
ICANN85 Mumbai | CF – How it Works: The RIRs
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JENNIFER BRYCE

Hello and welcome to How it Works: The RIRs. My name is Jennifer and I am the participation manager for this session. Please note that this session is being recorded and is governed by the ICANN Community Participant Code of Conduct, ICANN Expected Standards of Behavior, and the ICANN Community Anti-Harassment Policy.

Please observe the following guidelines to participate in this session. I will also post them in the chat for your reference. In fact, I have already done that. Only questions posted in the Q&A pod will be read aloud during this session as time permits and when directed by the chair of this session. If you wish to speak, please raise your hand in the Zoom, or if you're in the room, you can do it here too. When speaking, please state your name for the record and speak clearly and at a moderate pace. And I will now hand the floor over to Bedrika. Thank you.

GERMAN VALDEZ

Thank you, Jennifer. Thank you all for joining us here today on site and online. Today, my dear colleague Bedrika Panchal and I, German Valdez, will deliver introductions of how the original internet race system works. If you are new in the topic, don't worry.

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.

The goal is not to go deep into technical details, but to explain the basic building block of how the internet number resources are managed globally, why that matters, and how the RIR system supports the stable operation of the internet. With that, I will ask Bedrika to start with the presentation.

PANCHAL BEDRIKA

Thank you, German. Good morning, everybody, and welcome to the session. So, as German has already mentioned, I'm Bedrika, and I'm from APNIC, which is the Asia-Pacific Network Information Centre, one of the five regional internet registries, or RIRs, that we are going to provide an overview of today. Now there's going to be a lot of acronyms during this presentation, so bear with me. Next slide, please.

So, what is the internet? The internet is a network of networks. Every device that is connected to the internet requires a unique IP address. So, the last N in ICANN is numbers. So, when we talk about numbers, we are referring to IP addresses and autonomous system numbers. Sometimes you may have heard them referred to as internet number resources. So, I'm going to give you a broad overview of the system and German will give you more technical details a bit later.

So to put it simply, data travels in packets between IP addresses. The internet protocol, which is the standard governing how different devices communicate dictate that each device must have an IP address. As the public internet seeks to achieve global

interoperability, each device must have an IP address that is distinct from that of every other device, therefore must be globally unique. If these addresses were not unique, that is if two or more devices use the same address, then data intended for one physical destination could be mistakenly sent to another. Next slide, please.

There are core principles that underline the operation of the internet, the first being open standards. That is why participation with RIRs and bodies like the IETF, which is the Internet Engineering Task Force, is so important. These standards ensure global interoperability between different technologies. The second, which I've already mentioned earlier, is uniqueness. Without accurate registration of global internet identifiers, names, numbers and ports, we do not have global uniqueness.

And it's the combination of these principles that makes the internet the network of networks that we have today. Next slide, please. So, how did the system come about? It's actually interesting to note that ICANN came quite late into this process compared to the development of the internet. The internet started off as a project in the United States between the Department of Defense and Universities. At the time it was known as ARPANET.

The Department of Defense contracted the administration of names to the University of California's School on Information Systems run by Jon Postel. Jon effectively ran the very first process for registering IP addresses. He called this the Internet Assigned

Numbers Authority or IANA. His role was simple but foundational. He allocated IP addresses to anyone who requested them. Next slide, please.

In the early days, IP addresses were given out quite liberally. The IP space handed out before the RIR system was established is referred to as legacy space. It means these organizations received larger blocks, it was more convenient, and in those days, there was no shortage of IPv4 addresses like we see today. Most requests came from universities, research labs and physics departments experimenting with what IP could do. There were no contracts and no formal requirements.

But as commercial use grew, it became clear that a more structured, scalable process was needed. Next slide, please. So, the RIRs were formed to manage the allocation, administration, and registration of internet number resources within defined regions. The main goals of the RIRs is to ensure the accurate registration of IP address allocations and the uniqueness of IP addresses. I'm stressing the uniqueness because this is very important. Next slide, please.

So, here is a map of the RIR system. The RIPE NCC, which you see in the yellow, was formed in 1992, APNIC in the dark blue in 1993, ARIN in the purple in 1997. ICANN was formed in 1999, and following the establishment of ICANN, the ICP-2 document was created. And I'm sure you've heard a lot about ICP-2 this week and the process to update the document. So, after the ICP-2 document

was created, LACNIC and AFRINIC were established after that in 2003 and 2005, respectively.

All right, next slide, please. The RIRs are independent organizations, they're not government bodies, instead they operate as membership-based organizations that are open to holders of internet number resources. The members are typically internet service providers, national research and education networks, universities, and essentially any organization that runs its own network and needs to receive IP addresses directly from an RIR.

Many governments are also members. It's also important to emphasize that each RIR is not-for-profit. They're funded through membership fees and they operate through a community-driven model. This means that the policies governing how Internet number resources are managed are developed openly by the communities within each RIR region. Next slide, please. It's also important to emphasize and understand the framework with which the RIRs operate. Although RIRs are independent, non-government organizations, that doesn't mean that they can act without constraint.

Each RIR is legally established within a specific jurisdiction and therefore must comply with the laws and regulations of the country in which it operates. At the same time, as I've already mentioned earlier, the community sets the policies that govern how Internet number resources are managed. The RIRs then implement these

policies and fulfil a very specific technical and administrative function. A key part of that role is maintaining accurate and reliable registry data which is essential for the stability and security of the global internet. Next slide, please.

The key functions of an RIR include managing and distributing the internet number resources, maintaining directory services, so that's the WHOIS database, and an historical lookup service which is called WHOWAS. We also maintain routing registries and reverse DNS. But the RIRs also do more than just administer the numbers. We support internet infrastructure through technical coordination. We have the community driven policy process which I've already mentioned and we also do a lot of work to build skills and capacity throughout our communities. Next slide, please.

So, part of the RIR's mission is to support the scalability, security and resilience of the internet. When we talk about scalability this includes addressing the limitations of IPv4. As you'll hear more about shortly from German, IPv4 is a finite resource which is why the RIRs actively promote the adoption of IPv6 to continue to help the internet grow. We must start preparing for a world without IPv4. I think you might have heard that message a few times this week.

RIRs also provide the community with Resource Public Key Infrastructure or RPKI, a key routing security technology designed to protect networks from route hijacks and misconfigurations. And again, I'm going to mention it again. The scalability, security, and

resilience of the internet rely on building the skills and the capacity of network operators and communities. Likewise, the policy development is important as it brings together the people who actually operate the internet to create practical consensus driven policies to help achieve these goals. And I'll share more about the policy development process in the next few slides.

So, we can actually skip slide 11 and go to slide 12, please. So, all the RIRs develop policy through open community-driven processes. Anyone with an interest in how Internet number resources are managed can participate, whether you're part of the technical community, academia, civil society, governments or the private sector, you are welcome to participate. Next slide.

Policy development within the RIR system takes place through open list discussions and at RIR meetings. Anyone can subscribe to the relevant mailing lists to follow and contribute or participate by attending an RIR meeting in person or remotely. The policies are proposed, debated, and refined by the community itself. RIR staff provide operational guidance, assess whether proposals are implementable and support the community through the process.

All stages of the discussion and decision making are conducted openly and transparently. So, if you are interested in getting involved, we encourage you to review the policies currently under discussion within your RIR and consider participating in the process.

Next slide, please. So, where the policies have global effect, the global policy development process is applicable. A proposal must be discussed and reach consensus in all five RIR communities before it can become a global policy. When consensus and similar policy language exists within all five RIRs, each RIR's version of the policy is merged into a single policy statement through the Number Resource Organization Number Council, again sorry, it's going to be a lot of acronyms, which acts as the Address Supporting Organization Address Council or the ASO AC. It is then referred to the ASO AC who in turn passes it to the ICANN Board of Directors for ratification as a global policy.

Okay, next slide, please. And the next one, we can go to slide 16, thank you. So, I've just mentioned the NRO NC and the ASO AC, but let me share more how this works within the context of ICANN. So, when the five RIRs work together we coordinate through a body called the Number Resource Organization or the NRO. The NRO is the coordinating body for the five regional internet registries. But because we all love acronyms, the NRO serves as the Address Supporting Organization, the ASO, at ICANN.

The ASO has been a part of the ICANN supporting organization since 1999 and it is charged with reviewing and developing recommendations on IP address policy and on advising the ICANN Board on issues relating to the operation, assignment and management of IP addresses. The terms NRO and ASO are used interchangeably, but there are some slight differences. But broadly

speaking, when you hear NRO or ASO, we're speaking about the same group of people.

It's just that when it's in the ICANN context, it's called the ASO, and when it's in the RIR context, it's called the NRO. So, the mission of the NRO is to contribute to an open, stable, and secure internet by providing and promoting a coordinated internet number registry system. While the five RIRs are distributed, ultimately it is one internet, we operate a joint system.

The NRO aims to be an authoritative voice on a multi-stakeholder model and bottom-up policy process and internet governance, and it provides a mechanism for the RIRs to coordinate on certain activities. One of the activities right now is reviewing ICP-2 which is happening with the support of the NRO, but there are also technical coordination programs like the RPKI program that German will talk about.

The ASO AC consists of representatives from each RIR region. There are three representatives from each region, two are elected and one is appointed by the RIR board. I'll now hand over to Himan who will take you through the rest of the slides.

GERMAN VALDEZ

Thank you, Bedrika. We move to slide 20, please. My name is German Valdez. I work as the executive secretary for the NRO, as Bedrika explained before. So, I'll start talking about Internet number resources. As Bedrika stated, we are mainly referring to

three things IPv4, IPv6, and autonomous system numbers. These are the core building blocks for Internet connectivity and routing. Without them, networks could not identify devices or exchange routing information properly. So, let me start with the difference between IPv4 and IPv6. Next slide.

The slide showed enormous difference in scale between IPv4 and IPv6. IPv4 provides about 4.2 billion unique addresses, which was a huge number in the early days of Internet, but clearly, not enough for long term global growth. IPv6 was designed to solve that problem by providing almost an infinite large address space. The practical takeaway is simple, IPv6 gives Internet room to continue growing.

An IP address is a unique numerical label assigned to a device connected to a TCP IP network. Its purpose is to help to identify that device and allow data to move across the network. IPv4 uses 32-bit addresses, usually written in dotted decimal form, and IPv6 uses 128-bit addresses and is written in hexadecimal form. The technical format is less important than the concept. IP addresses are what allow devices to be identified and reached across the Internet.

Now, because people usually prefer names over long string of numbers, we need to distinguish IP addresses from domain names. So, that will take me to the next slide. And this is an important distinction. Computers use numbers, IP addresses, to identify and route the devices. Humans, however, find names easier to

remember, which is why we use domain names. The domain name system or DNS maps names to IP addresses. So, domain names and IP addresses are related, but they are not the same thing and they serve different functions. Alongside IP addresses, there is another very important type of Internet number resource, which is the ASN.

Next slide, please. The Autonomous System Numbers are another key part of Internet coordination. And ASNs identify a network or group of IP networks that is administered under a single entity for routing purposes. Network operators need an ASN to control routing within the network and also to exchange routing information with other networks and providers. So, while IP addresses identify eight points or resources, ASNs help identify the networks that participate in routing traffic across the internet.

Next slide. This slide show how the basic distribution model works. On the top, we have IANA, which manages the global pool of unallocated artist space. IANA allocates address blocks to RIRs. We are the only five customers related to IP address distributions. IANA only distributes IP addresses to the RIRs. And the RIRs then allocate resources within the regions to ISPs and end users. And ISPs might in turn reassign addresses to their customers.

The model is very hierarchical, but it's carefully coordinated at each level. That coordination helps to ensure uniqueness, accuracy, and traceability in the registry system. Once addresses

are issued, of course, traffic still needs to move across networks, and that brings me to the next topic, which is routing.

Next slide. No, that's good. Go back, please. Just to summarize it a bit, addressing tells us where things are. Routing tells us how data gets there. When data travels across the internet, it moves packets from a source to a destination, routing in the system that forward those packets across multiple interconnected networks. So, if IP addressing is about identity, routing is about movement because the internet depends so heavily on routing and DNS. I'll try to explain these two critical functions.

Next slide. The internet relies heavily on DNS and routing. DNS helps translate between names and addresses, routing move packets between networks, but these systems were not originally built with strong security, which means they can be affected by mistake or malicious actions. That is why routing security tools and better operational services become more important nowadays. Next slide.

So, this is a simple slide but it's an important reminder that the internet is not one monolithic system. It's a shared global environment built out of many interconnected parts. That is worth emphasizing because it helps explain why coordination matters so much. No single network makes the internet. The internet exists because many networks agree to interoperate. Next slide. Here we can visualize a little bit this idea more clearly. The Internet includes

mobile networks, fiber and copper network, wireless and satellite systems, and large back-book networks.

They might be built different and operated by different actors, but they interconnect using common standards and shared coordination mechanisms. That is one of the Internet's greatest strengths, diversity on the edges, interoperability at the core. And the interoperability depends on standard protocols, which is what the next slide is about. So, we add the identifier we had mentioned before.

We put together here IP addresses that identify the devices. It could be an iPhone, a car, a server. Both can use IPv4 or IPv6. And the SNs show the different networks that are interconnected. As you can see, the Internet is decentralized, but it's not random. It works because independently operating network use shared protocols and agree coordination among them.

Of course, as the Internet continues to grow, new challenges emerged. One of the biggest challenges that we faced was the IPv4 exhaustion. I'll talk about that in the next slide. So, we are shifting a little bit in the concepts here. So, some important milestone was the depletion of the global IPv4.

Next slide, please. In February 2011, each RIR received its last /8 block of IPv4 addresses from IANA. That did not mean the IPv4 disappeared overnight, but it means that the era of abundant IPv4 space had ended. Since then, the focus has increasingly shifted to

carefully management of the remaining IPv4 resources, transfers, and of course, promoting IPv6 deployment.

Next slide. This slide illustrates the available IPv4 space. The first from one region to another. The broader point is that IPv4 has become a scarce resource, and scarcity affects policy, allocation practices, and operational decisions. This is one reason why discussions around transfers and IPv6 deployment are so important today.

Next slide. This slide shows how the IPv6 deployment has made real progress globally. Depending on who is measuring, we have around 50 or 47% of the global traffic is over IPv6. But the general direction is clear, IPv6 adoption has been growing steadily, and that is encouraging because long-term internet growth depends on a wider IPv6 deployment.

Next slide. These slides give a regional perspective of IPv6 uptake among RIR members. The number differs across regions, which reflects local market conditions, infrastructure maturity, policy environment, and operational priorities. What matters most is that deployment is moving forward even though the pace is uneven.

Next slide. We are seeing a steady movement toward IPv6, more IPv6 traffic, and more IPv6-related requests. At the same time, there is still significant demand for IPv4.

And one result of IPv4 scarcity has been the growth of transfer activity, which is the topic of my next slide. Please. As IPv4 became scarce, RIR communities developed policies to allow transfer under

defined conditions. This was a practical response to a changed environment. Rather than pretending scarcity did not exist, the RIR communities created policy mechanisms to allow resources holders to transfer address space in ways that they remain policy compliant.

Without the structured transfer policies, a black market would have developed outside the registry system. The RIRs do not broker deals or handle pricing, but they do help ensure that transfers comply with policy and the registry remains accurate. Next slide.

JENNIFER BRYCE

German, I just wanted to let you know there's two questions in the Q&A pod. Would you like to address them now or wait until the end?

GERMAN VALDEZ

Let's wait for the end. Thank you. Thank you, Jennifer. Beyond registration services, RIR provides a range of practical tools. This helps operators, researchers, policy makers, and wider community access information about Internet number resources and routing related data. One of the best known of these tools is WHOIS, which many people encountered early on when they were learning about Internet resources. So again, the RIR system is not just about allocation, it's also about transparency and operational support.

Next slide. So, WHOIS is a public directory service used to query information related to internet number resources. It allows people

to look up information about who holds certain resources and related contact details. This kind of public registration data support transparency, troubleshooting, coordination, and operational trust. Next slide.

Furthermore, WHOIS can include the number resources themselves, the organization holding them, contact details, data registrations, and reference to other relevant RIRs. The site details may vary, but the overall purpose is to maintain a reliable public record of registrations. That public registry function is a big part of the operational coordination. But increasingly, internal operations also depend on security-related tools, especially routing. Next slide.

As routing security became more important, the RIR developed and deployed tools to help improve trust and routing information. Two important examples are RPKI and Validated Internet Routing Registry Mechanism. A third development is also happening right now which is ASPA. The main point here is that these tools help operators verify whether routing announcements are authorized and trustworthy. That matters because routing errors or abuse can have wide-reaching consequences. The best known of these tools is RPKI.

So, let's take a look at this. And the next slide, please. RPKI stands for Resource Public Key Infrastructure. In simple terms, it is a system that uses cryptography to help confirm that the network is authorized to originate certain IP address space or blocks. This

helps to reduce hijacks and accidental misconfigurations. It's a very good example of how the RIR system has evolved from basic registration functions into a broader Internet infrastructure support.

Next slide. So, why is it important? RPKI is important because it helps to establish trust. It gives network operators a way to judge whether routing information is authentic and coming from the authorized holder of the resources. Thus, allows them to make better decisions about the valid origin of route announcements. In practical terms, this can reduce the impact of accidental configuration mistakes or malicious activity. So, while it might sound highly technical, the outcome is very tangible. Better routing security and a more resilient way. Next slide.

This information is updated daily and can be found in the NRO website, but it shows that RPKI adoption differs across regions, measured as the percentage of IP addresses based covered by RPKI certificates. As with IPv6, regional evaluation is not unusual. Adoption depends on operational awareness, incentives and legacy conditions and deployment readiness. Still, the overall direction matters. More and more of the routing system is being brought under stronger validation frameworks.

That is one of the reasons that coordination work among the RIRs is so valuable. And for that, I'd like to speak a little more about the NRO RPKI program in the next slide. So, the NRO RPKI program is about securing the internet routing system together. Its purpose is

to provide a more consistent, secure, resilient, reliable RPKI service. The program is relevant as it creates a structured space for collaboration among the RIRs, helps address inconsistencies among the current implementations, and supports alignment on important shared challenges. This is another good example of why cross-RIR coordination matters. The internet is global, so security improvement often works best when they are coordinated globally too.

Next slide. So, in addition to the services and coordination work, the NRO also produces publications and statistics. These materials are useful because they help broader communities understand long-term trends in areas like IPv6 deployments, RPKI adoptions, and policy development. These resources can also be a very good entry point. They make the system easier to follow and compare over time. Next slide.

And this slide points to the website of the five RIRs. That's important because one of the strengths of this system is that participation is open, and if people want to follow policy discussion, access training, use services or simply learn more, those are the best places to begin. And for newcomers especially, it is worth emphasizing that you don't need to be an RIR member to start engaging. The system is designed to be open to any stakeholder participation.

And next slide. So, that brings us to the end of the presentation. If you are new to this topic, the most important things to take away

could be this, that the internet depends on global unique number of resources, that the RIR manage those resources regionally through community-driven processes, and that the whole system works because it combines open coordination and shared technical standards. And from here, I'm happy to take questions.

JENNIFER BRYCE

If you are in the room and physically present in the room, please draw your attention to one of us. But for now, I'll start with the questions that are in the Q&A pod. So, the first one, "In terms of functionality and role, how is NRO and ASO different?"

PANCHAL BEDRIKA

So, as I mentioned earlier, the NRO functions as the ASO and vice versa. So in the ICANN context, it's the Address Supporting Organization and in the RIR context, it's the Number Resource Organization. There is an MOU between ICANN and the NRO on validating this function. Does that answer the question?

JENNIFER BRYCE

If that doesn't answer the question, please type in the Q&A pod and we can provide some more clarification. For now, I'll move on to the second question. "There are global PVT agencies buying and selling at a premium the scarce IPv4 addresses. One, is that legalized by ICANN, and two, if so, how does that fit into the IP schema of RIR? Can an Asia-Pac user by the IP pull from, say, AFRINIC?"

GERMAN VALDEZ

Well, the transfer of, or better said, the market of IPv4 addresses is a free market. The RIR have a limited participation in these transactions. The main concern of the RIRs is that the information in the database remains accurate, and that's the main goal of the RIRs.

And they might also facilitate contact between sellers and buyers, but they do not participate in any negotiations or setting of the price of the resources. And ICANN is not part of that. That's at the level of the RIRs. And that's the way it's managed. Currently it's a free market, but we have a limited participation.

KEVIN BLUMBERG

Thank you. Kevin Blumberg, one of the ASO AC members speaking on my own. Each region has its own policy development process and sets the rules in regards to the ability to transfer space between different participants. Some of them allow for the transfer between regions. Generally speaking, it's considered reciprocal if one region has something. As long as the other region has something similar, it allows for the reciprocal move.

But again, this is within each region's policy process, so the members of those regions get to set these kinds of parameters. And I think the key is, in relation to one of the parts to this, the financial compensation has nothing to do with the policies. The

policies just lay out what the parameters are for being able to do this.

GERMAN VALDEZ

Thank you, Kevin.

JENNIFER BRYCE

Thank you. There's another question in the chat. "For network operators making better judgments based on RPKI, what is the legal or SLA implication if they drop traffic based on an invalid RPKI status that turns out to be a configuration error by the RIR rather than the resource holder? Does ICANN or the RIR provide a liability shield for good faith filtering?"

ADIEL AKPLOGAN

Well, the answer is no. The user has the responsibility of their network and how they filter. I think what I guess the RIR offer and ICANN offer is capacity building to help mitigate those kinds of errors. Adiel Akplogan, ICANN.

GERAN VALDEZ

I can see another question from Al Mahmoud about global policy reaches consensus. Can you see it? Okay, it's in the chat.

JENNIFER BRYCE

There's a question in the chat which I'll read aloud here. "Once a global policy reaches consensus and is recognized by ICANN, what

mechanisms ensure consistent implementation across all five RIRs?”

GERMAN VALDEZ

Okay. It follows the same compliance that each RIR has in the application of the original policies. In order for a global policy to be adopted, the same policy has to be discussed in the five RIRs exactly. So, when in a global policy process, the five regions discuss the same documents, and it's the responsibility of the ASO AC to summarize those discussions and make the recommendation to the ICANN Board for the adoption. After adoption, it's incorporated as the same process that each RIR is guaranteed that the PDP is followed and is monitored by each community. That's the way it's implemented in the world.

JENNIFER BRYCE

For now, no more questions in the Q&A pod. If anybody in the room has a question, please raise your hand. Maybe we can wait just a few more minutes. Otherwise, we can wrap up the session early.

GERMAN VALDEZ

Just to thank you. It's always good to have these sessions. Thank you for the invitation again, Adiel, for having this opportunity to interact with the community with basic concepts of the RIR system. Yes.

CONSTANZE BÜRGER

Constanze Bürger, ASO AC member. Thank you for this well-prepared and good presentation and slides. Thank you.

ADIEL AKPLOGAN

I do have a question maybe. Do you feel like we need to continue doing this? And if yes, what are the things that you think that ICANN can do to make it better, maybe to your expectation if it's not? It's a generic question that keeps coming, but I think it needs to be discussed openly.

GERMAN VALDEZ

You have a question?

VIKRAM BAJAJ

My name is Vikram. I'm representing from the developing country perspective. So, still challenge in deploying the IPv6 in underdeveloped or developing country. So, what we have in terms of deploying IPv6 deployment in underserved or developing country context? Is there any plan or execution deployment plan in IPv6 in that region?

GERMAN VALDEZ

Okay. I think it's every RIR has their own mechanism to support the IPv6 deployment. One of those is training. I think all the RIRs have training programs that support the IPv6 deployment by training engineers. And also, through the policy discussion that facilitates the distribution of IPv6 addresses and also incentives the

community to adopt. It's a lot of messaging, a lot of communication effort as well.

In terms of the NRO, it was mentioned before in some of the sessions here in ICANN that the NRO has a new strategy planned on their development. And IPv6 deployment is going to be one of the pillars of that effort for the coming three years. We are trying to move IPv6 as the protocol, and the IPv4 is an old way to do things.

And we need to rely completely and absolutely on IPv6-only networks in the future. And that's going to be the strong message that we're going to start delivering. In addition to that, as I mentioned before, I think the training programs in each other are also a good way to support development of deployment IPv6 in developing regions. Yeah.

KEVIN BLUMBERG

Adiel, Kevin Blumberg. To your question, it's a catch-22. If we don't have the session, then people don't ask questions. All of this material is readily available, but if you don't have an easy digestible way of explaining it, then people don't ask. And I don't think they feel informed. So, I think there's that balance between that.

Does it happen every meeting? Maybe not. But I think that education is different for different people. And how they absorb information is different. We could put all of this on a web page. I think this is all on web pages now. But I don't think it necessarily

helps a certain group of people who really get a value out of being able to hear it and see it and be able to ask their questions.

GERMAN VALDEZ

Just to add and also to address your question Adiel, this was discussed at the NRO EC level. We see a value of this participating in these high work sessions in ICANN. Of course, ICANN meetings in itself differs on each region. Sometimes you have a more crowded room, sometimes you have more questions, but even the rotation at the ICANN meetings, I think it is good to have the presentation in different regions.

The last one was in in Dublin. For the ICANN meeting in Mumbai, for us, it was important also to deliver this message in the Asia Pacific region. So, the basic answer is yes, we would like to participate on this, yeah.

RACQUEL ROSS

My name is Raquel Ross. I work in IANA and of course I have knowledge of how this actually works. However, sometimes you need a refresher and sometimes it's easier to consume information differently from someone else outside of your department. So, this refresher helped me understand things differently, but it also gives me a broader idea of what we actually do. So, yeah, I would say that the meetings are super important to continue.

GERMAN VALDEZ

Thank you.

CHENDI SUNNY

This is Sunny from APNIC. I believe in order to address the question, I think, I don't usually attend many ICANN meetings, but since it's in India and I'm here for this week. I had many ad hoc conversations on the corridor when they came to know that I represent APNIC, coming and asking what APNIC does and what we do and where we are located, et cetera, et cetera. So, I believe this session is quite important.

And just a question back to Adiel and the ICANN team. I saw there's a number of Fellows and NextGens participating here. Whether this session was promoted to them to encourage them to attend here, looking at the participation numbers here and looking at those who are here. Just wondering whether that was put forward to them to come and attend this session to learn about RIRs. Thank you.

ESTEBAN LESCANO

Hi, Esteban Lescano, ASO AC member and coming from the LACNIC region, also with a lot of developing countries in the region. I think that, as my colleague says before, it's very important to maintain this session because it's a general informative session for people who is not in the NAMS community or is entering into the NAMS community or has inquiries or doubts about how the real works. And I think that it's very important to maintain this session.

NICOLE CHAN

This is Nicole from ASO AC member from APNIC region. I think it is very important to maintain this section, especially under this kind of circumstances. Currently, we are discussing about RIR governance document. We have so many joint sessions with different ICANN communities, so it is better to have this opportunity to let everybody know about the RIRs.

GERMAN VALDEZ

So, you like it or not, you will have it.

AKINORI MAEMURA

All right, thank you very much; Akinori Maemura, ASO councilor. I think this comment is quite intended to conclude this session, but I'm really happy to have this kind of session in ICANN meetings occasion. And then it is really important for the ICANN community to know what it's RIR are doing. Moreover, more important is to invite ICANN meeting participants to come and join the RIR meetings, our main job and then our main activity are there, and then it is all about IP address and network operation matter. So, I do encourage all ICANN meeting participants to join the RIR meetings which is held in your own respective region. Thank you very much.

MOHAMMAD BINSELIM

Yeah, with you is Mohammad BinSelim, ICANN85 Fellow. So, yeah, it's true, I'm learning a lot, I'm enjoying the time and hearing about

RIR and getting this information. So, please, continue these sessions, it's very important. Thank you.

GERMAN VALDEZ

Thank you for joining us.

JORGE VILLA

Jorge Villa from the ASO AC. Just a quick comment for you. For developing countries, it's really relevant to know what is happening and to understand where the voice is going and to say how we have to be on the bus that is going. And the bus that is going is IPv6, we must be there.

That's the message, because the developing country has not enough resources to say, ah, let me wait for the others. We have to do it by our own. And we need to put the short money we have in the right way. That's important to understand things here for the people who brings the truth of what is happening right now can illuminate all of us.

ADIEL AKPLOGAN

Good, thank you very much and thank you for those feedbacks as well. They are very important for us. One of the things I'm taking out is the participation of the Fellow more broadly. I think we all want on that, there has been some discussion with the fellowship program organizer to make sure that this session is part of their program.

Because what happened is that the fellow have a different program during the ICANN session and that program is handled kind of in parallel with the normal program. So, we are talking with Siranush to make sure that we can accommodate this in their program. Mostly maybe that will make things move to the weekend. That is something we have to discuss with you to make sure that if we can do that during the weekend or even have two sessions because some of the how we would have two sessions, one in the weekend dedicated to the fellow and another one during the week when everybody is around.

So, maybe, but that's the discussion we are going to have with the NRO to see how we can broaden the participation of people. Another feedback we got from Dublin, which maybe I will share with you, is that people love the interactivity that was brought in in Dublin with the Mentimeter thing. That was very, very much appreciated by people because it makes the session very interactive and people like that. So, good, so it will continue and thank you very much as well for participating.

JENNIFER BRYCE

Thanks, everyone, we'll end the session now.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]