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>> MODERATOR: Welcome to the session. We are thinking that people would be coming here because this is more ASEAN, Southeast Asia and -- ICT in the region but we are very glad that you are all here. So today the session is on Human Rights and governance in ASEAN cyberspace. We invite all the speakers. So this is something like we were initially thinking around a discussion but obviously this is not -- we can't go around (inaudible). But the structure would be good. So we invite our first speaker.

>> 200 pages.  
(Laughter).

>> Okay. So you all know the role of ICTs is very much -- even in Southeast Asia. It is recognized that we do need ICT for development. And recently there was this ICT Masterplan that was passed. This is very crucial as well. Considering that (audio is cutting out). How we impact on our rights as individuals. As citizens of foreign countries and we would try

as much as possible in this -- also possible for us to engage in the upcoming (inaudible) ASEAN ICT Masterplan and to help us to do all of that I now invite this distinguished speakers to discuss. Impact what the ASEAN ICT Masterplan is all about.

So our first speaker is (inaudible) ICT advocate.

(Laughter).

>> Human Rights and Governance of ASEAN cyberspace. Would you like to say something more about yourself?

>> JAC SM KEE: Okay. Hello. My name is Jac and I am with the Association for Progressive Communications in Malaysia. And I am with the Human Rights programme.

So I am giving an overview of what the ICT Masterplan is all about and to be honest, I didn't really even know about the Masterplan until it happened early this year. And together -- and other various organizations. We thought it was important for us to practice this. What is the -- what is this Masterplan and what does it include, what does it entail and what's the so on and so forth. Whatever persons sort of uncovered that actually at the end of the Masterplan already. So the Masterplan period was (inaudible) and we are at the end of the Masterplan to kind of I suppose in terms of process and Civil Society and other involved in the ICT and Human Rights in the region. One sort of indicator of participation. And the other thing was that actually wasn't so much information you could find around it. There was a couple of documents and one sort of assessment of review of how Masterplan comes. So indicator in terms of like availability of information and concerns and so forth and inform us more about what's happening in relation to this in the region.

So this is some research. It is sort of the landmark year for the ASEAN economic community and integration. This is a big thing for the ASEAN community where they are trying to see -- Southeast Asia as kind of a regional group of countries that will put together in order to leverage our economic power in order to be able to facilitate movements and people and so on and so forth. This was supposed to be -- we had some identity and sort of collaborate to one sort of subregional economic community. And the Masterplan was supposed to pave the way for this method. Economic integration to happen we have sort of ICT backbone infrastructure to facilitate what is happening. So that's okay. Date line year for this year. And the context within which this Masterplan fits is that the region is actually -- the subregion is extremely diverse in terms of political history and economic status, in terms of languages and in terms of ICT infrastructure. So it is actually a huge task to us in order to kind of let us streamline a whole group of things. We had countries that had Internet penetration that is as low as 1%

to Singapore which is like 100%. Many, many. So, you know, you have this kind of big dexterity and this is affecting countries in the region and there is like big gaps. They are trying to kind of like leverage the economic power of the region as I was saying to see how we can overcome this better. Some ways it is (inaudible).

So ICT Masterplan, this kind of plan has three main strategic thrusts. Three sort of like prioritization. What is around economic transformation. Transform the economy of the region. Two is about infrastructure development. So trying to see how we can improve ICT infrastructure in terms of access across the region and how we can share resources and share knowledge. And three is around costs related to that. And then there is also -- sorry, why did I say there was three priorities. Is there -- so six -- six strategic plans. The six strategic plans. Slower maybe.

>> Okay.

>> JAC SM KEE: I will talk slower. I talk very fast sometimes. Infrastructure and development, other looking at development of infrastructure, standards so that information and content and the other is streamlining. Which (inaudible) streamline. And then the final thrust is about the business of people. Business of people because people are from the framework of business. So people as consumers and -- language especially very promising, it is about empowerment but how this thrusts. It is sort within the transmit in to so much. So (inaudible).

The first one is economic transformation. Oh, sorry. I Google mapping.

(Laughter).

>> JAC SM KEE: So the first one is around economic transformation. This means about design to create a conducive business environment. Share business information and standards. ICT regulation. Because kinds of revenue -- it is very like -- so, for example, what very, very high entry in terms of taxes, and other this is a -- slightly -- think about ourselves as a region. So that's one of the things that we should try to do. And the other kind of measure that we really -- that really sort of repeats itself throughout the Masterplan is kind of initiatives. The plan really does value partnerships between the private sector and the public sector in order to make this plan a reality. See private sector investment is quite critical and key in order for this to work. So the question that we have is that within this kind of configuration of relationships where is Civil Society inputs. What about (inaudible) PP agreements and what about issues and concerns. How do we know what we get in to, which companies, what are the tax incentives so on and so

forth. What would harmonize regulation. What sort of regulation is aimed to be harmonized.

So the second one that is around people and nations and empowerment. It is very promising. Because all this language in common and engagement. And -- -- there is people centered ASEAN but then people centered doesn't always translate in to people centered. It is not a comfortable language for people in the region. So kind of like in the second Strategic Plan, what does this mean? It means to be able to access products between countries in the region. So looking at regional roaming and then being able to access products. So products in terms of like streamlining the different languages because there are many, many different languages and also about sharing the e-services and content and app. E-services it means something like faster application of region or could mean streamlining migration kind of like what related kinds of services and so about -- and then finally around securities, enhanced security and security transactions, ICT transaction in the region. So around applications, around authentications, so on and so forth. And this kind of region around changes, (inaudible).

And finally interestingly is emphasis around (inaudible). In order to enhance there needs to be improved personal data and how can we do this.

So I guess the question that we raised in this particular thing, in this particular thrust is around -- my presentation got ugly. I need to begin -- that's okay. I pride myself on a very nice powerpoint. But never mind. It's fine. Don't worry about it.

>> Maybe if you don't use the mic it would be easier and I guess just --

>> JAC SM KEE: Is this better? Maybe I shout. So the -- okay. So maybe an opening about Government. What does this mean, services and delivery in terms of okay, as Government we like to have -- what is connected and how this is then related to data protection. Because, for example, in Malaysia we have a data protection law that only applies to private. It doesn't apply to public. So what does this mean? And then the third strategic thrust is around innovation. So then what does this mean? What are the measures? So it is about development of Centers of Excellence and Network of Centers of Excellence, Networks of Centers of Excellences within the regions. So it is about expertise and professionals who are kind of like -- it is about -- what is the word? Technology transfer. It is about sharing, sharing skills that pass within the region. But then also this desire to create a content exchange platform which I am not entirely sure what it is. I tried to find it and I search for very specific, the center of excellence, what they

try to do, what are the platforms and maybe some online spaces and I couldn't find too much about it. Maybe I don't -- maybe you know (Off microphone)

(Laughter).

>> JAC SM KEE: Seriously.

(Laughter).

>> JAC SM KEE: And then the third thing around this is about stronger Intellectual Property rights. It also sees importance of Intellectual Property rights and detection of this and way to kind -- to develop content and application. And in terms of innovation of citizens, that's what that is created around it and they created a kind of CIO Forum. I'm not sure what CIO stands for.

>> (Off microphone).

>> JAC SM KEE: Is it? I thought it was something like special relations. So I guess it is. It is basically a Forum (inaudible). I did find something around the awards for innovation. It was --

>> (Off microphone).

>> JAC SM KEE: Yeah, it was really --

>> (Off microphone).

>> JAC SM KEE: Yeah? Yeah. There is not a lot of information around it. But I (Off microphone). Then say okay, access and brought back to schools and make sure we can (inaudible) and children. There is a lot of interest in terms of (Off microphone).

So then the questions we started -- Intellectual Property rights, function -- that's kind of legal and regulatory framework and in fact, other types of research (Off microphone). And then -- so looking at the private sector and providing access and devices and platforms of innovation. We had a question of platform, we need to raise this question. For example, in (inaudible) Microsoft provide access and Microsoft Windows as an operating system. We see something new and (Off microphone). Access to the Internet and the Internet platforms. (Off microphone). Respond to this issue. And Internet (inaudible). And then four is around infrastructure. So this is the part that potentially is very exciting. Because it is really trying to improve infrastructure and access infrastructure across the region. (Off microphone). More around how this is working out so far in terms of (Off microphone). Around infrastructure. Yeah. So I don't really want to say too much around this. But the concern is around -- a question in relation to shared infrastructure and concern around security and (Off microphone). And there is regional service of clusters. Very -- is it infrastructure issues? Sort of policy concern.

Fifthly, human capital. So looking at human as capital and needing to try to come up with programmes and strategies and having a scholarship and kind of scholarship fund and develop a database expert in terms of (inaudible) in the region and then coming up with things and making it easier for (inaudible) skills ICT, more individual and then focus around security. Security is really quite a big thing. Okay. And then fifthly and finally it is about bridging the digital divide. Leave us with this obligation and how we can try to improve the digital divide in the region. And there is a huge focus on children and schools and teachers and how can we look at great important spaces when (inaudible) digital divide from that level onward so that we can -- people and children and innovators and we can contribute to the economy and then they take up the regional (inaudible). And then there is this bit around --

(Laughter).

>> JAC SM KEE: I hold here?

>> Yes.

>> JAC SM KEE: Okay. So then the final thing is this very interesting thing around the need to access -- the need to access relevant content, which is an important thing because access is not just in terms of infrastructure but it is also in terms of content. But interestingly the sort of relevant content is entrusted to mainstream. So figure out relevant content and then they create these contents, which is a funny thing to think about in terms of content and content.

So the questions are what are children, what about other disadvantaged kids? For example, you know, people who are (inaudible) in some of the other documents but in terms of programmatically (inaudible) and what about other policies? And then the issue around content which is interesting. So what we see -- Masterplan has all of these things. It has very strong economic thrust. People that see as potential. Huge infrastructure focus and in order to bridge this gap. Security is a big thing. It is really like a huge concern. Children is a big children. So children are very identified as a priority key and no one else interestingly. And then some concerns that came up in terms of like, you know, that is relevant in terms of implementing property rights in terms of data protection and regulatory framework. So incidentally concerns about privacy. Government sharing of information in the sort of (inaudible). And emphasize around it. So this is the midyear review that was already done in 2013. Sort of fine to see all the different programmes and how far it has gone and most of it is either sort of completed or going to the fields of (Off microphone). We translate and we reframe as instead of trying to finalize it by 2015 we will finalize it by 2017. The ASEAN index.

So the other kind of possibility or thing that came up was that what about Internet governance in the region. Internet Governance structures that are being formed. The sort of groups, the group -- the body that is supposed to oversee the coimplementation of this plan which is basically ministries of the (inaudible). And you have council because the senior officials and they implement the (inaudible). Sort of oversees the mandate and look at policy and then also mandate. And then also we have the Working Group which has lead some projects and initiatives and then implementation in a more concrete manner as well. And then we also have ATRC which is basically the Telco regulators who is supposed to get implementation and then ATRC Working Group which is the tech community which then again concrete project. And then within that we have the ASEAN Secretariat which helps all of this work and ASEAN ICT center which I am not sure who they are which is the most important implementation.

So we have roughly a kind of governance structure that is supposed to look at the implementation plan which means that there is opportunity for Civil Society to engage within this and if so, and other stakeholders, and if so where is the possibilities of because as we know sort of like Internet Governance is around multi-stakeholder participation. So technical community and ministries and then be looking at private sector as kind of implementing but Civil Society more as beneficiaries to some extent and governance. So potential could be maybe around Working Groups. That's one of the ways but I am not really sure but it is a question to -- where does Civil Society engage.

And as part of this -- as part of ASEAN people's Forum we organize a two-day conversation around Internet Governance and governance in the region. And here are some of the key issues and recommendations that came up. It is by no means exhaustive but it is just a start. Some of the main issues. One is development of a 2015-2020 ICT Masterplan. Must be some sort of Civil Society engagement. But okay, and it needs to be an ASEAN wide consultation rather than country to country to country to country. Because if you want to have a subregional plan sort of connects as you will then we should start -- a subregional plan that involves them all. And certainly is the framing of Internet access, Human Rights issue, rather than (inaudible). So this means accessible access to Internet and also means we are looking at Internet access enabler of Human Rights. Important development and development of people. And (inaudible).

And then the third thing then is around the offline and online. Paying attention to things like standardizing -- so if

there is interest in standardizing and harmonizing standards and regulations and then also needs to be attention to standards and then also Human Rights Council Resolution around freedom of information. Since there is such prioritization given to partnership you also say let's look also at how private sector can uphold Human Rights standards. So referring to things like the Ruggie framework for Human Rights and businesses. Manila principles on Internet. And things like this could be helpful guidance. And the other thing is around data protection. Data protection should be region wide affecting all devices and should be something that is provided in all sectors and not just the private sectors but also public. And this should be things like metadata and in terms of how they stream that and (inaudible).

And then there is a recommendation around IPR and copyright. There was a call for transparency that had opened up Human Rights stuff and they didn't -- this is the sort of, okay, in order to do this it needs to improve. So there needs to be greater transparency around this. For example, the -- the negotiations is open and transparent and then also would like to see renewed commitment. To enhance innovation and creativity and open source and free technology.

And, of course, as region very concerned around expression and around working in terms -- that was a key concern. But then a need for definitions. Concerned about what does this mean, sort of like also streamline content issues in the region, what does this mean. Where would the standards be. Where the -- and then -- did I stop? So sorry. Okay. So then around security there is definition and cybersecurity should not be used as a patch to increase. That is also that you haven't seen -- sort of threat. Include Internet of Things on the list and increased awareness of building users and key concerns around private and public, around practices of -- say, for example, application software (inaudible).

And finally the last two things is around environmental impact and the -- because the need for infrastructure and data infrastructure. There needs to be assessment and awareness of how the impact is and then needs to be measures in order to impact. And digital literacy is access to devices. It needs to include full range of things including access to rights and (Off microphone).

And what's missing from the list of recommendations and accommodations is we need a stronger linkage to SDGs. This year ends the Millennium Development Goals. Yes. But there needs to be actually a stronger link to that. And then the other thing that's missing from the conversation is the potential for data. Regional collection of disaggregated and potential for data.

And I will end it.

(Applause.)

>> MODERATOR: Thank you very much, Jac. That was your idea of ASEAN ICT Masterplan is all about. And there are several issues, especially the issues that were not considered and talked about in the ASEAN Masterplan.

Yeah. Because different structure in the region. And she gave us an idea of how to engage, the points where we can engage in the drafting of the next Masterplan. Still have time to review strategies and how we can further trigger. Who would be extracting the Masterplan and yes, that is on the different recommendations for Civil Society organizations came up during the (inaudible), these are some inputs that we can provide perhaps with -- okay. Thanks Jac.

So now we proceed with our other speaker who will be further talking about this and how the Masterplan affects the regions, especially the opportunities that are open to the Masterplan and will be talking about various issues in relation to the Masterplan. We have Duangthip Chomprang who is the regional representative for the Internet Society.

>> DUANGTHIP CHOMPRANG: Good morning, and thank you, Jac. A very good expectation of what I thought we would do. I hope that everyone is -- I am from the Internet Society and office in Singapore which basically covers all of Asia-Pacific. We are kind of a hybrid between Civil Society and we also represent the technical community. But it is for humanity. We are under the Civil Society group. We commissioned a study and it is an independent study of ISOC. I don't have slides. Very hard to -- it is the first time I am doing a presentation where I have to bring in the so-called Human Rights aspect in to the discussion. Most of the time it is ministry and Government.

So Human Rights is a touchy topic. Not that I don't talk to them about them. Slide in to the Human Rights issue as much as they can take it. Have to build that relationship. So this study is called the potential to Internet for ASEAN economies which includes only ten economies of ASEAN. We know we have 11 economies in the ASEAN countries. Still not improve it. Naturally we will probably have to help them in the future. Based on what Jac was saying this study was a (inaudible) the end of the Masterplan, ICT Masterplan for ASEAN and we are participating the next time which is Post-2015. And the last ASEAN study in Cambodia in April of this year to review what the current Masterplan and what should be the so-called putting the gaps to the 2015-2020 vision for ASEAN.

So the time between April and November which is when all the others are to come together and sign off on this Masterplan which will take effect immediately after that, that's just for

you to understand the context. So that is the reason why we issued this study is actually to include some of the recommendations of the particular infrastructure involved and how the ASEAN climate was looking at a Masterplan for building the digital economy that this study served to some extent the needs of the governments to refer to it. At the same time when this study was launched in April as well in Manila we started doing road shows in the country. The last one was the (inaudible) and the ASEAN secretary (Off microphone) and what we had to say about Malaysian people, but the interesting thing I wanted to mention was that we -- the ASEAN Secretariat mentioned that digital economy is not actually out of the Masterplan. It was an interesting thing, because if you look at the national economic development focus of a lot of the ASEAN economies to what the 2015 deadline single market everyone is focusing on digital economy. So everything that you read about ASEAN digital economy and digital society and digital society (Off microphone).

So I guess that's the first thing that you see is there is a missing link between whether the next Post-2015 will include digital economy as part of that Masterplan. So just going to give you a brief outcome of what the economy has revealed. And there are some good things and not so great things happening in the region to address them. So I am going to focus on the connectivity issues and infrastructure issues. And then I will try to put that in to the so-called Human Rights perspective of the Internet Governance aspect. So from an Internet penetration standpoint ASEAN as a region, so two types of technology. One is the fixed and the other is the wireless broadband. So the average fixed broadband in ASEAN is only 3%, a bit over 3% and wireless broadband is just about 30%. And if you go across the ten economies. The ten economies are hooked in to three -- three levels based on GDP. So the first group of the country is like Laos, Cambodia, lower economy group. The second group is the upper income group. And, of course, the high income would be the Brunei, Malaysia and Nepal.

So what we have seen is that all three of these so-called clusters have different penetrations, but they are not driven so much by the fact they have lower GDP but because of how the way that infrastructure development in these different countries have evolved which have actually created what we call disconnect between how the penetration is actually distributed, so-called band distributed countries. So first of all, the (inaudible) has ample international bandwidth. We put all these wonderful fibers from region to region and look at that. And it is more than enough to accommodate ASEAN as a whole to grow. The problem is really how do you get these other infrastructures,

national infrastructures to basically connect to the international bandwidth which are already available in the region. We see a lot of difference between the different penetrations and different clusters of different groups. One of the interesting points is really the fact that ASEAN does not actually have a neutral IXP which would allow a lot of these traffic within each of these countries to actually do what we call promote more open source dominance of demands for bandwidth.

One of the reasons you will see is that these countries actually have very high cost. And a good example would be, for instance, Laos, DMI and Cambodia that depends on Thailand for lot of their bandwidth. Now what happens is Thailand unfortunately does not factor open sharing and charges a high intransit cost. The reason why we have high transit cost is dependent on (inaudible). So that's one thing that we see in the points. The other piece is also the fact that in each of these countries themselves without backhaul networks and backbone actually are still very underdeveloped. And because of that a great deal of what is available within the region itself is not actually reaching or distributed to these countries.

So what our recommendation is very simple, yes, advanced technology, advanced technology still requires you to have robust backbone and backhaul to handle a lot of these future traffic and (inaudible). So that is the recommendation. The other recommendation is also the fact that a lot of these countries traffic are also -- do not have local content and again this is something that based on our study has shown that you have local content it does promote nonlocal traffic and basically provides more efficient traffic coming in to the country and also connectivity of scales. If you look at in terms of most of the latency, latency is actually extremely poor in these countries. I don't have the statistics to show you here but in the report itself whether you are poor latency, basically use the Internet itself, high traffic cost, basically cost (inaudible) users. So an issue in all of these countries and broadband in ASEAN as a whole with the exception of Malaysia and Singapore you see that it is very low again. Because there is not a lot of available bandwidth and equally distributed to the population and to the different countries.

So overall that's where ASEAN stands. A great deal of work needs to be done to make sure the infrastructure is in place. It is not an effective topic but something that needs to be addressed in ASEAN. The other piece bringing the content in to Internet Governance and how the different policies can promote ASEAN to become more connected. One is that there isn't a clear policy in terms of data exchange between the countries. They

keep saying they want to become a single market. Create a provision of the policies. Nationally some countries do have some idea. Most of them are very focused on data utilization within their own national boundaries and Indonesia is an example. Privacy is actually -- data protection there is a bit more policy in concerned countries but not really talking about privacy issues itself. For instance, Indonesia is an interesting example. Indonesia is promoting digital economy and they are pretty good in terms of trying to promote open data, open government. They are actually one of the primary open Government platforms. So they can actually -- the first country to actually legislate open standards and actually promotion of basic comments as part of their so-called mechanism to promote industries and entrepreneurship. But again that's legislation of how well that actually focuses in to the industry factors and promoting other industries, tax holidays and incentives for industries. That's yet to be seen. We have seen most aggressive in promoting own local ICT industry. They have come up with this new law, policy rather that all (inaudible) be produced in Indonesia. That's something that I think all of us know. And that's because they only do two things. One is Indonesia has extremely low penetration in terms of Internet but they have extremely high mobile access and still have a lot more to do. By producing Smartphones in that country that will allow the concept of device and hopefully basically kick off their penetration rate as well as kicking off entrepreneurship and building a digital economy.

Across the board the different levels of policy still very fragmented. Not every country has one. One thing I was concerned Human Rights itself in terms of not just privacy but cyber laws that are coming out from different countries. Laos and Lanui, a lot of them like benchmark countries like Vietnam. So that's a concern for us. So the laws restricting like content, filtering, liabilities, these things are actually the tone of what cyber law in the ASEAN regions seem to be heading for. And that's, of course, something that we are keeping an eye on it and trying to have more open discussion on.

So -- mentioning -- okay. So the other contact I forget to mention but as you know ASEAN was formed in 1967 I think. And at the same time we also came up with a declaration called the Bangkok Declaration which helped -- first document that we tried to address Human Rights. And do you recall the particular document itself? It is basically the basis and foundation of ASEAN and which looks at basically saying development, economic development as a priority and Human Rights as a secondary to all other priorities. In the interest of national security and at the point that was established you will see that ASEAN as a

region was a lot of platform, communism and a few other things. It was a regional security issue that these were more important. To stabilize the region (inaudible) and Human Rights concern. So whether this tone of Human Rights policies will -- will become a single market will be an interesting thing to see. There is a lot of pressure now with Human Rights issues, not the Internet itself. Relating to legal immigrants coming in to the country, I don't know if that will spark discussion or not.

But another concern I would raise which I want to check -- I am co-Chairing the session, I wrote an Article two months ago about what the region impact, impact region in terms of why are we invisible or no -- with the business process. It is using this region in terms are we talking -- I will be talking more about that as well and that filters in to how the ASEAN itself doesn't talk about business review in the context (inaudible). And this I think -- it does touch upon well, equal access and things like that. So that's it for me.

(Applause.)

>> MODERATOR: Thank you for giving, sharing with us about the studies. If you are interested in this book, study that was shared with us, Potential of Internet for ASEAN, this is available online and you can just --

>> (Off microphone).

>> MODERATOR: Google it.

>> DUANGTHIP CHOMPRANG: I only mentioned the infrastructure piece. The other piece which is building a digital economy is the second part of this report that I didn't go in to detail. It talks about interoperability and challenges.

>> MODERATOR: Before we open up the floor, I know that we have 30 minutes left, we would like to get the reactions of our friends here coming from Civil Society and the business sector. But let me just mention that we also tried to get somebody from Government to help us with a discussion about this impacting this Masterplan in relation to their own countries. We tried to get somebody from the Government particularly but unfortunately they were unable to come. They were supposed to get their essay. Some people from Government and -- so we can also give time for the others and ask questions. So we ask -- you want to start first? For sharing experiences of how Government -- and how Civil Society does engage in drafting of Post-2015.

>> Thank you. So apart from the ICT Masterplan there are other domestic policy documents that are created, adopted locally. So as part of a strategy it was basically just based on the ICT Masterplan, infrastructure as well to be able to keep up with the ASEAN integration in 2015. But our previous engagement with the Government they actually already admitted

that the ASEAN economy -- ASEAN (inaudible), it is actually -- this year they -- the ASEAN integration has already started. So it will be a long process and -- it is very critical for that integration. Also have the ICT office which is the department -- the ICT office of the Department of Science and Technology. So we don't have -- we don't really have a Ministry of ICT. We only have an office under the Department of Science and Technology which is also problematic. Given who wants to monitor implementation of (inaudible) digital strategy. Because ICT office pass through implement (inaudible) strategy. But talking to some people from the Department of Science and Technology, it is difficult to implement -- not only implement the policy document or the policy framework but it is -- implemented capacity. Because they are just an attached office. So right now we have -- we have an initiative to legislate the department of ICT which will make sure -- originally govern the ICT works and developments. So there.

Compared -- smaller open. So we have more open consultation and as part of the ASEAN Civil Society which is a big -- Civil Society I am talking about people's issues in the ASEAN we have the process where FMA is a part of. So -- and right now we actually are in the process of having memorandum of agreement with the agencies that takes care of the three pillars of ASEAN. So the three pillars of ASEAN, I don't know if Jac had mentioned the socioeconomic, political and -- sorry. I'm sorry. Socioeconomic and political. So the socioeconomic part, I mean it is cultural. It is actually (inaudible). It is actually -- the agency is taking care of the (inaudible) and we are actually in the process of having this agreement with these agencies to institutionalize Civil Society for participation in the engagement of ASEAN. So there. And (inaudible) towards the ASEAN legislation, going to Chair ASEAN and also provide space for Civil Society across ASEAN. We will talk about different things, and especially ICT. So there. Thank you.

>> MODERATOR: Thank you. (Off microphone).

>> ART SURIYAWONGKUL: Hi. I am Art Suriyawongkul. I am from Bangkok. I am working on civil things. Focus on applications and Freedom of Expression and also focus on ICT development as well. Actually Jac covered a lot of stuff. I tell you some maps that might illustrate I say this kind of thing or region and inform this feature. How we are going to move on next.

Okay. How to --

>> (Off microphone).

>> ART SURIYAWONGKUL: Okay. That's fine. This book here. I want to show schooling. I mean this is a map about additional mapping of ASEAN. And this is mapping one point, 1400 gigabytes

of additional bandwidth. Combine additional bandwidth and all together it is more than (inaudible) region. So you see like this is a huge gap. And interestingly like Philippines has over 516 gigabits. Only because it is only from July and August, (inaudible). Because it is along the way we rent out the cable and like gigabit from that. So it is -- we have like high (inaudible) compared to like (inaudible) countries (inaudible). So maps. You can see clearly like the combination in the region is like from Southeast Asia countries, Taipei, Tokyo, Hong Kong. Interestingly the coordination within the region is like -- Thailand is like (inaudible), for example. Even in Indonesia something like popular (inaudible). So it is -- that's -- as mentioned actually like we have been talking about okay, are we going to -- ICT plans but see a gap within the regions. I have a question like how to actually implement those plans and align. Because even within the country when you compare this it is like a gap. Like (inaudible), for example, people mostly rely on not broadband but wireless. So talking about bandwidth in -- it is very more clustered in the ICT (inaudible). So actually Thailand basically. So I think this is a high -- we have a macro level of people, probably like some kind of problem. Because actually the region as a whole maybe is like okay -- actually really fragmented and this is a -- if ASEAN next step might want to go further, no question of like -- have to a --

>> MODERATOR: Thank you for talking about the infrastructure in the region. And now we have Lih Shuin Goh who is going to talk about --

>> LIH SHUIN GOH: Yeah, I think what I will do is -- I will talk about what's left and talk about -- the data in the regions -- I think for ASEAN just look at ASEAN as a whole, we have been working on an exit plan and middle country is very hard. Focus and that's why I say -- so ASEAN, hard to see within the ASEAN community as well because of what to do. Safe for children and everyone else. But anyway start thinking about other groups as a whole. Do we want to put my name now against (inaudible)?(Off microphone). So -- and very cognizant of these action plans around people (Off microphone). So that's one effect.

When we think about in terms of access I think (Off microphone). We talked a lot about the -- just go in and put in infrastructure. Raise the content. I -- one identify -- I think it is important to get documents to see.(Off microphone). And then magically computer and then based on data stored somewhere in a server somewhere (Off microphone).

And my question is (Off microphone) and (Off microphone). Oh -- and I see some of these effects in the ASEAN region where -- on your own accord and go to customers around the world.(Off

microphone) and I think in terms of -- at least for groups, I think that might be interesting kind of for us to focus on. As far as ICT Masterplan think about are there projects where come together and say hey, I know there the impacts but by the way this is a region.(Off microphone). Innovate and experiment and I can show you what happens next.

So once you put up demand, I think that should naturally occur and they (inaudible) comes a lot more (inaudible). So that's just one reaction. And in terms of me talking about access, I know I had obsessed with the idea of fixed and (inaudible). But this is very, very expensive. So one way I think we focus on kind of (inaudible) and spoke about potential (inaudible). There is so many different costs and network and infrastructure network. I think what we could do better is focus on this and get governments and ways to do it.(Off microphone). Better to next steps. Countries being (inaudible) produce not controlled by me but around assays of both my country and (Off microphone). That content. But so we also a little bit about oh, really next steps and all you need to do is allow (Off microphone) to work with you to (Off microphone). And allow innovation to take place and (Off microphone). And (inaudible) how do we show the impact and really a salary, (inaudible). Not just piece but through (Off microphone).

>> A couple of comments from me. Now one of the things that surprised us the network hearing exchange in the Asian region this is a topic of a few, and one of the things that's, you know, that's sort of -- consequences a lot of the (inaudible) that's going on in terms of commercial arrangements and there was a very single suggestion a few years ago where you would say, for example, in Germany, you would find -- contact a person in France and they should go across and come back again. And first of all, having in the Asian region at the moment they got quite a few cables that are running from Japan to the United States and then obviously there is sort of an offshore connection network and connect wires in to various Asian countries.

One of the things that I noticed about Japan a few years ago was that with processing traffic to New Zealand virtually after the traffic would go by the United States and the rest would go to Australia and it changed very quickly. Within a few minutes you could have a completely different route to exactly the same host. So the one thing that occurred to me the weakness of the U.S. dollar at the time, something that persists, virtually in the Asian economy, creates an incentive for an Asian provider to buy upstream connectivity from U.S. providers and in the Asian regions means incentivizing across the Pacific and back which probably is something that's

convenient for the MSA but probably inconvenient for everyone else whether you like to get your traffic or not.

And the other thing that's sort of, you know, promotes a little bit is the fact that you look at, you know, when the American networks have capacity, that's a little off the map. This is pretty much during your peak time. That's when they can tell you the chief capacity. I guess to a certain extent to payment centers in the Asian region when you start thinking about (inaudible) and what you are saying is so obvious. And to me that give rights to another creation and where is really the stumbling block within the ASEAN region. Is it the Governments? Or is it more that they just don't know how to go about it?

>> MODERATOR: Okay. Just a reminder for those asking questions please introduce yourself. Sir.

>> Yes. Very briefly (inaudible).

>> MODERATOR: So yes. Do we get the questions first -- okay. These are the questions. Let's see, we have -- so let's get some reactions here.

>> Hi. (Off microphone). Somebody mentioned looked at the Government of Internet, vis-a-vi the economic countries. I think this -- this discussion of priorities and opportunities, is the government -- put me everywhere. Expression of where the ICT left behind and the potential of (inaudible) as well as in the terms of economies. So I think -- and then also perhaps not (inaudible) prioritize where it is. But also for private companies to look at where the opportunities are. The Internet is like fresh air in terms of priorities and opportunities. Thank you. Okay. So more questions, reactions?

>> Okay. So Reka (inaudible).

(Laughter).

>> I have a few things. Key issue (Off microphone) sitting in capital. And nothing you can do, it gets you. Private thing like and then comes back to me. The problem is with ICT is -- you get the means. You get the data. (Off microphone). Parameter in Thailand and Singapore and something we don't really understand, what the heck we are doing here. (Off microphone). And then right back (Off microphone). We need to have the Government approach in the private sector. (Off microphone). Human Rights, business use to be aware of and kind of effects to rectify the (Off microphone) in the community which community cross-border type issues. And (Off microphone) and that would be in force. Somehow business react to that (Off microphone). Civil Society, sit in the Chair, because -- these are the problems and these are the laws. And then do whatever they like and they don't know what to do anyhow. So you need to come up and speak. You can see ICO coming up, specific rules and regulations and security that (Off microphone). So

responsible for that. (Off microphone). Speak on behalf of the Government. Need to help them to go through in the role of standardization and be in force to live in the same world as the other people and we need to trust the standardizations.

>> MODERATOR: Thank you. Nice comment.

(Applause.).

>> MODERATOR: Any more questions or comments before we give the microphone to the discussants or candidates?

>> (Off microphone).

(Laughter).

>> MODERATOR: Let them answer the questions first. We will go right to the first question.

>> I want to comment to this. I think on ICT it is not more (Off microphone) back ended (Off microphone). So that means in some ways that's (Off microphone). Guide to provide appointment. So in -- big issue of community, (Off microphone). Because actually it is cheaper for at this point to buy (Off microphone). And it is cheaper (Off microphone). The thing about it (Off microphone). To justify a lot of contract (Off microphone). So (Off microphone). ICT (Off microphone). In some sense probably content piece of (Off microphone). So in some sense maybe Civil Society on our end we need to work better, how to input (Off microphone). Second one is (Off microphone) develop content. So more content will go through (Off microphone). And then realize oh, (Off microphone) much cheaper. At this point in time I set up (Off microphone). So overall my costs are cheaper but (Off microphone). Costs (Off microphone). So that's just one thing. And on disabilities I think that's really complicated. (Off microphone). Like oh, shit (Off microphone) I think that's probably the use of encryption (Off microphone) anticipate for (Off microphone). So you are (Off microphone).

There is no exception. We can (Off microphone). Better trust and treat more positives and get (Off microphone). Push in terms of (Off microphone).

>> ART SURIYAWONGKUL: Yeah. I think -- if we invest now, (Off microphone) those networks and also content related network, actually now (Off microphone), especially in Singapore and Malaysia. Even in Thailand as well. But also when it comes to like other kinds of -- I am not sure (Off microphone). We have been talking about content that they owe (Off microphone). Actually a lot of open content and just (Off microphone). Whatever it is. Actually like (Off microphone) and I think encryption as well combined. It is probably a little bit more difficult to patch it wherever. Because you (Off microphone). Probably figure out. Another issue about that because it is not -- you might ask the same as before, but can cache it (Off

microphone). It is not (Off microphone). Less efficient. It doesn't mean it is going to be like close (Off microphone). Less popular and (Off microphone). So it is not how (Off microphone) more content. Probably like more -- host locally as well.

>> MODERATOR: Okay.

>> I might have to agree with Google. So we are talking about mutual ISPs which are not necessarily commercially a negotiated arrangement. It needs a small -- with the exception of one of the countries in ASEAN, these are very small still emerging markets. These are visual ISPs, to get the churn of the local ISPs to actually grow their own businesses, their own talents. It is predominate in ASEAN countries and the incumbent is held hostage. Try at local demand, or local demand itself. One experience that I mentioned is demand for Internet because it is a poor infrastructure itself because of the incumbent and the fact that you have a monopoly of international bandwidth in to the country, you actually charge high cost. So all this kills local ISP, who would not be able to negotiate with the incumbent. They would prefer to go to huge commercial operators who can pay all these wonderful costs. So that's something, practices within the ASEAN regions and one of the ones that are still struggling. So the site is showing that the entire bandwidth itself coming in to the vision, we are a hot spot and everyone wants to invest in ASEAN. A lot of these countries have regulatory issues and presence of incumbent and will not allow places to come in. I have to say I agree if a country does not promote a local market itself that the -- talking about hosting the content in the country or outside. But they need to first have local industry. You have to start there and when you have enough demand locally other than (inaudible), it is a healthy market and it is demand and investors coming. And they are interested to invest and there are more players because the incumbent is not there.

But I think it is important Governments also need to understand that their role is not just to allow foreign investors. Allowing the local industries itself. I have seen that in the Philippines and in Indonesia and there are concerns, there are concerns that they come from international fora. Technologies for anyone to access and not probing any type of entities but it has to be people -- fair equal position. The other piece that this other guy is mentioning about it is great to have a study that doesn't dive in to any particular country because we are taking a regional view. If you were to connect the entire region how well this economy, single market can actually tie and the only issue because what we do we do a deep dive in to the countries, the countries that talk to us about

what they want to do and put (inaudible) rules these -- these countries have no idea what they want to do and it is a topdown process.

The policies are fragmented because hey, one country wants to do cloud but they don't actually understand what that entails and you go and look at infrastructure and my God, it is not possible. Now Lih was mentioning that broadband was expensive and how do economies pay for it when the market is not developed and it is so costly to Internet. What needs to happen is one of our advisors (inaudible) some of these infrastructure. For instance, Laos and Cambodia. It is a huge backbone in Thailand. Open up policies and (inaudible) and allowing them to share that bandwidth at a price and at the same time grow that industry. There is lots of things. You have to think of yourself as a region and not just as an economy itself. So I sound like -- but it is something that is shameful. We are charging these poor countries with rates like that. Yeah, there needs to be a change of mind of how we do things. Half the time I was trying to explain the Human Rights piece and I am not sure where I should stand. So I am shying away from it. But so don't be mistaken, these things are important and they go up. They can see those things and (Off microphone) only think about but they are not there yet. And that's the facts.

>> JAC SM KEE: Thanks so much. I was going to ask about issues of culture and infrastructure sharing and also the case of market player. It is not always a solution. Market and competition can drive development. Just I think there is always a tendency to start thinking -- start talking about access to focus on the infrastructure piece. And this is -- Human Rights piece as well and need to look at access to Internet and it is not just -- Human Rights is not just violations. It is a positive obligation of the states. Access to the Internet and critical and enabler of Human Rights and that I think is an important take home from this conversation. And what can ASEAN as regional local Governments do and also the point to come back areas to access and availability is one way but then also (inaudible). For example, culture and society. What is the benefits of accessibility and the benefits (inaudible) in relation to this. Also pointed a helpful suggestion, real access framework as kind of -- framework of look at how -- what governments can do in order to kind of like think about access much more comprehensive.

>> Yes, I think that Jac summarized what this session is all about. She gave us a piece of advice of how we should think about access or how we should think about the whole plan of this ASEAN region. So we don't have -- it is time for your break. So we would like to thank all our resource persons for being

here. Let's give them a round of applause.

(Applause.)

>> MODERATOR: And then thank you for coming. If you have questions you can grab them here.

(Session concluded at 10:40)

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