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ASIA PACIFIC REGION INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM
TAIPEI 2016
A NEW INTERNET ERA

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>> ANDY: Ladies and gentlemen, please join me in welcoming our Minister with our applause. Welcoming the Minister, Mr. Ho-Chen, Tan. Minister and all of our dear delegates and guests, ladies and gentlemen, good morning to all of you and welcome to our 2016 APrIGF, the Asia Pacific Regional Internet Governance Forum. Our theme, as you can see right up here, is A New Internet Era: Merging Physical Space with Cyberspace. The forum is from today until the 29th. Some of you were here with us yesterday. My name is Andy. I'm your MC. I would like to introduce our VIP guests. So please join me in giving them a round of warm applause. And please, when introduced, wave your hand.

Ladies and gentlemen, please join me in welcoming the Chair of Multistakeholder Steering Group of APrIGF, Mr. Paul Wilson. With our applause. Director General of APNIC. Welcome to Taiwan. Let's welcome him again, our Minister, from the Ministry of Transportation and Communication, Mr. Ho-Chen, Tan. Good morning, sir. Welcoming our Local Host, or host of 2016 APrIGF, Mr. Kuwei Wu, CEO of NII Enterprise Promotion Association. Good morning, sir. And welcoming Mr. Markus Kummer with our applause please, right here. Board of ICANN.

And Ms. Susan Pointer. Please welcome her with our applause. She's the Head of Public Policy and Government Relationship, Asia Pacific, Google. I'm sure she'll be with us soon. The list goes on. We have

a list of VIPs. Welcoming from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Secretary General Mr. John. Please. And from the Ministry of Interior, Our Deputy Minister, Administration Deputy Minister, Lin with our applause. Good morning. And from Taipei City Government, from the Department of Information Technology, Director General Mr. Lee.

(Applause)

>> From the Department of Science and Technology, Director General Liao joining us. I'm sure there are more VIP. We have limited time. My apologies for not introducing you. Please joining me in welcoming the welcoming remarks, the Chair of Multistakeholder Steering Group of APrIGF, Mr. Paul Wilson, Director General of APNIC for the opening remarks. Good morning, sir.

(Applause)

>> PAUL WILSON: Thank you, thank you very much. That's quite a welcome. I appreciate it. It's a great honor to be here for the 7th Asia Pacific Regional Internet Governance Forum, the APrIGF as we call it. It seems a long time, but actually, a short time since we were last here in -- since we were first here at the APrIGF in Hong Kong in 2010. So this is the 7th. I'm very happy to be here, and to have seen some incredible growth and participation in the event since 2010.

Last year we thought it was good with more than 400 registrations. This time we've got more than 600, I think. So that's a fantastic record. We keep on moving up and up. My sincere thanks to the hosts, to the ministry of transportation and communication, also to the National Information Infrastructure Enterprise Promotion Association, and in particular to Kuowei Wu, of course. I'd like to recognize, also, minister Ho-Chen, thank you very much, secretary general Chang as well, and as we heard, a long list of other VIPs that we probably don't have time to mention individually.

But, thank you sincerely for being here. This event is supported by the dot Asia corporation, so, thank you very much to our friends at Dot Asia. Our friends, who provide the secretariat service to co-chairs on the steering group, Chester and Arun as well. The APrIGF has been discussing important internet governance issues now for, as I say, seven years or more. And by important, I don't mean just important in my opinion, but demonstrably important issues that have to go through quite a process before they end up in this event.

We have an open call for proposals, community members bring their ideas. Those proposals are reviewed and vetted by the multistakeholder steering group, and then there's quite a bit of work in bringing them on to the floor of this meeting. So, we have really several key topics that have been the subject of a lot of work here. Those things over the years have included cybersecurity, access and connectivity, accessibility, universality and multilingualism, youth and human rights, and the multistakeholder internet governance model itself. We've held very important discussions recently over two important

topics here -- the INS stewardship transition, and also the recent WSIS+10 process which concluded last year.

The first of those topics, the transition. Over the last two years, the global internet community has worked hard and succeeded in developing a transition plan for the INF function to move it out from the single stewardship of the U.S. government into the multistakeholder internet community. And we have a great presentation about that -- yesterday, which I hope some of you will have seen. But that was an extraordinary voluntary effort of community members working together on an unprecedented scale.

It was a sort of global cooperation in the internet way. And something that's very important as well was that the voices of the Asia Pacific were quite prominent in that process, individually and through organizations. And also thanks, I think, to the APrIGF. So, we're talking about that event, that process more during this week. And we're looking forward to the final success, that is the transition coming up in September this year. We hope -- and we have our fingers crossed for that, because it will be quite a momentous occasion when it does happen.

Now, the second topic, the ten-year review of the world summit on information society, was also very important. And we passed an important milestone last year, the 10th IGF meeting, held in Brazil. That was followed by the conclusion of the WSIS review process. That was a success. The Brazil meetings was the 10th. And that was the second five-year mandate. The WSIS+10 process actually approved the IGF to continue for a full ten years further. And that's a great thing. It's a great proof that IGF is recognized as a success, but it also represents quite a challenge to us in this community, because we now need to keep building and improving the IGF to make sure it remains vibrant and successful in that next ten years of effort which starts here today for us in this community.

So I hope we all see the success and the challenge of that. It's not actually just the subjects of the APrIGF that make it important, that make it work, it's how those discussions actually happen. The essence of the APrIGF under our organizational principles is openness, transparency, and multistakeholder cooperation. And each of our meetings -- each of these events is a demonstration of the value that comes from the many voices and different perspectives from this region that are heard and that can be shared throughout the world through the IGF process.

So, to me it's very clear from the fantastic turnout here that we're continuing the process here in Taipei. We have a really rich program, healthy attendance. We've got a great deal of enthusiasm, I think, which is coming into this event. And I really would like to thank everyone, again, for being involved and being here. So, to finish, I hope you find value -- a lot of value -- during the next three days. I hope that you'll take some of that home with you, and that you'll

also bring it back in a new form into the next APrIGF and into the IGF process to close that loop and really make this a vital part of the internet ecosystem for the next ten years.

So, thank you in advance for those efforts which are coming, and, again, thank you very much for being here. Thanks.

(Applause)

>> ANDY: Thank you so much, Mr. Paul Wilson. Thank you. Please be seated. So we know what to do for the next ten years now. Ladies and gentlemen, please join me in welcoming the Minister from the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Minister Ho-Chen to address us. Please welcome with our applause, minister Ho-Chen Tan.

(Applause)

>> TAN HO-CHEN: Thanks for the warm applause. Good morning, chairmen and attendees from around the world. The Ministry of Communication and Transportation is honored to host the 2016 Asia Pacific Regional Internet Governance Forum. On behalf of our government, I welcome you all to the world -- to Taiwan. The progress of Taiwan's industry has been recognized by the world. Currently, we have over 20 million mobile broadband subscribers, which accounts more than 86% of Taiwan's population.

As in other countries, the internet has merged with all aspects of our lives. One of the most discussed internet governance topics recently is the INF stewardship transition, as Chairman just mentioned. This past March, ICANN sent the U.S. government NTIA a proposal regarding the technical performance of IANA functions as well as enhancements to ICANN's abilities. Taiwan joins the world in supporting and welcoming the multi-stakeholders model to create a new development for the internet.

Last month, the United Nations Human Rights Council passed a resolution to expand basic human rights to the online world. In this resolution, the U.N. encouraged all states to protect privacy online, as online privacy is crucial for the realization of the right to freedom of free expression. Privacy protection is essentially important in this IOT-connected world. Our government continues to pursue economical development in the national security while simultaneously respecting our commitment to privacy protection. I'm glad to see that security, privacy, and human rights are the most-discussed topics at APrIGF meetings in Taipei.

I hope that we will learn and share our experiences on these topics at this event. For most people across the Asia Pacific region, the internet is an essential part of their lives. Their livelihood, health, education, and much more greatly rely on the internet, which is always on and available. However, many people are still unconnected. As a member of Global Village, we consider this is our mission to bring connectivity to those unconnected. From 2004 to 2014, Taiwan initiated the APNIC Digital Opportunity Center Program, and has reached its goal

to breach the digital divide in several economies. Our ten years depends on experiences.

We, the government, together, with our private sector, civil society, and partners in the Asia Pacific region, will continue our effort to promote internet capacity-building. Last of all, on behalf of the government, I would like to thank all the members of the APrIGF Multi-stakeholders Committee for their support. All attendees for their participation. And all co-organizers for their dedication. I hope we will have a fruitful and successful forum this year. Thank you.

(Applause)

>> ANDY: Thank you so much, Minister Ho-Chen, thank you so much for your opening remarks. Minister, thank you. Please be seated. Ladies and gentlemen, as you can see now, the screen is coming down because our next speech is not in person. It is by video. This is an address from our chief guest, Dr. Vint Cerf. As many of you know him, as the Father of Internet -- Global Internet. So we will be having a speech by video right now. He's widely known as the Father of Internet, Codesigner of TCP/ICP Protocols. And -- okay, here we go.

>> VINT CERF: Hello, my name is Vint Cerf. I'm a chief internet evangelist. I'm sorry I can't join you at the IGF this year, however, I do appreciate an opportunity to say a few things to you about the importance of the IGF meeting and also the subject matter that you're likely to be discussing. As I'm sure all of you know, the internet has been around and in operation for over 30 years. It was designed over 40 years ago. But it's still evolving pretty dramatically. Smartphones changed the landscape significantly, giving access to internet from almost anywhere.

Now we're faced with the internet of things -- appliances of all kinds that are programmable and are part of the internet communications environment. This opens up a whole new landscape for applications, but it also opens up many, many questions about safety and security, and privacy, interoperability among the various components, just an endless collection of questions and opportunities. These are some of the things that you're going to wrestle with during the IGF meeting. You know, how should we position our international relations, how should we deal with standards, how should we keep privacy and safety in this increasingly and potentially fragile and brittle environment.

Dependence on software has its up sides and its down sides. The downside being there may be bugs in the software, or it may not operate the way you expect. You may get emergent properties that nobody anticipated, but which may have deleterious effects, or beneficial effects. So these are among the things that you think about, talk about, discuss, and share with the rest of us. Some of the conclusions that you come to. Though I can't see you in person, I hope we cross paths.

>> ANDY: Okay. Thank you. I believe that's it. Thank you so much, that was the address by our chief guest, Dr. Vint Cerf, by video.

(Applause)

>> ANDY: We'll let him know about the applause. Thank you so much. Please welcome our local host of 2016 APrIGF Taipei, Asia Pacific Regional Internet Governance Forum Taipei, Kuowei Wu, our CEO of NII, Enterprise Promotion Association.

(Applause)

>> KUOWEI WU: Let me tell you a story. When I was coming for the speech, you said I cannot do it because you only gave me three months in advance. So I say, you can do the video. And Vint said, how long for the video? I said, what about 20 minutes? (Laughter) And Vint Cerf said, 20 minutes video should be very boring. So he said, what about three minutes? So, that's how the video come in. Okay.

First of all, to the local host, welcome, all of you who flew a long way to Taipei. And it's really surprised me, because when I bid APrIGF, supposedly, should be 250 to 300 people. But surprisingly, we have more than 500 to 600 register. But we have another room for this opening. So, first of all, I'd like to say some words. The first is, for many of you may know, the internet governance, in my mind, covers two things. One is the scope. Another one is the mechanisms. The scope is any topic or any issue that's developing because of the internet.

Just like Vint Cerf said, the internet innovation, when positive and negative. And so, there is so many issue and topic for us to resolve and to discuss. And in the narrow definition, we're talking about internet governance, and server. Plus, genoscope is in there. As we face today, from text to e-commerce, to Uber, to Airbnb, many things. Even for -- you know. But I think it is more important, particularly for the Asia Pacific regions, is the mechanisms. Because the mechanism is not very familiar with Asia Pacific particularly, Oriental cultures, is the multistakeholder mechanisms.

We get used to being very monotone, single channel. We are not used to being multistakeholder, to come up with the solutions. So, from my personal point of view, the multistakeholder mechanism is the most important thing for Asia Pacific, particularly Oriental culture. We have to learn. We have to -- you know, learn from others to develop new mechanisms. And here, I think we really enjoy more than 30 workshops, more than 100 speakers, and, of course, we are looking for Markus Kummer to tell us what is the next ten years for IGF.

And we'd also like to hear, you know, the Susan Pointer to tell us how the internet is for everyone, because we still have many people missing the internet. But the last thing I'd like to particularly thank for many people to make this meeting really happen. Of course, first of all I'd like to thank my Minister, Ho-Chen. Without his support, we could not run the conference successfully. So, thanks, Ho-Chen, Minister. You give us the money, the most important resources.

(Laughter)

(Applause)

>> KUOWEI WU: The second I'd like to thank a lot of foreign -- you know, institutions, to give me the sponsorships to support more than 20 fellow people all over the world to Taipei. That is including Google, including ISOC, the headquarter, including APNIC, ICANN, and, you know, others. IGF foundations. Without sponsorships, we could not support 20 plus fellows to fly here to participate in this important event. I'd also like to thank the local sponsorships. Without them, we cannot make a successful meeting, too. The first one is John. John provide us the internet access in this convention center.

And also, the most important one, is a new listing, a very popular software, or social media in Asia. They gave us the financial support. Again, the local Google to support us the money so we can have an event in the Google office, in their buildings. And more than that, also, the Taipei city government for hosting us in this beautiful city. So, I think this is -- I'd like to say thanks for all the sponsorships. I also particularly need to say thanks for the (?) led by Jennifer, Megan, and Yanni. Without them, actually, we cannot coordinate everybody together.

In particular, I have to say, to thank my colleague. I didn't do anything, to be honest. My colleague do all the work. So, if you want to thank the NII, thank my colleague. I have many colleague was here. Silvia and Lin, Sean, and many of them make this meeting really successful. So, let me, as the local host, welcome you and hope we have a wonderful meeting. Thank you very much.

(Applause)

>> ANDY: Thank you to our local host, Mr. Kuowei Wu. Please say for the group photo. Now we do the group photo, please. Welcoming back our local host, Mr. Kuowei Wu. And, of course, our Minister from the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Minister Ho-Chen, please join us. Our Chair, Mr. Paul Wilson, please join us. And, of course, Mr. Markus Kummer, please join us. And just joining us, Ms. Susan Pointer, Head of Public Policy and Government Relations from Asia Pacific Google incorporated. Please join us for the group photo.

We're going to be conducting two parts of the group photo. This is group photo part one, okay? So this is our photographer, Liel. He's going to be taking our photo. Okay, so a big smile to kick off our forum. And a bit of a help, please. Our applause!

(Applause)

>> ANDY: Thank you! 2016 Asia Pacific Regional Internet Governance Forum begins now. Minister, how about thumbs-up for the future of internet, all right? Yes. Okay. Once again, our applause. Thank you so much. Thank you.

(Applause)

>> ANDY: Okay. Minister and CEO Mr. Wu, now group photo part two, okay? Please join us, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Please stay. Group photo two is another group of guests, plus those of you who are already on stage. Please welcome from the Ministry of Foreign

Affairs, Secretary General, Mr. John. From the Ministry of Interior, Deputy Minister, and Taipei City Government Director of Information Technology, and Last but Not Least, from the Ministry of Science and Technology, Director General. This is group photo part two.

Okay. Thank you so much for joining our group photo. Please, our photographer right there. Big smile. Cheese! All right. And our applause! Thank you.

(Applause)

>> ANDY: Should we do the thumbs-up again? Thumbs-up again, okay. Thumbs-up for the future of internet! We're looking at the next ten years. All right. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you so much. Thank you for your group photo. Please be seated. Thank you so much. Okay. The projector screen is coming down again right now, because we have a few video clips to show everyone. We've just heard -- well, we've just seen the Father of Internet Global, and now we're going to see another video clip from Jun, the Father of Internet from Japan. He's going to be speaking to us via video as well.

>> Ever since Yamagichi left us, he started as a researcher of the internet when he was 20 years old, with a group led by myself. We started the project together in 1988. Since then, he has been serving as a board member of the project. His expert eyes on security, on computer system, moved him to starting the area of research of cybersecurity. That time, we called it network security. Turned out to be cybersecurity later. He was a very strong pioneer to move challenges to the working system in the society. JP Coordination Center was one of such an institute he created.

JP CERT is a national network, with other servers around the world, by Google coordination such as first. For CERT-related work, he was a founding member of AP CERT in 2002 and served as a board member of FIRST from 2011 to 2013. He also participated on establishment of CERT in Africa. His contribution to Asia also must be recognized. In 1996, he started to connect the university in southeast Asia by satellite. This is called Asian Internet Interconnected Initiative, AIII, which is having its 20th anniversary on the 5th of September this year.

In Indonesia, where ITV is located, where he connected the first university. Suguru was a man of challenge and creation, not only he achieved the starting of new systems which have been serving core important roles of today's internet in the world, but also is he responsible for sustaining them. This cannot be achieved without a strong braveness and leadership. He had them all. His fight against his incurable disease called multiple system atrophy started about two years ago. We shared his situation, and we promised to fight against his disease and to pursue for some miracles together.

He was too young for the disease. This makes him leave us in two years. Instead of ten years of average lifetime of the disease. We all thank him for his tremendous contribution to the community, and

miss him very much. Thank you very much for sharing this opportunity to say good-bye to Suguru Yamagichi.

>> ANDY: Thank you to Mr. Jun. This is in honor and them commemoration of Yamagichi. And now our next video, also in honor and commemoration of Dr. Suguru Yamagichi, is from Izumi, also by video.

>> You are no longer here with us on Earth, but your soul and spirit, care and love, are all here, our treasure forever. Ten years ago, you became the first Chief Information Security Officer of our government. You supported my global security policy research that time. I owe you a lot. You planted many seeds which became big trees and beautiful flowers, now growing and blossoming. You planted AP CERT and worked with global peers. You helped to secure funding for it, around half a million U.S. dollars, if your talk was true. We owe you a lot. You are truly the global leader of the internet. Let us have some more wines together. Please wait for us there, okay?

>> ANDY: Okay. And this video is from Izumi, in honor of Dr. Yamagichi. Those two were by video. Now, in honor of Dr. Yamagichi in person, please join me in welcoming Dr. Kenny Wong, to also honor Dr. Suguru Yamagichi.

>> KENNY WONG: Good morning. My name is Kenny Wong, Executive Councilmember, and also Committee Member. I'm sorry. It should be a happy morning, but eventually we need to go through a sad moment. I knew Yamagichi by a long time ago. When I see the young generation sit behind the stage, he remind me of Yamagichi 20 years ago. And around 20 years ago, he was appointed to be the head director, and I was at ICANN. And we started sharing information on cybersecurity-related issue, especially how to involve the policy in the public sector.

And eventually, he feel very frustrated because in terms of Asian community culture, it's very difficult for outsider to push certain policy, especially push a policy into the government different department on cybersecurity. So we struggled with that from time to time. Actually, there was a mixture of how we enforce the policy inside the government itself. And when I know that the news, Yamagichi has a terrible disease, about five years ago I think, I was terrified. And I asked him what kind of disease you had, and what you are feeling right now.

He told me he felt terrible. And the disease was almost incurable. So basically, we discussed over about a week. I planned a trip to visit him, but unfortunately, I didn't make it, because a lot of unprepared event was occupy the schedule. So, still until now, I still -- without a last chance to see him. And actually, as you see, Yamagichi has a lot of honorable title in terms of creator. He is the founder of AP CERT, and JP, and the Achieve Information Officers in Japan government. From my point of view, he was just one of my very close friends.

Because he traveled in the last few years to Africa before he got the disease, quite often. And once again, he asked me whether I can go to Africa with him. And I just question, what do I need to go

for? You need to reimburse my trip. He said you have to pay by yourself. I asked Yamagichi, why are you doing a stupid thing like this? He said, he was enforced by a professor. So, he told me he's just like a slave of the professor. The professor asked him to do something like that. And I explained to him, actually, I'm also a slave of the professor, too, because he asked me to do a lot of things, such as internet domain, and 741, the first accomplished from Asia communities.

So, actually, I and Yamagichi share a lot of very, very strange experience together. So, under the umbrella of the professor. So, let's make our relation especially even closer. So I encourage the young generation, now is your best chance to know each other. Your friendship can last forever. So try to keep this opportunity to know each other, they will probably be your best friend in your life. At this moment, I would like to take this opportunity for you, let's memorialize our best friend, Suguru Yamagichi.

>> ANDY: Thank you, Dr. Kenny Wong. Thank you so much.

(Applause)

>> ANDY: Thank you. Please be seated. And now also to honor our Suguru Yamagichi, Dr. Suguru Yamagichi, please join me in welcoming our CEO of NII, Mr. Kuowei Wu, also in honor of Dr. Suguru Yamagichi.

>> KUOWEI WU: Yamagichi is a very good friend of mine. Actually, every time when I met him, he always called me in Japanese. He said, sensei. Actually, he's a much better technical proficient than I am, but he still call me sensei. Sensei in Japanese. In English, it's kind of senpai. And I invite him to Taiwan. I still remember the last time I invite him to Taiwan to give a talk, particularly for cloud computing. And at the end of the conference, we were walking around the city of Taipei. And we see a Japanese hotel chain called Okura Hotel.

And he say, next time I come to Taipei, not for a meeting. It's for vacation. But, this will never happen, because just after he back to Japan, two months later, he find the disease. And he can't make the trip anymore. He did a lot, in Asia and globally, particularly in Africa, you know. And I remember, I had known him actually back to 1996, in very early days. In the first meeting in Singapore. To be honest, the first time we were fighting regarding our view of the internet. But until now we are very good friends.

So, don't worry about fighting, because after the fighting, you really know the person well. So, let's make him peace in heaven, and make him spirit forever. Thank you very much.

(Applause)

>> ANDY: Thank you so much, Mr. Kuowei Wu, our CEO, NII, thank you for honoring our Dr. Suguru Yamagichi. Ladies and gentlemen, if you don't mind, can I ask you to give one more round of applause to our very own Dr. Suguru Yamagichi, a true internet leader for all of us.

(Applause)

>> ANDY: And, of course, a role model. Okay, ladies and gentlemen. Now moving on to our keynote speech, we have two keynote speech for this morning, keynote speech number 1, the theme of which is the Next Ten Years -- Internet Governance Forum As a Bridge Between Two Worlds. Please join me in welcoming our speaker, Mr. Markus Kummer from the board of ICANN, Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Number. Applause. He specialized in internet governance and policy, and was Internet Society's Senior Vice President. He worked for the United Nations before as the Executive Coordinator of Working Group on Internet Governance. Our applause for Mr. Markus Kummer.

(Applause)

>> MARKUS KUMMER: Thank you very much for this warm welcome. It is not easy to speak after this moving tribute, but nevertheless, it gives me great pleasure to be here with you. (Clearing throat) In Taipei, I attended the first Asia Pacific regional IGF six years ago in Hong Kong, and it is fantastic to see how this has grown. When we started the IGF, we could not think about this spread of national and regional IGF initiatives. And by now, they have spread all over the world in every continent. It is really, truly amazing.

Let me also start with a short disclaimer. Yes, I'm listed as a board member of the ICANN board. I am a board member. There are several of us here. But we're not speaking in this quality. I'm speaking in my personal capacity as someone who has been associated with the IGF since the beginning, and who stays associated. I'm also the Secretary of the IGF Support Association. We cosponsored this event. And we are not listed because for some reason, there was some hiccup with the transfer of the funding, but the funds will arrive, I can assure the local organizers.

And at the same time, I also invite you to join the association as a member. It shows the broad support the IGF enjoys. And it is here to collect funds to support the regional national IGF and support the global IGF.

[ding]

>> MARKUS KUMMER: This doesn't seem to work. I try to go to the next slide. Oh, it's this one. Okay. Much better. Just a brief slide on the content of my presentation, and I will not speak about the transition. That has already been mentioned. This is, of course, a key element in internet governance, but there will be other sessions. I will focus more on the IGF, give some background context. I was asked to speak about the future of the IGF, to understand and predict the future, you have to understand the past. And I will talk about the past, the first ten years, the renewal, and end with an outlook.

I can be quick on some of these slides. We all know the history, where the internet comes from. A quick reminder that the internet first surfaced as a political issue during the world summit of the information society, and now, 13, 14 years ago. And that was, on the one hand,

recognition by governments that the internet now is something important, something you have to care about. But at the same time, it showed that there are two different approaches -- there is on the one hand the very structured world of governments, and on the other hand the world of the internet and the internet community, and that was a clash between two visions of the world.

The world, I think, all participants here in this room know, the world of the internet versus the world of the classical intergovernmental operation. Now, we all know that the internet is different. It's built on very libertarian and democratic axioms. It's developed outside the world of governments. And its distributed governments model is adapted to the underlying distributed technology. It is based on voluntary operation with decision-making processes. And this naturally clashes with the international order as we know it, which is based on the model of nation states and the U.N. charter.

Now, we have seen in the past 15 years that some governments are comfortable with this new world, whereas others don't feel comfortable and would like the internet to respect national sovereignty. This goes back to the '90s where we had two approaches. One was the hands-off approach, as EETO, the other one was more classical, U.N.-like, and that led us to the Information Society. That was totally in line with how the global community deals with global issues -- you have a summit, you try to find targets and come to solutions.

And WSIS was held in two phases, the first in 2003 in Geneva. There, they found it difficult, governments, to come to grips with the internet and the internet governance. And a solution to that was they created the Working Group on Internet Governance. I'm pleased to welcome two members of this working group, from Singapore and Japan. They were members of the group, and they're also here. And also the Geneva Declaration created the Motion of Multistakeholder Governance.

The next phase, WSIS in Tunis, was influenced by the Working Group on Internet Governance. The methodology was open, inclusive, and governments by and large endorsed the report. They recognized that existing arrangements had worked well. They also recognized that there was room for improvement, and they created a new forum for internet governance dialogue, the IGF. And they came up with a working definition of internet governance. You can read it. It's quite a complex definition. It's quite the mouthful.

But what does it really mean? It clearly means it's more than just naming and addressing. And it relates to public policy issues related to the physical and logical infrastructure of the internet, and related to the use and abuse of the internet. And importantly, it is based on multistakeholder cooperation. The Working Group on Internet Governance came up with a rationale for the new forum, basically identifying that there was something missing. There was a need to create something where all stakeholders could discuss these issues. (Clearing throat)

And the IGF, in many ways, served as a bridge between these two worlds I have referred to, the world of government and the world of the internet community. It is a new kind of dialogue that had not taken place beforehand. And in that sense, the IGF is not a traditional U.N. process where governments discuss and negotiate resolution, but it serves -- it's here to bring people together, people who would not normally meet under one roof. And it is not here to take decision. And this is by some perceived as a strength, whereas some others see that as a weakness.

But over the years, the IGF has succeeded in creating trust among those who participate in the discussions, and it has also created a sense of community. In that sense, the IGF is, indeed, a bridge, and also a synthesis between traditional governance processes of the U.N. and multistakeholder processes. It is a bridge between top-down and bottom-up approaches. It has, on the one hand, the legitimacy of a U.N. process. It is a platform that is convened by the Secretary General of the U.N., conferred to many governments who would feel reluctant to attend a meeting of the internet community.

But at the same time, it has the credibility of a multistakeholder process. All stakeholders will have a stake in the internet, be that a financial, business stake, or a technological stake, are there. And they can participate in the discussion. We have experts on all these issues, be they technical, societal, political, economic. And that gives credibility to the discussions. As I said, the IGF is not a traditional U.N. process, and as such, it is not funded through the U.N. regular budget. This makes it difficult on one hand, because the secretariat of the IGF has to go around and ask for money.

But on the other hand, it is also as positive. It's important to know that the annual meeting, not unlike the Asia Pacific regional IGF, is funded by hosts. And, again, the IGF Support Association has been set up to provide also the possibility to collect small contributions, if thousands of people give each 20 or a hundred dollars, it also adds up. That was one of the reasons why we set up this association. And thanks also for giving a contribution to the IGF. Now, the IGF mandate is set out in the Tunis agenda, and it's clearly a mandate -- the key paragraph is to discuss public policy issues related to key elements of internet governance.

That shows it's a platform for dialogue, not a decision-making organization. What is it all about? It provides space for structured policy dialogue on internet-related public policy issues. It provides a platform for sharing best practices, and it provides a neutral meeting place for all relevant institutions, be they intergovernmental organizations, or the internet institution such as ICANN, such as the RAS. And by providing that space, it helps build trust and confidence in internet uses. The methodology is based on information and sharing these practices, think globally, act locally, the recognition that

no one size fits all solution, and that solutions need to be adapted to the needs of each country.

And the debate so far has shown it is a multi-dimensional debate. There are several dimensions. There's an issue of quality, the government approach whereas the multistakeholder -- there is the political debate, the role of one dominant superpower, in essence the role of the United States. And this is hopefully now to go away with the transition. There's the governmental aspect, the digital divide. Not everybody has access to the internet. There are economic aspects. Many countries see a perceived loss of revenues.

Also, they see the dominance of big multinational players. We will hear from one of them just after me. And there are technological issues. We have seen, for instance, conferences that some governments would like to apply the technology they know from the circuit-switching to the internet, to the packet-switching. And last but not least, there's also a cultural dimension, dominance of one language and culture, there's linguistic diversity. And kudos to the Asia Pacific region for having worked hard to make it multilingual.

Now, the Internet Governance Forum can be seen as an experiment. It is based on the convening power of the U.N. It is a soft governance approach. The IGF has no decision-making power. It has no power over distribution, like a national parliament that can take the money from the rich and give it to the poor. The IGF has no such power. But it has the power of recognition. You can identify issues of concern and give attention to an issue. It can put an issue on the agenda of international corporation. And thus it can shape public opinion and policy-making.

Now, there are different views on strengths and weaknesses. There has always been a complaint that the IGF is nothing but talking shop, because of the lack of decision-making power. They would like to see tangible outputs. Whereas others see precisely that as a strength, because there's no pressure to make decisions. That provides a space where people can have an open discussion without being afraid that what they say today may be held against them tomorrow. And there are also different interpretations of the IGF mandate.

There's a paragraph where it says that the IGF can make recommendations. But there's a caveat there. It says "where appropriate." This is language that was negotiated by diplomats. And naming of "where appropriate" in diplomatic speech is never or only over my dead body. Somebody can always say it's not appropriate. Other stakeholders were not used to the nuances of diplomacy, so as a clear recommendation for the IGF to come up with tangible outputs.

And this played out in the first renewal of the IGF. And they took this criticism. And a mandate was extended for five years -- move the IGF as part of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development. And they worked it many times in Geneva, came up with a report which was actually very good. Many good suggestions.

Suggestions to move it out. The weakness of the report -- how this could be implemented -- many recommendations -- neutral -- but this is not unusual in the U.N.

They have a good idea. It's known diplomatic --
(audio breaking up)

>> MARKUS KUMMER: Now, nevertheless, there has been an evolution since 2010. The IGF clearly has evolved. There is now an IGF community of disciplines that are comfortable to address delicate issues, for instance, surveillance was addressed in 2013 at a meeting, and it was the first meeting in the United States of America, actually, where they openly talked about this issue internationally. And also, the IGF has developed intersessional communities, other best practice forums in 2014. There are thematic things such as connecting, the dynamic coalitions that have been with IGF since the beginning, now also work together to show -- and, of course, all the national and regional IGFs. They are a very important part of the picture.

So, preliminary conclusion, the first ten years confirmed the value. And it is a win-win situation for all stakeholders. They can learn, shape, and develop. Now we have a new mandate. That new mandate is for ten years, from 2015 until 2025. This obviously is of great importance as it gives more space to the IGF. It allows it also to develop multiyear work programs. It is easier to approach donors to secure funding. As we now have a well-established ten-year lifespan ahead of us. It was a retreat called by the United Nations just weeks ago in Glen Cove in New York.

There was a nomination process. Stakeholders could nominate representatives. A few people were also invited -- part of the group. And the report is now available on the IGF website. Stakeholders are invited to comment. There will be an official public consultation. It confirmed very much the general idea of what was in this year's working group. And there is clearly appetite to move towards more intersessional activities in the multiyear work program, and also there is a need to closer link the IGF to other relevant organizations.

And since the setting up of the IGF, now we also have the Sustainable Development Goals, and the community feels the IGF should closely align to that. The retreat also made the distinction, and we all understand, what the tangible outputs are. There have always been some, such as the summary. Now we have reports of outcomes. We should not overlook the intangible. That is, education. You can inform yourself. People went to sessions. Exchange points -- set up -- change point -- networking. All these intangible outputs are equal.

Now, the role of the IGF, again, it has no decision-making power, it can shape the decisions of those who have the power to change the internet. Now, IGF -- beyond 2025, will there be a need for the IGF? Will all the issues the IGF is dealing with be solved by then, or will there be a need for a new internet organization, with decision-making powers? Maybe not. I don't think there will be any agreement to set

up a new organization with strong powers, as there are existing organizations for all of these issues.

But there is a need for having an interaction. The IGF has provided that. And one thing we know for sure, the internet will not be the same anymore, as the internet is not the same now as it was ten years ago. So, my humble prediction is that there will be a continued need for stakeholder dialogue, be that in the IGF, or on a different platform. And ultimately, these discussions about the future of the IGF are part of the debate, what kind of internet we want. We want an internet that is open, global, interoperable, based on innovation without permission.

These are some of the basic tenets. That means also -- this video message. We accept the risks that come with an open internet, or do we want an internet that is above all secure? And -- question --

(Applause)

>> ANDY: Thank you very much. Thank you, sir. Mr. Markus Kummer. Thank you for sharing. Please be seated. And that is The Future of Internet, from our keynote one. And moving on, keynote two. The theme of which is, Internet for Everyone -- Asia Digital Leadership and the Importance of the Multistakeholder Model. Please welcome our keynote speaker, Ms. Susan Pointer, Head of the Public Policy and Government Relations, Asia Pacific, Google, Inc. She's the Senior Director and leads the company's public policy. She was head of International Global Public Policy for Amazon.com. Please join me in welcoming, once again, Ms. Susan Pointer.

(Applause)

>> SUSAN POINTER: Thank you very much. And thank you for the introduction. I'm very conscious that I sit between this forum and the vibrancy of the working groups, and I'm sure you're all very keen to get to those. I come here, as was said, in my Google capacity, but also, I've worked in a national parliament, in a regional parliament, for industry associations, and for various companies in the private sector. So I have a huge amount of respect for the diversity of expertise and the roles and responsibilities that you have here in the room today.

It's a real honor to be here in Taipei today, and thank you for the introduction to address the room -- a room that brings together such a rich cross section of the voices of the internet in Asia, and from around the world. And with more people, I know, joining us remotely by the very same wonders of that technology. No doubt, we come from many different countries, cultures, experiences, and backgrounds. But also, I believe we all share a common passion for, an interest in, the future of the internet, an internet for all, and an internet for good.

This is, I believe, the 7th gathering of the Asia Pacific Regional Internet Governance Forum, and I think that's a tribute in itself to the importance and value of this event, and of all the discussion that takes place in and around this forum. And I emphasize whether that discussion takes place in panels, on this stage, or more socially,

around the edges. We believe very strongly at Google in the concept of expertise and knowledge at the edges. And by implication, the inevitable limits of over-centralization and formalization. We've always appreciated the IGF's approach, and in that sense, both the formal and informal debates that will no doubt take place here in Taipei this week.

This notion, as was mentioned earlier, of distributed expertise. Indeed, it was this same combination of decentralization combined with togetherness that made the internet what it is today, and that continued to shape its path and its direction of travel. As everyone in this room will know, the internet has been built from the bottom up and built upon by my contributors. It is developers, civil society, technologists from governments and private sector, businesses of all sizes, and most importantly, the billions of users who have created and developed the web as we know it.

Evolutionary or revolutionary, either way, it's not an exaggeration to say that the internet has fundamentally changed the world. And it's continuing to do so. It's reshaping economies and societies. And at core, bringing information about everything to everyone with access and allowing those same people with access to contribute to that same global knowledge platform and that creativity resource. And when I say many people, obviously there's still a lot more to do to ensure that access is something that is available to all.

And we all in this room have a very important role to play in that. Mobile internet, as my colleague Vint Cerf mentioned, is a key enabler to this. And there is a lot of work going on globally to experiment with alternative means of providing connectivity. Let's take a moment to look at the impact of the internet in Asia. I'm based in Hong Kong. I've been in Asia for the last 3 1/2 years. In Asia, we see very clearly the transformative power of the internet, and increasingly, Asia is leading the way in which the internet is being used across the world, particularly in mobile use and use cases.

This is an area where the region is setting new trends for the world. I've lived across Europe, the Middle East, Africa, and as I said, more recently in Asia Pacific, and APEC is a great example of how rapidly the internet is expanding, and impacting, and hopefully for good, the lives of the people across the region and elsewhere. There's no doubt in my mind that the internet's global center is moving east and south.

Asia Pacific is driving not only a mobile-first region, but in many cases, a mobile-only region. More people are coming online for the first time in Asia than anywhere else, and they are doing it through a mobile device. For these billions of people, a smartphone isn't a phone -- it's their first and only computer. A key point of access to information, knowledge, and culture that consumers -- and an office for a new generation of entrepreneurs. Indeed, in many Asian countries,

mobile is the only connected device users may have. Incumbent technologies and ways of thinking typically based around a Western desktop model are less likely to determine today's parameters here, let alone those of the future.

Recent research by Oxford shows by 2020, the mobile internet will contribute \$580 billion to GDP and lead to the creation of a million new jobs in southeast Asia alone. This is very much an Asian-led mobile-first revolution. Each year, we do a survey of how people use the internet around the world. It's called the consumer barometer. The latest report shows that in 2015, Asia widened its lead over the rest of the world as a mobile-first region. In fact, this region has five of the top ten countries in the world when it comes to smart phone adoption, including Singapore, South Korea, Hong Kong.

Furthermore, 11 of the 21 markets in the world where smartphone adoption is higher than PC adoption are located in Asia, including Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong. The survey also found that Malaysia has the highest use of messaging apps in the world, Singapore the second-highest smartphone adoption. Korea has the highest rates of video-watching on mobile. India and Japan became mobile-first search countries. In 2013, even two years later, only eight other countries around the world have achieved the same thing.

The mobile internet is transforming lives and equipping people with the means to participate in the direction this takes. So who are these netizens? A farmer that uses the internet to check crop prices. An entrepreneur that operates a software company serving people around the world. A Taiwanese restaurateur who depends on the web for internet reservations. A group who created Safe City, a platform to crowdsource personal, anonymized stories of sexual harassment to break taboos and raise safety standards and awareness.

On this 7th gathering, let me mention briefly seven more examples of such internet-based vibrancy here in Asia Pacific. Daily lives changed and enhanced as a result of connectivity and information. There's an Indonesian entrepreneur -- these are real cases, people we know. An Indonesian entrepreneur selling head scarves online. She started a small business in 2011 and now has the largest Indonesian Muslim fashion e-commerce site. Her site and YouTube channel are visited by hundreds of thousands of people across southeast Asia, Africa, Arab Emirates, and beyond.

She has used the internet to build financial independence and take Indonesia's fashion to the world. Or a young Vietnamese tailor operating out of a store. She uses the internet to customers images of new materials and designs. Thanks to the internet, she is now a global exporter with clients in Germany, Australia, and New Zealand. Take Indian cooking enthusiast Yaman, who started his video channel two years ago at the age of 14.

He now has thousands of subscribers and millions of views from around the world. This has also given a voice -- a media voice -- given

him a media voice in India. My fourth example, an app created by a small Singapore startup four years ago provides accurate prayer times based on the user's location and helps people find the direction of mecca from wherever they are. This app has been downloaded more than ten million times across more than 200 countries and translated into more than 15 languages.

Technology can be a creative force, an integral part of culture formation in the 21st century. Whether as a global export vehicle for pop culture -- take Korea's K-pop -- or as a tool to broaden awareness of centuries of offline cultural heritage among digital natives. Or as a platform for today's expression and individuality. My fifth example, the Asian civilizations museum in Singapore launched their mobile app five years ago. Then, the world's first museum app that combined augmented reality, location-based gaming, and interactive features to promote closer interaction between visitors and historic items.

As a result, the museum was able to attract younger visitors and shake up perceptions by bringing this rich cultural heritage to young, mobile-attached fingertips in lively ways. The web has enormous power for dismantling social and physical barriers to content. And this region has extremely rich cultural heritage to share with the world. My 6th example, digital green, an Indian organization that uses a video hub to scale agricultural training. They partner with a variety of organizations and stakeholders to share knowledge on improved agricultural practices, as well as health and nutrition.

And they use locally produced videos to do this. This approach was found to be ten times more cost effective, and the uptick of best practices seven times higher compared with traditional services. Since their founding in 2008, as of June this year, they have reached over a million individuals across more than 13,000 villages in India and parts of Africa. And they've used over 4,000 videos -- online videos -- to do this.

And finally, my seventh example of this local, but simultaneously global, real-world people-centric power of the internet -- a mobile app in Australia called Ask Izzy was built for homeless people to connect them with shelter, food, and other essential services. This sounds astonishing, but on any given night in Australia, I'm told that some one in 200 people are homeless. Even more astonishing, perhaps, is that 80% of those individuals have a smartphone. Usually, prepaid phones with no credit but used in free WiFi public locations.

An organization info exchange created an app that gives these individuals information about more than 350,000 vital nearby services such as shelter, food, employment resources, technology facilities, including, of course, WiFi and charging station information. Internet access around the region remains a real problem, of course, and a challenge. But this will also drive new solutions and new innovations. People are increasingly accessing the internet through ever-cheaper phones and data prices continue to drop.

And there are more and more programs around the region and around the world to extend the options for affordable internet access. In India, for example, at Google, we are working with Indian railways to expand WiFi to a hundred of the country's busiest stations before the end of this year. More than ten million people pass through these stations every day. Internet availability is changing and changing quickly. But still, perhaps, not as fast as those in this room would like to see, particularly in terms of access.

An internet for all relies on all being able to connect. This leads me to why forum's like today's IGF meeting are so vital to ensuring the continued growth and positive impact of the internet. When we think about internet governance, it is crucial to ensure that the web remains universally open and global in reach and that the decisions on its regulation and governance involve all the very many stakeholders who rely on it, shape it, are empowered by it, and collectively in this decentralized way, own it.

The IGF's greatest strength is its inclusive nature, a broad stakeholder approach which brings together industry experts, civil society representatives, academics, and government policy-makers in an open, frank, and constructive dialogue. The internet is not for any one government or company, or country, or sector of society. It is for all. And governance policy should therefore promote the widest range of inclusive discussion and foster this dynamic interaction between all stakeholders involved.

International and multistakeholder cooperation is vital for formulating effective and enabling policies that recognize this inherently global and cross-border nature of the web. This will help preserve the fundamental openness into the future whilst also striking those careful and transparent balances between real and often competing public policy interests and objectives. In policy terms, we believe that we should be driving towards this flexible and enabling policy environment based on open, cross-border internet data flows so that the world -- and the whole world -- really can connect, and it's backed up by balanced and enabling intellectual property and copyright environment suitable for the digital age in which we work, in which we live, in which we play today.

And that we take a big picture approach to policy formation that builds in the opportunities that this new technology offers us all, and not just the new challenges that it addresses. Most important of all, in the context of today's event, all stakeholders, be they governments, companies, or civil societies, need also to reach out to new users of the internet, particularly in the developing world, and in the mobile first and mobile only world to ensure that their decisions reflect the views and direction of travel of the full range of global participants and stakeholders, the full range of those interests and aspirations.

Let me close by saying that it really is truly an honor to be here among people who care so passionately about the opportunities that this wonderful global technology platform can deliver, and who I know work really tirelessly to ensure that the potential becomes a reality, and the challenges are thoughtfully addressed. Thank you for all that you do. I'm honored to be here, and I wish you a very lively debate ahead. Thank you.

(Applause)

>> ANDY: Thank you so much, Susan Pointer, for your wonderful sharing. Thank you. Now, ladies and gentlemen, moving on, I'm going to have to ask all of you to bring your personal belongings to the fourth floor, because that is where we're going to have the sessions, room 401 and room 402. The refreshments are up there already right now waiting for you, okay? Thank you so much. Please bring your belongings, because we're going to rearrange the table settings for your lunch right here. This is room 201. Lunch will be here at 1:00 p.m., at which point you'll be finishing up your parallel sessions in room 401 and 402.

Please bring your personal belongings, and we'll see you here at 1:00 p.m. for lunch, right here. This is room 201. This is where you'll be having your lunch. They're going to be rearranging the tables and chairs, so you must bring your personal belongings. Parallel sessions at 401 and 402, fourth floor. Refreshments are already there. For the youth IGF, please, the Youth IGF, your refreshments are at room 203. Namely, second floor. This floor. Youth IGF, at room 203. Your refreshments are there. Oh.

And one very important thing. At 5:30 today to 6:30, this will be the Synthesis Document Discussion at room 401. At the end of today, and tomorrow, there will be a town hall session of synthesis document, which is an open microphone public session for all of the participants to contribute on your thoughts, okay? Again, at the end of today, at the end of tomorrow, 5:30 to 6:30 at room 401, there will be a town hall session of synthesis document, which is an open microphone public session for all participants to contribute on your thoughts. Thank you so much.

Synthesis document session, end of today and tomorrow, 5:30 to 6:30, room 401. This is a town hall session of synthesis document, an open microphone public session for all participants to contribute on your thoughts. Thank you so much. Ladies and gentlemen, please bring your personal belongings with you. This room will be rearranged. This is room 201. Tables and chairs will be rearranged for your lunch at 1:00 p.m. Right now, parallel sessions at room 401 and 402, upstairs, fourth floor. Refreshments are already there. And for the Youth IGF, you're going to have to go to room 203. Your refreshments are there. Thank you so much. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you.

(Session concluded at 11:30 a.m.)

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