
NETmundial – Beyond NETmundial – Panel 1

Thursday, April 24, 2014 – 14:00 to 16:30

NETmundial – São Paulo, Brazil

ANDILE NGCABA: Good afternoon, everybody. May we take our seats. We are just about to start.

Good afternoon. May we take our seats? We are just about to start this session.

Thank you.

This session we are just about to start is one of the most interesting sessions, I think, today. This session is about the future. Where are we going from here. What next after NETmundial.

I think we had very interesting discussions this morning and yesterday and a lot of people were involved last night, I think, in working and drafting and redrafting until early hours of this morning.

Again, we want to congratulate and thank everybody for the inputs that they have put in, both in this room and also outside this room. And also we want to thank all those who are involved from remote sites, for them being with us, you know, during all this process and participating and contributing, you know, in the discussions that have been going on.

Now, the way we will structure this session is simple.

I will request the panel to give input of three minutes each. That would give us about 18 minutes.

Note: The following is the output resulting from transcribing an audio file into a word/text document. Although the transcription is largely accurate, in some cases may be incomplete or inaccurate due to inaudible passages and grammatical corrections. It is posted as an aid to the original audio file, but should not be treated as an authoritative record.

And then from there, we'll request stakeholders to continue with their 1 1/2 minutes each person. That would give us approximately five from each stakeholder group. That will amount to 30 minutes.

And then later, we will then have two minutes wrap-up from the panelists.

That's how we will run this session.

So without any waste of time, I will request Milton to start and give us his perspective of where to from here.

Over to you.

MILTON MUELLER:

All right. I'm going to paint with a broad brush. We're talking about the Internet governance ecosystem.

We're talking about the Internet governance ecosystem and change is constant in any ecosystem. Some species thrive and expand. Others become extinct. Think of the dinosaurs or the snail darters. Are there any dinosaurs here?

[Laughter]

MILTON MUELLER:

A defining feature of the current Internet governance ecosystem is the rise of a transnational polity around communication information issues. A polity is a basic unit of political organization. It also refers to a -- the

group of people, the collective, that makes the rules and policies that govern a system.

I believe that Internet governance is pushing us away from a collection of national polities to a more transnational polity, just in the sector of information and communication.

In cyber-space, we can be highly diverse culturally but we can still share a political identity as netizens, not as Americans or Brazilians or Germans or Russians.

So globalization of governance of communication is a revolutionary change, comparable to the transition from monarchy to constitutional democracy, from small principalities to large-scale territorial nation states.

But what it means is in the short term, we're in a strange middle ground.

There are two basic principles of governance in play coexisting side by side.

We have governance in which states claim to represent entire nations, everybody in their territory, with one position. And then we have governance based on open participation, which includes both state and non-state actors.

So just as monarchy was fundamentally incompatible with democracy in the long run and was eventually replaced by it, so the open access network forms of governance are not necessarily compatible with national and intergovernmental systems.

I think we're going to spend the next 10 to 20 years working out these tensions.

We can do this transition well or we can do it poorly.

We might get the worst of both worlds. For example, we might get globalized governance in which territorial states co-opt private actors to repress the free flow of information, or we might get private entities with the powers of governance but no accountability to the transnational public.

For example, if we're not careful with the way we globalize IANA and ICANN, we could create an entirely unaccountable global regulatory institution for the Internet.

Now, there are two key arenas in this struggle. One is the shift of Internet population from the west to the east. The other is cyber-security.

I don't really have time to talk about the shift of the population much, but you can simply imagine what happens to the global governance system as more and more netizens are not in the west.

Cyber-security and the development of cyber-weapons and cyber-espionage is altering of nature of Internet governance. It's actually surprising how little we have heard about cyber-security at this meeting, except indirectly via the surveillance issue.

Surveillance is fundamentally about national security, and so we see the state strongly reasserting itself into the Internet governance equation.

I do not agree with those who say that surveillance and cyber-conflict among states is not part of the Internet governance equation.

We have to find ways to globalize Internet security provision, to innovate new transnational network forms of governance, or the dinosaurs might win.

NETmundial is an example of a successful innovation, I think, and maybe it provides some pathway for what the Internet Governance Forum could become.

No, I don't mean that the IGF should have 30 welcoming speeches. I mean that it is trying to achieve collective agreement on some kind of an outcome.

If we want to strengthen the IGF and increase its relevance, we need to find a way to do that. Perhaps there could be a division of labor between an ongoing NETmundial with plenary sessions and the IGF with its workshops.

That's it. I'm done. Thank you.

[Applause]

ANDILE NGACABA: Over to you. Over to you, Kathy.

KATHY BROWN: Thank you. I'm Kathy Brown. I'm with the Internet Society. I have had the great pleasure of listening to so many of you in the last number of

days, and also to have members of our society actually show up on some of the remote hubs and here in the room.

It's quite exciting to be part of this organization that is so globally active and is so committed to why -- the causes for why we came to Brazil.

I think I'll pick up where Milton left off, and that is this notion that in order to find our way and navigate through this complex time, through this real changing time, this idea of having a conversation, of having a dialogue, of trying to see each other's point of view and trying to reach consensus seems to me quite central to how we will navigate this period successfully.

So the question for us this afternoon, in the way I look at it as representing the Internet Society, is: How do we use these discussions here in Brazil to move forward with what we are called upon to do: Ensure the deployment of an open, resilient, trusted, secure Internet everywhere?

We'll succeed in extending the Internet to all the people on this planet if we bring the power of true collaboration, guided by the principles that I see in this draft document, which were embraced by this very assembly of very committed stakeholders.

It takes work. It takes time. But the benefits are real and sustainable when we build, invent, create, and involve this technical and human network of networks in a way that is inclusive, participatory, and ever mindful of the cultural and human rights of its users.

We were witness yesterday to the signing of the Marco Civil user protection legislation here in this room, but we know that that signing was the end result of years of thoughtful discussion and input from multiple stakeholders here in Brazil.

Patience and careful processes are necessary to get good results.

We have multiple forums ahead this very year where we need to stay focused on our shared goal, an open and secure Internet for all.

In the next months, we will engage in discussions at WSIS. We are looking forward to the IGF in Istanbul. We have a number of opportunities to discuss the transition of the IANA functions. And as Dr. Toure outlined yesterday, the ITU plans to discuss its role in facilitating the underlying infrastructure at the October plenipot.

These meetings give us an opportunity to practice and to perfect multistakeholder cooperation, to get things done.

And by 2015, when we return here to Brazil for the Brazil IGF, we should be highly accomplished multistakeholder consensus builders.

Many of the issues included in the way forward in the draft document that I hope we'll see very soon will be part of the discussion at these meetings, but we don't have to wait for government sponsored meetings to collaborate.

Indeed, the work goes on every day in every community to build, maintain, and, yes, set the norms for ourselves in how we use the Internet for the benefit of users.

In August in Senegal, AFNIC will be focused on building IXPs across Africa, the Latin American network operators group will discuss and talk about infrastructure issues. They are front and center.

The energy of the participants here in Brazil has been inspiring and energizing.

The Internet Society looks forward to collaborating with you, working with you, standing by you, and continuing to advocate for a strong, secure, open Internet for all.

Thank you.

ANDILE NGACABA:

Thank you. Thank you very much, Kathy.

[Applause]

Chris, the floor is yours.

CHRISTOPH STECK:

Thank you very much. My name is Christoph Steck. I work with Telefonica and represent today the private sector here in this panel.

I think that the -- what Kathy just said about bringing back trust and confidence to users of the Internet is why the private sector has supported NETmundial right from the start.

We felt that that was an amazing occasion to really do a one-off specific event here in Brazil, guided by the Brazilian government and ICANN, and

really work on how we can bring this confidence back, because this is really, I think, where we all share common ground that this is very necessary and it's a key issue.

I think that the conference and what we've seen the last two days has shown how the multistakeholder model really, with its inclusiveness, with governments participating here on the microphone, and all other stakeholders as well, has a great value and is working. And I think this is one of the key take-aways we see from NETmundial.

We still believe that we have to improve that. I mean, nothing is perfect. This is a running system and we have to make it more inclusive, we have to make it more open. We can -- for example, we have seen what great effects we can achieve with remote participation where we can connect people from all around the world to give their views, and we have to continue these -- these models and these ways of participation for the future.

We also believe that one of the -- the key issues we have to tackle now in the after-work would be to improve the IGF and see how the IGF can really take its role as the platform for public policy debate, global public policy debate around the Internet, to a next level.

We -- we have debated that for a long time now, for years, and we have seen a couple of improvements happening, but I think maybe it's time to go the next step and to really say maybe the mandate of the IGF should be expanded, unlimited, and not on a five years basis as is happening currently. Maybe this is a platform which has shown that it's

really -- there's a huge value in it and we should -- we should have trust in it.

We should also think about financing in other ways to really be able to have this platform for debate.

And I think also we've seen here a couple of -- around the last time a couple of initiatives coming up to share information, to be able to better understand and to share information on Internet governance.

I don't see them very -- very much connected, so maybe there's a way how we can bring this together and combine initiatives from the European Commission and from others to be able to have really an information sharing platform around Internet governance for everyone.

The -- the journey we're on, I think, is to really find the right roles and responsibilities in Internet governance for different organizations. We have to keep pushing on that. We should see how we can basically find a way to treat with new upcoming issues, how we can guide them to the right forum.

There are a lot of different forums involved in Internet governance currently already, but I think overall the system is not always clear to everyone, and it's -- I think we have to continue pushing for clarity, for clear roles, for accountable roles and decision-making mechanisms in the right ways.

And finally, I think that the challenge going forward will be how we can really combine this global system of the Internet which we currently have and which is fantastic, how we can combine that with the

territorial jurisdiction of national policymaking we see around the world, because this, you know, world is not going to go away. We still will have governments. We still will have national policymaking and international policymaking. And we have to find a way to really marry these different worlds and to come to a good result for all of us.

I think that NETmundial was a great start for that. I was impressed by what we achieved here up to now. I was impressed by the collaborative effort of everyone. And I would just like to say that I hope this can continue in the existing fora we have seen already, and we can carry on this work, which started here.

Thank you.

[Applause]

ANDILE NGACABA:

Thank you. Thank you, Chris. Chengatai.

CHENGETAI MASANGO:

Thank you very much. First of all, I would just like to thank the Government of Brazil, CGI.br, and also Daniel Fink from the secretariat and the secretariat itself. I know what kind of a job it is and --

[Applause]

CHENGETAI MASANGO:

-- they've really done an excellent job. Thank you.

And also, as -- since I'm from the IGF secretariat, I've seen one or two things which I think we'll implement in --

[Laughter]

CHENGETAI MASANGO: -- in Istanbul. Thank you.

I'll restrict my comments just to possible actions a little bit within the U.N. and also specifically to the IGF.

As my colleagues in ESCWA said this morning in their intervention, what role can the U.N. play with -- after NETmundial?

The U.N. and the regional commissions can help bridge these gaps and attract more governmental stakeholders to the process, and also so their regional commissions can help with the process and get more people online to come and debate these issues.

There are also a number of U.N. intergovernmental processes that can forward these discussions. As President Dilma said, multilateral and multistakeholder processes have existed for quite some time, and that Internet governance should be multistakeholder, multilateral, democratic, transparent -- and transparent in nature.

So the multistakeholder world cannot ignore the multilateral world, and this is one of the key ways that the process can gain legitimization within the multilateral world. We cannot avoid that at this present moment in time.

Also, as Jeanette said yesterday, that there is an ongoing learning process for the interaction between multilateral and multistakeholder processes.

The IGF is unique in the U.N. system that it is a true multistakeholder process, designed that way from the very beginning, and it can act as a conduit between the two, between the multilateral and the multistakeholder processes.

Also, for the outcomes, within the U.N. one of the outcomes from the NETmundial can go into the WSIS+10 review process and also help with the agenda setting.

For the IGF, specifically for the IGF, the next IGF meeting is in Istanbul, in Turkey. The MAG has already said aside a main session and focus session to discuss the NETmundial and its outcomes, and for now the name of is "The Evolution of Internet Governance Ecosystem, Role of the IGF and reaction to NETmundial, CSTD, WSIS, ITU, and Other Fora."

So we -- so the MAG has already thought about that and we have assigned some time for that.

Also, we can have more space. It's really up to the MAG. But I'm sure that they are quite happy to provide some more space within the schedule.

There is -- listening through yesterday and also today, there have been several proposals, such as working groups with a charter to achieve a specific goal by a specific time and that can come through the IGF process.

There's also talk, a lot of talk, about strengthening the IGF as well. And within the Tunis Agenda, there is room for that. There's room for the IGF to step closer, to make some strong outcomes apart from the chairman's summary.

Oh, sorry. My time's up. Okay.

So -- but all these processes is really up to the stakeholders and, well, I as part of the IGF secretariat stand ready to do whatever we can, but we also must remember that all this is contingent with the financing for the IGF process. Thank you very much.

[Applause]

ANDILE NGCABA:

Thank you. Thank you very much. Let me take this opportunity to introduce Dr. Hamadoun Toure who is the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunications Union to give his input. Thank you.

HAMADOUN TOURE:

Thank you and good afternoon to you all. First, I would like to congratulate the government of Brazil for really putting this together. I mean, we've come a long way from the discussion, the famous speech of President Dilma in the General Assembly room on the 23rd of September last year. We should keep that in mind. That is why we are here today. And I gave my (indiscernible) yesterday with President Dilma. I said to her that I feel some positive vibrations in this room here. People are coming here to try and find solutions and not shooting one another. That's one of the key things. To me is the most important

one because debates tend to be shifted sometime at personal levels which are completely unproductive. And I've seen over the past two days discussion really on the heart of the matters and how we can work together.

I am here representing the U.N. system here with Mr. Wu, the head of DESA. We are appointed by Ban Ki-moon to come and represent the whole United Nations family because we believe that we have something to contribute in the debate here.

The United Nations believes that as a global public good, the Internet should be open, fully inclusive, free, a free space, reliable, robust, secure and above all trustworthy. It should ensure human rights online and stakeholders from all nations should have their say in its running and development. The Internet and The Information Society will play a key role in delivering social, economic, and environmental sustainable progress in the 21st century and are a key component of the post-2015 development agenda.

Keep in mind that while we're talking here, there are some people -- there are 2/3 of the human population that are not connected, 2/3. So when those 2/3 come into play in the Internet and how they're going to be connected, those are things that are relevant to ITU's constituencies. At ITU, our constituencies are providing the networks that are enabling the connection, the connectivity. And that's why we're part of the debate. And sometimes the debate was shifted, sometime as if we are taking over the governance of it. And I've said it from the day of my election in 2006 and I keep on saying it. Some people still continue to bring the issue on a different face.

I can say safely since Fadi Chehade's coming to ICANN, we have shifted the debate. We have proven that there is opportunity that we can work together because our constituencies are complimentary. And that's why we're here. And having said that, we are part and parcel of the global citizens. And, therefore, we are stakeholders, too, in this -- in the ICT debate and the Internet governance debate.

But the works that we are doing are complementary, different but complementary. And there is nothing wrong with that. And while we are doing those unnecessary debates, that will not be healthy. And there will be many people that are not connected. That's really what we have to keep in mind here.

We should continue to build bridges. And that's exactly what I said to President Dilma yesterday, that I'm here to help build the bridges, to help find consensus on the issues. I think we can have intellectual debates on issues, friction of brains, not friction of people. I think that's why we all went to school, so we can really have sustainable issues. I believe that there are so many things we have in common as human beings. That's the little differences that we have. We should be able to solve them without going to war. And that's unfortunately one of the key weaknesses of human nature. We have so many things in common that yet we kill one another sometimes.

The issues of security are also very important. Those were highlighted at the World Summit on Information Society, in WSIS, 2003 and 2005 that was spearheaded by the United Nations and their proposal by ITU. And ITU was the secretariat for the WSIS process.

From that came the IGF. We believe in the IGF process. We believe that there are meaningful debates that can take place there and we can take the debate at the second level if we really come with a positive spirit. And those are things that we continue to believe in and we should continue to build on them.

I take the opportunity -- because I only have three minutes, take the opportunity to invite you all to the WSIS+10 high-level forum that will take place in Geneva on June 10th to 13th. And we hope it will be an opportunity again for us to continue the issues that we've already done in previous IGFs but also in NETmundial here today. So thank you very much.

[Applause]

ANDILE NGCABA:

Thank you. Thank you very much, Secretary-General. I will now request Fadi to give us his comments and then before we open it up to the floor. Over to you.

FADI CHEHADE:

It's good to see all of you here. This is a very special day for many of us. We have worked very hard to get to the point where we are today. NETmundial has been a very special process.

Thank you for being here, each one of you, because we are the world and that's what "mundial" means in this name, that we all come together so that we can work together.

I'm particularly pleased that NETmundial happened in the southern hemisphere. So many things start in the Internet and Internet governance in the northern hemisphere. This is a first. We have a great effort that could change the way that the Internet is governed starting in the south. And that's a good thing. That's a good trend.

We also all came together. I know all day and yesterday we've been hearing words that start with, to pronounce it in the Spanish or Brazilian way in the "multi" fashion, multistakeholder, multilateral, everything is multi. But you know what? We should not get lost with these labels.

As Milton said very well, Professor Mueller here, it is how we find this middle ground. And let's start the labels. I grew up in Beirut where labels grew in the country. Enough labels. Let's focus instead on mechanisms and processes and inclusion and principles we could all live by. Maybe we should call it the new collaborative governance system. Stop the "multi" business, just collaborate. Let's work together.

I also want today to really single out an important fact. We will leave NETmundial -- that's the question Andile asked us: What's next? The most important thing after NETmundial is to start thinking how we take this roadmap and these principles and make them living principles and a living roadmap. How do we operationalize these ideas? How do we take them from words that we fought over to actions? Because I meet many people around the world, in Africa, in Latin America, this Asia, all over world, who are tired of more words. They want action. They want empowerment. They want capacity development. They want engagement. They want participation. They want inclusiveness.

So immediately after NETmundial ends, you can take a day's break, but after a day's break, all of us should focus on how we make these things living things. And that's my commitment to you as an individual and through my institution, that we are going to work hard to make the outcomes living outcomes.

In a month in this country they will start the other mundial. That mundial will end with a single winner. Who is --

>>

FADI CHEHADE:

Yeah, I know, he's already picking the winners. But who will be the single winner of NETmundial? Who do you think will be? Should it be one sector? One particular stakeholder? One government? One user? One company? It should be the Internet user. It should be you. It should be me. It should be our children. It should be our families that look at us today as leaders, as communities who have come together.

So let's make sure that this outcome document we will all work on today is one that remembers that at the end of the day, even though we all come with our own agenda and our own interests, we need to build an outcome that serves the end user, you and I. Thank you, Andile.

[Applause]

ANDILE NGCABA: Thank you very much. We'll now take two remote inputs and then come back to the floor.

>> Sorry, no remote participations at the moment.

ANDILE NGCABA: No remote participation. Great. Then I will come back to the floor. As I said earlier, we'll take, again, 1 1/2 minutes and we will take an average of about, given time, maybe four stakeholders, four from each stakeholder group.

Please, microphone.

>> Thank you very much. My name is Subi Chaturvedi. I come from India civil society. I teach at a women's college. I do want to start at the outside by thanking everyone for me here. I think, as Fadi said, everybody is a winner here, even before the race starts. It is the process that has to be celebrated.

To all the polistanos and polisters, it is a non duco. I am not led; I lead. I think that's what we have been able to show from NETmundial in Brazil.

Having said that, Internet governance has existed and we've spoken in silos for a very long time. I want to go back to something that Kathy said earlier. When I was growing up, I was scared of knives and forks. I'm still scared of knives. When you look at mass surveillance or when

you breach privacy of an individual user, it is like a knife in the back. At the heart of Internet governance remains trust. And when we come here, I come from India. And Hamadoun Toure earlier talked about access. That is one of the biggest issues. I do want solutions. We need to have connectivity for people who are still not connected. And that is not a small number. About 4 billion people still wanting to get online. So when we talk about human rights and when we're in this room, let us remember that our sisters, our friends and we're celebrating them in an ICT.

I am happy that ITU has recognized -- and today we are here on this historic day to celebrate that.

But, Fadi, I want to come back to you. You mentioned something really important. Strengthening the IGF and taking that leap of faith is something that is really important and very dear to us because that is the platform where stakeholders are not afraid to speak with each other. But there are many open issues, and we need to match problems with solutions. Where is it that we take those problems? Where is it that regional and national initiatives and policies enabling access can look to for direction and for guidance? And when we leave here, from here today, I do not care about what the document is called, whether it is the outcome document or whether it is a declaration. But the fact that this process has been inclusive, the fact that we have had 1,370 people comment upon it, representation from 188 countries -- 188 stakeholder comments and 46 countries, I think we've come a long way.

But how is it we've got five important institutions represented on the panel? Can we go back with a commitment that they will speak with

each other and we will have a solutions approach to surveillance, whether it is human rights and the most important issue, access. Where is it that we go from here?

(Non-English phrase.)

Thank you.

[Applause]

ANDILE NGCABA:

I will humbly request that we observe time. Let's take the government representative.

>>

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Esham El Azid. I'm with the Egyptian government. Firstly, I want to recognize the cgi.br and, of course, the second organizer, the 1net platform which for many of us we do not pay enough gratitude and I wish to recognize the efforts in putting together this event and bringing us to this place.

I come from -- for the title of the session "Beyond NETmundial." I think from the discussion that we have had for the past two days, there are a few elements that I wish to see more focus from all stakeholders in the discussion beyond. Maybe more focused on connectivity and the eye to access to knowledge, the eye of the unconnected. We have heard --- of the ITU speak so 2/3 of the world is unconnected. Those have rights, and we are responsible to them, to give them the benefits of the Internet that we all enjoy.

Second point is more focus on the need for innovative solutions on the business models. That will bring this objective to reality. This needs to be a viable business model for everyone to thrive and for the Internet to go beyond the limits of today?

Third element is maybe --

[Timer sounds.]

The transnational -- and this will be the final one -- the transnational considerations. They are going deeper and wider and maybe more focus needs to be paid to this. They are steadily going larger on the by of topics of Internet governance, and we wish to see a more robust IGF that we can take these elements to. Thank you, sir.

ANDILE NGCABA:

Thank you. Let's take the academia and the technical community.

>>

Professor Uzal from Nacional University de San Luis, Argentina. I feel as if it was not good enough when Professor Mueller talked to us about Buenos Aires in 2017. It is a joke.

Internet is entering into a very important evolutionary or changing process. Some of the reasons for that evolution are the Internet becomes an environment where nation-states attacks another state's nation. The Internet catalyze in new and sophisticated of espionage. The Internet is a place where sophisticated of (indiscernible)

cybercrimes are very successful. This is not a stupid thing. We are talking about 5 to 8% of the global gross product.

Cyber money laundering has an internal rate over (indiscernible), higher than (indiscernible) like government corruption, narcotics, and illegal weapons traffic.

I have similar question than my very distinguished colleague, Professor Mueller. Why cyber warfare, cyber espionage and cybercrime has not started an important discussion in these two working groups.

[Timer sounds.]

ANDILE NGCABA:

Thank you. I will give him an opportunity at the end to respond. Thanks.

>>

Hello. Thank you, Carlos (indiscernible) one stakeholder according to the new classification that Fadi proposed, which I liked best, I walked in thinking we were going to discuss also the IANA transition. If I'm -- but not even Milton Mueller talk about it, so I'm starting to doubt. So if not, I will take it back, but my question is the following: The multistakeholder model has brought about its own innovative accountability and transparency processes. Those reviews have repeatedly analyzed ICANN's weak spots in oversight and proposed different improvements on GAC and revision of board decisions in particular.

As ICANN looks forward to the task of globalizing its functions, all its functions, the IANA function in particular, Fadi has reinforced two days ago in one of our meetings the need for a continued effort to improve and revise the accountability and transparency processes.

My question is the following: Will the ICANN community engage in an open revision of accountability and transparency before the initial September 2015 deadline of the IANA transition?

Thank you.

ANDILE NGACABA:

Thank you. Next?

EDMON CHUNG:

Edmon Chung here, from dot Asia.

I guess I want to start off by saying, you know, there -- there has been a lot of thanks, and I think that more thanks should be said for getting this together. And out of the 15 years that I've been participating in Internet governance, I think this particular gathering is quite inspiring. I want to say that.

And I think we started off by saying that this is a one-off, and we've continued to say this is a one-off.

I'll try to put forward a bold suggestion, I guess.

Perhaps this shouldn't be a one-off. We should do this again.

Regardless of how, you know, the outcomes document is being looked at and how it comes out, I think this presents us with an opportunity for the Internet community around the world to come together and try to produce a document, produce a consensus statement.

Some people might think this is part of the improvement of IGF, but I think IGF has grown and emerged as a platform that perhaps, you know, it might need a lot more time before we can do something like this, but if we can do something consistently, maybe every year convene this, and touch on some of the issues -- we still have loose ends on many issues that we talked about in the last couple of days, and, you know, last few months.

Perhaps this is an opportunity to think about the future. Maybe every year we can convene something like this so that the Internet community around the world can come together and --

[Timer sounds]

-- come together in consensus. Thank you.

ANDILE NGACABA:

Thank you.

[Applause]

We won't take anybody apart from the ones who are standing here. We won't take -- please. So we have five people and then we'll wrap up. Thanks.

>>

Y.J. Park from SUNY Korea and at-large member of ICANN, so obviously I will be the winner of this whole NETmundial, as Fadi just said. And I would like to follow up with what Professor Mueller was saying, and also I fully agree with what Edmon just said about this NETmundial's usefulness, about this whole process.

So first, I would like to congratulate NETmundial and the 1net team on a huge success, who put things together in six months.

It has been an eye-opening experience to see government representatives participate in NETmundial with other stakeholders on equal footing.

I would like to remind all of us that we as a community have the challenge of setting up a new multistakeholder body that replaces U.S. Government's stewardship. Hopefully by next year or at least by 2019.

But this is the deja vu of 1998. Some of us here were there in 1998. It was only 200, or at most 300, participants. And now we have more diversified stakeholders as of 2014 who have different visions of Internet governance. We know how difficult it would be, so NETmundial demonstrated those who have different views on Internet governance --

[Timer sounds]

-- can talk to each other in a constructive manner which is unique and rare.

So despite some concerns and too many future meetings on Internet governance, I therefore propose NETmundial should continue to enhance further --- mostly with related --- in WSIS recommended by the NETmundial. Indeed, this is a multistakeholder exercise.

ANDILE NGACABA:

Thank you.

>>

Susan Aaronson from George Washington University and I'd like to talk about next steps related to surveillance. And what I'd like to suggest is I don't think this is the right venue for us to discuss it, nor do we have the time, but I do think that we can think about incentives to getting governments to be more transparent about what they're doing, because we know they have all sorts of justifications for acting, and that is to preserve the public good.

You know, we may not like the strategy, but policymakers insist that they have to do that.

Given that, we should be thinking about incentives that we can utilize to help governments be more transparent, as well as incentives to organize people to reduce governments' use of surveillance mechanisms.

So what I'd like to suggest is, for example, could we not link governments' activities on this to the open government partnership. That's one venue.

Two, I noted that the Dutch government has said that they're going to have a conference on this. What a great topic. I don't know if that's in their interest, but I'd like to suggest that.

Third, trade agreements might be another venue to discuss things like malware, which is essentially trade in malicious information flows. Thank you for your time.

ANDILE NGACABA: Thank you.

>> Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ANDILE NGACABA: Civil society.

>> Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Dr. Lorin Ekpe. I'm an ophthalmologist and a medical woman.

As an ophthalmologist, I meet daily with blind people and I see their frustration. It is my hope and belief that the Internet could be a second life for people living with disability.

So capacity building and processes and principles that include them will be valuable and necessary.

It will permit their physical participation in policy and decision-making and will be reflecting their needs as perceived by them who live with disabilities every day.

The disability movement has a saying: Nothing About Us Without Us.

So we need to ensure that people with disabilities are able to join us at this table to discuss their own needs.

This will make it clear to everyone that the opportunities that the Internet provides can reach the blind.

So I will suggest -- I know this is not the time for us to discuss the roadmap, but I believe --

[Timer sounds]

-- that in Paragraph 10 of the roadmap, we can add -- let me read it, please -- "There should be meaningful participation by all interested parties in Internet governance discussions and decision-making with attention to geographic stakeholders, including people with disabilities, and gender balanced in order to avoid asymmetries."

Thank you very much.

[Applause]

ANDILE NGACABA:

Thank you. I just want to request that the three people standing would be the last. Please. I would sincerely appreciate it if you understand. We have time constraints. This is our last day and we would like to

wrap up and deal with issues of wrapping up, you know, in a much more structured way.

Please, Madam.

>>

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. First of all, on behalf of the Italian government, I would like to thank Brazil for the organization of this great event.

Italy believes that the outcome of NETmundial will provide all the stakeholders with a common ground and a shared vision to reshape the Internet governance.

In light with the European Union position, with a view to preserve the Internet as a single, open, free, secure, reliable, and unfragmented network, Italy confirms its commitment to a multistakeholder model consistent with an open and free Internet.

However, we would like to see greater clarity in the process on the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in the management of Internet resources, especially taking into account that the governments are responsible for public policy. Thank you.

ANDILE NGACABA:

Thank you.

[Applause]

>>

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Good afternoon. My name is Roberto de Marca. I'm the President and CEO of IEEE, and I'm -- I must say I'm very excited by this meeting. It seems to be a great step forward in collaboration. I'm also very proud because I'm Brazilian and a resident of Brazil.

However, we still think that there is potential for current issues on the Internet to increase, and therefore, IEEE is committed to mobilize its global and local communities to work toward building trustful technology platforms by addressing privacy and security issues with the increasingly connected world of cyber-space through technical means.

In particular, IEEE will work to establish a network of people and organizations which share concerns regarding trust in technology development used, innovation and who seek to build trust and confidence through technical foundations of Internets, including standards through an open collaborative platforms. So I'm just throwing my hat here that we are willing and ready to collaborate with the other organizations, the ITU, ISOC, ICANN, to develop these (indiscernible), the global resource for the global society. Thanks very much.

ANDILE NGACABA:

Thank you.

[Applause]

Our last comment.

>>

Thanks. Hi. My name is Evan Leibovitch. I have a dual role as the president of the ISOC Canada chapter and I'm also involved as vice chair of the ICANN ALAC, so Fadi and Kathy, you get to hear enough from me.

My question right now is for Dr. Toure and anybody else that wants to give this consideration.

Over the past two days, I've been hearing a lot from state actors and others who are talking about, "Well, we need to go back to WSIS and we need to go back to these things," and sometimes that almost comes across as a code for, "We need to get away from multistakeholderism and need to go back to multilateralism."

So I would like, if possible, to give consideration to the relationship between multistakeholderism and multilateralism at the ITU and elsewhere.

One of the best things I've heard over the last two days was Mr. Kummer from ISOC who was chairing the earlier session when he was saying, "Well, what this session wants to do is build upon WSIS without necessarily reverting back to it."

So if you could give some consideration to the relationship between these concepts, whether they're compatible or how they need to work together, this seems to be a source of a significant fracture here, and I would really like to see that given some consideration as you go forward.

Thanks.

ANDILE NGACABA: Thank you. What we will do now is to request the panelists to wrap up. I will give them two minutes each, and we will then wrap up the session, in the same order.

Professor Mueller.

MILTON MUELLER: Very interesting comments. Thank you to the audience. I'm not sure I'll have time to address all of them so I may be cherry-picking here, but to begin with, why don't we discuss cyber-war, the professor from San Luis, and then that also addresses Susan Aaronson's comments that this is not the right venue for us to discuss certain kinds of national security issues.

I think that's a really interesting question.

So one of the reasons that we don't discuss it here is that the interest of states as states are not the same as the interests of the transnational Internet polity, the Internet using and supplying public, and they often conflict.

And so the question -- and unresolved question -- is do we segregate that question or do we bring it in here? And if we do bring it in here, how do we get the states to be honest about what they're doing?

Not an easy thing to solve.

I agree with Y.J. Park that we need to come up with a new body to replace the U.S. Government stewardship and there is, indeed, a deja vu element about this, but that shouldn't deter us.

I'm happy to see that the IEEE president is interested in building trusted technology platforms. I think one of the most important responses to the surveillance problem has to come from the technical community.

And of course to Juan Carlos, you had the wrong panel. The next one will be talking about the IANA transition. They switched them around, so that's the only reason you didn't hear me talk about it very much.

I'll be talking about that from the floor when we get a chance.

I note that Edmon and Y.J. Park also suggested that this should not be a one-off event. I think we have to think about that and, in closing, I will tell you there was a movie in the 1960s called "Endless Summer." It was about surfers who followed the sun around the world and kept surfing wherever they went, and I'm beginning to think it's the story of endless Internet governance meetings. We need to take that into account. Maybe some of us are -- look good enough in bathing suits to do that but maybe some of us don't.

ANDILE NGACABA:

Kathy?

KATHY BROWN:

I love to follow Milton.

[Laughter]

I just want to make two points, I think.

First, that the energy in this room still is very high, and it's high for a want for solutions.

I think the endless summer fatigue is about talking about governing ourselves when what we want to do is move, and we want to get things done.

And particularly here in the southern hemisphere, the drumbeat is: Two-thirds of our people don't have the Internet, so could you please focus, could you please focus on how we are going to ensure that the Internet is built and available for all.

There are big meta-issues then around a network of networks. That is multinational. That needs to be secure. That needs to be resilient. But there seems to be a first-order issue that keeps getting raised here, and I think that we have some organizations, some forums, both government sponsored and private sector led and community led, that need to now take this clear, clear mandate and seek solutions.

Those solutions can also be found through multistakeholder processes, which include the community, the government, the folks who have the money to invest, and the way this thing has to be built out.

So many communities are actually picking this issue up for themselves and insisting that it be done, and again, I would say that these processes are ones that will get us there, and as someone said, there's a lot of big institutions sitting here. How do we work together?

So you have our commitment as we move forward, and I would again say that we ought to look at the IGF. We do have a bottom-up kind of

conversation going on there. We had an experience here with actually turning out -- we think, we think -- a document. We think we're going to turn out some principles that we can conduct ourselves under. We could take them and build, and that would be my hope from this conference.

ANDILE NGACABA:

Thank you.

[Applause]

Chris?

>>

Yes. We have three remote hub contributions. We will start with a comment from the Brazilian civil society.

REMOTE INTERVENTION:

This is a question which reads: How will discussions in Brazil be conducted, Ms. -- Mrs. Kate Brown? Certainly with the level of popular adherence we are seeing in that event, it will be just a kind of contained to present elections.

>>

Now we have a video comment coming from (saying name) in India.

REMOTE INTERVENTION: Good evening, everybody. My dear brothers, sisters -- sisters, fathers, mothers of the (indiscernible) Internet world. The knowledge collaboration and (indiscernible) for our stakeholders -- that is tech people, government, academia, many people of (indiscernible) collaboration of global human race put forth energy and knowledge and (indiscernible).

The goal of every Internet packet reaching every human being is open Internet and open knowledge commerce all over the world by net openness and human knowledge commence, not by (indiscernible) of the world. Internet process (indiscernible) is the future, with one global draft as Internet management (indiscernible), not Internet governance. What we need is one Internet, one world, one human race --

[Timer sounds]

-- thank you so much.

[Applause]

ANDILE NGACABA: Thank you.

>> And the final third comment comes from someone who identifies himself as individual Internet user from Nigeria.

REMOTE INTERVENTION: The comment reads: Great work done by the committee to get this event to this level. I'm glad that the remote participation technology worked and appreciation we owe to the open Internet.

My question, however, is to know if NETmundial plans to provide option to endorse the final document when it is being released. Thanks.

ANDILE NGCABA: Thank you. Over to you, Chris.

CHRISTOPH STECK: Hello? Yes. Fantastic to see how remote participation works fantastically. Thanks very much.

I think that's picking up the issue of excellence which was raised before. As was said already before, a lot of interesting things about it. That's one of the issues we could take away as well. Of course, I mean, the first stamp of getting the Internet to everyone is to get access to it. And I think that we can just say that at least from the private sector as well we are quite involved in it as you know. So we would support that fully, and we think that it's the key -- first challenge to get Internet to everyone and to really get everyone connected to this fantastic platform. So I would just like to support that.

And what Kathy said, I think we have to work together to find the solutions we want. In the majority of the cases, the investments are done anyway. I mean, they're happening. The reason why we have now nearly 4 billion people connected to the Internet is due to investments, the companies who want to offer these services obviously.

So I think that this is something we have to build on but maybe we have to expand it to the regions where this is already not happening. So we need the right conditions for that. And we need to work together to achieve it.

And, also, I think, as I said before, if we could take a little bit of the spirit from NETmundial to other fora to really kind of keep it going, we can learn a lot from the process here. I've been to a lot of IGFs, and I've seen a lot of familiar faces around here during the last days. I think there was also something else. There were some new processes working, some new ways we communicated.

I was honestly fascinated how governments collaborated here in a very positive way. And I think that this is something we can build on, we can really take to other processes, especially the IGF and build on that. And this could be, so to speak, the ongoing effort we take out of the NETmundial and this fantastic meeting here. Thank you.

ANDILE NGCABA: Thank you. Chengetai?

CHENGETAI MASANGO: The next two years in the Internet governance landscape is going to be very busy, this year especially going into next year. And NETmundial has renewed the energy for multistakeholder interaction. And there is a lot of take-aways that we can go away with from here. And, as I said, for me personally, I've seen a number of things that I will take away.

I also think that we should build upon what has comment beforehand. Of course, there is a little tweaking here and there because this is an evolution and every single stakeholder I'm sure is going to go through the other processes, not just the IGF but the other processes, intermultistakeholder processes that are going on to talk about the issues for Internet governance. Thank you.

ANDILE NGCABA:

Thank you.

FADI CHEHADE:

As I said before, I think before we leave Brazil, let's focus on operationalizing what we discussed. I want to look at the roadmap that we will hopefully finalize this evening and point out to a number of things. First, let's make sure we give clarity on how people will map issues to solutions. This is important. We cannot keep telling people to go find solutions in places they can't find them. We need to map issues to solutions.

And when there are no solutions, we need to help coalesce the right parties to build these solutions. That's Number 1.

Number 2, we must enable Internet governance collaboration at the national level, at the national level. If this is not happening at the national level, then we cannot collaborate really at the global level.

Number 3, we must harmonize the collaboration that happens at the national level with the collaboration that happens at the global level. These cannot be separated or young synchronized. These are things in

the roadmap we put. And I hope we can take these things and make them real.

I continue. Next, we must ensure these principles we came up with are living principles, that they permeate these national collaboration bodies and they permeate the global collaboration bodies. They become our guide, our principles by which we make this Internet governance work.

And lastly, and most importantly, empowerment. We must engage to empower everyone to participate at the national level and at the global level. These are the elements I see in the roadmap. But they will remain words if we do not all exit from NETmundial on a journey.

And let me emphasize the word "journey." NETmundial was the beginning of a journey. We started it today. What happened here yesterday and today many of you are using the word, if you noticed, "spirit." There is something -- the spirit of NETmundial. What is the spirit of NETmundial? What is this air, as I called it in my article in the local paper here? There is a Brazilian, Latin American wind that is good wind. Let this wind send us on a real journey together to figure out how we're going to do this. And this journey must involve a lot of people, not just us.

I'm happy to see many friends and many faces I recognize in this room. But there are millions of people, there are experts that need to be brought into this discussion. So let's go on a journey. Let's involve our constituencies. I was happy to see the people in India gathered in a hub. There are thousands more like them around the world that we need to bring into this journey. But let's engage and let's not count on a

few. We are all needed, and we will make it happen. So please join us and thank you again, Andile.

ANDILE NGCABA:

Thank you.

[Applause]

HAMADOUN TOURE:

There was a question from Mr. Leibovitch from Canada on the multistakeholderism. I want to just here present the fact that the technical issues in Internet are being solved by many, many organizations. ISOC is a leader in this. We have IEEE providing today the standards for WiFi that we're using in this room. IETF is using -- is providing center for TCP/IP and HTTP. W3C, HTML and XHTML -- XML just to name a few. ITUT, of course, is providing the codec that provides video and voice. IQR is providing the radio spectrum. All of them just to name a few -- again, there are many, many other organizations that are dealing with this.

That is what I will see as multistakeholder on the angle of the technical side. But the reality is that we should focus on the users, the best interest of the users, how are we going to put that.

Now, some people want to pose multilateral, multi-- how do you call it - - multistakeholder? I believe those will continue to coexist. One will not replace the other. The ITU has over 193 member states, over 700 companies and civil society and technical organizations and academia that are members of the U.N.

Of course, not all are members of the U.N. because some of them have not yet a stake in the technical issues we are dealing with. Some of those issues are dealt with by other agencies in the U.N. family, which we don't interfere with. Human rights issues are dealt with by the Human Rights Council. We cannot deal with that in the ITU.

I believe that all of the stakeholders have room to work together within their mandates, and they come in a complementary manner without any exclusion. The processes we have started, the WSIS process, the IGF, and the NETmundial are all processes that hope will feed one to another, to make it better. So that, you know, the system is better managed so that we have -- but we need to here make sure that we have some objectives, clear objectives, defined objectives and timelines to implement them. We need to make sure when we are talking about transition to IANA functions, of IANA functions, we need to know when and how it is going to be done.

We need to be sure there is accountability, an inclusiveness as well. No country should be taken out for any reason. Is it for political reason? For ideological? It is the people that will be punished if we do so, the people of the country. And, therefore, that's a big dilemma, a debate that we at ITU take sometime into account. Are we going to judge a country because of the leadership of the country that's here today and punish whole citizens to deny them access? Those are issues that are genuine problems that we believe that every city on this planet has a right to access information, to use information, create information, and share it. Those are the four principles that will take us principles that will take us to the knowledge society.

We're in the information society today. Let's make it a safe place and work together.

And I take well the message from IEEE. That I myself am a member of IEEE since 1986. I'm engineer. Therefore, I believe in what they're doing. We will work offline and see how best we can involve one another in those issues and continue to work together.

And, again, I assert the fact that I work well with Kathy Brown. I work with Fadi Chehade. I work with Steve Crocker. And I have no problem working with anybody. And, therefore, the work we are doing are complementary. No one will take over the other one's job. But what we're doing are complementary and it is necessary for the good of the world and for benefiting. And nobody will be excluded. No one single individual or entity can decide who or who should not be part of this debate. We are all going to be part of it because we are global citizens.

And the structures that we are forming are part of the overall thing. Some people attack the United Nations system. We are all part of a United Nations. Some people attack their governments. You are the one who elected them. Therefore, I believe this debate will not stop. But let's make sure that we try to live with one another and build bridges and try at least from time to time to work together one step further. And I believe we can achieve it.

I think NETmundial has brought us closer than ever, and it is a good stepping stone. We have to move it forward. And I like the ideas that it proposes that this is not going to be one event. It should be repeated. And I will conclude with that and say that my organization and the

United Nations family stands ready to continue to work with everyone so that we make together this planet a place to live and live peacefully and where everyone will grow. Thank you.

[Applause]

ANDILE NGCABA:

Thank you. Just to conclude, I have one or two announcements. The first one is that the Marco Civil legislation will be available. Check it on the NETmundial Web site sometime tomorrow morning. It will be in English. So a lot of people were looking for it. So you will find it tomorrow.

And just from my side, let me thank the panel for really they are fruitful inputs and that everybody for participating. I think the critical message that all of us need to take here is that the process is equally important to the content to the issues we are discussing.

I think all the people who are planning, working and organizing this process, they spent a lot of time in ensuring that this process must be objective, fair and democratic as much as possible so that this multistakeholder group that is here and remotely, everybody must feel that they are part and parcel of this future. We are all planning the future of the Internet together. It is a journey. There's nothing perfect. I think we all said this from the beginning. Thank you for your time. We are not going to start a session immediately. Please don't go away. The IANA transition process session, don't go away. Thank you.

[Applause]

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]