

Lecture Class [Core Classes]

Introduction of Internet Governance: Concept and Development

Candidates:

Internet Governance was well discussed for the first time in the World Summit on Information Society in 2003 and 2005 respectively held in Geneva and Tunisia. These summits defined the Internet Governance and decided an annual multi stakeholder forum on the auspicious of UN Secretary General. This session will enlighten on the Meaning and the Development of Internet Governance. This session will also highlight on the various baskets of Internet Governance, as developed by Diplo Foundation. This session also give a recap of development of Internet Governance forum, National and Regional Initiatives and Multi Stakeholder Model of Internet Internet Governance.

Internet Governance Ecosystem

Candidates:

Internet is an unique Innovation of mankind. No single stakeholder or entity governs the the Internet. Various stakeholders like Government, business, academia, technical community, civil society, and individual users play different roles for the development of this global platform. Neither it has single regulator now the owner. It is owned and governed by a layered model that segregates and characterizes different functions of the Internet and its applications.

This session will focuses on the identifying the stakeholders and their roles in the evolution and development of the Internet an its Governance. It will discusses the architecture of the Internet and its governance from various stakeholders perspective viz., governments, businesses, technical sectors, civil society and intergovernmental organizations. This session also will link the local perspectives of the ecosystem and the stakeholders.

Internet Governance: Government Perspective

WSIS was an intergovernmental initiatives where global leaders gathered and discussed on the governance model of the Internet. There are various intergovernmental agencies and platforms where Internet Governance issues are discussed. Some of major platforms are ITU and its affiliate conferences like WCIT, Plenipotentiary and other Meetings, Government Advisory Council of ICANN, Global Conference on Cyber Spaces etc. There are always tensions and positions by government, civil society, technical as well business communities. What are major issues raised by government representatives ? What could be the possible collaborative issues that be contributed by the government in the IG discussions.

Internet Principle and rights

With the advent of Internet, it has contributed significantly on exercising various human rights. This has become a very common platform of all the stakeholders. the Internet operates and evolves in ways

that fulfill human rights to the greatest extent possible. From early meetings of IGF, the rights and principles were discussed and evolved and a Dynamic Coalition was also formed under the Internet Governance Forum structure. This session will discuss on various Internet rights and principles and its position in Nepal.

Privacy, Data Protection and Cyber security issues in Internet Governance

Privacy is understood as people being aware in an informed way about how their data is being used by corporate and governments. The second dimension of privacy is the question that whether the companies have adopted accountability mechanisms to make sure the data in their systems is used responsibly. On the other hand, Communications data is important for companies to increase consumer satisfaction by providing better services for customers by tracing the consumer behavior through data.

It is important for government agencies in increase efficiency, save money, identify fraud and help public bodies better serve their citizens Data plays a crucial role in modern policing and investigation of crimes and help to locate missing people. It is efficient for investigators to reach the culprits in short time and with better accuracy. However, given the dynamic nature of the online sphere, privacy concerns and data protection issues are rapidly increasing. The major question is how should the public data be managed? What are the limitations? Whether the concerned agencies have adopted accountability mechanisms to make sure the data in their systems is used responsibly? This session will discusses various issues of Privacy Data Protection and Cybersecurity in Nepal.

Inclusive Internet: People With Disability

In Nepal, 1.94% of total population has disabilities in some form. Five categories of the people with disabilities: visually impaired, hearing impaired, physically disabled, mentally retired and mentally disordered are recognized by the Government of Nepal. Thus, using a computer and an Internet is still something. Many disabled people struggle with and there are numerous who have never used Internet. For someone who has visual impairment and other disabilities, there is no mechanism to ease their access. Every person in this world has every right to explore the opportunities that it has to offer. Nothing should be a barrier between human and internet, not even disabilities. With sufficient Internet tools person with disabilities can contribute from socio-economic point of view. This session will highlight on the position of Nepal on the access and use of Internet by People with Disability, national laws and policies and other initiatives will be discussed. This also will highlights issues of PWD and Access to Internet.

Hot Topic:

Governance of Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligence and Internet

Internet has passed the imagination of human beings. Once Vint Cerf, one of founding father of Internet had said that they had not imagined the use of Internet what it is now. It has expanded horizon beyond computers and now expanded to every electronic devices. **Internet of Things** is basically the concept of connecting any device with an on and off switch to the Internet. This includes everything from cell phones, coffee makers, washing machines, headphones, lamps, wearable devices and almost anything else we can think of. **Artificial Intelligence** means giving machines ability to perform tasks normally associated with human intelligence. AI is intelligence of machines and branch of computer science that aims to create it. AI consists of design of intelligent agents, which is a program that perceives its environment and takes action that maximizes its chance of success. Artificial Intelligence is the part of computer science concerned with designing intelligence computer systems, i.e. systems that exhibit the characteristics we associate with intelligence in human behavior. With the expansion of Internet and Computers to Internet of Things and Artificial Intelligence, this has opened a new horizon of opportunities to the users as well as a new perspective for the regulators. This session will focus on how these technology works and how we can govern these technologies. Specially, this session will discuss on the major technical issues of the IoT and AI and regulatory challenges. This session will also look into the latest development if IOT and AI.

Role Play

Internet Governance Ecosystem : Role Play

This is a practical session where the moderator divide the participants into different stakeholders and discusses a hypothetical case and the role of each stakeholders. Previous session on the Internet Ecosystem shall be the key guideline for the participants to work on it.

Name and Numbering Stakeholders in Internet Governance: Role Play

Name and Numbers are key stakeholders of the Internet. In fact, the visible part of the Internet is Name (Domain Name) and Numbers (Internet Protocol Address). Though people know about the Name and Numbers, they do not have much knowledge that who designs these, who allocates these name and numbers and who is governing these. In this Role Play, the Moderator will divide the participants into various players of Name and Numbers stakeholders and ask to perform respective roles.

Panel Discussion:

Blockchain, Crypto currency and Digital Economy [Panel Discussion]

Blockchain is open-source technology which offers an alternative to the traditional intermediary for transfers of the crypto-currency. The intermediary is replaced by the collective verification of the

ecosystem offering a huge degree of traceability, security and speed. With Blockchain, we can imagine a world in which contracts are embedded in digital code and stored in transparent, shared databases, where they are protected from deletion, tampering, and revision. Cryptocurrency is a medium of exchange, created and stored electronically in the Blockchain, using encryption techniques to control the creation of monetary units and to verify the transfer of funds. Bitcoin is one of example of crypto currency. Nepal Rastra Bank, Central Bank of Nepal, declared crypto currency as an unlawfull transaction. However, the global digital economy is accepting this as one of very useful and significant tools for the transaction. This panel will discus on the technical, commercial as well aspect of the Blockchain, crypto currency and the regulatory perspectives. In this panel discussion, major stakeholders [Bankers, Payment Solution Providers, Technical Experts, Regulators (Central Bank) and Law Enforcement Agency(CIB)] will be included. Specially, the discussion will revolve around few questions as follows:

- What are the Blockchain and Crypto currency ? How it works ?
- What are business opportunities ?
- What are the threats posed by this technology ?
- How we can govern this new economic regime ?
- What are the effect of this technology in Internet Governance Ecosystem ?

Forum

Participation at local, regional and global IG forums and discussions

Moderator Candidate: Amrita Coudhary (inSIG),

Knowing how and where to participate in Internet Governance discussions and forums remains crucial issues for most new entrants from our region (Asia Pacific). It would be a 60 mins interactive session where in the first 30 mins speakers share their experience and rest of 30 mins is an open discussion. In this session, few speakers will share their experience / journey / opportunities in respective IG forums they engaged. Speakers of this Session include at least participants of IGF, Regional IGF, National IGF, ICANN meetings, Net Mundial, GCCS or similar other IG related forums. There will be representation from the I* organizations to share their perspectives. And finally, there will be some open interactions among the speakers and participants. Participants are free to ask on the topic. This session would have an informal atmosphere where anybody can 'have their say'.

Lightening Talk Session (10 mins each)

This session is focused on a very short presentation on some of key issues on Internet Governance. These talks provide an opportunity for people to present what they work on and for the audience to find out what is going happening in the topic. Lightning talks do not go very deep. Following are the list of the lightening talk session for the npSIG.

- **Net Neutrality:** What exactly is the net neutrality and why we need/or not the Net Neutrality

- **Youth and IG:** How youth can participate and intervene on the IG discourse. What are key challenges and opportunities.
- **Gender and IG:** What are key issue of women in Internet Governance. What are the opportunities and challenges for Nepali women in the IG.
- **Access as Right:** What is the situation of Access to Internet/ICT in Nepal and how important is this ? Is access an enabling component of the Internet Governance ?
- **Internet Freedom:** What is the Internet Freedom and the Limitation of Freedom in Internet ? What are key issues and challenges in the Internet Freedom in Nepal ? It could be an integral part of Human rights in Nepal ?
- **IDN and New gTLD:**