

**Asia Pacific Regional Internet Governance Forum
16 & 17 June 2011
Suntec Convention City, Singapore**

**POST PROJECT REPORT
10 October 2011**

PREPARED BY
Singapore Internet Research Centre
Wee Kim Wee School of Communication & Information
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I. INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM (IGF)

Building on the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals, and the mandate given at the Second Phase of the World Summit on the Information Society in Tunis in 2005, the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) is a multi-stakeholder forum for policy dialogue on issues of Internet governance. Initiated by the United Nations in 2005 and formally announced by the United Nations Secretary-General in July 2006, IGF aims to foster a dialogue on current issues evoked by the internet. The forum brings together all stakeholders in the internet governance debate, whether they represent governments, the private sector or civil society, including the technical and academic community, on an equal basis and through an open and inclusive process.

The mandate of the forum is to:

- Discuss public policy issues related to key elements of Internet governance in order to foster the sustainability, robustness, security, stability and development of the Internet;
- Facilitate discourse between bodies dealing with different cross-cutting international public policies regarding the Internet and discuss issues that do not fall within the scope of any existing body;
- Interface with appropriate inter-governmental organizations and other institutions on matters under their purview;
- Facilitate the exchange of information and best practices, and in this regard make full use of the expertise of the academic, scientific and technical communities;
- Advise all stakeholders in proposing ways and means to accelerate the availability and affordability of the Internet in the developing world;
- Strengthen and enhance the engagement of stakeholders in existing and/or future Internet governance mechanisms, particularly those from developing countries;
- Identify emerging issues, bring them to the attention of the relevant bodies and the general public, and, where appropriate, make recommendations;
- Contribute to capacity building for Internet governance in developing countries, drawing fully on local sources of knowledge and expertise;
- Promote and assess, on an ongoing basis, the embodiment of WSIS principles in Internet governance processes;
- Discuss, *inter alia*, issues relating to critical Internet resources;
- Help to find solutions to the issues arising from the use and misuse of the Internet, of particular concern to everyday users;
- Publish its proceedings

The global forum meets annually and it was previously held in Greece (2006), Brazil (2007), India (2008), Egypt (2009), Lithuania (2010) and Kenya (2011). The next forum will take place at Azerbaijan in 2012.

2. ASIA PACIFIC REGIONAL INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM

While the IGF is already well established and regional IGFs have been initiated across many countries in Africa, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia until recently, had no parallel forum for discussing Internet governance issues at a regional level.

In order to complement and supplement the global vision of IGF, a group of active participants, with the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer as the advisor, came together to organise the inaugural Asia Pacific Regional Internet Governance Forum (APrIGF) in Hong Kong in 2010, with the objectives to raise awareness and encouraging participation from relevant stakeholders around the region on Internet governance issues, as well as to foster multi-lateral, multi-stakeholder discussion about issues pertinent to the Internet in Asia. The forum was attended by more than 300 participants from the civil society, private sector and public sector to discuss the future shape of the IGF. Key findings and recommendations from this forum was submitted as Asia's inputs at the IGF meeting in Vilnius, Lithuania, 2010, supporting the internet issues for discussion as well as the mandate of the global forum.

On 15 & 16 June 2011, the Singapore Internet Research Centre (SiRC), Wee Kim Wee School of Communication and Information, Nanyang Technological University hosted the 2nd Asia Pacific Regional Internet Governance Forum. The forum served as a platform for an interchange of ideas and insight by the internet community and professionals from all over the region. The two-day forum saw see an estimated 150 participants from internet and communication backgrounds exchanging ideas and interacting on a wide range of topics and issues relating to the internet.

3. YOUTH IGF CAMP

The Youth Coalition on Internet Governance, one of the few dynamic coalitions under the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), is an open group of organisations and individuals representing all stakeholders that work together for better youth participation on internet governance discussions and debates. It provides an opportunity for youngsters who are

major Internet users, to share ideas and to collaborate on action in a multi-stakeholder approach.

In the spirit of the Youth Coalition on Internet Governance, 80 enthusiastic Hong Kong students aged between 16 and 21 participated in the three-day Youth IGF camp Hong Kong last year. They learnt to appreciate the different social conditions and internet related issues. Participants were also introduced to the Internet Governance and were given the chance to role-play different stakeholders in the society. They also interacted with international experts in the field to discuss different social topics concerning the Internet.

Students from Singapore registered tertiary institutions attended similar session here from 16 to 18 June 2011. The camp participants discussed relevant Internet governance subjects including a role-play session with interaction from industry experts on pertinent social topics concerning the Internet. Four (4) outstanding participants were selected to present and share their views on Internet development from the youth perspective at the IGF in Kenya on 27-30 September 2011 at the United Nations Office at Nairobi (UNON).

4. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Project Organiser and Supporting Organisations

The Hosting Organizations include:

- Singapore Internet Research Centre
- DotAsia Organisation
- Asia Pacific Network Information Centre (APNIC)
- NetMission Ambassadors



Singapore Internet Research Centre (also serves as Secretariat)

The Singapore Internet Research Centre (SiRC) is hosted at the Wee Kim Wee School of Communication and Information (WKWSCI) at Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. The Centre initiates and conducts research related to the Internet across Asia. As part of its vision to a top-flight research centre, the SiRC focuses on activities in four key areas: research, education, service and public policy advocacy.



DotAsia Organisation

DotAsia Organisation is a not-for-profit organisation with a mission to promote Internet development and adoption in Asia. DotAsia has a strong mandate for socio-technological advancement initiatives including: (a) digital inclusion projects to bridge the digital divide and the poverty gap; (b) educational initiatives, e.g. scholarships and promotion of Internet adoption for the advancement of knowledge, etc.; and, (c) research and development projects, including relief and rebuild efforts. DotAsia oversees the '.Asia' top-level Internet domain name, and is formed as an open consortium of 20 official top-level-domain authorities around the region, including .CN (China), .JP (Japan), .KR (Korea), .IN (India), .NZ (New Zealand), .PH (Philippines), etc., and 5 regional Internet organizations including APNIC, APNG, APCERT, PAN and APTLD. In the past two decades Asia has developed into a global force in the commercial, political and cultural network. The .Asia domain aspires to embrace this dynamism in the Asia Century to become a nucleus, intersection and breeding ground for Internet activity and development in the region



Asia Pacific Network Information Centre (APNIC)

Asia Pacific Network Information Centre (APNIC) is an open, membership-based, not-for-profit organization. It is one of five Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) charged with ensuring the fair distribution and responsible management of IP addresses and related resources. These resources are required for the stable and reliable operation of the global Internet. As part of this service, the APNIC Secretariat is responsible for maintaining the public APNIC Whois Database and managing reverse DNS zone delegations. APNIC is also actively involved in the development of Internet infrastructure throughout the region. This includes providing training and education services, supporting technical activities such as root server deployments, and collaborating with other regional and international organizations.



NetMission Ambassadors

The NetMission Ambassadors program brings together a network of dedicated young volunteers devoted towards promoting and contributing towards digital inclusion, Internet governance as well as a respectable and harmonious Internet environment. NetMission provides a platform for youth, as Netizens, to voice out their opinions to shape a better future for the Internet, and a framework to train and nurture future Internet leaders. Through the program, NetMission Ambassadors acquire in-depth knowledge about the Internet and its impact to society through first-hand experience interacting with the local and international community, including attending international conferences. Upon the completion of the training program, NetMission Ambassadors develop and implement different community projects such as initiatives that bridge the digital divide. NetMission aspires to become a program that can serve as a prototype for other similar digital inclusion programs in Asia and around the world.

The supporting Organizations include

- Info-communications Development Authority of Singapore
- Google
- Mobile One
- Lee Foundation
- Nanyang Technological University



5. PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE/ORGANISING COMMITTEE

The Singapore Internet Research Centre (SiRC) was tasked with the responsibility of organizing the program for the Singapore APriGF as well as overseeing the entire project.

3 conference calls were made on the following dates to discuss about the forum program with various stakeholders:

- 25 April 2011
- 13 May 2011

- 3 June 2011

As the organizer/secretariat, SiRC was responsible for:

- a) Initiating and organizing the program discussions among various international stakeholders
- b) Identifying, prospecting and confirming sponsorships with local sponsors.
- c) Processing registrations for both the forum and youth camp.
- d) Coordinating all logistics, venue, production, onsite audio & visuals, transcriptions (with the help from DotAsia), printing, website, food & beverage, social events, public relations, meetings, teleconferences, etc for both the forum and youth camp.
- e) Working with APNIC on social event – the APNIC's Cocktail Reception on the evening of Day 1.
- f) Developing and maintaining the official website to deliver timely information.

The NetMission Ambassadors was responsible for carrying out the Youth IGF Camp program during the three days camp event.

6. PROJECT FORMAT

i) Forum

Both plenary and parallel sessions were adopted in Singapore.

On day 1, a keynote and setting the scene sessions were conducted in the morning. In the afternoon, three plenary sessions were conducted.

On day 2, a total of six parallel sessions were conducted, with the forum ended with a summary workshop followed by a discussion about the role of APriGF in Nairobi and moving forward.

Refer to Annex A for the topics and names of presenters for each sessions.

ii) Youth Camp

This was a 3-days stay-in camp, catered to the youth of Singapore who are interested in the internet affairs. The participants were required to stay in because the process of negotiation required them to know each other. During the camp, participants were divided to play roles as government, business and civil society. Within these they were further divided to play big business, small business, big government, small government, etc. They were all then given some

aspect of the Internet to resolve. The groups first met in their designated roles, and then across the groups.

At the end, the participants had to present before a group of Internet elders who then judged them. The best 4 performers were flown to Kenya for the IGF this year.

7. PROJECT SCHEDULE

The preparation work for the organization of the forum and camp started in early March 2011 and it is expected the project will officially ends by mid of 2012. The 4 selected Singapore camp ambassadors who attended the IGF Kenya are required to conduct a community project.

The few major milestones for the project include:

- Asia Pacific Regional IGF Singapore 2011 (completed)
- Youth IGF Camp 2011 (completed)
- Report presentation at the IGF, Kenya (completed)
- Community project by the youth ambassadors (in –progress)

8. SPONSORSHIPS

A total of 22 local and multinational companies and foundations were identified and contacted for sponsorships. The sponsorships came with various tiers along with networking opportunities for the sponsors.

9. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

SiRC has successfully secured a total of SGD\$45,000 from 4 sponsors – Info-communications Development Authority of Singapore, Google and Mobile One,

Lee Foundation would be providing their financial support to fund the travel expenses for 2 SiRC representatives and 4 selected camp participants to the IGF Kenya. In addition, the support would also include the cost involved in carrying out the community project by the 4

selected camp participants. SiRC is projecting the total expenses to be approximately SGD\$30,000.

The total expenditures, together with their breakdowns for the two events were as follows:

Total Expenditure for APriIGF: SGD\$89 942

Item	Cost (SGD\$)
Conference proper for 2 days (include venue rental, refreshments and lunch) for 200 pax	42,240
AV, Power and Wireless Internet	30,150
Secretariat Cost (transcribing, transport, forum kits, manpower, printing and tokens)	17,552

Total Expenditure for Youth IGF Camp: \$7289

Item	Cost (SGD\$)
Venue and food (for 25 pax)	4,469
Accommodation	1,560
Secretariat Cost (transport, camping and tokens)	1,540
Registration fee	(280)

Note: The registration per person was SGD\$50 including government service tax. NTU students were waived of registration fee).

The total expenditure for both events (excluding the travel expenses to attend the IGF Kenya) was SGD\$97,231. The total shortfall was SGD\$52,231. DotAsia and SiRC have underwritten the shortfall by SGD\$34,095 and \$18,136 respectively.

In terms of in-kind contribution, NTU through the Wee Kim Wee School of Communication and Information, the School that host SiRC has contributed the following in-kind items:

Item	In-Kind (SGD\$)
AV and IT professionals for the pre test, setting up and the actual operating of the AV and IT equipments during the 2 days forum.	5,100
AV equipments and Laptops	1,980
TOTAL	7,080

10. PROJECT OUTCOMES

The project consists of 4 component events, which are the core deliverables:

1. Asia Pacific Regional IGF (16-17 June 2011)
2. Youth IGF Camp (16-18 June 2011)
3. IGF Kenya (27-30 September 2011)
4. Community project (Jan to March 2012)

The first three events were completed successfully and meeting expectations. The community is expected to be carried out only in the first quarter of 2011.

Refer to Annex B for the Summary Report of the APRiGF and Annex C for the Summary Report of the Youth IGF Camp. The final report from the youth about their attendance and learnings from the IGF meetings are in-progress.

i) Forum

Registration

The APRiGF received a total 218 online registrations from both local and international delegates. However, only a total of 158 of them attended the two days meeting.

Attendance

The attendees were from the following economies:

No	Countries	Percentage
1	Singapore	42%
2	Hong Kong	9%
3	USA	8%
4	Australia	8%
5	China + Mongolia	5%
6	Indonesia	4%
7	Malaysia	4%
8	Japan	4%
9	Pacific Islands	3%
10	Middle East	3%
11	Canada	1%
12	New Zealand	1%
13	Switzerland	1%
14	UK	1%
15	Colombia	1%
16	Mexico	1%
17	Philippines	1%
18	Somalia	1%
19	South korea	1%
20	Sweden	1%
21	Taiwan	1%

ii) Youth Camp

Registration

The IGF Youth Camp received a total 18 registrations. However, due to some unforeseen reasons, 6 of them dropped out from the camp. A total of 12 participants from Singapore attended the camp, together with 8 facilitators from Hong Kong.

The camp targeted for a rate of 60 pre-University and tertiary students. However, the organizer needed to acknowledge the fact that the month of June 2011 was not an ideal for camp activities for the targeted audience in Singapore due the following reasons:

- It was in the middle of the University semester break. Undergraduates would have started their industrial attachments or working part time.
- Pre University students would take the holiday to prepare for their University's entry exam.

In addition, the publicity for this camp was done at quite a late stage.

11. CONCLUSION

The APrIGF in Singapore has successfully attracted stakeholders of different interests to speak in the forum sessions. Attendees to the forum are from the government, industry, some NGOs and the youth who are interested in internet matters. The diverse topics of discussions and the format have provided options for attendees. The forum, for the first time in Singapore included the live webcasting and online transcript has provided a platform for participation among the community at large. It is believed that the sessions have enhanced the awareness of the capabilities of Internet across community, and bring to I as to harness for better Internet governance. The outcomes from these discussions were successfully presented to the global IGF this year in Kenya.

Annex A

Enabling Policies for the Internet

Keynote Address by Ms Aileen Chia, Deputy Director-General (Telecoms and Post)
Infocomm Development Authority of Singapore 0930 - 1030

Introduction: Setting the Scene

Chair: Ang Peng Hwa (Nanyang Technological University)

- Edmon Chung (DotAsia)
- Paul Wilson (APNIC)
- Chengetai Masango (IGF)

Plenary 1

IPv6: How Ready is Asia for this Critical Resource?

How does the depletion of IPv4 addresses affect Asia Pacific countries?

What is the latest status on IPv6 deployment in the region?

IPv6 and the impact and opportunities for the region that may result from the transition to IPv6.

Chair: Kuo-Wei Wu (ICANN)

- Miwa Fujii (APNIC)
- Chris Disspain (AuDA)
- Rajnesh Singh (ISOC)
- Akinori Maemaru (JPNIC)
- Tetsuya Innami (CISCO)

Plenary 2

Intellectual Property: ACTA and Other Controversies

The Anti-Counterfeit Trade Agreement would be a treaty to put in place new and higher international standards on intellectual property enforcement. Apart from its obvious TRIPS-Plus nature and forceful use of ISPs as private police, ACTA reveals a couple of critically important aspects that deserve careful

scrutiny from the perspective of Internet Governance. ACTA's plurilateral and closed negotiation process directly goes against the multi-stakeholder and open and transparent participation principles developed for Internet Governance. ACTA's narrow focus on intellectual property rights ignores human rights

concerns, especially free speech and access to the Internet, that are essential in the information society. ACTA demonstrates the temptation to shift from the existing multilateral WIPO-WTO regime to a more restricted and opaque system to enforce the private exclusive rights on the global information network. In

addition, other domestic (such as US Bill "Combating Online Infringement and Counterfeits Act (COICA)") or private (such as ICANN's trademark measures in new gTLD process) enforcement measures for intellectual property will exert significant global impact. The session intends to have a vivid discussion on all these interesting issues in the most populous and economic-booming region of the world.

Chair: Hong Xue (Beijing Normal University)

- Mary Wong (University of New Hampshire)
- Goh Seow Hiong (CISCO)
- Jordan Carter (InternetNZ)

- Siew Kum Hong (Yahoo! Southeast Asia)
- Lim Yee Fen (Nanyang Technological University)
- William J. Drake (IPMZ University of Zurich)

Plenary 3

IDN Governance and Policy for an Equitable and Diverse Multilingual Internet

Modern IDN was pioneered and invented in Singapore circa 1997/1998. It was turned away from implementation by ICANN at its first meeting, coincidentally in Singapore in Mar 1999, with the suggestion that the native IDN-script speakers should simply “Learn English” to use the Internet. In 2000, after a change of heart forced by VeriSign, ICANN briefly and half-heartedly championed a limited form of IDN. Thereafter it returned to ignoring/dithering/delaying and generally “neither painting nor getting off the ladder”. By default this slowed down adoption elsewhere and did its part in losing much of a generation of native IDN speakers to English. Eventually, by 2006, in places like China local adoptions resolving mainly in particular IDN regions gathered steam. And by 2007 there was even serious talk of co-operation between the regional adoptions to reach semi-global scale. This posed a threat to ICANN’s global relevance, and in fits and starts, ICANN launched in mid-2010 full IDNs in ccTLD form in a number of countries. But the real larger scale IDN deployment is expected once ICANN allows many more IDN TLDs as part of the expected round of new gTLDs. This round as envisaged in the current draft version of the Applicant Guidebook has many remaining issues that will likely vastly favor Western registries - incumbent or new - at the expense of the poorer IDN peoples and cultures. Thus it is well possible that after 13 years of disinterest in the East’s needs for IDN, the largely West-led ICANN will provide the needed IDNs but only at a great financial, social and cultural cost to many native IDN communities. This forum is to help prevent that from happening by raising the remaining issues even at this late stage on the eve of mass global IDN deployment.

Chair: Subbiah Subramaniam (i-DNS.net International)

- Subbiah Subramaniam (i-DNS.net International)
- Li Qiang (Senior domain name experts)
- Yoav Keren (Domain The Net Technologies Ltd)
- Prof. Young Seok Han (Suwon University)
- Tan Tin Wee (National University of Singapore)
- Jian Zhang (APTLTD)
- Lim Choon Sai (Infocomm Development Authority of Singapore)

Track 1 (a)

The Arabic Revolutions, their Impact on the World, Roles of Social Networks, Lessons for effective but representative Internet Governance for soon arriving Multilingual Internet

Topic A

The Arabic revolutions, also known as the Arab Uprising, have changed what was believed to be unchangeable and toppled what was thought unshakable. Social networking websites played crucial roles as tools in mobilizing the people in these revolutions - successfully in Tunisia and Egypt, but not so successfully in Libya, Yemen, or Syria so far, why? Q How effective were social media in these revolutions? Will they continue post revolutions? Q What can be learnt from their experiences for a better more effective Internet Governance?

Topic B

It is clear that these popular revolutions have started to force a change on not only their local politics, but on global politics. Recently President Obama stood clearly in support of the legitimate demands of these Arab revolutions, and the US and its G8 partners have pledged to support the Arab Uprising with the cancelling of old debts and making new pledges in the billions of dollars in aid to show they are in support of these New People Power Revolutions.

Q Do Arabs now trust the west in support of their revolutions?

Q Will this money actually go to the right institutions to support these revolutions?

Topic C

The Internet is about to go Multilingual thru the New gTLDs in many languages.

Q Are local communities excited at this coming change to the Internet to make it Multilingual?

Q How do they feel that this New Multilingual Internet will be screened against American Laws?

Chair: Khaled Fattal (The Multilingual Internet Group and Ankaboot Social Network)

- Rafi k Dammak (University of Tokyo)
- Remote video participation by members of the Arabic revolutions from Egypt, Tunisia, Lebanon, Yemen, and other Arab countries
- Local TV & Radio Media professionals who covered these revolutions

Track 2 (a)

ICANN and New gTLD

ICANN is planning to launch its new gTLD program, which will see potentially hundreds of new gTLDs entering the domain name system. The process through which the new gTLD program went from a policy recommendation made in 2007 by ICANN's Generic Names Supporting Organization, to various iterations of a draft Applicant Guidebook that has grown in size and complexity, was notable for the breadth of concerns raised by ICANN's multi-stakeholder community and the various compromises and changes that were made as a result of ICANN's bottom-up consensus-based model of governance. As the ICANN Board prepares to meet in

Singapore to decide on the launch of the program on 20 June 2011, this panel will discuss the opportunities and challenges presented by new gTLDs to consumers, businesses and policy

makers in the Asia Pacific region. How well does ICANN's proposed implementation plan take into account the needs and concerns of these constituents? What will be likely flash points and issues for the Asia Pacific? What are the lessons that Asia Pacific participants can learn from this process?

Chair: Mary Wong (University of New Hampshire)

- Hong Xue (Beijing Normal University)
- Cheryl Langdon-Orr (CLO)
- Adrian Kinderis (Aus Registry International)
- Stéphane Van Gelder (INDOM)
- Richard Tindal (Donuts Inc.)

Track 3 (a)

Internet for Disaster Relief and Recovery

The recent earthquake and the Tsunami in March that hit East Japan is the largest disaster of any kind in Japan after WW II. More than 24,000 people were killed or still missing. The people there have been suffering very much and the relief works are very slow and insufficient. It also indicated how important the use of ICT as social infrastructure and how

vulnerable our lives are that depended on the continuity of our businesses. In Japan, the need for "multi-stakeholder" relief works is obvious, but the governance framework is not there yet.

First, we will hear the status of relief works and challenges of reconstructing network connectivity and services in the devastated areas from Japan. Then we will hear Google's informational support work for the Japanese people. We will also the stories from Indonesia about Tsunami in 2004 around Aceh and other earthquake and volcano eruption disasters.

Finally, we would like to extract common lessons and come up with possible proposals for the working framework of the regional international cooperation and coordination for the disaster relief works using and providing ICT services.

Chair: Izumi Aizu (ANR)

- Toshiaki Tateishi (JAIPA)
- Tsuyoshi Kinoshita (CISCO)
- Valens Riyadi (Indonesia ISP Association (APJII))
- Deborah Nga (Google)

Track 1 (b)

Cybersecurity, Privacy and Data Protection

An interconnected and networked world presents cybersecurity risks and privacy challenges which are unprecedented in human history. While cybersecurity, privacy and data protection laws are primarily national in nature, security and privacy risks are borderless impacting critical information infrastructures across boundaries and affecting lives socially, economically and

politically. An integral element of a sound and robust framework for internet governance at both the national and international levels is the policy, legal and business framework for security,

privacy and data protection. As global interconnectivity continues to deepen with the rise of social media, how should policy makers, regulators and businesses respond to these challenges in the internet governance sphere? In this track, the panelists will discuss the following issues:

- Given the rise of internet security risks, what sort of internet governance framework must be put in place to balance security risk management and freedom of the internet? What risk control measures should be in place as part of the internet governance framework?
- Does the present regime adequately provide for the "right" or optimal internet governance framework that would support the availability, robustness and resilience of critical national infrastructures?
- How do we achieve balance amongst conflicting interests?:(i) privacy interests of users; (ii) security interests of governments; and (iii) business interests (innovation and profitability) of service providers
- Who has the onus and the legal and moral obligations to design and develop the internet governance framework that addresses security, privacy and personal data protection issues?
- What types of regulatory strategies and approaches should be developed or refined to tackle the increasingly complex world of cybercrimes in the context of internet governance?
- From a business perspective, is co-regulation is a viable and acceptable model? How should the framework be institutionalized to allow for dialogue between regulators and businesses?
- What are the concrete plans that stakeholders can consider in the emerging internet governance framework, moving forward? Who should bear these costs? How should liability

issues be handled taking into the account the risk appetite and the value creating opportunities that the stakeholders are seeking.

Chair: Zaid Hamzah (Strategic Lawyering Consulting)

- Lim Yee Fen (Nanyang Technological University)
- Kenying Tseng (Lee and Li, Attorneys-at-Law)
- Xiaodong LEE (CNNIC)
- Rajnesh Singh (ISOC)
- Kuek Yu-Chuang (Yahoo! Asia Pacific)

Track 2 (b) [Room 304]

Review of the IANA Function

The US Government contracts ICANN to manage the IANA function, and earlier this year issued a Notice of Information (NoI) relating to the renewal of the IANA contract. A total of 72 responses were made to this NoI, containing some interesting analysis and possible future directions for IANA. This session seeks to review some of the aspects raised that may be considered for implementation as improvements in the future.

Chair: Keith Davidson (InternetNZ)

- Ms Vernita Harris (NTIA)
- Paul Wilson (APNIC)
- Ms Elise Gerich (IANA)
- Ms Deborah Monahan (.nz Regulator)
- James Galvin (Afilias)

Track 3 (b)

International Law Enforcement

Cyberthreats risks, privacy challenges and battles to protect intellectual property rights affect all Internet stakeholders. How governments can enforce the law at the national level when threats happen online? How governments coordinate internationally when there are cross-border legal issues at stake? How can law enforcement agencies utilize the experiences of multi-stakeholders in the Internet governance ecosystem to work together to address cross-border Internet-related breaches of national law?

Chair: Pablo Hinojosa (APNIC)

- Hong Xue (Beijing Normal University)
- Dato' Mohamed Sharil Tarmizi (Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission)
- Jordan Carter (InternetNZ)

Summary of Workshops

Each group to summarise and a panel to comment

Chair: Grace Chng (Singapore Press Holding)

Nairobi and the Way Forward

Chair: Edmon Chung (DotAsia)

- Sam Dickinson (APNIC)
- Keith Davidson (InternetNZ)
- Chengetai Masango (IGF)
- Ms Salanieta T. Tamanikawaiwaimaro (Fiji Cyber Security Working Group)



**ASIA PACIFIC INTERNET GOVERNANCE
FORUM
SUMMARY REPORT**

Thursday, 16 June to Friday, 17 June 2011
Singapore



1. THE ASIA PACIFIC REGIONAL INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM (APrIGF)

In 2010, the Asia Pacific Regional IGF (APrIGF) met in Hong Kong for the first time to provide inputs from the region to the global-level Internet Governance Forum. The regional Forum had been initiated by Ang Peng Hwa from Singapore and Edmon Chung from Hong Kong after the 2009 IGF meeting at Sharm El-Sheik in Egypt. The APrIGF aimed to raise awareness and encourage participation from relevant stakeholders around the region on Internet governance issues, as well as to foster multilateral, multistakeholder discussion on issues pertinent to the Internet in Asia.

The APrIGF is supported by the Asia Pacific Network Information Centre (APNIC) and the Singapore Internet Research Centre (SiRC), among others, and underwritten by the DotAsia Organisation, a not-for-profit, membership-based organisation incorporated in Hong Kong.

2. SECOND APrIGF MEETING

The second APrIGF was held in Singapore 16 to 17 June 2011 at the Suntec convention centre. It was planned so that it would begin just before the ICANN meeting in Singapore.

The APrIGF brought together some 200 senior Government and private sector representatives as well as the technical and academic community from across the region to exchange ideas and shape the future of Internet governance in this part of the world. Among the wide-ranging topics under discussion were the accessibility to the Internet, intellectual property issues and online security concerns.

The keynote address at the opening session was delivered by Ms Aileen Chia, Deputy Director-General (Telecoms and Post), Infocomm Development Authority (IDA) of Singapore, and focused on enabling policies for the Internet. The rest of the day's programme was structured around plenary sessions, covering IPv6 in the Asia Pacific (Plenary 1), Intellectual Property (Plenary 2), and Internationalised Domain Name (IDN) issues (Plenary 3). On the second day, there were three parallel sessions, followed by a discussion of the forthcoming IGF to be held in Nairobi, Kenya in September later this year. The parallel sessions dealt with a variety of topics, touching on the impact of social networks in the recent revolutions in the Middle East (Track 1a), Internet domain matters (Track 2a), Internet for disaster relief and recovery (Track 3a), Cyber-security, privacy and data protection (Track 1b), a review of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (Track 2b), and international law enforcement (Track 3b). The detailed Programme can be found in Annex 1.

Besides the local host, SiRC, the DotAsia Organisation, and APNIC, other sponsors were the Lee Foundation, the Infocomm Development Authority (IDA) of Singapore, the telco M1, Google.

3. DISCUSSION

Plenary 1 – IPv6: How ready is Asia for this critical resource?

The discussion in this session centred on how the transition to IPv6 would not mean the immediate demise of IPv4. Instead, both platforms would co-exist and run simultaneously for a

time even after transition has been completed. More importantly, ISPs and ICPs would require awareness and promotion of the platform and could perhaps rely on their governments to provide them with incentives to transition to IPv6 services. The worldwide IPv6 Day was deemed to be a success as it helped double (approx 2.5 times) the number of websites willing to provide v6. It was important that development of IPv6 continued apace to ensure the sustainability of the Internet.

Plenary 2 – Intellectual Property: ACTA and Other Controversies

The focus of the discussion was on the anti-counterfeit trade agreement (ACTA), and three general considerations emerging from ACTA and other IP (intellectual property) controversies. Firstly, openness and transparency; that the closed doors ACTA negotiation may not be best to achieve the balance in competing IP interests. Secondly, in order to make IPRs effective, the IP community may need to be kept updated and refreshed, given the dynamics of new social media in this day and age; most importantly that IP should enable creativity and did not stifle it. Thirdly, IPR holders should take into account the impact of the rights on consumer protection, business competition and especially on human rights protection, including privacy and free speech.

Plenary 3 – IDN Governance and policy for an equitable and diverse multilingual Internet

The session dealt with policy issues of the forthcoming ICANN deployment of IDNs as part of the new gTLD programme. Two issues discussed included the consideration of processes, and how IDNs were to be implemented given the intricacies of languages.

In relation to the first, attention was brought to the lengthy report, which could mean that few people would read the entire report and that the community the report was intended to benefit may not be able to do so. To illustrate, the IDN ".sg" (Singapore) versions took a considerable time for approval because of the dense process. In addition, although the IDN ccTLDs were launched last year, there were still many issues that are yet to be resolved; several committees have been set up but these have made little headway in fixing these problems.

On the second, the concerns of cross language or script homophones were highlighted. Many challenges may be raised as a result of this consideration.

Track 1a – The Arabic Revolutions, their Impact on the World, Roles of Social Networks, Lessons for effective but representative Internet Governance for soon arriving Multilingual Internet

The session raised questions rather than answers. Among the questions the discussants considered were how and why social media was effective in the revolutions that took place in Tunisia and Egypt but had limited impact in some other countries in the region, and how these experiences could be translated or utilised for better Internet governance. Context and Internet penetration played a part. A blogger from Tunisia, however, felt that the Internet played a minor role in the revolution. The session ended with questions on how new gTLDs, the multilingual Internet and social media were going to change local as well as global politics in the future.

Track 2a – ICANN and the New gTLDs

The observation that emerged from this session was that the new gTLD programme at ICANN is not just about IDNs. The discussants spoke of the opportunities and challenges for Asia Pacific from the new programme. The speakers suggested that ICANN should have only a minor role in rule making within the programme so as to reduce over-legislating, and also to reduce the need to foresee and solve every possible problem. With regards to multistakeholderism, it was felt that this was a work in progress. It was felt that governments especially had an important role to

play in the governance of the Internet and as such they had to develop work relationships with other stakeholders in the group. Finally, it was observed that ICANN should identify measures of success of the new gTLD programme as a means of providing accountability to the programme.

Track 3a – Internet for Disaster Relief and Recovery

This session emphasised the role of Internet and related services in the disaster relief work currently taking place in Japan in the aftermath of the recent earthquake and tsunami, as well as in Indonesia since the earthquake and tsunami in 2004. Although the Internet was being used heavily in this field, it was seen that a governance structure was still not in place to monitor and ensure that the Internet was being used as best as possible. Questions arose on how to ensure the veracity of disaster related messages sent around during an event, and how to use technology to develop disaster preparedness measures.

Track 1b – Cyber-security, Privacy and Data Protection

Given that internet governance is a soft infrastructure issue, it was considered important that the drivers, levers and enablers that can potentially make a difference to cyber-security, privacy and data protection be identified and tasked to identify a coherent governance framework. Key principles identified include: co-regulation was regarded as a good model, while public private sector collaboration may be a suitable way to achieve representation in the framework. In some instances, there was a need for regulation, such on cross-border data transfer. Where there was a need for regulation, light touch regulation was preferred. Supplier neutrality should be upheld as a guiding principle in developing an Internet governance framework across the region. A balance between managing security risks and the free flow of information, and a top-down as well as a bottom-up approach was important. Both civil and criminal sanctions should be considered. These recommendations, should apply in both the commercial and non-commercial space. It was also proposed that commercial lock-in should be avoided, as consumers should ultimately have the choice, as well as the development of an interoperable privacy protection framework. Lastly, the need to leverage on technology to advance consumer interests was discussed.

Track 2b – Review of the IANA function

The role of IANA is to manage its database, which contains all the entries for all top-level domains. It coordinates the activity of the DNS, in order to provide a resolvable Internet. Recently, the United States Government's NTIA issued a notice of inquiry relating to the on-going nature of the IANA contract that ICANN administers. There was a general indication that the US Government will renew the contract with ICANN for the IANA function, but that there will be some changes to the form and detail. It was against this backdrop that the session was organised.

The discussion revolved around how many would seek an IANA that is more exempt from government control and subject to tighter performance standards and reporting in some form. There was a general desire for establishing performance or enhancing performance standards and reporting within IANA. There was strong consensus from the panel on the need to identify what IANA controls, what is not under IANA control, as well as an agreement that there be a strict separation between the process that IANA undertakes and the policy document.

Track 3b – International Law Enforcement

This session considered the role of governmental agencies enforcing the law when faced with cyber-threats, an academic's point of view on how this could be done, as well as how copyright protection is managed. The speakers focused on several overlapping areas, including the

approach taken and mechanisms used in such law enforcement. The discussion also dwelt on how to connect national law with cross-border enforcement.

4. NAIROBI AND THE WAY FORWARD

The aim of this session was to cover two major issues – on how the participants saw the UN IGF going forward, beyond Nairobi, and the relationship between the APriIGF and the UN IGF and other IGF initiatives.

The Sixth Annual IGF Meeting will be held in Nairobi, Kenya on 27-30 September 2011 at the United Nations Office at Nairobi (UNON). The theme of the meeting is '*Internet as a catalyst for change: access, development, freedoms and innovation*'. According to Chengetai Masango of the IGF Secretariat, 113 workshop proposals have been received for the meeting. Following consultations with the Multi-stakeholder Advisory Group (MAG) 77 workshops have now been identified for the event focusing on the following five themes of the event: Internet as a catalyst for change, access, development, freedoms and innovation. In addition, there will be an IGF Village for organisations who want to showcase their Internet governance-related activities of a non-commercial nature including poster sessions for those who just want to share information.

The IGF mandate has been renewed for another five years till 2015 and the search for the executive coordinator will be undertaken shortly. The Commission on Science and Technology Development (CSTD) has formed a Working Group on Improvements to the IGF. As the Group has not been able to complete its report after two meetings, it will likely have its mandate extended to 2012. Throughout the year anyone can submit their ideas on how to take the process forward and the IGF is open to listening to all stakeholders. Funding of the IGF has been a pressing issue and has to be addressed.

Salanieta Tamanikaiwaimaro from Fiji presented the outcomes of the Pacific IGF held in Noumea, in New Caledonia. She emphasised that each regional IGF was an important representation of ideas and issues but they needed to work together and cooperate globally and locally. It was important to foster and facilitate a multi-stakeholder approach to dialogue to address common problems. Sam Dickinson of the Commission CSTD Working Group spoke of their recent meeting where countries submitted proposals to the IGF; the forum also brought together stakeholders from the government, private sector and civil society where they discussed issues of funding the IGF, transparency within IGF, what the outcomes of the IGF should be, composition of the MAG, etc. The bottom line was that such a multi-stakeholder approach was necessary to ensure that emerging Internet governance structures are representative of all interests.

5. OUTCOMES

The outcomes of the second APriIGF conference will to be submitted to the Internet Governance Forum (IGF).

Annex C

Youth Internet Governance Camp 2011

Brief Report

Organised by the Singapore Internet Research Centre, Wee Kim Wee School of Communication and Information, Nanyang Technology University, the Youth Internet Governance Forum Camp 2011 was held on 16-18 June 2011 at NTU. It attracted participants living in Singapore, with facilitation from NetMission Ambassadors mainly from Hong Kong who had participated in the 2010 youth internet governance forum camp. This brief report highlights the activities, experiences and benefits from the camp, of the participants. It indicates that there were enriching activities before, during and after the camp, and that participation is both a challenge to the youth to think critically about governing the internet in our age as well as learn to work together as different stakeholders in managing contemporary techno-scientific resources.

Activities

Reading: Participants were expected to submit a two-page essay on internet governance. This necessitated reading, thinking and reflecting on internet governance from the perspective of each applicant. Basing on these essays those who were selected were also expected to read further about internet governance as they prepared for the camp, and to make presentations to their peers as well as panellists on the final day.

In-group (internal) and inter-group (external) *Discussions and Debates:* the camp leadership divided participants into stakeholder groups, and were randomly allocated them to these stakeholder groups. Within these groups, they were tasked to engage internet governance from respective stakeholder angles. The stakeholder groups included Business and NGOs Sector; Government Sector; and Community (Parents, Students and Youth). There were in-group discussions, whereby participants held in-depth exchanges among themselves about the three ingredients of internet governance: Digital Divide; Cyber/internet Addiction; and internet/cyber Privacy. In-group discussions were then synthesised into a group working framework by which other stakeholders were then engaged. This was followed by inter-group/inter-stakeholder discussions.

In inter-stakeholder discussions the participants now had discussions representing the three sectors along the three strands of internet governance. Each stakeholder group advanced its argument, then received concerns, critiques and suggestions from other stakeholder groups in a typical negotiation dynamic. This also fed into the component of self- and peer- evaluation. By undertaking these discussions, participants assumed stakeholders' interests: were you in government, a business company, a parent or student, how would you view digital divide, cyber addiction, and internet privacy? This assumption of responsibilities led participants to 'enter the minds' of these stakeholders in an interesting and creative fashion.

Self- and group/peer-evaluation: This had two components: each participant presenting in one's stakeholder group and externally to other stakeholder groups; and developing a presentation ready for submission at any point. In the process each participant was expected to see where one has difficulties and then seek colleagues' and NetMission ambassadors' guidance. This increased teamwork. As it may have been observed on the day of presentation to panellists each participant had some ideas to put across as most had been part of the presentations that were made on behalf of each stakeholder group. At the end of the forum camp all submitted to the AP-IGF a report and power-point presentation – making thinking, writing and reporting a critical component of the camp if one judged it right from the time of application-accompanying essays, during-camp presentations and write-ups, presentations to panellist, and exchanges of information that were going on among them.

Youth games: it was not only table-thinking. There was also a game-play in the morning of the second day. Mr Nathan Kung (NetMission Ambassador) had developed interesting but challenging games. These involved walking through dangerous terrains (hypothetically land-mined fields) as though in a conflict-laden geopolitical terrain; and competing to settle a joint task one by one at such a speed and with such accuracy as possible. The games were challenging and educative, as they brought afore the three critical messages of sensitivity to detail; teamwork and human interdependence; and time management. Were they to be examined, these games would have created a challenging test as a 'side-dish' to the three component issues of internet governance.

Presentations and debate before panel of adjudicators: in addition to presentations to colleagues in the camp, participants prepared for presentations to a panel that critiqued and guided them on several issues. This is not to forget that participants had attended the opening of the Asia Pacific Regional Internet Governance Forum 2011, and had had a slight feel of what goes on in such fora, and had been encouraged to attend the following post-camp ICANN meetings (which several did). During the forum camp presentations debate gave clue to what transpires when internet governance (and indeed other governance) issues are being debated and negotiated. By allowing participants a feel of what goes on during real-world governance debates, the camp was like a grooming session. More sources of relevant literature were also suggested to participants.

Experiences

Individual creativity was perhaps the most important experience: participants had to create and think of most pressing issues about internet governance before participation in the camp, and were intensely made to engage the three issues. Quickly they got on track and as though they had been previously involved in internet governance, the youth were able to productively raise pertinent observations that one may never take lightly when dealing with real internet governance in a practical world.

The *vitality* of the *hitherto negligible internet governance*: it is no longer as simple a communication instrument as it possibly was perceived; internet is now a critical governance issue whose access, usage, and response to such usage are important. It is a global concern as

much as it is no longer limited to the field of ICT – having transcended into policy, business, community and welfare realms internet is now an important component of global governance.

The youth know: it is also interesting to see that the youth know the challenges and intricacies involved in internet governance from different stakeholder groups, and the difficulties of harmonising different positions. It is, however, generally acceptable that universal internet access is the greatest concern as the internet becomes a critical component of contemporary socio-economic transformation and emancipation of marginalised and poor communities.

Stakeholder representation and interest pursuits: the ability of the youth to “put on shoes” of different stakeholders and attempt to fit in them shows both their creativity but also their ability to understand that different stakeholders pursue divergent interests, and that in these pursuits there is need to strike a balance – such as private-public partnership – by which areas of harmony are encouraged and worked upon and disagreements subjected to negotiation.

Whose interests matter? This question remains a challenge and is possibly not fully explored. Today the internet is not limited to access/in-access; addiction/no-addiction; or privacy/no-privacy. The other issue is: access by whom and for what? The internet has ‘graduated’ from the aid to communication to an instrument of socio-cultural, politico-security and lego-criminal mobilisation and conscientisation; it has aided the transnationalisation of sometimes unwanted groups and aided unacceptable networks and spaces – herein called “the Dark Side of the Internet”. This aspect was not explored, and remains negligible in global internet governance circles. But it is important for our understanding of the metamorphic development of the internet to an instrument beyond what contemporary regulatory and other governance measures may be able to handle. Thus the current preoccupation with digital divide needs not black-out genuine concerns over who access internet and for what. Will the internet get out of hand? The future of the internet: what are the issues? This question remains unanswered.

Benefits

The importance of *research in governance engagements:* one of the panellists challenged participants to value information as a critical weapon of negotiation and governance. What is the basis of a stakeholder’s claim? What is the basis of one’s demand that other stakeholders do certain things, give up certain positions, recognise one’s interests? The importance of information is that it expands one’s bargaining ground. This is one of the important benefits the participants realised.

Sobriety and composure in challenging environs: participants learnt that while stakeholders may need to realise certain objectives it is not that easy where other stakeholders’ interests may sometimes be contradictory to one’s. One needs to be composed and emotionally stable to engage others who may be irritating in the way they present their cases and dismiss one’s.

Youth networks, connections, friendships: the participants have since become part of a wider network of young men and women involved in debating internet governance issues, in addition to becoming friends and acquaintances. There have also developed good and encouraging relations with senior governance actors who have remained in touch with these youth in a productive manner – especially Ms Salanieta Tamanikawaiwaimaro. Trans-nationalised youth

networks may lead to significant future benefits for the participants that are presently not foreseeable.

New knowledge and skills: these include knowledge on internet governance, and skills in debate/presentations. The fact that it was a fully-engaging and participatory exercise ensured that each participant acquired some skills in presentation, learnt new things, and more new things may come our way as more and more information along the lines of internet governance continues to trickle in. Hardly did many of us know the extent of each of the three internet governance concerns and their respective global, regional, national and socioeconomic, gender, generational and demographic dimensions. This important knowledge was acquired.

Continuity of the 2010 YIGF forum: those who organised and attended the 2010 youth internet governance forum - the Asia Pacific Regional Youth Internet Governance Forum (APrIGF-YIGF) - have witnessed continuity in their work and brought on board new members and participants. This implies a growing exercise whose consequences are not easy to predict at present but encouragingly breeds new approaches to global internet governance. Traditionally governance was exclusively a realm of established professionals and policy actors but the involvement of the youth is another achievement of modern times that taps future governance actors still fresh.

Nairobi IGF: finally, four participants selected to attend the forthcoming Internet Governance Forum in Nairobi, Kenya, have benefited from the forum camp. There, they are expected to actively participate – through representations, consultations, internationalisation and networking. They will receive more information from their APrIGF-YIGF 2011 colleagues and other sources to expand their knowledge base, while at the same time all YIGF 2011 participants have been encouraged to participate (including through online). This participation now trans-continentalises youth internet governance engagements as they interact with more from other continents; and the YIGF 2011 participants have benefited a lot by being part of this process.

Conclusion

The youth who participated in the 2011 YIGF were involved in enriching activities that challenged their ongoing engagements with and thinking about internet. They are now able to think critically about governing the internet. They also realised some immediate benefits and long term ones are yet to come afore. Importantly, they now appreciate the importance of working together as different stakeholders in managing contemporary techno-scientific resources; teamwork in face of difficult tasks; working with scarce resources to realise huge benefits; development of international networks among the youth around issues previously unbeknown to them as important; and continuous learning (about other areas and stakeholder concerns). There is more about internet governance that can be explored, and the challenge of future internet governance youth actors should be to explore and debate these areas.

The report is contributed by Sabastiano RWENGABO, *Asia-Pacific Youth Internet Governance Forum Camp Report*, July 2011