IGF－Japan
The first general meeting
Summary report

July 21-22
Kyoto Research Park

IGF-Japan
Secretary office
(at Japan Internet Providers Association)

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1.Outline of the meeting

Day : Thursday July 21, 2011　10:00-19:00
Friday, July 22　9:00-18:00
Place: Kyoto Research Park, 93 Chudoji-Awatacho, Shimogyo-ku, Kyoto 600-8815
Number of the attendees: 1st Day 70　2nd Day 40, USTREAM access : 509
Number of the sessions:7 Bof:1
Number of the presentations: 18　Number of the panel discussion speakers:18
Number of speakers in total: 26

Held by IGF Japan　(staff JAIPA)

Support: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication (M.I.C.)

Sponsor: eAccess Ltd. NEC BIGLOBE, Ltd.
NTT Communications Corporation, KDDI COOPERATION,
Cisco Systems,G.K., GMO Internet, Inc.
So-net Entertainment Corporation, SOFTBANK TELECOM Corp.
NIFTY Corporation, Microsoft Japan Co.,Ltd.
Cooperation : Future Spirits Co.,Ltd., KAGOYA JAPAN Inc.
D.C.N. Corporation (USTREAM)

1. Programme

Thursday, July 21

10:00-10:05 Opening Remarks by Taketsune Watanabe, Chairman, JAIPA
10:05-10:10 Speech from Shun Sakurai,
Director-General of the Telecommunications Bureau, M.I.C.

10:10-10:25 Introduction of the video messages
Chengetai Masango, Programme and Technology Manager,
Internet Governance Forum (U.N.)
Alice Munyua,
Chair, Kenya Internet Governance Steering Committee

10:25-10:45 What is IGF? Masanobu Katoh, EVP Intellectual Ventures

10:45-12:30 The internet and ICT at disaster and recovery

Presentation

Situation of actions by M.I.C. on the Great East Japan Earthquake
Haruka Saito, Director, Computer Communications Division, Telecommunications Bureau, M.I.C.

Panel Discussion

Hiroshi Kobayashi, Vice President, Associate General Manager, Technology Sector, KDDI Corporation
Daisuke Matsuzaki, Kobe Citizen's School for Disaster Reduction, Executive Co-director, Information Support pro bono Platform (iSPP)
Coordinator
Izumi Aizu
Institute for HyperNetwork Society, Institute for InfoSocionomics, and Executive Co-director, Information Support pro bono Platform (iSPP)

12:30-13:20 Lunch
13:20-16:20 Critical Internet Resources

Presentation Pv4 address depletion and transition to IPv6

Susumu Sato, manager, IP Department,
Japan Network Information Center (JPNIC)

Presentation Technical problems and situation IPv6 support

Akira Nakagawa, Japan Network Enabler Corporation

Presentation World IPv6 DAY report by Task force on IPv4 address exhaustion

Takashi Kimura, Assistant to chairman, JAIPA

Presentation On the internet routing

Tetsuya Innami, Cisco Systems, G.K.

Panel discussion: The complete transition from IPv4 to IPv6 in the middle and long term of 10-50 years

Coordinator : Tsuyoshi Kinoshita, Vice President, Internet Association Japan
Panelist : Susumu Sato, manager, IP Department,
Japan Network Information Center (JPNIC)
Akira Nakagawa, Japan Network Enabler Corporation
Yoshihiro Obata, eAccess, Ltd.
Noriyuki Kishikawa, NEC BIGLOBE, Ltd.
Takashi Kimura, Assistant to chairman, JAIPA

Presentation Issues of domain name governance by the usage situation of ccTLD

Keisuke Murakami, Executive Research Fellow/ Associate Professor/ Manager, Research Division, the Center for Global Communications (GLOCOM), International University of Japan

16:20-16:40 Break

16:40-18:35 Information Security

Presentation: How WikiLeaks changes the World

Koichiro Hayashi, Ph.D.,LL.D.
President and Professor, Institute of Information Security

Presentation: Freedom of expression and Tunisia

Rafik Dammak, Tokyo University/ICANN GNSO Council

18:50-20:50 Information Exchange Reception

Friday, July 22

9:00-11:30 Child pornography blocking

Presentation: Legal Issues of blocking

Ryoji Mori, Attorney-at-law, Eichi Law Offices, Legal Professional Corporation

Presentation: Situation of blocking since the April launch

Takashi Kimura, Assistant to chairman, JAIPA

Presentation local government regulation on healthy youth development and the Constitution

Masahiro Sogabe, Associate Professor of Constitutional Law, Kyoto University

Panel discussion

Coordinator : Takashi Kimura, JAIPA

Ryoji Mori, Attorney-at-law, Eichi Law Offices, Legal Professional Corporation

Masahiro Sogabe, Associate Professor of Constitutional Law, Kyoto University

11:30-12:30 Lunch

12:30-15:10 Improving the Society with Cloud Services

Presentation Contribute to the society by the expansion of cloud computing; current situation and the future look

Ken Tamaru, Group Senior Manager, National Technology Office / Innovation Center, Microsoft Japan Co., Ltd.

Michiyo Sasaki, Salesforce.com

Mikimasa Nakayama, NTT Communications Corporation

Takaya Ueno, NIFTY Corporation

Panel discussion

Coordinator : Yoshiihro Obata, eAccess, Ltd.
Ken Tamaru, Microsoft Japan Co.,Ltd.
Michiyo Sasaki, Salesforce.com
Mikimasa Nakayama, NTT Communications Corporation
Takaya Ueno, NIFTY Corporation
Ryoji Mori, Attorney-at-law, Eichi Law Offices, Legal Professional Corporation

≪BoF≫

13:00-15:00 BoF by the internet governance researcher Keisuke Murakami

15:10-15:30 break

15:30-17:30 Personal information protection in Japan and the global harmonization

Presentation: Data protection rules in overseas and Japan, Professor Masao Horibe,Hitotsubashi University

Panel discussion: Harmonization to the world rule

Coordinator : Toshiaki Tateishi, vice-chairman, JAIPA
Professor Masao Horibe, Hitotsubashi University
Takashi Hiyane, president, Lexues Inc.
Associate Professor Yuzuru Nakagawa, Japan Academy of Moving Images

17:30-18:05 IGF-Japan WrapUp

BoF report by Keisuke Murakami

Summary report by the chairman by Taketsune Watanabe

18:30-20:30 Reception

2. Report from each session

(1) What is IGF? Masanobu Katoh

At the beginning of two days sessions of IGF-Japan, Mr. Masanobu Katoh, who was a member of ICANN board, and has been a member of IGF MAG, explained history of Internet Governance (IG) discussions at the UN and his views how we all have to face IG matters in Japan.

The history of IGF was started by arguments "who and how to govern Internet" in the late 90's. ICANN was established in 1998, and took responsibilities of technical managements of domain names and IP addresses of Internet by a private sector, non-profit organization. However, as the importance of Internet increases, some countries became more vocal to create international government organization such as UN which is based on international treaties. Although ICANN was created as a pure international organization, some criticized that it was too US centric because of contractual relationship with the US government, etc. At the same time, rapid expansion of Internet triggered many legal and technical issues such as privacy, security, intellectual property, and jurisdictions.

The UN (through ITU) was discussing IG matters by holding two World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). At its second WSIS held in Tunis, the UN decided to start IGF annual meetings for the next 5 years to discuss broad issues relating to Internet.

IGF meetings were held in Greece (2006), Brazil (2007), India (2008), Egypt (2009), and Lithuania (2010) having attendance of 1000 to 2000 multi-stakeholders around the world.

At IGF meetings, many important issues such as how to make Internet available for everyone in the world especially for those in emerging economy, how to secure freedom of expressions, how to eliminate improper regulations and restrictions to Internet, how to keep diversity of Internet and its users, how to maintain secure and sustainable Internet infrastructure, what is the proper governance structure of Internet, etc.

IGF is a forum to exchange views and information among participants and not a place to make decisions, but many participants expressed their expert views at tens of workshops being held parallel. It also evolved so-called dynamic coalitions which are groups of interested people, which advocate certain policy positions and sometimes take actions. Most of the multi-stakeholder participants from private sector, civil society, governments and experts shared common understanding that IGF brought good value to the discussions of IG, and as a result, it was decided that IGF meetings will be extended beyond original term of 5 years. This year, the 6th IGF meeting will be held in Nairobi, Kenya in September.

International policy discussions surrounding Internet is becoming more important because Internet is still quickly evolving, and new technologies such as cloud computing are becoming real and bringing more impacts to the modern society. However, comparing to the relative importance of such discussions, Japanese participation to such discussions are very low and therefore Japanese are left behind from the international development of discussions and at the same time, Japanese views are not known outside of Japan.

At the beginning to IGF-Japan, participants of the meeting reconfirmed the importance of policy discussions of Internet, and the importance of participation to such discussions. All Japanese multi-stakeholders of Internet are expected to participate and lead policy discussion by expressing views and by coordination with Asian and other foreign stakeholders. At the same time, IGF-Japan should take more initiatives to activate Japanese participants and contribute development of Internet.

(2) The role of Internet and ICT for disaster relief, reconstruction and rebuilding the society Izumi Aizu

This session aimed to examine how Internet and ICT were used during the devastated Great East Japan earthquake this March with some reference to the Great Hanshin (or Kobe) earthquake in 1995. We tried to examine the lessons and consider the challenges ahead.

Keynote speech
Haruk Saito, Director, Data Communications Department, Ministry of Interior and Communication

Panel

Mr. Haruka Saito, Director of Data Communications Section, MIC opened the session with gave the keynote speech "MIC's Disaster Recovery works for the Great East Japan Earthquake". He explained how MIC and Information and Communications Technology (ICT) service companies tried to recover the communication infrastructure severely damaged by the earthquake and Tsunami on March 11, 2011. He showed how various operators restored the fixed and mobile networks damaged by the disaster and also received emergency traffic restrictions due to massive traffic. Then ongoing examination with various ICT vendors for the "Ensuring the Communication during the emergency such as large-scale disasters" was introduced. This examination will publish a report that contains the challenges and lessons exposed from the March earthquake and Tsunami and propose how Internet would be utilized for the future event".

Then the session moved to a panel discussion. Mr. Hiroshi Kobayashi of KDDI shared their works during the earthquake including how Internet was used and how KDDI worked on the post-disaster recovery for their communication infrastructure and services. He covered the first three weeks usage of Internet, voice, and one-segment digital broadcast using mobile phones for the safety confirmation of the family and friends, then reported about the broadcast mail

for the evacuated people from devastated municipalities and public relations of the power-saving due to the nuclear power plant failures. An emergency bulletin board service for the disaster was introduced within 10 minutes from the earthquake, but he pointed out that it was not ready for the smartphones in the early days. Massive traffic was generated right after the quake, but no restriction was applied on the data communication. He also mentioned about the temporary cabling in local lines, multiplexing the main routes, and securing the Internet usage.

Next, Mr. Izumi Aizu reported the findings of the "Informational Behavior Research" from the devastated areas, concluding that only battery-operated radios and one-segment digital broadcast were useable after the earthquake and Tsunami, making the heavily devastated areas as "Information Black Holes". He also raised the importance of the ICT for the relief works and also the need for the disaster reduction framework using ICT for the future.

The last speaker was Mr. Daisuke Matsuzaki who was in charge of Public Relations at the City Government of Kobe during the Great Kobe Earthquake in 1995. They used the Internet as well as conventional print media to disseminate the emergency and recovery information from the center of the devastation. He reported about the lessons learned from the Kobe earthquake, and also the experience and lessons this time through his support works from Kobe City at the damaged local government office for the recovery of their information systems. He made special emphasis on the importance of the governance of the relief support works from other local municipalities. In the case of Kobe earthquake, the Internet could not directly help the devastated people. This time, he made the case that the ICT systems were not effectively used due to the fact that the most severely damaged areas had little capacity for utilizing the ICTs in addition to the cumulated physical fatigues of the staffs of both devastated municipalities as well as supporting teams. "Paring support" by non-affected local governments has been proposed, but he pointed out that its governance as to the demarcation of responsibility and works were not clear enough.

At the discussion, a local ISP manager from the devastated area of Tohoku reported about the severe problem of losing the electricity and the need for

collaboration between government and private sector, as well amongst private sector players. An ICT executive who worked on the support activities reported that there were more senior people in the coastal areas who were not used to use the Internet in their daily life and therefore we have to take these factors into consideration. Others also pointed out the need for the preparedness. In conclusion, it was agreed to further promote the preparedness across the industry with lessons carried on.

(3) Internet Critical Resources Tsuyoshi Kinoshita

The stock of the IPv4 address spaces has just exhausted and IPv6 services for consumer are started one after another. This session had four presentations about Critical Resources on the Internet, and the discussion about mid-and-long term challenges to complete transition from IPv4 to IPv6.

First, Mr. Susumu Sato of Japan Network Information Center had a presentation titled “IPv4 address allocation block depletion and transition to IPv6”. Current and future roles of Internet Registries were explained, like regional statistics about IPv4/IPv6 address allocation, status of IPv4 address transfer management and IPv6 address allocation.

Next, Mr. Akira Nakagawa of Japan Network Enabler Corp. presented about a shift in business environments for ISPs and their IPv6 Internet business models, which were using Flet’s Hikari Next service provided by NTT East and West, and appealed the advent of actual IPv6 popularization.

Then, Mr. Takashi Kimura of Japan Internet Provider Association reported about the World IPv6 Day, which was held on June 8th 2011. Overview of the event, participation in Japan, what was taken place in Japan, and observed results were explained.

Lastly, Mr. Tetsuya Innami of Cisco Systems G.K. discussed how IPv4 address transfers and deployments of IPv6 networks could make impacts on the routing table, a control plane resources of the Internet. In order to ensure healthy IPv6 transition, the control plane challenge shall be also closed monitored.

After those presentations, Mr. Tsuyoshi Kinoshita, vice president of Japan Internet Association, moderated panel session with Mr. Yoshihiro Obata of eAccess Ltd. And Mr. Noriyuki Kishikawa of NEC Biglobe, Ltd., adding to forenamed Mr. Sato, Mr. Nakagawa, and Mr. Kimura. The discussion involved many attendees and was very active with various opinions.
This discussion pointed out a confirmation that IPv6 deployment became the global trend and is rapidly expanding. While Japan has been a leading the IPv6 deployment, Japan needs to take actions on IPv4 and IPv6 coexistent period

that is the new stage of IPv6 deployment. Also, the Mobile Internet and its amplification with IPv6 were raised as important matter. Thus, it was recommended to further discuss IPv6 for mobile Internet from Technology, Cost and Security, etc.

(4) Child pornography blocking Takashi Kimura

In Japan, after 2 years discussion, child pornography blocking started in April, 2011. In this session, 3 people, including the most knowledgeable on this issue in Japan, made presentation followed by various question and answers from the audience. Initially, panel discussion was planned after the presentation, however, too many questions are asked by the audience and the rest of 30 minutes in the session was used for answering the questions only.

First, Mr. Mori, an attorney and the chief of anti-child pornography committee of the Safe Network Development Promotion Association whom involved in making the legal issue report on blocking in March 2010, made about one hour presentation covering wide issue titled as "Legal Issues on Blocking Operation".

In next, Mr. Takashi Kimura, assistant to the chairman of the Japan Internet Providers Association made about 10 minute presentation titled as "the Current Status of Blocking launched in the last April." Hire, he introduced a case in an ISP about 1 of 1.3 million access of DNS is blocked daily and it is about 10,000 page views in a day.

In last, Mr. Masahiro Sogabe, an associate professor of constitutional law, Kyoto University, made 40 minute presentation titled as "Local government regulation on healthy youth development and the constitution" and introduced on Tokyo and Osaka local government law on child and youth protection, regulation on harmful books, relation of law and the constitution, recent topics on local government laws of child and youth protection.

Questions from the audience were such as worrying on expansion of child pornography blocking to the responsibility of domain and hosting providers, differences of law of blocking between Japan and other countries, possibility of tort in case of over-blocking by ISPs and roaming providers, and who should pay the cost of blocking eventually, etc.

The audience was very earnest to listen to and join the discussion with each other and actually there were people who came to Kyoto from far distant Tokyo

just to join the session.

Child pornography blocking is a world-wide topic and it is related to universalistic and fundamental rule such as the confidentiality of communication and neutrality of the network. In this session, we confirmed the importance of comparing the difference of rules between the countries and contribution of knowledge, information and experience from Japan.

(5) Improving the Society with Cloud Services Yoshihiro Obata

Summary: In this session, there were presentations of their cloud services by Microsoft, Salesforce.com, NTT Communications and Nifty, who offer cloud services domestic and worldwide. After the presentations, we had a roundtable to discuss various ways to enrich the society by cloud services with an additional panelist Mr. Mori, who is a lawyer.

Microsoft explained their strategy of 3 screens and 1 cloud (3 screen=mobile phone/mobile device, PC and TV) where software, applications and online services will be used in a collaborative manner. They also showed an architecture where users select, according to their usage, independent features of private and public cloud platform that Microsoft offers. Microsoft is deploying data center infrastructure all over the world surrounding their 6 major Mega data centers.

As examples of coordinated usage of Windows Azure and Bing Map, they explained European Unions' air pollution detection service, an online map for the East Japan Earthquake disaster that Windows Azure, Bing Map and Toyota's car navigation system G-Book collaborates to show which road are ready for cars to run and some others. They also showed a video that describes services that Microsoft expects deployment in 10 years timeframe.
Salesforce.com, which is a specialist for public cloud services, has already established its branch office in Japan in 2000, the next year of their initiation and has grown to a company which offers its services to over 100,000 companies in 20 countries after 10 years of their history. In Japan, which they think is a country suitable to offer cloud services, they support various companies and government agencies including the post office and Eco-Point system. In USA, they have analyzed 1.2 million Tweets instantly for the President Obama's town meeting using their cloud system.

Usage of Internet is dramatically changing considering that users of social media exceeded users of e-mail, that Internet usage from mobile devices is rapidly increasing and that many companies started to adopt tablet PCs. Through this change, there is a transition from traditional large scale system that has a business system in its core to a new system that highly utilizes front

end systems to quickly gather customer's requirements to be used for various corporate activities. Salesforce.com will focus, as the core of their business, on a platform that interconnects these various front end information in a flat manner. The business partnership with Toyota is one of these cases.

They also showed some examples of contribution to the society such as (1) improvement of productivity for small and medium businesses, (2) resolution for regional differences, (3) improvement of employment rate, (4) increase of export for the Japanese IT industry and (5) disaster recovery and environmental measure.

NTT Communications explained various services under the BizCITY brand; i.e., general purpose cloud hosting service (Biz Hosting Basic), cloud base e-mail service (Biz Mail), cloud base file server service (Biz Storage), storage service for big data (Biz Simple Disk) and remote desktop service (Biz Desktop). They showed that they have over 50 relations with other companies to offer joint cloud base services including Salesforce over VPN and Microsoft Office 365 cooperative service. They also showed that in addition to simple cloud services, they have VPN services for corporate private network usage that cooperates with the BizCITY platform.

Cloud base services are getting popular due to the fact that they can provide advantages, even under normal conditions, such as saving electricity, saving cost and improving speed of business by changes in working styles in addition to the fact that they can offer remote working environment that is part of Business Continuity Plans (BCPs) to keep operation after disasters. However, there are many companies who hesitate to introduce cloud base services since they cannot cut cost and they are afraid of security issues. NTT Communications suggested that it might be possible to cut cost by combining public clouds and private clouds and using both of them in a harmonized manner. Regarding strong tendency of many Japanese companies to use their home grown systems, CIOs of those companies are expected to play central role in overcoming such tendency by considering balance between cost and convenience to improve the situation with logical decisions.

The experience in the disaster showed that there is not a large concern in the

future in the redundancy of long distance transmission and oversea cables that recovered quickly but there is a need to cope with the fact that around 80% of the data centers are concentrated in the Kanto region (around Tokyo) by building more regional data centers and also by cooperating with data centers oversea.

Nifty explained its Nifty Cloud Service that is one of an IAAS (Infrastructure as a Service). Nifty Cloud is utilizing a large number of servers and network infrastructure which has been used to offer their ISP service.
In the IT sections of many companies, there has been high pressure to cut cost, to improve security and to shorten delivery schedule. The situation is improving over a long period of time. In Nifty, they have standardized server implementation, unified storages, combined networks, virtualized systems and automated operations between 2003 and 2009 to cope with the rapid growth of their ISP service. This process is very similar to that of building private cloud systems. Nifty has opened their know-how in supporting the nifty service systems, which is the concept of the Nifty Cloud, to support corporate IT sections and network services.

The advantages in utilizing cloud services are that you can build a high security environment in addition to a secure hardware infrastructure, that you can cut electricity and cost and secure backup systems using large scale data centers and that you can expand system capacity under emergency by interconnecting with your company's systems. In addition to transferring current system infrastructure, it is expected that new businesses will emerge utilizing features such as on-demand, elasticity and pay-as-you-go base charging.

During the panel discussion, we exchanged various opinions related to impacts of cost cutting, effects to outsourcing business such as system operations by introduction of cloud services, need of distributing cloud systems and advantages of hybrid cloud systems. Although ambiguous anxiety is one of the bottlenecks in using cloud services, there is a statistic which shows that once you expand usage of cloud services, such concerns disappear so that willingness to utilize cloud services grows. Although they say in Japan that many companies prefer home grown systems, large companies have high IT

literacy so that typically they understand cloud systems well and that they either already utilize or consider utilization of cloud systems where they are suitable. On the other hand, there are only a small number of smaller companies where the management understands cloud services so that they smoothly introduce them. Thus, it is a challenge to deploy cloud services to middle size companies and many small companies.

There was a point raised that many challenges will come up related to diffusion of data all over the world in accordance with expansion of cloud systems. However, the panel agreed to a view that this issue can be coped through operations rather than by making various regulations.

(6) Personal information protection in Japan and the global harmonization
Toshiaki Tateishi

(7) BoF by the internet governance researcher Keisuke Murakami

4. Summary report from the chairman

In the meeting, Mr. Shun Sakurai, Director-General of the Telecommunications Bureau, M.I.C. came to the greeting followed by the video messages from Chengetai Masango, Programme and Technology Manager, Internet Governance Forum (U.N.) and Alice Munyua, Chair, Kenya Internet Governance Steering Committee.

In beginning of the meeting, Mr. Kato, the former board director of ICANN, noted the importance of joining the process of making the rules of the Internet in terms of national interest and security. The discussion followed about the difference of rules in each country on personal information protection on cloud computing and regulation of child pornography.

In the session of the Internet critical resources, the transition from IPv4 to IPv6 was discussed between the group which has opinions of transition to IPv6 will be done in 10 years and the group which has opinions that IPv4 will be used for a few decades from now on. On the other hand, a trend that the Internet usage shifts from fixed network to mobile network is confirmed and we recognized the importance of terminal side global IPv4 address depletion issues.

In the information security, I was very impressed by "How WikiLeaks changes the World" by Professor Koichiro Hayashi of Institute of Information Security. Professor Hayashi introduced that difficulty of keeping information confidential for a long term while keeping all confidential information is not supported by people.

We first thought that Mr. Rafik Dammak of Tunisia is in the hall, but we found he is still in Tunisia and joined through Skype. He reported the "Jasmine Revolution" which occurred early this year is continuing there. The new government is not established yet and military court still arrest people, while the Facebook is power source of citizens. I was impressed by his smiley talk of anarchic movement process without the constitution and congress.

In the Internet governance forum, countries of various opinions meet together and it is impossible to make decisions. Also in the meeting, people just speak and listen to each other, but I felt that it is really the Internet like. It is not to decide something,

but by listening to the opinions of various position and get influence and some change will occur.

The final of the meeting was personal information protection in Japan and the global harmonization by Professor Horibe of Hitotsubashi University. We understand the difference and relation of personal information protection among Europe, the U.S. and Japan clearly, though we felt some questions.

The number of the attendees was 70 in the first day and 40 in the second day. Very intensive discussion was held continuously during the meeting with many questions from the audience.

Finally, I appreciate everyone's effort to have the first meeting of IGF-Japan in Kyoto. Again, I also thank very much to the sponsors of the meeting.

5. Outcomes

The outcomes of the meeting is be reported as the outcome of national IGF activity in Japan at the Sixth Annual IGF Meeting will be held in Nairobi, Kenya on 27-30 September 2011.