Report of 2012 APrIGF Tokyo

August 2012

It is our great pleasure to inform you that the 3rd Asia Pacific Regional Internet Governance Forum was held successfully depending very much to your support.　There were many people from various countries who participated in lively discussion.　We believe that it was the most active APrIGF meeting so far.

The result of the meeting will be reported to the 7th global IGF in Baku in November. However, we would like to take your time to briefly report the outcome of the meeting.

Secretariat of the host committee, IGF Japan
Japan Internet Service Provider Association

Report From the Chair

This is the third gathering of the APrIGF and it has been so well organized the local hosts deserve our heartiest congratulations. Compared with the first two meetings in Hong Kong and Singapore where we started out, the APrIGF is now doing a brisk walk.

There were many milestones in this meeting. First, there was a more open call for workshops. The result was a variety of workshops that left me conflicted more than once in trying to decide which discussion panel I should sit in on. The meeting was held over three days instead of two. Even with the additional day, we were preparing for more meeting rooms in case the need arose.

The number of sponsors too has increased. We hope of course to retain as many of them in future meetings.

It was ideal to hold the event in a centrally-located university. It was not just a matter of keeping costs low but also that our future lies with the young. We want to expose the young what we think are important for their future.

Another significant milestone was the beginning of a formalisation of the APrIGF itself. It started as a meeting to gather feedback from the Asia-Pacific region to the main IGF meeting itself. As a multi-stakeholder event, it is essential that it be recognized as such. This year, the formation of the Programme Committee was endorsed by the AP* meeting in New Delhi. This is a meeting of various organisations and associations involved in the IT and Internet space operating in the Asia-Pacific. Other processes were also put in place to enhance transparency in how the event is organized.

We will need to put processes in place for competing bids to host the APrIGF. The value of hosting the APrIGF is raising awareness of the significant Internet governance issues. Many who have attended the APrIGF have remarked that they see much educational value in a meeting like this for their colleagues and friends in both government service or in the private sector. The issues raised and discussed can have great impact on both law and policy as well as on business.

The IGF meeting in Baku in November will have a session where the various regional meetings report. The IGF is intended to be a talk shop where decisions are not made on the grounds that trying to arrive at any decision would be difficult and tie up the meeting in political knots. The closest to decisions would be recommendations, which the IGF mandate allows.

Well, the APrIGF is moving slightly away from the IGF stream to touch on issues most pertinent for the AP region. In this meeting, there were areas of agreement. The summary reports, which each panel organiser or chair had to write, carries a section on areas of common agreement. Some new areas of common agreement were the criticality of IPv6, the need to work on privacy in order for cloud computing to take off, and the need to explore ways to use ICT for disaster relief. The IGF has some "soft power" to highlight issues. Hopefully, this soft power can be used to mobilise people and resources to solve problems of most concern in the AP region. The APrIGF would then achieve its ultimate goal of playing a part to develop our region of the world.

Peng Hwa Ang
Chairman
Programme Committee
Multi-Stakeholder Group

1. Overview

Date and Time: July 18 – 20, 2012   9:30 – 18:00

Venue: 6th Floor, Building No.17, Aoyama Campus
Aoyama Gakuin University

Participants: 278 (76 Oversea, 202 Domestic) from 28 countries
19,762 remote participants using U-Stream (video streaming)

Number of Sessions: 22 (including a session for Youth IGF)

Number of Presenters: 105 (excluding Y-IGF)

Sponsors:
  Special Sponsor: Aoyama Gakuin University

  Platinum Sponsor: Asia Internet Coalition, APNIC, Fujitsu Limited, Google Inc., Japan Internet Registry, Microsoft Japan, NEC Biglobe, Nifty, NTT Communications, Softbank Telecom, So-net Entertainment

  Gold Sponsor: eAccess Ltd., KDDI Corporation

  Forum Sponsor: ISOC, Freedom House, Google Inc.

  Sponsor: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

Secretariat: DotAsia

Local Secretariat: Japan Internet Service Provider Association

Support: D.C.N. Corporation (Ustream)

2. Sessions

2.1. July 18, 2012　International Conference Center

<u>9:30 - 10:00　Opening Plenary, Welcome Remarks</u>

Dr. Ken-ichi Senba
    President, Aoyama Gakuin University
Mr. Taketsune Watanabe
    Chairman, Japan ISP Association
Prof. Ang Peng Hwa
    Director of Singapore Internet Research Centre (SiRC), Chair of Multi-stakeholder Steering Committee, APrIGF
Mr.Chengetai Masango
    Programme and Technology Manager, Secretariat for the Internet Governance Forum
Mr. Shun Sakurai
    Director-General of the Telecommunications Bureau, MIC
Mr.Akira Arima
    President & CEO, NTT Communications Corporation
Mr. Keith Davidson
    Vice Chair of Asia Pacific Top Level Domain Association

Mr. Kuek Yu-Chuang
　　Board of Director, Asia Internet Coalition
Mr.Edmon Chung
　　CEO, DotAsia Organisation

10:00 - 12:00　　Introduction - State of the IGF
Moderator:

　　Dr. Peng Hwa Ang

　　Director of Singapore Internet Research Centre

　　(SiRC)

Panelists:

　　Mr. Chengetai Masango
　　　　Programme and Technology Manager ,
　　　　Secretariat of the Internet Governance Forum
　　　　(IGF)
　　Dr. Kuo Wei WU
　　　　CEO, National Information Infrastructure
　　　　Enterprise Promotion Association (NIIEPA)
　　Mr. Masanobu Katoh
　　　　Vice Chairman of IGF-Japan; Chairman of 2012
　　　　APrIGF Tokyo Host Committee
　　Mr. Rajnesh D. Singh
　　　　Regional Director of the Asia-Pacific Regional
　　　　Bureau, Internet Society
　　Dr. William Drake
　　　　International Fellow & Lecturer, Media Change
　　　　& Innovation Division, IPMZ, University of
　　　　Zurich, Switzerland
　　Mr. Izumi Aizu
　　　　Deputy Director at the Institute for
　　　　HyperNetwork Society
　　Mr. Pablo Hinojosa
　　　　Director of Public Affairs, APNIC

12:00-12:30　Keynote Speach

　　Dr. Jun Murai

　　　　Professor, Keio University

14:30-16:00　Plenary 1: Emerging Issues, Internet for Disaster Relief and Restoration: Overview

Moderator:

　　Mr. Izumi Aizu

　　　　Senior Research Fellow, Institute for InfoSocionomics, Tama University

　　Mr. Takayoshi Shinyama

　　　　CEO, JET Internet

Panelists:

　　-Information Sharing for Disaster Relief

　　Mr. Takayoshi Shinyama

　　　　CEO, JET Internet

　　Mr. Toshiaki Tateishi

　　　　Vice Chairman, Japan Internet Providers Association

　　-Yahoo! JAPAN and 3.11: A Possible Model for Disaster Response

　　Mr. Naoya Bessho

　　　　Corporate Officer, General Counsel, Yahoo! Japan Corporation

　　- The Experience from Morakot Disaster Information Center and The Internet System of Disaster Prevention and Relief

　　Mr. TingYao Shyu

　　　　Chief executive, Association of Digital Culture Taiwan

　　- ICT for Reconstruction

　　Mr. Takahashi Fumitake

　　　　Deputy Director, ICT Strategy Policy Division Global ICT Strategy Bureau, MIC, Japan

16:30-18:00　Session A1: Internet for Disaster Relief and Restoration: Reports from Local Governments

Moderator:

Mr. Takayoshi Shinyama
   CEO, JET Internet

Mr. Izumi Aizu
   Senior Research Fellow, Institute for InfoSocionomics, Tama University

Speakers:

Mr. Shigekazu Toyoshima
   General Affairs Division, City of Tagajo

Mr. Souichi Tadano
   Information Policy Section, City of Soma

Mr. Takehiko Imai
   Senior Director, General Affairs & Planning Bureau, Information Policy Dept., City of Sendai

2.2. July 18, 2012　Room 2

16:30-18:00　Session B1: The Impact of New gTLD

Moderator：

Mr. Edmon Chung
   CEO, DotAsia Organisation

Panelists:

Mr. Atsushi Endo
   Japan Registry Services Co., Ltd.

Mr. Hirokatsu Ohigashi
   Executive Director, GMO Registry, Inc.

Mr. Rafik Dammak
   JAS WG co-chair; GNSO Councilor

Mr. Sébastien Bachollet
   Board Member, ICANN

Ms. Cheryl Langdon-Orr
   ALAC, ICANN

Mr. Lucas Vall
   Brights Consulting Inc.

2.3. July 18, 2012　IVY Hall

18:30- Welcome Reception

2.4. July 19, 2012　International Conference Center

9:30 - 11:00 Plenary 2: Cloud Computing Industry Forum:
Global Cloud Computing and its Challenges
Moderator:

Dr. Takaaki Tomizawa
Director of Technology Policy, Legal and Corporate
Affairs, Microsoft Japan Co., Ltd.

Panelists:

Cloud Operator: Mr. Mikimasa Nakayama
Director, Cloud Services Division, NTT
Communications

Academia: Dr. Eric K. Clemons
Professor of Operations and Information
Management, The Wharton School of the University
of Pennsylvania

Government Officer: Mr. Yuji Nakamura
Director for Convergence Strategy, Ministry of
Internal Affairs and Communications

Cloud Operator: Mr. Craig Baty
Executive GM, Chief Technology & Innovation
Officer, Fujitsu Australia and New Zealand

Solution Provider: Ms. Kyoko Matsuba
Manager, Product Sales, Healthcare IT, GE
Healthcare Japan

11:30 - 13:00　Session M2　The future of Internet : Where
we go? and how?
Moderator:

Mr. Kuo Wei WU
CEO, National Information Infrastructure
Promotion Association

Panelists:

Mr. William Drake
International Fellow & Lecturer, Media Change &

Innovation Division, IPMZ, University of Zurich, Switzerland

Mr. Geoff Huston
    Chief Scientist, APNIC

Ms. Hong Xue
    Director of Institute for the Internet Policy & Law (IIPL), Beijing Normal University

Mr. Izumi Aizu
    Deputy Director at Institute for HyperNetwork Society

Mr. Hiro Hotta
    Director of Corporate Planning, Japan Registry Services Co., Ltd.

Mr. Keith Davidson
    Chair, Asia Pacific Top Level Domain Association

Mr. Robbert Pepper
    Vice President, Global Technology Policy at Cisco

14:30 - 16:00   Session A3   Internet Governance for Development(IG4D): The Big Picture
Moderator：

    Mr.   Rajnesh SINGH
    Regional Director, Asia-Pacific, Internet Society
Panelists:

    Mr. David APPASAMY
    Management Consultant (India)

    Ms. Sylvia CADENA
    Project Officer – ISIF (Australia)

    Ms. Maureen HILYARD
    Chair – Pacific Islands Chapter, Internet Society (Cook Islands)

    Mr. Phet SAYO
    Senior Programme Officer – IDRC (India)

    Mr. Tarn How TAN
    Senior Research Fellow, Institute of Policy Studies, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, NUS (Singapore)

    Mr. Mya THWIN
    ICT Consultant (Myanmar)

16:30 - 18:00   Plenary3   Law Enforcement on the Internet
Moderator:

Dr. Hong XUE

Director of Institute for the Internet Policy & Law
(IIPL), Beijing Normal University

Panelists:

Prof. Iwao Kidokoro

Global Communications Center, International
University of Japan

Mr. Keith Davidson

Vice Chair, Asia Pacific Top Level Domain
Association (APTLD)

Mr. KUEK Yu-Chuang

Regional Director of Public Policy, Asia-Pacific,
Yahoo!

Dr.V.C.Vivekanandan

Director- Institute of   Global Internet Governance &
Advocacy (GIGA), NALSAR University of Law- India

Mr. Kuo Wei WU

Board Member, ICANN

Mr. Seow Hiong Goh

Executive Director, Global Policy and Government
Affairs, Asia Pacific, Cisco Systems

2.5. July 19, 2012   Room 2

11:30 - 13:00   Session B2   Internet for Asia: Space for Free
Expression & Information
Moderator:

Ms. Miwa KUBOSAKI

Senior Program Officer, Southeast Asia Program,
Freedom House

Panelists:

Mr. Arthit SURIYAWONGKUL, Coordinator, Thai

Netizen Network

Mr. Ed LEGASPI, Alerts & Communication Officer,

Southeast Asian Press Alliance (SEAPA)

Mr. John LIU, East Asia (Southeast & Northeast Asia)

Programme Officer, Asian Forum for Human Rights and

Development (FORUM-ASIA)

Mr. Victorius SADIPUN, ICT Consultant, Indonesia

14:30 - 16:00   Session B3   The Evolving Internet Ecosystem: A Two-sided Market?
Moderator:

Mr. Iarla Flynn
Head of Public Policy & Government Affairs, Google Australia & New Zealand

Panelists:

Mr. Holly Raiche
ISOC Australia

Mr. Fouad Bajwa
Co-vice chair of APRALO; Independent ICT4D & Internet Governance Advisor

Mr. Geoff Huston
Chief Scientist, APNIC

Mr. Suhaidi Hassan
Vice Chair, Malaysia ISOC Chapter

Mr. Robert Pepper
Vice President, Global Technology Policy, Cisco Systems, Inc.

16:30 - 18:00   Youth Internet Governance Forum Session (YIGF)

2.6. July 19, 2012   Room 3

11:30 - 13:00   Session C2 Internet History Session
Speakers:
Chair:

Dr. Kilnam Chon
KAIST and Keio University

Presenter:

Prof. Jun Murai
Professor / Dean of the Faculty of Environment and Information Studies, Keio University

14:30 - 16:00　Session C3 IGF Japan: Risk management in the era of cloud computing

Moderator:

    Tsuyoshi Kinoshita

        Cisco Systems G.K.

Presenters and Panelists:

    Yukio Endo

        Assistant General Manager, Platform Systems Division, NEC BIGLOBE Ltd.

    Kunihiro Tanaka

        CEO, Sakura Internet

    Takaya Ueno

        Department Manager, Cloud Business Department, Cloud Business Division, Nifty Corporation

    Ken Higuchi

        General Manager, Solution Division, Infosec Corporation

2.7. July 20, 2012   International Conference Center

9:30 - 11:00   Plenary 4   Critical Internet Resources: IPv4/IPv6

Moderator:

>Prof. Ang PengHwa

>>Director of Singapore Internet Research Centre (SiRC)

Panelists:

>Mr. Haruka Saito

>>Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Telecommunications Bureau, Director, Computer Communications Division, Japan

>Mr. Erik Kline

>>Google, Japan

>Mr. Geoff Huston

>>Chief Scientist, Asia Pacific Network Information Centre (APNIC), Australia

>Mr. Kuo Wei WU

>>Board of Directors, ICANN, Taiwan

11:30 - 13:00   Session M4   International Public Policy and Internet Governance Issues Pertaining to the Internet

Moderator:

>Mr. Jeremy Malcolm

>>Consumers International

Speakers:

>Mr Hasanul Aaq Inu

>>Member, Bangladesh National Parliament; Chairman, Parliamentary Standing Committee for Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications

>Mr. Atsushi Umino

>>Director for International Policy Coordination, Global ICT Strategy Bureau (MIC)

>Mr. Sunil Abraham

>>Center for Internet & Society, India

>Mr. David Farrar
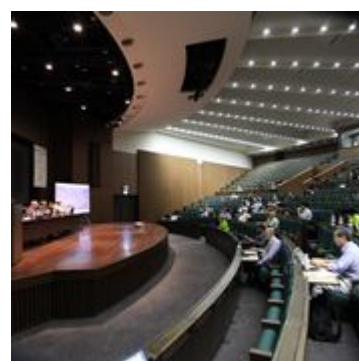
>>Director of Curia Market Research

Panelists:

>Mr. Naoya Bessho

>>General Counsel, Chief Compliance Officer, Yahoo Japan Corporation

>Mr. William Drake

>>International Fellow & Lecturer, Media Change & Innovation Division, IPMZ, University of Zurich, Switzerland

14:30 - 16:00　Session M5 Protection of Children from Cybercrimes on the Internet

Moderator:

Prof. Hisaaki Fujikawa

Professor of law, Aoyama Gakuin University

Panelists:

Mr. Susumu Yoshida

Director General,　of Internet Content Safety Association

Ms. Shino Uenuma

Director General, Content Evaluation and Monitoring Association

Mr. Ryoji Mori

Chief of Child Pornography Countermeasures Working Group, Anshin Netzukuri Council

Mr. Akio Kokubu

Vice President, Internet Association Japan

16:30 - 17:15　Plenary 5 National & Regional IGF Activities Updates

Chair/Moderator

Mr. Keith Davidson

International Director of InternetNZ

Reporting

1. Japan IGF – Mr. Masanobu Katoh (Japan IGF Chair)

2. Arab IGF - Mr. Quasi Al-Shatti (Arab MAG) [remote participation]

3. Australian IGF – Ms Cheryl Langdon-Orr (Aus IGF Organising Ctte)

4. Bangladesh IGF - M. A. Haque Anu, Secretary General　[remote participation]4.

5. Pacific IGF – Ms. Maureen Hilyard (PICISOC Chair)

6. Pakistan IGF – Mr. Imran Ahmed Shah (Pakistan IGF) [Remote Participation]

7. Korea IGF　- Prof Y J Park

8. New Zealand IGF - Mr. Keith Davison (Nethui organiser)

17:15 - 18:00　Closing Plenary

　　Report from each session chairs

2.8. July 20, 2012   Room2

<u>11:30 - 13:00   Session B4   Open Data Policy Development in Asia</u>

Moderator:

    Ms. Waltraut Ritter

        Managing Director, Knowledge Dialogues Hong Kong

Panelists:

    Mr. Tomoaki Watanabe

        Center for Global Communications, Int'l University of Japan

    Mr.   Thongchai Saengsiri,

        Ministry of and Communication Technology, Thailand (invited)

    Mr. TH Schee

        Fertta, Taiwan

    Ms. Keitha Booth

        Programme Leader, NZ Open Government Information and Data Programme

<u>14:30 - 16:00   Session B5   Cyber Security Challenges and Solutions for Asia</u>

Moderator:

    Professor Jim Foster

        Graduate School of Media and Governance, Keio University

Keynote:

    Koichiro Komiyama

        JPCERT/CC   (20 minutes)

Panelists:

    Dr. Jason Nye

        Director for Research, Avascent International

    Jun Takei

        Director, Global Public Policy, Intel Japan

    Masakazu Takahashi

        Chief Security Advisor, Microsoft Japan

    Suguru Yamaguchi

        Professor, Nara Advanced Institute for Science and Technology

    Takashi Yuguchi

        Director, Customer Services Division, NTT Communications

    Seow Hiong Goh

        Executive Director, Global Policy & Government Affairs, Asia Pacific Cisco Systems

2.9. July 20, 2012　Room3

Moderator:

Mr. Yap SWEE SENG

Executive Director, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA)

Panelists:

Mr. Sam DuPont

Program Officer, Global Internet Program, Freedom House

Ms. Pirongrong RAMASOOTA

Director, Media Policy Center, Head of Department of Journalism & Information, Faculty of Communication Arts, Chulalongkorn University

Mr. Sean ANG

Executive Director, Southeast Asian Centre for e-Media (SEACeM)

Mr. Shahzad AHMAD

Executive Director, Bytes for All

2.10. July 20, 2012　Google Inc. dining room

19:00 - Closing reception

3. Session Reports

3.1. Chairman's Summary

3.2. Introduction - State of the IGF

Moderator: Peng Hwa Ang *Director of Singapore Internet Research Centre (SiRC)*
Summary of Presentations
Title: **Mr. Chengetai Masango**, *Programme and Technology Manager , Secretariat of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF)* Summary: Mr. Masango spoke of the contributions of regional fora such as the APRIGF with their specific interests and their influence at the IGF.
Title: Summary: **Dr. Kuo Wei WU,** *CEO, National Information Infrastructure Enterprise Promotion Association (NIIEPA)* Summary: Dr. Wu highlighted the great challenges to the Internet today—Sovereignty, Piracy, Privacy and Security—and suggested that an event such as the APrIGF could help defuse tensions and address the concerns raised by those significant challenges.
Title: **Mr. Masanobu Katoh,** *Vice Chairman of IGF-Japan; Chairman of 2012 APrIGF Tokyo Host Committee* Summary: Mr. Katoh urged greater collaboration among national and regional IGF with the UN IGF in order to better address issues and concerns.
Title: **Mr. Rajnesh D. Singh**, *Regional Director of the Asia-Pacific Regional Bureau, Internet Society* Summary: Mr Singh observed that the multi-stakeholder model of Internet Governance was a good and robust model.
Title: **Dr. William Drake,** *International Fellow & Lecturer, Media Change & Innovation Division, IPMZ, University of Zurich, Switzerland* Summary: Dr. Drake said that the IGF was a process and not an event. He said that Internet governance was about shared principles, norms and rules and was a steering function, not so much an authority relationship.
Title: **Mr. Izumi Aizu,** *Deputy Director at the Institute for HyperNetwork Society* Summary: Mr. Aizu said that the role of civil society in Internet governance was significant and that there were areas, such as in disaster relief, where civil society groups have played leading roles.
Title: **Mr. Pablo Hinojosa,** *Director of Public Affairs, APNIC* Summary: Mr. Hinojosa said that the IGF was the best incarnation of WSIS principles and that it (the IGF) was the best multi-stakeholder dialogue example to keep alive and ongoing.
Summary of Discussion
Issues That Reached A Common View In response to a question from the floor on what the IGF had achieved, panelists pointed out the multi-stakeholder model, the participation of civil society, and the raising of awareness of significant issues.
Issues Where Opinions Varied

There was some disagreement as to the extent to which the IGF should be used to arrive at an agreement. Some felt that without this push, many governments and business groups would simply see the IGF as a "talk shop", and not one that can arrive at meaningful and actionable conclusions.

On the other hand, others pointed out that to push to such conclusions would change the tone of the IGF. It is likely to be more politicized and acrimonious.

Summary

The session was intended to paint the backdrop to the start of the Forum. The participation of the various speakers and the issues raised showed the extent of the IGF and its significance of the event.

3.3. Plenary 1 - Internet for Disaster Relief and Restoration

Moderator: Izumi Aizu and Takayoshi Shinyama
Summary of Presentations

Title: My Reflection upon 311
Takayoshi Shinyama, CEO, JET Internet

Summary: Mr. Shinyama described the severe situation hit by earthquake in his hometown inside the devastated area of Tohoku. Only available sources of information were newspapers and battery-driven radios after the quake, but both provided too broad and one-way information. Information from Tokyo just useless. The kind of information needed vary and depends on locale, timing.

Fixed and mobile phones were unable to use due to power cut or traffic congestion regulation. Email or web were not available because of traffic congestion or lost battery charge of the terminals. People in the devastated areas suffered from lack of information. Had they got the exact information right after the quake, there could be less causalities in costal areas. During the power failure, we faced question of survival: how to get information to secure water, food and gas. In fact, all water and food stored in our house were consumed within two days. Measures against large-scale disasters include satellite communication, keep the critical data in cloud or outside the site. Flexible installation of LAN is also essential.

Title: ISP's activities during East Japan Great earthquake
Mr. Toshiaki Tateishi, Vice Chairman, Japan Internet Providers Association

Summary: Many lives could have been saved if the information system was active.
The subject is how we activate the infrastructure for 72 hrs after the disaster occurred. In Tokyo at that time everything was OK but railways. Many people could not go back home, so bunch of people on the road. Mobile phone was not available. Except long distance call.
ISPs had to face severe situation, tried to secure Internet connection: securing emergency power generator, fuel was the challenge. For Satellite Internet, it took more than a month to install, and that does not have real broadband.

Title: Yahoo! JAPAN and 3.11: A Possible Model for Disaster Response
Mr. Naoya Bessho, Corporate Officer, General Counsel, Yahoo! Japan Corporation

Summary: Though we couldn't have imagined the severity of the 3.11 disaster, Yahoo! Japan had some basic framework for crisis response in place since 2004, that we were able to build upon this time. Yahoo! Started providing disaster related information right after the quake on Mar 11, starting from Earthquake Alerts. Crisis Response Task Force was created and 70 staff worked

round the clock. List of shelters, all logistical needs, names of those who were in shelters, were all provided. Matching donation was started, reaching 5m USD soon after Mar 11. Looking ahead, Requests to Ministry of Communications: Standardize format of evacuee information; Disclose radioactive spread data on regular basis; Disclose governmental information through API; Support our requirement requests to Tokyo Electric Power Co.
Title: The Experience from Morakot Disaster Information Center and The Internet System of Disaster Prevention and Relief Mr. TingYao Shyu, Chief executive, Association of Digital Culture Taiwan Summary: Mr Shyu described the disaster information activities in Taiwan started with the Typhoon Monarch in 2009, setup information center, worked on Data integration, data release and remote meeting using Google Map/Doc, twitter and Plunk, and Skype. They also linked 9,000 blogs, started information sharing for the East Japan Great Earthquake with focus on translation and use of social media. The challenge was how to fill the gap between demand and supply of information during crisis.
Title: ICT for Reconstruction Mr. Takahashi Fumitake, Deputy Director, ICT Strategy Policy Division Global ICT Strategy Bureau, MIC, Japan Summary: Mr. Takahashi first explained the communication infrastructure recovery works right after the 3.11. Then he explained the current projects and policy to promote the use of ICT in the devastated area that will help restore the local economy and society.

Summary of Discussion
Issues That Reached A Common View
Issues Where Opinions Varied
Summary Everyone agreed on the critical importance of information for disaster management. Power failure and other damages to telecom infrastructure significantly compromised the ability for people to send, collect and share information they needed inside the severely devastated areas. SNS effectiveness vared. From the East Japan Great Earthquake, one important lesson is that ISPs, portal sites and other online services should focus on strengthening the ability to share information to help the victims.

3.4. A1 - Internet for Disaster Relief and Restoration: Reports from Local Governments

Moderator: Mr. Takayoshi Shinyama, CEO, JET Internet
Mr. Izumi Aizu, Senior Research Fellow, Institute for InfoSocionomics, Tama University
Summary of Presentations
Title: ICT for Disasters and the Role of Technical Staff Mr. Shigekazu Toyoshima, General Affairs Division, City of Tagajo Summary: Mr. Toyoshima began by describing the severe damage caused by Tsunami to City of Tgajo. He then explained the destruction of ICT systems: no information from outside were available, no information could be disseminated for at least for about a week. The local

government faced tremendous challenges, and recovering the information system and starting new services specifically targeted to help the victims were explained. Use of QR Bar code was introduced to simplify the email address sharing by mobile phones. Counseling system using Open Source software was developed. In retrospect, he emphasized the need to have regular pragmatic drills for the next disaster, using ICTs, in order to minimize the loss. He concluded his presentation in thanking all the supports they received from all over the globe.

Title: Responding to the East Japan Great Earthquake
Mr. Souichi Tadano, Information Policy Section, City of Soma

Summary: Mr. Tadano explained the severe damage of City of Soma: over 450 people killed and over a thousand houses washed away completely. He then reported the early stage of relief works using Satellite images and Geographic information system combined to comprehend and share the disaster situation, support system implemented to process all documentation works needed for victims. The use of geo-coding system was proven efficient which was made available in collaboration with Niigata University researchers. New regulation on land use is being planned to build Tsunami-resilient city for the future. Detailed inspection of radioactive particles were also carried out and mapped out.

Title: Direction of Local Government ICT to Overcome the Great East Japan Earthquake
Mr. Takehiko Imai, Senior Director, General Affairs & Planning Bureau, Information Policy Dept., City of Sendai

Summary: Mr. Imai first described the damage Great East Japan Earthquake/Tsunami brought to Tohoku region and City of Sendai. He continued the story of how local government staff continued to work under the severe circumstances, without taking much rest. He then explained how City's information system was damaged and restored:
  Mar 11, power supply was cut off and emergency generator started, however since it was not clear as how long external power outages would continue, each system was temporarily shut down
  Mar 13, office LAN operations were restored.
  Mar 15, official website was restored.
  Mar 17, online services such as citizen registration and tax systems were restored.
  Mr. Imai then explained about the cooperation between local governments hit by the disaster, activities of "ICT Section Network for Local Authorities in the Great East Japan Earthquake disaster-stricken area" Sendai City government initiated together with Miyagi prefecture government. This ISN provided a total of 400 computers to five cities and three towns severely damaged by Tsunami such ss Rikuzen Takata City and Yamada Town and supported the restoration of their information systems. In November 2011, they had a one-day symposium to discuss their recovery activities. The report in English is at:
  http://www.city.sendai.jp/shisei/1202080_1984.html
Mr. Imai showed the Tsunami damage these municipalities suffered and the works by the city officials to restore the ICT systems under very trying circumstances. The following were the lessons learnt:
  • Maximize the use of cloud servicees
  • Improve the flow of information to victims
  • Maintain regional and community bonds using ICT
  • Power supplies need to be strongly disaster resistant
  • Establish a policy for planning measures to respond to large-scale disasters
  • The State should prepare for the possibility of the destruction of local governments.
In conclusion, he remarked that in the devastated areas, the current situation is "No job, no hope" and "Slow restoration", reflecting the local reality.

Summary of Discussion
Q: Why did Japanese social media not show violent or horrendous videos or pictures (such as dead bodies)? Any regulations existing? How to balance them? Mr. Imai: There is no regulation, but we use common sense. In order to be prepared, we would show some picture of destructed areas to keep memories. A: (Aizu): It was matter of "culture", not political censorship. General people do not want to see real bad picture thus mass media or even Internet sites would show no bodies of the diseased. There was, however, hot debate inside the TV crew, if the images should be shown to the public in order to keep a memory of them. Others pointed out the importance of keeping the memory of the disasters close to you, as well.

Issues That Reached A Common View
The disaster caused different damaged to different locale, as were presented by three different municipality officials. The measures to restore should reflect these differences.

Issues Where Opinions Varied
Summary There exist certain perception gaps between those who have experienced these disasters and those who have not. However, by sharing the stories from those directly experienced, we would try to achieve some mutual understandings. Presenters agreed that there is a need for people to visit the devastated sites directly and hear the stories from local residents. The downtown Sendai is already well recovered and you could see no damage on the surface, thus please go to the heavily hit coastal areas. There are also documents and material that explained what happened. There are many disasters occur in your country, and based on these, you could reach some mutual understandings.

3.5. B1 – Impact of New gTLDs

Moderator: Edmon Chung
Summary of Presentations
Title: Impact of New gTLDs (Edmon Chung) Summary: Background of the existing TLDs, brief history from 1998 leading to the 2012 round of new gTLDs, and the expectation of many more new gTLDs in the next few years. Also highlighting the three areas of discussion for the session: 1. Commercial / Economical Impact of New gTLDs: IPR Community, Domain Investment, Search Engines & other Internet Services 2. Social / Developmental Impacts of New gTLDs: Community & IDN gTLDs, and beneficiary communities 3. Impact on Internet Governance at ICANN: Governance Challenges ahead, multistakeholder model, funding and development
Title: New gTLD Applications (Sébastien Bachollet) Summary: Basic statistics (by types, nature, applicants, geographic regions, etc.) from the 1930 applications received for new gTLDs in 2012.
Title: Brand gTLDs (Lucas Vall) Summary: Motivations of application from global brands: uncertainty of second round,

	competitive position with other brands, active usage of brand TLD, IPR/Brand as an asset, defensive registration.
	Title: Generic and Geographic gTLDs from Japan (Hirokatsu Ohigashi) Summary: Processes leading up to the creation of the many geographical gTLD applications from Japan. Value and motivations of cities and governments in the creation of city gTLDs.
	Title: Research oriented gTLD ".JPRS" (Atsushi Endo) Summary: Special new gTLD application from JPRS focused on research. ".JPRS" will be used to support research projects related to TLDs.
	Title: Registrants of new gTLDs (Rafik Dammak) Summary: Possible general disappointment from registrants perspectives about the choice created by this round of new gTLDs. Especially in the low number of IDN gTLDs and the large number of new gTLD applications from incumbents and existing industry players that could lead to similar business models of new gTLDs.
	Title: End Users and new gTLD Review Process (Cheryl Langdon-Or) Summary: Explained the new gTLD review process that will happen one year after the delegation of new gTLDs in this first round.
Summary of Discussion	
	Issues That Reached A Common View Changing dynamics of stakeholder groups (and their boundaries) in the ICANN multistakeholder model Market forces alone may not be enough to promote utilization of new gTLDs (e.g. IDN TLDs, regions where awareness of new gTLDs are lower, disadvantaged or underfunded communities, etc.)
	Issues Where Opinions Varied Innovations that could come from new gTLDs Business models of new gTLDs
	Summary The session looked at the revealed 1,930 new gTLD applications from the 2012 new gTLD expansion round. The basic statistics seems to have revealed a strong imbalance among the regions of the world and the number of new gTLD applications received. The particularly low number of IDN gTLD applications (116) and the extremely low number of Financial Assistance applications (3) received pointed towards both a deficiency of the ICANN outreach program for this round of new gTLDs as well as the seeming situation that market forces alone (especially given the high cost and risk of new gTLD applications) are not enough to encourage the adoption and use of gTLDs for underfunded, less aware, or otherwise disadvantaged communities. The session also discussed the many work still to be done for this round of new gTLDs, including the evaluation, objection and contention resolution processes, but more importantly the review process that will look into the measuring the promotion of choice, competition, and consumer trust by the new gTLD program. The session also pointed towards work to be done to improve the outreach program not only on new gTLDs but in general for participation in the ICANN process.

3.6. Plenary 2 - Industry Forum Global Cloud Computing and its Challenge

Moderator: Takaaki Tomizawa
Summary of Presentations
Title: Craig Baty (Fujitsu ANZ) Summary: See summary
Title: Eric K. Clemons (The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania) Summary: The cloud is a form of outsourcing. Consequently, the usual benefits of outsourcing are present, scalability and economies of scale. The usual risks of outsourcing are also present, especially vendor holdup and loss of privacy. We discussed mechanisms for reducing those risks, including both technological fixes and coordinated legal practices.
Title: Kyoko Matsuba (GE Healthcare) Summary: See summary
Title: Yuji Nakamura (MIC) Summary: See summary
Title: Mikimasa Nakayama (NTT Communications) Summary: See summary
Summary of Discussion
Issues That Reached A Common View: See summary
Issues Where Opinions Varied: See summary

Summary
 	
• Issues of the Cloud Services
   o Safety　（安心)
   o Security　（安全)
   o Privacy
 	
• Solutions Against Issues
   o Making rule and/or regulation　（ルール作り）
   o Various Standardization　（様々な標準化)
   o Best Practice Sharing / Peer-to-peer Experience Sharing
   o Early adopters (such as life guard communities)
   o Financial Incentives (for early adaptors)
 	
   o Solutions need to address and/or considers on:
      ▪ The principle of "data" itself – Who owns data
      ▪ End user/User-oriented viewpoint
      ▪ Balancing Cost vs. Benefit
      ▪ Cost of violation of law (should be higher than obeying)
      ▪ Enhance common knowledge (e.g.: risk management, checklist etc.)
      ▪ Same level of expert knowledge (so everyone shares common view)
 	
• Ask for Government
   o Setting common privacy rule in region (other than EU)
   o Enhancing International Governance

	o Promoting technical standard
	o In general, making rules (for cloud) span over the countries
	o

3.7. M2 - The Future of Internet : Where we go? And how?

Moderator: Kuo-Wei Wu
Summary of Presentations
Title: The Future of Internet : Where we go? And how? Summary : as the issue described below.
Issues That Reached A Common View : We tried to discuss "Sovereignty, Piracy and IPR, Privacy and Security" as the article from the "Vanity Fair" described. And we also touched on the "monopoly' issue of the Internet-based functions.
Issues Where Opinions Varied: For "Sovereignty", we recognize the culture difference among region, nations, people, and more. Majority of panelists and audience looking for dialog among different stakeholders (government, private sector, civil society.). One audience member asked: "what is the role of government here"? No one in the panel questioned "the role of government" no matter in treaty organizations or non-traditional international organizations. What we asking is "the dialog and working together to resolve the issues we are facing". And we believe "process" is an important "outcome" of dialog, although few asking for "legal form". But we understand we can not have reasonable and workable "legal form" before good communication and dialog. Or the wrong policy will bring "big harm" to "single interconnected space" as Internet we enjoy today which not only in social exchange, business practice, economic development, even the possible "new civilization" for next generation. How we can protect the success of Internet bring to us, it will the key for all in developing "new world" for tomorrow. We also tried to figure out "what is the best mechanism to resolve Internet issues we have today"? Multi-stakeholder mechanism or traditional treaty organizations or governments' agreement only. We discussed local and regional cases, such as PIPA/SOPA in US congress, ACTA in European Congress, and some Asia local government legal practice to resolve problems, such as spam, app/consumer rights, Internet monopoly, IP address allocation/assignment policy, security concern and privacy issues. We recognized the government traditional policy development process or treaty agreement with communicate or dialog with all the stakeholders. It will generate "hard to execute the legal practice", "broke the one single interconnected Internet space into fragmentation to harm the Internet, economy, human communication, social experience sharing, and many", either the government or treaty organization will lose the credibility or generate "harm" to community, economy, society, and the development of civilization. At the same time, we understand the victims under the current Internet space. How to develop a remedy for those victims. It requires dialog and communication from different parties and groups. We are optimistic from previous WSIS and IGF meetings, we all learned lots. And we encourage people to have patience, and "Rome was not built in a day".
Summary : We strongly suggest : 1) to continue IGF platform for dialog and communication among different stakeholders, 2) to enhance and expand the IGF model into region, nation, and community to recognize "process learning" is an important outcome. Sometime "process" is more important than "a quick under preparation policy decision". 3) any policy making have to consider the possible or potential harm to "the single interconnected Internet space"

4) No single nation, no single society, no single institution, no single treaty organization can solve complicated Internet governance issues today. We have to bring all together to enhance communication, dialog, and exchange idea and thru the process to improve or resolve issues we have today.

3.8. B2 - Internet for Asia: Space for Free Expression & Information

Moderator: Miwa Kubosaki

Summary of Presentations

Summary

The panel argued that human rights that should be promoted and protected must be equally so in cyberspace. The panel presented the following points.

Limitation on limitation.
- Repressive laws against rights to free expression & information online and offline are prevalent across the region.
  - e.g. Vietnam has the world's second largest number of bloggers imprisoned; and the Philippines has one of the world's highest record on the extrajudicial killings of journalists.
- Extension to those existing laws, or new laws are being passed or drafted to control cyberspace. There are many circumstances in Asia, where limitation on rights on the net need to be limited to promote and protect the rights to free expression and information online.
  - Defamation should not be criminalized; "National security" or "public order" must be used to protect citizens and must not be used to criminalize their fundamental rights to free expression & information; laws must not be written ambiguously; and cyber laws should distinguish and define clearly online content and computer data.
  - e.g. Thailand's *Lese Majeste* law and Computer Crimes Act; Malaysia's Computer Professionals Bill; and Cambodia's draft Cyber-Law.

Not only state actors, but also quasi-state actors, such as cyber troopers "hired" or cyber scouts "trained" by state agencies as well as non-state actors, such as radical community/religious groups, violate citizens' rights on the net.
- e.g. LGBT websites in Indonesia are named "porn sites."

Online intermediary liability
- In some instances, responsibility to censor online content is outsourced to private companies.
- Lack of online evidence is a prevalent obstacle to rule of law and netizens' justice in Asia.
- Some existing laws presume guilt rather than innocence, which is against international human rights standards.
  - Examples.
    - Malaysia's amended Evidence Act.
    - For Thailand's election day last year, the government prohibited politicians from using Twitter.
    - In Indonesia, a musician was held liable for a private video clip that a third-party leaked and circulated publicly – under the Electronic Transaction and Information Law and the Anti-Pornography law.

Internet as an opportunity for traditionally marginalized groups.
- Some sectors of the population who are marginalized by the society offline has tendency to express themselves more openly in cyberspace, especially using anonymity. Rights to anonymity should be respected.
  - e.g. LGBT people; women; and ethnic/religious minorities.

Access to net as part of sustainable development

• Some argue that the right to net should be a constitutional right – universal rights & access.   o e.g. free public good like free Wi-Fi. • But, difficulty in expanding the net outreach that often remains centralized in city-centers – urban-rural digital divide.   Some regional countries lack optic cable, needed regulation, and financial investment.

Summary of Discussion
Issues That Reached A Common View See above.

Issues Where Opinions Varied
 	
An audience suggested that the panel should have some government officials.
    • The panelists shared that it is ideal to get speakers from government and private sectors, but was challenging to do so.   It also remains difficult to get government officials involved in APrIGF.   A number of government officials registered but did not attend APrIGF in the end.
        o e.g. For instance, ASEAN continuously refuses to release a draft ASEAN Human Rights Declaration to be adopted in October-November this year, and to consult with certain civil society organizations including FORUM-ASIA and SEAPA.
 	
An audience shared that the discussion should move away from the subject of human rights, so that there will be more improvements in the area of rights on the net.
    • The panelists shared that it is a matter of how to phrase the rights issues, but the issues are nevertheless about human rights

Summary See above.

3.9. C2 - Asia Internet History session

Moderator: Kilnam Chon
Summary of Presentations
Title: Overview(Asia Internet History Project) by Kilnam Chon Summary: Introduce Asia Internet History Project, which started in 2011 to deliver online/hardcopy books on early history of Asia Internet in 1980s and 1990s. The project website, InternetHistory.Asia was set up in 2011 and includes the current version of the books.
Title: WIDE Project by Jun Murai Summary: Introduced WIDE Project. It had started in 1988 in Japan, and published two history records; one in 1999 commemorating 10th anniversary of WIDE Project; both in English and Japanese, and both in online and hardcopy. The other record is the 260-page book for 20th anniversary of the WIDE Project in Japanese, but not in English.
Title: Asia Internet History by Kilnam Chon Summary: Introduced Asia Internet History starting from pre-Internet in 1970s, Initial Internet development in 1980s, Internet organizations, Internet events, and so on including Year Table, and Library under construction.
Title: Panel Discussion by Kilnam Chon and Jun Murai Summary: Had 20~30 minutes panel discussion on specific events during the last 30 years of the

Internet in Asia with participants. We also discussed on the future plan including (Global) Internet History Workshop being proposed for 2013 IGF as well as the project meeting and session during Singapore APRICOT next February

Summary of Discussion
Issues That Reached A Common View On Asia Internet History Project in general; it is important to publish the books on (early) history of the Internet in Asia. On National Internet History Projects: they are also important and it would be good if Asia Internet History Project could facilitate development of many national Internet History projects.
Issues Where Opinions Varied • Do we cover the last 10 years? • How do we raise the fund to cover the history projects?
Summary The Internet history is the important infrastructure (component) for the Internet governance, the Asia Internet History session this time is a timely session. We need to look into how to develop the global Internet History as well as National/sub-regional Internet History in Asia. IGF, APrIGF, and national IGF could play important roles.

3.10. A3 - Internet Governance For Development (IG4D): The Big Picture

Moderator: Rajnesh D. Singh
Summary of Presentations

Summary
1. As more developing countries pave their way into the development road, the challenges most faced are the readiness of the people or society and the role of government in this development sphere. 2. Development has two facets: Quantity and Quality. Connectivity is the quantity aspect where it involves building the physical infrastructure and bridging the technology and digital divide. Connectiveness is the quality aspect that involves the degree of integration between the people and its government (policy and regulator) to participate on equal bases within the development process. The challenges of Internet development should consider these two aspects together. 3. For the people, the largest barrier to development and benefiting from the use of the Internet is the language (content) and the cultural barrier (psyche). Cultural barrier is the first hurdle for adoption by new users.   • We need to demonstrate its usefulness in the context of the user. Language and content is another barrier. Here the Internet can bridge that divide via social media tools. Twitters and Facebook is changing the landscape. i.e. significantly in Papua New Guinea when during their national election, the power of the Internet was demonstrated via twitter and face book. People were able to monitor the election process and its results creating transparency and real time participation

4. For the government, capacity building in policy and regulation in the Internet is important. Government are ill equipped to meet these challenges without the right understanding of what the Internet can do for its country and people and the new role government must play in this context (connectivity and connectiveness). For example, regulation and policy development process must be transparent and open for society to express their views on how it is shaped especially when it comes to exercising their right in the freedom of speech. Privacy law is another area of concern.

5. In capacity building and engagement especially, a multi disciplinary aspect of the project and the people involved in the capacity building aspect is highlighted here.

6. Measuring our progress (success/failure) of development also needs to be studied and relooked.
   - A more long-term outcome perspective is needed i.e. connectiveness and society as a whole versus the number goals (GDP, average penetration rate, etc.), taking account the minority and the marginalized groups where the difference must be seen. Governments cannot be the only judge of the success or failure.
   - Understanding cultural context is important especially when it comes to adoption and connectiveness. The longer-term measurement of development is the integration of connectivity with connectiveness of the society, as a whole.
   - A multi-disciplinary approach without any preconceived assumptions (network neutrality, etc.) especially between the real world and the ideal when it comes to practical application. Outcome vs. output approach.

Summary of Discussion
Issues That Reached A Common View Refer to the above.
Issues Where Opinions Varied Refer to the above.
Summary Recommendation: Continued public awareness and education is something we need to do as we move on different learning curves and landscapes. On-line values (messaging) and etiquette is something that needs to be developed to guide towards a productive consumption of the Internet. The same needs to be done for the government to better prepare them for their new role to support the Internet in areas of policy making and freedom of speech via the Internet. In conclusion, Internet Development needs to move from connectivity towards connectiveness. Connected Society (what we aspire) means the ability to collaborate from bottom up as well as top down. This is a test of connectedness. In addition, how the Internet actually benefits someone at an individual level will also be another measure. We need to better measure the Internet development not just by conventional measures like GDP growth or penetration rate. We need to see how these benefits are distributed across the economy and in groups. Best stated by a Canadian economist, William Gibson, "The future is here but is unequally distributed." The success of Internet will depend on how well we balance the two and more so on the latter.

3.11. B3 - The evolving Internet eco-system: a 2-sided market?

Moderator: **Mr. Iarla Flynn**, *Head of Public Policy & Government Affairs, Google Australia & New Zealand*

Summary of Presentations

Summary

Panelists -

- Mr. Holly Raiche, *ISOC Australia*
- Mr. Fouad Bajwa, *Co-vice chair of APRALO; Independent ICT4D & Internet Governance Advisor*
- Mr. Geoff Huston, *Chief Scientist, APNIC*
- Mr. Suhaidi Hassan, *Vice Chair, Malaysia ISOC Chapter*
- Mr. Robert Pepper, *Vice President, Global Technology Policy, Cisco Systems, Inc.*

The panel debated the need for investment in networks and content and whether content providers should make some contribution to the funding of investment in networks, particularly next generate fiber networks

Issues That Reached A Common View

The huge growth in data traffic on the Internet is a big opportunity for the telcommunications sector. But the traditional business model for telecoms operators and ISPs - where retail prices for telecoms are driven by factors such as distance and location and where Internet access is charged as a flat monthly fee - is outdated or "broken". The telecoms sector needs to consider new business models. There isn't a single business model that will work for all telecoms operators and ISPs, so operators should experiment with various options, including data caps and fees for additional bandwidth, as exists for example in Australia.

There was agreement that the telecoms world concept of "sending party networks pays" was not appropriate in the Internet world. And online content providers should not be expected to make payments directly to telcoms operators or to fund investment in telecoms networks.

There was agreement that the role of government was very important, particularly in the necessary shift from legacy copper networks to fiber networks. Government could play a role in funding or part funding new fiber network investments, as had happened in Malaysia, Australia, and New Zealand.

In a possible shift to different retail pricing models for Internet access, the need to protect consumers was highlighted. The presence of strong competition and choice in retail Internet access was optimal, but, where this was lacking, there could be a need for direct regulatory measures. Transparency of pricing and data use was also highlighted as very important for Internet users.

The session did not reach a consensus on whether considering the Internet as a form of two-sided market was a useful way to analyse the economics of the Internet or on alternatives ways to characterise the complex set of customer and business relationships that are developing around online services and platforms.

Summary of Discussion

Issues That Reached A Common View

Refer to the above.

Issues Where Opinions Varied

	Refer to the above.
	Summary
	Recommendation:

3.12. Plenary 1 - Law Enforcement on the Internet

Moderator: Prof. Dr. Hong Xue, Director of Institute for Internet Policy & Law, Beijing Normal University
Summary of Presentations
The Panel discussed primarily three aspects of law enforcement on the Internet.

	Title: CIRs, Soft Law and Public Policy
	Summary: Three presenters talked about how soft law or plicy developed or applied in Critical Internet Resources from prospective of cctld managers, ICANN and RIR.
	Title: Liabilities of Internet Service Providers in Japan and India
	Summary: Two presenters briefed the different legal approaches of country laws (Japan and India) with respect to Internet service providers, particularly cloud computing providers.
	Title Thee: Biz Prospective on Law Enforcement
	Two presenters talked about how global businesses adapt to a variety of law enforcement environment.

Summary of Discussion
Issues with rough consensus: Various stakeholder groups are aware of emergence of globalization of social norms in the forms of Public policy, technical standards and Biz service clauses developed and implemented by non-state parties, in addition to state laws, on the Internet.
Issues Where Opinions Varied Presenters show different views on nature, characteristics and effects of these global norms and how they can reconcile with state laws and technical architecture of the Internet.
Summary   Whatever the future of these global norms, the principles of multi-stakeholder governance, openness and transparency should be maintained and enhanced.

3.13. Critical Internet Resources: IPv4/v6

Moderator: Peng Hwa Ang   *Director of Singapore Internet Research Centre (SiRC)*
Summary of Presentations
Title: **Mr. Haruka Saito**, *Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Telecommunications Bureau, Director, Computer Communications Division, Japan* Summary: Mr. Saito shared the about IPv6 deployment in Japan and progress been made in that area, with a big push after the JP earthquake.
Title: **Mr. Erik Kline**, *Google, Japan* Summary: Mr. Kline shared detailed measurement stats pointing out that from Japan KDDI service and highlighted the AT&T mobile network deployment in the US, indicating that

according to Google the deployment reached 0.68%. Kline's point is that deployment of v6 is at a very low level.
Title: **Dr. Kuo Wei WU**, *Board of Directors, ICANN* Summary: Dr. Wu focused on the IPv6 deployment in Taiwan, and the measurement conducted using the ALEXA 1000 websites.
Title: **Dr. Geoff Huston**, *Chief Scientist, Asia Pacific Network Information Centre (APNIC), Australia* Summary: Dr. Huston focused on the APNIC Labs stats breakdown of IPv6 deployments for all the AP economies. He urged wider deployment of v6 as otherwise, the Internet could break.
Questions: Questions from the audience concentrated on the role of regulatory involvement to encourage IPv6 deployment and the impact of mobile Internet on industry projections to grow over the coming years.

Summary of Discussion
Issues That Reached A Common View The depletion of IPv4 is a critical issue that demands urgent attention. There is a need for the Internet community to act in concert so as to avert a potential crisis.
Issues Where Opinions Varied There was some disagreement on interpreting the low level of deployment of v6. On the one hand, it suggests that the demand for v6 has not reached a "tipping point". On the other hand, it may also mean that there is not enough equipment and software to allow for widespread adoption of v6, hence the reversion to v4.
Summary The Panel was unanimous that the continuing reliance of v4 and the neglect of v6 will lead to a break of the Internet. There should therefore be a concerted effort to use v6 globally.

3.14. M4 - International Public Policy and Internet Governance Issues Pertaining to the Internet

Moderator: Jeremy Malcolm
Summary of Presentations
Title: Untitled by Mr Hasanul Aaq Inu Summary: In Bangladesh the Internet is growing, especially on mobile devices.   Cost is falling and Internet for all is moving towards being a constitutional right worldwide.   But it needs to be affordable, sustainable and accessible for a people-centered information society.   Governance, control and management will determine how we use the technology.   Some hope to bring the IEEE, ISOC, W3C, ICANN under the ITU's oversight.   There needs to be an intergovernmental approach and multi-stakeholder approach in concert.   But both of these approaches have failed to address content issues like inappropriate content, and security issues.   Governmental and intergovernmental bodies have intervened in many areas to support the Internet industry through consumer protection, IPRs, regulation of competition, etc. This takes place at an intergovernmental level in UNESCO, WIPO, OECD, etc.   But we also need to look at

affordability, accessibility, etc. for which there is not an existing forum. A new treaty on the Internet may be needed.

Title: Untitled by Mr Atsushi Umino

Summary: Mr Umino spoke about the revision of ITRs at WCIT in Dubai. Newspaper reports have indicated that new legal regulations on the Internet are desired. But the ITRs are not new. They were adopted in 1988 under the ITU Convention. Article 34 of the ITU Constitution allows states to refuse to deliver communications that contravene certain basic standards. Therefore if any state that takes action within their territory on basis of security issues, it will be difficult to say it's illegal because it's within the right of the states to do what they want. Article 37 also stipulates this right. We have attempted to modify proposals that create new obligations for states to intervene in telecommunications. Some states aim to modify the definition of telecommunications which might not cover the Internet as adopted in 1988, but Japan believes it is already covered under the current definition. There are also other for a for international discussion on Internet policy issues such as the UNGA (first and second committee) and the Human Rights Council. Japan agrees that there should be a multi-stakeholder approach to Internet governance and supports the free flow of information.

Title: Untitled by Mr Sunil Abraham

Summary: Claims of a "UN takeover of the Internet" are not a new phenomenon. The same anxieties came up with the Tunis Agenda. This is a fraudulent argument that is for maintaining the status quo. US control over ICANN was the underlying concern at WSIS. The US was a benevolent dictator, but the chicken feels the same way about the farmer until he comes with an axe. We cannot assume the benevolence will continue. The US Presidency may change. There are three limits of free speech stated in the ITU's Article 34 (which are actually more progressive than in the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights). The problems from WSIS remain; there is no progress on enhanced cooperation, which refers to the US control over ICANN. We need to make a positive agenda to say what we want, inserting positive principles into the ITRs and the public interest, for example when allocating spectrum. A principle could be adopted like the "law of soft toys" (story from Sri Lanka) - when you get a new one, you have to give one away. We could adopt the same principle for regulation.

Title: Untitled by Mr David Farrar

Summary: When registering to attend the IGF, nobody asked for David's credentials. The same applies to the IETF and ICANN. This is a strength. WCIT is different. He could not get an invitation. Even information for participants is password-protected, as well as the agenda. Joining the ITU is impossible for individuals. To join as an observers would cost $11,000. The ITU is almost like another planet than the rest of the Internet. The proceedings of other Internet meetings are public by default. The potential expanded involvement of the ITU in Internet governance is a threat because it would lock out individuals, because some of the proposed changes threaten the free Internet by imposing a telco charging model on the Internet, because some ITU participants oppose the free flow of information, and because some ITR proposals threaten free speech on the Internet. Most Internet governance should take place at the national level. One country should not be able to vote on what another country does.

Title: Untitled by Mr Naoya Bessho

Summary: Yahoo has many services, but we do not provide the content. Individual Internet users do. Without user-generated content, there would be no Internet business. Free transfer of information and open access are core values without which the value of the Internet would not exist. In the modern world, use of Internet services directly translates into quality of life. The right to have access to the Internet should be a basic human right. But should phones be free as

well? No, we must make a distinction between Internet and traditional telecommunications because the latter are designed for one-to-one communications, whereas the Internet allows an infinite number of combinations and interconnections. So rules for Internet governance should protect these core values. Stakeholders include users, governments, service providers and content providers and discussions. Collaboration and cooperation between all are needed. System security issues and information security issues should be distinguished. Different countries have different rules on what is criminal. Those rules should not leak across national borders to affect other countries, without the input of all stakeholders. This should be kept in mind at the ITU.

Title: Untitled by Mr William Drake

Summary: Umino mentioned Article 34 of the ITU treaty, which allows states to stop transmissions in certain cases. But the view that the Internet cannot be excluded from the definition of telecoms differs from the US FCC view. In response to Sunil, the "UN takeover of the Internet" debate has moved on from WSIS, because the issue of Internet naming and numbering is outside of the ITRs. The proposed ITR amendments would impact Internet governance in a different way to that. It should be noted that reservations can be taken to the ITRs, and can be quite sweeping. The US took a very broad one allowing it to take any action to protect its interests in 1988. Amongst the most relevant proposals are to expand the scope of the ITRs to include information processing, to add "and ICTs" throughout, to include "Internet traffic termination services" (whatever that means), and to deal with content issues such as spam, fraud and privacy. Also, demanding fair compensation for interconnection and termination which would mean counting bits. Also a mandate over "over the top services" which could bring other organisations that are not ITU members under the ITRs, and a proposal to make ITU standards mandatory.

Summary of Discussion

Issues That Reached A Common View

There are different issues that are suited to be addressed at the global level and at the national level: the scope of the effects of policy decisions on these issues will be a guide to this. For example, the allocation of spectrum has to be done at the global level, otherwise it would not work. Content regulation however should be dealt with at the national level: the swastika is a holy symbol in India, but is not allowed in France. Obviously, there are many Internet governance issues that must be dealt with by other bodies than the ITU, otherwise we wouldn't need any other Internet governance bodies besides the ITU! Treaties are about a compromise that forces governments to do things that they don't want to do. But changes to the ITRs could split the Internet if they impose solutions that some countries don't want. There was discussion of what the IGF process can do to influence what happens at the ITU. Civil society needs to be in for the marathon, not the 100-metre sprint – the ITRs are not the end of the ITU's ambitions, as WSIS 10+ starts next year. Internet blackouts will work as a method for policy impact the first few times but will eventually lose impact. Research and sustained partnerships are the way forward. The two approaches can however be complementary.

Issues Where Opinions Varied

In not all Internet governance bodies is the same level of openness appropriate. If WIPO would allow stakeholders to influence policy as easily as participants can speak at the IGF, it might create undemocratic outcomes that could interfere with policies at the national level. A fully open process works better for technical governance processes, where the tests of success are relatively objective.

Summary

- The open and multi-stakeholder approach to Internet governance and the free flow of information are important principles to be preserved as Internet governance processes evolve.
- Different policy issues that are suited to be addressed at the global level and at the national level, depending partly on the geographical impacts of policy decisions.
- There is a place for inter-governmentalism in Internet governance, and it is simplistic to talk about a "UN takeover of the Internet".
- But any treaty that seeks to force governments to do something that they do not want may also risk balkanizing the Internet.
- Some of the institutions in which policy is made are not adequately inclusive of multi-stakeholders, and the ITU is one of these. The neglected stakeholders (particularly civil society) need to be engaged for the long haul if they are to penetrate these institutions.
- Member states of the ITU already have wide powers to regulate at the national level in ways that impact the Internet. However, proposed amendments to the ITRs could further legitimate and extend those powers.
- Whilst there is a general trend towards multi-stakeholderism in Internet governance, stakeholders who are currently locked out need to have a long-term strategy to extend their influence.

3.15. B4 - Open Data Policy Development in Asia

Moderator: Waltraut Ritter, Knowledge Dialogues, Digital21 Advisory Committee, Hong Kong SAR government
Summary of Presentations
Title: Open Data Policy Developments in Asia-Pacific Presenter: Waltraut Ritter Summary: Introduction and overview of Open Data development Discussion of OECD Definition of Open Data/Public sector information, which is broadly defined as "information, including information products and services, generated, created, collected, processed, preserved, maintained, disseminated, or funded by or for the Government or public institution". There are no studies on the economic value created through open data in Asia? The purpose of this workshop is too establish more exchange between open data stakeholders in the AP region.
Title: Open data policy development in Japan: Drivers and Challenges Presenter: Tomoaki Watanabe, Center for Global Communications (GLOCOM), Int'l Univ of Japan Japan's national strategy for open data has just been published earlier this month. Policy objectives includes: Improving transparency& trust to the government, Participation of & collaboration with the private sector, Improving economy & government efficiency – i.e. the objectives are rather comprehensive. Japan's political support for open data is weaker compared to some of the European countries and cities the presenter has looked into. Given that government resistance to openness and transparency, and low public awareness, there is a combined risk of not meeting the critical threshold of reuse and data release stimulating each other. The open data policy, in that case, will eventually be deemed ineffective.
Title: Open government data and information policy development in New Zealand Presenter: Keitha Booth, New Zealand Open Government Data and Information Programme Summary:

Open data initiative started in 2008, developed IM principles and the New Zealand Open Access and Licensing framework

Make public data and information more open and reusable

Drive the release of the public data and information that people, communities, and businesses want to use and re-use

Drivers
- Creative, cultural, environmental and economic benefit
- Greater transparency of government's performance
- Better information sharing between agencies

Websites: www.data.govt.nz

For all information about the programme, including the principles and frameworks

www.ict.govt.nz.

Title: Data Policy Development in Thailand
Presenter: Methini Thepmani, Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, Bangkok

History of Open Data Policy in Thailand:
MICT (Ministry of Information and Communication Technology) has set SMART Thailand 2020 as the goal of the ministry to support Thailand's National Master Plan.
One of projects in SMART Thailand 2020 is SMART Government which includes Open Data Policy project of Thailand.

Is the time right for Thailand policy on the open government data ?
Yes, because …
- It is one of the keys to increase transparency, collaborative and participation of e-Government.
- To support policy making.
- Lead to innovation and public engaging in developing new applications, eg. Application contests in US (Apps for Democracy, Apps for America)
- Lead to developing Government Application Store
- According to SMART Thailand 2020, we have been driving Open Data Policy project in Thailand to reach such goal.

Title: Open Data policy development in Asia
Presenter: TH Schee, Fertta.com, Taiwan

Summary: A theoretical and empirical analysis of open data initiatives in different countries. Focus is shifting between democratic empowerment through government transparency, and service provision and innovation.
Analysis of drivers and barriers in open data development.
Description of stakeholders in open data ecosystem.

Summary of Discussion

All presenters were asked to answer the following questions:

1. When was the Open Data initiative started in your country?
2. What is it called? (not all countries use the term "Open Data", some use Public sector information re-use or other terms)
3. Which agency launched it?
4. What was the driver? (economic development, public innovation etc.)
5. Is there a policy in place?
6. Do you have a freedom of information law/rules in your country? If yes, since when?

7. Is there a copyright on government information? 8. How is the response to the Open Data initiative/programme in your country? (Who are the users, has it created demand for public information, does it create new business etc) 9. How do you see the future development in this field in your country?

Summary Open Data was a topic for a workshop at the APrIGF for the first time, and participants said that more collaboration and research across the AP region would be useful. It was observed that disaster would often prompt different government sectors to share data in a useful manner among themselves and with the private sector, leading to a push to open data in a disaster response context. Emphasis on the policy objectives varied across countries – some were quiet on democratic aspect of open data (such as increased government accountability), and economic objective may be placed in developmental policy package of enhancing literacy, computer literacy, building information infrastructure, and so on. Some of the emerging countries in Asia do not have any Open Data initiative, but most have some form e-Government. In countries with low Internet readiness and weak civil society/digital community, the multi-stakeholder community needs to be build first Each country has its own information policies and law relating to the public data. These differences are based on cultural, policy and legal traditions. Open data is a multiple stakeholder initiative by definition and only works if government, business and civil society collaborate on the co-creation of new services and applications.

3.16. M5 - Protection of Children from Crimes on the Internet

Moderator: Mr. Hisaaki Fujikawa, Professor of Labour Law (Aoyama Gakuin University), Attorney at law
Aim of this session There has been extensive amount of activities in Japan to protect children from harmful actions on the Internet. All of these activities have been very carefully done by getting support from various communities and organizations. This session invited 4 panelists involved in these activities, asked them to introduce their activities and also make clear the actual contributions of these activities in Japan. Based on these presentations, the moderator should be also happy to invite various opinions from the floor, in order to understand the differences between actual policies and activities with in the world and consider best practices together.
Summary of Presentations
Title: Current situation of the Blocking in Japan Panelist; Mr. Susumu Yoshida, Director-General, Internet Content Safety Association(ICSA) Summary: In this presentation, mainly, two kind activities of Internet Content Safety Association(ICSA, founded in March, 2011) were explained. Firstly, ICSA have been creating and maintaining the URLs list Internet Hotline Center, a member of INHOPE, receives reports about child abuse material from ordinary citizens and provide the URLs of suspected illegal child abuse material to ICSA. Then, with the help of ICSA's specialists, ICSA examines these materials carefully and determines which images are evidently illegal and should be blocked. In some cases where it is difficult to estimate, ICSA can consult pediatricians and lawyers. Secondly, ICSA have been distributing the URLs list. ICSA regularly uploads these examined lists to a secured web site. ISPs are supposed to download them, and start or renew their blocking systems. Most of their systems are constructed with the method of DNS spoofing. ICSA could cooperate with Japanese major internet service providers(ISPs), this is why, their activities

could cover totally cover 70%-80% of the population in Japan. In addition, recent case of non-domain web site, research strategies and future solution were also explained.

Title: Protection of young people in internet area
Panelist; Ms. Shino Uenuma, Attorney at Law, Director General, Content Evaluation and Monitoring Association(EMA)
Summary: In this presentation, first of all, the legal background of this theme were explained, such as the protection for the freedom of expression, strict prohibition on trans-communication, the Act of improving internet environments for young people and the governess activities. The important point is that in Japan, the Internet Services Providers are obliged to provide "filtering facilities" with users, because the freedom of expression are respected at most. Secondly, the present situation of using filtering services and young (elementary, junior and high school students)disasters in internet were introduced to make clear that the situation have been improved in Japan. Thirdly, in this context, the activities of "Contents Evaluation Monitoring Association"(EMA), voluntary organization founded in 2008, were summarized as the estimating and monitoring the mobile contents according to the EMA guidelines, the improvements of filtering facilities for the purpose of protecting young people and the awareness raising of ICT literacy. Through these kind activities, EMA has been actually contributing to improve internet environments, protect freedom of expression for providers rand privacy for users and also encourage the good consciousness of Japanese people.

Title: Legal aspects of the Blocking in Japan
Panelist; Mr. Ryoji Mori, Attorney at Law, Chief of Child Pornography Countermeasures Working Group, Anshin Netzukuri Council
Summary:
The purpose of this presentation is to analyze "Blocking" from the legal aspects in Japan. First of all, the panelist explained the legal background concerning blocking in Japan, in order to emphasize the particular features of prohibition on confidentiality of communication, based on Japanese Constitution and the Act on electricity communication services, in comparison with another countries. Secondly, the structure of blocking were explained, such as the normal process of blocking, poisoning and hybrid filtering and analyzed about the reason why blocking should be infringed with such legal prohibition. However, there should be some exemptions, mainly concerning criminal responsibility, of course in exceptional cases, for example, when the serious and harmful damages on young people should occur, and the panelist minutely explained about three criminal justification such as legitimate activities, rights of self-defense against illegal actions and rights of self-defense in case of competing harms. We could understand that even in the particular legal situation in Japan, blocking might be justified legally, given the prudent consideration on the freedom of expression. Lastly, in dealing with this kind topic, the panelist told never to forget the important issues, such as the civil responsibility of ISO against users, internet providers and blocking list providers, the serious problems of blocking by the government itself and the alert on excessive measures of blocking (DNS or URL blocking).

Title: Introduction to the Internet Hotline Center and Promotion of Internet Literacy for Children
Panelist; Mr. Akio Kokubu, Vice President, Internet Association Japan(IA Japan)
Summary: The purpose of this presentation is to introduce the activities of "Internet Association Japan" (IA japan) and emphasize the importance of the role of IA japan. Firstly explained were the activities of the Internet Hotline Center Japan, which has been accepting reports of illegal and harmful content on the Internet from the public, analyzing all of received reports and forwarding illegal and harmful information to the National Police Agency, then to ISPs for removal. These activities have been operated based on guidelines, which were prepared by Scholars, Internet Industry Associations, the National Police Agency, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications are used as a reference in judgment of reported content. Important is to maintain the close cooperation with both domestic organization such as ICSA, and also international such as NHOPE (International Association of Internet Hotlines) and APIH (Asia Pacific Information Hotline Network). Secondly, IA japan has been active in promoting Internet Literacy for young people, for example, holding seminars for Children, maintaining "Online

	Knowledge Examination for Internet Rules and Manners", mainly targeting from elementary school fourth graders to junior high-school third graders and providing text books for learning internet rules and manners. Lastly, this presentation included the recent development of filtering technologies, both for PCs and mobile phones.
Conclusion	
	From these four invaluable presentations, we could find out the features of "Protection of Children from Cybercrimes on the Internet" in Japan, as follows. First of all, Japan has been keeping the attitudes to respect "Freedom of Expression" as possible, in order not to make the merit of Internet lost or decreased Secondly, instead of it, there are many non-governmental organizations, supported by relevant internet actors (ISP, company, governmental organization), to protect mainly young people against internet hazardous information and contents, which we could call as "voluntary approach". Thirdly, within these actors, there have been multi-approaches and very close cooperation, which we could call as "Cobweb. Fourthly, it should be very successful to make many actors (organizations, young people, teachers and parents) involved in engaging in the protection activities from internet hazardous and harmful contents. Lastly, in Japan, the importance of awareness raising and capacity building of internet literacy have been recognized, to contribute improving and encouraging the prevention of making problems in advance and the ability of self-solution independently. In addition, we could recognize future challenges. Firstly, we must never forget to follow up the developments and innovations of various technologies. In relation to this point, secondly, we should encourage international cooperation more and more, in order to share knowledge and cope with many harmful contents on internet. Thirdly, we have to pay attention on child labor for child pornography and child mistress, which should be serious issue especially in Asia, still now. Namely, in order to protect young people from Cybercrimes on the Internet, not only ISP, but also another a lot of relevant actors should be involved. We could dare to say that the society must deal with this kind issue as a whole. Lastly, I, as moderator, was sorry that, to be sure, four presentations shod be invaluable, inviting some technical questions in this session, however, we could not necessarily be active in exchanging our knowledge and opinions, nor discuss about Japanese features enough. We should continue developing discussion in IGF.

3.17. B5 - Cyber Security Challenges and Solutions for Asia

Moderator: Jim Foster, Professor, Graduate School of Media and Governance, Keio University
Discussants:
Seow Hiong Goh, Executive Director, Public Policy, Cisco Asia Pacific   Koichiro Komiyama, JPCERT/CC   Dr. Jason Nye, Director for Research, Avascent International   Jun Takei, Director, Global Public Policy, Intel Japan   Masakazu Takahashi, Chief Security Advisor, Microsoft Japan   Suguru Yamaguchi, Professor, Nara Institute for Science and Technology   Takashi Yuguchi, Director, Cyber Security Management, NTT Communications
Summary of Discussion   The unprecedented expansion of cyberspace has brought growth and prosperity to the global economy.   The annual global economic benefits of the commercial Internet come to over 1.4 trillion dollars.   However, the growth of cyberspace has also presented unfriendly governments and criminal elements with new tools and opportunities for threatening security.   Cyberspace will continue to advance if interoperability, openness, stability, and risk-based security measures guide its development.   But this requires a policy environment that can assure security while maintaining the overall economic benefits of cyberspace.   The panel offered views on how governments and industry can work better together to protect cyberspace in Asia, with reference

to implementing global standards, learning from best practices and building risk management into daily operations.
Common View Cyber space is full of risks. Yet these risks are largely known and understood. The issue is our resolve to act. As, the Internet moves from 2.5 billion to 5 billion, the need for global, multi-stakeholder involvement become all the more urgent – since the consequences of a failure to act grow exponentially. Action is particularly vital in Asia, because this region is where the growth and innovation on the Internet will be centered in the next decade.
Key Recommendations: 1) **Practice makes perfect:**   Need for national and regional level cyber-drills to meet threats and manage recovery 2) **Regional capacity-building:**   The systems and protections are only as good as the weakest link 3) **Information Sharing:**   Need for a regional clearinghouse 4) **Educating the public:**   The tools are available; we need to drive awareness and use 5) **Public/Private Partnerships:**   Leveraging the expertise of the private sector 6) **Combatting piracy:**   IP protection is a key component of cyber security 7) **Legal harmonization and law enforcement collaboration:**   Cyber crime is a crime 8) **Government investment:**   In the Internet age, cyber security is national security.

3.18. C5 - Civil Society in Internet Governance/Policymaking

Moderator: Yap Swee Seng (Executive Director, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, FORUM-ASIA)
Discussion Questions: Process level: 1. Why is civil society largely underrepresented in various processes in Internet governance? 2. Does the current multi-stakeholder model of the IGF provide a sufficient platform for inclusive and meaningful civil society engagements in Internet governance? 3. Does the current inclusion of civil society organizations in the IGF adequately address the issue of representation beyond professionalized NGOs? 4. Are civil society organizations in Asia fully utilizing the available platforms of engagements in Internet governance? Outcome level: 1. Do these multi-stakeholder dialogues at the regional and international levels affect the realities at the national level? What are the concrete ways forward to move beyond these multi-stakeholder dialogues? 2. Are there best practices of engagements by civil society with governments, international organizations, and/or the private sector at the national, regional and/or international levels that the various stakeholders in Asia can learn from?
Panelist: Pirongrong Ramasoota (Director, Media Policy Center, Head of Department of Journalism & Information, Faculty of Communication Arts, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand)

Summary: Pirongrong listed several factors that have led to the underrepresentation of civil society in Internet governance:

- Lack of information/awareness on forums relating to Internet governance;
- The structure, functioning and working methods of the IGF;
- Lack of financial resources to attend regional and international meetings on Internet governance
- Lack of technical capacity on ICT, which has caused a barrier for participation; and
- Weakness in national and regional policy processes and institutions.

On the structure of the IGF, Pirongrong noted that the IGF indeed has several strengths, including that it allows for equal participation through the model of multi-stakeholder dialogue. However, this same current model of multi-stakeholder dialogue has also proven to be inhibitive to the participation of civil society. For example, the IGF has been and remains merely a "talk shop" with a weak mandate and this, according to some, rendered it an ineffective forum to participate in. Coupled with the limited financial resources, this has led to many civil society groups seeing the IGF as a forum that is not worth investing in.

Pirongrong also noted that professionalized NGOs have the competitive edge (especially in financial terms) over other civil society groups in participating in the IGF, leaving most grassroots civil society groups largely underrepresented in the IGF.

Finally, Pirongrong also stressed that the IGF has sometimes failed to promote open discussions despite its "multi-stakeholder dialogue" approach, citing the example of the IGF in Egypt in 2009, where a civil society event was marred by the taking down of banners, which had apparent reference to China, by UN officials.

Panelist: Shahzad Ahmad (Bytes for All, Pakistan) (remote participation via Skype)

Summary: Shahzad noted that resources and capacity remain a major challenge in civil society's engagement in Internet governance/policymaking. According to Shahzad, many in the civil society do not consider Internet governance as their priority, as compared to the more "traditional issues".

Shahzad also commented on the process of the IGF, which according to him is only good on paper. He stressed that the IGF process has been nominated by NGOs from the North, and civil society participation from the rest of the global South, especially non-professionalized civil society groups, is still minimal. While remote participation may be a solution, it is also sometimes not feasible (oftentimes due to technological challenges), citing that his own remote participation from Pakistan is difficult due to power outages in Pakistan.

Furthermore, he also highlighted the issue of the increasing national security discourse particularly by states, who assert that the Internet may be harmful for national security. As a result, according to Shahzad, there is a "balkanization of cyberspace" in Asia.

Another point stressed by Shahzad is the lack of participation of governments in the Internet governance debate, including in the IGF processes. As a result, the IGF has not brought much impact to the national level. In this sense, the multi-stakeholder model of the IGF has failed, or at least not worked in a way it should have. Shahzad thus noted the importance for civil society to also engage in other mechanisms to discuss issues relating to Internet governance, including the UN Human Rights Council and the ASEAN, as well as discussions surrounding the SAARC.

Finally, Shahzad stressed the importance of engaging with "traditional" civil society movements who largely do not consider the Internet a priority in their work.

Panelist: Sam DuPont (Freedom House)

Summary: Sam observed that while civil society groups (including human rights NGOs) are permitted to participate at the IGF, the treatment of human rights issues at the IGF remains highly problematic. DuPont pointed out that discussions at the IGF do not generally focus on issues of human rights. He recommended that there should be greater focus on human rights and issues related to socioeconomic development in Internet governance discussions.

He also noted that most relevant policies – for most part – are at the national level. Furthermore, the IGF has no treaty power, and therefore cannot force political will upon governments to improve policies and practices related to issues of human rights and socioeconomic development in Internet governance.

He also examined the effectiveness of civil society even at the national level, by taking the SOPA/PIPA protests as an example. DuPont pointed out that the SOPA/PIPA protests did not get much attention initially despite campaigns by several civil society groups. However, attention really picked up when Google and Wikipedia blacked out in protest against the bills.

Finally, DuPont pointed out that it is important to re-examine the effectiveness of the current IGF model of dialogues, and suggested that other models can also be utilized for discussions on Internet governance, citing the UN Human Rights Council as one example.

Panelist: Sean Ang (Southeast Asian Centre for e-Media, SEACeM)
Summary:

Ang talked about the language of participation in the IGF, which is oftentimes elitist and technical. He further elaborated on other factors that has inhibited a larger representation of civil society in Internet governance, namely:

1. Lack of resources;
2. Lack of time to analyze complex technical issues; and
3. Current remote participation being limited to a few participants only, and could be further inhibited by technical problems.

Ang offered three possible models for improved civil society participation, namely:

1. E-ranking model, where Internet users submit Internet-governance issues to be prioritized and ranked according to its popularity;
2. E-debate model, involving online debates on opposing views of particular issues related to Internet governance; and
3. "Facebook page" model, involving discussions through comments – largely based on the format currently used on Facebook.

He further pointed out the problem of the non-implementation of recommendations even by the organizers of the IGF, where previous years' recommendations are not implemented by the IGF organizers. He thus recommended that civil society's recommendations need to be clear and specific.

3.19. Youth Internet Governance Camp

Moderator: Netmission Ambassadors
Clemence Cam, Ricky KUNG, Nicole NG, Yvonne NI

Participants' List:

Name	University	Major
Asami Kado	Aoyama Gakuin University	Law
Ayaka Tamura	Aoyama Gakuin University	Law
Gogami Shunichi	Keio University SFC	Political Communication, Information, Politics, Information Engineering
Keisuke Otsubo	Keio University	Faculty of Policy Management
Kenji Kurimura	Aoyama Gakuin University	Law
Khan Md. Anwarus Salam	The University of Electro-Communications	Information and Communication Engineering
Kiyomi Fukushima	Aoyama Gakuin University	Law
Kosuke Kaneyuki	Aoyama Gakuin University	Law
Matsuzaki Rika	Aoyama Gakuin University	Law
Megumi Ishii	Aoyama Gakuin University	Law
Moeko Masuda	Aoyama Gakuin University	Law
MURASHIMA MEI	Aoyama Gakuin University	Law
Saki Ishinada	Aoyama Gakuin University	Law
Shunta Watanabe	Aoyama Gakuin University	Law
Total	**14 students**	

Schedule:

Time		Item	Introduction
09:30 - 11:00		Introduction and team building	Introduction of Netmission Ambassadors' Program, YIGF Camp and the topic – Copyright and Internet Piracy followed by ice breaking game
11:00 – 11:30		Break	
11:30 – 16:00		Stakeholder Group Simulations	Participates are grouped into teams to represent a predefined role from one of the stakeholder groups for each session. These stakeholder groups are government, NGO, business sectors, and parents and teachers.
	11:30 - 12:15	Stakeholder Group Simulation I-Government	Topic: How to balance between copy and rights of each perspective?
	12:15 - 13:00	Stakeholder Group Simulation II - NGO	Topic: To what extend Internet copyright law has protected intellectual properties but at the same time restricted the creativity?
	13:00 – 14:30	Break	
	14:30 – 15:15	Stakeholder Group Simulation III – Business sectors	Topic: How can we build a better online entertainment platform in Asia Pacific Region? Identify the restrictions and difficulties.
	15:15 - 16:00	Stakeholder Group Simulation IV – Parents and Teachers	Topic: Should Internet governance be part of compulsory study for high school students or younger?
16:00 - 16:30		Break	
16:30 - 17:15		External Meeting	
17:15 - 17:25		Q&A	
17:25 - 17:45		Group Presentation	Topic: Importance of youth participation from their

		assigned stakeholders' perspectives
17:45 - 18:00	Q&A	

Summary:

Format of YIGF Camp

Inspired by United Nations Internet Governance Forum (UNIGF), YIGF Camp closely follows it by emulating its multi-stakeholders' model. This year's theme was **Copyright and Piracy**.

The camp was composed of four rounds of Stakeholder Group Simulation, one external meeting and one group presentation. Throughout the camp, participants wore different 'hats' by representing roles from particular stakeholders' group. These stakeholders included governments, NGOs, business sectors, and "parents and teachers" respectively. By role-playing, YIGF Camp aims to encourage youth to think from a different perspective. Knowing the constraints as well as benefits for other stakeholders', youth would gain more ideas thus developing a better understanding on the issues.

During Stakeholder Simulation Group, participants were divided into groups to represent roles from a specific stakeholder group. A topic was set for each session to guide the discussion.

After four rounds of stakeholder group simulation, then moderator led the external meeting where participants were grouped to represent roles from different stakeholder groups. Different from stakeholder simulation group where all groups wore the hats from the same stakeholder group, external meeting had four groups altogether and it was where discussion sparked glimmers of diversity.

Upon finishing the discussions, participants were invited to give a presentation on importance of youth participation to the stakeholder's group they represented during external meeting and their personal feelings. During the external meeting and presentation, instant responses were welcomed from the floor.

Summary of Discussion

Issues that Reached a Common View

All the representatives from four stakeholder groups reached agreement on the importance of education on issues of copyright and piracy.

Speaking from the standpoint of a developing country like most countries in Asia Pacific Region where Internet penetration is still low, they expressed their concerns on lack of education on both the above issues and Internet usage. The later concern led to further issue of digital divide.

Later addressed by the parents group, they expressed their opinions against education of Internet Governance in high school with reasons that they didn't have any knowledge in this area and have no reason to support this. This to some extend reflected the current situation where the society is deficient in education on understanding copyright and piracy.

Issues Where Opinions Varied

With regard to issues on how to balance the protection and freedom on copyright, different groups delivered various concerns.

For example, representatives from the entertainment company, they suggested that they could imitate models from developed countries or regions to provide an online market. This however in the end more or less was constrained by monetary issue. Although Asia Pacific is one of the fast growing regions, a lot of countries are still in developing stage. The concept of paid entertainment

may not be received well.

Despite the suggestion of a protected market, representatives from NGOs challenged that with concerns that more protection may led to limitation of creation. Their suggestion toward the problem was to develop a platform where creators and consumers share different rights so that creators can enjoy more and deliver more quality products. According to this, another question yet to be answered was how do we judge whom are the creators and whom are the consumers.

Summary

Throughout this one-day camp, participants gave full play to their creative thinking. Switching among four different 'hats' was not an easy job for those who haven't touched on the topic before and all the participants had definitely done a great job.

This year, we fully opened the external meeting and presentation to all the guests from APrIGF. Some of them were also invited to join Stakeholder Group Simulations. Many participants were delighted to see the youth participation in APrIGF and encouraged this multi-stakeholder groups' approach.

The Way Forward

With the success of this year's camp along with Hong Kong and Singapore Camp before, Netmission Ambassadors will continue the work in promoting Internet Governance in Asia Pacific Region.

Although this year's camp received a lot of positive feedback from both the participants and guests, there is still room for further improvement. Due to scheduling conflicts with examination period, this year's camp was condensed from three days to one day. The participants did a good job in switching the roles. However with comparatively short period of time in each discussion, a deeper understanding was quite hard to achieve. We sincerely hope that next year's YIGF camp would resume as a three-day one.

Imitating multi-stakeholder groups is one good way of approaching the issue. Further, as pointed out by Mr. Chengetai Masango, Programme and Technology Manager of UNIGF, youth voices representing themselves are also very valuable to a vibrant and informative discussion.

Feedback from participants:

"The camp could be open up for everyone more deeply, and provide chance to social in the evening to smooth out the communication. With the people of the same generation, a variety of recognition on the state of the Internet in the future, we could share ideas over the country. What would these activities is the first step, a better Internet. If three days if there was, it would have been better to camp."
- From Kenji Kurimura

"Two-way interpretation during external meeting would make it a more heated discussion. I spent a good time during the camp. I had the opportunity to think from a different perspective and shared a variety of ideas with expertise."
- From KOSUKE KANEYUKI

"It was great camp for me! I learned many things and enjoyed the camp."
From Khan Md. Anwarus Salam