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THE ALGORITHMIC BREECH BREVITY BIAS, COGNITIVE SOVEREIGNTY, AND THE CASE FOR A DUTY OF CARE IN SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA
LANGTANG HALL
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>> Mic check, 1, 2.

>> Hello. Hi. We are going to start. Is that all right for everyone? So thank you everyone for joining in the session. And we'll be talking about the brevity bias and cognitive risks and the risks that the bias is imposing. So the session itself is in two parts. One will be the research by Priya Lamichhane, which led to the creation of this entire situation. And I will call on her in a while. And then after some of the findings that we research, some of the findings, before we go into further discussions we want to understand your approach to it, your understanding of it, and how you are looking into these.

Start from video contents and their risks to our children. We will be talking more of that. Introducing myself, I am one of the co-founders of Open Knowledge Foundation Nepal. And along with that, I'm an engineer who is working extensively around technology. And joining me today is Priya, who is an advocate under universal bias and other issues that involve technologies. I'll hand it over to Priya before we jump into more collaborative discussion that we can have on the floor and how to put or discussions together to move forward. Hi, Priya, over

to you.

>> PRIYA LAMICHHANE: Are we good?

>> Yes, you are.

>> PRIYA LAMICHHANE: Hi everyone, (feedback).

>> Priya, breaking a lot. Would it be better -- okay. For you to switch off your video. And let me know when you want me to switch the slide. Priya, can you switch off the video, please?

>> PRIYA LAMICHHANE: (feedback)

Hello. Now? (feedback)

>> It is better but it's a little bit unclear but it is better. Could you really come close to the mic or lav, whatever you have, so we can hear you better?

>> PRIYA LAMICHHANE: (off microphone) (feedback)
Is it clear?

>> So much better. Okay. Are you audible, Priya? Hello, hello? Okay. You are breaking a lot.

>> PRIYA LAMICHHANE: Hello. Am I still audible?

>> Yeah, you are.

>> PRIYA LAMICHHANE: Okay. Shall I proceed?

>> Yeah, yeah.

>> PRIYA LAMICHHANE: So thank you so much for giving me the floor. And thank you so much for the organizing of this for giving me the opportunity to present my research paper on this specific topic. That's the algorithmic breach. And we'll be talking about brevity bias and cognitive risk in this specific session. In short word let's imagine the scenario. If you have to see a 35 minutes long video and give a summary for -- if you have to see a 35 minutes long video and get a summary around 3 minutes, which one would you prefer? You can type in chatbox. You can watch a 35 minutes documentary or 3 minutes talk to somebody. Which one do you prefer? 3 minutes. And okay.

So 3 minutes summary. And some more reaction, please. We would prefer 3 minutes summary to get it done in a short time. This is what we are talking about is the impact of choosing shorter impact and how it impacts the juvenile brain. And brevity bias and cognitive referrals to skills and the (off microphone) the tendency of choosing a shorter, simple or more concise information will often lead to longer details of the delivery of content. And we will be talking about it in terms of how it impacts the developing brain. The especially the one of the (off microphone).

I would like to invite to three specific categories the first is neurological content. It take the 30 second content, like TikTok. What happens is those content tends to bypass executive cortex control and that triggers immediate dopamine feedback. And that focus automatically requires more brain functioning.

So neurological bypass is quick when we talk about short content. And then global leveler. Even if you see a quick access to social media like a YouTube short or Instagram and TikTok, these are preferred by people. Because you get more information in the short period of time. People feel like they can get it out quickly and sort it out in a shorter span of time. And while we talk about summary and contents that can get us involved in 30 seconds, we tend to (audio skipping) ignore the fact that the developing brain will have a negative impact when talking about this. Because it's been proven to impact the brain directly.

I'll show you the research I have done. Can we go to next slide?

I have 180 sampled content, which is the YouTube shorts. And people prefer YouTube general for the toolkit. And children prefer watching the YouTube content in terms of short side in all videos. And then I have taken all the sample videos from five specific countries. One was Nepal, India. Bangladesh. Taiwan. And Thailand. And I did this process for this in order to measure the duration and attention span and velocity. And then we have to contribute for span. That's Nepal and India and Thailand being the tri-corridor. And we have three states. And Nepal being a developing state. And Thailand being developing. And India being a developing technology hub. It's developing in terms of progress. Can we go to next slide?

We have a lot of chat questions as well. Is it okay if we discuss about it after the presentation? I hope I can answer

you. I like explaining this one. That is a graph. In Nepal it's been seen at 19.8 second. The children and adult in the early stages would prefer a video no longer than 19 seconds in average, while in India it's 22 second and in Thailand it's 25.4 second and East Asia and Mongolia and Hong Kong have a longer span of 28.1. I'll tell you why this is happening. And this is reflect the legal status we have with the country so far.

Next slide, please. So after taking 180 plus applicants it's shown that the short video duration and the velocity is around -0.74 that means we go to negative impact of the brain. The shorter videos, which is less than 15 seconds, is viewed more times than the video, so even with 3 minutes longer video, and the algorithm will recommend the same one. If I can watch one video within 1 minute and if I can watch 4 within 1 minute, I will choose 4 because I will get more content. Not everything in detail.

Next slide. So we have 92% of metadata tag overlap. You can see the environment like funny and challenge, full challenge, satisfying video. All of these videos are uniform across South Asia. And the shorter it is, the longer people will watch it because it will take 1 to 2 second to decide whether you like it or not and change it.

Basically if you change, it's standardized to lock in your retention. And one video is not able to hold the video for a longer time because we are not able to focus. So this is called visual span in the research. Next slide.

The current -- when we talk about how why is it happening? Because I feel like being an advocate myself. And being a legal researcher for last five years, I feel it's more related to the laws. Because if we research something, it can easily be in order to decide something better and introduce a newer concept for the people. And Nepal has, which does not have specific IT that's been constructed by the parliament, and we have the DPDP act. And it restricts violence and abuse but does not restrict unintended content for the children. This is important. If I'm 13 years old, I am not able to open a TikTok account.

But what if you give it fake information? And then we see the content which we are not supposed to see at age of 13. That means we are not exactly regulating the video content. We are providing the content for someone that's 23-year-old old or 16 years old. And this is make me progress in a way that I cannot focus in the way I need to focus. But I would tend to watch the videos, which I don't want to and change it within a second.

Since my brain is developing until the age of 18 and I have a negative impact on that. So it's important we look how this is developed rather than looking how to stop it.

Develop the rapid result is around 0.8 seconds per average. And the prefrontal cortex is an important factor of brain, which decrease if you have a attention span longer. Next slide.

This is a graph extracted by the research I have done by metadata extraction. And we would love to share the data with you after the session if you want to know about the detail recording we have done so far. We have taken 2006 as baseline. And this was taken for Generation Alpha people born in that specific time frame. They are living in a phase of cognitive development. And that's under the age of 18. By 2014, they will have 42% brain deficit because 2032 is shown to be a critical focal point. Now if I have a watch a video of 10 minutes, the children are able to watch a video of 8 minutes.

By 2032, that would find that to be prolonged and focus on videos of 5 minutes. Generally as they grow up as an adult, the attention span is decreasing by 42%, which will impact a lot of development progress as well.

Next slide, please.

I would like to give how government can interrupt in this specific issues. Like what is the influence of the policymaking in order to resolve this issue and foster develop a positive relationship? Let me take you to the Bangladesh quota reform in 2024. Videos with high frequency audio spikes achieve 300% higher reach. If you have a lot of thundering effect or sound effect, violence musical track, that is reinforced easily because that's watched nowadays. And even in Kathmandu in 2025 when we had unrest, the political clips were prioritized over the structured news that's given the digital anxiety. And imagine people seeing the videos for the sake of having fun or passing time.

We talk of the war affected children in areas like Ukraine and Syria and Iran. They are facing the violence because they have no choice. And here we are watching the violent video and actually enjoying it. This is the point I was trying to emphasize on. Can we go to another slide?

How can we -- in legal term, this is tort law. This is a concept which has been given about civil unrest that happens in

the global basis. In other countries they see this. And in Nepal or India, it's not seen so far. So this is governing the civil wrongs and which will not directly impact the persons in terms of crime or any form of direct loss of life but in terms of civil liability. And the damages that is done in the long run with the private property and privacy of the individual. Which (off microphone) in this specific case because we are dealing with the Gen Alpha and the people around it.

So we are face the strict liability doctrines. Imagine someone coming around our video and playing a violent soundtrack. We would ask that person to stop the track. But we are also filling them with (?) and they are doing the violent tracks and that's a normalized part. And so I think it's high time we start treating this digital toxin like a physical toxin, just like giving us a spoon of insecticide to a human body, which is risky, which is prolonged harm.

That's something we know. But just because it is a digital way, we are trying to ignore it. But the fact it will impact the brain directly and then cognitive sovereignty. We need to the right to unmanipulated neurological development into welfare laws. We have laws. And we are living in the smart generation. We are doing we are smart people and we focus on the internet. So we need to focus on this as well. So next slide.

I would love to present it and interact at the same time because I think there's like a TikTok ban in Nepal 2025. The platform crack down in 2025 in September. Next slide.

So we will be talking more about structured ability as we interact with other people. So I would like to give the floor to the room now.

>> We were hoping to do a lot more in-depth discussion at this point around what we know about brevity bias and basing that especially how the algorithms are focusing more on creating more and more engagement through start from content that's below 30 second, or even in Nepal case, below 20 second. And how we see a legal gap between how our content is being consumed and how it's being moderated at different aims.

To do that before going into our discussion and also for good documentation, we want you to join in through the Wooclap. If it's possible for you to take out your phone and then scan the QR Code, that would be great.

Is it better? Thank you. So I guess some of us are already in here. So just moving on with that. If you could quickly add where you are from because I know a lot of people are from a lot of places here.

If you are not able to scan the QR Code from the back, my friend over there with the laptop is going around with the QR Code and you can join that as well. I have way less time to conduct a lot of the rest of the session so I wanted to move along.

Thank you. So if we can quickly point out where you are from. You have to click the thing. You have to click the one and add to it. We have a lot of people from Nepal. Some from India and Indonesia and Nigeria and other places I'm not going to go right now.

Okay. So what does your countries child protection law and how is it addressing the delivery mechanism of this content, especially the short form content? And where do you see the pacing gap? The pacing gap for the people who just joined is the algorithmic mechanism where it is moderating the content in terms of if it is violent, if it is obscene, if it's harmful material. But it is not addressing how this content is being delivered in how many minutes and what kind of mediums.

Do you think your country child protection law addresses the delivery mechanism or does it only address the content of it?

Maybe not. I'm not sure. Yes. Maybe. There's not addressed. We have a lot of answers around this as well. It's more protectionist.

I'm not sure it's enough. I think that has been our main answer at this point that maybe it's not enough. So you might have more absence in the question. So the question is if we are to rank what's the most achievable way of getting there, what would be the way that we actually can do right now? Cognitive safe mode and other options. You can select multiple answers.

So far the cognitive safe mode is how we think is the best way to do this. And so among the four context links and cognitive safe mode. And pacing audits and local cadence boost. And cognitive safe mode we think is the most valuable option right now for us to achieve this. And I think one of the very important questions we have at this point is because in some ways, in current social media context all of us are in some ways

creator. And we understand that more engagement comes from start of short form videos and we are creating the same thing as well.

Where the accountability and moderation of this should lie?

Should there be more moderation and accountability at the creation aspect? Or at the distribution aspect? The platforms should not have this brevity biasness where they are actually contributing more towards the short form content that is in many way hampering juvenile brains.

Sorry. Moving on. If you are to think of a mechanism, think of something that can be done right now, then what would you say is one thing that you can probably start doing? So just to give you an example, it might be I will start mapping more biases. Mapping more pacing gap in my country's legislation or policies. That might be one of my answer.

But at the same time, if you are to start looking into brevity bias from one angle and some are researchers and some are advocates and some of you are technologists some are developers what is one mechanism to look into brevity bias would be from now on?

We have very good answers in this as well. So I will start auditing systems in my campus network. I'll start to advocate to support this moment and mandate for CMS of users under 12 years in my country.

So I think we have some of the answers with this as well. While I am being shown I only have 30 seconds on this floor. Thank you very much for being with me on this. You can possibly add more answers to that as well. I'll sign off by saying that brevity bias is something that we are just starting to understand. And I think from our point of view, from our suits where we are standing, there's something we can do to make this space safer for a lot of our cousin, children, and younger generations that is here to follow us. Thank you.

(applause)

>> Thank you very much, everybody. And thank you very much, speaker, for this session. As we are very close to the next session, we will have a few minutes break. And please come back. And the next session will begin very, very shortly.

>> We'll be beginning in 5 minutes. I would like to ask if

my team is here. Hi, can you hear me? Eow, can you hear me? Omor, can you hear me?

>> Yes, I can hear you.

>> SHIANG YEN EOW: Test.

>> Thank you, just stay there. Thanks.

>> Hello. So the Zoom link is IGF.asia/2026 room 1. R is capital. R in the Room is capital. Room. Anyone still have issues finding the Zoom link? Let me check, are you all in the Zoom room of this session?

>> BEA GUEVARRA: Okay, everyone, thank you so much for joining our session. And my name is Bea. And alongside me is Sherry. We will be the moderators for today's session. And I think we can start recording. And we can start our conversation. So for today, we would like to share with you NetMission's digital infrastructure for youth initiative. We have Asia Pacific Policy Observatory. This is a space where it looks at digital and public policy developments across the Asia-Pacific region. And our vision is to make our information accessible particularly through youth-led research and content. And this is what brings us to what we were researching this year, Digital Public Infrastructure or DPI. I know you are wondering what is DPI, what is Digital Public Infrastructure?

You might have heard the term DPI quite a lot recently but what does it actually really mean? It's quite a simplest term we are talking about digital systems that people use to access essential public or economic services. This could be something like the digital IDs you use. And digital payments systems of a government platform that lets you access public services online. And I actually want to start by asking you about this. And so I will quickly share my screen. I am.

To share with you this link here. I know people on the tables here are already accessed. To the Zoom, if you mind scanning this QR Code. Similar to the session before me, we had a word cloud. So everyone here we would like to hear from you as part of our research.

As you are doing that, I would like to explain a bit more again about DPI. What we found on our research is actually that DPI doesn't really have a singular meaning behind it.
So maybe you used digital IDs to access something and make a

digital payment. And again or interacted with a system that relies on digital identity or data exchange. So while let me know if you are all on the word cloud so that I can head over there. Are we on it, everyone? No? Any reactions? Can you hear me, everyone? Yes. Okay. (Laughter).

Let me continue to share my screen. Give me one second. 42 people are in the room so I will ask. The question is what DPI system have you interacted with this week? Again, it could be a digital payment A government service online. Even using visas to go away. Am I speaking too loud?

So I see here, Sherry, on the screen.

>> SHERRY SHEK: I'm seeing digital payment. I guess that's quite important to everyone. Without payment system, can't even buy lunch.

>> BEA GUEVARRA: Yeah.

>> SHERRY SHEK: What else do we see here? Visa application. I guess we all traveled to Nepal and we all have to worry about visa. Was it smooth for you?

>> BEA GUEVARRA: Was it smooth for everyone?

>> SHERRY SHEK: Raise of hand, anyone encounter challenges? Okay, everyone has smooth.

>> BEA GUEVARRA: We see Brazil election app.

>> SHERRY SHEK: I see multiple digital payment. And ID. Hmm.

>> BEA GUEVARRA: I guess this is one of the interesting things about DPI. A lot of time we are already using these systems without necessarily thinking of them as DPI. So I think I can now quickly this brings us to something we can quickly discover in our research that I mentioned there isn't one universal accepted definition of DPI. Different organizations and governments emphasize different things.

So from technology, public services, digital identity payments, data exchange and so on. But for our research, rather than trying to decide what the correct definition of DPI is, we wanted to ask a different set of questions.

We wanted to ask how are these systems being earned? Who decides how they are getting built in and who participants? And

most importantly, who is accountable when something goes wrong with these systems? Ultimately, having a digital system isn't necessarily enough. So people need to be able to trust that system that we are relying on. And that's really where our research comes in, right, Sherry. We looked at how DPI is being developed and governed across different context in the APAC region. And what means for things like accountability, inclusion, transparency, privacy. And public participation.

Today we are going to share some of what our youth researchers have found. And most importantly, we want to hear from you whether these findings resonate with your own experiences and context. Anything you would like to add, Sherry?

>> SHERRY SHEK: We are doing this research because we are seeing that DPI underpins how we interact with society. And it interacts whether we have access to public services essential to our daily life. And hence, I think you all agree that digital payment nowadays when you lose your internet access you have to dig into your pouch to find cash even if you have some. So that's why we embarked on this research. And we think it's important for youth perspective to be channeled to really think about what matters to us. Thinking about who can -- who are uh include misdemeanor the access to service. And not only that, who gets to define how this system are designed and who get to be included in also thinking what aspect of it underpin and will shape our daily interaction as to services access to services.

>> BEA GUEVARRA: Your input today will help us identify those gaps and shape the recommendations that will go into our final research. With that, I'll hand it over to our youth researchers who will share some of the situations and findings they've been looking at. And first I'll hand it over to Eow to share about Malaysia and Myanmar. Over to you, Eow.

>> SHIANG YEN EOW: Thank you. And hi, everyone. Shiang Yen Eow. I also have my research from Myanmar and (feedback). Our research compare to three dimensions of the digital identity access. With the context we are not suggesting that the system are equivalent instead we use this contrasting cases to ask how digital identity affect people in practice. And we would like to hear how this issue appear in your own context. And first when it comes to access in Malaysia, my digital ID is increasingly being integrate into online resources. And although alternative methods are accessing government services, we are still away from now. In Myanmar it's a stronger

dependency. And biometric ID is compulsory for accessing documents, including border passes and passport and some identification.

This raise a question for us. When does encouraging the use of digital identity cross the line to make it functionally to mandatory? Now we have our first statement. We would like you to work in the word cloud to give your response.

If access to essential service depends on having a digital ID, the system is functionally mandatory. Feel free to lock in. And then share what you are thinking about when you hear this statement and any response you would like to give, especially like what do you think would be the conditions that make the digital identity mandatory in practice. Or in your country you feel that you are forced to use it because if you don't use it you don't have any alternative.

We have one response. I see most of you will agree with the statement because if you can use data ID as a means to connect. And then there's no electronic version of accessing the service it does have the feeling of it being functionally mandatory.

>> Hello, Eow, are you still with us?

>> SHIANG YEN EOW: Yes.

>> So we are moving onto our second question.

>> SHIANG YEN EOW: Thank you for the first statement . And now we will go to our second finding. Contrast and power. And my digital ID emphasizes technical set backs and verification will direct me to databases will presenting the data within the digital identity system itself. This is important but our comparison encourage us to look beyond whether the data is stored. And show the wider governance also met us and consulting biometric ID within the technology itself and also for control of the system and how identification capabilities may be used and what accountability mechanism there is. So this raises another question about whether concentrating or disputing control across digital identity.

And now you are welcome to lock in to the word cloud again and provide your response to the second statement. What type of digital identity system would you trust more? Whether it's centralized. Decentralized. Or you are not sure. So what you think is happening within your environment.

>> BEA GUEVARRA: In the room. First, who do you think you would prefer a centralized digital identity system? Who among you think it would be a better approach to designing the system? Centralized. Can I see a show of hand in the room who choose centralized? I guess they are not here I think it's the online. Okay. We need to can ask the online team.

>> SHERRY SHEK: Who picked the decentralized option? One hand. Over there, please.

>> Do I need to do the reason?

>> SHERRY SHEK: Yeah. Why did you pick it?

>> Yeah. Because decentralized would be more threatened. And perhaps better for security. That's all I can imagine right now.

>> Better for security. Jeremy would like to expand.

>> Some participants might not understand what we are talking. It's very technical. So we are going to do the research comparing the DPI system in Malaysia. And Myanmar. And we discovered the Myanmar is the state government is going to go to the state centralized approach. And Malaysia has a decentralized approach. They have multiagency. Like a ministry of science and technology and innovation is the main ministry is who the charge of the DPI system. But there's a lot of agency. There's a lot of working groups and so many things that have been working very not like centralized it's very decentralized system.

When comparing Myanmar and Malaysia is we found that Myanmar is state approach. And Malaysia is they go to the roots and regulation and some different ministry. And also working on the different kind of DPI. They have a system for example, like ministry of finance is in charge of the bank system. And homeland is in charm for digital ID. And in Nepal what do you prefer first? State central or other approach. And we would like to hear from India and other countries.

>> Thank you, Jeremy. And there's one hand over there at the back. The gentleman.

>> Hello. I think it comes down to two things. One being autonomy. So when you have a centralized system you are giving

all the power to a single concentrated body. Which is a problem in in this era. And secondly, as you also mentioned, security. So having decentralized systems allows the data to be spread across variable different sites. Which in case of data breaches you only lose at least part of the data and you can secure the rest of the data before the breach spreads further. Thank you.

>> Thank you. And I think we have one hand raised in the online participants. So over to you, Omor.

>> OMOR FARUQUE: Thank you, Miss Bea. So we have two comments from our virtual participants. So from depends in countries like Nigeria, the digital ID needs strong protection laws and inclusion for people with limited connectivity, whichever model is used. And Mr. Barkha supported this. And said I go with it depend. Because with technology and innovation a lot of opportunities, law, regulation and geographical and demographics aspects come into the picture. These are two comment that came in online. Thank you.

>> Over to you, Charlotte.

>> CHARLOTTE FANG HENDRO: Thank you. So I will move onto our research. To introduce myself, my name is Charlotte. And along with my research partner, Manas, who couldn't make it today, the DPI research that our pair has been working on centers on digital ID systems similar to the previous pair. And we thought this is a crucial part of how governments deliver services. And verify who someone is. So as part of our research, we were specifically interested in looking at the governance and policy design behind these systems.

So we looked at two that two countries that seemingly answer that very differently, so India Aadhaar and Australia digital ID system. And our paper asks what explains the divergence on accountability given how much else these two economies hold in common.

We found that India and Australia are both federal and common law democracies with comparable legal and institutional structures. So on that basis, we initially expected a similar approach to governing digital identity. But in fact, they diverge quite sharply instead. So we found this difference came down to sequencing. Specifically whether accountability was legislative before the system was scaled or after. So moving onto our activity statements. And I'll share a bit more about our findings. And I would love to hear more of your experiences with digital ID. Especially how it compares to what is

happening in your countries as well.

Finding one is India launched at 2009 with only [audio dropped] then it added protections to in layers. So first, Aadhaar got its own law in 2016 and the Supreme Court set limits to this in 2017 and 2018. And a dedicated data protection law came into force in November of 2025. On the other hand, Australia took a more coordinated path in that its 2024 digital ID act set out privacy safeguards, a complaints process, and clear roles for each regulator. And all of this was in place before the system opened to private companies. However, in comparison, Australia's digital ID system is still small. And these protections have not faced the test of scale that Aadhaar has.

So we move onto segment one. Governments should put a privacy protections and complaints process in law before they roll out a digital ID. We would love your thoughts on agree. Disagree. Depends. Or not sure.

>> I see that people are getting -- are going to choose agree. One answer on agree. And other people are still thinking. Or four on agree. In your statement here, we can actually see maybe your reasoning to why you agree. Here on wooclap you can do that to share why you agree.

Someone said they agree because there should be a requirement in the safety before adaptation and privacy by design is important.

I would like Charlotte to tell us about the research you found in the Indian context how they had the massive roll out of digital ID. What do you find the problems was?

>> CHARLOTTE FANG HENDRO: Sure. While we are waiting for everyone to answer to give further context on the sequencing to give us a high level analysis of what we found. India and Australia phased out their -- sorry, rolled out their digital systems in essentially a reverse order. And India build Aadhaar at scale first. It was designed to give over 1 billion residents a de-duplicated identity. So this was to clear up issues with welfare.

It reached universal adult coverage by the mid-2020s. And once this scale came in and due to context the binding accountability came later and it came through the courts. Through the 2017 and 2018 judgments and later through statutes

and later dedicated data protection law in November of 2025. And that's the context for India and how it rolls out for scale and puts account later. In comparison, for Australia. So the scale came off and it first Australia decided to first commence its digital ID act in 2024. And this system currently is still only confined to government use. So all of these different privacy safeguards and the redress frameworks and things like that having written into the law from this start rather than being added afterward. And noting that the scale comes later the private sector access that India has doesn't open until November 2026 of this year.

We see two different ways of governing digital IDs. And taking into account the different populations and the way that we have two seemingly similar laws, but the roll out is completely different. And the reasoning behind the roll out is slightly different as well. So it's very interesting to see.

>> Thanks, Charlotte. I also see online comments coming in. Can I invite Omor to share what those comments are?

>> OMOR FARUQUE: Yeah. Thank you so much. We have some great supporting points coming in. So highlights how real world examples how Indias and others ensure early privacy loopholes and legal challenges. And added that digital ID link so many services they become a prime target for surveillance and breaches and privacy laws must come before a roll out. And this privacy stakes are only growing as more of our daily lives, more online. And so great points from everyone.

And also we have another comment about from our local hub. And he grows because digital ID can become a gateway to cell services like banking and education and health care or government services.

And also we have another comment. So it must depend on the safeguard without legal protection can exploit people, especially those with limited digital literacy. And they need some help. And thoughtful design is important. Otherwise, you end up with an ID that is not proof of citizenship, domicile, or date of birth. And these are some great comments in chat. And thanks, everyone, for sharing your thoughts.

>> Thank you, Omor. And thank you to the online participants. And anyone onsite would like to share their thoughts before we move to the next statement? Anyone? Especially those from India or from Australia? Any thoughts?

From onsite? We have one over there.

>> Thank you. I'm from Australia. My name is Kenrick. And just a feedback and a comment. Recently, we actually tried to implement a digital revival cut but it's still on trial. In the past in Australia, we always need a paper declaration cut with our personal information. But I think Australia is struggling to actually implement a system that we could actually put in our digital personal information. And they are rolling out for certain airlines they are going through. In the past, we also had digital ID but currently in Australia we are still strolling out the phase of implementing a digital ID. Like for example, we have a driver's license is only our personal ID that we can actually represent in Australia.

We don't actually use passport as our personal ID. So they are going through the trial phase. And a lot of people in Australia are struggling to download the app as well. So that's my comment. Thank you.

>> Thank you, Kenrick. Charlotte, do you want to respond to that or move on? Oh, there's one hand. Sorry, one more.

>> I think there's a need of privacy law because we have seen in India election how people use the data to manipulate the voters. For the election they wiped out in the Bengal election they wiped the votes. For protection and for the state we all know as explained the state could use surveillance. And to protect the citizens we need a privacy law. Before getting fully online identity we need to have a proper privacy laws.

>> Two more hands and then we will stop the queue.

>> I think it's necessary to prepare legislation and policies and frameworks to ensure privacy and inclusion. And also the state collect this data and it leak it could be a (?) for people. And it should not be the only thing above them. And people should also be able to decide what data is collected and what is not. Because there right now the government may ask they are collecting data for this and may also use something else for else else like cyber research.

So rolling out a system for DPI, the government with DPI we need policies and frameworks to ensure public security and inclusion and other things.

>> This is Jasmine. I'm putting myself a bit vulnerable

because I'm not a very obedient citizen. So I can share very quickly. One case that I kind of not agree to use some DPI system in my jurisdiction is that there's a digital ID system that require us to use when we e-testing and also we are doing some kind of recreational surface, infrastructure booking. Because I have some concern that's when we are sharing the personal information that there was no policy on protecting our data. So that's my concern. And also one of my protests that I'm not using that system.

So the drawback is it's very inconvenient for me if I have to do that kind of procedures. But I'm happy to not give up my personal data in that case. But I have to admit that I give up when it comes to a medical information system. Because there is a data system that centralized all of the medical information. And history. In the past of what kind of allergy or like medical record. So at that case, I have to give up because I remember there was some -- there was a case I was hospitalized [audio dropped] and data need to be transferred instantly without much burden. So I feel like it's kind of drawing more conversations on how we strike a balance when it comes to centralized or decentralized DPI. So that's just my personal experience in different scenarios.

>> Thank you for sharing all of your experiences to your country. And I will pass it back to Charlotte to share her second finding and to hear more from you all in the room and online. And back to you, Charlotte, for your second findings.

>> CHARLOTTE FANG HENDRO: Thanks, Bea. And I want to thank everyone for their contributions and it was interesting to learn of the digital cloud and the concerns on privacy concerns and data governance. So I feel that's helpful in handling our contributions. And moving onto the second finding. The second finding that I will share is that at our Aadhaar relies on fingerprint and iris matching to who someone is. And however this fails more people for people with one fingerprints including manual laborers and for elderly or disabled people whose biometrics harder to capture or match. And Australia's system avoids this issue since it checks documents and does a one-to-one face match. However it has its own access barrier being it requires a smartphone. And basic digital literacy to use.

So for our second statement, we ask a country should use multiple identity metrics, for example, fingerprint, facial voice recognition or biometrics to link a person's digital

identity across services. So agree. Disagree. Depends. Not sure. And feel free to add your comments on which specific metrics should be or not be included.

>> BEA GUEVARRA: As you are answering anyone on the floor or anyone online would like to respond to this statement? I'm seeing that the agreed box is building up. And then a few saying it depends. Also comes back to our earlier discussion on privacy. I would like to hear on how you consider the tradeoff would be when we have multiple identity metrics or also what the implication would be if we have to consider using multiple identity metrics to access digital identity to link a person's digital identity.

Jeremy.

>> I would like to add one point regarding this statement. There's a consent is really important. Whatever we use the maybe whenever we open whatever people work on like a social media account we need to clear the condition before giving our personal information. So it should be similar with the government data collection process. Whenever they are developing any DPI system they need to collect our data. So like in that process. And then we need government -- the government should develop some kind of consent like documents like maybe some kind of consent approved at the assistance to inform people to provide to the government to use this specific service.

Maybe like the place where they are born or something like this. So they could choose which data they shall provide to to the government in implementing the specific digital ID system.

>> Thanks, Jeremy, on pointing out consent matters. And that also would relay back to what Jasmine at the back shared her experience about not opting in per for a digital system. And that brings her to think about what options are out there? When you give a consent do you have a alternative means of access that also makes it important, whether the consent is really meaningful and whether it's actually a consent. And now I would like to invite Omor to read the online comments.

>> OMOR FARUQUE: Thank you. We have more great chat coming in. And biometrics and noting that breach can't be undone. A single high valued target invites misuse and mandatory biometrics can exclude people with worn fingerprints or disabilities. And she adds it depends perspective. So

suggesting if identity systems don't actually require invasive biometrics like fingerprints we shall not compromise privacy by simpler identifiers might suffice, depend on the use case. And thanks for these insights.

Also also depends on safeguards. And multiple biometrics can improve security but only with strong privacy law. And non-biometric options for people who can't include. Thank you.

>> SHERRY SHEK: Thanks for all the thoughts and comments. I would like to add Charlotte would you like to add something before we move to the next speaker?

>> CHARLOTTE FANG HENDRO: I think this highlights from what everyone contributed how the main concern here is like to do with data governance and how much privacy that people are trying to -- are willing to balance with security. And I think that's something that we still need to continue considering with our research. But it's helpful getting a broader perspective from different people and different countries as well. So thank you.

>> Thanks, Charlotte. I'll pass it over to Haris and Khushbakht who are onsite to share their findings on Pakistan and Philippines.

>> While exploring the accountability factors in public DPI systems and in different countries we found in 2025, Pakistan's parliament passed a new law of the Pakistan act. And this law is a big deal it sets up the legal foundation for something called the Pakistan stack which is the countries digital infrastructure. And it is meant to cover three things together. The digital ID. Between proving who you are online. Digital payments. And sharing data between different government departments ands the goal written in the law is for this to become one of the most complete digital public infrastructure system in the whole Asia-Pacific region. But as you read through this law, there's different e sections in it and the specific one we want to highlight is section 29. And it says that no decision made under this act can ever be challenged nor in front of any government office and not in accord either and accords can't temporarily pause a decision when reviewing it.

And affects the new decision any authority also makes. So it's written in the law at the very beginning even before Pakistan stack started running. So the citizens have essentially no legal pathway to challenge anything that goes wrong urn this system.

In comparison, while we look at the Philippines, they have a different problem. The Philippines have a watchdog agency called the National Privacy Commission. It's been around for over a decade at this point. And it's one of the stronger privacy regulators in the whole region. And it can investigate both government agencies and private companies, which is a fairly broad power. So its job is specifically about data privacy. So things like data leaks or someone using your personal information they are ambiguous and the if the data ID stops working one day or the government payment failing to go through because of the technical glitch. It's not a privacy claim, it's a service area for them. And the privacy commission doesn't handle that.

It falls between three agencies and of the countries that remove the avenue for the accountability for the DPI system and the country with a DPI grievance system are both failing their citizens by making promises and not keeping them. [audio dropped].

>> We are still on.

>> You can unmute yourself and talk.

(off microphone)

(room connection lost)

>> OMOR FARUQUE: Hi, guys. I think there's been a black out in the room so they are disconnected. If you want to share anything regarding the research that we had shared so far. Please feel free to unmute yourself and share so our researchers who are present online can know your thoughts and can implement in their own research. Thank you.

I had a session in the ADYGF so we had similar issues, so it's nothing new.

>> Also from private and public partnerships and also from the community. Because at the end of the day we are serving the citizens and it's interesting but it has to have a lot more total visibility.
(off microphone).

>> Should I repeat the statement once again?

>> Where you left off, pick it up.

>> I am done.

>> Can you repeat the question for online?

>> Repeat the question.

>> I'll repeat the question before the (overlapping speakers) team and says the country that removes avenues of accountability for a DPI system and a country with a fragmented DPI system are both -- both failing its citizens while making promises and not keeping them. That's it.

>> Turn on the video.

>> BEA GUEVARRA: Omor, I think you had some discussion online (audio skipping).

>> (AUTOMATED VOICE) Recording in progress.

(audio skipping)

>> Hi, Omor, can you hear? I'll mute myself.

>> BEA GUEVARRA: Okay. I think we can go onto our next statement if that's okay. Technical difficulties this is what life is all about. And I think we can move forward to our next statement and I'll pass it over to Haris to share more about their research.

>> HARIS AHMAD KHAN: Yes, thank you, Bea. And thank you for the sharing the first finding we had. And our second finding was more about not complaints but about whether public can actually see these DPI systems. So in other words, how visible the digital public infrastructure systems are to its citizens. And how is their interactions with them? Additionally, it also cover what is the state promises its citizens. Versus what the impact of that specific DPI is.

Impact of the system. So again starting with Pakistan. And the Pakistan stack is still brand new. It only started operating last year in 2025 so you would expect ongoing updates from it from the Pakistani government itself. But it's not really what we discovered the most detailed numbers we could find on the Pakistan DPI or Pakistan Stack, as we call it, is actually not from the government but from the World Bank, who is

financing the whole DPI systems under the project, Digital Economy Enhancement Project.

So it's a foreign IGO that's funding the digital stack. To the clearest public account of Pakistan's DPI coming are from an outside founder and not from the state itself

And looking at the Philippines it represents a different gap and the Philippine system is called PhilSys. That's their data system. It's from a law under 2018. It's one ID that works across multiple state programmes and benefit programmes and banking and health care. And other government services.

On this one, the Philippines is actually very much transparent. What we found is as of October 2025, over 90 million people have signed up for the registered for the ID. And this also discovered this number is public. So it's coming from the government itself. As compared to from Pakistan, which is the numbers are not comes from the government but from the funder. And what we found is major gap is no one is publishing whether these systems are delivering what they promised to its own citizens.

Is it actually making it easier for the people to access various state benefits? Welfare banking or health care. Is it actually speeding up a services for them? And that sort of information exists in bits and pieces. Very much scattered across different agencies and nobody is pulling them together in a centralized platform. So the real comparison isn't in Pakistan we don't really have detailed public information at all.

Where in the Philippines we know how exactly how many people have signed up for their digital ID systems. But we are not sure if the systems are actually delivering on what they promise. So we are having a major gap of impact environment. So the statement I will put forward, too is our citizens should be easily able to check whether a DPI systems is actually delivering on what it promised, not just how many people signed up for it. So agree. Disagree. Or it depends.

>> Anyone onsite would like to respond to that? Oh, we have a hand raised. Yes.

>> Hi, everyone. I am from India. So firsthand experience Aadhaar and in India, Aadhaar is treated as something every citizen was supposed to have. It's launched as a DPI for identity, but it doesn't really serve that purpose anymore. So

my point actually resonates with what Jeremy said about consent using biometrics and multiple methods to sign into it.

And what she said about feasibility studies. And it was just a based on wide not scalability. And about Aadhaar on-ground problem, I would like to highlight is that a lot of the citizens numbers it is shown most of the citizens do have Aadahar, but how it works is they have set up these public systems which allow you to facilitate people who do not have the literacy to sign up to it so they just let you. And most of the people, since it's required in most of the government functions and other infrastructure, people just sign up with Aadhaar and give their information to everyone else, including their biometrics not knowing what they are actually consenting to. So consent loses its meaning here.

People are signing up to Aadhaar while they do not have enough knowledge what it can provide them and where they can use. A lot of people do not see it as a DPI system it's a requirement that the government asks for so it cuts off the citizens and participants from the state as talked about before. And I think it's a ground reality that needs to be taken into account when we are doing these studies on the DPI identity systems, which is really encapsulates consent and cutting the citizen off from the state. And like what is if it is actually a two-way thing if the citizens actually are able to take all of the advantages and access the privileges that the DPI system provides?

So in such cases where there is a wide gap in the citizens and literacy, digital literacy, the DPI system loses the meaning of what it was meant for.

>> BEA GUEVARRA: Thank you. Anyone else would like to respond? Go ahead.

>> Hello, everyone. Since we are talking about DPIs and the use of usability. We should ensure that DPIs remain accessibility for people, including people with disabilities. Anywhere in the world that accessibility is something we try to fix at the very end of it. And it's a checkbox that we try to take onto it and just leave it. But I think when we are designing for the citizens then we should keep accessibility at the very center.

>> Thank you. We have one more here and we'll stop the queue onsite for one more person her in front and have one online.

>> Just speak.

>> With every new advancement.

>> BEA GUEVARRA: Everyone in the room, listen quakily, thank you. Over to you.

>> (feedback)

One is as we discussed earlier the government (off microphone) [audio dropped]
(no audio in room)

We have a risk of -- because many more (off microphone) securities. And advancing the technology there is a more risk of services like in Pakistan and in India the advancing the government (echo) they are trying to legalize those services and things they are trying to they are saying we are billing infrastructure. And we are building it. And once they are building it, but it's like they are trying to add something beyond this. So people should see how everything works. And what to develop the security (feedback).

This is transferred over. And (off microphone) every citizen should be able to see what is in the system. And what kind of system is built on.

>> BEA GUEVARRA: Thank you. I'll quickly read the one online and then we will wrap up. And we have one comment here. A comment mentions -- sorry. They agree that public accountability and measuring outcomes not just adaption. And citizens deserve clear verification that DPI delivers on its promises such as enhanced security and reduced fraud and reliable service access. And transparency must focus on real world impact and effectiveness, not mere usage statistics. I know we've been experiencing multiple blackouts today but we are resilient here.

So while we have passed out pamphlets to you during this event. So we have more information if you scan our QR Code about the project and how you can get involved. And finally, we would like to say a huge thank you to everyone who took the time to participate today. And thank you to our researchers.

If you are interested in being part of this project and would like to have your country being represented, please feel free to

reach out to us or email us info at NetMission Dot Asia and we will have you part of our research. And we will share this information in our research.

>> SHERRY SHEK: And our researchers and Haris and Khushbakht and Jeremy. And they'll all be here and we will be throughout the day. And if you have questions, come to us and we'll talk more.

>> Hi. Thank you very much for your presentation. For onsite participants, you have 5-minutes break. And be back soon. The next session is going to be the cost of a click here. And in the other room just beside this room is back doors and blackouts and big tech.

The Cost of a Click. Unboxing AI and the internet infrastructures to shape a greener internet in the APAC.

>> Hello. With will begin shortly. Hello? All right, everybody, we are going to start the session. Please whoever is outside, please come in so we can begin the session on time and we can end on time as well.

>> Hello, everyone, we will be beginning the workshop right now if you could all gather back in the room, that would be fantastic.

Good afternoon and good evening, everyone. And thank you so much for joining us today. We welcome you to our workshop, cost of a click, unboxing AI internet infrastructures to shape a greener internet in the APAC. I'm lead of the Institute. And we're thrilled to welcome you do the third module. Unboxing the AI internet infrastructure and the environment and what you can do about it.

Let get started in the next 60 minutes. We will introduce the unboxing internet infrastructure toolkit and the toolkit series and talk about the project and why this toolkit is who this is for. And we will step into the workshop where we will try out the toolkit. And I hope you are printing on your table. And also the online participants will be able to access an online version. And then we will talk about designing and disseminating the toolkit. And we have our implementation partners joining in today from different parts of Asia-Pacific. Who will talk about the strategies that worked in their own context, what local action can inspire such initiatives.

Finally, we will leave you all with a probe how we can take this forward as a community. A quick direction about us, Pranava Institute is a New Delhi based research studio. And we believe on building on India's unique and social and cultural and epistemic context to shape the future. And today we have a stellar line up of speakers joining us from around the world. And a warm welcome to Titiksha Vashist lead researcher at the Pranava. And Dhanyashri Kamalakannan. And Gabe Mercado. And Namrata Srihari. And unfortunately, Titiksha couldn't join us in person. And we will move forward. And we will look at the unboxing toolkit series. And I invite the lead researcher of the Pranava Institute to talk of the unboxes toolkit series and a few lines of project. Over to you, Titiksha.

>> TITIKSHA VASHIST: Thank you so much and good afternoon and evening to everyone joining us from all over parts of Asia and the world. And it gives me immense pleasure to introduce this project to you entitled the unboxing AI. And internet infrastructures to shape a greener internet in the Asia-Pacific region in particular.

So yeah. What I am very thrilled to invite you all to this workshop. And very quickly, what we are going to discuss over the next few minutes if I could share. We will introduce to you what this project is all about. And then we will talk a little bit about the workshop format and share the methodology. What's the way of which we have created, designed and disseminated this toolkit. And implementation and what were the strategies that were used to enable local action around some of the topics that we touch. And finally next steps of what we could do. Since Dhany introduced us, I will go into the project.

The unboxings internet infrastructure is a open access multimedia educational resource, which makes the environmental impacts of AI accessible and actionable for young people by using interactive and play-based formats.

For us as Pranava, the reason to begin a project like this, essentially came during the pandemic when we realized that pretty much all aspects of a young person's life be it education, be it social life, be it career choices and development, and be it learning how to collaborate and make things happen in the world suddenly turned completely digital.

This is also particularly stark in the Asia-Pacific region when you could see an enormous rise in the number of devices that young people began to use. So personal devices became

common and you could suddenly see that over almost 50% of the world's internet users were now younger than 25 years of age. So technology was all around them. And they are essentially living in a completely tech mediated world. But how much do they know about the technologies they really engage with on the day-to-day?

As part of this programme we also -- so before we kicked off, we decided we wanted to study what things schools are teaching young people with technology and literacy or school science and IT literacy. And school curriculums around the world were not addressing digital challenges. They were not talking about or filling the knowledge gap that was suddenly created by rapid advancements in tech.

So we decide to start this project called the unboxing tech toolkits, where we wanted to take the smartphone and different aspects of the smartphone to understand question and participate in what we call the digital governance. These were designed for children as young as 12 years of age and could be used by someone as old as 19 or 20.

Our goal was very simple. We wanted the students, the young people engaging with these toolkits to play. So the play-based methodologies were very important to us. And we wanted them to learn. There was a very important knowledge aspect to this woven into this play-based method. And finally, act. We didn't just want to inform young people and then leave it at that. We wanted to make sure that the toolkits were rounded off by sharing how young people could gain agency and act in different ways to shape the future.

What we have built so far is basically digital and print toolkits. For those in the room, I hope you all have a printed toolkit with you. If not, please holler or shout out to Dhanyashri, and we'll make sure you get one. And we built facilitators guides for teachers or community leaders and parents who want to get in and facilitate these tools. We also created reading lists and resource lists for people who wanted to go deeper into the subjects that we touch on.

Of course, workshop offerings that we want to make sure that a lot of the work that we have done becomes easily accessible to different kinds of people in the region. And so Pranava hosts these workshops, where we use these toolkits. As I said before, the toolkit is designed for young people aged 13 to 18. But age is no barrier. We realize a lot of older people with equally

excited about the toolkit and want to use it to understand more about the internet, about AI, and the infrastructures that make this magic of technology possible.

It can be administered in print or online in small groups or with, you know, individually if someone wants to pick it up. So the gap that we essentially were trying to fill we wanted to do it through four ways. First is by building the capacity to connect every day digital and technology choice of young people with the larger, almost massive global infrastructure that maybes AI possible. But then also for them to be able to understand what are the sort of environment costs of these technologies that we swipe and play with, right?

The second was participation. And the question was how can young people move beyond individual anecdotes and to independently lead conversations that make internet governance more democratic? And it makes me excited doing this workshop at the APrIGF knowing there's a youth IGF and young people engage with this through the year.

And we have play. And we do a lot of research in the backend that's technical and translate for someone who is 12 or 13 to be able to understand its. And also we want we don't want to lose out on the complexity or the connectedness of that information. So it's a transformation without simplification. And then test how to make the information accessible through the prompts that is grounded in young people's every day experiences. These are some of the things we built.

I won't bore you. But what we tried to do is do a think, reflect, and do arc. Through the toolkit we pick up a lot of different topics and we pick up the question of how infrastructures for which enable AI and the internet trends are essentially traveling across land, water, and sky. And that's really interesting for them to be able to see in a single sort of place. But then how do I think about this vis-a-vis an individual making use of these infrastructures?

The second is reflection. And the information is also supplanted with questions that help people think about how someone else experiences this and what other factors influence how these infrastructures are built and negotiated and sustained and maintained over time. And then finally, do. What can I change, create or take forward with my community?

This project has it's been in the making for a few years.

This toolkit which is in your hands is a third module of a series of three toolkits that we built. And these are just some places where we had the opportunity to present, share, or workshop it.

And finally, without further ado, I want to pass it back to my colleague, Dhanya to go through the toolkit for the next 25 minutes or so. For those in the room if you have a physical copy, that's great. For those joining us online, you can scan to download the toolkit and we provided the link to our website where the toolkit has been made free to download in English. And in a range of other translated languages.

And the third is a middle link for those who are more comfortable with doing it hands on. On the middle platform, feel free to hand over to middle and follow along as Dhanya give us instruction. Over to you.

>> Thank you so much, Titiksha. Let me quickly share my screen. Perfect. I think we covered this and the toolkit is called unboxing AI and infrastructures. What are we trying to unbox? Starting with how AI works. We would definitely want to know the magic that goes on behind our screens when we pull out a chatbot and we are typing in any sort of query and we get a response in seconds.

So do we know about training? Do we know something called tokenization exists? Do we know what prediction means and also computing resources [audio dropped] How AI works and specifically looking at some computing resources that some AI toolkits require. And then we go to environmental costs where we connect the day-to-day digital activities and the device life cycles to energy consumption to water usage to tools needed for the infrastructure. And carbon emissions, very important [audio dropped].

(black out)

(room audio muted)

>> And habits and what it means to young people and to try and understand who owns some of these internet infrastructures and what kind of an impact does it have on your day-to-day habits? Of course, we do we also do have to touch on greener alternatives. Where we explore the concept of repair and reuse and community-owned infrastructure. And also we try to bring in Indigenous knowledge to imagine greener, sustainable digital

futures.

And we also try to unpack how data travels by following data packets through routers and cables and servers and exploring the different layers behind every digital action we try to take. That's what we do in the second page of the toolkit that all of you have.

If you can all move to the page that talks about the internet of people, devices and planet. So we are going to take the next 5 minutes to do activity number 1. So what is this activity about? We engage in day-to-day digital activities and do Google assistive. We type in queries on your AI chatbot. But if you have you wondered what journey does your query take? What journey does the response take back when you have some of these responses on your chat window? So you are here in your room. And you take your phone. And you ask an AI chatbot what is the internet?

What we are going to do in the activity is train the bucket train that you see. I can zoom in. Can you see this clearly? We will take the journey along with the data packet train from your phone to this AI server to get a response. So you see the wifi and you see routers. You also see AI servers. And you see cables. And you see a white line several white lines connecting all of these. So take the next 5 minutes to try and find the shortest possible route because internet infrastructures are sustainable by default. In the sense they take the shortest route possible to reach the server and then back to your devices on your phone.

Let's start. And let's try to map the route that we are taking.

(activity)

One quick clue is the objective of this activity is to show these data packets travel across land, sea, under water. And sometimes space as well. So maybe your journey should follow along some of those parts. I hope the online participants are able to access the board in case you have questions, drop it in the chat. And I'm just going to walk around and see how we are doing.

(activity)

>> Do we have answers? Has anyone figured out the shortest

route?

>> The shortest route is from the user to the wifi then to R1. Then R3. Then R5. And through cable we go to R7 and then to end server.

>> Perfect. Thank you so much. And now I think part 2 of this activity talks about what really happens if this under sea cable gets cut. We are not going into that right now because I want you guys to go through the second sheet. Sorry. So this is the most interesting part of the toolkit. So we are trying to look at the hidden cost of the internet. We will be doing the first activity. So basically you have several apps, you have so many digital platforms that that are designed to keep you scrolling to increase your screen time and as a result increase the environmental impact. What are we going to do now is we are going to take a quick check of the number of emails we send in a day. In a day. And how much time do we spend in watching reels or short form content? And how many AI queries, approximately, do we send every single day? And finally, how many hours of video streaming we do.

Now, I know the numbers might be very, very different. So you are welcome to kind of keep it to yourself. And explore what these durations look like. Start with writing your daily usage in the first row. And then you have the equivalent of carbon emission in terms of the distance it takes for a car to travel and the amount of carbon dioxide emission it uses and. Then you have water usage measured in 500 ml water bottles and the energy it takes to power a 5-watt bulb in minutes.

This is to ensure that the numbers we have in carbon dioxide emissions or water consumption that we might have already come across it's more real and more relevant. It's more visually accessible for us to understand when we type in a bunch of queries on an AI chatbot or go 45 minutes looking at reels or when we try to stream a video online. So 5 minutes. And let's come up with some of these numbers.

(activity)

>> I hope you have the numbers on the sheet. And I don't want to ask the numbers it's just for you to reflect on what you think your daily usage might be versus what it is at the moment. And what does it cost in terms of carbon emission, water usage, energy usage. And all of this together. And now remember, this is just your daily digital usage. One person, one day. If you

were to translate this or extrapolate this for total energy use and water consumptions and carbon emission for your home for your city or for your country, the numbers would look very, very different. And that's what this sheet tries to focus on.

Let's move onto the next activity.

If you could all move to page number 6 on demystifying AI chatbots. Something we engage with on the day-to-day basis. But do we know how these AI chatbots work when we ask a query? It posts a response that you would want but really goes on behind some of these LLMs? So we have chatty the AI chatbot here to how show how its inner world works. And of course, it answers millions of questions every day. And it's trained on a huge digital library of books and newspapers and sometimes public comments.

But AI chatbots don't really create all of these things they break the text into one of the few -- not few, 50,000 tokens to say the very least. Each with a unique number. And it predicts the next token one at a time. So it's like a smart autocomplete. And through this activity, activity number 2. We will try to simulate what an AI chatbot does. So we have a start of the sentence which from soil comes. We have life that's sustains. We have silica, which powers. Or we have flowers that bring all of these options that you have. And let's say if you were to just continue this sentence by adding -- by choosing one of these options and adding two more words of your own.

For example, you could have from soil comes life that sustains forests, animal, and people.

Let's engage in this very short, fun activity to try and see how different word choices change the whole path of the sentence.

(activity)

Next couple of minutes for this, probably.

(activity)

I think we have some very interesting sentences. You want to go in.

>> This is just I wrote really quick. Flowers that bring

joy, love, and memories for lifetime.

>> Thank you, that's amazing. Anybody else? Do you want to go?

>> From soil comes silica which powers computers and can place internets.

>> That's a fantastic sentence.

>> From soil comes flowers that brings joy.

>> That's amazing. Thank you so much. So this is great. And now, we will move onto the next sheet. We did look at the hidden cost of the internet, which might have put a lot of us into thoughts that so much carbon emission, so much harm that's happening to us and to the planet. So we don't want to leave you with this dystopian view of the future. We do have a sheet on sustainable tech. What are some alternatives?

We have some communities that practice sustainable lives and some examples are on the sheet. What we are going to do in this about activity is imagine an AI powered internet of the future that enriches the planet, communities, and culture. So how does it -- how does it become sustainable? Does it run on solar or bamboo powered centers? Is it going to be supported by community owned infrastructure? Are we going to use Indigenous knowledge and wisdom in so think about your energy source, the ownership, Indigenous frameworks, and how AI helps people and the planet. What Indigenous knowledge systems from your particular region.

We have a diverse set of audience here. And think of the Indigenous knowledge systems from your region that could help shape greener internet futures. Take the next 3 to 4 minutes minutes for this activity. And imagine our AI utopia.

(activity)

>> I think there's some very interesting discussion and brainstorming going on across the room. But keeping in the interest of time, let me quickly move onto the next sheet.

This I'll allow you to explore in your own time. So we do have a lot of young participants in room. This sheet particularly talks about how like what is internet governance? It introduces youth and people to organizations and policies

that can coordinate and manage the internet. So what can you as a young person who is a part of the largest demographic online, how can you have the power to influence internet policy and accessibility and sustainability? What are some of the carrier and active pathways for you to participate in shaping internet governance and sustainability?

Quickly moving onto the next segment. But I would like to thank all of you for engaging with the toolkit sheets. And I hope you enjoyed working on them as much as we did designing them.

Let's see a few numbers from our project implementation.

This toolkit has 8 interactive worksheets. We translated the toolkit and facilitator guide into four region languages. And reached over 410 participants through our workshops in India and Cambodia and the Philippines. And we had 60 plus facilitators participate in our train the trainer process across Asia-Pacific.

Very quickly, what do the workshops tell us? The sessions show they were effective in deepening conceptual understanding of internet infrastructure and also strengthening awareness of environmental impacts and reinforcing motivation to adopt more sustainable digital practices.

Without further ado, I would like to invite our implementation partners, Vivita Philippines and Vyuha and Open Development Cambodia. I'm happy to invite Gabe Mercado executive director of Vivita Philippines to share his insight from the workshop at the Philippines.

Our partners were instrumental in facilitating the toolkit across the countries but they are involved in adapting the toolkit in a social and cultural and linguistic context. So I welcome Gabe. Gabe is the executive director of Vivita Philippines, which encourages people to become change makers. And he brings over 20 years of experience as a corporate consultant to his work in youth development and social innovation. And over to you, Gabe.

>> GABE MERCADO: Thank you, very much, Dhany. And greetings everyone. I would like to tell you how we came to participate in this project. The Philippines is one of the most internet addicted country countries. I'll show you the next slide. The Philippine youth are online, 8 hours and 52 minutes every day. And that's 2 hours more than the global average of 6 hours and 38 minutes. Also, our country is very young. With more than

30% of the population being under the age of 30.

It's quite -- it's quite an under statement to say that we are chronically online. However, reliable information and quality information on the internet are actually not very good. I'll show you in the next slide what happened lately. The there has been a plague of school violence beginning June this year. Unfortunately, we are now having U.S. style school shootings. Three so far with fatalities just since June.

And unfortunately, the reaction of the general public and the reaction of many people who handle policy is panic. Just a few weeks ago, this Discord and Reddit for blocked blaming the violence on the internet.

By the next day, the restriction was lifted after there were safety commitments and there was actually discovery that Reddit and Discord are actually used for other purposes. Congress also made a big show of inviting Mark Zuckerberg to appear in front of the Philippine Congress. And it was all because of all this panic and hand wringing. It's all comes from not really knowing what the internet is all about. And that is why it was super important for us to work with the Pranava Institute to roll this out in the Philippines. Next slide.

We were able to roll this out in my city. I live in Baguio in the Northern Philippines. And we were able to roll it out with public and private schools. If there was one thing that was really appreciated by the students, it's the fact that they could do this activity on their own. Much like what you did.

When we conducted the session we give them the kits. Put them into groups and they jumped into it. I think it's very important that it is not another adult telling them what the internet is. And them actually explaining to each other, understanding to it. And making each other understand what the content is all about and what tech is all about. And I think that's the most important thing about this toolkit. Because working with the youth, they tend to be suspicious when it is adults telling them what the internet is all about when they are probably more the expert than we are.

The unboxing tech toolkit made it possible for them to learn at their own pace and explain even to the adults in the room what it is all about. And that's the thing I appreciate the most. And even when we ran it with teachers and trainers, their feedback mainly was, oh, in Filipino it was (speaking Filipino)

which is in English, which is, oh, this is how it works. We are glad we know. So I'm very glad the toolkit is available for wide use. And I'm very, very happy that is part of the group that spreads this information.

On our last slide we at Vivita Philippines commit to support this toolkit to spread it. And to continue to build it. And are happy to be part of the evangelizing of this toolkit in our little corner of the world. Thank you, everyone.

>> Thank you so much, Gabe, for your rich insights and also for sharing your thoughts on how best we can engage with young people. Now I invite Namrata Srihari. Namrata the cofounder of Vyuha Learning Labs and weaves together dialogue and research and therapeutic practice to learn how wisdom can support contemporary living. With the love of drawing on the essence of the Indian knowledge systems and Namrata makes profound ideas accessible and relatable, especially to young minds through engaging formats.

At Vyuha Learning Labs. She co-created labs founded in India knowledge learning traditions. Thank you.

>> NAMRATA SRIHARI: Thank you. I'm happy to be part of this amazing programme and festival. And always a pleasure to associate and partner with DPI. And yet another opportunity to do with the UTT. Here at Vyuha, we work a lot with the young minds in the South, the south of India. And system some of the things we really observed and put together before and after introducing some kits. The first thing was that the internet has a physical presence. There is tons of physical infrastructure involved in the maintenance and in the operation of the internet. Was something that most children here couldn't even fathom. They probably learned a lot of technical very relevant things in school, but that entire big machinery we all went through the UTT ourselves.

We had to go through the under sea cables. And we had to go through the space. A little bit of the space. And then go through so many areas around the earth just to ensure that one click reaches information from one click reach us. So I think the very first thing is the internet has a physical infrastructure needed was extremely you opening for us and the children here. And the other thing was around the e-waste and enough and more they probably heard but when we just look at in terms of numbers and visuals that are so relatable to them.

I think it was a vast difference and a vast impact we saw around that. And the third things of course we cannot emphasize enough on how much energy that's actually being consumed. I think a lot is understood with respect to electronic devices and when we look at internet as a major energy consumer. And when you break it down into elements or the daily life experiences of glasses of water they drink, so on and so forth. You went through some of that yourselves sometime back.

It really gives them not just an aha but suddenly there is something a lot more than just cognitive awareness that really goes into them. And I think that is essentially what this kit has brought about. More than just cognitive awareness, which anyway plus the schools and et cetera they get. But something they understand on their terms. And that really brings out lasting transformation at their tend age.

We can move to the next slide.

Apart from numbers, being an educator myself, the thing that lights me up is looking at ground, really rooted responses. Because I truly believe that learning is a lot more than just facts and figures. So wonder the whole idea how the internet works. The first reaction was almost -- was wonder and almost shock. We just described the entire need for a physical infrastructure for something so subtle and intangible as the internet. That's the shocking element we observed and we also observed how the entire possibility to shift to something which is sustainable and something that actually bringing them a less polluting or less consumptive way of engaging with technology, such as plenty of options and plenty of option were suggested in the toolkit.

And something they could modally pick up was starting with the browser. And believe you me, every one of our students really picked this up. And they were able to connect with how they are actually adding to the entire possibility of trees and so on and so forth.

So I really appreciate the kind of effort that TPS give them in a way that's relatable for a young mind because they are the primary users of this technology.

Next slide. With that, I want to leave you with one important anecdote that stayed with me as an educator and gave me a lot more than just technical understanding of what the situation here in India is.

We were speaking about how e-waste is generated because of planned obsolescence and so forth. And we had one person come up and share in person my father actually uses iPhones which are secondhand in nature. She was proud about this. But the whole time we asked her to share with the rest of her class, unfortunately, the father became a relative. And she shared my relative uses second hand iPhones very often. And in that moment, so much was evident to me as an educator and to me as someone trying to move towards conservation and sustainability. Why we as aspire and our children aspire to move to this there's still so much social stigma around some of these things. That I'm using a secondhand technology versus a firsthand is somehow seen -- is somehow making me seem like I am not socially or economically likable. And I believe that if someone asks small or young as a 6th grader or 7th grade student is feeling this, definitely many adults are also probably grappling with this. So extremely profound insights from this entire exercise even from the feedback from teachers and school leaders was very, very commendable.

They truly felt this was something that need to be part of school curriculum, not just as one-off programme but in a sustained way because as other mentioned what they are actually receiving in their regular curriculum is far outdated and really not helping them in the types they actually live today. Once again, I really congratulate this entire effort and this entire team that has gone into putting this together. And we really happy to be part of this entire ending. Thank you.

>> And thank you for facilitating the toolkit and the guides in the regional contexts.

Very quickly, now moving onto our next speaker, I now incite Itsaraporn Daoram from 5 Rights Foundation to talk how people's rights and voice cans be included in the governance of AI and the internet infrastructures. And she is a regional consultant for Asia and the Pacific for 5Rights Foundation. Over to you.

>> ITSARAPORN DAORAM: Thank you. And good afternoon. And thank you for Pranava and also Asia-Pacific IGF to invite us to this important conversation. But with limited time that I have, maybe I just would like to bring you to go quickly to our reflection as a 5Rights to the workshop from the perspective of 5Rights Foundation. It's really a starting point is quite simple. The greener digital future should also be a child rights respecting digital future and safe, sustainable,

inclusive, and also designed with children not simply for them.

Next slide, please. As you can see, what we would like to tell you about this here is this toolkit is keep us a very useful way to make the principle real. Or I must say one thing that worked particularly well on this toolkit is make the invisible visible. And control, the young people that internet feel almost invisible and you click and scroll and you don't know what hides and the data center and mineral, and electricity. But this toolkit really help young people to actually see the system and show the digital real and environmental and social consequences affected.

And then if you see on this screen, the first strategy that I would like to start to say is the every days of experience of the young people and also right to play and friendly material have to be adding into this toolkit, which is also cost of the rise of the children.

Next, the second strategies of this toolkit is rare work and active. It's not just leaving the responsibility only with the child. But this toolkit also will help you to see who is behind. And also at the same time, not only the children who use an internet or tell them use less about internet but also asking them like to be asking for the governance and also the maintain to bring the government company, civil society, and researcher and also to hold the accountability together.

Next slide, please. And you can see if this principles of the systematic that protecting the children. We need also the mandatory rights of the young people and also impact assessment, which is toolkits helping you to look into who is responding to it? And hold accountability of all duty bearer, which is also highlighted in UNCRC and Convention of the Child Rights in the Digital Environment. And together with this and with disease, with the child rights, this is with the healthy environment linked together.

Next slide. And I thought this would be the last one. I would like to see how this toolkit is really work. It's first strategy that works that participation through the meaning of our span. And on the screen you can see we also do research. We see young people are concerned about AI being bad to environment. And this toolkit ask the young people to imagine alternative, greener technology, community owned infrastructure, local solution.

Then turn it into be the action in the local level. So we should end about them to become the recorder but to span and also co-designer of the digital future. Last from me, the internet of the future should be more inclusive and more sustainable by design and by default. And children and young people should have the meaningful role in designing together with us. Thank you very much.

>> Wonderful. Thank you so much for your insights and for sharing your expertise how to meaningfully involve young people in these conversations. And we now open the room for Q&A with a probe. How can actors across the Asia-Pacific collaborate to make use of such resources? I know there are many, many more such resources that are developed and are deployed in the Asia-Pacific. How can we share this knowledge and best practices? And I invite the participants in the room to share your thoughts on some of the questions that you see on the screen and if you have any questions for any of our panelists.

Or the speakers, I would welcome right now.

>> Thank you, I'm coming from the NERD and the education and research. And we have this in every country. And stakeholders can be a part of this. And we use AI and do a lot of AI trainings and I think this should also be incorporated into the training and we want to share this knowledge and the toolkit with our community. I hope that is okay.

So I think we are -- we should be in a stakeholder here. And we would be. Thank you.

>> Wonderful. We absolutely welcome that. And this all these toolkits and resources are open resourced. I'll quickly show you a QR Code in the next screen. You can download all of this and deploy it and adapt it in your own context.

We see one hand back there, please. We'll quickly close it. Thank you. Sorry, I'll just quickly wrap it up. I invite you all to engage with us if you want to host a workshop with us or a training or a talk at your organization. We are more than welcome to doing that and we welcome translating the guides into your own languages.

And we organize facilitator training. And collaborate with us if you are working with young people. And spread the word about the resources. And this the team behind the toolkit. (reading) Without whom all of this wouldn't have been possible.

So thank you. Thank you so much, everyone. And thank you to APrIGF. We are really glad that you were able to engage with our resources. And scan the QR Code to access this project online. Thank you.

>> Thank you very much for giving the presentation. And for speakers online and of course for moderating onsite. And next up -- no.

Next up we have town hall sessions at this room. It's going to be at 4:30 p.m. Please be back at 4:25 so we can begin our town hall session promptly. And town hall session is important for your to share your thoughts and input of what you learned and the discussion that happened in the day.

It's for you to give input into this synthesis document. And come back at 4:25 for our town hall session. Thank you very much.

Town hall session.

>> Hi, everyone. We are about to start our town hall session. And please gather around and please come into the room. And -- okay.

Okay. Anyone that happened to find a white bag with a brown strap? They. Thank you very much. Nice gentleman for finding it. We will have the session begin shortly. And Syed, as the co-chair, do you --

Town hall is about to begin. So please do join us right now. If there's no space at the back, the room 2 is used as overflow. If you can want find a seat there, please feel free to move to the next room. And in any case, Syed, please.

>> Okay. So Rani, we can start?

>> Yeah.

>> SYED KAZI: Okay. So very good evening. Or it's late good evening. We can guess also. And I think I should stand up. Now you can see me. Unless I need another layer of climbing up and good evening once again and thank you for joining this last level of today's first day's full day of discussion.

My name is Syed. And I'm with the drafting committee. There's a committee that looks after the synthesis document. That's the synthesis of this entire programme and multiple sessions are being held and discussions are in place. And all of you are participating in one of the sessions. And I hope that today's first day was great day. Yesterday we had some time. And today we've been running all around. And today I'm the last person to hold you back. And don't run away to get the session over. And the purpose of the town hall session, as you may know, if you are part of this process earlier, but some of you may not be knowing about this whole purpose is to document the entire sessions as discussions, as I said earlier.

And the document is very important. How do you document the entire activity, the sessions the discussions we had, and the sessions we covered?

The purpose of this town hall as we know that to get all of you at the end of the day and share your perspective if anything is left out. Because during the sessions, what happens is we don't get time to -- sometimes we don't get time to express our views and perceptions and observations and all. So is that is one major purpose of town hall that you come forward and share your perspective. And we take inputs of those and we take input from you. And that which goes into the final document in the synthesis document. That is the entire major purpose of this town hall discussions and we will have having 3 days of town hall of today and tomorrow and the day after.

We will start the exercise now. And thank you so much. And please participate and give your views and expressions is very important. So that we capture the right perspectives and the document becomes the final document, formal document and knowledge piece, important knowledge piece for all of us and which is also legacy that the 17th edition of Asia-Pacific IGF is captured through that document.

That's the ultimate thing we are looking forward as a valuable useful tool as a reference. With that, I invite my co-Chair, Elizabeth, she's online. She's here, hello, can you hear me?

>> ELIZABETH POLLARD: I can. Can you hear me okay? Can you hear me?

>> SYED KAZI: Yes. Do you want to take the introduction of the town hall?

>> ELIZABETH POLLARD: Yes. (feedback).

Next slide. Thank you. So as Syed just mentioned the synthesis document is to collect items of common interest relevant to internet governance in the Asia-Pacific region discuss at the annual APrIGF. It's developed into a highlight innovation of the forum and led to other initiatives to develop their own processes.

Next slide, please.

The drafting committee is responsible for preparing the synthesis document based on public input on the commenting platform. I think the link to that has been shared in the chat if you would like to visit it. And also based on the content shared at APrIGF. As you can see from the diagram here it's a cyclical process that repeats every year with a fresh committee. Although there are many long time contributors who provide expertise and longevity that we are grateful for. Next slide, please.

So just to share the timeline for this year, as you can see we are currently in the town hall live input phase. And from after APrIGF concludes, the drafting committee will work on this document, share a draft, one for public comment, and then publish the document ahead of the IGF which commences on the 14th of December.

Next slide, please. Draft 0 is now open for comment. And we encourage you to contribute your thoughts and priorities with to help the committee with shaping draft 1. And anything over the discussions and that will emerge in over the next two days we can put in the draft 0. And the Committee will look at that and incorporate it into the next draft.

Next slide.

Quick guidance for the town hall. We will go through the sessions in order. We have around 5 minutes of discussion time allocated for each session. So we ask you to keep your comments brief so we can hear from a couple people for each session. Any additional comments or longer comments can be submitted by the commenting platform for the synthesis document at which the link is there as well. With that, I think we are ready to start the town hall. So I will hand back over to Syed who will help facilitate for those in the room. Thank you.

>> SYED KAZI: Now we will start the input session from all of you. And session size in total, we had 9 sessions since morning. And this is the last 10 session. And we will start now. And before that, I want to acknowledge the role of our drafting committee pen holders, many are sitting here and doing a wonderful job taking inputs and notes and contributing to the document. And of course, I'm also encouraging the Fellows. Of course, we have more than 30 Fellows, who are important and I know important force to contributing towards the document perspective from the young Fellows and on how and what they feel about the various sessions they attended. And next slide.

This is the opening ceremony plenary we had in the morning. Chaired by Dr. Bhoj Raj Ghimire you attended. These are the questions. If you want me to read out the question? Or you can see? Okay.

I have to go a little forward otherwise my neck would be bending all the time. The first session was, of course, the team of APrIGF is the team of the plenary, the session we had. The first question, what is the most important step we should take to keep the internet accessible and resilient during a crisis?

This is the first question. Second is what can governments, communities and internet stakeholders do together to prevent connectivity disruptions from worsening a crisis?

Third is what is one practical recommendation you would like to have to see reflected in outcomes in the document? Those are the three questions related to the plenary. So any quick comments, editions? We have our I think I think volunteers we have will help with the mics. Any hands? No hand is no hand. There's a hand. Thank you.

>> I'm the APrIGF OC team. Basically when we joined the session in the morning, and the Nepal flash floods made the crisis relevant now. And we have seen frequent crises happening over the APAC region. And I believe the most important step we should take to keep the internet accessible and resilient during a crisis is capture the views and experiences and all the perspectives that's been shared during the APrIGF. And APrIGF that's been going on. We take consideration of views we bring in relevant infrastructure and communications within the considerations of during the people. And we should make sure people feel viable or included when they are from under served or having a crisis that's affecting them and they've been

affected adversely. That's what I want to say.

What can governments and communities do together to prevent connectivity disruptions? We have seen from discussions it's coming again and again the point is coming that we need to work collectively and not just in silos. So we need to bring in people who have considerations who have their views and make sure they are on the tables. And let them speak up for themselves. That is all I want to say. Thank you.

>> SYED KAZI: Thank you. Any hand? Of course you can just introduce yourself and then please share your comment.

>> Check. One of the Fellows. For me, I'm just looking at the sessions and the conversations are really good. But the thing is like after we what really happens it's not like real actionable output in most of the -- sometimes the conversations, like a forum. So example, one of the committee sessions we talk about the Indigenous community Nepal. 50% or more than that don't have internet or phone. It's not accessible. So can we before leaving Nepal we have a proper engagement with the government or someone like push like to even do something here in Nepal.

So I think the conversations are really good. There is a lot of knowledge and expertise. Whether it's like the community who really have no access. Are they gaining access? What we work towards that? We need to bring back to the community approach.

>> SYED KAZI: Very valid point there's always a gap between what we discuss and what happens on the ground. And I think that takes a lot of time. And in the morning session I was listening to the secretary from the Nepal government and someone was asking questions along similar lines. Any questions? No questions, I think we are exhausted and I think we need to step out in the hall and I want to and enjoy the free air. Any question? Sorry.

>> From Japan. The Philippines and academia. Well, from the opening plenary, internet resilience was framed as continuity of essential public services. Not simply keeping networks operational. The morning programme also placed multistakeholder operation at the center of resilience. And the opening brought together government, academia, development institutions and the private sector. And the broader IGF community.

It also includes representatives from Nepal's digital

governance administration and ADB. Meta. And Tribhuvan University. And that composition reflects the APrIGF model. Internet resilience is being treated as a governance problem requiring coordination across sectors rather than something that can solved by network operators or governments alone. And I think resilience in APrIGF 2026 is being interpreted broadly. And includes physical infrastructure and disaster recovery. But also trustworthy AI, AI bias, cybersecurity policy, user autonomy. And creative rights. And inclusive governance.

>> SYED KAZI: Thank you. Any online participant, can you check that? Any questions from there?

>> We have one from PNG local hub. Speaking from the PNG local hub, I have one question. How do we make sure that local hub voices are not only heard during APrIGF but reflected in its outcomes and follow up? For a specific communities physical participation is not always possible because of distance, cost, and capacity. So meaningful participation should also mean creating a pathway for local experiences and priorities to reach the regional and global internet governance processes. This was from Russel.

>> SYED KAZI: Russel. You can hear us. He's online, right? We missed him and he was supposed to come. He was a Fellow. And he had to cancel last moment. And his point is valid you can't participate every time. And but Russel if you can contribute to the session and the document 0 is out and if you join the sessions you can see what is discussions are happening and that's one way to contribute to the documents so your voices and perspectives are heard from the Asia-Pacific and from any remote regions local hubs that's happening.

That's what I can say. He asked me the question. I may not have the right answer at this moment. With that, we finish the first session and we will come back if we have time because we are running I think -- you can go to the next slide. Now after that inaugural session discussion topic that we had. So now this is a session many of you attended this session.

You can see we have put two questions to insight your mind so you are reminded of what you attended this topic. The biggest risk of the session as you can see. The seeing the bias regional workshop on bias and inclusive and digital futures. This one top of first sessions we had in 2026. The questions are what's the biggest risk of AI bias and misinformation for vulnerable marginalized communities in your context?

Second question, what action should governments and your communities take to make AI more inclusive and accountable? Any quick thought?

Thank you. You have a smiling face and you have come forward to share your views.

>> Good evening, everyone. This session was really informative, we touch on various key issues. What I think is for me and for everyone in the APAC region and everyone in the globe is AI is being biased towards persons with disabilities and specifically when it comes to reasonable accommodations and ensuring accessible interfaces.

What I think could be a practical step, which everyone could take is having a human. So having a human in the loop, so AI was not automate exclusion. Thank you.

>> SYED KAZI: Such a wonderful point. And thank you for sharing. And AI doesn't -- you mentioned about the persons with disabilities and the accessible interface. And wonderful, brilliant point. And wonderful, thank you, any comments?

>> I'm from Pakistan. In that workshop basically we discussed different case studies and there was one that we were working on. And there was about someone like gave the prompt to AI tool to create an image of a successful business leader. In that specific case study, what we found as a risk is that there was no -- you can never see a picture of woman as a successful business leader. You will never see someone from the Indigenous community. If you are generating something from AI tools.

So I think the biggest risk is the Indigenous communities will not feel included and the women will not feel included and it was gendered bias and regional bias, you will see Black people if you ask AI to generate someone who is successful in business.

So that's gender bias and exclusion bias and region bias.

>> This is Iman from Pakistan. Going off that point something we discussed is this is a neo-colonial notion putting a homogenous lens on different cultures and blending them together to create one basic stream. And one of example is erasure of cultural outfits. We mentioned that was South Asian woman who was a leader and she was in traditional western attire surrounded by English signs.

One practical outcome discussed by a young student in the session is our personal use has to become more detailed we can't be lazy with the use of AI and our prompts need to have more definition so we can add to the data. And I see this increasing in college brochures and AI students on the front hospital brochures and company brochures. I think we have to be intentional and there have to be guidelines on what can be published and what can't be. And of course that steers dangerously towards censorship as well. In a well meaning cultural protection kind of way. Thank you.

>> SYED KAZI: Thank you from AI to MI. So we have to be careful on what we are trying to hold.

>> I'm also from Pakistan. One thing we learned about in the workshop was an activity where we the facilitator and the moderator can the audience to spot what is AI generated and what is not? Debunking misinformation or disinformation. And the conclusion is right now it's quite a challenge to me. It's up to the person examining the subject to determine whether it's AI generate order not. There's some scientific ways and you could say, it depends on the person's acumen to spot AI or not. And they gave an example of a flooding image shown by Nepal. So also some videos.

Also one of the conclusion in the workshop was that that because AI is trained on LLMs which means it is trained on data. As there is a gender biased in the if you talk about AI so the gender bias came from the data. For example, if it is the true reflection of what society is. For example, if society is a woman is understood represented in, for example, Rat world, the this is a true reflection of the society. AI will do this. If you ask AI to make a image of a successful corporate leaders he may not include women. Why? Because it's a reflection of the real world scenario is. So in order to get a balance you need to have a shift in the real world and then it could be reflected into the AI. Thank you.

>> SYED KAZI: AI reflects our human culture and practices that we have and been doing for generations. There were two hands. Comment online.

>> From Nepal. One concern is that AI can amplify existing gaps when the data and systems don't adequately represent local languages and communities. For Nepal, I think we need more local participation in developing and evaluating AI systems especially for marginalized communities. I found the session to

be insightful and helped me think in different angles that AI can be biased and I enjoyed the activities.

We have a question from a Hong Kong local hub. Setting policies to require companies that run AI models to ensure human accountability and observance over the model's processes to ensure transparency and human interventions if needed.

>> That no question, I think it was just a statement.

>> SYED KAZI: I think as we move forward in years to come we will have many questions to address biases and we all struggle with those ideas. And you have a comment? You raised your hand like this, quickly.

>> Thank you so much. From Cambodia. What I learned about the conference about the AI. Thank you. For the system is before use AI to generate anything for myself you know that AI can help you to generate any idea you are stuck you can do it to use it but be aware of sensitive or confidential information should not be seen in AI. And it may be useful some time but each time your sensitivity of information can be spread or see you somebody from a cyber risk it also breaks information or sensitive user. And going back to the policy that been for the AI it's reason a real organization especially for the banking sector they had a policy where they cannot allow to use any internet or any or AI in the organization. And you can use it by your own personal data but cannot use it in the organization because it's already been banned to the outside to an extent.

For the taking action from we learn the conference what I know is for taking action, if we need someone who can influence someone or can be trust in the region to show them to play a role where they can compare between the fake news and all the real news.

And can generate which one they can define it specifically. So it would be help people to understand clearly and be accountable to the tool with the AI or internet. Thank you so much.

>> SYED KAZI: Thank you with those valuable comments. You raised your hand.

>> I wanted to connect discussion that we had in this particular workshop in that we had the day yesterday in APrIGF. And that was that we were discussing in one of our session as

well it was regarding the role of AI in miscommunication during the crisis. We were discussing that the AI systems are suffering from context collapse and it's also causing moderation where our local hashtags and the political speech gets moved and if we talk about under moderation. And the real hate speech against vulnerable groups are still staying up. And I would like to add on this risk is higher for us because platforms are removing the human in the loop since the early 2025.

When they say that AI is more accurate it's only true for the language that is English. And for lower source languages like Nepali it's not true. And the real impact that can be seen also is during the Nepal elections, held 6 months back there was no moderation. So the vulnerable communities are targeted by misinformation and hate at the same time. Their own voices are algorithmically silenced. Thank you.

>> Matthew James here a telecommunication carrier or I run a telecommunication carrier in Australia. I coded all of my life and I've been helping out a Filipino company at the moment grow weed and I've been doing a lot of work for them with the control systems. I've been spending a lot of time in the AI. It's disoriented. It's powerful and I can see some great future opportunities. The rate of change is going to be massive.

But I got to tell you spending a week coding in the AI I feel like I've been lobotomized. Now, we have traditionally in this world worked on meritocracy. It has its issues. And when people talk about meritocracy, the largest issue they have is that to a certain extent it's not all about merit. It's about your financial resources. And your family. And all of those sorts of things.

Meritocracy in itself is not inclusive in the AI world, we are talking about software as a service. I fear, I'm talking specifically about inclusive digital futures here, I fear that the model that we are going towards at the moment is that the quality of your outputs will not be anymore so much on meritocracy and your level of education and your effort but upon the quality of the AI that you can afford.

And from that perspective, I think that we need to shake the tree a little bit about making access to the strong models very inclusive too. And we need to be talking to Google and anthropics of the world.

>> SYED KAZI: That's a powerful comment. We will move to the next topic. We'll come back if we have time.

We can keep it short. I think that will save time and we could have more people commenting. The next session I think many of you attended and I attended a little. The guide to integrating gender to cybersecurity policy. And this is a brilliant session with communication and the question you can read. The topic is a guide to integrating gender to cybersecurity policy. So the question is, number 1, how can cybersecurity policies better address the different risk faced by women and marginalized communities, number 1.

Number the 2 is what practical changes are needed to make cybersecurity policies more gender responsive and inclusive? These are two questions if you understood me. And if you have seen on the screen. And any hands?

Gender, cybersecurity is so crucial. And so we've been constantly discussing this. Please introduce.

>> Hi. I'm from the university here in Nepal. And we discussed a lot of things about the questions. So we discussed that the cybersecurity policies are reflective of the society and to create such policies that reduce inequalities and for effective policymaking we need to focus on considering the policies in the society and in the root level yourself. I meant to say we should identify the issues from the society within. And move for a while and move upwards. So that's like a bottom to top approach. And while focusing on the gender equality -- while reducing gender inequality, we should focus improving gender equality in the country. And we discussed gender equality in the sign situation. So I can give a quick note on what is going on in Nepal.

Right now, the government is working on forming a new policy related to digital rights. And we are hoping the policy that actually going to address cybersecurity policies to increase the gender equality in the sign space, thank you.

>> SYED KAZI: Brilliant. We look forward to the policy that comes and we would be excited to look at the content of the policy.

>> Hi name is Hai from Myanmar. And we are getting to the second question. We learned a lot about how we can integrate the -- integrate gender on cybersecurity policy. And one thing that comes to my mind is like the data breaches happen, let's say mostly the government may forget on how much was damage.

So instead we should start thinking about who was effective and why? And maybe start drafting about the gender and disaggregate incident data so they ensure that the future policy can be gender inclusive policy. Speaking of my cybersecurity in my country and Myanmar military led regime launched the 2025 cybersecurity law recently. It's in name of the supporting digital infrastructure and cybersecurity. But at the center it's ensuring about their control and their control over the data and the data space of the user. Actually. And it's actually like quietly removing the safeguard that would have protected the end user as well.

We need those kind of people that those were hit by the like this kind of cyber attack. And we need to people who when we craft the policy who is missing in the room? That's the question. Maybe in future we have to make sure these are also in the body that create the policy as well.

>> SYED KAZI: Thank you. I think we the people always look to Myanmar what is happening and not happening in the issue and the concerns that we have. Thank you.

>> Very quickly.

>> I think a lot of my points were already covered. But the primary thing the take away from that session is with the fact when it comes to inclusion and differentiated impact it has to come from the policy design stage. And the best way to do this is to have proper, meaningful consultation, specifically with women. And also taking into account intersectionality. Because a lot of our countries have a lot of issues when it comes to both ethnic minority women, linguistically minority women and also people with disabilities. So that is something that needs to be meaningfully incorporated into policy design.

>> Over to the online participants. So actually the one comment is from Elizabeth here on screen with us. Her statement was, I attended a session and thought the point made about simple code is for female participation being inadequate is a key. It's not enough just to have women in the room where decisions are made tokenistically. And people need to consult field experts with women and local communities. from the local hub the risks pace faced by women online reflects the real risk.

So we have to look at this as a wider systemic problem. And looking at it from a wider angle is a good start and making sure women have representation and voice when it comes to discussion

of the security policy.

One more from Afghanistan. The cybersecurity policies should address the harms including cyber talking stalking and campaigns and many more. And should knowledge proportionate of data breaches. And over to you, Syed.

>> Adding on that and active representation is the key. But also in terms of what do you mean by representation? Like you said is it a tokenistic representation? Is it bringing some sort of an empowerment also is very subjective in those terms. And who gets to make decisions and a lot of types women are mostly seen as beneficiaries and stakeholders. And we want to be having a seat at the table the is not enough for us at this point in time.

We need to be actively engaged in each and ever aspect of the conversation that's going on. And it's critical our considerations are taken into account. And I think at the same time, the monitoring and evaluation part of it is also equally important. And I think the other thing that was brought up and I just want to quickly touch upon it is the lack of gender or disaggregated data is up with of the issues why policy makers face a lot of problems and I think just providing fun and support to the civil society who is already doing a great work especially in the APAC region on these issues and themes is also necessary.

Of course, a lot more coalition building is important from the grassroots to bottom-up. Thank you.

>> SYED KAZI: Thank you. So we will move to the next session. I think what quickly came to mind is a non-English speaking women community with a gender part of the non-English speaking community is important. And who represents them? The problems and challenges and the cybersecurity issues also they are facing and the frauds and all this. I think that's another point.

We move to the next session. This session third session, I think we have two sessions on the algorithmic breach. Brevity bias and cognitive sovereignty and the case for a duty of care in the South and Southeast Asia. It's a long theme. And the questions that we put is how can we better protect children from harmful algorithmic content?

Second is, what should governments and platforms do to ensure

safer digital experience for children? Questions are simple. And any hands? Children specific safety, security, the algorithmic content or the biases or harms they are facing? Any quick comment.

>> ELIZABETH POLLARD: I might have a comment.

>> I am from India and I am building a preschool in my country, I have a 4-year-old kid and I didn't want find a school that fit with my standard. So basically, I think that one of the things that we need to tackle this behavior. Because if we only educate the younger generation, or maybe the child they are unprotected. I think.

So that's why we need to educate the parents on how to do a proper parenting. That's why the parent should do and also the government and the platforms already have some mechanism like policy mechanism and all. But the thing is I know it's not driven by they want the future kids to be better. But it's mainly driven because like how to prevent some of the things that we can still capitalize on it?

So I think that we need to enforce and also promote more people who are parents. It must be parents. It must include them poo into the policy discussions because that's the most important thing. And also how we better protect the children from harmful algorithmic. I think one of the keys is the behavior. Because like if they spend a lot of time on screen, then it's going to be a problem. I don't have that privilege when I was kid. And I think I'm okay right now but it's going to be a hard task right now.

>> I vouch for the things that Bernhard said here but basically if we want to protect children from the algorithmic breaches we have seen PPD in Australia banning contain for the children who are teens and then we also see India banning TikTok. These contained moderation things and all the things happening around we must see that the accommodation are a key role into it.

I know we can gradually put in commands or even shorter reviews within our institutions so the parents as well as the children who are learning beside within the school they are able to understand this is very [audio dropped]
Because it's needed in these times. Thank you.

>> SYED KAZI: Thank you. Thank you.

>> We have a hand raised in the Zoom room I think it was Manas. Are you able to unmute yourself?

>> Can you hear me?

>> Yes.

>> Thank you so much. I wanted to add this session was similar to the IGF view we had in APrIGF. And we had a topic of AI content moderation. So where we had a youth together came in and we had recommendations that we had for government. I guess that relates to the second question as well from the children's perspective. And from the youth perspective as well. All viewed together came from with the recommendation that the government was creating accountability and safeguards which also includes clear rules for extremely harmful content and transparency about the protection and privacy and freedom of expression. So this also adds to the conversation also pretty much address these parts. And I think the discussion is somewhat similar. And considering children are affected in the Open Development Cambodia it's moderation and with AI it's also used in content moderation.

Some I found similar to the IGF session in Paris. Thank you.

>> So the next session I think as we have is let me read out the theme the next session was on governing AI to training data in Asia-Pacific transparency and also verifiability and creator rights. The question we put is how can creators know if their work is used to train AI?

Number 2 is what rules are needed to make AI training data more transparent and fair?

If you want to see that question there's a hand right away. Please introduce, very shortly.

>> From Sri Lanka. This explored the friction between the rapid model and the intellectual property. And nicely discussed some cases from Japan. I was so interested in that session. And highlighted the urgent need of the regional principle and around data transparency and creator rights and also opt out mechanism and fair oversights.

>> SYED KAZI: Thank you so much. And any comment? Any other comments, any hands? This session was interesting. I

think good. So maybe we don't want to say it now. We can say it tomorrow also if you remember. I think any online question, inputs? No. We move to the next session.

So this session is about who gets a say. Who gets a say who gets a voice a regional dialogue on Digital Public Infrastructure governance in Asia-Pacific. The question we have is who should have a stronger voice in shaping DPI? What is one change needed to make DPI more inclusive and accountability? And I think DPI is the most involved issue important issues today.

>> Thank you, I was one of the speakers of this session as well. So I would like to answer the question, number 2. I think government also need to think about accessibility when they build and use DPI. I would like to echo back what Ulid said as well that brought up the point that visually impaired people rarely fit during a crisis it's not enough for the information to be available. It need to be accessible to people who are not able to understand that information like other people. And people need to actually be able to access it and governments can make emergency alerts and public portals and other services work with screenreaders especially and other assistive tools. So we make sure that the information is inclusive for everyone. That's all I have to say.

>> SYED KAZI: You said a lot. That means a lot. Thank you. Any on DPI? I think many people are working on DPI. Some of us are working on DPI. There's a hand.

>> Thank you, talking about DPI. This is a very interesting session because it's interactive and provoking to allow participants to have more in depth reflections. And some personal experience sharing. So the key points from for me it's that asking about ourself. It's about in our jurisdictions. Or in other jurisdictions is there any available alternative means when it comes to, you know, it said the only way to have digital identity. And at most of the time it's like we either have to compromise a system or can we find a way out? I think it's a good reflection and push back to us as individual not just to reflect on how a system and now how do we deal with it? It's about how if any alt alternative consent that we could also be expressive and voice out how could we may be perhaps map out some critical group that we can we could collaborate with and advocate for other options as an individual and as citizens when it comes to DPI. Thank you.

>> SYED KAZI: Thank you. I think very crucial inputs. I think.

Shortly.

>> I'm one of the speakers. One I think one of the key takeaways for is around DPI and digital identities is tied up with every other services and even health, work, everything in our nation and not just Nepal, all over the globe. And we also talk about cybersecurity and our own right to information and the right to opt out and erase our information from the internet. How is it actually becoming mandatory affecting our one cybersecurity and our one's rights to information this at that point.

>> Thank you. We have a hand raised online. Over to you.

>> Thank you so much. I really enjoyed this session and I am also one of the peer researcher. And Charlotte represented a case study on my behalf and it's great and interactive session. A few key points who in who should be having a stronger voice in shaping DPI and it's considered a technological solution. A lot of the acting team comes later but it should work hand in hand.

One of the most important part is being a volunteer mandatory, in the case of death, for example, on paper you could see the digital identity is the voluntary. But for example, in case of students or youth if you are going for college admission or any other thing, they ask for your digital identity. And so which makes it mandatory.

These things are addressed and they need to have more or we should have stronger voices. Thank you.

>> SYED KAZI: Thank you. Thank you for sharing that. Elizabeth, I think I also maybe also invite you if you have anything to say sitting online and if you have anything jump in whatever you have to say. We move onto the next session and we'll come back again if we have time. Next session is on on I think somebody mentioned community radio in the digital era and strengthening internet resilience and trusted communication in South Asia. And how can community radio help keep people informed when the internet is disrupted?

How can community radio and digital platforms work together to build trusted communications? Any comments? I think Nepal is known for community radio examples and cases.

>> Hello Iman from Pakistan. This is a cool session. And something I haven't talked about is how technologies are advances and things are regressing and when we were younger we had Nokia phone and we had a headphone jack to put a headphone line. And those are decreasing and one recommendation from this session a clear one is a push towards telecommunication agencies to include FM chips in phones again. It doesn't generate a profit for them because data isn't used but it is for the greater good because it is increase connectivity. And my colleague from Pakistan Telecomm is here. And we noted that. It was a cool recommendation.

>> SYED KAZI: Thank you. Your colleague will not listen to you while you go there. And I saw a hand there? No, okay, he wants to respond to you right away.

>> No, I won't respond to her. But I'll add something else. Another point of discussion was regarding the use of universal obligatory fund. A discussion point is for example in the case of disasters, and like normal scenarios and telecom contribute to a specific portion of their revenue to put in a place the towers of connectivity where there's unserved or under served areas far flung areas.

But the community radios need expansion. And the idea is even the broadcasters and the commercial ones and the comm and ISP and providers produce to a universal fund. And with that you fund the community radio. In times of disaster or flood or something. When everything is wiped and out the digital -- the connectivity is gone.

So you still have the FM or AM and old analog mode of communication. Why? Because it's important for people to stay updated. And one of the speakers for India. She shared an example when COVID hit in 20 and 19. And she said how she was running a community radio and she was able to communicate to local villagers and nearby people what is reliable and not is what to do and whatnot. That's the importance of community networks. Thank you very much.

>> SYED KAZI: Thank you. He will listen when you go back to your country.

Thank you, next session is -- okay. The cost of a click. Unboxing AI and internet infrastructures to shape a greener internet in the APAC region. And quick questions are how can we reduce the environmental impact of AI and the internet?

The second question is how can young people build a greener and more sustainable internet? These are two quick questions on environment and AI.

Sorry, okay, Elizabeth. Just go ahead. Quick.

>> ELIZABETH POLLARD: Thanks, I had a quick comment on the second question. I just wanted to acknowledge for the young people in the room it can be frustrating as young people to feel like the burden to fix the climate is on us. When the systems creating the issues often pre-date us and will impact impact us the most in the future of our lives and I would flip that one around to the more senior people in the room and ask how was the decision makers and people with influence will you be building a more sustainable internet?

>> SYED KAZI: Quite a thoughtful perspective. Thank you, we'll note it and we are noting it very well. And thank you. Any -- I think -- yeah.

>> Thank you, from Sri Lanka. I have taken notes because I'm a pen holder. So a few things we have discussed in the session. Number 1 is we have to adapt a sustainable infrastructure and resources. Also how to like life cycle management of the devices and how to use devices, things like that like we are use like by buy the latest mobile phone model but let's stop doing that.

Also we have to integrate the Indigenous knowledge into this systems. And because they have like we have great how -- how the Indigenous have been preserving the environment. So we can learn from them, actually. And we also have to have very conscious about our Indigenous habits like your scrolling like a few hours a day, then you are wasting a lot of energy. And like so let's be conscious about our digital habits as well as we have to have multistakeholderism, which we discuss every day.

And in regional governance, especially and policy advocacy as well. So thank you.

>> SYED KAZI: We have 5 minutes left.

>> I'll be quick. Most of the AI leader in the world don't live near the data center they build. So one of the policy that we have to make is like if you want to lead an AI company then you have to live near the data center. So they can understand

if you exceed something, and there's a crisis of environment they will not like it. So I think that's the policy that we should develop and push.

>> SYED KAZI: Thank you. Thank you very important point. And go to next session. We have 5 minutes. And we have to rush off. So this is something on back doors and black outs and big tech mapping and encryption rules across Asia-Pacific and filling out the gap. And how can we protect encryption while addressing public safety concerns?

What safeguards are needed to prevent encryption back doors? A little technical. Any hands on encryption mapping and rules?

>> Hello. So from Nepal. I relate this session to the online coalition that we registered it was a talk regarding the rise of digital sovereignty and the Global South. And how the discussions were mostly resolved around national digital sovereignty and not Indigenous digital sovereignty. So I think the topic of encryption will have more value when we talk about individual sovereignty a little bit more.

Basically the research presented was trying to analyze the view of different governments across the world to us and encryption standards with the limit of the encryption standards. And most of the countries are on the negative spectrum.

That's concerning and a little dumb when you think about it. Basically what the government is saying there's a magical box verifiable by mathematics that will make sure your that data is yours. And no one can tamper without your observance. And don't use the mathematical model but instead trust us with your data because we have your government and there's no point of encryption.

There was a point of a little dumb from a strong government.

>> SYED KAZI: Thank you. We have 1 or 2 minutes.

Last session. If we save time we can come back. And this is last session. Who attended this? Let's measure the internet, ripe atlas APAC digital resilience. Who attended? I see one hand and the rest have gone. Do you want to say? Good.

>> To actually everybody wants to leave so I will try to wrap it up. And the education session was very good. And I think they discuss about the limits of the internet. So the ripe atlas device, which actually mirrors the performance of internet. For example, for instance, a round trip latency, ping test and trace routes and all those parameters which are network engineer needs to know about the to check how internet is

performing and also one of the things in this session was discussed about the routes cable routes all over the world and how they are connected and how in case of any fault in a given system how the RARs the end-to-end and other organizations how they go up with such force to restore the bandwidth. And I think that's enough. Thank you very much. I hope this is concluded.

>> SYED KAZI: Thank you. We covered all the sessions online. We have one.

>> One last comment from the online participants. They said we can keep people safe without breaking encryption for everyone. Police can use court orders and private details but private chats and bank should remain logged.

And this is from the last session. And a back door is like leaving a spare key under the mat and eventually the wrong people will find them so we need oversight especially when the rules are made.

>> SYED KAZI: Thank you. I think the online participants showed great input. And the town hall is done. And there's no more time for comments. And I think because we are interacting the next two days we can talk. And we will have another session tomorrow. And thank you for joining this town hall session. There's many comments coming up.

And Rani told me there's a comment platform. And comments and comments dot -- comments.aPrIGF.asia is a commenting platform for the 0 doc. Do so. There's the timeline already mentioned and please do so and put your signature sentences and all those perspectives. Thank you so much for joining. Yes?

>> Hello, everyone. On behalf of the leadership team I wanted to say a big thank you to all of you for being so great today for contributing. So kudos to you. And remember, you are not just here as an individual Fellow, you are representing your economies. And that has to mean big to you. And we are learning a lot from each other and keep it coming and keep commenting. And remember the synthesis documents is one of the most important outputs of the APrIGF. And keep the communication going. And I know we are pressed for time here but nothing is stopping you from writing a blog. Nothing is stopping you from having discussions or and writing scholarly articles. Moving from talk to action.

Before we close, I wanted to remind our Fellows, we need all of you here for just 10 minutes. If the others would like to leave we can, but the Fellows we have a short briefing and this is compulsory. So I wanted to let you know before you pack your bags and leave. And the Fellows can stay back. And over to you.

>> SYED KAZI: Thank you, I think we got to go. We got to stay for another 10 minutes. Those who have to stay and thank you and enjoy your evening. And enjoy there's a rain a little bit. And otherwise, enjoy. Thank you.

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