

ASIA PACIFIC REGIONAL INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM
18 – 20 JULY - TOKYO, JAPAN
Highlights

The Impact of the New gTLDs: Issues

- Will there be a second round?
- How many of the applications were defensive?
- Will .brand replace .com?
- Even applications from non-commercial users focuses on business users
- In Africa, there are so few registrars now and in this round, there is a serious lack of applicants from developing countries. As the speaker from Tunisia said, 'we want ICANN to be international' but with the outcome of this round, 'It's hell for me to defend it'. There were a lot of requirements set which did not allow outsiders to apply. Further, there were only three applications for funding assistance.
- There are implications for ICANN governance structure with ccTLD registries funning gTLDs and visa versa – the blurring of lines between ccTLDs and gTLDs if gTLDs manage geo names

Cloud Computing

Mikimasa Nakayama, Director Cloud Services Division, NTT

Reviewed the benefits for both business (particularly small business) and personal levels. At the personal level, it was critical for the provision of information in the tsunami.

Mr Yuhi Nakamura, Director for Convergence Strategy, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

Talked about the 3 pillars of the Japanese cloud strategy: utilisation (with safety and security as challenges), technology with many systems and data centres, the challenges are efficient use of resources and inter-cloud challenges) and international (how to determine the rules of data exchange across borders).

Dr Eric Clemons Prof. Operations and Information Management, The Wharton School, Univ. of Pennsylvania

The rewards: economies of scale, and scalability are clear.

The risks: vendor hold up – becoming extremely dependent on one vendor
Privacy – abuse by vendors who are holding the data and use it for contextual snooping and targeted advertising.

The solutions: For vendor hold up: ensure under contract that, for raw data transactions, the entire data stream is stored elsewhere. Privacy is more complicated. Need is for standards/laws and for company policies that explicitly deal with both contextual snooping and targeted advertising. The biggest problem is jurisdictional – enforcing the rules.

Suggestion _ just as there is a Law of the Sea, there should be a Law of the Cloud treaty because there are too many bilateral agreements to negotiate.

Privacy will only work if there are penalties that act as a disincentive. People should have the option for their data 'do not track and do not integrate'.

Craig Baty, Executive GM, Chief Technology & Innovation Officer, Fujitsu

Fujitsu view of the cloud as human centric, as the enabler with humans at the centre. His examples: the 'pet cloud' they set up in the tsunami so to connect people with lost pets, for farmers (who are losing traditional knowledge of farming) are setting up a cloud to collect data from farms – a database on farming – what to plant, when to plant, water management etc)

Ms Kyoko Matsuba, Mgr, Healthcare IP GE Healthcare Japan

Challenges include the volume of medical images – increasing daily – who owns it, where does the data belong, what about 3rd party management of data. Is important for scalability and disaster recovery. In a survey on most important criteria for the cloud: disaster recovery, data security and cost containment.

The future of the Internet

William Drake, Univ. of Zurich

Discussion on national sovereignty and what it means in the context of the Internet. Threat to the open internet include cyber security, and 'dumb actions' by governments including CTA, SOPA and other national actions including DOS, filtering, notice and takedown regimes, the use of private actors, We are moving towards cyber neomedievalism – with multiple overlapping patterns of authority and control. In favour of the multi stakeholder mechanism as an alternative to resolving issues – and how to modify existing mechanism to better resolve issues.

Robert Pepper

There has been a big change in how people access the Internet – from fixed line to mobile. By 2016 there will be 3.4 billion devices – 3 devices for every person – half the Asia Pacific region.

The creation of the Internet was not an accident, and the fact that it is not regulated as also not an accident. The threats – come from voluntary ad mandatory standards – and WCIT.

Law Enforcement on the Internet

Izumi Aizu, Deputy Director, Institute for HyperNetwork Society

Spoke about the Internet being captured by greed and questions whether it is really open and whether it will be open – unless something is done about WCIT. New services, such as facebook, integrate voice and data – and aren't open – are a business model.

Geoff Huston, Chief Scientist, APNIC

The Internet reversed everything. We went from a smart network to a dumb network where everything is an app. (and therefore, the money stream for network operators has dried up). The Internet is no longer carriage – it is content and people. And Addresses are fundamental – the address is the Internet – and doesn't recognise political boundaries. See the Internet as the public carrier. The need is to make the system more trustworthy – maybe a

trust anchor that resides within IANA. Talked about the last mile monopoly and the need to have IPv6 deployed. The transition to IPv6 has been a market failure and there is need for regulation for the transition.

The Evolving Internet: A Two Sided Market

Geoff Huston

The business model of the ISPs broken. The pricing has been based on people not using up capacity they have paid for. Years ago, the online content industry almost went broke, but they found a new model – advertising. The Internet is fundamentally different to a telephony network. The telephony network was very complex. The Internet model is simply – and everything has moved outside of the network. Now carriage and content fighting over the same dollars and it is content that is in the ascendancy. The message to carriage – fix your business model, content isn't going to subsidise you.

Fouad Bajwa, Co-chair APRALO

In developing countries, they rely on content from outside, and lack the payment services for content, so they cannot participate in the online economy, There is a need for government regulation, with the possibility of taxing players in the economy. Another issue is multilingualism – particularly true in India.

Robert Pepper, Cisco

Agrees there are legacy business models, with telephony based on an old business model where the product was voice and the metric for charging was time and distance. In the Internet world, the old assumptions are no longer true. Have moved from an Opex world to a Capex world. The issue is how infrastructure owners can get paid to upgrade their network – which is a capex problem. In a traditional world, people paid for the connection. Now, there is the Kindle model. People pay Amazon for the book and it is delivered by ATT (and ATT is paid by Amazon to deliver the book). The consumer has no visibility of ATT. And the cost of transmission is bundled into the cost of the book. Another example is Bell South TurboZone. If a consumer pays for a streamed movie, part of the cost is for the TurboZone upgrading of the customer's bandwidth for that movie. For carriage providers, the newer model is the introduction of caps – to get more money to upgrade the infrastructure. More use gets you more money under that model.

Law Enforcement on the Internet

Dr Hong Xue

What is needed is a wider vision of the law to include norms. For example, ICANN makes binding rules – which are called policy. Technical architecture also shapes public policy – norms. What is needed is a globalised, de-territorialised concept of law.

Keith Davidson, Vice Chair, AP TLD Assoc

Agrees with Hong on hard vs soft law. An example is RFC 1591 on delegation and separation of commission from registry functions in NZ. ICANN is the

best example – it is an international organisation, not established by treaty, but still creates policy that can be enforced under contract.

Dr vivekanandan, Director Global Policy & Gov.Affairs, AsicPacific, Cisco
Presented list of judicial decisions on ISP liability, mainly on enforcement of copyright issue. Essentially, an ISP is not liable if it does not initiate the transmission. However, in 'hidden law', consider Google being asked to remove content over potential defamatory material and the chilling effect of take down notices. The issue is how to deal with a borderless entity in a borderless world. The answer may be a set of best practices. Privacy is also an issue. While there isn't global law on privacy, it doesn't mean global companies don't respect privacy. Usually, they use the highest bar on privacy protection so they can operate across jurisdictions.

Critical Internet Resources: IPv4/IPv6

Haruka Saito, Ministry of Internal and Communications, Telecommunications Bureau, Japan

Gave statistics on v6 deployment in Japan and globally. No country has reached beyond 10%. Access line operators are working towards provision and ISP operators are providing v6 (with small to medium size ISPs lagging behind).

Erik Kline, Google

Provided Google stats on v6 deployment. Has been a 150% growth (admittedly from a small base) in the past year and in 6 years, half of users will have v6.

Kuo Wei Wu, ICANN Board member

Gave statistics on how many sites can be accessed using v6. Is a huge jump on World IPv6 Day, but then drops back. Is still growing, but slowly, and mostly in Europe.

Geoff Huston

Measurement is everything, and v6 deployment is a stuff up. The problem is getting v6 into the last mile. V6 take up is not uniform. The top 20 (by percentage) go from Romania, France, Luxemburg, the EU, Japan, US. If go by actual numbers, at the top is the US < China, Japan, France. The picture is not uniform. It is important because transition to v6 is not inevitable. Already, are carrier grade NATs for mobiles, and now have content distribution networks.. The break up of the Internet is a public policy issue and the issue is whether market forces will drive industry to complete the transition to v6 or whether it will be a case of market failure. In 10 years from now, the choice is to complete the transition, or nothing. There is no Plan B. The 'killer App for v6 is the Internet'. Names are important because they exist everywhere and because here is common address plan underneath. If you break the address space, the names won't work either. Only 55% of ccTLDs turned on v6, and few gTLDs turned on v6.

International Public Policy and Internet Governance Issues: IGF, ICANN, WCIT Hasanul Aaq Inu, Member, Bangladesh National Parliament

Talking on WCIT and proposed changes to the International Telecommunications Regulations (ITR) he pointed out that, under Article 34, member states have the right to cut off telecommunications for public order reasons/security – which is not defined by the ITU, and that, under Article 37, each state has the right to security of information. Between both articles, states now have rights to intervene in the Internet for public order/security reasons. Further, the existing ITR do not define the Internet, but it is very difficult to exclude the Internet in the existing telecommunications environment. The proposed, expanded definition of telecommunications is the same as the ITU convention.

Sunil Abraham, Centre for Internet & Society, India

The so-called UN takeover of the Internet is not new. It is a fraudulent argument for maintaining the status quo and doesn't recognise the concern with US control of the Internet. Article 34 has three limitations on free speech – which are the same as included in the Declaration of Human Rights. And since the Tunis Agenda, there has been no progress on the call for enhanced cooperation (i.e., the US is still in control of ICANN). We need a positive agenda for WCIT – with higher level principles, independent regulatory arrangements, and transparency in policy formulation.

David Farrar, Director of Curia Market Research (not an invited speaker) He needs no approval to attend this IGF – which is one of the strengths of the current governance arrangements. Also, if he wanted to attend WCIT, he would have to be invited, a member, and pay.

William Drake, International Fellow & Lecturer, Univ of Zurich

On WCIT – what is being proposed expands the capacity of governments to apply regulatory rules to the Internet. It is really about recovering lost ground from the changes to telecommunications – and lost revenue. The proposed new definition of telecommunications would include processing – which covers all ICT.. Other changes include inclusion of spam etc under ITRs, redefinition of telecoms services to include international termination services, stronger security, having the ITU as both a dispute resolution body and a standards body.

National and Regional Activities

Y. J. Park , Korea

Upcoming Korean IGF next year – the Korean National Forum. The topics are in 4 areas: network, Government 3.0, cyberspace and network neutrality. Are looking for a balance between government's role and the multi-stakeholder processes.

Cheryl Langdon-Orr, Australia

Australian IGF in October, convened by auDA, DBCDE, IIA, CCAN with sponsors including Google, AusRegistry and Facebook. The main topics: security, privacy, access and digital inclusion

Maureen Hilyard, Pacific

Next PacINET will be in Fiji this year. Are holding a regional online meeting so that all can participate.

