PAUL WILSON:
Membership is continuing to grow. We divided this up to members of APNIC and six NIRs, but we look like reaching about 17,000 members in total by the end of the year.

Here are all the details of the resource allocations, so we had a dip a couple of years ago in the overall allocation activity, but we are maintaining about the same levels when it comes to IPv4 and IPv6.

These are split that up by our perspective regions. IPv4 are split up so it looks that we will have a lot of transfers at the current rate by the end of the year. One of the big projects at the moment is PKI, getting members to manage the resources through the portal. I think we all know what that is about, effectively providing digitally signed WHOIS objects, and those can then be used for things like root origin, authorisation.

So, we currently have about 8% of the IPv4 space and authorisation, and 22% of IPv6, so some have gone and put their space under ours.

Something else is (inaudible) to sign any digital objects, so you can use it to sign a letter (inaudible), or to a peer.

The Academy is a relaunched training platform, so it is WordPress based. It has content management, virtual labs. In 2018, we had 5000 people enrolled under that course, and the Academy, and we have a bunch of courses which are now listed there, and a bunch more recurring courses for partners.

Anyone can use the APNIC Academy. You can sign up for free, so you are welcome to try it.

Engagement. This is the map of last year. We don't have the stats yet for what this year is looking like, but just as an illustration of the scale of the regional allocations, 66 training, 25 different events, 32 different security events, 12 IPv6 events, two major conferences, and that is a total of 204 engagements around the Asia-Pacific last year.

We have made the big mover of establishing something called the APNIC foundation, and that is a fundraising arm of APNIC to help us fund more of the internet development activities that we have been running over the years. We have traditionally done that on member funds for about 20% of the APNIC budget, but the point is we have always been asked to do more than we have been able to, so the foundation is a mechanism for doing that so we can raise funds to the extent that funding partners are available to do more stuff.

It has been pretty successful. Over US $1 million raised for projects we are undertaking in the first 18 months of running the foundation, and by way of a few examples, we have a long-running Information Society Innovation Fund. That is the part of the foundation that is like a grant giving project, and you would be familiar with the Fire program at AFRINIC, so this is a similar thing.

It has supported some significant work in the Pacific. We were involved in supporting new CERTS. The first three were established with our support in Tonga a couple of years ago, and last year on Papua New Guinea.

(inaudible) RIR for the standard-related skills and capacity is like understanding and using WHOIS and that sort of stuff.

We had a training program in PNG, so the Asia-Pacific meeting economic co-operation into the group had a major meeting and there was some concern about the need to upgrade and to harden the ISP infrastructure there. We had a series of 16 workshops in PNG and trained a good 150 or so engineers with a lot of different training content. Maybe half $1 million by the APNIC foundation which allowed us to do that series of projects.

Something I want to focus on a little bit here is a major part of APNIC planning activity which is our periodic survey, so every two years, we run a major survey across the entire community including members and nonmembers, anyone who wants to take an interest in APNIC, and we finished our 10th survey last year. That includes, as I say, it is a pretty comprehensive thing, including focus groups around the region to develop a good and current survey form and an online survey which gets a good 1200 or so responses. This is the biggest input that we have a duty at the planning process, so it is quite important that, every two years, our member community understands that the survey is coming along as they can provide us with the input that is used at the board level to actually make the subsequent annual and periodic planning.

So, it is an independent, anonymous survey. It gives us performance measures of how APNIC is actually doing in service performance, and also, the most important part is about future priorities and expectations in APNIC.

I will show you how that works. We do comparative reporting of course, so in terms of overall satisfaction, the charts here show we have a pretty high rate of satisfaction, 91% approval quality of service, 88 on value of membership, 91 on value of services, and in small ways, those numbers have generally improved over the years, and between the last survey and the latest survey, they have also generally improved.

As I say, the most important stuff is about what members are experiencing as challenges, and what they would like APNIC to do about the challenges, so here's accounting of the general challenges, the highest rate is challenges of members, and 27% said network security was one of the greatest challenges, the weird scarcity of IPv4 addresses. Report this in detail, including a breakdown of the Asia-Pacific region, and also the difference between least developed, so all that data is available in the report.

So, what is important is to find out what other challenges, but what are the things that APNIC can address? So, we break it down here where we ask about security challenges for so this includes spam, malware, etc. Our members don't really expect us to do anything about that. What I want us to do is to provide training courses, to provide collaboration with technical security organisations around the region to share insights on security etc.

The difference between challenges and requests or interests in APNIC services is quite important. We do the same thing with IPv6 scarcity, so the biggest challenge in relation to IPv6 scarcity is the challenge of deploying IPv6 for half of our members, and the cost of buying IPv4 is a big challenge. The cost and complexity of that.

The top-rated request that we have here in terms of how APNIC should or could help is the 7% saying they would like it to be involved in reclaiming or recovering and use IP address basis, so that is giving us an indication for the project this year which is looking

at doing a survey of the IPv6 base in our pools that may be allocated to haven't been used, so we want to be getting in touch with the people to see if they want to return it to us or put it on the market.

Anyway, this is the sort of thing we can get out of the survey, and as I say, we can do this every two years, and it gives us a predictable, repeated way of making sure that APNIC is in touch with the membership and the community.

Finally, it is quite important at the moment because we are coming to the end of the current strategic plan which was finishing up in 2019, so we are in the process now preparing for strategic planning for 2020-23, and that is interesting because we are able to use the latest survey to really drive that planning process and the next survey which comes two years later will give us a halfway point where we can take the survey can put a really cross check it against how we are going about Strategic Plan.

We have quite a serious process. We have strategic planning with facilitators who are helping. We are running workshop with staff and with the board of APNIC using the survey as the main input. That'll be going onto the rest of the year so we can set the planning for the next four years, but do the detailed planning for next year on that basis.

So, that is all I have. If you would like to stay in touch with what is happening at applicant in the region, we have a blog that is pretty active, and all of the social media but just the usual social media channels.

I am happy to answer any questions about that, or pass it back to the next…

ALAN BARRETT:
Thank you very much, Paul. I think I would like to take questions at the end, so let's have all five presentations, and then we will take both questions, thank you.

OK, next, I invite Hisham Ibrahim to give us an added of what is happening in the region.

HISHAM IBRAHIM:
Good morning, everyone. My name is Hisham. I work for RIPE. I am happy to be back. This is what has been happening in our community and what we have been working on. We are running out of IP version 4. That is not really news. Everyone knows IPv4 is very scarce but actually we are really running out. We currently have a policy that says we give OD/I22 addresses. We are predicting by early 2020 and maybe earlier in terms of gold rushing and people rushing to get resources that we will not be able to have those 1000 IP addresses to give any more by the end of this year, which means we have a bigger role in making sure the message is communicated because when we stand in front of a crowd and say we are running out of IP version 4, they ask if that happened in 2004.

It happened in 2012. We do not have anything more to give you guys after this point. We try to make that message as clear as possible and inform the members as much as we can. In doing so, we ensure we hand them out fairly and we do the due diligence.

Some of the challenges that this period is providing – one thing is we need to prepare for the drop in membership. So far we have had very instrumental growth, and with IPv 4, we have definitely seen this will hinder the growth rate we have had before. What does

this mean for budgets and staffing? The work is very active in our region so it gives us more of a reason to make sure everything is properly maintained and accurately maintained and the resource holders that are in the database are the ones currently being used.

The strategic focus for this year is basically around a few words. You can read the slides. It is about being efficient, resilient and accurate in everything we do, and there is the due diligence process we are looking into – making sure when someone applies for resources they are actually using them for Internet deployment and not stockpiling them and not claiming to be somebody they are not in a place that they are not.

But also a bigger part… These go back to the registry part of what the organisation does but also we are establishing ourselves and we have been for a long time as a centre of technical expertise. It is in the name – network coordination Centre – we all networks can come to learn and get advice from either other networks attending the meetings all from us based on what we have been seeing in our region and we continue to develop the engagement accordingly to make sure everyone hears the message and can develop their networks and the best current operational practices.

This slide shows a few ways we do this engagement, so we have the RIPE meetings twice a year and we go into the regions where we don't go as frequently with the bigger meetings or where it is more challenging but we still try to reach them with regional events ringing together neighbouring countries to discuss these issues amongst them. We have been doing member launches. We invite members and ask them about some services, some challenges, what we can do to help them and what they expect from us.

We support MOGs. There is a page with all of those. We do the same thing for the national and regional IGFs. We represent the technical community there and support anything that brings community together to talk about Internet-related things. We usually find a representative bringing that technical perspective into the discussion. We do face-to-face training over the service region and I mentioned RIPE labs as well. We do hackerthons, as many as we can throughout our service region and distributing, and we have an interesting one coming up where we will look into quantum networking. A few universities will try to do a hackerthon simultaneously out of different locations, which is providing a new challenge to a hackerthon but we are keen to see how that works out.

We also engage with government and have government roundtables and meetings to understand and see where the government perspective is because as I'm sure you know, there is discussion at the government level and there is legislation back and forth relating to the Internet.

We started implementing (unknown term) covering 70,000 contacts. The initial check was done faster than anticipated. There has been manual follow-up on four of those we have not been able to verify at this point.

Some of you may have met my colleagues over the past two weeks. RIPE Atlas is one of the measurement tools out there. There are around 10,000 active probes at any given time that you can actually use for research, can run different reachability measurement test for, and my colleagues here were distributing some prose but also talking about now that we have heard from the community… They have been keen on software solutions and VM solutions are not a physical probe, so we have them and testing them. If you are interested, talk to me or see the URL and how to get more involved.

There is a survey talking about what you want to see. Some may be familiar with ISP Jedi matrix. How much do they stay within the country, how much do they leave, whether they go through exchange points in the country or region, and we are looking to evolve that beyond the current scope of this, so we are interested in people that care about route ability and reachability to reach out to us and tell us what they would like to see and how we can enhance that.

Like AFRINIC, we also are doing certification now for an examination process to certify people on certain things, whether IPv6, database or other stuff, and Paul mentioned they have e-learning solutions, just like AFRINIC and we are no different. We have something called the RIPE Academy, where people can take certain courses online, but the addition is now they can begin to get certified on that. We have a slightly different approach to AFRINIC presented, but along the same lines.

We had a successful pilot where we went into a Middle East university and introduced these courses as part of a blended, mixed learning experience, and the feedback was really good.

There is a pilot exam for the RIPE database and you get a badge and certification and other stuff as well.

We also have a survey. We do this every few years. In 2016 we had roughly 4400 participants. This year we try to challenge ourselves to do something new every time and we made it available this year in eight languages. We used to do this only in English but this year we tried to take that a step further and see if we could accommodate more languages and would that make an impact on the amount of participation and even the wealth of information we get back from those that take the surveys? Stay tuned. We will share that publicly for those interested.

If you use our services, please participate as well. Last but not least, we have our upcoming meeting in mid-October in Rotterdam, the Netherlands, so please join us and I am happy to take questions when they are allowed. Thank you.

(Applause)

ALAN BARRETT:
Thank you very much. We will take questions at the end of the session. Next we have updates from the NRO. I will present that.

One of the hats that are way is AFRINIC's representative to the NRO, so the chairmanship rotate every year and I am the chair this year, so I will give the update. NRO stands for number resource organisation. It is an organisation that is unincorporated for collaboration between the five IRIs. It was created through an MOU in 2003 before AFRINIC was created. And then after it was created, AFRINIC joined the same MOU.

The mission is to coordinate activities by the IRI, so any joint activities, promoting the model and process and also in terms of an MOU between ICANN and the ASO. There is a website… The committee consists of the CEOs of the five IRIs. Strictly, the board can appoint anybody but in practice, the board of each IRI appoints the CEO to each committee and the roles rotate every year.

So the treasurer one year becomes a secretary next year, at the secretary one year becomes the chair next year, and so it rotates. The secretary is the RIPE NCC CEO. But there is also secretariat staff by a part-time consultant, and that secretariat is hosted by APNIC.

Then the IRIs also have coordination groups, so there is a communications coordination group. The comms teams from five IRIs talk to each other and coordinate comms activities. There is an engineering coordinating group where the engineering coordinating groups coordinate group activities and there is a registration services coordination group, and you can probably guess what they do. Also, there are groups to coordinate public affairs, policy development, finance and legal, and the difference is the first three coordination groups are funded through the NRO budget so we set aside a budget for them to meet, to travel, to have face-to-face meetings from time to time and fund their other activities.

Every quarter, the NRO publishes a report with global statistics. It is on the website, and new this year is a report on the adoption of RPKI, so you will see a report on those and how that is being adopted.

There is also a comparative policy review, so we can see the different policies in all five, and they all have slightly different approaches to policy, although they have great commonalities.

There are also comparisons of governance structures, so you can see all of that on the website.

I mentioned that the NRO has an agreement with ICANN in which the NRO interacts, so viewed from that side, there is a website.

The budget for the NRO is about $1.5 million per year, and it is made up of about 570,000 for general operations, and that includes travel to meetings, updating of the website, consulting services, or the usual sorts of things that you would expect an organisation of this size to do.

The NRO also contributes $125,000 per year to the IGF, the internet governance Forum, and that is divided into two parts. Some of it goes to the UN Trust Fund. The IGF is related to the UN but it is funded by donors, and the NRO is one of the donors that puts money into the UN's trust fund to support the IGF.

Another part of that contribution comes to the IGF Support Association, and the IGFSA distributes funds to support many regional IGFs.

In Africa, we have the Africa IGF, and we have regional ones as well - North Africa, central Africa and so on. Most of these are supported by the IGFSA, and AFRINIC will also support you. If you are organising an IGF in your region, AFRINIC may have some funds to support that. Not a lot, but we set aside some funds every year.

Then, a big chunk of the budget is a contribution to ICANN. For many years, it has been contributing $853,000 per year to ICANN, and since the (unknown term), we broke that down into 650,000, (inaudible)

We allocate big numbers of IPv4, IPv6 and (inaudible)

ICANN sends this to PTI, and I'm sure Selina will be telling us more about that later.

We have also created a stability fund, so if one gets into financial difficulties, the others have pledged to help them. We have pledges up to $2.1 million which is not sitting in a central bank account, but is actually part of the general funds of all of the RIRs.

In the case of AFRINIC, there is a case to contribute a certain number of dollars in case it is necessary, but as long as it is not necessary, that money is still sitting in the AFRINIC bank account.

If you look in the financial statements, there is a footnote in one of the pages that says how much money is there. There is a review committee to review the performance of the numbering service, so from each of the five regions, there are three members, two from the community and one staff, and in the case of AFRINIC, the community members are the same as the community representatives on the ASOAC.

There is a website where the community has archives. It published a report, it's 2018 report… Is there 2019 report? Do you know? Sorry, the 2018 report is published in 2019?

It says we are happy with the numbering service.

So, there is a list of the member is of the review committee. The community members are the same as the ASOAC, and stuff are usually involved in the services.

ICANN recently changed its bylaws, and there is a new structure called the empowered community which has the ability to do several things like removing directors, and it has a say in approving the budget, said the NROEC had to adopt some news procedures and those are published on the website which you can see at the bottom of the slide. The URL is too long for me to read out.

Every five years, there is a review of the ASO. The most recent was conducted in 2017. Several recommendations came out of it. There was consultation in all five of the regions about how it should respond to the recommendations from the ASO review. They published a statement on public consultations, and the NRO maintains a webpage where we track all the outstanding issues. There is a list of the 18 recommendations, and there are a few words about what is going on there.

On the technical side, I said we had an engineering coordination group, so that is working on emergency backup operations. The idea is for RIRs to provide backups for each other.

We are focusing on read-only access to critical services. If the service goes down, then another one could provide backup which would be read only. The current status as the engineering teams are working on how to implement that.

We are improving the status… Sorry, we are improving the level of detail in the numbering status report, and that has been published since 2018, an ongoing project. Something that is not on the slide is ITHI, and I can never remember what that stands for. Internet technical health indicators. Thank you.

The idea is to measure several indicators related to the health of the identified system, so on the DNS side, ICANN is running a big project based on this. The RIRs are working

on projects related to the numbering system, so there will be things like the health of the WHOIS system, how many records have been updated recently, and we don't yet have an implementation, but more than a year ago, a document was published for comment on what we planned to measure, and we are hoping that the first measurements will be available in the third quarter this year.

RDAP is a more modern replacement for WHOIS. The idea is that it is a better access method to the same underlying data, and we are working on consistency of implementation across the five RIRs, so we would like to provide the same work at the same level of detail.

We have updated the NRO website last year, and we are updating the ASO website this year.

OK, thank you. We will take questions at the end.

(Applause)

ALAIN AINA:
All right, I am sitting here again. Next up we have Omo Oaiya to give us an update on the ASO.

OMO OAIYA:
Hello. I will be presenting an update on the (inaudible)

Right, thank you.

We just had a presentation on the NRO. This fulfils a function for the ASO for the NRO, so the same members as the NRO as the numbers Council. Essentially, it is a resource policy and has 15 members, three from each region. In AFRINIC, we have to from the community for the terms and from the board. The observers are also participating in it, so the ASOC (inaudible) for seat nine and seat 10, and it selects the representatives for the ICANN noncomms.

It meets virtually on a monthly basis and face-to-face once a year.

The names in bold are actually not quite right. If you look at the names, the last ones are all appointed. So, one of the core functions is global policy development, so essentially, policies are submitted in every region. Each region follows its own PDP, but at some point, it informs that the policy is in place, and then the ASOAC recommends to the ICANN and follows that up, but at the moment, (inaudible)

Rohan Silva has been there since last year. His term ends in 21. Seat 10 has just been re-elected, the Asian Pacific representative. That was re-announced on the 27th this year. His term begins at the end of the year at the ICANN General assembly, and it will run for three years.

There were three candidates, (inaudible) was also nominated.

I don't know if we mentioned the review but that process led to 18 recommendations, 17 were straightforward and those were implemented. The 18th required a consultation among the different communities and, in AFRINIC, we ran a survey which some of you will have responded to. The results were published in February, and it was really about

what are the systems and how do they function, and feedback from the community was that it did function.

Meetings are open apart from discussions that are regarding elections of the board members to the seats. Audio conference calls that we have on a monthly basis, we are open to listeners. As far as mailing lists are concerned, one of the recommendations was to leave this open, so the current mailing list that was used will be closed and archived. The new list will be publicly archived, so that will benefit people who want to look into ASAOC activities and consider joining us. The current think is a little bit long but it is on the website. The website is there for more information, they ASAOC website. Thank you.

ALAN BARRETT:
Our last update will focus on the IANA numbering functions. I invite Selina Harrington to give the update.

SELINA HARRINGTON:
Thank you. I work in IANA services and I'm here to give an update.

This is our team. We are led by Kim Davies. We are a team about 17 now, and some names and faces may look familiar if you have had any interactions with us. We are based mostly in Los Angeles but providing services around the world.

I would like to start with talking a little about how we measure performance, starting with a customer satisfaction survey. It is a survey we sent once a year and for the numbering survey we send it to registration services managers. The participation rate was about 25%... (inaudible) a challenge we found with our annual survey is some customers have not interacted with us in months, maybe even 12 months, since we processed a request or answered a question for them, so we are kind of transitioning towards a new model. We have started polling our customers immediately after an interaction with us, which I will talk about more in a minute.

As far as the annual survey, I would also like to point out, for the overall satisfaction rate this year, we received 96%, satisfied or very satisfied, and this is our highest satisfaction rates and is sending the surveys out since around six or seven years ago.

We are transitioning to a new model of polling our customers right after we have completed a request for them and are calling the tool HDWD – how did we do? We launched it in October 2018, and it is a simple, one question survey asking if we did a good job or if there was any room for improvement.

There is also a text field that is optional if our customer wants to provide additional feedback about their experience. We only send the surveys out to particular customers once every 60 days and they have the option of opting out permanently if they wish.

Another way we measure our performance, and Alan spoke a little about this, is with our monthly resource performance reports measuring if we met our SLAs. You can find the reports on the website. Over the last 12 months, we have met all of our SLAs, and there is a review committee that evaluated our 2018 performance and published a report in March, that was positive.

Another thing that is important in operation is audits. We feel having a third party analyse operations is important to give confidence to our community about how we do

our work. Our principal audit, which is the registry assignments and maintenance systems, were successfully completed without any exceptions last year.

We also do an audit of how we manage the (unknown term) and that was also issued without any exceptions for 2018.

Something new we have worked on for this community is an updated IRI dashboard for IRI statistics. This is derived from an older dashboard managed by an older department from ICANN. We have come to depend on it to do our jobs, when we are processing additional resources for the IRIs and has been used by them to assess the status and if they are eligible for new allocations.

That said the website we used was kind of archaic and was not being adequately maintained so we went back to the drawing board with our IRI customers to figure out how to replace it.

Essentially, we want you to be able to go to the new dashboard and determine if an IRI is eligible for an IRV six. The idea was to have a specific (inaudible) and this new dashboard is currently under development, and there is testing to be sorted out but we expect it to be launched soon. One thing you will notice is missing is we have IPv6 and a.s. numbers but we do not have IPv4 for obvious reasons that I will talk about in a minute.

Speaking of allocations, this is our activity for IPv6. We made two allocations to the RIPE NCC this year. This allocation was to fill a gap in a large allocation made prior to the implementation of the global policy in 2006. Typically the allocation sizes are /12. After we receive that, we validated that it was an appropriate allocation of the policy to proceed with the application and they agreed it was appropriate.

We also received a request earlier this month that we complete it for the RIPE NCC /12. This is our IPv4 activity, which pretty much speaks for itself, at least from the INR perspective. We created a recovered pool and there is also a global policy for post extortion IPv4 allocations, and every six months we made allocations to the five RIRs on a schedule, every September and March, and finally, in March this year, we made our last allocation, which was two /24s to the IRIs because the pool had got smaller and smaller. We only have three left. We don't have enough to make another allocation, so essentially, this policy is exhausted unless we receive any additional space back.

One last thing I would like to mention is the NRO reached out to us and asked if we could update the a.s. number registry to remove some blocks allocated by our IRR transfers earlier in the registry and we recently implemented this. The registry is in line with IPv4 and IPv6 registries, which have the same approach. If you go to the governing IRI, it will provide a referral to the other IRI if transferral has taken place.

And that is it. Thank you.

(Applause)

ALAN BARRETT:
Thank you very much. We are a little ahead of schedule. We have plenty of time for questions about any of the presentations we have just had. Or comments. It does not have to be a question.

You don't know anything about technical stuff, right? Please start by saying your name and then your comment or question.

SPEAKER:
Good morning. Thanks for the presentation. I am a director of AFRINIC. On the slide you talked about the strategy plan, and from what I understand, there was a survey and you used it as import for your strategy plan. Is this survey available online? Is it public? I am just asking. Thank you.

PAUL WILSON:
Thank you. The surveys are online. It is all there. The survey will be but it is still in early progress, so not yet visible.

SPEAKER:
I am more interested in the input of what you use at APNIC for other documents and things available before you implement your strategy plan.

PAUL WILSON:
The only input that is public is the survey itself, so you can see all the details from the 2018 survey, and that is the primary input, but there is plenty of other stuff that goes into the planning process, but that is in the process and is not exposed as it goes on. No one has really asked for that so far but is a process that is kind of internal to the board and staff until it produces a result, and hopefully the result makes sense in terms of the survey input at least and the rest of the explanatory material around it.

SPEAKER:
A question about how you proceed. Do you have public consultation before the strategy plan is adopted by APNIC?

PAUL WILSON:
No.

SPEAKER:
Thanks.

SPEAKER:
My question is to Selina. In one slide you mention the participation rate of the survey was 25%. This is what I would like to understand.

SELINA HARRINGTON:
That is right. That is the participation rate for the IRIs because they are customers for the numbering community and we only send the survey out to the IRI CEOs, so a pretty small group of people and the participation rate is only 25%, which is pretty low, which is why we have been transitioning into the "how did we do our surveys", where we hope to get a higher participation rate.

I don't have the split per area, but I can talk to my colleagues who work on the survey, did they have that information, I can get that for you.

ALAN BARRETT:
I can confess to being one of the people it is not always answer the survey. Sometimes, I feel they are doing such a good job and there are not many allocations, so I have been too lazy to answer. I am sorry. But you are doing a great job.

SPEAKER:
I am coming back, this time, to Mr Alan. What are the reasons that members do not reply?

ALAN BARRETT:
Which members? Members of what?

SPEAKER:
For the survey, yes.

ALAN BARRETT:
We heard about two surveys today. I don't think you had anything from me about the survey. We heard from Paul at APNIC that they ran a survey and get a good response rate. We heard from Selina that the team sends a survey to the five RIRs and the registration managers.

SPEAKER:
I am talking about the one from Selina.

ALAN BARRETT:
Do you want to take that?

SELINA HARRINGTON:
Yes, I am not sure what the reason is that people are not answering. When they are not answering, they are not giving us the information. There are only five RARs, so it is a very small group.

SPEAKER:
I am from APNIC. I always respond to the survey. They send it to us every year, and I believe they do a very good job. I always give them a good score, which is why I believe they are actually excellent.

Maybe some of the people have the emails in a sent folder. I believe (inaudible) at this stage, from my point of view.

SPEAKER:
Just an attempt to answer your question about how to get numbers up, on the slide that I showed, the survey from 2016, we had about 2000 participants, but to get a wider scope, we added it in eight different languages, and by the time we published that survey and the results and the numbers, you will be able to see if it actually helps in getting more numbers.

ALAN BARRETT:
OK, thank you. I don't see anyone on the microphone, so this brings us to the end of the session. Thank you for your attention and to the presenters for telling us what is going on in your region's organisations.

(Applause)

(break)

S.MOONESAMY:

We are going to use this ratio to do this.

There will be a fee, which will be mapped to the lowest fee, which we are charging for IPv4 or IPv6 case, so it will no longer be $150. I think it should be around $1400. There are going to be increasing fees if you are holding this, and (inaudible) but will not make any difference.

The fees for ASN increase as you get more. If you have four, the fee would be double.

As the finance committee, we have been looking into the allocation for IPv4 requests, and based on the discussion, we are trying to lower it further.

There will be 50% discounts for (inaudible), and there will be a flat service rate for these types of services. We will keep the 5% discount, a bit like what we are doing now.

We're going to stop the trio discount for IPv6-only members, but it shouldn't have a significant impact because our calculation will be based on the process, which means basically, most people would not be paying for it.

We will keep the 50% discount for nonprofits, and it will be the same as it is now. We will keep the discount for infrastructure because we believe that we should be supporting it as non-profit. We also have what we call a resource fee calculator online, where you can compare what you are paying now and what you would be paying with a new fee structure, so please go to the website. You will see the fees calculator, put in your number, you will get a sense of the impact that the new fees will have on you.

I know there was a question about projections for the next five years. We did an analysis internally to look at this. In 2024, we forecast a renewal of $5,965,000, so basically, we want a significant increase in revenue with a new fee structure.

If you have any questions, I am open for your questions.

SPEAKER:
OK, so you say it is going to be a one-year fee structure based on the total address holdings, so that'll be IPv6 plus IPv4 plus APN, so it would cost you twice as a 24, 21 would cost you a total to 24 would, etc.

S.MOONESAMY:
It is a scale, a scaling factor. If you have a 21/20, there will not be a significant increase. It is not stable.

SPEAKER:
OK, then it is not linear.

S.MOONESAMY:
It is a slope like this. Currently…

SPEAKER:
I understand you are moving away from that, and I am fine with that, although it complicates things unnecessarily. I know (inaudible), and it starts out pretty cheap at $250 US per year for a /32, 36. The price goes up from there. That is meant to work out quite reasonably. You have such a huge step in address space with a small step in fees, so it may be worth considering for simplicity.

S.MOONESAMY:
Thank you, next question.

SPEAKER:
Good morning, everybody. I am Luca. Do you agree that the end user (inaudible)? It is the address, and there is a 20% discount max, no more than that. With IPv6 fees, we are not at a stage because if we charge it, they can get it from RIPE basically free, and they can still use it here, so we will not give the membership at all because, you know, we actually cannot complete with the services that we provide, (inaudible), so we need to become as competitive as IRs so that people will come for membership.

I do not think we are at a stage to charge for IPv6 at all. I suggest we have a minimum fee across the board, $200 or something, just so we are aware that people signing the contract (inaudible), but we shouldn't sign more than that and encourage people instead, and that is my comment.

S.MOONESAMY:
With my ratio for users, with all the feedback, we are looking at it I don't know what the ratio would be, but it is going to be less than what it is now. It is not 1-7, but maybe 1-3.

The comments about charging for IPv6, currently in the fee structure, there is a charge for IPv6, but when you look at how the calculator works, what happens is that you have 20, you have a /22 for IPv6, and you have one ASN.

The resource with the highest value (inaudible), which means basically, you are not paying for IPv6 or ASN.

SPEAKER:
I understand, but I was talking about IPv6 only customers. I am saying that we shouldn't give 50% discount to nonprofits. We should just charge $200 across the borders. We don't have any other resources, just IPv6, charging in something like $200 period. That is my suggestion, so we are encouraging development of IPv6, and being the cheapest for membership, we get more membership because we encourage the development of the structure. It is not people with mixed resources, people who only have IPv6.

S.MOONESAMY:
Thank you.

SPEAKER:
First of all, I want to confess it is more than one year since I looked at this. I think it has changed since then. I didn't comment publicly on it yet, sorry.

I would like to say thanks to the people who put in lots of hours and thoughts and effort into drafting this proposal, and it shows that they really went into detail to make it as good as we can. I assumed it would be a more gradual fee increase, and I was going to ask whether those parameters have been fixed yet or not, whether something specific has been proposed, so how long will it stay open?

S.MOONESAMY:
Your confessions are forgotten. I did not record them. Please read the proposal and

comment on it. For the fees review, the ratios are still under discussion. These are based on your input, basically. If you like something, tell us about it. If you don't like something, tell us about it. We take this to review what the ratio should be. We don't think it should be X now.

There is already a proposal, but we have heard your input and will take that into consideration.

SPEAKER:
If I may add, if there is no specific member input coming forward, is the plan that the board will just decide first communicate what all the parameters will be before the decision is made?

S.MOONESAMY:
If I understood your question, basically, what we have to do, we have a 30-day announcement before the new schedule takes effect. Are you asking for one last call before we implement it?

SPEAKER:
I am asking whether that is planned, yes.

S.MOONESAMY:
I am asking what you are asking. What do you want?

SPEAKER:
I am asking whether the board can communicate that we are intending, at the next meeting, to ratify this with the specific parameters.

S.MOONESAMY:
Would you be OK with two weeks on this before the board makes a decision?

SPEAKER:
Yes.

SPEAKER:
The next presentation is from Facebook's Mercy Ndegwa. Thank you.

MERCY NDEGWA:
Good morning, everyone. I am honoured and humbled to be in front of you this morning. A little sad we have lost a number of people who have already left but we still have a pretty decent crowd to discuss something different than what we have been talking about this week. I am from the Facebook offices based out of Nairobi. We don't have a physical presence but we are here as a regional team serving East Africa, so all of the countries of East Africa as well as the Horn of Africa.

We sit between the business, so Facebook and the environments in which we operate in this region. In terms of stakeholder engagement, it could be government, the industry itself, media, civil society, IT and technical experts as well as media in advancing the interests of Facebook and finding out from the community what we can do differently to make Facebook better.

I'm here to speak to you about something a little different. We have had a lot of conversations in this room around everything else and not tackle the question of data

and I thought it would be good to bring this conversation we are having around the globe basically and see what we think about it and what we think we can do about it, so this morning my presentation is not out from here to you but it is inviting a discussion. We have a very short period to do it. I have a few points.

How can the data driven economy and society stay on a sustainable footing? We know there is a lot of value we can get from data in terms of data for good, delivering value from data, things we can do to change society and respond to specific needs in the society around data, and the question is how can we do this in a sustainable way? How can we do this within a framework we choose for ourselves and designers Africa? We have our own narrative of how we want to handle data and what can we do about it? Facebook asked itself this question more than three years ago at the top leadership decided to have a very key focus, focus group on addressing things we see coming up often around data.

And we decided to do research and the result of that research is a report we call the new paradigms of data which brought up five specific areas that we feel need to be addressed and the same areas I will present to you our areas we need to look at when we look at our involvement as technology experts and what we can do to address them.

We need to shift. The report is about a new paradigms. We need to shift from education to confidence. Here we mean we need to start to get people to understand and have confidence in how they choose. We have talked about in the past the principles of transparency and choice for our user but this is more around how do we even make them no to go around this transparency question? How to make the choices on how data should be used and so on and so forth, so this is not just about educating but getting users to be in a place they are confident about how the data they own can be used to address issues they have.

Secondly, from factual to full value. Today we still have only explored very little of the full value we could get from data and we are looking at how we can move to the point where we can get the maximum value of data or potential that we can explore. And by providing innovative services and so on. In this room we have lots of people running innovation hubs and developing platforms, the Internet and others. How can we draw for value?

Another one is very hot – the issue around data policies. We know there has been the general data protection guidelines issued in Europe that took effect last May. But many African governments have tried to model around the GDPR. A lot of times, almost similarly, word for word.

The question we have to ask is are we looking at making data frameworks, the legal frameworks about data more enabling as opposed to restrictive so we can achieve the full value we are talking about? How can we move from compliance to sustainable consumer relationships where we address questions of trust? We have been asked questions around trust, questions around trust being asked by different owners of data? How are we building of a long-term trust required to be able to exist sustainably in an ecosystem? How do we move from good intentions to good outcomes? These are some questions we have asked.

Together with ourselves, with many other organisations, both government, media, academics, tech experts and others organised by an organisation called Future Agenda to look at issues to do with data and how we can deliver value through data, and these

are some companies involved that went across and what they did was engaged about 30 countries. It was a global initiative to address issues of data about 30 countries and talked a variety of stakeholders coming from different disciplines.

This slide is showing the presence of where the conversation happened, where you see the colours is where some markets are where they could go. They did about 80 markets, 80 countries and this is what is important for us to note. These are the issues they found, the various perspectives from the 25 countries they covered that are stirring up debate around data. The ones in blue are top of the list for Africa. In Africa the issue of data literacy was on the list of things we cared for most. Who are the owners and custodians of data? Questions around data security and who has custody around data? Particularly around government.

The question around data localisation – is it on servers here or abroad? What are you doing with my data? Do I know what you are doing with my data and how you process it? A question about the ethics – basically the how you are using my data with the question of ethics and lastly governance and organisation, which is what I mentioned earlier.

The slides I do not need to go through because they are a repeat of what I explained. These are the issues Africa felt were vital. Facebook has been grappling with these questions because the issues keep arising particularly with regard to how we conduct ourselves and we have close collaboration with different partners, work closely with government, are doing this in many markets, similarly, in East Africa and working with industry and media and others but what we feel from our observation so far is the question of data from the issues we have noted up there will need more collaboration and partnership which is why we needed to have this conversation in this room as well.

We need to have a long-term solution orientated approach in terms of how we use data and what we decide is the African perspective on how we want data handled and this must be innovation led meaning that we should be looking to sell solutions or problems of the communities here and having an idea of how to do that using data but at the same time is it something sitting well with the different stakeholders around the data ecosystem?

Then, again emphasising the point on collaboration to delivering shared value meaning we should get the most out of data, shared value meaning everyone who is trying to do something positive and innovation lead that is solving solutions for the community would be deriving value from it to create social impact.

I will stop there.

SPEAKER:
If we have questions for Mercy, she will listen to anyone right now. Come to the microphone and Mercy will answer your questions.

MERCY NDEGWA:
Any questions? I am happy to answer questions or have discussions on the side.

SPEAKER:
Morning. I am a student from Uganda. I heard you before when you introduce yourself. You made a point and said there are ways by which Facebook give back to the community, so mine is just an enquiry – to know how Facebook is doing that? Thank

you.

MERCY NDEGWA:
Thank you for the question. Facebook does a lot in the community. I will give you examples of some things we are doing in this region. We work closely with different partners within civil society to deliver youth programmes on digital literacy. How can people use the platform better and safer for themselves and how they conduct themselves online? That is a huge gap and we see it as a concern. We have many projects with different governments. I can name almost 48 in the sub-Saharan region but the focus there is around how can we address the question of hate speech and misinformation where you have people posting things that are maybe untrue or misleading in communities? How can we get people also through civic awareness programmes we are also doing to get a flag these issues more? One thing we noted as Facebook is we have very low reporting levels within sub-Saharan Africa as a whole and it is no different in East Africa.

People will see, for example, an image that is very disturbing, graphic images, but will not report these posts. You realise the gap exists. People may not even know they can do that, so we have programs around civic engagement added lighting communities around that, we have a lot of programs on women and supporting women because there is a low adoption of Internet as well as use of smart phones and basically social media for women, so we try to teach women how to go around improving themselves and their businesses and talking about things that are affecting them, so it could be issues, whatever they are interested in, issues around how can you better yourself as a mother?

How can you work, know about how to go for cleanings and things like that, how can you improve your business? Over and above that we have community leadership circles in countries, different countries have them including here, involved in engaging with the communities even after we are out… When we are not present physically as well as what we call the developer circles that develop skills that are engineering or IT related so these children can be ready for the future. We have very programs, quite a number, but those are a few of them.

SPEAKER:
I am sorry for coming back again. I know you have answered most of my questions, but one is more specially about the youth. There are issues about Facebook – nude pictures and things that are not acceptable. If possible, you could at least engage with the youth, and I know educating and engaging with women is also important, but I realise, most of the Facebook users are usually very active youths.

MERCY NDEGWA:
We are happy to partner with users that are engaged with the youth. There were a couple of mentions of capacity-building programs around youths. We are more than happy to partner with such organisations. If there are any in the room, let us know. But if you do something in the region to do with youth, women and literacy, we are more than happy to consider you for partnership.

SPEAKER:
I give your presentation. I would like to know more about the capacity building effort because we always hear the statistic that, within the next… Africa will have the highest youth population, and we know that is a ticking timebomb or an economic opportunity is depending on the skills developed.

I am interested in knowing specific numbers, if it is possible to share. High-level skills that you develop, and where we can find information about that. That is the kind of skill that is going to save this continent. If we talk about how to use platforms, you are just educating people on how to use your platform, that seems like… I am interested.

MERCY NDEGWA:
Thank you for that comment. Now, the scope and the rioting of skills that would transpire are varied, so earlier, the basic things are critical because a lot of people, the basic level of understanding of how can I use, how can I access social media… A lot of people don't have a clue. A lot of people are starting to only adopt the internet in the majority of the places. We still have very low internet penetration rates in most of the country.

As more people come to accessing the internet, they are coming to that basic understanding, so it is like a huge need impacting more people, so there is a lot of focus that. However, we also have those levels of engagement that you are talking about, and we talk about universities where we sponsor students to go into universities abroad and study specifically engineering courses or coding skills and things like that, or even partner with those universities use and lecturers, and do that with academic institutions.

That is something we do but we haven't done that in the East African region. We have done it in Nigeria and South Africa. We will be more than happy to discuss and give you more information about the program as well, and how maybe the organisation of those involved in such work can work with us on it. It is something we do and we have a huge investment as a company in high-level education, so graduates and postgraduates and above.

SPEAKER:
I don't know if you are the right person to ask this question two, but this is my first time in East Africa, and when I got here, I got to know that you have to pay tax to use Facebook and WhatsApp, so this is the first time I am hearing things like that, and I don't know if you are the right person to answer the question, but why is it like that?

MERCY NDEGWA:
That you have to pay taxes? Unfortunately, I would not be able to answer. I imagine it would be a question directed to government more than… Yes.

SPEAKER:
OK, thank you.

MERCY NDEGWA:
Any other questions? I am happy to have a conversation after this as well.

SPEAKER:
Good morning, thank you for the presentation. Patrick, I am a student at a university in Uganda.

As Facebook, people being taxed, Facebook users, and I am quite sure that, as Facebook, you gain from people when they are using the platform, so what have you so far done to see that the issue of tax is harmonised, as in, between Facebook and in collaboration with the government. Do you take any measure or any steps as far as the issue of tax is concerned. Thank you.

MERCY NDEGWA:
Thank you for that question.

We did join up with other stakeholders in the region, in this country, that were displeased with the introduction of the tax because it was going to impact… It would make profitability of data harder for most people to be able to reach, and when we are talking about digital inclusion, this will start to impact that initiative, and we as Facebook have managed, together with research companies, we were asked if we had any evidence because I think the view is that data is something that people will use anyway regardless, and the statistics so far don't show a drop per se in the data.

It happened in the initial days, but not afterwards, and from the research we have done, you asking about what we have done, but we are still continuing to do this with governments, but above that, we have research Africa that was published on the issue of social media tax.

There was research done called Pollicy. This research is out on this work, and we are still continuing to engage government on it, and as we do, we will hopefully get to a point where we have it removed. But it is something that the government needs to agree on.

SPEAKER:
OK. I am from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Thank you for the presentation. I would like to know how you a the development of different programs between French-speaking countries and English speaking countries, and what would be the areas of importance?

MERCY NDEGWA:
In terms of specific…

SPEAKER:
In terms of data use.

MERCY NDEGWA:
OK. If I could speak about how we structure things that Facebook, we have regional teams that focus on different regions, and we have a specific team that focuses on countries within the structure, so the same effort and initiatives that we are having at the company are done across the entire structure, so it is not only for East Africa or Anglophone countries, as long as you are a Facebook employee, the focus is to ensure that the same things which everywhere.

I am not covering Francophone, but if you give me your details, I can find out and get back to you.

SPEAKER:
I am from Uganda. I just have a question because we are looking… The way we use Facebook, we discover that it is in international languages mainly, so my question is about the African language and how it could be possible for a person using an African language. How can they use it in their own language, not in the language of others?

MERCY NDEGWA:
Thank you, that is a thing we are grappling with. We have improved from being an English only platform in terms of what we have also we call it language coverage. A lot

of the major languages and are covered in terms of when you post content or interact on Facebook, that is what you are talking about, but you have to appreciate that there was a lot of diversity in language that comes to Africa, particularly sub-Saharan Africa.

In my country, we have 43 tribes. Of those 43, within the tribes themselves there are different dialects, and that means there is a difference in how certain words are said by one section of the tribe to another. The complexity of the language context is something that we are not able to cover totally, but we are able to identify which ones are the key languages with in markets.

If we are addressing Kenya, everyone speaks English, so automatically, English is covered. Within Swahili is a key language that is covered within East Africa that is used in Uganda, in Kenya, in Tanzania, so you will find a language like Swahili will be covered. But we cannot get to a level where we have each and every language covered. There are over 2000 like witches in Africa alone, so it would be impossible to have that coverage because the numbers would determine that.

So, we cover the big languages and we are still improving on that, and trying to have that supported.

SPEAKER:
Hello. My name is Susanne Atim from the woman of Uganda network. Facebook was ranked fourth out of 12 by digital rights ranking. 4/12 mobile ecosystem companies, one of the key findings was that Facebook lacked clarity about handling user information, and clarity about what it does to keep user data safe.

My question is, is my data safe, especially knowing that when I go on Facebook, I get all these ads thrown at me, depending for what I search on Google. Is my data safe?

MERCY NDEGWA:
Yes, it is safe. I will start there. I will also say that the terms of use of Facebook clarify in a lot of detail, and I hope that each of you are able to see this, but what exactly we do with your data and how and who it is shared with, we find a lot of times, people do not go into the detail of checking that. I remember there were issues around safety, and there were things put on the internet because Facebook has things on its systems to make sure that your data is safe, but you cannot control 100% some of the areas to do with data, what one can do with data on a screen, so we will give you an example.

If you have your screen open and someone takes a screenshot, it is possible for someone to compromise you by having information such as that. Yourself, in terms of privacy sectors you put on your profile, how much they've got you putting us, so you can see your posts, your pictures, your updates? Is it only your friends or the public? Acid you don't have those prescribed correctly, it means that anyone who is public would be able to see them and then be able to download it or pull out your picture or take a photo of it and, most you in that way.

They said let's have been put in place in your data is safe, but the challenge is generally and into the problem of how can we improve on those areas of where you would not have control because an external party or you have given an external party access incidentally.

This is something that we find… You talk about Google and Facebook. It is not the same company, so I cannot comment on that, but as far as Facebook is concerned, all the

users on Facebook to not get charged anything. I believe in this room, nobody is paying for Facebook for using the platform, but the business model for Facebook is that it charges advertisers, so the advertisements that are placed, that you see when you access Facebook, is what would help the company run and take out the costs and provide the platform for people to use.

Similarly, for businesses, they can access customers or to put up their projects and products to be seen by people on the platform, so that is the business model. Others are there for that reason, but the platform is free, but as to how much control you have, and how much control you are putting on your profile, that is key, and also understanding the terms of use to that you can restrict even what we, as Facebook, can do with your data or not. Does that make sense?

SPEAKER:
Yes, thank you. In response to the gentleman's question about tax, one of the reasons they introduced this in Uganda particularly was because of the abuse of use, and that was on Facebook. For example, I will give you an example. There was this lady refused Facebook to abuse the president, throwing themselves at the president. So, they introduced this as a way of regulating users, so the question to her would be, what is Facebook doing to ensure that people are using Facebook for the right reasons?

MERCY NDEGWA:
Digital rights are issues of freedom of expression, privacy and things like that and the platform allows people to have a place where their voice can be heard. Previously, unless you were a public figure or popular you would probably not have many spaces where you could speak up and be heard. Facebook provides you with that platform and give your views about anything, so freedom of expression is upheld. However, our platform does not condone – and this is what I need to be clear about that those kinds of things, using the platform to abuse people and try and bring down someone or dehumanise someone or insult them and so on and so forth, but how does Facebook get to know about these posts that have been put up, for example?

Because of people who report it. Say it is a woman who is insulting the president or other person, if you click on report post, Facebook can remove it. We need to be able to as much as possible report things we see online, especially things we see that our disturbing that are bothering us. Some people will come onto the platform, invited attention and use it for that reason. Facebook will proactively, as soon as opposed is reported, take it down but then we need to know about it in the first place. This will address issues to do with hate speech, say, for example around election time, you may have a lot of people supporting one side and some supporting another side, having that push on pull online – report it if it is likely to cause harm.

Issues to do with misinformation, so for example, people saying, "This hotel is on fire," and you know it is not on fire, report it. It is making people think a certain thing, which is not the case. But also, importantly, which is why I emphasise the need for digital literacy, we realise many people go online and assume their actions online are private and cannot be known, that you leave a digital footprint where ever you go, so because of that digital programs are meant to enlighten them. You need to behave yourself a certain way when online, the same way you wouldn't walk around nude.

We do not condone unity on the platform, so we conduct literacy programs. To your question, yes, it is a concern for us, too, but we would lean a lot on having reports coming in to enlighten us. Above that, Facebook has invested in artificial intelligence and

machine learning to tell, so certain things can be identified by the machine itself without involving posts coming through manually, which are then taken down. In fact the majority of content removed online is done through machine learning and AI, so that is already being done but where we have local context and nuance, you have someone give an understanding that it is unacceptable or in this place, it is unacceptable, even though that thing might be acceptable somewhere else, it would require someone from the local context to report it.

SPEAKER:
Good morning. I am requesting you to put your earphones on because I will speak in French. Good morning. Thank you for your presentation and the opportunity you are giving us. Good morning. I am coming from Niger, the government of Niger.

Facebook is a means of communication, the most used by different governments. The problem arising is that we have false profiles that were circulating incorrect information. These profiles are not local. They can be outside, and now I would like to know how do you have collaboration between Facebook and the different governments, how to solve this problem? Today we have conflict, terrorist conflict, in some areas.

Terrorists are using Facebook for their own propaganda, and these false profiles are also circulating incorrect information to create terror. I would like to know how Facebook is collaborating with different stakeholders to solve these problems.

MERCY NDEGWA:
Thank you. You touch on very sensitive issues. Facebook, when it comes to fake profiles, we call them fake accounts. They are not allowed on Facebook, actually. This is something many people do not know. They are not allowed. I will give you two scenarios. There are ones that are obviously fake. I will give you an example. Someone creates an account, XYY, and they are easy to take down, especially when they do not have an authentic or density.

Where you have a situation where me as Mercy Ndegwa has an account in my name, but then someone create an account and tries to impersonate me, Facebook will not know who is the genuine Mercy Ndegwa. It is difficult especially if they have an authentic identity behind the impersonation account, but when this is reported – we have this happen to celebrities, people in the public eye, influences, bloggers and others, where they have duplicate accounts trying to impersonate them. Those, when reported, are always taken down.

A lot of times we get reports from the people who have been impersonated. There may be someone posting about your music, where you have been and all the things you are doing. If we are told at Facebook, we will take it down. That is one of the challenges – we will not be able to all the time tell. When there is an authentic person pretending to be somebody else.

No one will know I am trying to pretend to be (unknown term). Those kind of instances, but if the issue is reported, it will be taken down. In terms of what are we doing with the government, this question of fake accounts is linked very closely with where fake news seems to be stemming from, so there are people who are authentic persons on the platform. I am Mercy Ndegwa but I mostly post live every day. My account itself is not a problem but the content being posted. If I pretend to be someone else and create a fake account and post fake news every day, that will be taken down on the basis it is providing fake information.

We put a threshold. If users report, for example, that Mercy is telling lies and this morning I told a lie that was taken down and again today I posted something else that was a lie and so on, we put that account on observation or monitoring so at some point, we start to monitor what this person is saying online, they have trained for lying and being found to be offensive. We start to proactively monitor the account itself. We may close the account so the person no longer has access and we will put them on suspension mode for a period of time. If it is a real person behind an account, they cannot even open another account in a different name for a period until they correct their behaviour.

We informed them why we have closed the account. If the account has no authentic person behind it, you will find that they will never reopen the account if they close it. They try to open another fake account, it is reported, so they give up. We have programs in government where, for example, the National cyber Security Centre you can have on the government or a specific reporting agency you can have on the government on matters working on cyber security concerns will have a list that allows them to directly report on any issues they are seeing concerning cyber security concerns regarding profiles telling lies.

We do civic awareness programs. We also do a lot of work with civil society and partners to see what we can do to address the question of fake news and misinformation, so that is something we tackle on a regular basis, every day, and these are issues to do with human rights.

SPEAKER:
You are the last person.

SPEAKER:
I am Isaac from Uganda. I am asking a practical question. Why is it that once I have logged an account, and like for (inaudible) but after opening it, I find the same information after it is there. Why is it that when I block an account you still keep the information in your database? When I opened it later, everything was still there.

MERCY NDEGWA:
That is a blocked account. A deleted account is where we take information down. If you said you did not want to be on Facebook and have a digital presence, you delete everything. We ask if you want to permanently delete your account. Once you say yes, everything you have posted, everything on your timeline will be deleted and we don't keep any copy anywhere on our servers, so when you delete an account and come back to Facebook, you will start as a fresh user, but when you have been blocked, you are not transacting or posing actively, doing nothing on the platform but you are there but as an inactive account, so yes, that information will be there, but if you choose to delete, you will be totally removed from the platform.

SPEAKER:
I come from the DRC. I am managing a company called (unknown term). My question is about Facebook posting. The issue I have is if you have nude posts on Facebook, Facebook says you cannot keep on posting. It sends you a message that you have a debt to pay on Facebook and then blocks your posting account, so how can we manage in such a situation?

For my case, nowadays I no longer post my posts on Facebook because Facebook is

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demanding $25 of me.

MERCY NDEGWA:
I need to get your details because it sounds very specific to your account to understand what is happening, so we could have a conversation off-line about that.

SPEAKER:
Thank you.

MERCY NDEGWA:
Thank you for your questions and I hope that you have been enlighted more and let's try to get the most value out of data. Thank you so much for your time.

SPEAKER:
Thank you, Mercy. Let's post nice things on Facebook. You can walk after person and settle the issue with the person. Thank you. We have a governance committee coming up by Abdallah Omari.

ABDALLAH OMARI:
Good afternoon. OK, my name is Abdallah. I am the chairman of the governance committee. Yesterday, we had a lot of reference to the governance committee, so I think my vice-chair is around. We are the two representing the governance committee.

I wanted to update you on what the governance committee has done and what it is planning to do. I will introduce the current members of the governance committee. We have (inaudible), Justin from Rwanda, and then we have (inaudible)

Now, yesterday, I had questions about the bylaw reviews. Last year, we called for comments on the type of review, the community ones on the bylaw, but unfortunately, we got only one comment. We got only one comment and when we started the year, we decided, OK, let's request the community to try. We thought perhaps because of the holidays, that is why we were not getting comments.

In January, we made the call again. The list, we got only two comments, although one of them was quite comprehensive. So, two comments.

So, because of a few comments we have got, in our own wisdom, we thought those are not enough comments, and coming up to the review with only three comments for the community, and we know the kind of challenges our current bylaws have for us, so we decided we will only deal with a few clauses which have affected the board elections.

The special resolutions were said yesterday for the clauses. Unfortunately, the community voted them down. So, we are back where we are.

But we have a plan of now reviewing the whole bylaws. The governance committee will publish a new timeline between July and August, and we will lose a different approach this time so we are able to get more comments from the community, but I will kindly add the community to know that the bylaws are critical because after the companies act, it is the bylaws which ran this organisation.

This is an opportunity for us to express the desired changes we need, and be able to, as we say, we think that the governance structure of AFRINIC needs to be tricked a little bit, so let's express it by ensuring that our voices are heard by the comments which will

come up.

We have an objective of finalising the activities by the end of the year, so we request for a community and the input we will give so we have enough materials and your voice is heard in the review of the bylaws.

Thank you. I will take any questions if the moderator allows.

SPEAKER:
For those who did submit comments, the three of us, I believe that I am the author of the comprehensive one. World that still be taken into account when you do this research, we need to submit again?

ABDALLAH OMARI:
They will be taken into consideration. I think I am done.

(Applause)

SPEAKER:
Good morning. How are you guys doing? It is afternoon, actually. How are you guys doing? At this juncture, we will start the closing ceremony. The first thing we will do is complete the raffle. You filled the raffle, and today we want to know who wins the iPad that is here. It is here. So, at this moment, I would like to call our CEO Alan Barrett to come… All the best. We had 40 raffles filled, so thank you. No, 400, sorry. 400.

ALAN BARRETT:
We have a basket full of folded pieces of paper which identified the people who filled the survey and we are going to have a lucky draw for the raffle. So, I am not going to look while I take one out of here. There it is. I have one, and I am going to read it. Number 252, John Bosco Semakula.

(Applause)

ALAN BARRETT:
If he is in the room, then please come forward. If you are not in the room, then sorry, you forfeit your prize and I will draw another name and we keep going until someone is in the room. It looks like he is not here. OK, next.

Again, I am not looking. I take one. Number 337, (inaudible).

Next. Number 311.

(Applause)

ALAN BARRETT:
Congratulations. Thank you for filling in the survey. The results help us improve future meetings so it is very important. Thanks very much, and congratulations.

OK, we are getting closer to the end. The next thing we have is a little surprise for you. We need to announce the location of the next meeting.

AIS 2020 will be held in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. I invite the Internet Service Providers' Association to say a few words, and then we will share the video.

SPEAKER:
Thank you. It is a big joy to see that the Democratic Republic of Congo have been chosen to organise the next summit, and it is a very cool town where it is good to be living. There are no issues of health. If I am also insisting on health, people are talking about ebola in the Congo, but let me make a comparison. The city is a long way from a small town in the east of the Congo. If you had to compare them, it is 3000 km. Benin to Kinshasa, it is 400 km only, and nobody is now actually having an issue inviting you, so next year, we meet in the Congo, and we will celebrate together. We will be very happy to discuss about the internet.

I am going to invite her to show you a video presenting the city in the Republic of Congo in general.

(Video plays)

SPEAKER:
The Republic of the Democratic of Congo is the second biggest country in the Congo. It is the fourth most populated country in Africa. We have almost 80,000,000. That is the population of the Congo. So, culture… Congolese culture is very various, and we have the River Congo which is in the forest. We have also (inaudible), and we are communicating with four national languages. We have 26 provinces, covered with green forests and we have many exceptional resources.

A water basin is also a big resource. The country has an equatorial climate. In the north, it is 2nd to the Amazon. We have very rare animals, which are also world heritage. It is also a (inaudible) mineral. We have a wide diversity.

The population of Congo consists of Christians and Muslims. A lot of the country is Francophone. (inaudible) is the president of the country. Among the 26 provinces of Congo, we have the province of Kinshasa, which is the biggest town. It is five minutes from Brazzaville. They are the two most close capitals in the world. The town of Kinshasa has a population of 10 million, and Kinshasa is also a centre of business and business people meeting, that is why they organised a boxing meeting between George Foreman and Muhammad Ali.

This town today is also becoming modern, a hub for communication. Wt is also a growing town. The Democratic Republic of Congo has also a lot of opportunities for communication and is also a mirror of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, so in Kinshasa we have the first university created in the Republic of Congo, which is the University of (inaudible).

We have more than 50 television channels. We have also many, many radio broadcasters, especially in Kinshasa. Kinshasa is a meeting point for musicians, where you can have a good time, day and night.

The capital is also capital of football. Football is the main activity. For shopping we have the central market. We have also very modern shops in Kinshasa. We have a market for art, and the capital conforms to international standards.

Restaurants are in hotels or maybe in the 24 departments in Kinshasa where you eat Congolese food. Kinshasa is offering a diversity of tourist attractions. The opening of Kinshasa (inaudible) is the international airport and there is the River Congo. Welcome

to Kinshasa!

(Applause)

SPEAKER:
Thank you. If you come to Kinshasa, if they greet you, you just say (unknown term).

ALAN BARRETT:
We have (unknown term) who will come up to the podium to share the closing. Good afternoon. We have come to the end of AIS 19 and you have had a brief look at what may be in store for you next year. This Africa Internet Summit provides an opportunity for the Internet community in Africa and interested people from outside Africa to unite to discuss policies and technical issues. We have had a week of workshops and more conference like proceedings.

I would like to thank our chief guest, the Minister of ICT and national guidance here in Uganda, and despite his busy schedule, he took the time to join us during the opening ceremony. Our local hosts, NLT Consult, thank you very much for your help and from the team.

I would like to thank our event sponsors. We rely on sponsors to help cover the costs of these meetings. Our Diamond sponsor, Uganda Communications Division, thank you. We had one platinum sponsor, ICANN. Thank you for your continued support.

Our Gold sponsor, MTN Uganda, thank you very much. Silver sponsors – Larry's cloud services, the Ministry of ICT & International Guidance, Facebook, WACREN, Google and the Internet Society.

(Applause)

Our connectivity sponsor – SEACOM. Thank you. The welcome reception was sponsored by the Uganda Internet Exchange Point, UIXP. Our media sponsor – Next Communications. Thank you. I am not sure if Charles is here. Additional sponsors – we had CSquared, Roque Telecom, DotAfrica, ghana.com, ICCC and TNC. Thanks to all of the sponsors.

AIS is not viable without a good program. We come here to participate in discussion so thank you very much to all the speakers, both those who had prepared talks and those who came up to the microphone to say things. Thanks to the instructors, any program chairs, committee session chairs. Thank you.

AFRINIC staff, you have worked very hard for a long time on this event. Thanks very much. AfNOG instructors. We really appreciate the work you do in keeping the technical infrastructure running and in the training programme the week before the conference.

Thank you to the translators. They often overlooked but they do a great job. Thank you. And the transcription service providers. The word to see scrolling there. We sent the sound over the Internet to a transcription service. They send the text back to us. I find it useful, so thank you.

(Applause)

Thank you also to the Sheraton Hotel staff who make this event such a success. And to

all of you who keep attending the meeting, the conference delegates. Thank you for your participation. Thank you for your opinions and suggestions during the sessions this week.

Now, I will be leaving AFRINIC, but I don't think I will leave the community. This community has a very important place in my heart. I would like to see more collaboration, more consensusbuilding, less fighting on the floor, less threats of suing each other. I found yesterday very difficult.

The letter from ISPA – of course they have every right to send that and I recognise the concerns. I thought we could have found a way to handle it by consensus, and we did not, and that makes me very, very sad. I am so sorry about that. I would like to be part of a community that works by consensus and following process and I am afraid we are in danger of losing that. We have to work hard keeping that ideal in mind.

So, finally, then, let me hand over for the closing remarks.

SPEAKER:
After the very, very kind words of Alan Barrett, I think we should go back to a happy mode. AFRINIC. No, no, no. Let's complement what Alan has said by showing that we indeed, together, appreciate the message given. Let's be louder. AfNOG! (Repeated) AFRINIC! (Repeated)

I am pleased we have had a successful event which is coming to an end. My congratulations to all. Of course, I also appreciate the sacrifice of the two weeks, the physical presence was some, the year-long preparation for others, the funding challenges you face, the volunteer spirit and the goodwill of all, the host country and the hosts.

I would like to thank the community for co-locating events at AIS and the promise of better coordination with the Secretariat to make your participation more rich. The concept of the steering group meeting will be revived in our next meeting to enhance our coordination.

As we continue to build our youth technically, we also need to be mindful to impart the better practices of empathy, cooperation and submission to the community will, which Alan has clearly pointed out.

Our bottom-up community processes are not without challenges and these can be addressed by better participation and strong cooperation.

Self organised communities do have natural mechanisms, and these should be supported. Rules of the ecosystem are important and need to be better engaged for success. Sometimes what makes sense is not clear when viewed from outside an ecosystem.

Lastly, we wish to encourage you to take home AFNOG and practice what you have learned and teach others. We have an open call for hosting for the next five years. If you would like to host an event, please let the secretariat know. Complete a form on the website.

Your spirit is infectious and beautiful to experience. I am proud to be part of this event, and I thank you all for such a successful event. AFNOG.

SPEAKER:
Success.

SPEAKER:
Let's move forward. Thank you very much.

(Applause)

SPEAKER:
I cannot add more. I would just like to thank you all for being participants, and we wish you save travel as you travel to your countries, and have a safe journey. At this juncture, a few announcements.

You will get your meal coupons at the door, but there are two serving points for meals to be. Lunch will be at Victoria and at (inaudible) downstairs.

So, it is up to you to decide where you want to go. Otherwise, thank you very much and have a pleasant day. Thank you.

(Applause)