ASIA PACIFIC INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM
SUMMARY REPORT

Thursday, 16 June to Friday, 17 June 2011
Singapore

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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 APrIGF 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 APrIGF conference will to be submitted to the Internet Governance Forum (IGF).

APrIGF Programme

Thursday, 16 June 2011

0800-0900	Registration
0900-0910	**Welcome Remarks by Ang Peng Hwa (Nanyang Technological University, NTU)**
0910-0930	**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** • Edmon Chung (DotAsia) • Paul Wilson (APNIC) • Chengetai Masango (IGF) Chair: Ang Peng Hwa (NTU)
1030-1100	Coffee Break
1100-1230	**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. • Miwa Fujii (APNIC) • Chris Disspain (AuDA) • Rajnesh Singh (ISOC) • Akinori Maemura (JPNIC) • Tetsuya Innami (CISCO) Chair: Kuo-Wei Wu (ICANN)
1230-1400	Lunch
1400-1530	**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. • 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) Chair: Hong Xue (Beijing Normal University)
1530-1600	Coffee Break
1600-1730	**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. By default this slowed down adoption. In places such as China, however, 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. 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 favour 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 panel aims to help prevent that from happening by highlighting the issues even at this late stage of the eve of mass global IDN deployment. • Subbiah Subramaniam (iDNS-Net) • Li Qiang, (ISOC China) • Yoav Keren, (Domain The Net Technologies Ltd) • Prof. Young Seok Han (Suwon University) • Tan Tin Wee (National University of Singapore) • Jian Zhang (APTLD) • Lim Choon Sai (Infocomm Development Authority of Singapore) Chair: Subbiah Subramaniam (i-DNS.net International)
1730-1900	Cocktail reception (sponsored by APNIC)

0900-1030	**Track 1 (a)** **The Arab Revolutions, their Impact on the World, Roles of Social Networks and Lessons for effective Internet Governance** The Arab 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 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 the money go to the right institutions to support these revolutions? **Topic C** The Internet is about to go multilingual through 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? • Rafik Dammak • 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 Chair: Khaled Fattal (The Multilingual Internet Group and Ankabooot Social Network)
0900-1030	**Track 2 (a)** **ICANN and New gTLD** ICANN is planning to launch its new gTLD programme, which will see potentially hundreds of new gTLDs entering the domain name system. The process through which the new gTLD programme 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 programme 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?

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

Chair: Mary Wong (University of New Hampshire)

Track 3 (a)
Internet for Disaster Relief and Recovery
The recent earthquake and the tsunami in March that hit Japan is the largest disaster of any kind in Japan after WW II. More than 24,000 people were killed or still missing. Relief works are very slow and insufficient. The disaster has demonstrated the importance of ICT as social infrastructure and the vulnerability business continuity. In Japan, the need for multistakeholder 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 Acheh 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.

- Toshiaki Tateishi, (JAIPA)
- Tsuyoshi Kinoshita (Cisco)
- Valens Riyadi (Airputih Foundation)
- Deborah Nga (Google)

Chair: Izumi Aizu (ANR)

| 1100-1230 | **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.

- Lim Yee Fen (Nanyang Technological University)
- Kenying Tseng (Lee and Li, Attorneys-at-Law)
- Rajnesh Singh (ISOC)
- Kuek Yu-Chang (Yahoo! Asia Pacific)
- Prof Abu Bakar Munir (University of Malaya)

Chair: Zaid Hamzah (Strategic Lawyering Consulting)

Track 2 (b)
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.

- Ms Vernita Harris (NTIA - US Government perspective)
- Paul Wilson (APNIC – an RIR perspective)
- Ms Elise Gerich (IANA - IANA perspective)
- Ms Deborah Monahan (.nz Regulator - the ccTLD perspective)
- James Galvin (Afilias - the gTLD perspective)

Chair: Keith Davidson (InternetNZ)

Track 3 (b)
International Law Enforcement
Cyberthreats risks, privacy challenges and battles to protect intellectual property rights affect all Internet stakeholders. How can governments enforce the law at the national level when threats happen online? How can governments coordinate internationally when there are cross-border legal

	issues at stake? How can law enforcement agencies utilise the experiences of multistakeholders in the Internet governance ecosystem to work together to address cross-border Internet-related breaches of national law? • Hong Xue (Beijing Normal University) • Dato' Mohamed Sharil Tarmizi (Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission) • Jordan Carter (InternetNZ) Chair: Pablo Hinojosa (APNIC)
1230-1400	Lunch
1400-1530	**Summary of Workshops** Each group to summarise and a panel to comment • IPv6: How ready is Asia for this critical resource? • Intellectual Property: ACTA and Other Controversies • IDN governance and policy for an equitable and diverse multilingual Internet • The Arab Revolutions • ICANN and New gTLD • Internet for Disaster Relief and Recovery • Cybersecurity, Privacy and Data Protection • Review of the IANA function • International Law Enforcement Chair: Grace Chng (Singapore Press Holding)
1530-1600	Coffee Break
1600-1730	**Nairobi and the Way Forward** • Sam Dickinson (APNIC) • Keith Davidson (InternetNZ) • Chengetai Masango (IGF) • Ms Salanieta T. Tamanikaiwaimaro (Fiji Cyber Security Working Group) Chair: Edmon Chung (DotAsia)