
ICANN85 Mumbai | CF – APAC Space
Tuesday, March 10, 2026 – 10:30 to 12:00 IST

MELODY TAI

Hello and welcome to APAC Space. My name is Melody Tai and I am the Remote 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. On-site participants may raise questions or comments during the community discussion segment by using your table microphone. If you do not have a table microphone, please raise your hand and we will come to you shortly with a handheld microphone.

For online participants, only questions posted in the chat and tagged with the question tag will be read aloud during this session, as time permits and when directed by the chair of this session. Please refer to my message in the chat on how to correctly tag questions and comments you wish to be read out loud.

If you wish to speak, please raise your hand in Zoom or otherwise as directed. When speaking, please state your name for the record and speak clearly at a moderate pace. Mabda, over to you, please.

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.

MABDA HAERUNNISA FAJRILLA SIDIQ Thank you, Melody, and good morning, everyone. Thank you very much for taking your time to join the APAC Space session at ICANN85. My name is Mabda, and I will be moderating today's discussion. I am a stakeholder engagement regional analyst at ICANN. And for today's session, we will have quite a lot of agenda lined up. So, Melody, please, if you could go to the next slide.

So, today we'll have quite a few items to cover. First, we'll have a welcome introduction from Samiran and then APAC board member sharing. And then we'll go to the community sharing and then we'll also have some AOB to cover and then we will proceed with the open committee discussion which will be facilitated by Gyan Tripathi. And then we'll have a group photo and working session at the end. So, next I will hand the microphone over to Samiran to kick start the session. Samiran, please. Thank you.

SAMIRAN GUPTA Thank you so much Mabda. So, welcome again to the APAC Space at ICANN85. I'm delighted to welcome you to India as well for those who are visiting from outside India and also to this meeting. Now when APAC Space started years ago, maybe over a decade ago, the focus was to make sure that the APAC community, you know, found its voice in the public fora, you know, to encourage the APAC community to speak more.

I'm delighted to report back, over the last few years and certainly for this meeting, we've got a very full agenda. So, there's a lot of discussion and a lot of sharing that's going to happen.

And therefore, I will also request all speakers to, you know, keep within the time slot so that, you know, we can go back to the discussion segment towards the end of the session and spend more time discussing some of your topics. Now, with that, let me hand it back to Mabda and she will emcee the rest of the sessions. Thank you.

MABDA HAERUNNISA FAJRILLA SIDIQ Thank you so much, Samiran. Next, we'll have an APAC board member sharing by Amitabh Singhal, ICANN board member. Amitabh, please.

AMITABH SINGHAL Thank you very much. Good morning and like Samiran said, anyone from outside of India, welcome. And I think the way you welcome, you already have seen last evening, how we welcome folks to India. You had a good time in the evening last time, all of you, right? A resounding evening, right? Great.

So as always, it's a pleasure to be here. I think we meet during every APAC Space session, at every ICANN meeting. I love to be here, share updates with you all. So, what I thought was, since time is limited, and Samiran does keep reminding me, because I tend to

breach all the time. But thankfully, instead of three, it's now five minutes this time so that's a good thing.

But before I proceed, let me also take time to acknowledge the presence of my board colleagues. Chris Buckridge, who has shifted allegiance from Europe to APAC. Okay, and then I have somebody, not from APAC, but from Mexico, Leon Sanchez.

So, we're expanding our footprint from APAC to South America. Thank you. Thank you, Leon, for being here. And I think I'll put you to good use because I'll touch upon a topic that's of interest and you're involved in it. So I think I'll basically give you a quick update on, I thought, four or five big topics that are before us during this meeting as well as going forward.

The first is that I don't know if how many of you know, I took over this year as the chair of the Board Strategic Planning Committee. Okay? And as you all know, and I hope you're familiar with the strategic planning document that we have which is F526-30 strategic plan document, very important because it gives us the direction in which ICANN wants to head over the next five years.

Now, in today's term, five years is a long time, and we have already completed one year of having adopted that plan. So, it is time that we are now, during this ICANN85, starting the review process. The review process here basically means that we need to look at the strategic plan, its components. And we need to do a high-level strategic environment scan with a SWOT lens and see if anything

has changed in the environment that may impact the plan as it is, okay?

It may also be the case that we don't need to change the plan, but there could be certain components in there which need readjustment, modification. Some components may require defocus and some other components may require more focus so we need to sharpen that.

And that review process was kicked off on Saturday within the board. That was an internal consultation that we had within the board. We surfaced a few issues around technological developments and how they impact or could have impact on the trust and resiliency of the internet and the unique identifier systems.

We touched upon issues around the DNS marketplace as it will shape up and taking lessons from the 2020-12 round. We also discussed about the multi-stakeholder model and how to encourage it and take it forward and promote the model.

That's in brief and I think we have a public session today at 1:15 on strategic review where community members are invited to provide their inputs with us. So, please make use of that session. If anyone is interested, please do come.

The second big topic that remains one of the highest priorities for us in the community is DNS abuse. So, as you know, I think in the last two, three years, we've finalized some contractual provisions

with the registries and registrars in terms of strengthening the abuse provisions.

So, the ICANN's Contractual Compliance actively now monitors the adherence. It engages with the contracted parties when issues arise and it enforces obligations when necessary. However, there are two PDPs that are being initiated. The first one will be initiated and they're targeted focused PDPs on associated domain checks and on safeguards for API access for new customers. So, work continues on DNS abuse as it's a high priority area for us.

The third important subject that we have, and it's again very, very topical, is the next round. I mean, we are just less than two months away from opening our next round of TLDs and there's been a lot of discussion over the years. It's taken years to build up to this level.

And internally from ICANN side, the ICANN org is very involved in testing the TLD application management system, the TAMs. It's a critical issue. It also is something where they constantly take feedback, and they are incorporating that feedback while the testing continues.

MABDA HAERUNNISA FAJRILLA Amitabh, if you could please wrap up in there.

SIDIQ

AMITABH SINGHAL

Time?

MABDA HAERUNNISA FAJRILLA Yeah.

SIDIQ

AMITABH SINGHAL Okay.

MABDA HAERUNNISA FAJRILLA Thank you.

SIDIQ

AMITABH SINGHAL

All right. So that's on the new TLDs, and there are sessions around TLDs where people can get more information. Then we have a great ASP response this time more than last time around and especially from APAC. And then there's the Review of Reviews and Continuous Improvement Program, which was also an important topic of discussion earlier in APAC, where that time earlier, I think about a year and a half back, when we first brought it and there was a lot of back and forth on it, concerns.

So, Leon is our board liaison to the Cross-Community Working Group on Review of Reviews and Environmental Sustainability, something that we are working on ourselves. So these are the four or five top items that I thought I'll bring to your notice. Also, we are in a good space financially. So, I hope this covers most of the things

that I have to say. Anything that you want to know, we'll discuss it.

Thank you.

MABDA HAERUNNISA FAJRILLA SIDIQ Thank you, Amitabh, for sharing developments on a couple of issues and I believe it is of great interest to everyone. Next, we'll have Alban Kwan, co-founder and CEO of TNN, who will be sharing on Introduction to Trusted Notifier Network, or TNN. Alban, please.

ALBAN KWAN Thank you very much. Do I have the presentation? Oh, and you'll control it. Thank you very much. So let me first appreciate ICANN for inviting me to speak about this topic.

So, anyone who may know me before, you probably know me working in a commercial organization for the last 18 years actually. So, we actually come out and establish this particular non-profit organization and it is based upon the number of years that I have been working in a commercial world, doing the other side of work. Basically, doing the takedowns, detection and stuff like that.

And later on, I kind of realized this is actually not a sustainable model. We need to think outside the box and do something special to actually resolve the problem. And before I kind of start off with the concept, I want to share three of the key concepts of Trust and Notifier and how it is different with you today, but before I do that, I want to quickly mention one quick story.

When I talked to kind of like an industry peer that has also been looking into this issue for a long time, I mentioned to him that the goal of the Trusted Notifier Network, or TNN, is to think this is quite explicit, to reduce the cost and legal risk of the internet intermediary.

And his feedback is, “No, you can't say that, Alban. You're going to scare away a lot of people.” And my response is, no, I have to say that. It is something that is hard to achieve, but in my opinion, if we are not able to do that, we're not able to find a long-term solution to reduce DNS abuse. And this is how I intend to kind of attempt to solve this issue at the very least. If you don't mind, move to the next slide.

For the longest period of time, I think the industry has invested a lot of money and resources into resolving DNS abuse, but the core concept of how we think about DNS abuse, something that I call social responsibility, we try to identify who is responsible for it and who is responsible for those who you are liable.

But in my kind of commercial mind, I kind of see DNS abuse or wider types of online abuse in a different light and what I call an unfair transfer of cost. So, let's move on to the next slide and let me explain what I mean.

So just imagine a phisher creating a phishing attack, that phishing attack actually creates a cost that got transfer into the brands, like

HSBC Bank or whatever. So, the bank suffer that cost in terms of the customer losing money, reputational loss and stuff like that.

The bank typically doesn't have the in-house expertise or resources to manage all these abuses. So, what they have to do is to transfer that cost away to solve that problem, which is the next slide.

How they transfer is to transfer it to a number of service providers who have the expertise and the capability to handle a lot of these abuses. So that's where I came from before, like CSA or NetGraph and a lot of these professional commercial notifiers or online brand protection service firms, law firms, this kind of company.

Now, they basically transfer this cost to them and pay a fee to handle all the stuff, but the takedown service providers also have costs to manage as well and they have to transfer the cost away. And how they do this, next slide, is that, this is actually where I see that some of the problems start coming in. Especially for those bad apples so to speak, they are trying to automate a lot of this notices.

So, they are all automated, templated, and the commercial alignment in that sense is that if the customer asks a service provider to take down certain thing, even though we may know that certain types of the cases are not actually DNS views, there's no precaution for them to process it anyway. So, the result is that the cost gets transferred one step away into the wider internet community which is next slide.

Now, the wider internet community cannot trust any of the notices got sent to them. They have to bear the cost of evaluating every single notice. So, this is where we suffer as registry, registrar, because we are liable and we have to bear the legal responsibility for making that decision to conduct the takedown as well.

Now, at the moment, if I may speak honestly, sometimes we have to manage our costs as well and there are a number of ways we manage our costs. The first thing is that we try to tighten policy, narrow the policy as much as possible.

And speaking frankly, why we as ICANN community don't want to step outside the definition of DNS abuse, one tiny little step, is because a widened definition of DNS abuse would translate into a lot of cost as well.

And the other type of methodology we manage cost is to tighten procedures. So, we want to use web form. We want to make sure that all the notices satisfy my definition, my processes and that's actually not making it easy for people to report as well.

So, all this cost got managed, lowered, but it's still ever increasing because the volume of DNS abuse is ever increasing as well. But because we manage the method, how we manage costs, actually transfer the costs ultimately back into the society.

And then we see the government coming in and say that, hey, if there's a lot of this problem not being resolved effectively, let me

regulate. So, this is the process where we see. So, it is a problem created from the unfair cost transfer issue.

So TNN effectively is an initiative that I kind of started to address this by reversing the cost transfer. I don't believe I have time to go into details of how it actually works, but just remember that when I say that we want to lower the cost of internet intermediary, this is what I mean. I want to reverse the cost transfer that we see, which is, in my opinion, the root problem of DNS abuse.

Now, if I move on to the next slide as well, the other key concept of TNN is what we call to reduce legal liability. Next slide. At the moment, internet intermediaries are what you see in the upper part of the slide. Everyone is basically holding them liable. The government are regulating. The customers are watching them. The civil society watching them as well. Now the provider, the brands, and the law enforcement are also asking them to do more and more.

Now they are basically suffering everywhere, but from a legal liability perspective, they're receiving none at the moment. The only indemnity that actually exists is between the brand or the victim and the service provider that they choose to use, the indemnity exists. And the indemnity exists in ICANN world in terms of the domain registration.

If you look into ICANN contract, you know, when you register a domain name, the registrant have to promise to hold the whole

ICANN registry, registrar. We have to pass on cost to protect everyone.

You know, the indemnity chain exists in ICANN world, it's just that we have not applied that into DNS abuse at the moment. So, what we're trying to do at TNN is to rebuild that chain of indemnity for the community as well. As a non-profit organization, we would be able to require anyone who wants to be trusted to pass on the indemnity that they already got from their customer and pass on to TNN and then we will pass on to all the internet intermediaries. So, everyone who actions on the notice would be able to get legal indemnity.

And on top of that, we're thinking about, we're actually going to create an indemnity pool out of the membership fee. So, we actually don't need to go through a legal process for indemnity, we can change that legal process into a commercial process.

And that's something very important because when we think about the wider internet intermediary community, when we want to induct the hosting service provider into the mix to solve a lot of content abuse as well, they would care a lot about indemnity and cost recovery.

So, this is actually the third principle that I want to talk about, next slide, which is the cross-industry cooperation. Whenever I think about DNS abuse, I'm not really thinking about only the ICANN community. Next slide. I'm really thinking about the wider internet

community, including the naming, numbering, web2, you know, cybersecurity, telecommunication community.

We need to work together in order to resolve a lot of issues and this is very important especially when we think about you know procedural due diligence. If it is not a DNS abuse, if it is a scam, it should be addressed by the host which is outside ICANN already. But if they are not part of the equation, we can never ensure procedural due diligence. Now, I think --

MABDA HAERUNNISA FAJRILLA Alban --
SIDIQ

ALBAN KWAN I'm out of time, so let me just stop here. Thank you.

MABDA HAERUNNISA FAJRILLA Thank you very much, Alban. Next, if you could go to -- yes, thank
SIDIQ you. Next, we will have a couple of updates on UA adoption. So our first speaker, if you could go to the next slide, will be K. Mohan Raidu, who is the president of ISOC India Hyderabad Chapter, who will be speaking on UA at ISOC Hyderabad. K. Mohan, please.

MOHAN RAIDU Hello all. Good morning, good afternoon, and good evening to all people around the world. I am K. Mohan Raidu. I'm heading the

ISOC, Internet Society India Hyderabad Chapter. I'm the founder-president there. Started in 2021.

Our biggest strength is that we have ISOC academic hubs in universities and you know it's expanding. Right now, we have 20 hubs and it's expanding. Ever since the chapter was started you know we started with the UA as our focus area and we have done a lot of conferences and workshops.

The recent ones were, you know, into, Mr. Champika gave a presentation to as many as 750 participants. And then last year in 2025, we had a UA day in Microsoft campus. It was attended by 550 participants. And this year again, we are doing in Microsoft campus on 4th of April this year and it will be again at the Microsoft campus.

And officials from the state government, the senior officials like Mr. Jayesh Ranjan, he was the special chief secretary, he was there last year and this year also he's coming to grace the occasion. And we have done FDP, that is a faculty development program on UA for three days and Mr. Garaldo from Brazil, he came here and delivered it. And soon after that about six universities are ready to introduce the UA as its curriculum, so that's an important development that's happened.

And what we are doing is we have created awareness, we have created capacity, and now we are going for implementation. Next slide.

Now after that, another important thing that's happening is that ICANN has partnered with ISOC India Hyderabad Chapter for the local initiative on the UA. So, it's a big responsibility that we are taking up. Here what happens is Hyderabad is a very big IT hub, like most happening city in IT in India. So, we have a lot of industry presence, so we'll be taking up the projects of UA preparation capacity building in the industry.

And also, we have a huge academic presence, universities and colleges. We'll be, you know, introducing the UA curriculum in the universities. So, this will be our challenge and we are taking up. And India as a global lighthouse for UA, it's going to be a global lighthouse for UA, India will become like that. So, let's see.

MABDA HAERUNNISA FAJRILLA K. Mohan, if you could wrap up.

SIDIQ

MOHAN RAIDU

We have 700 million vernacular users who are looking for multilingual internet. So, our responsibility will be to introduce multilingual internet. Thank you.

MABDA HAERUNNISA FAJRILLA Thank you, K. Mohan. Next on the agenda, we have Dr. N. Sudha
SIDIQ Bhuvaneshwari the director of the KriVin Academy, Coimbatore, and president of ISOC India Chennai Chapter, who will be

presenting on multilingual inclusion and academic capacity building initiative in APAC. Dr. Bhuvaneshwari, please.

DR. N.
BHUVANESHWARI

SUDHA Yeah, good day and I'm very happy to join you all today to talk about the integration of UA curriculum into the academy. As we all know, APAC region is a multilingual region with a lot of languages around. This initiative is embedding universal acceptance education directly into the higher education systems. And as we know, the policy framework is in place, but still, there is a gap when it comes to the academia.

And when you're integrating the curriculum into the academia, it's going to build the technical capacity among the students and this initiative addresses the gap through institutional integration. So, we have started this integration -- next slide, please. We started this integration by including a micro module into the curriculum and that went successful.

This was one which happened last year and right now we have the first phase of the institutional implementation model which is going to take place from June 2026. And we are deploying a dual track higher education model, and two institutions have signed MOU to include this UA into their curriculum.

One is Sri Ramakrishna Institute of Technology, Coimbatore, where they are going to introduce UA into their curriculum as a value-added program and also a co-program subject, which is integrated

across all the BE computer science and BTEC IT streams, reaching approximately 250 students annually.

And another institution is Hindustan College of Arts and Science Coimbatore, where they are going to embed this program as a core undergraduate program with the formal curriculum reaching approximately 600 students annually. So together, this creates an annual impact of approximately 850 students, which are supported by a structured UA education pipeline. Next slide.

So, the measurable impact phase one, right now, we have 850 students registered who will be trained annually which is a 70-percentage awareness to implementation proficiency target, 15 plus student-led UA technical projects can be done every year with some faculty development programs where it's going to be knowledge transfer.

And knowledge transfer becomes institutional and not individual. Faculty are trained. Curriculum is embedded and assessment is standardized and this is sustainability by design. And this initiative directly advances ICANN's strategic priorities. And also, it will be a unique identifier system, evolving of unique identifier system, strengthening the multi-stakeholder model, promoting universal acceptance and IDN readiness.

And there will be a steady growth and scalability because it is a method which expands a replicable curriculum framework, faculty training toolkits, regional academic partnerships, integration across both technical and non-technical disciplines. And we are

expecting a projected scale, 850 students in 2026, which is going to be 1,500 plus in 2027 and 2,500 by 2028.

And this creates a sustained pipeline of UA-Ready professionals across APAC. So, in summary, this initiative moves universal acceptance from awareness to measurable academic implementation, where it strengthens regional capacity, UA-Ready workforce deepens multi-stakeholder participation. And most importantly it reinforces a secure, stable, interoperable, and linguistically inclusive DNS ecosystem. Thank you.

MABDA HAERUNNISA FAJRILLA SIDIQ Thank you. Dr. Bhuvaneshwari. Next, we have a joint presentation from Kasun Tharaka Wickramasuriya, At-Large member, Senior Community Leader and National Coordinator for the UN IGF Sri Lanka. And Harsha Wijayawardhana, At-Large member, Senior Community Leader and COO or CTO for Theekshana and R&D will be speaking on universal acceptance in Sri Lanka. Please, you have the floor.

KASUN THARAKA WICKRAMASURIYA Okay, thank you very much and good morning, all. So, in here we are discussing about how we have adopted universal acceptance in Sri Lanka and IDNs and what are the key challenges we have and what are the proposals to overcome those challenges. So first I will explain about the landscape, so currently in Sri Lanka we are having 1,000 plus single IDNS .lanka and 300 plus [inaudible -

00:29:55] IDNS and also the .lk registries technically support for this IDNS.

And also, we have identified low email address adoption among Sri Lankan people and also the limited UA readiness among SMEs. And also, this government sector there's a limited readiness for the UA adoption. So we have identified some key barriers and challenges. Those are not only for Sri Lanka, they are all for this. We believe that those can be the most challenging barriers for the other South Asian countries too.

So, one thing is the perception and people think about emails as English and international emails. And people are confused about someone abroad, how can they read and send a Sinhala or Tamil email?

And also, they are reluctant to change, it's another thing, and they fear about how we can manage a dual email system, how we can manage the Sinhala and Tamil emails, those things. And also, there is low awareness about local communities regarding the Sinhala and the Tamils.

And also, this, we are talking about the SME sector and government sector. Majority of them think about which script should be used for their emails, Sinhala, Tamil, or English and think about their branding consistency. And also, this limited UA readiness in their marketing materials, those are the key challenges and barriers we have identified.

So, my friend, Harsha Wijayawardhana brief about what are the things we can do and how we can overcome those kind of things. Over to you, Harsha.

HARSHA WIJAYAWARDHANA

Yeah, thank you. Good morning to everyone. I think Kasun had pointed out very key things that we have identified. For the last four years, we have been struggling to promote IDNs plus the -- I think IDNs for about almost more than 10 years. I think Professor Gihan is here.

So, one of the issues that we have seen is this South Asia. We have this common problem. One of the major issues that I found out is that all these things are a branding issue. At the moment, the Latin script is taken as an international script for our region.

Because of that, what we did was, actually, when we did the email adoption, we use a convergence. Convergence in the sense that we are talking about, Sinhala, Tamil, Latin all converge into all email addresses. Converge that means there are three identities. So, I think Satish said this morning, it's email variance that's like what we have IDN variance.

So, one of the things that I want to emphasize here is, I realized later on because we have been doing the UA day now three years, now this is the fourth year we are doing it, the high government level that we have approached, gov.lk and we also have the Sinhala and Tamil.

So, my idea is, actually, marketing is a one way. However, I think it's very important that we actually do this, you know, not the application layer, but it's a little bit higher than as a protocol layer. So, the SMTPUTF-8 is there.

MABDA HAERUNNISA FAJRILLA Harsha, if you can --
SIDIQ

HARSHA WIJAYAWARDHANA We don't touch that one, but we will actually come up with another protocol lower than that. So, I'm now going through all the RFCs. So we are willing to test it out in Sri Lanka, the convergence we have done already. So that way, we can get the major providers to seamlessly incorporate that in and support all the scripts. Thank you.

MABDA HAERUNNISA FAJRILLA Thank you, Harsha. And thank you everyone for presenting on the
SIDIQ UA update. Next on the agenda we have Om Prakash Sharma who will be presenting on new gTLD round and the role of APAC youth. Om Prakash Sharma is a member of APIGA Nepal and Lead AI or Machine Learning Engineer at acAlberry. Om Prakash, please.

OM PRAKASH SHARMA Hello, am I audible?

MABDA HAERUNNISA FAJRILLA Yes.

SIDIQ

OM PRAKASH SHARMA

Good morning, everyone. My name is Om Prakash Sharma. I'm part of APIGA Nepal and currently working as a lead AI engineer at acAlberry. Today I want to talk about the new gTLD round and the role APAC youth can play. This session is meant to bring a few questions during the presentation and I hope we can use the open community discussion to hear perspectives from the community on how we can make the next gTLD round more accessible and inclusive. Let me start with a simple question.

Imagine a marginalized community somewhere in rural APAC, they want to launch a community gTLD to promote their unique culture and identity globally. In theory, the new gTLD program allows this, but in practice, the evaluation fee alone is around \$227,000. And even with the Applicant Support Program discount applied like 80%, it goes around \$34,000 which may reduce cost significantly, but it still remains extremely difficult for small communities to participate. So, the real question becomes, can such communities realistically apply today? Next slide, please.

I want to share some of the stats of Applicant Support Program application status and it shows three applications have been

submitted from the indigenous, tribal people's organization entity.
Next slide, please.

Though the application evaluation result says it's zero, I think it's because of the program being under the evaluation so let's see how it goes. Next slide, please. I think there are several practical barriers, not only financial, but technical, informational, and trust barriers still prevent many grassroots communities from participating in the new gTLD round. Next slide, please.

I truly believe programs like the African Support Program need to reach the grassroots ruler communities, indigenous people, youth-led digital initiatives and community networks. This way, I think they really can bring a wider perspective in this global internet ecosystem. And the question still is, can someone who doesn't have like 32,000 U.S. dollar be the part of this gTLD round this time? And this is the question for the community. Next slide, please.

And I believe APAC youth can help to bridge the gap between ICANN processes and grassroots communities, maybe through translation, connection research, and policy engagement. Next slide, please. I have raised a few of the discussion questions here, and I hope to use the discussion time to hear your thoughts and the community thoughts on this. Next slide, please.

Thank you so much for your time, and I look forward to hearing your thoughts and continuing this conversation. Thank you. Over to you. Thank you so much.

MABDA HAERUNNISA FAJRILLA SIDIQ Thank you very much, Om Prakash, for your presentation. And last but not least, on the agenda, we'll have a presentation on Project Jake Pilot presentation, DNS registration data disclosure. We have three speakers for this presentation. First, Dr. Steve Crocker, the CEO of Edgemoor Research Institute. We will also have Jo-Fan Yu, Managing Director of Taiwan Network Information Center. And we will also have Klaus Stoll, the COO of Edgemoor Research Institute. So, you may take the floor, please. Thank you.

KLAUS STOLL Thank you very much. I want to be very, very quickly with the introduction. First slide, please. We're talking about Project Jake and Project Jake is named after Elizabeth Jake Feinler, who was responsible for the first ARPANET Network registration and she really generously allowed us to refer to her. And Project Jake is an initiative from Dr. Stephen Crocker who brought together in 2020 a distinguished group of people to think this problem through and who better than Steve to explain to you what the outcome of this process. Thank you very much.

STEVE CROCKER I think it's your turn.

JO-FAN YU You control the slides.

STEVE CROCKER

I'm sorry?

JO-FAN YU

Next slide please.

STEVE CROCKER

A little coordination issue here. The main concepts that have emerged in the time that we've spent thinking about how to bring some order and efficiency and clarity to the general who is problem, what data gets collected and who gets access to that data involves the following ideas. Quite a few of the legitimate requests are going to be the same from the same party for different domain name information over a period of time. So that much of the decision process about whether to allow that person to get access to that data will be ideally the same.

Further, groups of requesters that are in the same business, intellectual property attorneys, for example, law enforcement agencies as another example, security researchers as yet another example, will fall into a category where essentially the same issues will come up over and over again.

So, by doing the very simple business of taking the common elements and lumping them together so that you don't have to repeat them each and every time, we get an efficiency on both sides

of requesters that want the data and data holders, registries and registrars that have the data.

So, part of what we have designed is a system that allows pre-agreement for certain classes of requests from certain groups of requesters to certain groups of data holders. Those agreements can be on file arranged, as I said, ahead of time by those groups of requesters and by those groups of data holders.

This looks a little bit like a set of bilateral agreements. It is, but not necessarily on an individual basis, but groups that form and have natural affinities to each other, so there's an efficiency of scale there. So those are the fundamental elements that we have, groupings of requesters, grouping of data holders, and agreements between that set of parties. Next slide.

Good. We're in the middle of developing and running a pilot with TWNIC. We've formed an extremely active and very heartwarming relationship with TWNIC. Kenny Huang, Jo-Fan Yu, Xu Ping, Tang, somewhere here, I think, down here and technical people on both sides. And it's a straightforward system development with layers of protocols.

The bottom layer of the protocol stack is the one that actually involves making a request and getting responses and so forth. And then the higher levels are the ones that put the relationships in place, the agreements, forming the groups, adding in and, if

necessary, removing members of the groups and so forth. Next slide. Yeah. Thank you.

Here's a picture of the software that's in process. On the left side are the requester-oriented software. The bottom left is a place to focus attention. That's where a requester will make a request in that software, but then forward that request over to the data holders using strong authentication and well-documented protocols starting with RDAP and extensions added to that.

One of the key pieces of the design is that on the requester side, the software is persistent so that it's not just a question of logging in somewhere, making a request, and then going away if you don't get a request or if there's a delay in the response, but an active process that stays there and is operating on behalf of the requester and can receive deferred responses if necessary. Next slide.

So, here's sort of the different layers interacting. A creation of a group is one level. And the next slide. Here is a group that's been created, and an administrator for the group is adding or removing requesters. Next slide. And again, the administrator for a group is interacting with the corresponding group, putting an agreement in place.

When the agreement is put in place, copies are on both sides, so that there's an agreement database that applies to the group of requesters and a database that a group of data holders have, and they each have a copy of the agreement. No centralization of any of this. It's a 100% distributed system and thus, it can evolve and

grow in the general style that the Internet has been built. Next slide.

And then this shows the specific sequence of actions to make a request. Requester software gets a bearer token out of the OpenID server. That's included in the request, which is sent across on that horizontal line over to the data holder and the data holder can then verify the token by going back to the OpenID server and so forth.

And then the details of what data is provided and how it's presented are all part of what's been documented in advance in the details of what's in an agreement. Next slide.

This is a different presentation of the same structure. This comes out of the design process put here to show you that it's all real, at least we think it is. Next slide. One of the very interesting things that's emerged from the thought process in advance, and no, not too far, is that there are different levels of protection to be provided for different categories of registrants.

So, a very typical distinction is between a business and an individual and to afford the individual greater privacy. We also have discovered that this notion of public versus private data is not quite enough, that when we listen carefully over a long period of time, we hear things like, well, if somebody's asking for some data and it's private and they don't have private data, then they'll get back redacted, which tells them the data exists, but they can't have it. Maybe they should go seek a way to get that.

We listen to further discussions and we hear things like, oh, that data, we won't tell you if it's there or not. That must be kind of more sensitive in a way and that one needs a greater distinction.

We've chosen a four-level structure which we think is sufficient without being overly complicated, and you can imagine at the highest level that that could be used for restricting data unless there is an official court order or something like that. We're not imposing the interpretation, but just providing the mechanisms for making a sufficient set of distinctions.

Also, of great interest in a lot of cases is, what is the quality of the data that's being provided? What validation process was used in receiving that data from the registrant at the time of registration? And in separate areas, a lot of work's been put into that area. And again, a four-level structure where the bottom level is, we took what we were given. We didn't look at it or do anything with it. Next level up is a syntactic check. Does it look like an email address? Does it look like a phone number.

Next level above that is operational. If you call that phone number. If you send email to that address, do you get a response back? And the top level of that hierarchy is, do you have reason to believe that it actually belongs to the party that's involved?

So, we include in the design the ability to label the data or infer what the labels were intended to be, even if you have an existing database. And as I said, to assign different levels of the sensitivity

in particular, or even what level of validation of the data, depending upon what category the registrant falls into.

And as I said, business versus individual is one of the natural kind of distinctions, but there's no reason to limit it to just that. So, in working with TWNIC, we discovered that they actually have five different categories. Why five? Well, they have individual versus illegal entities, and that for each of them, some of them require extra privacy. So, for individuals, you can imagine celebrities or politicians or people who are at higher risk.

And for businesses, there are also cases where higher privacy is required. There could be a new movie title that is in progress, and they don't want to disclose that until they make an announcement. Or probably more compellingly, a non-governmental organization operating in a contested area that says, you know, even though businesses normally disclose their physical address, please don't do that to us because bad things could happen. So, that's four of the five.

And the fifth one that has emerged is a focus on the quality of the information. So, Taiwan has a category called green registrations, which has nothing to do with ecology or saving the planet, just a label for those registrations where the data has been verified, validated at a higher level, so that the people who receive that information, the requesters, can trust that that data is actually real. And that's a business decision that is then supported by having a mechanism for providing that labeling.

Again, no policy forced by the structure of what we have, simply providing a mechanism for supporting policies that they have done. So, here's an example of the -- I'm sorry, what? Let me stop. This is the most interesting part.

So, we have a tool for documenting all the pieces of this. This slide is a snapshot of a portion of the registration policy for a normal business. No, sorry, this is a green business. I think you're two slides -- yeah, back up, back up one more. Okay, there.

So, this is an individual requiring extra privacy. Next slide is a business with no special things. Now, if we toggle back and forth, can you go back and forth a couple times here? That you can see looking on the right side, the sensitivity levels vary quite a bit.

And then if you go forward from the middle slide to the next one, you can see the distinctions in the middle column about the level of validation between a green and a non-green registration. That's the interesting part. So, with that, I think it's your turn.

JO-FAN YU

Okay. Yeah, sorry, just give me 30 seconds. So, we're happy to join this project I think for us, I mean, as a data holder registry. So, the first benefit we think is the streamlined access. So actually, we don't need to review, I mean, every request individually we rely on the pre-negotiated master agreements. And also, the requester group, requester main, verify the identity and the credential of the requesters. So, I think it reduces the workload of us.

So, I think another thing is that we can, I mean, decide it's automatically processed or manually reviewed depending on the level of I mean the sensitivity. So, next slide, please.

Another benefit is actually I think because this is a project, it's a framework, it's based on the RDAP. So, it's a standard internet, internet I mean standard so that's why we don't need to put a lot of effort, I mean to change our system, I mean to incorporate this system.

The third one I think is the most important is that we maintain the full control of our policy. So, this framework, it does not impose the new policies, but we can still, you know, the framework, this project, I mean, this system, I mean, just led us to map our policy rules and sensitivity level into the systems. So, we need to change, we don't need to change our policy, we just use and I mean, map is that. So, the next one, please.

So, I think it's how to engage. Actually, we want to have a broader engagement. So, if you have an interest, then maybe -- next slide, please. Next, the last one. Yeah. We will have a deep dive session tomorrow morning at 9:00 AM in the same room.

So, we will have one hour so we will be happy to discuss further, more details and also to seek your feedback as well. So, one slide before, can we do that?

So, what is the next? We will continue to do the outreach and also, we want to do a development and user community. And we also

want to do more product and service and to also to have a beta version as well. Thank you.

MABDA HAERUNNISA FAJRILLA SIDIQ Thank you very much to Dr. Crocker, Klaus, and Jo-Fan for the presentation. And thank you very much for all of the speakers for the community agenda. And thank you so much for understanding with the time constraint. I think that just speaks for how vibrant the APAC community is.

Next, before we move on to the community discussion, we have some AOBs. First on the item is the EcoInternet Index 2026 Preview from Edmond Chung, the CEO of DotAsia Organization. Edmond, please.

EDMON CHUNG Thank you. And I only have one slide, so you can go to that. You all know that DotAsia runs DotAsia, and we also support DotKids. You probably know, I think especially in this room, that we support the NetMission program that is supporting young people to participate in internet governance, and here at ICANN as well.

But you might not know that 10 years ago, in 2016, that was when the UN Sustainable Development Goals were put in place. We started a sustainability program as well. This little tiger, Ajitora, focuses really on how the internet impacts the environment, both positively and negatively.

And since 2020, we've been working closely with the APNIC Foundation 2020 because the pandemic hit. The traffic through the internet went through the roof, and people were talking about how many trees the Netflix movie kills. But we have a different view. We're looking at it. Yes, we eventually developed an index, which was worked on between 2021 and 2023, and looked at different axes. We're not advocating for shorter emails or, you know, watch less video. We believe the internet replaces some of the more carbon-heavy industries, and that needs to be balanced.

So, we look at the economy, the energy that powers the internet, and the efficiency of the network itself. Yes, it is a ranking. It comes to EcoInternet Index. This year, later this year into 2026, we have a next version of the index. The first index which was launched in 2023, included 14 jurisdictions across Asia-Pacific. It looks at the eco-friendliness of the internet infrastructure around Asia-Pacific. This year, we're trying to get to probably 20.

It is a conversation starter, so the ranking is important, but now it's really interesting because if you look at the movement, you can see that Australia went up, you know, in terms of the ranking, and Taiwan went down. We want to see what policies were in place or not in place to see of that movement. And that's where we need your help and that's why we're putting out this call.

We want to engage with the local governments that will make a difference in terms of the internet's eco impact and that's why I'm

here. Please talk to us. I'm pretty easy to find. And, you know, this is a project that we're working on. Thank you.

MABDA HAERUNNISA FAJRILLA SIDIQ Thank you, Edmond and before we move on to the community discussion, I'd just like to see if there's any other AOB from the floor.

If there's none, we will proceed with the community discussion. We have Gyan Tripathi who is a lawyer and tech policy advisor who will be facilitating the discussion. Gyan, please.

GYAN TRIPATHI Thank you, Mabda, and hello, everyone. Good morning to all those joining us in the room, and greetings to all those joining us virtually. I'm Gyan Tripathi, and I'll be facilitating the open community discussion segment, which is really the part of the session that belongs to the room.

I'd encourage brief interventions so we can hear a range of voices and leave with a sharper sense of what this region should carry forward. Please raise your hand, and when you speak, give us your name, your affiliation, where you come from, and then make your contribution. I'll open the floor now. Yes. Okay, we'll go first to Ragini then to Gihan.

RAGINI KANUNGO Good afternoon, everyone, I hope I'm audible to all. My name is Ragini Kanungo, for the record, and I'm a NIXI fellow here at

ICANN85. My question is with regards to the increase of use in social media platforms as one of the major modes of communications, specifically for small-scale businesses.

And as India being a very youth-led country, most of the youths, irrespective of how big or small they have a business, they definitely have a social media page, they definitely have an online presence, but not necessarily, they don't really have a domain name registered.

So, do we intend to bridge that gap? And if so, how do we intend to do that? Are there any encouragement programs or awareness programs to sort of bring them on board and motivate them to register domain names in addition to, of course, social media platforms as well? Thank you.

GIHAN DIAS

Gihan from .lk, the LK domain registry. Yeah, we've been really looking into that issue, and we have two things which I'll be talking about this afternoon, 4:30 at the ccNSO. How do we get small businesses to register more domains?

So, we have one for individuals, plus for the small businesses, we are really promoting them to have a platform where they can set up a site very easily. Right now, they feel that, oh, a website, that's going to cost a lot of money and effort. No, can you do it in like half an hour? So that's what we're looking at. So, more details today afternoon.

GYAN TRIPATHI

Thank you for the question. Thank you for taking it up, Gihan. Ihita?

IHITA GANGAVARAPU

All right. Thank you so much, everybody. I'm Ihita Gangavarapu for the record. I work in the space of cybersecurity. And my question, I think it's great that the Trusted Notifier Network is well aligned on working extensively on taking down of abusive domains. And I think that aligns really well with what's being discussed at this in the prior ICANN meetings.

I just wanted to understand, since you are trying to build this network, what are the key friction points that you see from intermediaries to participate and collaborate to create this network in the APAC region? I think if similar such organizations or initiatives are coming together, they'll be able to understand how to better collaborate and remove these friction points. Are there regulatory challenges? Are there operational challenges in taking down and getting them to participate? Thank you.

ALBAN KWAN

Thank you for the questions. So far, I think when we are able to engage the internet intermediaries to really talk about the whole idea and how the notices would be fully verified and indemnified and automated, things like that, their response are relatively positive. But if I have to say that a certain obstacle exists would be

because in the community itself, we tend to think in a certain way already. And there has already been a lot of discussion about this kind of concept.

And it would not be easy to kind of jump out and think from a different kind of angle. I think that's what we see at the moment. So, it needs a bit more time to discuss and maybe like yesterday, we have the signing ceremony with CleanDNS, more people joining, and then it will facilitate more people willing to join as well.

Now, I think the hardest part in terms of the whole concept would be how we actually expand beyond the ICANN community into the hosting provider, the social media, the internet platform, that would require a lot more resources and a lot more conversation. So, I think it's really just about the United Fund. If we see this problem about online abuse needing a wider community support, can we first align ourselves and then we talk to the other parties together? I think that would be my answer. Thank you.

GYAN TRIPATHI

Thank you, Alban. We have a question virtually and then we can move in the room. Rohit Yadav asks, how do we plan to protect creating legitimate brands to protect domain squatting and build a brand without having to go to court? So, protecting brands online against squatting of domains. Would you like to take it? Yes?

ALBAN KWAN

Yeah, okay. How do we protect squatting without going to court? Well, the first thing would be you, the LP, I guess. ICANN already have the existing mechanism, but certainly, I think, if I speak honestly, one of the problems that exist in terms of this policy would be that it takes time and takes money as well to prevent it.

So, a lot of the squatting, especially squatting that is used in phishing or scams typically registered in a large volume. I think what I want to highlight is that a lot of the current ICANN policy that is currently being developed in the PDP on associated domain names and things like that would be extremely helpful.

I don't think something like Trust Notifier Network would be of use because we don't want to take down anything that is not proven to be abusive at the moment. And I think there are mechanisms that in the ICANN world would actually help, especially associated domain name.

GYAN TRIPATHI

Thank you. Gentleman to my left. Good morning, everyone. This is Anupam Agrawal from India Internet Foundation. So, this is my comment on the Project Jake. So first of all, Steve, Jo-Fan, this is a fantastic engineering solution to a very large problem. Congratulations on taking it up. I would definitely like to get engaged with it and will be there tomorrow at your session.

Having said that, I would like to understand that how is this taking care of the privacy related requirements which are different for

different countries? How will this help and are you planning to take this to IETF as well? Thank you.

STEVE CROCKER

Questions directed to me I presume. Yeah, very important in our thinking is that this is not a one-size-fits-all situation. We provide a base set of protocols and mechanisms, but the details of what the agreements are, which sets of requesters, which sets of data holders choose to group themselves and choose to work with others is not forced by anything that we're building. We simply provide the mechanism for those arrangements made.

So, for example, I mean, a typical kind of question is, how can we trust, speaking as a data holder, that a law enforcement from some other part of the world is who we should trust and so forth?

And the answer that I would give is, why don't you trust the ones that you know? That does not mean that you are then obligated to trust everybody else. That's a separate discussion. And then that can evolve over a period of time. So, in the vernacular, it's a salami slicing approach of one piece at a time rather than trying to do everything.

And for anybody who is unhappy with that answer, I would say you're no worse off after that than you were before in which every problem is viewed as an individual single problem. So you peel off the parts that you can make sense of and there's a learning process that progresses from that. And if in the end of the day some law

enforcement agency is unhappy that they don't have access to some data holder, they were unhappy before, they're unhappy now. So, okay.

GYAN TRIPATHI

You have a question from Chris on Project Jake?

CHRIS BUCKRIDGE

Yeah. Thanks, and thanks for that, Steve. Sorry, Chris Buckridge, for the record. Picking a little at, I think, the privacy question as well, and maybe it's, again, not something that's in the protocol, but there's a lot of talk, obviously, about in your discussion, the data holder and the requester. In terms of the data subject, the registrants, is it envisaged that there would be transparency as to what agreements exist with the data holders and these other groups?

STEVE CROCKER

Thank you very much for that question. So, I didn't say anything about it because there's a lot of things, that you can't say everything all at once. There are a couple of different possibilities, and depending upon where you come from, you may have a different attitude about it. One position is every request information about a registrant should be relayed back to that registrant for information, not so that they can answer it. And that has consequences both in terms of efficiency and exposure and so forth.

In the law enforcement arena, for example, discussions we've had have brought to the surface, we didn't make any of this up, that during an investigation, if they are asking about the domain related to either a victim or some ancillary person, that's one thing. If they want to find out about somebody that is a target of the investigation, a subject, they may want to cloak that and not have that.

And then the other side of that is suppose the registrar says, "We don't agree to that." If you want information, we're going to tell the registrant because that's what we feel. Simply having that clear as to what the rules of engagement are going to be can be part of the agreement in which, as long as law enforcement knows that their request will not be protected, they can then choose not to make the request or they can make the request with that exposure and so forth.

So, there's nuances in there that, from an objective point of view, can simply be stated forthrightly and dealt with as opposed to trying to make an absolute agreement about all of that.

GYAN TRIPATHI

Thank you, Steve. Edmon?

EDMON CHUNG

Yeah, Edmon here. Just adding to the conversation, from DotAsia, we actually actively support the work, the Project Jake and Steve and TWNIC work. I wanted to also say we actively support Alban's

work on Trusted Notifier as well. There was an earlier question about encouraging people to use domain names. Check out gocreate.asia. That's an initiative we started last year doing exactly that, and we're looking for partners. Check out gocreate.asia. That's where we're trying to encourage people to create their own domain.

And finally, I wanted to respond to Om Prakash. In terms of supporting community and youth and others to apply for new gTLDs, tld.asia actually also supports that. Check out tld.asia. It's just very simple, tld.asia. We've been supporting different organizations to go through the ASP, Application Support Program, as well as into the new gTLD program as well. So that's a really good thing that you brought up. And, again, I should be easy to find. Find me or check out tld.asia.

GYAN TRIPATHI

Thank you, Edmon. Bibek?

STEVE CHU

Morning, my name is Steve Chu from New York.

GYAN TRIPATHI

Oh, Steve. I'm very sorry; Bibek. Okay, please continue.

STEVE CHU

Shall I continue?

GYAN TRIPATHI

Yeah.

STEVE CHU

Okay. So again, my name is Steve Chu from the United States. I'm an ICANN85 fellow. I have a question for Edmon, actually. So, I was very intrigued by the work that you've done on the EcoInternet Index. So, I have a two-part question. The first is, I'm wondering whether sort of the algorithm, the methodology that goes into the calculation of the index is open and public. And I'm also wondering, just based on the slide that I've seen, correct me if I'm wrong, that sort of countries represented are largely in the APAC region.

And I'm wondering if there's been discussion to extend sort of this index, which I think is a great idea on a global scale with other jurisdictions and other regions. Thank you.

EDMON CHUNG

Should I quickly respond? Yeah. I'll keep it very short. Check out eii.asia. Yes, it's completely public and open. You know, back in 2021 to 2023, we engaged in a number of experts and you can find all that information. It's an index based on publicly available data. So, it's not, how should I say, not first-hand research, but it's a secondary research.

The second question was, oh, jurisdictions. Yes, for .asia, of course, we focus on Asia Pacific, but yes, we are trying to reach out to

Europe or Africa or other places to see if their organizations are willing to take what we do and cover the other jurisdictions around the world as well.

SAMIRAN GUPTA

Right. I'm just intervening here because we are really running out of time. We have two last hands, yeah, but I request the comments to be quick because there's coffee in the back and we can continue our conversations over tea and coffee. Thank you.

GYAN TRIPATHI

Thank you, Samiran. Bibek?

BIBEK SILWAL

Thank you. Bibek Silwal from Nepal here. First before asking a question, I think I want to thank the vibrant APAC community starting from Samiran, yes, the APAC team and even the community leaders, they are very supportive in everything we do and that's why we see a lot of people in this vibrant room.

And my question is carrying on Om Prakash's question about the Applicant Support Program and applications from Asia-Pacific region. Even in last round, I think there were very few application and compared to the other regions while we are the massive users on the internet.

So, is there any different approach and strategy from ICANN org or the community or the board on promoting the applications from

next round, from the Asia-Pacific region? And regarding the Applicant Support Program, there are a lot of LDCs in the Asia-Pacific region and even the Applicant Support Program as stated, it was not enough for promoting new applications. So, is there any different strategy on that?

SAMIRAN GUPTA

So, let's take this offline over tea and coffee. I was kindly reminded by Amrita, in case you're not aware, we're also going to do a group photo, although it's on the agenda, but still, so it's important. But let's talk about this offline. Thank you.

GYAN TRIPATHI

One last question from Harsha.

HARSHA WIJAYAWARDHANA

Yeah, I'm very much interested in the Project Jake, because I'm from Sri Lanka and I also work with the law enforcement in Sri Lanka. And I have one major question because we are signatory to the Budapest Convention and they are some of the conventions that we have signed. How does it affect these conventions? How would you work with them?

Like when we request, the request goes to mostly either directly to Google or the basic law enforcement contacts through the Budapest Convention that we try to get some of the information from them. So that's the one question.

Second question, I immediately want to actually, you can start another, do you see the labels and unique identifiers? Right now, a very interesting question came up and Gihan answered it to some extent.

So, one of the dialogues that's going on in Sri Lanka is actually what will be the future of in how the labels, what will happen with the AI and as well as the -- so we have a lot of discussions there and the future would be, right? So, I think we all have to think about it.

I mean the labels will be there. I mean the identifiers will be there, but it will be visible to you in the future is a major question that we are asking, how to work with that technically. So Gihan and I have a lot of dialogue in that area and we have done some work in Sri Lanka also including the IDNs and all of that.

Anyway, so this is something that I think you need to take because we are in a transition period with the AI becoming the tools, how that and social media you don't see the domain names now. If you use WhatsApp or any of those things, you don't see the unique identifiers. Anyway, so I am basically stopping there, but I would really like to work with the Project Jake.

SAMIRAN GUPTA

I'm sorry, I need to intervene over here. Mr. Chung, if you can take 30 seconds and we need to really close this conversation and take it over coffee. And as Amrita kindly reminded, we also have a photo to take. Thank you.

EDMON CHUNG

Thank you. I will take it on during coffee so I'll save you 20 seconds.

SAMIRAN GUPTA

Thank you so much. Thank you so much. We really appreciate this.
Sally, do you have anything to --

SALLY COSTERTON

I just wanted to thank you for letting me be with you this morning. I continue to be inspired by this region, by you all, by the, as I say very personally, the long-standing partnerships. What I'm trying to say, I think here in Asia, I think we do this in a lot of places in ICANN, but we're in Asia and we're talking about Asia and we're here right now, so it's relevant.

I'm very struck, as I've been here now for 13 years at ICANN, I can't believe I'm still here, but anyway, I don't mean that in a bad way, it's a long time. And in that time, I see many people around this table I've known for a long time, and people who are brand new to us. So, we have a real mix. Those of us who are veterans of the internet world and who are newcomers.

And here in this region, I think you set a particularly good example to our community about how to do that well because it's actually quite hard. It's quite difficult sometimes to make the effort if you've been here a long time to reach across and to pull somebody

up and to bring them in and to introduce them. I think these APAC-based sessions have always been a great way to do that.

But I thank you for your, I'm going to say your soft skills, your people skills, the trust you have in each other and the way you bring that into the ICANN community, not just at ICANN meetings, but all the work we do, which is the majority of the time, when we're back at home and we're wrestling.

And I know in this region in particular, wrestling time zones is very challenging for many Asia-Pacific stakeholders. And we do everything we can within the organization to try to make sure that we rotate calls.

But I'm very well aware, and I happen to believe, that this region takes a disproportionate amount of the hit, if you like, of late calls and that is disruptive. But nobody rings me up every day and says, "This is terrible, Sally, make it stop." You're very open and pragmatic about how you do that. So, thank you for that and thank you for your continued leadership.

And I think Amrita's recognition, you know, you have within your midst a particularly good example of everything I'm talking about, actually, in my view, Amrita. You're a walking, living, talking example of this combination of this technical and professional skills, but these people leadership skills it's so important for ICANN. It's such an important part of how we maintain the trust in our legitimacy to deliver our technical mission.

It's not just about the names, the numbers, and the protocols. It's about how inclusive we are in bringing together and showing people that they can behave the way we do and that that is how the internet works and it's work is built on trust more than it's built on technology.

Thank you for everything. Let's go and take a picture. That's something I know about working in Asia. Pictures are a priority.

SAMIRAN GUPTA

Thank you.

MABDA HAERUNNISA FAJRILLA And with that, I would like to invite Samiran.
SIDIQ

MELODY TAI

Thank you so much, everyone, for joining us at APAC Space today.
You may stop the recording now.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]