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ASIA PACIFIC REGION INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM

TAIPEI 2016

A NEW INTERNET ERA

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>> Dear guests, if you see your name up here, please be seated up here. Thank you. As we can hear the bell ringing outside that means it is time to come back in here. Subthemes youth IGF, it has been a very fruitful four days. I am sure all of you would agree. So yes, we can see people coming back in to our conference room.

First we are going to do the summary reports and then we are going to do a synthesis document presentation and then the closing remarks. Okay? We are just waiting for the people to come back in to our room.

Okay. Boys and girls, Ladies and Gentlemen, welcome to our summary report and then closing remarks. Please be seated. We should begin in just a while.

All right. Ladies and Gentlemen, boys and girls, welcome to our closing. The rundown would be a summary of reports and synthesis document and closing remarks. Thank you for your efforts. Now first for the summary reports, subthemes and youth IGF, please join me in welcoming Asia-Pacific Internet, Mr. Peng Hwa Ang our Chair.

(Applause).

>> PENG HWA ANG: Good evening, and thank you for being here. I have a brief report and I will keep it brief. The APILP is meant to be a training for people who are new to this Internet Governance. We need to bring people up to speed so we can discuss more fully the

whole Internet Governance issues. So we had a good turnout this time of 100 participants, 60 are from the youth IGF and another 40 from fellows as well as other participants. This were the speakers and we have Edmon Chung from Dot.Asia speaking, Paul Wilson of APNIC and Kuowei Wu, one of our hosts and G. Garcia. And we had a group of panelists talking about emerging issues. The session began with Edmon talking about Internet Governance, giving a whole spread about what Internet Governance is about. And if you want to find out more you should get back to the archives and see the presentation by Edmon. A good overview of Internet Governance and then we had updates of IANA transition and Paul Wilson talking about the technical aspects of Internet.

Talking about IANA transition and really carrying us through as to what implications of this change in IANA. Talking about Internet users' rights and talking about women's rights in particular. And then in closing we talked about the Internet of Things, Noelle of ISOC Asia-Pacific and talking about security and IoT and regarding Uber as well.

And a lot of time was spent talking about Internet of Things to my pleasant surprise. In summary we thought this APILP event went well. And we hope it will carry on next year. The precise format is still discussing and we encourage the youth of IGF to be a part of this.

>> Thank you. Moving on to subthemes by APrIGF 2016 fellows. First off is the subtheme of Human Rights. I have here Ms. Nayantara Ranganathan. Please our applause.

(Applause).

>> NAYANTARA RANGANATHAN: Good evening. On the human rights subthemes, there were eight workshops in total and they ranged from privacy, surveillance, violence against women, radicalization, freedom of expression and association and right to be forgotten and assembly online. Some of the key issues that were raised across the sessions was first that Human Rights are indispensable to conversations on the Internet. Freedom of association and freedom of expression online and the right to privacy and a whole range of other rights, right to health and right to work are also at stake. And this was illustrated by the global trend of shutdowns not being -- network shutdowns leading to affecting your right to work and right to essential services.

The other thing that came out strongly was the Internet has become a space that replicates the same kind of discriminations that represent before the Internet came along and the gender lens is very useful in this respect. It also came out that it was important to examine how rights disproportionately affect certain marginalized groups of people. And this was an emphasis there continues to be a large gap to access to women. And when we talk about meaning access to the Internet it is imperative that online behaviors change and

also must be supplemented with a broader conversation about discrimination more generally against women.

Another strong thing that came out was the balancing of competing rights. Right to privacy and anonymity, public access to information all require a complex balancing of rights. It is important nonetheless, enormous to the Asia-Pacific Region given that progress on securing their implementation would enable healthy debate and benefit several large marginalized groups and a continuing lack of strongholds on privacy protection in several regimes. And the responsibility of protection of certain rights falls on users which is not an onus you want to have.

In the conversation on radicalization it was stressed that ISIS is not the only source and caution must be exercised before looking at it is a purely -- purely technical solutions to this problem. Efforts, a sense of -- efforts, sense of filter content on Internet due to radicalization has led to oversensing. Because a lot of content is removed in the name of radicalization because it becomes easier to discredit and this is used as a tool by a lot of authorities.

Moving on to commonalities or common priorities across the sessions, many speakers spoke about how they continue to use the Internet to organize creatively and for campaigns. One very interesting one was the Occupy Taiwan movement where open source and alternative tools and networking was used to respond to network shutdowns. Another common priority was transparency and how lack of transparency is debilitating in conversations about information control, whether it is surveillance, censorship or filtering. If there is no information about the kinds of technologies being used how much budgets there are, the data retention policies about it and then there is no useful conversation that can happen at a more granular level about surveillance and censorship.

One other common priority was the privatization of Human Rights. The standards for several fundamental Human Rights are being set by private intermediaries and this came out strongly in two places. One was where the standards for acceptability of nude content is being set by Facebook and the other place strongly came out is in the right to be forgotten where competing rights are having to be balanced by bodies by Google.

So moving on to recommendations and suggestions that came out of these sessions. There was a need recognized to push for transparency in Governments and from ISPs whether it is disclose block lists or reasons for takedowns. One particular suggestion in our workshop also emphasized that there is more understanding and attention is required to see how Human Rights is complicated by the architecture of the Internet, beyond mere content and it has an enormous impact on democracy and fundamental rights and despite its importance a lot of that is invisible in our everyday life.

Next there was also a need for the -- a dire need for account

narrative in the context of radicalization online. And that we engage young people in narratives to empower them to make their own choices and this requires building of community level initiatives where -- with a sense of belonging is built instead of having the same franchise communities turning to radical content online. Another recommendation was that privacy by design has to be adopted to lessen the burden on users. And it is not just for Government or corporate companies but even Civil Society Organizations, research organizations, development aid agencies, anybody that uses -- anybody that collects sensitive personal information of others should build capacity in thinking more about privacy of their users. And lastly that meaningful and equal access for women should not only address connectivity with but also the other barriers like the lack of capacity, discrimination, violence in an unwelcome environment. Thank you.

(Applause).

>> Thank you for the subtheme on Human Rights. Thank you very much. Moving on to our next subtheme is on the issue of cyber connectivity. Please join me in welcoming Mr. Said Zazai. Our applause.

(Applause).

>> SAID ZAZAI: We had four different workshops under the team of cyber connectivity covering the Asia-Pacific Region and a number of national cases and examples were shared throughout those different sessions. Those sessions we had one on disaster and disability in crisis and management and overcoming challenges in APAC outreach. We had a session on promoting alternative access models at the last mile. And finally we had fostering micro and small and medium participation in the digital economy. We already know that more than half of the world is disconnected and the Asia-Pacific Region has the majority of those individuals.

So the challenges that were discussed throughout the various sessions while presenting success stories an example shared with us those challenges were highlighted, the challenges and needs that were highlighted in these sessions in order to be able to connect them or enable them to connect. I'm going to list -- I have listed them and I'm going to go through them because we already have gone over and we already know what they are. The first one was basically electricity was a challenge for enabling people to connect. Second was local content. But in the local context. Subparts of local content could be language support in operating system and applications. Second part of that is the language standardization throughout different countries. The third challenge was digital skills. And this includes learning technology and community or learning technology for work or learning technology for entrepreneurship. To enable new startups and initiatives to take place in the countries.

Fourth challenge that was highlighted throughout four different sessions was the high speed of -- the need for the high speed of Internet

service and how it affects the applications, entrepreneurship and work environment. The fifth challenge was affordable prices. Affordable prices of the broadband and mobile data. And the second was the affordable prices of the devices, particularly in the rural areas.

Access to technology or physical infrastructure was identified as a major challenge, particularly in countries that are land locked or islands or small islands. Seventh was effective application of the Internet usage or the awareness of the users of the Internet. And the eighth was the electronic payment system as a barrier to the e-commerce. The benefits and the services of the evolving Internet also requires a continuous effort for awareness and education. So awareness and education has -- is considered to be a continual process. Not a one time thing. 10th challenge was cybersecurity incidents as a major threat to enabling people to come online or adopt newer technology. 11 is social and organizational cultures were identified as barriers to entry. 12th is legal framework. It includes privacy and data protection laws. Cybersecurity laws and electronic transaction laws. And the final challenge that we identified was the regulatory framework and the skills required with a framework development and deployment. Thank you.

>> Thank you. That was the subtheme of cyber connectivity. Moving on, our third subtheme is on the impact of international agreements and policies, the future and IANA transition and Mr. Zakir Syed.

>> ZAKIR SYED: Thank you. We had the three subthemes, one being universality and the second was the future impact of the IANA transition and the third was impact of international agreements and policies. Based on those three subthemes we had six different workshops. I will be going through each one of them one by one. And the one that this evening, the third day we actually attended was cybersecurity and the Internet of Things: Is privacy dead. It was a very interesting debate among the speakers and very good input from the audience as well. The speakers actually discussed the evolving landscape of Internet of Things across the globe in terms of technologies, in terms of access and in terms of from different angles, the technical aspect as well as the legal aspects as well and what exactly it brings for the future of masses that are going to be connected to the Internet. In other words, is the next billion Internet users.

So the good thing was there was very -- and there are already intelligent comments coming in from the audience in this session and the experts and speakers give a very comprehensive position of IoT and how exactly is it related to privacy. Is it a threat or is it an opportunity. So they debated this and they came up with a conclusion that it obviously is an opportunity. And they also discussed the point about how exactly they look at IoT or the Internet

by 2020. So I mean all of the speakers were very optimistic in terms of IoT provided the legal community and the technical community work side by side to be able to come up with certain principles that actually enable the environment to be sustainable.

And in the second workshop was domain name industry as a new revenue stream for service providers in Asia-Pacific. It was under the subtheme universality. We covered different aspects of the domain name industry in light of the potential that it brings for the service providers, for entrepreneurs, for startups within the region and the business potential actually I mean we had a speaker explaining the Internationalized Domain Name that enables the end users to register a domain name in their localized language instead of the very traditional English language domain names. So we had a very comprehensive look of the IDN program that was recently introduced by ICANN. And we saw the new gTLDs and the progress that is happening within the new gTLD landscape. We also noticed that there were around 325 million domain names and a good number of them is actually, I mean acquired within the past couple of quarters. And that actually links it to the success of new gTLDs in the IDN, because 325 million domain names actually consist of the IDNs and the ccTLDs and the other domain names as well.

The good point was that there was -- I mean there was a sort of interesting discussion between the panel on the issue of innovation, I mean some of the speakers -- I mean one of the speakers actually put these questions of whether there is any IDN in the new gTLDs brings in innovation or not. And we had the other half of speakers commenting on it. And they actually gave some very good examples of it. We also saw Dot.Asia organizations, the very good statistics and numbers and how exactly is it performing. We saw the speaker actually giving certain studies and very good examples in terms of the experiences within the domain name industry thereby highlighting the potential that exists and the reason for the domain name.

The next one was IPv6 in the Asia-Pacific region, again related to universality. And we saw the state of IPv6 within the Asia-Pacific community. We saw I mean speakers highlighting the state of IPv6 in India, in South Korea, Thailand and the entire Asia-Pacific Region generally. In India they are coming up with very good plans in terms of broadband and IPv6 regulations and policies and stuff. So it was like more related to the rollout and transition of IPv6. This is something that really makes the Internet universal. This is part of, you know, the issues that directly will make the Internet a universal thing. We had another workshop that was Internationalized Domain Names and implications for the next billion. This was partly discussed in the other workshop as well, but the IDN program actually discussed -- specifically discussed the localized or the multilingualized aspects. Highlighting different scripts and different languages and how an end user can go online and by having

a localized domain name. And then on the next day they can have a localized e-mail address and then the applications as well. There was a very interesting debate among the speakers and interesting point during the debate that when a speaker actually -- I mean discussed that international domain IDNs actually will really make the Internet universal in terms of, for example, there are people who actually have got access to the Internet but they are not in a position to use it. For example, somebody might be having Internet connectivity, computer and all resources that are required and they might not understand the language that is there. So this IDN program in terms is actually connecting the already connected 4 billion, it is actually connecting them more strongly or sort of reconnecting them instead of, you know, connecting the next billion. So we saw different aspects of IDN programs. And the next one was out of smoke and mirrors, how will a multi-participation model be sustained after transition. Very important topic in the global Internet Governance debate these days. This was all about the IANA transition process and the multi-stakeholder model that is being followed throughout this IANA transition process, I mean the audience were told that how exactly the IANA transition started and what was the background behind this. The U.S. Government announcement and the history of the transition and how exactly it started and using completely bottom-up and multi-stakeholder approach, how they convene the communities and constituencies within the IANA structures to be able to have the proposal which the U.S. Government had asked for which at the same time had to stick to the four principles of security, stability, resiliency, openness of the Internet and at the same time the proposal should not propose something that gives the control of the Internet in the hands of some Government and stuff like that. So I mean the overall, the comprehensive overview of the IANA transition process was shared with the audiences. And we came to know during the workshop the first fed which was the proposal submission that is already a complete proposal is already with the U.S. Government it is being evaluated. And very soon they will announce their decision about that. But the NTIA had already announced the proposal actually adheres to the principle that they had led before another transition.

Currently in terms of the IANA transition what is going on the accountability process and how ICANN as an organisation can be accountable to the communities and to the multi-stakeholder of the community actually. There was something there they discussed and the speakers and from the comments we came to know that I mean the overall community is sort of, you know, very optimistic about the transition process and interesting plan in the workshop. One of the audience, he very quickly gave a quick background to the youth who didn't have a background of the IANA transition. And he explained this IANA transition within three minutes for them which enabled the youth what exactly is this discussion all about. It was so generous of Yanid.

And I am coming to the final one. There was future of Internet we are making through tried agreements. Again the topic that came under the subtheme of impact of international agreements and policies. In this different business the tread agreements in terms of future of Internet were discussed and debated among the speakers and actually highlighted certain specific agreements and Treaties in terms of, you know, the future of Internet that actually needs to be debated. And that the future Internet actually demands us the communities and the different stakeholders across the globe to, you know, come up with some sustainable Internet business model so as to make it truly global one single sustainable Internet. And there was a brief overview from my end. Thank you.

>> Thank you very much. Thank you.

(Applause).

>> Our next subtheme is on security. Please welcome Mr. Rohana Chaminda Akmeemana Palliyaguru. Our applause please.

(Applause).

>> ROHANA CHAMINDA AKMEEMANA PALLIYAGURU: This is a summary report that we discussed in the first few days. Here I would like to introduce the team members of my group. Chester Soong is from Hong Kong and Babu Aryal from Nepal and Mubashir from Pakistan and myself.

These are the few topics that discuss about the security related matters related to the Internet. There were about five topics there. Probably information that we got from these discussions, these are the current situation. Most of the people who use mobile phones are having Smartphones. So no trend is moving to Smartphones. And most of the Internet content of the Asia-Pacific Region are not generated inside the Asia-Pacific Region but from overseas, USA and western countries and online surveillance activities are going on. We know a lot of things are happening due to surveillance. So in the security discussions we discussed what kind of surveillance activities are going on. And what are the things that we can do as a collective effort. And Internet of Things is evolving. In the future there may be so many devices connected to the Internet. And the above congregate to an emerging threat to cybersecurity. So we have to consider all of these things which will be -- which will impact to the cybersecurity in future.

These are the common issues that we discussed during the last few days within those five topics. Surveillance activities which impact privacy and most of you know that if there is any surveillance activity either by the Government or any other private party that will impact our security or privacy. And we also discussed that there are lack of collaboration from -- between the stakeholders to build a circular cyberspace and lack of awareness among the people about cybersecurity issues and how -- what are the steps that they have to take to secure themselves as to build a secure cyberspace. And as a result of that securing the youth from the cybercrimes has become

a challenge now. Because we know that there are so many young people, they use it infrequently, but they don't have a good understanding of security measures that they should take to prevent themselves from the cybercrimes. And regulating the content, Internet content. Maybe illegal and harmful content before they reach the people. It was very difficult to regulate. Maybe from ISP side or in some part of the -- in some countries they have regulatory authorities to maybe -- to do the content filtering to block the harmful content. There are a lot of technical issues and barriers to regulate the content in an effective manner.

And here are some of the recommendations that we came up with during the discussions. Awareness and education is a must. Everyone should know what kind of things that they should do, what are the things that they should not do to secure themselves on cyber related crime, criminal activities.

And there should be measurements and indexes of security posture. In some countries we heard that during the discussion that there are a lot of surveys has been done to measure what kind of security awareness is there in the particular country. And legislations and policies is a must. There should be proper acts. Example a couple of times cybersecurity act and privacy protection act should be there. And there should be data protection acts. That's by developing those acts it will not only protect the people but it will enable the law enforcement agencies to take actions against the cybercriminals.

And multi-stakeholder collaboration is a must. We should collaborate with each other to build a secure cyberspace and multilateral collaborations also affect. Because as one country we can't take precautions or we can't handle incidents alone by ourselves. We need -- we definitely need support of other countries. We should have a multilateral collaboration or close collaboration to defeat cybercrimes. And finally the slogan is we should think globally and act locally. Thank you.

>> Okay. Think globally, act locally. Cybersecurity. Very important. Thank you, Mr. Rohana Chaminda Akmeemana Palliyaguru. Now moving on to our next subtheme is multi-stakeholder, Internet Governance in general. Please welcome Shita Laksmi. Our applause. (Applause).

>> SHITA LAKSMI: Thank you very much. I am speaking on behalf of three Rapporteurs, Satish Babu and myself and (inaudible). Our buddy is Ms. Maureen Hilyard. We have five sessions to report, sessions on 3.0 and multi-stakeholder at a local and regional level and session on Internet policy, session on youth engagement and the last one is merger sessions related to the Internet Governance issues on the ground. The three key issues, multi-stakeholder model of Internet Governance is work in progress. And it may require higher agility of decision making and higher inclusiveness. And the second one, the desirable characteristic. There was some divergence whether

we should limit it because it slows digital making processes or it should be left unconstrained. The third one there are three -- there are a set of three requests to have a multi-stakeholder model to work effectively like political context that includes laws and regulations. Language barrier also we acknowledge in some sessions and last but not least the capacity. We found commonalities or priorities in the session such as capacity. Capacity building is one of the main commonalities we found across the session. People need knowledge to understand. Moreover engage in multi-stakeholder processes and we can learn from the Dot.Asia. Young people not only the new set of skills but encourage to engage in a community and potentially influence the process.

The dialogue among stakeholders be it only two stakeholders, for example, Government and private sector or Civil Society and private sector or all stakeholders is highly appreciated. The third one as part of the dialogue voices should be allowed to be accumulated and acknowledge very well. We identified some key recommendations or suggestions discussed in the sessions. We found out that we must be aware on the different power access in the multi-stakeholder processes. So it is not all stakeholders has the same power. It is also generally difficult to convene some Asia-Pacific Governments to subscribe to the multi-stakeholder model, but we should be able to effectively explain it in a manner that will also show how this will benefit them. We should also be able to bring a new and potential -- and hopefully young stakeholder groups. We have to make people realize that what they stake is on the Internet.

We also found out that rough Consensus works well with a homogenous group. It may have to be tweaked. So you have to monitor it a bit on the ground.

Our final point overall all workshops were acknowledging that the multi-stakeholder model has made significant strides until now. Multi-stakeholder holds promise of contributing to a new, more participatory and efficient democracy. Thank you.

(Applause).

>> Thank you very much, Ms. Shita Laksmi. And our next subtheme is on youth IGF. Please welcome Ms. Hailey Yang from Netmission Ambassador.

(Applause).

>> HAILEY YANG: Hi everyone. I am speaking of yIGF. We are very happy to represent youth, to be here to step in the field of Internet Governance, to share our experience and ideas on this bill. This year we have ten yIGF workshops. And also some activities in yIGF. Each participant participated in different workshops to their own interest because each one of us have different interest. And it is free for us to attend different workshops. This year for the yIGF there are 50 participants in total. For 30 of them are male and 20 of them are female and all come from different regions. 21 of them

are from the Philippines and 4 from Thailand and 24 from Taiwan and 1 from Malaysia. Apart from attending the six APR IGF workshops we have come through several activities as well. The first one is idea, a couple of MSG guests have been invited to this section for the sharing of their works and experience towards Internet Governance. After sharing and discussion with the guests six issues were concluded to be our top concerns as youth. They include privacy, security, cyber bullying, filtering and Internet access and rights and regulations. And apart from idea WOL we have also the session called simulation. Participants engaged in a simulation game in this section. They act as representatives from different companies, to make alliances with other companies to compete for a project about improving the Internet backbone in India as proposed by the Indian government. The simulation shows the difficulties in improving the Internet architecture, in particular in Developing Countries. The participants engaged actively in simulation and while understanding the difficulties in making a better Internet environment. Here comes their most important part from our yIGF which is the role play discussion. Two role play sessions were held among the participants under the multi-stakeholder model. They talked from different sectors, Government academia and business and the discussion regarding two top eggs. The first topic is about the roles and responsibilities of search engines and business sector and how each stakeholder can govern and contribute to the Internet architecture under the multi-stakeholder model. And the second topic is about cyber bullying. They discussed the definition of cyber bullying and come up with suggestions with respect to their specific roles. And we appreciate the multi-stakeholder model. And it allows to experience the model more. We would like to see more youth get engaged in the field of IG. We had a discussion to prepare the issue of wildlife protection. It is the global tiger day. We come up with some suggestion of how youth can use IT to improve the wildlife environment. For example, like creating a trend like Angry Birds and the ice bucket challenge to raise awareness to protect the environment.

And finally which is the most important thing is the suggestion to initiative. It is important for us to step forward after attending this APrIGF. We have sessions to prepare for the APrIGF workshop 77 taking stock and move forward. And here are some three highlighted suggestions towards the future initiative. The first one is apart from the APILP section and also activities in Day Zero they are already helpful, but in addition to that we really suggest to having the local organiser more support. For example, having like student club in the first day of school so the students can really get prepared, fully prepared before really attending the APrIGF sections. Because some of the ideas and issues are difficult to understand. So before the preparation is really important.

And the second one is more local initiatives is really suggested. Here are two examples of them. The first one is from the Taiwan participants, really like to see Taiwan IGF maybe in a couple of years to increase the participants in Taiwan to bring them from the local level to discuss ISP to the global level and some of the suggested activities inside Taiwan IGF is training camp, student group and workshop, et cetera. And the second example is holding conferences and Convention for raising digital awareness and literacy. The aim of the conference is to raise the digital literacy and awareness of developing issues and topics regarding Internet Governance. And the third one is due to the geographical difficulties. It is really suggested that more support in flights and also flight to attend the conferences and also in a form of remote participation is really appreciated. Because remote participation for the conference is not very hot topics in the region. And this more promotion is needed. We come from different backgrounds.

YIGF is a great platform for us to learn more about IG. We are willing to empower, equip and prepare ourselves in the area of Internet Governance as well as learning from people, from different countries. More youth can engage in Internet Governance. This is like kicking off our journey. In IG we continue to build more harmonized Internet environments. Thank you.

(Applause).

>> Thank you, Ms. Hailey Yang. I was told that we have some time for Q and A. So -- first question, our CEO. Mr. Kuowei Wu.

>> KUOWEI WU: Not question. I am from the Taiwan youth. We will plan for that.

(Applause).

>> Thank you so much. The floor is still open until 5. Any comments? Any questions? Please. Please just come over here and say what you want. Please.

>> It is not a question. But since we are sort of like acknowledging, I also want to acknowledge the participation here of women Human Rights defenders. We -- APC partnered with about 20 women Human Rights defenders and we met two days before meeting, before the APrIGF. And you can see how much that meant in terms of participation and gender violence in APrIGF. Thank you.

(Applause).

>> Okay. So even though the mic stand is here, the floor is open, okay? Also for people over there. You could also come over here if you want. Yes. Please, sir.

>> Well, I got a special -- no, it is not Putin. Not yet. Not yet. I'm bolder than him and much taller, believe me. Anyway, so I have got a special message to the young people because this is my second Asia-Pacific Regional IGF. And I must admit that we are doing much better, I mean youth wise. First of all, there are many of you here in the room. And, you know, last time it was like clear separation,

I mean young people work just by themselves in Macao while we were doing our own business and there was no connection between us. And this time I was very happy to see many young people in the room for this or that session. That was really great. And not only it is you who are learning something hopefully from us, but also we try to learn something from you. And I think that the most important lesson we got this time is that we -- well, we still tend to talk to each other, mostly. I'm sorry for that. I do apologize. But we were doing better because at times we just dropped all these acronyms and dropped what I call that birdie language. And we try to make it understandable and digestible for you to break it down to every detail so that you could just capture what is going on in this very vibrant environment and in this great community. So I think that for the next IGF we will come fully armed and there will be a complete ban on the use of acronyms.

(Laughter).

>> And if someone would try to address the adult audience so that persons would be penalized, probably ostracized at least for two IGFs, no way for that person. Yeah, I said IGF. Time to quit. All right. So that's it. Thank you very much, folks.

(Applause).

>> All right. Thank you. One more sharing. One more. Please. Please. You want me to bring the mic stand over to you? Okay. Mic stand right here for you. Okay.

>> Thank you.

>> It is adjustable.

>> I was struggling with getting up. All right. So I just wanted -- this is only my second Asia-Pacific Regional IGF. I was at the previous one last year in Macao and I had great interaction with the young people there. Edmon was very kind to invite me to the youth IGF and I was a sort of -- we had split the young people in to different groups and to debate individual topics. So I really enjoyed that. I didn't do that this year, but I also had great interaction with some of the young participants in this year's participants from this year's youth IGF. So I just want to say one thing. I want to thank you for inspiring me. You really have inspired me. Inspired me to try to do my job better in ICANN, inspired me to work harder, increase engagement with Asia-Pacific. I think we have come a long way in terms of ensuring Asian voices are heard, but we have a long way further to go. A much longer way to go. So I want to thank you for inspiring me to continue on this journey. Thank you.

>> Thank you. Thank you so much. Thank you for your sharing. Okay. Now moving on, Ladies and Gentlemen, boys and girls, synthesis document presentation, please join me in welcoming Jennifer Chung. Your mic, you want to do it over here? Okay. Here is your mic. You got a laptop? Maybe you want to do it sitting down. Welcome Jennifer. Once again our applause.

(Applause).

>> JENNIFER CHUNG: Good afternoon, everyone. My name is Jennifer Chung. I'm part of the -- I will try to do this without acronyms, Asia-Pacific Regional Internet Governance Secretariat. That's a mouthful. Just a very brief summary of what is going on with the -- I'm going to use acronyms -- with the APrIGF synthesis document. So on the screen you can see the timeline that we have so far. This is the proposed timeline. I actually showed this timeline during the Day One town hall session. We actually have extended a little bit the input in to Draft 1 because we are really, actually really encouraged by the very active participation and input during these sessions. And we have actually received to date actually just a few minutes ago I refreshed and saw a new comment, 91 comments and counting for Draft 0 and Draft 1 combined. And this surpassed the total number of comments across all the versions from last year's document. So applause for you guys that you are actually actively participating and inputting in to this document.

So we don't want to stop the continuous flow of this input. Particularly reflecting the very fruitful discussions we have had during the past few days as we have heard from our Rapporteurs. So when you are traveling back home the next few days and writing workshop, reports and reflecting on everything that has been discussed here maybe you will have some time to formulate these ideas in to some concrete text and input.

So we actually really want to call attention in to input in to the IGF Intersessional work. These are the nine guiding questions that are on the URL you see there in the synthesis document. So it is paragraphs 16 to 24, the nine guiding questions. And this is input in to the Intersessional work on the policy options for connecting and enabling the next billion phase 2. Now this is actually particularly important especially for our region as many of the next billion coming online will be from the Asia-Pacific region. And I am actually going to echo what Ashi said, we want to hear Asia voices and want to have input and make issues that are pertinent to everyone heard. And we can input this in to the global IGF session in Guadalajara this December. I want to open the floor for any general comments on the synthesis document or the process that you have seen. I can go back to the timeline so people can take a look.

Everyone needs some coffee? So if we don't have any reactions from the room, maybe just take some time as you are traveling back home and please, please, please do go to the synthesis document commenting platform right there, comment.rigf.asia and put in your input. Thank you.

(Applause).

>> Thank you very much. Moving on. It would be time for our 2017 local host presentation, but to present that let's welcome our Chair Mr. Paul Wilson to present next year's Chair. Please welcome Mr. Paul Wilson.

(Applause).

>> That's right with our applause. Thank you. Good day, sir.

>> PAUL WILSON: Good day. Good day. That's -- now that's a hint. One of the functions of the multi-stakeholder steering group is to perform the important task of selecting the next APrIGF. So we take that pretty seriously. There is an open call for proposals and anyone who is interested in proposing to hold the APrIGF if they are as brave as Kuowei Wu and his predecessors they can put together a proposal and answer the detailed questions and how they are going to fill the requirements. And it is a competitive process. We normally have a number of people who are interested to do this. So the MSG has to decide and this is a chance now to formally recognize and announce and introduce the next APrIGF which you may have gathered, you may have heard, it is not a big secret but may have gathered it is in Melbourne next year. And it is being hosted by the Australian Domain Authority and I believe that Paul Fidler will give us some idea --

>> Paul, grab a mic.

>> PAUL WILSON: Look forward to Melbourne next year. Over to you, Paul. Thank you.

(Applause).

>> Paul: Thank you, everyone. Thank you very much for hanging around 'til the very end of this meeting. I feel, quoting Shakespeare, happy few we band of brothers and sisters, but I just want to say a few words about next year's event. We are very proud to host but also to try to bring in a greater Pacific flavor to our Asia-Pacific Region. That is the main motivator we had behind proposing our meeting for 2017. We hope by hosting the meeting in Melbourne we can expand about the excellent participation and membership we have. I want to say thank to the MSG and to the organizing committee and everyone who has been involved, the Secretariat to the local hosts. You have certainly done a wonderful job in terms of hosting this meeting and that sets a bar for next year. And speaking of next year, through the miracle of technology, hopefully, we have got a brief video that will give you an introduction of what we are hoping to achieve.

(Video)

(Applause).

>> Paul: I hate Melbourne. It is a terrible place to live. That's why I don't live there. Aside from the broad tourism aspect of the video we hope that everyone will make it down. We are trying to schedule it before the regional ICANN meeting. It did say October 2017 but that's to be determined. But we hope that all of you can come down and we greatly appreciate to have you in Australia.

(Applause).

>> Thank you, Paul. Thank you for your invitation. And for the closing remarks please join me in welcoming our local host of 2016 APrIGF Taipei Mr. Kuowei Wu. Please our local host.

(Applause).

>> Thank you, sir, for such a wonderful event. CEO of NII Enterprise Promotion Association.

>> KUOWEI WU: Before I say something about close, I have news for you. One is good news. And one is bad news. Which one you like first?

(Laughter).

>> KUOWEI WU: I give you bad news first. I'm very sorry for the people in the last session, in 402 C and D, Adobe Connect doesn't work for the people participate and speaking using by text. So for the people in 402 C and D, the last session, sorry about that.

Now let me go to the good news. Do you know how many participants in APrIGF? Anybody want to guess that number? Go.

>> (Off microphone).

>> KUOWEI WU: Wrong.

(Laughter).

>> KUOWEI WU: I tell you story. Something happen, our caption, our caption company, when they put text here, by accident, by accident Youtube put our caption to Bill Clinton Convention, conventional meeting.

(Laughter).

>> KUOWEI WU: So actually more than 57,000 people watching our caption on APrIGF.

(Applause).

>> KUOWEI WU: So we actually have 57,000 participants

(Laughter)

(Applause).

>> KUOWEI WU: And put a comment on Youtube say what is APrIGF Taipei.

(Laughter).

>> KUOWEI WU: So very thanks for Youtube. I think Google intention to do that for us.

(Laughter).

>> KUOWEI WU: So finally I have to say without your participants I think this meeting cannot be so good. We have more than 300 people in Taipei. We usually have more than 580 actually participate from remote.

So I think that -- I really have to say thanks all of you to make this happen. And particularly I have to say again for all the sponsorships. Without sponsorships we cannot make a lot of things happen. Like Google social last night, so we make the proper for the first session this morning, very late people show up.

(Laughter).

>> KUOWEI WU: And then I also have to say thanks to particular people. First is APrIGF secretary, Jennifer, Maggie. Thank you for making this meeting really work. At the same time I have to say thanks to my colleague, I couldn't do anything. My colleague do everything

for me. Silvia, Lynn and Jorge they help us to do all the work.

Finally, thank you very much all of you. Enjoy the meeting in Taipei. And safe trip back home. Thanks.

(Applause).

>> Thank you, sir. Thank you to Mr. Kuowei Wu, our local host. And now our Secretariat, please welcome Mr. Edmon Chung. CEO of Dot.Asia organisation.

(Applause).

>> EDMON CHUNG: Well, yeah, thank you and thank you for -- thank you Kuowei Wu for thanking our team. And I will start by also thanking the gracious host from the NII EPA and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications as well. Kuowei Wu, you said you did nothing. So I decided not to thank you. We can definitely thank Sophie, Shawn, Hunan and the local host team including Kuowei Wu. Please give a round of applause again.

(Applause).

>> EDMON CHUNG: Dot.Asia we are -- we continue to be proud to serve as a Secretariat for the APrIGF. And we continue to be committed to continue to serve. And one of the things that we are quite excited is the expansion hopefully really at one point to the tens of thousands, but at least this year we have received close to 100 workshop proposals. And with the work from the Secretariat and also the multi-stakeholder steering group we were able to pull together 35 of them in to 30 sessions that you have participated in here. Along with the Plenaries and the strength and synthesis document development process that I think is one of the things that is very exciting for me, again from the Asia-Pacific Region, a pioneering effort from a regional IGF initiative. And, of course, speaking about pioneering efforts, the youth IGF stream that continues to be part of the APrIGF this is something that we started alongside APrIGF seven years ago. And this is also a third time that APILP is happening together with APrIGF. I think, I hope that this will further be integrated in to our work as we move forward. And we also heard some preevents that happened, women Human Rights defenders that are bringing more people to come participate at APrIGF.

So I think the -- as over the last year we are excited to see a continued strengthening of the participation and discussion in the MSG. Last year we introduced some election procedures on top of the operating principles that sets thresholds for participation, for voting eligibility. And we are going through elections process as well.

On top of the biweekly MSG calls we have the program committee and fellowship committee that was formed and election committee that was formed. So these are some of the important milestones that we have reached in the last couple of years.

So one of the things I want to remind everyone as you -- as you think about how the event went, we are going to send you, we are going

to Spam you with a little bit of feedback e-mail. Please do take a little bit of time to give us the feedback so that next year and the years ahead we can improve on our work here.

And so besides one of the things that I would like to -- I think Kuowei Wu already thanked my team and like Kuowei Wu they are Yanis, Maggie and Jennifer are the ones that make me look good as the Secretariat. But more and very importantly David and the Netmission team that brought you the yIGF. Please join me in a round of applause for them.

(Applause).

>> EDMON CHUNG: Just before I close, besides today being the closing of APrIGF today is also the global tiger day. If you have joined my session earlier today you would realize why tigers have anything to do with Internet Governance. So I won't say too much. But earlier this week -- earlier this week we also said earlier this week we also talked about multi-stakeholder model, there was an interesting remark about how our wildlife or other life forms are -- need to be a stakeholder group as well. But today as the global -- as the global tiger day we are actually -- hi Agi and this is Agi Toro our latest staff member who is a tiger but also born from the Internet and born from the Internet when WiFi was lit up by Mahuri Punn also in Nepal. And Agi was born from the Internet when WiFi was lit up there. We are joining WWF. It is a campaign to try to double the number of tigers in the wild.

Tigers are becoming extinct and the Internet is fast becoming the No. 1 threat to tigers in wildlife because of illegal wildlife trade online. Join me in a two thumbs up campaign. I am going to try to get a selfie with everyone and two thumbs up and I guess say roar when I say 1, 2, 3. How do I do the selfie? I am not good at selfies. I am asking -- you should join us. And also I would like to ask Mike from the global tiger initiative, from the head of the global tiger initiative from WWF and I don't know if Joyce is still here with us from traffic to join me up front for a two thumbs up photo. Hope you would help join us and are we ready? Okay. Rehearsal. Two thumbs up. Yes. All right. Are we ready? So 1, 2, 3. And we should do a roar. Are we ready for roar. 1, 2, 3. Roar.

>> Roar.

>> EDMON CHUNG: Thank you everyone for joining me. And thank you.

(Applause).

>> Thank you, Edmon. Mr. Edmon Chung and thank you tiger.

>> KUOWEI WU: I still have a small comment for that. I miss to say thank you for another two important parties. The first one is the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunication. Because of the major funding is from the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunication in Taiwan. Thank you for them.

(Applause).

>> KUOWEI WU: Second is also very important, the work for us in every session. So thank you for those people.

(Applause).

>> KUOWEI WU: Thank you very much.

>> Thank you, sir. Now moving on, our organiser, please welcome Ms. Jianne Soriano, our Netmission Ambassador.

(Applause).

>> JIANNE SORIANO: Hello. So good afternoon, everyone. My name is Jianne. I am a Netmission Ambassador and organiser for IGF Cam in Macao and also this year. Being an organiser for two consecutive years I have seen the change and development in yIGF. YIGF is the Internet Governance Forum to aim to provide youth to exchange their ideas, not ideas, and opinions on Internet Governance freely. YIGF has served as a preparation camp for our participants to understand various Internet issues and to open doors for future policy discussions. Youth is a major stakeholder. And we want to raise our voices and our awareness of youth in Internet governance issues. So coming to the 7th year we have come a long way but we still practice our mission for youth by youth. Our theme is cultivating digital citizenship roles and responsibilities. And we believe in developing the youth identity online and reiterating our roles and responsibilities and also as future Internet leaders. This year has been a milestone because we have our biggest group of participants coming from the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand and Malaysia. And also when it comes to gender balance I am happy to say that five out of seven of our organisers are young women. This regional diversity is something that we aim to continue in the coming years. For the past three years of the Forum the participants have experienced two open discussions, which is also the highlight of yIGF. And the topics include roles and responsibilities of search engines and multi-stakeholder model, governing the Internet architecture. And they also talked about the line between plain cyber bullying and joking or trolling and participants took the Government search engine providers, research centers, software developers among others.

They also participated in a simulation game where they were assigned in to companies and had to negotiate, propose a plan in a developing country. And with this they were able to engage in an active and fruitful discussion.

Another key highlight of yIGF is the idea role session where we encourage the participants to talk about the issues that they are most concerned about freely. And we are thankful that the discussion was joined by MSG guests such as Chester Soong, Edmon Chung and Mr. Arnes. We want to thank the guests for their time and contribution. And I think the participants in general have learned and appreciated their time.

And finally for the future plans and initiatives of yIGF the participants also came up with suggestions on what youth can do to

help their own community to move forward. And this includes organizing a conference in the Philippines and setting up hotlines for cyber bully victims and being parallel with APrIGF, for participants have also attended workshops in these past days to explore different Internet Governance issues. And they ask, join and put forward their input not only as youth but also as digital citizens. And I wish to see more young people as panelists and speakers in the coming years.

So truly with the outcome of the yIGF this every year and to contribute to capacity building we -- the Netmission initiated a local IGF called HK yIGF to bring the yIGF model to the local audience. This is also something that we would like other countries and regions to bring in to their communities because we want to start working with these countries to promote IG in the local scene.

As Hailey mentioned for one of the suggestions is already to initiate a Taiwan yIGF. And also we develop a toolkit as a guideline for the yIGF model. So we hope to inspire countries to host their own local yIGF initiative.

So finally on behalf of Netmission I would like to thank everyone who contributed and helped make yIGF this year another success. And I'm thankful and hopeful that youth opinion and youth participation would continue to be valuable to yIGF. Thank you.

(Applause).

>> Thank you to our youth IGF organiser. And last but not least please welcome our MSG Chair, Paul Wilson for our closing remarks. Sir.

>> PAUL WILSON: Thank you. Thank you very much. Once again it is an honor to be here and to be -- to have this privilege to address the closing session of the 2016 APrIGF. I spoke in the opening Plenary about some of the issues that you are likely to encounter during this week, the issues that come up and evolve through the IGF process. And I guess after three days everyone here is full of substance, full of questions and topics and issues and hopefully also a few answers on some of those topics. I think for any newcomer here I hope you can see how rich the discussions are and how much work we actually all have to do. I didn't say it too much at the opening about what is the purpose of all of this discussion. And I think it is worth dwelling a little bit on that before we leave.

It was Markus Kummer who said that the IGF is not for decision making but it is for decision makers. It is not a place for decisions and it is a place for discussions and that makes us all free to discuss, to explore, to try out ideas and so on in a way that we wouldn't be able to if we were sort of here for the business of discussion.

I think what that means is that the IGF is about learning. It is about the deep knowledge and developing our capacity for learning and our ability to make decisions. I can say that applies to me personally. I mean in this room I don't think we have just experts

on one side and lay people on the other side. We actually have a full spectrum of people here. And there is no teacher here who can't also be a student. I think that's really critical with the growth and the evolution of the Internet across so many stakeholders and different topics that are evolving. And there are new ideas that are new this year and there will be new ideas and topics next year. These days this is sort of recognized in the Internet environment and the challenge is referred to as capacity building. The challenge of empowering people and organisations to do what they need to do. And I think it is really clear that particularly in this region the Asia-Pacific Regional IGF has a capacity building mission. As I said in the opening we have half the world's population but also well over the world's Internet growth happening now. And that is going to be continuing to be happening for quite a few years. That capacity building is something we need to think about. And we can promote the APrIGF as something that is building the capacity of the people who are here to make decisions, to understand, to learn, to make decisions and to go away and apply those to whatever work we do.

I mean and this applies to all of us, I'm not talking about highfalutin decision makers. But I am talking about a student or activist or Internet administrator like I am and that's the point I wanted to make. I think the Internet Governance Forum is one thing, but I think it is a school for Internet Governance and that's a place where we all learn from each other and build our capacities to do the work that we are doing.

So my only other point is to say thanks again to all of you for being here. Thanks to the host, to Kuowei Wu, to Nepa and thanks especially though to another group, I mean the host, the host is -- your work is done, Kuowei Wu. The host can go home next week. Maybe there is a bit of tidy up to do here but can go home next week and not have to worry about. But we have got a team of people with us year after year. And I want to make a special thanks to the Secretariat team of Dot.Asia. I want to ask Yanis and Jennifer and Maggie and Edmon to stand up and to be appreciated because they have done fantastic work here.

(Applause).

>> PAUL WILSON: Yanis. So that's it. Thanks again. And safe travels home everyone. Thanks.

(Applause).

>> Thank you to our Chair, Mr. Paul Wilson. Thank you. Thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen and boys and girls for coming to 2016 Asia-Pacific Regional Internet Governance Forum Taipei. Someone just lost their key. We have it right here. I am going to put it right here. Someone has lost their key. And we have so many extra T-shirts and bags that you might want to bring home a souvenir. And those badges please recycle them. Please give them back to us so we can reuse them. Thank you so much. Thank you once again. Have a

safe trip home. Bon voyage.
(Session concluded at 1732 p.m.)

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