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ICANN75 | AGM – NextGen Presentations (1 of 3)  
Sunday, September 18, 2022 – 10:30 to 12:00 KUL

DEBORAH ESCALERA: ...standards of behavior. During this session questions or comments submitted in the chat will only be read aloud if put in the proper form. As I've noted in the chat, I will read questions and comments aloud during the time set by the chair/moderator of this session.

Interpretation for this session will include English, French, and Spanish. Click on the interpretation icon in Zoom and select the language you will listen to during the session.

If you wish to speak, please raise your hand in the Zoom room and once the session facilitator calls upon your name, kindly unmute your microphone and take the floor. Before speaking, ensure you have selected the language you will speak from the interpretation menu. Please state your name for the record and the language you will speak if speaking a language other than English. When speaking be sure to mute all other devices and notifications. Please speak clearly and at a reasonable pace to allow for accurate interpretation.

With that, I would like to welcome you to the session and thank our NextGen participants for their hard work in preparing their

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presentations. I would also like to thank my mentors Sophie Hey, Dessalegn Yehuala, and Roberto Gaetano who have been working with the students over the past several weeks and guiding them through the ICANN meeting process.

I'd also like to thank my colleague Fernanda Lunes who will be running the slides.

Okay, so without further ado, we're going to get started right away. Each presenter will have 10 minutes to present followed by Q&A. Our first presenter is Anurag Neupane from Nepal. Anurag, please take the floor and remember to speak clearly and at a reasonable pace for our interpreters. Thank you. Anurag?

ANURAG NEUPANE:

Thank you, Deborah, for giving me this opportunity to speak here. I am very grateful to ICANN for providing me this opportunity to present my [some] point of view. So without any further delay, let's start the presentation.

I have made my presentation on the topic of Internet Stability in Nepal. I will be presenting what are the conditions in Nepal about the Internet. Next slide, please.

So the agenda of my presentation is as follows. I'll give a short introduction and history of the Internet in Nepal, how the Internet has been evolved. And what are the status and stability of the

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Internet in Nepal. What are the present conditions of the Internet in Nepal.

And what sort of roles can ICANN play in the field of Internet for developing countries. What help can ICANN do for developing countries in the field of Internet. And last but not least, I'll suggest some Internet enabling policies for ICANN which may help in the developing countries to promote their Internet. So let's start. Next slide, please.

Okay, starting from the introduction and history of Internet in Nepal, basically Internet was brought into Nepal in 1993. But through the [wireless fidelity] Internet arrived in Nepal at 2007 by an Internet service provider called Mercantile company.

At the time of 2015 only 17% of the Nepali population were engaged into Internet due to its weak infrastructure. And because of the developing country, Nepal is still weak. Nepal lacks in its infrastructure, and the Internet could not possibly reach into the many different regions like due to [inaudible] electricity loss and many more economical reasons.

But recently in 2019, the Nepal telecom has made a huge change in the field of Internet. The optical fiber cable has been launched in Nepal, and the fiber optic cables made data transfer very fast. Similarly, the speed of Internet is slowly growing and increasing in Nepal.

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Currently, there are only 35-40 ISPs providing the Internet in Nepal, which is very low. And if more ISPs would be providing the Internet in Nepal, then I think the Internet can reach up to the remotest part of the country which would be very helpful. Next slide, please.

Talking about the status and stability, what are the conditions of Internet users and what is the condition of Internet in Nepal. Before 2019, less than 32% of the population uses Internet. But COVID has changed the perspective toward Internet in Nepal totally. The [implement end users] in population is used more than 5% of the change that has been seen in the period of COVID in the field of Internet users. That is [a quite use].

And one of the main reasons why the developing countries are not able to establish in the field of Internet is, talking to our country, our country does not have active collaboration and coordination with the Internet governance community due to its developing infrastructure and many other political and economical conditions.

I think to provide stable and secure connection, ISP needs [a] host now. And I'll talk about the hosting on another slide. But also, in order to provide a stable connection, we can use the satellite connection in those regions where the infrastructure could not reach properly. Next slide, please.

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We can see the statistics of the overview of the Internet use. Out of 29.5 million of population of Nepal only 11.5 million are Internet users in our country, which is 38% of the total population. But you can see the year-on-year change. After COVID, the changes have been rapidly increasing. This year in 2022, 7.7% of changes have been seen in the field of Internet growth which is very good. Next slide, please.

What can ICANN do for Nepal? ICANN is a very [used] community, and it can play a vital role to develop a stable and secure Internet to the developing countries. ICANN can introduce top-level domains in the country. Like for example, if we take a business domain such as like .biz domain, in the field of business domain is very important. A domain name gives our business instant credibility and puts you in the same online marketplace as your largest competitors. Which would be very helpful to startups and others if we can provide them the business domains.

And the most...the Nepal government is not...I think ICANN should be more collaborative with the government of the developing countries like Nepal. It would be very helpful to know about the conditions, the situations, what sorts of things are needed in their country and what kind of help can ICANN do the their country. I think the inquiry should be done by ICANN and reach out to the governments of the developing countries so they

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can provide the Internet efficiently and conclusively to all the people of the country.

And improvement of IPv6 can also establish a better connection. And importantly, ICANN should be promoting about their fundamental policies in the developing countries like multistakeholder model inclusivity which helps every people know about what are their agendas and what does ICANN do and what are their purposes, like that. Next slide, please.

So I want to suggest some Internet enabling policies to ICANN. ICANN should be promoting a collaborative security approach along with the data protection laws. And them most important part is in the developing countries, ICANN should be promoting local content or seek to develop the Internet ecosystem.

In many developing countries and emerging nations, the vast majority of content accessed by the local users are hosted abroad. As the content must travel, it's often expensive and sometimes under [provisioned] international links. This can have a significant impact on the economic [inaudible] as well as the user experience [inaudible] hosting that content into [inaudible] can help the data to be very secure and the data privacy and security can be increased that way. Next slide, please.

This was my short presentation on the topic of Internet stability of Nepal. What sort of things, what can ICANN do to improve the

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conditions and make secure Internet in the whole Internet ecosystem. And not only I think ICANN should more be focusing on the developing countries rather than the developed countries because there are still in Nepal more than 50% of people are not [accessed] to the Internet, safe Internet, also secure Internet.

And I want to represent my nation and request ICANN to promote our small and developing country. Thank you, ICANN, for giving me this huge opportunity to represent my country and share some ideas and points of view. Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you, Anurag. Very well done and very well presented. Interesting. And I know your country is developing and there's a lot going on there and a lot that needs to be done. Are there questions for Anurag? Any questions? And the questions can also come from the NextGen, so not just the audience. So if you have any questions, now is the time. Let me check online. Okay, there are no questions but if you have any follow-up questions, you're welcome to meet out in the hall or you can also send a question to [engagement@icann.org](mailto:engagement@icann.org). Thank you so much.

ANURAG NEUPANE: Thank you.

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DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, our next presenter is Varsha from India. So just give us a minute to load your slides, Varsha. We've been having a little bit of technical difficulty with our slides in this room. Okay, Varsha, you may begin when you are ready. Thank you.

VARSHA: Good morning, everyone. And thank you, everyone, for taking your time and coming here. My name is Varsha and I'm from India. I'm pursuing my master's degree in computer applications for Dr. G. R. Damodaran College of Science, Coimbatore.

I want to introduce the relevance of my topic, that is data sovereignty, and how it has a huge impact [over] other sectors. It is one of the important factors because it helps countries to protect their citizens and company's private and confidential data as well as to avoid other countries acquiring the data.

So to make it more interesting speaking about the facts, in March 2021 the hackers [grabbed] the social media giant that is Facebook, as you know due to a vulnerability that was patched in 2019. A whopping [533] million user records from 106 countries were posted onto a hacking forum.

Also, with the 2020 update total data records stolen or lost in 2013 is huge. I can't even say the number because it's very huge. It's 9,727,967,988, so that's huge. These records were stolen or lost since 2013. Next slide.



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Why to focus on data sovereignty? As we share a simple photo or something that we share on the Internet, we have no idea where it is being stored or which country has jurisdiction over that piece of content. So as end users we don't worry about these questions. We look for convenience and ease of use in an application.

So DNS can steal data using DNS hijacking. ISPs take over DNS requests and return ads, then users access an unknown domain. So they collect statistics. Also, some governments use DNS hijacking for censorship. So that is why we need data sovereignty as it is the key driver for changing the data economy. As I believe, data stored outside an organization's host country is still subject to the laws in the country where the data are stored. So the central design principle of the data economy as a whole, and it is a prerequisite for every organization to own data architecture. Next slide.

This is just the Internet privacy data. Here you can see the countries with the best Internet privacy for the individuals. The data shows Norway being on the top of the scale for its privacy and China being the last with a 13.1 score. Also, India holds the 34<sup>th</sup> place with 53.1 score. So these are just the statistics. Next slide.

What should have been done? Individuals should have the right to control and maintain their own data however they see fit,

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which includes the collection, storage, and interpretation of their data. [Can be followed] when and how to collect, protect, and share data with only those who have a legitimate and appropriate need to access.

So that's why we need a standard. So just as we own a house and it has to be protected, we need our data to be protected with some regulation. GDPR was one of the forward steps. So it states that everyone responsible for using personal data has to follow strict rules for data protection principles. They must make sure the information is used fairly, lawfully, and transparently. Next slide, please.

This is the GDPR, and I am focusing on the two laws which is the GDPR. And it is a regulation in the European Union and has become the basis for many other countries and most of them follow them, like Turkey, Mauritius, and other countries as you can see. And the next is PIPL which is China's law, but it does not include the concept of legitimate interests. Next slide.

So from the ICANN point of view data protection and privacy. ICANN organization is guiding organization's activities related to GDPR. GNSO has also policy development processes for data protection and privacy matters. ICANN is seeking input on data regulation consensus policy for gTLDs which sets out consensus

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policy requirements concerning the collection, transfer, publication of gTLD registration data. Next slide.

Speaking about the Asia-Pacific area, these are some of the facts. Almost 60% of consumers are bothered by the lack of data privacy in the Asia-Pacific region. And also, data security is the key how organizations are rapidly moving to the cloud and moving away from data centers.

So this is one of the major concerns because we are opting for cloud now, and data centers are being less in use for now as everything is moving to the cloud. So users need access to their end device. So securing not only the endpoint and the user but also their identities and protecting the data. They consume regardless of where they go, the principles remain the same. Next slide.

So I'm going to talk about India. What law and how it is being done in India. First, the question is, is there any data protection law in India. The answer is no. India does not have a data protection law yet but does have a set of rules under the IT Act.

Does it follow GDPR? Regarding GDPR it's a 50-50 case here. Not all Indian businesses need to comply with GDPR, but businesses offering any goods or services in the EU have to comply with the GDPR.

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So with the five years in the making, there was one law that was the Personal Data Protection Bill. It was introduced in 2019. In the last five years it was in the making, but now it has been withdrawn in the previous month only. That was in August. So it has been removed from the parliament, and now India is waiting for some law that should be enforced soon for the protection act. Next slide.

This is a news of the fact which was there in the India Today newspaper. Where you can see, “Why does India not have a data protection bill yet?” And there were many questions and issues going on in development itself. Next slide, please.

Talking about ICANN’s bylaws. One of the ICANN commitments is the Article 1, Section 1.2 stating preserve and enhance the administration of the DNS and the operational stability, reliability, security, global interoperability, resilience, and openness of the DNS and the Internet. Which in short is talking about the privacy and the security of the data. Which comes under the SSAC community which is 36 members providing the best policies and advice. Next slide, please.

The main goal is what is the strategic objective. It is to strengthen the security of DNS an DNS root server system. So improving the shared responsibility for upholding the security. Strengthening DNS root server operational governance. Identifying and

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mitigating security threats to DNS through greater engagement with relevant hardware, software, and service vendors. And increasing the robustness of the DNS root zone key signing and distribution services and processes. Next slide.

Thank you. But in short I want to say that data has not been secured, and we as end users and also as professionals who are here, you're also one of the end users, so data, you know it's not secure. And we don't know which country and who all have the rights over our data. So if we are storing like take an example of some hospital [inaudible] also, if our data like blood samples or anything, it's being shared to other countries. So it's not safe.

So I think that there should be some laws or ICANN can do something because ICANN does not regulate what Internet supplies. So I believe that it should have some control over data also so that some laws can come up and it can go on and take over the Internet so that not...because it's only processing on the DNS and IP addresses. So I think that it can also work on Internet and the information it shares and controlling over the Internet. Not completely but maybe a 50% it can do.

So that's about my topic. Thank you.

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DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you so much. Very well done. Interesting topic. Okay, we're going to take it to the audience for questions. Please state your name. Go ahead.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you. Good morning. My name is [Mariam]. I'm from Malaysia. Thank you so much, Varsha, for that presentation. I could really feel your concern, and I think it's very inspiring because I personally share the same concern about data security.

My question for you would be your focus is more on the legislative part of protecting data. Have you considered any kind of technical or technological solutions for your problem? Thank you.

VARSHA: Yeah. Regarding that, it's also technical as well as legislative. Because I believe that both the things have to come together to work upon it because technical support is also needed to go on through the Internet and controlling the data as well as rules and laws are also needed. So I believe that both are necessary, but I have not come up with some solution because I have this.... Like I just got that this is one of the major issues. So as an end user, I pointed this. But I didn't come up with some solution. So I think that ICANN can do that part for this thing. Thank you.

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UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: I also have a question here.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Go ahead and state your name, please.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Okay. Good morning. Thank you so much for your presentation. I am [Sinja Naya]. I am a data protection lawyer in Brazil. I got really interested when you talked about the importance of law and how it has been difficult to construct that in your country. Because in Brazil civil society work was really important in designing our data protection law. Actually, we started the project in the Brazilian Internet Forum.

So what I would like to ask you is, do you think that there's any kind of civil society organization or maybe some support that you can even have from the community that could help get this law into the government that could help make more enforcement to actually construct a project?

Because what we have done is that we construct the project in civil society and then we present to the senate and by that they started developing the idea. So maybe if it's possible, that's something that the community could help you do and maybe we could share a lot of our experience in Brazil. Thank you.

VARSHA: So that was a big question for me, so I couldn't digest the question itself. So I think I would need some time, and I would like to reach out through some email or outside the session maybe. Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Okay, thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you, Varsha. I need to remind the NextGen that you should have your masks on at all times because I'm looking around the room and I see people without masks. It is a requirement. Thank you.

Okay, thank you. Are there any more questions for Varsha? Okay, I do not see any questions online. So thank you so much for your presentation today.

We are going to move forward. Our next presenter is Kalpesh Chaudhari from India. Kalpesh, you are up.

KALPESH CHAUDHARI: All right. Thank you, Deborah. And thanks, ICANN, for this opportunity to me. I am Kalpesh Chaudhari from India. My topic



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for today's presentation is "Towards Grassroot Internet Governance in India." Next slide, please.

The agenda for today's presentation is to have the attention of the world community toward the diverse nature of India. We have vivid society. We have vivid culture, vivid language. And then to take a note of reach of Internet in different sections of society across gender, region, and language. To call for active engagement of stakeholders to take the Internet at grassroots level. To showcase the importance of Internet in own language to preserve the languages which are on the verge of extinction. And lastly but not least, to present a new aspect to the Internet governance and the need to go beyond the vernaculars. Next slide, please.

So this [we have] the reach of Internet is like the tip of the iceberg. So what we have to achieve is below that. Next slide, please.

In India the scenario is that we have 1,454 million population. And among that the active Internet users are 692 million. So think about the percentage there. Less than 50% of Indian population is active Internet users. Next slide, please.

Our leader for peace, world leader for peace, Mahatma Gandhi and our father of the nation says that once you are forming the policy you need to think about the last people of the society, the grassroots people of the society. And so we need to serve him, we

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need to serve her. And so that we need to make the policies which are going to impact him or her. Next slide, please.

I am going to talk about the three aspects region, gender, and language. Next slide, please.

Talking about region, India has regional diversity. We have mountains, we have rivers, we have plateaus, and we have coastal areas. So one policy does not reach all the areas. They have some topographical challenges, they have some social challenges. Next slide, please. Next slide.

The statistics also say that the various reasons how the active Internet users are varying from one state to another. India has 28 states and several other union territories. And in that the active Internet users are different in their parameters from the percentage point of view. Next slide, please.

This one is a graph about the users, like male and female contribution in that from the [state perspective too]. Andhra Pradesh we have. We have NCT Delhi. [inaudible] population uses the Internet in much more amount than others. So on one side we have active Internet users, more than 90% of the population in one state or in one capital area. And in other states or other areas we have ordinarily about 30-40% of people are using the Internet. Next slide, please.

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DEBORAH ESCALERA: Kalpesh, can you slow down a little bit. You're starting to speed up.

KALPESH CHAUDHARI: [All right.]

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you.

KALPESH CHAUDHARI: So talking about the gender perspective we have the statistics in India. Like urban males are using the Internet in 72.5%. And on the counterpart of that, urban females use, 51.8% of the Internet. And comparing to that, the rural males are using 48.7%. And rural females, very low, 24.6%. So we can compare here. We can compare the divide here. Regional divide but gender divide also. Because the females and their respective counterparts are less Internet users than their male counterparts. And also, we can see here the urban and rural divide in the Internet users in India. Next slide, please.

So those are the statistics for the state data of the Internet users in city area and in the rural areas like the outskirts of the states or outskirts of the city. Next slide, please.

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The third aspect is about the language. India has vivid nature of languages. We have 22 official languages recognized by the governments and all the worlds are going under these languages. Next slide, please.

Other than those official languages we have about 1,200 local languages out there. And in that these languages like Bhili, Gondi, I'm personally speaking Khandeshi, those languages have more number of people. Like the first example, there are about [inaudible] people are talking this Bhili language but we don't have any recognition for them. Next slide, please.

On the previous status of those languages more the tribal languages are there which are on the verge of extinction. Why? Because they're not in the mainstream media or mainstream in the use, mainstream flow of the Internet. So how does it matter? When the survey was taken, then they said that the difficulty to understand the Internet was the major issue, was the major factor toward their apathy toward the Internet.

Then the top five official language speaking population in India is almost at par with the major developed countries like U.K., Germany, France, etc.

While comparing the diverse lingual composition of India and their population statistics with the world Internet users by language it is evident that there is not a single language

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population in the top ten list of world Internet users by language. So not inclusion of the Hindi also.

Then the fourth one is the inclusion of the LGBTQ++ community in the Internet is still not being considered due to the less number of their population does not fit with market dynamics like the profit and loss.

Then the last one is the 3-Vs—video, voice, and vernaculars—are the most important for today’s world to consider the universal acceptance. Indian society needs a more inclusive and accessible Internet. Next slide, please.

What has been done until right now? The Indian government is doing their initiatives to raise the Internet at the local level. Like they have universal acceptance to mobile connectivity, broadband highways. The infrastructure is building on day by day. Early harvest programs for the farmers. So these policies are there. IT for jobs. India has community service centers where the local people can approach for their document verification in the digital media. Next slide, please.

Indian government has also projected the mission mode projects in 33 different sectors like in agriculture, commercial taxes, e-biz, e-courts from top to bottom. From the outskirts of the society to the bottom level of the society, Indian government is doing their best. Not only the government but we have the collaborative

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activities from the civil society, from the active Internet societies like .IN. Next slide, please.

.IN, NIXI, IRINN. So the .IN is the registry for the domain names in about 22 vernacular languages along with English. The main objective of the NIXI, earlier in the earlier session Anil Kumar Jain was there. Ajay Data was there. They were also talking about this. So the main objective of the NIXI was to promote the Internet, set up the locations, Internet routers, peering points where they're needed. Enable effective and efficient routing, peering, transit, and exchange of Internet traffic within India. Continuously work for enhancing and improving the quality of the Internet broadband services. And set up Internet domain name operations and related activities. Next slide, please.

As we have earlier also listened to Dr. Ajay Data also, so Xgenplus which was the first initiative in India where they tied up with the Rajasthan government to make the email IDs of the people in the vernacular language. So the people of Rajasthan can create their email IDs in Hindi language and also deal with the government activities from their email.

So the way forward. A lot has been done as we have already seen, and a lot is happening. Through on the ICANN platform there are all the content providers, service providers are there ready to

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help. But also a lot needs to be done yet. So what needs to be done? Next slide, please.

This one is my final conclusion and my final recommendations that we have three basic needs in India: food, shelter, and clothing. So we need to make the fourth one the basic should be the Internet.

Then second one is improve digital infrastructure in the remote areas. Like we have satellite connection, routers, and [fiber] technology coming there in India. But we need to more amplify that to take care of the last need of the people.

Then underprivileged groups need to incorporate technology in their daily lives. And we in the mainstream can help them to go into the main flow of the development of the Internet development.

Then wider emphasis over universal acceptance. Going beyond the vernaculars. I am presenting here that we are talking about the universal acceptance in domain names of the vernacular languages over local languages. But I want all to think about the local languages which are going to be extinct, which are on the verge of extinction. So we also need Internet for them also.

So in addition to that, there needs to be multiple gender aspect for the Internet also. And we don't want [to think] that the people who are using the Internet always get benefited from their

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Internet. Some are also getting victimized by that or getting ignored by that. So we want to be also benefited. Because the Internet is of all, so Internet should be for all. Thank you. Next slide, please.

That's it. Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you, Kalpesh. I can see that you put a great deal of work into this presentation. Lots of stats, and it was very interesting. And somehow you got all those slides into ten minutes.

KALPESH CHAUDHARI: Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: So great job. Are there any questions for Kalpesh? Okay, go ahead.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Great. Thank you for the presentation. My question is back to what is needed. A couple of slides before you had going from obviously the food survival and security. So if we look at the—yeah, the one that was just right there. So this echoes the work done by the UN on the sustainable development goals. And one of the goals is connectivity and education.



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I would get your opinion on if you're going to connect rural India, you have to have a strategy on energy sustainability and reliance. So how do you fit this in with reliable electricity? Because if you don't have reliable electricity—because many of these places will never be on the grid, so you have to tie it together. So do you have an opinion on that?

KALPESH CHAUDHARI:

Thank you for the question. Google also launched the Project Loon in the remote areas to provide the Internet connectivity. And we also have—I also said in the first physical dimension India has physical diversity. So the solar energy is there. So we can use. We can cater this need of the unrestricted electricity. Or we can provide the continuous electricity connection with the use of solar, wind, and other things. Like more using the renewable energies to create the electricity at the remote areas. Because we have the hilly areas. We have the remote desert also.

So there are lots of opportunities to create renewable energy, and we need to link that renewable energy toward this Internet connectivity. So Internet can be provided by the Wi-Fi connection or other remote satellite connections which are done by the Internet service providers for their business also.

So why don't we give them the infrastructure where they are needed for charging their phones, for charging their...to have the

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electricity connection. And from this we can create lots of jobs in the remote areas. So that's what Mahatma Gandhi said. We need to go to that remote area. We need to go to that last person who is in our country who wants to get benefited from our top-level policy formulation. Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you, Kalpesh. Okay, we have somebody with their hand up in the back row there. Can you come to the microphone to ask your question? And please state your name. Thank you.

MUHAMMAD UMAIR ALI: My name is Muhammad Umair Ali, and I'm from Pakistan. I'm a NextGen participant. I have a question for Mr. Kalpesh. Kalpesh, you mentioned about providing the connectivity. Despite the fact that your country is the fifth largest economy yet there are quite a good number of people still living under the poverty line.

My question is that you mentioned about ensuring the connectivity and about the sustainable policies. But what has your government been doing for ensuring that the cost of connecting with the Internet remains minimum so that even if the people have Internet or the domain names or the email addresses in their local languages, they are still able to afford the Internet to connect with it? And is currently the government in such a

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position to accommodate such needs of such a wider population?

Thank you.

KALPESH CHAUDHARI:

Thank you for the question, Umair. I want to say that India is also a developing country, and there is also this mismatch of the funds, resources, and the serving people. We are about 1.4 billion people, and we need to serve them all. We need to serve for all. Democracy is for all. So this is the mismatch which is going to be happening, and we need to do this. We need to define that fine balance between the resources and the allocation, and we need to prioritize these grassroots level areas in the service, providing them service. Like in India we have and governments also in the digital like on the mobile connection you just want to dial the number and it will get the remote location, the weather, and all the things on your phone, on your feature phone only. So these features are also coming there. Now we are also moving toward artificial intelligence, big data analytics, and these are the new things in the Internet. So for that we need some more devices, we need some more innovation in that so that we can take care of this demand of these remote areas also. Thank you.

MUHAMMAD UMAIR ALI:

Thank you. And we wish your government and your people all the best for this noble cause. Thank you.

KALPESH CHAUDHARI: Thank you, Umair.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, thank you so much. In the interest of time, we will move forward. Thank you for your wonderful presentation.

KALPESH CHAUDHARI: Thank you, Deborah.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, our next presenter is Jeremy. We're going to bring up your slides.

JEREMY MYO HTET: Good morning, everyone. I am Jeremy from Myanmar. I am a NextGen participant. Today I would like to present about the First Youth Internet Governance—can you show the slide, please?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: One moment, Jeremy.

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JEREMY MYO HTET:

Today I would like to present about the First Youth Internet Governance Forum Myanmar that was held in this year 2022. Next slide, please.

This is the outline for my presentation. Firstly, I would like to present about the brief introduction of yIGF Myanmar. And I will share about the project goals, our project activities, our outputs and challenges, and I would like to share about the conclusion. After that I will present about the recommendation from the participants and the lessons learned from this forum. Next slide, please.

I would like to present about the brief introduction of yIGF Myanmar. yIGF Myanmar is one of the youth initiative for Internet governance forums like other nations. It's [inaudible] IGF [inaudible]. yIGF Myanmar was established in 2020 with 15 youth committee members, but in current time we have about [ten organizing] committee members for our yIGF Myanmar.

yIGF Myanmar is a specific forum which discusses the Internet issues pertaining to the Internet arena from the youth's perspective. yIGF Myanmar has been recognized by the UN IGF secretariat on March 9, 2022. Next slide, please.

Our project goals are to introduce Internet governance to the young people in Myanmar. To enhance participants' knowledge of misinformation, disinformation, and hate speech as well as the

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interrelation between social media and mental health. The last one is to deliver consolidated outputs to the Internet governance community [inaudible]. Next slide, please.

These are our project activities. Our forum theme is Youth Dialogue on Healthy Digital Lives. The subthemes are Misinformation and Disinformation for Day 1 and Social Media and Mental Health for Day 2. Our forum was held in 2 and 3 April 2022. We used the Zoom virtual platform, and the duration of the forum each day was two and a half hours. Next slide, please.

These are the screenshots for Day 1 and Day 2 or Zoom [inaudible] forum. On the first day we had invited the [inaudible] from the UN IGF secretariat. And for the [inaudible] day we had the speakers from the DotAsia Organisation and the APNIC. Next slide, please.

To align with the multistakeholder nature of IGF, the organizing committee members are from different backgrounds—civil society, technical community, and private sector, [as well as] the government sector. The forum volunteers are from different regions and states and are contributors at our forums. We also have selected the participants to cover the diversity such as gender, geographic location, age, sexual orientation, etc. The guest speakers are from different backgrounds and are also invited to share and speak at our forums. Next slide, please.

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Actually we had selected 30 participants to attend at our forum, but only 15 joined our sessions. And 9 people out of 15 were male, 5 were female, and 1 non-binary. The [inaudible] the figures of the participants of our forums. Next slide, please.

So these are the outputs of our First Youth Internet Governance Forum Myanmar. We can outreach and communicate with the Internet governance network. APAC youth leaders dialogue at APyIGF 2022 which was held in Singapore this year. ICANN-APAC TWNIC engagement forum.

And our social media contents have reached the widespread of people. Participants' presentation session could engage among themselves and boost their knowledge on Internet governance. And our forum was organized according to the NRIs principles—open, bottom-up, inclusive, transparent, noncommercial, and multistakeholder format. Next slide, please.

We had challenges, and the COVID pandemic is also one of our challenges so that we could not have our forums physically. Frequent electricity outages are also the biggest issue and the organizer team cannot access the stable Internet connectivity. The lack of equipment for the team members, for example like laptops, power banks are also our challenges during this time. The last one is the work overload. The duration of the project is

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short and limited human rights and some external concerns are also challenges for us.

So I would like to conclude for this presentation. Our project activities are successfully implemented. And we had the tangible and intangible challenges. In the next year we hope that yIGF Myanmar will try to engage with local, regional, and global Internet governance communities. And the summary report of yIGF Myanmar will deliver to the UN IGF secretariat and will be published on their website. Next slide, please.

We have the recommendations from our participants which are ensure the sessions are needed to be sufficient enough to discuss more in details. The interpreters or translators for the international guest speakers are also needed. And hosting physical forum will be more effective and efficient. And they also recommended the virtual sharing session on social media platforms will be [inaudible] for them to engage with the Internet governance communities. Next slide, please.

You can reach out to us on the social media platforms. Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA:

Thank you, Jeremy. Are there any questions for Jeremy? Go ahead.



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UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Actually, I [don't] have the question. I would like to explain some point because I'm also a part of the yIGF. Actually, our vision is to introduce the Internet governance to the local community. In reality because of the political situation we couldn't engage well when we were trying to organize the first forum in 2022.

But on the other hand even we don't have any [inaudible] we don't have money or much funds and we don't get enough funds from...we have difficulty to receive the funds from the organizations [NGO] or kind of like that. So we have to organize the forum with a very limited budget, and we couldn't provide the interpreter for some English speakers sessions. That's why we received the kinds of feedback from the participants.

That's just one point I would like to explain about that. And also about the theme. Our theme is based on the...[Day 1] [inaudible] theme is based on the misinformation and disinformation and Day 2 is based on the mental health because our local community is suffering a lot about the disinformation because of the propaganda [rooted] from the political situation and [derived] from the...[came from] the political situation there. [inaudible] of the information is [driving] the community.

That's why we selected our theme as misinformation and disinformation for the first day. Before selecting that theme we opened and called the [inaudible] consultation call to the

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population according to the NRI principle. That's the one thing we could do that. Another one is the mental health issue. Social media and mental health issue is very [prominent these days] because of the post traumatic disorders. We can see many young people are [inaudible] depressed and feeling down because of intense...because of the lacking of the job opportunities and economic pressure.

On the other hand although the schools are opening because of the moment they try...which is called, known as the civil disobedience movement. They don't go to the school. So they feel like they have no future and they feel hopeless. That's why we discussed this topic as the day two. And we could share our feelings and our difficulty together at the forum. That is what I would like to add about that. Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, thank you. Jeremy, thank you for your presentation. Okay, go ahead.

BIBEK SILWAL: Hello and [inaudible] to everyone. I'm Bibek Silwal from Nepal, and I'm a NextGen participant. Congratulations, Jeremy and the team, for organizing the first Myanmar yIGF.

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My question is on, how do you ensure that the participants who are coming from the open and inclusive process, like what are the things you consider bringing in participants from all the parts of Myanmar? And also, yIGF also needs some kind of capacity building. It's a multistakeholder platform where you come and discuss on the issues of the Internet. There are some technicalities you need to actually know participating in the forum. So how do you maintain that? Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Go ahead, Jeremy.

JEREMY MYO HTET: [inaudible], we have organized our first forum in the closed format because of our security concerns. So the application process is quite...we just invited only the first who we know about. [Surely] we don't post the application on the social media platforms, yes. So, [inaudible], could you please add on this question?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Yeah. Actually, even we received applications about the [inaudible] participants. But on the other hand we prefer to provide [inaudible] Internet [inaudible] to the participants because of the economic [hardships]. And they had...most of

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them are young people and in Myanmar young people couldn't do [inaudible]. Although the political situation is [difficult], the economic hardships [are coming] behind that. So we decided to provide the Internet [inaudible] to them. So we only [inaudible] 15 participants among the [inaudible] application.

Also, for your question, to be inclusive we selected the participants from the different regions. For example, we even could include the people from the [inaudible] to include all kinds of young people from the different regions in terms of the principle of the inclusive. That is we could do that. Although we had to organize kind of a closed forum, we couldn't stream because of our security issues and the risk.

But we could consolidate the output from the participants to develop the summary report. That is what we can do and we can on the other hand according to the principles of the NRI to be open, we could call the public consultation for the [inaudible] things, some kind of step like that. Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, thank you so much. And thank you, Jeremy, for your presentation. We're going to move on now, but thank you so much. Okay, our next presenter is Adlin Hanisah from Malaysia. We're going to bring up your presentation now.

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NUR ADLIN HANISAH: Hi. Good morning, everyone. Thank you for joining the discussion today. Thank you to ICANN for having me. I'm Nur Adlin Hanisah, and you can call me Adlin. I'm [inaudible]. My thesis is on data security and privacy in e-wallet services in Malaysia.

Let me begin by asking you a question. Have you gone shopping but forgot to bring your wallet or cash before? You might have wandered around endlessly and not buy or anything or you need to return home to collect your wallet. Nowadays the solution actually is inside our pocket. There are e-wallets. e-wallets have been replacing the physical wallets, and you can go shopping without any hassle. Next slide, please.

There are so many uses of e-wallets. I have been suggested to several people to install [that] so that they can order food delivery for [inaudible] foods. They can make a contact list and cashless payment. They can book transport from the airport to here, pay bills and utilities, purchase insurance, subscribe to credit scoring, even to get a personal loan. Next slide, please.

There are various benefits of e-wallets. It's very accessible. There are loyalty programs and rewards. You can get discounts and so on. It is a digital record so you can trace back all of your spending, all the transactions, where your money goes. It's safe and secure because it has two-way authentication and has a range of services. Next slide, please. Next slide, please, Deborah.

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Let me share several facts about Malaysia. Malaysia has around 32 million population and 84% of them are Internet users. This digital economy has contributed 20% to our GDP in 2020. Malaysia has ranked 34 in Network Readiness Index in 2020. And right now we have 43 e-wallet providers. Next slide, please.

These is the list of e-wallet providers in Malaysia. It's based on FinTech news reports. As you can see you may be familiar with one of the e-wallet providers. GrabPay and also Touch 'n Go eWallet are the most famous ones in Malaysia because you can use it for paying tolls and buying food and so on. So the e-wallets are contributing in changing the financial landscape in Malaysia. As you can see e-wallets contribute 12% in FinTech landscape in Malaysia. Next slide, please.

Malaysian is showing their support in e-wallet adoptions [toward moving] a cashless society and also having a financial inclusivity. These initiatives have different goals targeting different people. For example, there are e-Tunai Rakyat, e-Belia, e-Penjana, and e-Pemula. The government giving e-credit to the e-wallets to the people as a financial assistance. Next slide, please.

Boku reported that e-wallets are the most preferred payment method among customers in Southeast Asia. According to Mastercard Impact Study in 2020, Malaysia is leading e-wallet

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usage in Southeast Asia. So most people in [inaudible] prefer to use e-wallets as their payment method. Next.

Despite many benefits of e-wallets there are main issues and challenges. There is the data security and e-wallets. Why is a main concern? Because when we use e-wallets we don't need to pay anything, and all of us think that using e-wallets are free.

Actually, we traded our data to the e-wallet providers. We are giving them our data, our contact lists, our location, our personal information, our financial information, our link to our social media, and so on. So the e-wallet providers can take so many things, our data as [inaudible]. Data is [inaudible] e-wallets provider. Because e-wallet providers are leveraging the [inaudible] technology like artificial intelligence, the Internet of Things, clouds, and so on. Next.

These are the data privacy issues relating to data collection. It can be improperly and excessive data collection. And automated decision-making and all data are subjected to automated decision-making and data profiling. And also, there are several threats regarding using of e-wallets and cross-border data transfer and more. Next.

Basically, we don't have specific data protection laws governing e-wallets providers. In Malaysia we do have data protection law governing data processors and data users. But specifically for e-

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wallets we are depending on the sporadic laws. So the way forward is to learn from the best practices like the European Union General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and Singapore, and adopting them can strengthen the Malaysian legal framework.

That's all from me. Thank you, everyone. If you want to read about that topic [inaudible] related to cryptocurrency, feel free to refer [inaudible] publication. Next.

These is my paper presented at a conference and won the best paper award. And also this is my book available at [inaudible] bookstore in [inaudible]. Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you, Adlin. That is fascinating. I have a question. Do you think e-wallet provides any boost to the economy here in the region and perhaps give the opportunity, more spending power to those who maybe didn't have the opportunity to gain credit or things like that in the past?

NUR ADLIN HANISAH: Your question is in the past that e-wallets are not using data?



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DEBORAH ESCALERA: I'm just wondering do you think it boosts the economy here in the region using an e-wallet and maybe provides the opportunity for people who didn't have the opportunity to gain that spending power like with the credit app and all of that stuff. What do you feel about that?

NUR ADLIN HANISAH: Okay, I do think that e-wallets are helping people to gain financial assistance that previously underserved and [inaudible] people can gain financial assistance from their banking institution. So despite the main concerns, issues, and challenges we should regulate some of these problems to strengthen the law and having e-wallets boosting our digital economy.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, thank you.

NUR ADLIN HANISAH: Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Are there any more questions for Adlin? Okay, go ahead.

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UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you. Hi, Adlin. Thank you so much for your presentation. I just want to ask in your research what would be the role of the central bank in [inaudible] with regards to the legislation around privacy for e-wallets in your research if you have come across it. Thank you.

NUR ADLIN HANISAH: Thank you, [Mariam], for the nice question. Right now we have several [inaudible] like financial services [inaudible] and other [inaudible] like [inaudible] and so on. So a specific law regulating, there is no specific law by the central bank governing the e-wallet providers. But there are some [inaudible] that e-wallet providers can apply. Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you. Thank you so much.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you, Adlin. Are there any other questions for Adlin? Okay, thank you so much. Very well done. I think that's a fascinating topic.

Okay, our final presenter is presenting remotely. And we do not have slides for him. I'm going to ask him to unmute. Abdal? Earlier I was trying to communicate with him and I had no luck. So we'll

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see what happens. Abdal, can you go ahead and unmute and turn your camera on? Are you going to present? I see that he's online.

Just give it a couple of minutes and see what happens. Abdal, it is time for you to present. You can unmute and turn your camera on. Let me send him a message. Okay, well.... I've asked him to start his video and start his presentation and to unmute, but nothing is happening as of yet. Let me just give it one more minute.

ABDAL AHMED: Hello?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Oh, there he is. I see him. Hello, Abdal.

ABDAL AHMED: Hello?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Very good. I'm very happy to see you online. You can start your presentation.

ABDAL AHMED: Yeah, I'm fine. Thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Let's see if we can hear you. Oh, go ahead.

ABDAL AHMED: Oh, [inaudible].

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Oh, we can barely hear you.

ABDAL AHMED: Do you have my [inaudible]?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Do you want us to put your text up? It's just the text. Do you want us to put that up?

ABDAL AHMED: Yeah, yeah.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Go ahead and put it up. Okay, that's fine. We'll put it up on the screen for you. We can't hear you very well, so we'll try to move forward.

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ABDAL AHMED: Yeah, [inaudible].

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Are you moving around? We see you walking. Okay, we're putting your text up on the screen now. Audience, please bear with us.

ABDAL AHMED: [inaudible]

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, we....

ABDAL AHMED: [Can you hear me?]

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Our connection is very poor. Can you try maybe removing your headset and speaking just maybe to the computer? Something is very choppy.

ABDAL AHMED: Okay, let me [inaudible].

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Go ahead. Try again.

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ABDAL AHMED: Yeah, [inaudible]

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Abdal, we can barely hear you.

ABDAL AHMED: [inaudible] Can you share my presentation [inaudible] one by one [inaudible]

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Abdal, we can barely hear you. Do you have another headset by any chance or can you remove that headset and just speak? Can you speak directly into your computer? The headset you're using does not work.

ABDAL AHMED: [Can you hear me now?]

DEBORAH ESCALERA: A little better. Can you try to proceed again?

ABDAL AHMED: Okay, [inaudible] my presentation [inaudible]. Go to the next page please.

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DEBORAH ESCALERA: Can you scroll down, Fernanda? Scroll up. I think that's it. I think that's it.

ABDAL AHMED: [inaudible]

DEBORAH ESCALERA: That's all you sent us. Oh, below. Yeah, go ahead.

ABDAL AHMED: Yeah. [inaudible] at the same time [inaudible] security [inaudible] so I started training [inaudible] people [inaudible] and then I find [inaudible] in policy [inaudible] foundation to be allowed in cyber [inaudible] people. [inaudible] kind of [inaudible]. And so [inaudible] my opinion [inaudible]. Go ahead. Go to the next page [inaudible].

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, Abdal, I'm sorry. We're going to have to stop the presentation because we can barely hear you, and you don't have the presentation in front of you which you should have.

So this presentation is posted on the website so that everybody can read it. I'm so sorry, Abdal, but we cannot hear you and the

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connection is very poor so I apologize. I'm just going to have to stop it now because we can't hear you, and then you don't have the presentation in front of you. So we can't hear you anyway, so I'm going to have to stop this presentation now. I apologize to you and to everybody here in the room.

But please keep in mind all of the presentations that were presented today are on the ICANN75 website. So you can go to them, you can take a look at them. You can read this presentation. It's there so that even though he was not able to present it you can go to the presentation and read what he meant to present today.

I want to thank everybody for attending today and for all of our NextGen for their presentations that were wonderfully presented. You did an excellent job. And I invite the audience and the rest of the community members to join us tomorrow for Part 2 and 3 of the NextGen presentations. Thank you so much for being here today.

**[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]**