides the -- to the IT -- engineering task force, the steering group, the Internet board, the -- there's got to be a lot of people in your technical community who need to know, particularly with the advances that Korea is making in technologies, that need to know how to engage to create protocols and so on. You know, and an ISOC chapter could be providing some real strength in that regard, which isn't likely to come you through your KIGA and so on.

So -- and, you know, the Internet isn't for everyone, and I think KIGA would have necessarily a role or a thought about how do we get the very last people in Korea connected to the Internet. So there is a challenge. What about People with Disabilities? You know, in such an advanced state of connectivity, what are you doing to address those issues of People with Disabilities? What are you doing for the real last -- people who are still not connected. You know, what would be the role for an ISOC chapter to make sure that the government doesn't lose its focus on those, giving those last people -- I mean, I think the real challenge for ISOC going forward is not how we get the next billion people on the Internet. It's how we get the last billion people on the Internet. And that's something that ISOC globally can only do so much on, and ISOC and the chapters can do so much more on them -- by letting ISOC -- resources needed and so on. So there's some ideas.

>> YJ PARK: Thank you.

>> Yeah, I just want to add a point that I think, of course, we are very fortunate in our case that we don't have another organization in Hong Kong that is focused on -- that was before ISOC focused on the Internet Governance issue. But I actually am not very familiar with KIGA's structure, even though maybe some of the mission might be similar, but as the name probably implies it's an alliance, so I'm not sure about the membership structure. But at least ISOC's policies or its philosophy has been open membership. So in our case in Hong Kong we live to -- by having free membership, so some of them are paid, some of them are free. Actually most of our members ended up to be free -- to be nonpaying members, but that's okay because most of our events actually are free as well.

So I think -- I don't know how KIGA is organized as an organization, structure and the membership, who can become a member and so on, but ISOC probably does serve a different role, even though they might be talking about similar IG-related topics. So -- when we were talking about this it just reminds me of another possible motto, which is an adoption model. I don't know whether that works here or -- for ISOC's situation, but I've seen other example, IT, in other organizations that ended up having such kind of adoption model. What I mean is, for example, many of you would be aware of in the information security arena, CISSP certification. They have a global organization called ISC². In Hong Kong they also have the Hong Kong chapter but it hasn't been very successful. So in the end they work with a local professional security association, such that they basically let this organization adopt the Hong Kong chapter called ISC². Of course this is not entirely different, but what I mean is can you work alongside with KIGA to possibly form another branch, another related organization that is partially supported or whatever by whatever means or endorsed by KIGA but taking on a different form of membership but working closely with them? I don't know whether it works.

Of course there are many other issues, how can you make sure -- ISOC, can it remain neutral under that arrangement and so on, and whether or not KIGA is in any way related to government, which is also probably another issue to be clarified. But, you know, I think probably there are ways to work around it and probably, you know, can be more creative.

>> I just wanted to add on to what these guys have said. When you're looking at, you know, what is the purpose of the ISOC chapter, and I'm looking from the point of view that everything -- the PICISOC perspective, is that we are mandated by our members. They -- I mean, and I sort of say that we have the email list, and that email list basically outlines what is on top for our members. What are the issues, what are they concerned about? And as a board, Chair -- I keep on -- what sort of -- what is actually of concern to them, and discuss that with the board and then we make a decision about what we go ahead with. And I think that this is really important. It's the members. I mean, people aren't going to join unless they're going to get some value out of what it is that you're offering.

>> YJ PARK: And thank you for all your comments, and I think in terms of this membership, and currently like you wanted to have just --

>> Just a very brief comment. ISOC's model is Internet for everyone, and each chapter really has membership that reflects that rich diversity of the community. So if KIGA isn't representing that whole community, really, it -- there is a role there for ISOC Korea.

>> Thank you for your response. I think that's sort of the challenge for many emerging chapters in Asia, which sort of -- if you kind of like request this sort of coming ISOC chapters to represent every community in that country, which is going to be really challenging, you know. So that's sort of the chicken/egg issue. And in terms of the KIGA's membership, you know, yes, it's not open membership yet, but the easiest way we can do it is maybe making KIGA's membership open, and so then it's going to be more sort of possible with getting engaged with a lot of the Internet Governance activities and together with this ISOC specific activities. That's the one position. And but still like we are exploring, like both options.

But another thing is as we discussed briefly last night, this -- the role of government, which Charles just mentioned before, and this is going to be a key factor, you know. So in the early days of ICANN, within -- the registry claimed to be associated with government, they were sort of like, you know, treated as evil. So I think this is sort of a little bit similar kind of perspective with ISOC chapter, which it doesn't have to be necessarily do that, you know? Because as you just brought up, some kind of the IPv6, like the penetration work -- list requires, very collaborative work with -- without collaborative work, with the government, you cannot really include then all those actions in that specific country. So if you do not build a smooth relationship with your own government, then I don't think whether your chapter can be very actively or effectively function. So that's the challenge. So in terms of a government relationship between the KIGA and government, we sort of have some connections, but only one member from the Ministry attends KIGA as member. On the other hand, most of the members of KIGA are from academia, like myself, and also there are like two different business associations. They are represented in KIGA as well, and also some civil society members. So -- yeah, so it's just sort of like very diverse, and we do currently have two subcommittees. One is dealing with the infrastructure, like the numbers, more like ICANN issues, and on the committee we just formed, there's a security-related subcommittee, but we also plan to set up two more subcommittees, which will deal with more like social and economic issues like -- more like policy issues, like -- so I think that that's sort of evolving process. But again, like -- so some of people in KIGA have made lots of efforts to make it more, you know, substantial, and so it's going to be lots of this labour to establish another ISOC Korea chapter here. So again, you know, that's sort of the -- a lot of the debate among the KIGA members. Keith wanted -- she wanted to say something.

>> I appreciate everybody's opinion, and I think Korea is in a nation -- in a process right now. Unfortunately the regional bureau does not get involved with chapters. Chapters are actually very centralized to the HQ. But I do understand your challenges, but I think one thing that needs to be emphasized is this is multi-stakeholder -- actually I've come to learn from my own error -- although -- I am an Asian, but when I speak to different countries, different people with different roles, multi-stakeholder means different things. So I've decided to call it participative, you know, platforms, ISOC chapters, participative, and it is equal, everyone needs to get involved. So again, defining multi-stakeholder for me is very important because multi-stakeholder needs to have what we call that independent in voice, in neutrality, and in equality. And I think a lot of what KIGA is trying to do is very good, but I think the question goes back to whether you -- whether, you know, Korea needs -- needs an ISOC chapter or not. If you continue to struggle with that qualification, again, I'm not intimately involved with that process, so -- and also coming back on -- the chapters -- the reason why we need it to be across the board with every single interest group is also you don't want to be too dependent, be it financially, because if you have some big companies or whatever who's funding your sustainable chapters and they go away, you're also pretty much in trouble. So the fact that you have equity and you have different groups represented, chances are your sustainability will be better and then the interest of that chapter continues to evolve because you have different groups who will always bring you things. It's kind of recharging the chapters continuously, just like the way nature does it, right? It's an open system.

So I personally would like to encourage Korea to continue, you know, this process. I think what you can do, because you -- you are involved with a lot of what we do, and, you know, if you need to get us involved and to explain this to KIGA or whoever else, I think we can help. Definitely I think the benefits of having an ISOC chapter, and maybe I can't speak for you, but I think part of the -- you know, the running of the chapter itself, otherwise you wouldn't be here, am I right? I don't know -- (laughter) I shouldn't be saying this. So I think you see the benefit. That's why we're here, and I think on a positive note, you know, let's -- you know, whatever we can do, let's sit down and talk about it and, you know, Korea is, you know, one of the great Internet countries, right? So we want you to be part of that family. Thank you.

>> Yeah, thank you. I didn't bring this question because we are interested in forming a chapter but because I think this is sort of very healthy discussion about this, you know, controversial kind of questions, because some people debate about whether we really need it or what's the proposal. So that's -- what's the purpose. So that's why I kept highlighting the role of ISOC, especially at the regional level or global level, the policy -- policy-wise, which also can be a good incentive for many people who didn't really know about that kind of activities. Which can be differentiated from KIGA.

>> The thing is I can give you some more statistics. We get -- this is globally as well as regionally. We get at least three chapter applications per month, okay? We actually have a lot, and this is for this region. Globally we have at least five per month from countries that don't repeat -- I mean, it's not repetitive countries. So if you ask me, ISOC chapter is gaining momentum. People are understanding that, you know, you need to get involved, and the first step is you don't have to have a big chapter. Just make sure everyone is part of it, and you move from there, because, you know, you've got friends in the community who can help you grow that, you know, that foundation, whatever you want to call it. So we have 90, but, you know, we have in the application pipeline more than ten at least right now. So we're talking -- how many countries in this world? Well, a hundred and --

>> Between a hundred and --

>> So we're not talking all of the world, but I think easy to say that we have pretty much covered half of the -- you know, half of the countries in this world. Thank you.

>> YJ PARK: Yeah, thank you so much for all your discussion, and I should have given some opportunity for the floor to participate in this kind of discussion. I feel so sorry for that. I've had request from Mr. Ingman. Probably you wanted to say something before we go for lunch.

>> Thank you. I have a simple question, that ISOC global has come to this 20-plus years, and it's on everything and every chapter is in -- in only English language. Have you ever thought that non-English people should be incorporated in the global activity of ISOC?

>> I've not been directly involved in those conversations, but I'll give you my personal opinion. This is not an ISOC opinion officially. This is my own personal opinion. First of all, if you look at the Internet protocol for -- now we have Internet that can be in other languages, that -- that protocol basically just came about a few years ago. So to me that's a sign that we are evolving, that we need to also consider other -- other languages. Otherwise we will be marginalizing the other half, the countries that don't use English, and that is a biggest barrier. So I am hopeful, and Keith, maybe you, as the board of trustee.

>> KEITH DAVIDSON: Just very quickly. It is an identified issue and it is being addressed at board level.

>> Actually I think English is just the communication language between different chapters, but each different chapter in their own country, they -- I mean, for us, most of our activities are actually in -- you know, 80% in Chinese, maybe 20% in English, when there is an English speaker. But I think it's just a matter of the parent organization, the global organization using English as the most convenient communicating language. But other than that each chapter uses their own language.

>> Yes, but I think what he's saying is if you want to apply, you have to write in English, and you get the whole chapter to actually approve your application, that's in English because no one can read -- so that is a barrier right now. I know certain countries in Asia are pushing so hard but they don't have the grasp of English so that stops them. We have to figure that out. He actually made an application in ISOC chapter for all the Urdu-speaking people in the world, and yes, it didn't -- that was -- try again. I'm sure things are changing. But -- well, we have Keith here, so Keith, you can go back and report. (laughter).

>> KEITH DAVIDSON: That is an identified issue that the board is addressing.

>> YJ PARK: Okay. Thank you so much for your participation. Especially Charles and team, and hopefully this kind of session could help many of you feel more motivated to get engaged with ISOC. Is Adam wanted -- you wanted to talk something about --

>> Quick announcement.

>> Okay.

>> Just when the session is over there is a meeting in the -- it's the -- in the B zone and it's to discuss the location and the host for the 2014 Asia-Pacific regional IGF, so it's an important meeting I hope you'll join. It's in the B zone, I think it's in the security track room but you'll find it because it's the one with people in it. It's an important meeting because we're deciding to locate next year, and there will be --

>> YJ PARK: Yes, security is going to be like 231. So you can go to -- yeah, 231. Thank you so much for your participation, and hopefully we can see more this kind of the ISOC chapters in the future so we can kind of facilitate more activities in Asia, like active chapters. Thank you. Enjoy your day here.

(Applause)

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