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Sexual rights, openness and regulatory systems

>> We are just going to wait for a couple of minutes. Maybe like five minutes and we will start to pick up. Thank you. Good welcome to one of the most interesting sessions the core organisors of this session is Association for Progressive Communication and Centre for Internet and Society and my name is Jack. We organise the session around section sexuality because in our experience of dealing with Internet governance -- freedom of expression and privacy. Even though this is not usually articulated or recognized preservation of norms is used to mobilize -- sexuality is one domain of life that becomes central and regulated content from a criminal justice perspective are tabled for debate. At IGT despite open format it has quite a poor track record in dealing with sexuality in a positive way. Needs to protect from harm in terms of pornography or child protection. So this session actually aims to also facilitate debate.

So and we also aim to inform policy debates through research that sounds analysis from the perspective of users and in particular groups of users who have less access and resources and power in physical spaces and multi plisity and concerns as well. The two re-Sr. Search is from explore ra ter research on sexuality in five different countries and as well as the sanity note work which is academics based in UK is looking at this issue. And without any further ado let me introduce the first speaker. Mara Colara. She has some masters of science in foreign service focusing on ber national relation and security from Georg town university. Has published extensively for the daily star newspaper in le Lebanon. She is part of the editorial team.

>> Hi. So I am here to present our findings for the project in Lebanon. I am here to talk to you about the career women's movement in Lebanon and the relationship with the Internet. I am really excited to tell because I think this is a very important case and offers a lot of lessons for discussion that we are trying to have. Now the interplay between the development the career women's movement and the development of Internet in Lebanon one that is very tight and in a country with where sex, homosexual identification is criminal and punishable by a year up to a year in prison, the Internet has proven to be a core component of career strategizing. And so this is -- so I am going to show you how this -- how the Internet has proven to a really critical space for career women in Lebanon. I am going to first talk to you about the history of the career movement in LGBT movement in Lebanon and then I would like to focus on the virtual spaces that Lebanon's career women's group has created because that will show you the model, a very unique model that it has created for sexual citizenship for group empowerment. Okay. So the career movement in Lebanon really begins at a very individual level and it begins with consumption of information about queer issues, about LGBT issues. Internet search engines is pretty much the only source for information on LGBT issues. The traditional media in Lebanon doesn't discuss this at all. There is no Arab production of knowledge on this issue. And there is certainly -- there hadn't been any importation of knowledge from the west in the form of traditional media about this issue. And so many of the queer people that we talked to talked about how they pounced on the Internet when this came and the first thing they searched for is homosexuality and scowering the Internet nor hours and especially in the beginning the Internet was very slow in Lebanon and also very expensive. What happens at the same time is queer individuals also use the Internet as their own form of communication with other LGBTs in Lebanon -- no. Sorry. LGBTs anywhere. And so I actually -- I want to read you a quote about one member of -- her first experience meeting another lesbian online. And this is an excerpt from an entry in Mem's book, Budesalvy the entry is called my quest to find lesbians. So this is the quote. "The

popular chatting programme at the time was called ICQ which I immediately downloaded and set out to find other lesbians. There was some method of searching these lists of people and I spent hours looking until I found one sw a nickname sexy lesbian and I messaged her instantly and said hi I am a lesbian, too and I then asked her if I wanted her to bite my ear. I wondered why she was saying that but was so excited about meeting her, meeting another fellow lesbian that I just started babbling with things in my life and then she goes on to say, of course, she was not interested so she disappeared". So this kind of shows you the shock and trepidation queer people first approach this World Wide Web LGBT arena, arena which then led to -- which led a lot of queer people that no, I need to meet queer people in Lebanon. So you have the chat programme called MIRC where you can easily create a chat room. So a group of ten queer men decided to create a chat room. It started off with ten men and then quickly grew in a matter of weeks in to 50 and then 100 and then social groups began to form in this chat room and then subsequently decided to form mailing list because the mailing list would be the first gateway in to an emerge ens in to the physical world. Physical meetings. And so these meetings were formed, of course, with very strict screening processes because there is a very deep fear at the time that families would find out, that the police would find out, relatives neighbors, you know, the fear for of prosecution was really thick back then. And so they began to meet. And slowly awhile they are meeting in these local spaces they are also communicating via the Internet with Internet gay groups. One day they suggested that gay people in Lebanon form a gray group and make that entity a member of ILGA and so this very rough group called club free was formed. And they began to meet in people's houses until one day they decided to turn in to an entity. A lot of communication with gay groups all over the world and set up a group called Henam and they applied for NGO status which they got by default because the Government -- the Government didn't actually process the application. So they became an NGO by virtue of the fact that the government didn't -- the Government bureaucracy didn't have the time to look at the application.

And so around 2008 a group of lesbians in Helman felt that Helman NGO was becoming extremely dominating and women's issue were being subcumed by male issues and they felt there was a big difference between gay male issues and female issues and they couldn't be dealt with in the same sort of space and so they broke off and they formed MEM. Okay and so an MEM was started some of the founding members of MEM were really involved in audio visual work and technical work and so ICTs became a really important tool for the groups from the very, very beginning to deal with -- to address the gender issues that they were coming across in Helman. You kind of see the physical structures that they created happened in parallel with the creation of other virtual spaces. And so when they created their first social office space called the women's house at the same time they also opened this Web site.

And so I want to show you a video, one of the first videos that they created because it really shows how I think -- I think how the -- the first attempts of MEM to just incorporate the queer issue with political and socio, geo political and gender issues in to their activism. (Showing of video)

Okay. I want to go through these virtual spaces. They also have an account on twitter and they have Facebook pages. I want to show you their main Web site because I have some important information to show you just how big -- how much they have managed to expand and also to give you a sense of the content that they work with. The content that they produce and also their editorial policies which also speaks a lot to their strategizing. So this main Web site. See over here on the left that MEM is two years old. We have 312 members. 726 nonmembers are subscribed to the newsletter. The Web site gets an average of 286.42 visits per day.

More than 9,800 have seen our Youtube video. So I mean that's quite a lot considering Lebanon is a small country. 4 million people. This is Jesus.com their weekly online publication which tries to be a Forum for queer issues in Lebanon. It is the subject of queer women's issues in Lebanon is sort of like this -- you want like epicenter of the publication.

Different subjects like politics, like aparteid in Israel and also to talk about diversity within the queer community. So I would encourage you to look at this. Also as some interesting topics, Web site has had 223,933 hits since almost exactly just a bit over a year ago. They just celebrated their birthday a few days ago.

So I just want to talk a bit about content. And editorial policies in -- that sort of play out in these virtual spaces. They speak to the model that MEM has created. In terms of content, MEM tries to incorporate a lot of different sorts of realities that queer women in Lebanon deal with and these issues are geo political. There is a lot of talk about Israel and Palestine. There is also a lot of talk about religion. The different religious minorities that exist. Diversity in how people perceive tradition and sex. And so it is just -- so you see that there is a real effort to stay in touch with the realities of Lebanon with civil society in Lebanon as a means to integrate in to Lebanon and also to do something that they call queering and that is trying to get queer issues on the larger civil society agenda which having this sort of content dialogue between the queer issues and these larger issues.

Some things about the editorial policy, you look through the articles. You will see that the articles are printed under nicknames and/or first names because anonyity is a core part of MEM's strategy. In order to ensure that people can come in -- they need to ensure MEM's members that their privacy is being protected. What happens is there is a fine line that MEM's straddles in try to get the visibility that they need to empower the group and integrate in to civil society but at the same time protect the anom nimity of certain members that are not wanting to outed. That's MEM's model. Now why -- some things about Internet, the Internet as a space in Lebanon. In con, in sharp contrast with the traditional in Lebanon there has not been any censor ship and that's why they have been able to express views and the second factor, the queer women that we have spoken to don't fear that they are being -- that they are underserved by the Government and by third parties and there has not been a reason to fear that. There hasn't been any precedence for that. And because anyway the security sectors is quite weak and they haven't yet expanded to the Internet. However, that's not to say that this condition will stay this way forever. Actually it looks like it might change very soon because there are two threats that we have identified. The first is that religious -- the religious institutions in Lebanon are quite strong and they have been the driving force behind censorship in traditional media. So we think that the reason they haven't yet spoken about what's going on on line is because the Internet is still not a very important space to them in the traditional sense and their sort of traditional arenas and probably because the queer movement is not quite large enough yet and the rate of expansion has been quite vast they have might pick them up under the radar screen and we are worried there might be a big backlash. And in the second reason to fear the Internet might change as a space for queer people is there has been -- there has been a new legislation that's been drafted to expand the security sector in to the Internet. So via, you know, e-transaction laws by the security sector is now becoming digitalized. There is a fear that shes things would be a gateway to a larger surveilance over the Internet. Internet space changes in this way it comes under the watchful eye the government and the if the censorship in the traditional media does encroach on the Internet then we think that the queer movement could change fundamentally. It is not to say they wouldn't survive it because they have gotten really strong but there will be a funmental change and I think that's something to think about. Thank you.

(Applause.)

>> Jac. . Thank you that Tamara for showing us a site of Internet that we rarely explore. We have two more presentations and we also have Mr. Anti Prakr to give a response to the issues of competing interests and rights on this area and we haven't actually managed to well, set out all the different areas since we only have the first presentation but the intervention should provide interesting food for thought. So a quick introduction Mr. Anti is the deputy director general of the direct ate general for the Internet Society. DGINFSO for the European Commission. He is responsible for promoting international cooperation and

information technology research and for representing the commission in negotiation on ICT development, the regulatory environment and the availability and accessibility of ICT based services.

>> Good morning, everyone and I think I will try to be very brief and try to introduce the views of European Commission and European executions, that they are trying to different all kinds of issues u including human rights and I think we have in the responsibility in place, the charter of fundamental rights is much more established. Kind of a regulatory guidance for all of our work and I think that now on the basis of this treaty there is a mandating exceeding the convention of human rights for the Council of Europe but I think that now we can say that human rights are embedded in our every day work. What we are doing is inherent and we pay great attention to human rights are really respected in all our activities. But I think that whenever we then try to see that the challenge that we are having in front of us I think it is really to find right type of the balance between different types of the rights and the needs like the right to express one's self freely, transparency of public institutions, the right to control one's own private information, rights to information about what is important for one's life, like I think now introduced in the previous speaker, sexuality, sexual health, et cetera, but on the other hand we are having the right obligation to protect from violence and crime and there I try to illustrate what we have been doing last years in relation to the protection of our children's right on the online environment and I I think there, of course, previous speaker and I think the Chair was indicating that there might be that kind of controversy from time to time how to see that kind of interest of protecting illegal say distribution, for example, of material documenting the sexual abuse of the children. The scope of any kind of really respecting sexuality or sexual identity but I think that, of course, we can easily identify that there is that kind of a gray area but where we have to be very careful that where we are protective. Where we are really I think that taking a very strict stand on the say all different kind of basic rights that we are having including the sexuality. But I think that trying to say what we are actually doing in information society and media that general I think that we have really tried to so far let's say prevent or to not go to the hard measures. I think that whenever we try to focus on children's right to protection we see the instruments where parents, children, teachers have the information and tools that they need to manage their own lives and then to stay safe. And I think we have together with the stakeholders established a safe data centres and exist in 27 member states and mainly responsibility to member states and I think they are supported by our safe Internet programme. And I think that's very much on awareness raising with the parents, childrens and teachers about ways to manage their children's online lives and I think that then we have tried to really to of the independent review of the available of filtering solutions where, of course, I think they can be used in all different ways. I think that where we are really thinking of safer Internet programme with a view of improving the quality and then giving the parents and other careers a choice. But all in all we must say we are bound by treaties our strict commitment to our human rights and I think we are open minded and strictly regulated on EU lifl level I think we try to invite the stakeholders and especially I think in this case the telecom operators as well as the networking service providers, self-regulatory approaches and I think that so far we have been rather satisfied that this has found some kind of a balance how and what type of measures are available for the people really to protect themselves or protect their children and I think that then finally I would say that our previous commissioner, Madam Redding is responsible for IP Justice and I think that's kind of her watch dog for human rights for the European Commission and I think definitely whenever we try to find how these kind of rights are really protected in the online world I think there we have fortunately previous commissioner or the commissioner who was previously responsible for online world so that is now having the most assets on her -- at hers disposal and then we believe that we tried to find the delicate balance always in our actions. Thank you.

>> Jac: Thank you.

(Applause.)

>> Jac: Thank you Mr. Patomacki or giving us concrete examples and how it approach these range of competes rights and interests and is its centring the right framework and hopefully in this conversation are able to come up with some suggestions or ideas in a conversation to see how we can also enable different kinds of user in these processes to try to become actors in ensuring that privacy, safety and security and openness is being preserved. Our next speaker is Clarissa Smith. She is programme leader of the M media and cultural study at university in UK. Focus on institutional practices, strategy uses and meanings of pornographies and she also researches history of pornographies and the way of representations of sex have entered mainstream media. Her research employs audience floored to understand the pleasure -- she is interested in a practice in development of audience studies want broad cultural framework and is a member of editorial bord.

>> CLARISSA SMITH: Thank you. My work, yes. Okay. I want to explain a little bit about the obscenity network that I am part of and I am here representing today. It is a new network which is just been set up in the UK but it has an international focus. And it had funded by the arts and humanities research council in the UK one of the last things to get on to the wire before funding was cut. We have an intention really to examine what it is that that's going on now in the 21st century with regard to sexuality, sex, media and technology. And taking this actually as something that needs to be explored in all its detail, there is no doubt that there are concerns about who is accessing what, what's available that day, who gets make it, how much money it is making, what people are doing with it, et cetera, et cetera. One of the problems it seems to us within the network and we are around now what 100, 120 across the world is that there has been a real shying away actually from trying to examine pornography in all its detail. And I think in particular what has happened is that pornography has become a way of exploring all what's wrong with new technology and I am talking about new technology as something to be feared and not as necessarily a tool that people can use in particular ways that actually it has no one unittry use and that's particularly true of pornography itself. To read some of the recent publications one that came out called every day pornographies think there is an absolutely singular use of porn and I am going to talk briefly about why I think that's a problem in a minute.

We have got an exploigs of online sexual communities and new forms of sex work that's being facilitated by the Internet and is there a proliferation of pornography. It is possible to find anything sexual on line now from clown porn to pushy to queer to puffy, to queer as people would understand that in terms of gay and lesbian, did I say queer to puffy. I didn't say that. Fluffy and plushies. Okay. If you don't know what that is I can tell you that at the end. But one of the things that's quite z interesting about plushy porn people dress up as animals and there may be no signs of genitals and indeed anything that's recognizably sexual in the imaginary but clearly functions as some form of pornography if what we take pornography to be is material for sexual excitement. So I am not just using that I know the outer reaches of the Internet better than anybody else but actually it is an indication of the ways in which key can't know what pornography is just simply by looking at it. There are ways in which it speaks to particular sets of interest, particular sets of communities and that that may well be very opaque to outsiders who don't understand anything about it.

That becomes increasingly problematic to think about specifically in the ways in which regulation is now talked about. That actually it is about protecting people from things that they clearly don't understand or protecting children, protecting the family, ways of life, et cetera, et cetera. These all become ways in which you want to identify a particular problem in particular ways and pornography is, of course, a very easy scapegoat for all kinds of problems. Very much linked it seems to me to questions around sexualization which has become increasingly popular in American, Australian and UK discourse and I am sure that it is going to leak everywhere else and has been -- pornography has been hooked to questions around

violence for a long time but sexualization is also being hooked up to that too. What is sexualization? It is the process apparently by which we have all becomes sexualized beings. There is a very nonpajorajitve way. We talk about people's progress from childhood to adulthood. But in particular the way it has been taken up up by the APA, American psychological association and also within the Australian counterpart and in the UK the real problems about what sexualization means. Actually they don't have a definition of sexualization because that suits them very well not to have a definition. So have something vague and obscure which you can just apply to the Internet and say this is the problem. And I would like to talk to you that actually most of the alarm around pornification, sexualization, the use of these terms is actually incredibly pliscal and very prejudiial. I am going to talk about pornography. I think the definite sire to regulate pornography is issue for everyone who is interested in any notion of sexual right but not to say that I am uniformally proporn and the very fact I have to say that is the indication in which these arguments become so deeply embedded. There are lots of things that I don't like but may well be things I don't like from many different reasons from anybody else in this room and I am not going to go in to those at this moment.

So I think one of the key problems that we have when people are talking about pornography and other sexual explicit materials on line, whatever these are, is that there is a failure to actually engage with who is using it, who is producing it and why. The assumption that it is produced for profit. Produced for men and it is produced for sexual excitement. Actually we don't in fact, know that. Certainly there are companies out there who are producing pornography for money. They are producing it with a male audience in mind and they may be predominately male employees in the particular business but that would be to take one area of pornographic production and apply it to every form of porn graphic production and there are myriads of porn graphic productions and particular to reach many audience and this is something that's conveniently ignored in the debate about whether or not something should be done about pornography and also I would like to argument that it has been actually capitalism and interest making money that have produced all kinds of things that we can say have been really important to people in their every day lives, in their sense of self and their construction of communities, et cetera. The fact that money is made does not necessarily mean that it is a problem but that it is made by men does not necessarily mean it is a problem or it is directed to men. But equally on line -- when I first started researching pornography which was in about 1992, that was my second inkarnation as an employee. So I am much older than I might look. Not that you need to know that. Why am I saying that?

So it was very little available for women and if in the UK. The UK case there was six magazines launched in 1992 which targeted women. By the end of 1993 only one of them survived. Didn't seem be to a market for them. Institutional problems that meant that they went out of circulation. But one of the things is very key about those magazines was that they were produced by male porn graphors within a capital system but read by women by particular forms made available to them in particular ways. That's one of the problems that we have been talking about pornography who make it is and this idea there is a singular pornography. So one of the problems as well about debates that we have around pornography and sexually explicit detail, there is very narrow conceptual understanding of media and consumer interest. Interest and pleasures of myriad, there is no one kind of pornography that might appeal to women and once you start to talk about other identifications, for example, sadomaistic lesbian women, then you are not going to find a particular pornography that appeals to them in terms of necessarily their gender and there no one way of responding to this material.

Sexual excitement or interested is not limited to materials which are overtly targeted at sexual relations. For example, just because something appears to be educational, for example, that doesn't stop someone finding it potentially sexually E exciting because, of course, it may open up ways of thinking about sex that someone hadn't thought of before. So

something that seems to be entirely premisesed on the educational can become and in of it erotic. This is one of the problems about regulation is that it doesn't understand that a sense of expression and some of them may be difficult and problematic and vocalizing of emotion sexual discourse allows and is really important to people and not about bad attitudes or learning to see women as sexual objects, for example, which is one of the key claims or that it is going to reproduce acceptance of rape myths in theories. Matter of considerable dispute. So what did I find in terms of research, interests that women expressed in terms of their use of pornography? Various things. Sharing with other women. Like minded women. Women who are in an exploration of sexual interest, sexual excitement, fantasies the possibilities of exploring in their company. Shared sense of experience. Yes, I had that experience, too. That I was mine I think your confessional quotation earlier was a really good example of that kind of sense of wanting to find a shared story of coming out, for example, but it doesn't have to be a coming out story. It could be the first time I was kissed or the first time I had an orgasm and that expression of sexual feeling that one has with other people. Testing one's self is a clear pleasure that people talk about in terms of their use of sexual materials. Would I like to do that. Would that feel good to me. Ooh that looked hideous. Finding out about other people. It was not always entirely positive and I am going to show a short video clip that I had -- show some of that. It can be about acquisition of knowledge. About imagining sex. Imagining sex happening to other people. Happening to one's self. Watching other people doing it. Takes risks imaginatively. Discussions around porn which has come from many activist against pornography, Gnso stands for all pornography but also the relationship between views and that kind of pornography is probably much more complex than anti-porn activists would argue but it is simply enacting violence against women. Sl there is the possibility of takes risks imaginatively. Is important element of pornographic use and definitely comes through when you talk to gay and lesbian viewers. Taking that first step in to the possibility of engaging with another person of the same gender, same sex so that you are moving outside of the norm, the normative. All pleasures of looking at men's bodies, women's bodies and sharing that look with other people and being turned and needing to can turned on and many women who talk about looking at pornography and it is sharing in women's liberation and I have the right to look and I want to seize that right to look and I don't want to lose it to anybody else.

So what does this mean? I think in terms of rights, for example, the key issue at the moment especially in the UK seems to be around children and what they should be able to see. And I think that there are very real problems about what children may stumble across, what they may be looking at inadvertently and don't want to see and, of course, there is questions we need to ask about children's intentional uses for sexual material and pornography. What are they looking for? A lot of it is information. Children need to have as much good sex education as they can and I certainly don't want to argument that it is not important. Equally it is. We need to be asking them the questions what is it you are doing and for many I think we will find that they are doing things that we don't expect they are doing. For example, researches that done twoo years ago. An awful lot of people look at pornography that looked at ur rination. Awful lot of outrange from parents and the arguments are being that this is teaching young people that skatlogical pleasures that these are normal pleasures that everyone ought to be engaged in. Unfortunately the research didn't pay attention to what they were looking at which was two girls and one guy. What is the question and why does this have to be asked. This isn't two girls and one cop. It is not a reaction to two girls and one cop. Two girls -- well, I can explain that later. Oh. That's another fetish all together.

(Laughter).

>> CLARISSA SMITH: Actually what this is if it comes up I hope is the reaction video to spank wire (coughing), Spankwire, this is a subject of a core case very recently. Can you hear that? (Music).

>> What?

>> (Music) (screaming and laughing).

>> Oh, my God. Are you Shitting me. (Screaming).

>>.

>> CLARISSA SMITH: Okay. You find there is about a thousand of these reaction videos to this particular video Spankwire and it is called Spankwire which is Web site and it is a porn site and this is quite labeled as an extremely bizarre video and it was a subject of a case under the immigration act which was brought in to the UK last year which seeks criminalize the possession of what it terms extreme pornography. As an expert witness in that case and so spank wire video along with two and a half million other people who have viewed it, the prosecution tried to argue that in fact, the guy had watched this video, had downloaded and it had in the possession for the purposes of sexual gratification. He may well but actually whether or not they dsht video was -- could be judged obscene and came unthe view as it is. The ways in which it was cut, the which in which it was put together and the sound track which you hear there which was a version of Destiny Child's, I am a survivor, what is interesting about this video it shows that children are accessing pornographic material but what -- what we are seeing here is a form of self-scaring and of taking risks in groups situation because a lot of these videos are group situations. It is about joining and participating with other people in ways that the Internet is made possible. Something else they might have done in corners of playground but now you can share this over the Internet. I had a couple of other points but I will leave it there. Okay. Thanks.

(Applause.)

>> Jac: Thank you Clarissa for that very interesting insight in to pornography I will be interested to talk to you later on what this would this mean on the .XXX move and when you try to push everything and defining pornography in to one particular space on line. So next up unfortunately Dorothy Atwood is not able to join us today. So next up we have Joy Liddicoat. Joy is a lawyer based in welling ton knew New Zealand. She is commissioner with the human rights commission. And for commission for work on human rights and the Internet. She is member of the Internet Z net and Chairs the board of the domain commission limited which oversees the domain registration of. Sorry. -- New Zealand and a board member of creating resources for empowering action, a Nongovernmental Organisation based in New York.

>> JOY LIDDICOAT: Thank you. And welcome everybody. I just wanted to before I begin just acknowledge Jac who is the reason that I got involved in sexuality gender and human rights on the Internet because about four years ago we were sharing a panel together and she said to me you call yourself a human rights activityist. Where are you on the Internet and Internet Governance, why aren't you in these Forums and I thought ooh. That's a really good question. So now I am here, Jac, thanks to you.

>> Thank you.

(Applause.)

>> JOY LIDDICOAT: Keep up the great work. So just very quickly I am going to share with you an overview of what I am going to talk about. I am going to talk a little bit about sexuality gender and regulatory systems. I am going to give examples of forms of engagement that I have done working with the new ze land human rights commissioner. I am going to draw from implication of the IGF and the pictures that are going to see of people are pictures of transgender and intersex people of New Zealand are part of an inquiry that I did against people with transgender. We have sexually and diverse country. We have lesbian, gay, bis sexual and transgender and intersex people. And so there is a huge diversity of sexual and gender minorities. The human rights commission that I am a commissioner of is an internationally accredited institution. It is accredited under the unite nations principles in general terms where we are hitting is way beyond the constructs, binary constructs of sexuality and gender. Beyond male, female in to sexually diverse people who can form to neither one nor the other sex and also beyond constructive binary constructs of gender.

Some of the defining principles in our work apart from the international human rights framework -- can find out more at Asia Pacific Forum.net. They are principles that state the -- in terms of -- we are currently consulting on the human rights status of sexual orientation and gender identity in new zae land. If you want to know anything about New Zealand it is either on line or I got copies for you. To be who I am, this is the first example of dialogue I want to talk to you about. To be who I am in, it was an inquiry that our kwigs conducted in to the day-to-day lived experiences of transgender people in New Zealand. We began this inquiry because in the coarse of our work we did transgender people chalt ledged us about the reality of their lives and the fact that they were marginalized subjective to violence, subjective to ha harassment and unable to get health services they needed and they wanted someone else to take a closer look and we began our inquiry with a clear message about transgender people and headline in the media that said they were circus show freaks. I was subjected to discrimination, harassment and violence.

So we asked the simple question, do transpeople experience equality and dignity and security at least to the same extent that other New Zealanders do. Look at discrimination and accessibility to public and barrier to legal citizenship. We had about 200 submissions from very diverse transpeople from health professionals from law enforcement officers from the civil society groups, four out of five submissions highlighted discrimination against transgender people and we were quite shocked as a national human rights institutions at the high level, the prevalent ens and depth so much so that one transgender person basically I come to accept discrimination as part of my daily life. I know if I walk out of my house to go to the library or go to buy food I am going to be spat at and assaulted and people are going to cross the road to avoid me. In terms of accessibility of health service I go to my doctor and I get laughed at. The doctor won't see me or tries to cure my problem by reading from the bible. This really worked to resonate with transpeople and talk about constructive pathways forward and I have a copy of the transgender inquiry if anyone wants to have a look. The second example I want to talk to you about an is a dialogue we did called voices. Modeled on the work of queer which is talking about sexuality and gender and human rights. What are the conversation they are having. And we did this by collaborating with other sexual and human rights and gender organisations. Essentially what we found in terms of our overview of sexuality gender and regulation was that regulatory systems already exist everywhere all the time in relation to sexuality and gender. Social, economic, political. They are cultural and they have religious and anti-sexual and that's before we get to law. So but all of those regulatory they start at birth. Do I want a boy or girl or a son or a daughter but what happens that the baby that's born to you it is not actually possible to tell and how do you deal with it and how do you raise that chirld. And in the regulatory systems are also illegal. It is a combination of either underregulation, in other words, there is nothing in the law books in knew ze land about lesbians. It is just a complete absence. I am not saying there should be anything but sl there is an absence. And then we get overregulation. Same sex, prescriptions around clonual times what people could wear when they went out. Those sorts of things. Or poor regulations. In other words, targeting the wrong dwouP groups and and sweeping up in to identity laws around putting F or M on your passport and people who don't fit in to either category what do you do then and also obviously restrictions and violations and human rights. Behaviorual or other regulatory restrictions on sexual and gender minority by the virtue that they exist and my friend from Lebanon has mentioned the situation in her country and others have similar instances. When I say we I am speaking as lesbian but also as human rights advocate. Sexuality and gender is relevant to regulation and it is relevant to regulation on the Internet and the way I will demonstrate soon. Very much our way to promote and protect people's rights. We protect their a-ability to assert their rights. There are model of third gender and I think in the Pacific and south Asia region had there is opportunities for leadership but that requirements movements and the most recent stunning example of movements boarding a relation to regulatory system is voices against -- the campaign over to

the Indian criminal code on which others are probably more experienced than me. So just going to talk about the third area of dialogue that we focused on that and that is in to relation to dot N zid and the statistics about Internet users in New Zealand and the interesting thing there we have got a significant but small proportion of user who are E ex-users of the Internet. My thought was why not bring the international administrators together with human rights advocates. Bring the people who are running the and the people who are operating the registry and the people who are running the dispute regulatory -- this happened just a month ago. And this is just an example of some of the sorts of issues that bubbled in areas of mutual interest. So one of them, for example, was the proposals for ISP filtering for children pornography we got a voluntary system where ISPs can opt in to a filtering system that sounds good except that we have only really got probably the top three, four ISPs providers cover the bulk of the mark. If you get the top three or four you have protectively covered the most users. Like elsewhere we are fighting a battle in relation to termination of user accounts for copyright violations and we have got some infrastructure issues and we are currently doing a public consultation on DNC. What was remarkable was the huge amount of overlap of interest between human rights advocates and Internet administration and very much Internet administration were using the language of rights around their policy issues. So they were talking about the rights of registration to termination of ISPs and why you use the language of rights they sort I said I don't know actually. Okay. Let's talk about that. So some of the things that came out of there was tension around human rights and administration but the Internet administration is not a moral vacuum. There is influences all the time about decision that are made about Internet administration that are quite loaded and that no pa ra dime shift is made. Ran and there was some particular pathways forward that we thought would be use until our domestic context. ' Let's try and articulate the human rights of the Internet and get some consultation about that, challenges and -- promote the idea of digital citizenship. Not protect people but protect their rights and look at technology and neutral application of human rights standards. So why are we using technology to fight technology. Let's look at minimizing intrusion on rights.

So some regulatory implication just again in the spirit of panel and then I will get to some IGF implications and some practical actions. First is don't simply graph existing modes of regulation in to the interflet environment. Social, political, religious, economic and other regulatory model haven't work. There is a poor history at best with legal systems of regulation. Don't simply translate over. We need to be creative and we need to think literally but human rights do apply for the process for developing regulatory systems. That's why I want to know as what human rights activist are saying about sites if law enforcement come to me and says want to shut down this site and I say no, I want to get a court order. Who is monitoring the, for example, the filtering system and what are the forms of accountability and in our view the human rights approach is key. In other words, the process by which you go about developing human rights process is equally important as the outcome that you are trying to achieve. In terms of other implication the Internet is already a -- but regulation happens in the space all the time. And counter weights are needed. The system of mutual cooperation on which Internet as an administration is based needs counter weights so there is no single body with control or autumy and we think in terms of our context we need to create Forum that fit us. So don't look at template models, very many ones that will fight. So some implication for the IGF. The human rights approach is critical to. But if we are going to ask about balancing and security and rights then whose security are we talking about. Are we talking about the fact that parents feel better if they think their children are not going to accidentally stumble on pornography. If you come across something that I don't like or don't know about what do you do. And the situation, the experience of sexual and gender minorities in democratic participate ri systems is that marginalized groups have less access to power and those that exercise rights the majority don't always do so. We need to ask whose security and whose rights in balancing. Practical actions I think that No. 1 it is Allstates must

ratify all core human rights instruments and we have members of UN and members states who have not ratified all international human rights instruments or have reservations to them and that goes to the heart of, for example, if you have got platform providers or Internet intermediays. We are thinking about developing a New Zealand governance and Internet report. Engage with critical Internet resources to promote the rights of transgender and intersex. And steps that country such as Malaysia and you a streal gentleman and Jordan -- other practical actions critically review Interneted a administration and build alliances and learn off each other and publish that stuff. And in terms of movement building br bringing human rights and sexual gender minority together as part of thinking about movements and there is talk about a Pacific region IGF that may happen next year. One processes that's going to happen before that there is an Asia Pacific outgames human rights conference that I encourage you to register for and we have some amazing speakers. We are going to be looking at practical action that can be taken across the region in relation to the rights of sexual and gender minority of the lastly some interesting resources on line. I suppose in sort of reflecting on this panel and trying to bring it together for us it is really being about there may not you be a clear path way forward but we can walk back woord wards in to the future and now what in the past has worked and at least learn from that. Jac?

>> Thank you very much. Thank you to Joy, Tamar and Clarissa on some interesting insight on your work. Which can at first appear to be such contradictory things but in fact, lies at the heart of regulation. We have about 45 minutes for discussion and I would like to open the floor for questions or points or comments that you would like to raise. Yes, sir.

>> My name is John. I work for Freedom House in southeast Asia. In countries specifically in southeast Asia and I think it exists all over the world when govrs say we have to censor the Internet usually they have say we have to protect the children. We have to stop the -- there is all this horrible stuff and that's why we need this these Raconi laws. And then when you see them iment plem plementing these laws it is very rare to see them blocking porn and child pornography and porn sites even that's the excuse I can say in Thailand it is statistically insignificant to political site, I am curious to know if there has been any research and actually counting or monitoring all these laws that are in place to stop porn, how this reactually being implementing because often my anecdotal sense we are talking about porn but what we mean is political (Off microphone). In the widest sense of that term. So I am curious if there has been any research done on that or any numbers that indicated or just being shown a lemon, this is be for links that you showed but it is being misused for Governments.

>> I can share some reser. One is the open net research we are looking at laws and having a technical test to see how filtering technology works and what they block out and I am doing one with some partners in Malaysiaen there is also one that's one that's being done in India and looking very specifically at what's happening here and what is being censored and removed and what's the discoarse around it and how does gender and sexuality fit in this debate. Definitely there has been effort in trying to monitoring. The Erotics project that I shared, for example, Brazil is looking at the memorandum of understanding with Google actually on the orkt situation as well as the civil rights framework and USA I can't remember the name of the act, the act that actually COPA, COPA CIPA where they are looking at public libraries and they receive public funding from the site and they are to put filtering in to the public computers and they are seeing how it is being implemented in to the different public libraries in the states and the different processes of which this is being enforced operationalized.

>> As part the obscenity network sol colleagues are beginning process of looking at criminal justice and and in Britain that's going to be about censoring information that in ways that are recognizably (Off microphone). States I haven't got the same dedication. (Off microphone). But I think there are some interesting cases, recently Facebook but where in terms of use to invoke to close down Web sites that have pages Facebook pages that have an

expressly femininist element (Off microphone). SH exclaimation mark a femininist site taken down last week (Off microphone) porn harm which is actually really unpleasant group homophobic, transfoeic, all kinds of phobic has been able to remain (Off microphone).

>> I am Marian Frank gold Smith from UK. One of your panelists could flush out your stories about changing public -- we have international perspective here, especially when you are talking about the early' # 90s has there been a shift to less tolerance. There was a time one o could be more sexually explicit and more open. I am interested to hear the three different views. Thank you.

>> I would like to know if I -- if I have fifr minutes to explain a little bit about the Brazilan of the EROTICS research? Is it possible?

>> Sure.

>> Okay. Okay.

>> Thank you Chair. This is Ajisesh from Nigerian. We are 180,000 server cafes are there. We are all medium and low income families are accessing the Internet. In my opinion which is the major cause of defeat of broadband, the (Off microphone) is required. In India we are talking about the digital divide between the Google but in my opinion it is not a digital divide between urban. Majority of the family still don't want their child involved to access the Internet on the fear of pornography. Recently in to the ICANN meeting, (Off microphone) is now coming out officially. I am very much surprised if my name, Rajesh how it can be accepted by my country men, how I will be able to put my pictures or anything on the dot XXX. Everybody m it the IGF starts from the view. We are talking about stopping the online Chair but when the international monitoring section is coming the response coming from the country, I will not name the country, I will say the visiting country, in our country it is official. How we can stop. Because some rules can be official for some country but some rules are not official or the other country. It is a cultural abuse. Why we are not taking action through the IGF platform. We start the international monitoring and policy from my country, if any response is coming that these sites are good for the people of the India. We should take immediate action as our social responsibility to stop it. What I would suggest is that if we will able to curtail 10 percent of the pornographic right now happening in to the Internet included cloud we will find that at least 50 percent of the broadband policy will increase and this digital divide between the open mindness and the conservative will reduce. The basic thing what some guys tell in to the fora how you can interfere in to our privacy but if n my opinion if someone's privacy or someone's openness is harming a culture, things of any person we should take immediate action to stop that and we should think how Internet reaches to the all. Not to the limited guy who are very much open about the sex and pornography. Thank you.

>> Jac: Thank you very much. This is in direct response? Okay. Go ahead.

>> I am pris sill la from New York. To South Africa and Lebanon and Brazil. It is about all these blogs and Web sites that have been created and enable commune kigs. I am woon dering and we also talked about the risk of censor ship if they adopt new legislation but I am also wondering about what the safety situation. For instance, in western countries or in some African countries each time there is a sexually oriented chat room there is always some risk of deviation or hateful speech similar plil speaking if we take an example of Lebanon there might be risk of hateful speech. Are these issues at all considered parallel to this development of sexual rights, and this revolution on or these countries taking in to account the experience of western countries that have already been through this many years ago obviously because the LGBT situation is different. We have only been in South Africa and maybe we have chance to hear more about Brazil because it is interesting where the situation the society is different, maybe more sexualized and more open and how looking at legislation of MOU with Google as far know I don't think there is any LGBT or anything on in MOU. Inform us about it. But what else -- is it any risk of hateful behavior also in all these chat rooms in Brazil or other type of risks, like trafficking or I don't know, I don't know. Just an open question. Thank you.

>> Jac: Thank you for the comments and I would like to invite responses from the

speakers as well as EROTICS Brazil and south atri ka. So the comments that came out how is it possible can we change the public around the sexuality at large and then concern about balancing some of the things that Mr. Takabak was talking about earlier and the is there is actual harm that happens on line and how do we deal with that at the same time that we promote sexual rights and freedoms.

>> Thanks and thags for the questions and challenges. Firstly in relation to the first question, I think in 25 years New Zealand has gone from a country where homosexuality -- homosexual activity was illegal to one that actually promotes tolerance and understanding around sexual diversity and its Government and foreign policy now max out its protection the rights of sexual and gender minority as a point of difference for it in its international foreign strategy. So how do we get from the -- here to there, I think one of the strong things is movement building. And the way in which you have to create movements for social justice and social change. Which we are all offline. They were a mess of social justice movement and we are seeing those movements moving in online worlds as well. First thing social movements and connecting those things and secondary in revelation to transgender and inquiry we began in a very hostile media environment, very hostile political environment. So we made some stra ste jik decisions not to promote the fact fa we were doing this inquiry. We didn't hide it but we didn't go out to our media strategy: You can't argue with 400 documented pages of day-to-day life of sexual and gender minority. The media environment has changed in three years and part of it was also online strategies. We have same practical outcomes. It is not a Lynn yoor path. We go forward. We go back. We go sideways. Suddenly something happens. So just sitting with the fact that process are not linear is also an element. And also being willing to let new leadership come forward was also a significant point. The leaders of tomorrow we are now of what schools are they in and how are they being influenced was another sort of factor as well. I will give the others an opportunity to comment before going to the other questions.

>> I just thought I would spontd to the comments by kind of giving you more of the context within which this queer movement works because it sort of shows you how the path that the queer movement in Lebanon has is really different from the west, from that which the west has taken. Or the global north. Anyway, so the thing about Lebanon it is a place that's constantly in flux politically, socially, culturally, because we had 15 dwer years of war and that rendered the state really weak. So most of the activism that's happened at least especially with the queer women's movement has been on a discursive grass roots level as opposed to addressing actual policy and I mean there is this great awareness of, great potential to social and political sensitivity because there is so many things in the terrain to navigate and map out. So I think -- I am not sure exactly what I'm addressing now which is the comments but yeah, to answer your question about controlling hate speech in Forum, that are created all of the Forum that have been krefrP ated by MEM are moderated but there hasn't really at least on, you know, the -- their Forums that hasn't been homophobic hateful speech and what's moderated is outing. MEM moderates people mainly in order to protect the privacies of certain individuals. They don't want certain information to come out but hate speech is something that we are sort of anticipating but it hasn't yet happened and I think that the stand on that right now is that we kind of not to say welcome it but we kind of think that if it starts -- if we start to receive it that means we are reaching a wider audience and then that's an actually a good thing. It is going to be a difficult thing to deal with but I think there is enough energy in the group and that the group has become strong enough to be able to deal with these challenges. Yeah.

>> Jac: Thanks. Can I invite the responses to be brief because we don't have a lot of time left and we would like to get another round of questions. Whatever you feel like you want to respond to Clarissa.

>> CLARISSA SMITH: I feel like I ought to respond to what you are saying about the Indian situation and to be honest, with you I don't know. I think that there are very real

ambileances intentions around certain very -- how and why pornography is available in what spaces and to whom and I think that there are real questions that need to be asked (Off microphone). Domination of production. I think that there are -- I have less problem actually with cause for censor ship that talk about morals. That's are questions that then get the basis within a particular environment and can be argued against, for example, what constitutes the (Off microphone). The problem I have is when we talk about harms which are problematicically defined and often don't recognize individual points. That hasn't answered your question.

(Laughter).

>> Maybe Mia would be a good time for you to intervene and have a comment. Mias is one of the core researches for the EROTICS project.

>> I want to respond about what you were saying about India and there with a lot of generalizations that made about people. We just concluded this EROTICS research in Bombay and we interviewed youngs women from the ages of 18 right up to the age older women of age 54 and young men as well. Question from 150 young people. I don't think that people have very strong moralistic responses to things like pornography. On the contrary we found that people saying pornography is a part of life it is there. As an adult I have a get right to access this content and material and parents recognize there is content on the Internet that's makes them uncomfortable when they know that thir chearn can watch it but they also realise that the responsibility is to educate their children. They clearly feel that blanket filtering don't work. Many parents talk about how they restrict Internet access. Children have mobile phones and there is ways to get around regulation. So they recognize that it is more important to talk to your children and arrive at some sort of mechanism or system which by which you can educate rather than saying you are not going to access any of this and I think we live in an age of images and I think we need to understand this is where we are in India right now and all these ideas about culture and morality I think we have to perhaps stop talking about this one unified sense of what India culture. There is a lot of diversity in our country but we only talk about very superficialized languages. We are going to publish this research very soon. So I think that when we are developing Internet policy even in terms of cyber cafes, ISP regulation we need to have some kind of evident base. On what basis are we making policy, IMAI comes out with is he research but it is very quantitative data they get. And I think that's what -- I mean -- this is like one way to start talking to users and listening to users and seeing what is actually out there. Yeah.

>> Jac: Thank you. One second. Okay. We are actually running very short of time and I have one question that I like to ask everyone before we end the session. Before that Morina.

>> Actually I prefer to read. I wrote an explanation on EROTICS Brazilan fining. Very short. Okay. So sex from the Brazilan secretary yeat, one of the organise organisations involved in the EROTICS research project. SPW was responsible for the investigation and political debate and what we did was to monitor the debate on the Internet regulation in bra sblil which has been a complex scenario but in the same time leaving a strong and special process of debate. Since the discussion on the creation of the civil framework for Internet regulation. Summarizing, someone some of our observations, are complex and 15 is he Mayo. We started our study in May 2009 and considered in time with the cooperation conducted by the federal policy which was part of the public sector and parliament tear to investigate child pornography on the Internet and be sides this beginning was marketing by (Off microphone) against the (Off microphone) on cybercrimes subjected too much of because of criminal and authorizetarian. But even if these mobilization it was approved in the Brazilan state. The executive in October 2009 propose drafting a framework for Internet regulation which inevitably would become one of the main focus of our research. This is debate to try to (Off microphone) on Internet regulation changing from a criminal approach to a civil perspective as a frame work for users and interfet providers and the Government and the secretary of ministry of justice presented a proposal and it was made a public (Off microphone) to build

foundations of Internet regulation. Consultation had states and finished in May of 2010 but initially the idea of sent this proposal to the Congress is changed and because in this moment we are leaving -- we are not an election gler Brazil which indicate that the attacks will be tabled in 2011 when a new legislate tur starts. And during this period we observe it we realise that the (Off microphone) with many actors mainly from the law enforcement agencies and con ser veattives politicians presenting their arguments especially defending the children rights and managing to convert their online child pornography. Also apply the short research explored the perceptions of femininists and the -- the proposal regarding Internet regulation but didn't identify the participation of these act tors and the Internet regulation debate. So sexuality, meaning the fight against a web based child pornography is definitely at the centre of the Brazil related debates and the connections between these worlds are not yet in place and investments should be made for them to happen. We are starting to think in ways to promote these meetings. To krooet ate a space to share the sturdies of various communities. Just -- sorry it is just a short summary but I can talk better with you and we can talk specifically for the details. Okay?

>> Jac: Just so you know the initial findings of the EROTICS is published on gender.org. The reason why we did this EROTICS research we begun entering in to this debate and very specifically on sigh violence against women and how it is so embedded in to every day life and dimensions on to violence against women and looking at issues of cyber harassment and then inevitably we will to engage with the issue of pornography and that's sort of where policy congregates around. There is very little research that is being done in this area that look at the experiences and definitions and meanings given to all of these debates by users themselves and users that are ready in to the Internet govern ands Forum. We are talking about yung people and it is extremgly difficult to do research with children. Around the abling of 18. How they use this in fact, real isz the whole range of their rights, not just sexual rights. So the next question that I wanted to ask you is unfortunately because Dorothy Atwood is not with us today I was curious to see the increasing role of the private sector in the role of governance and also as manager of certain kinds of right that we would like to exercise on line. So we are looking at the right to expression to information to privacy and also to safety and security and to mobility and increasingly this is being let go or managed more and more by people who are -- by the private sector. So what actually how then can the private entity be able to create certain kinds of decision making processes that is transparent that enables research based policies making and also enables participation by users directly in to these kinds of, you know, other solutions or technical processes that actually defines how you can interact or not interact within a space. So you have responses I would very much like to hear from you.

>> Karen banks. I am glad you asked that question and it is broughts up yesterday in the our preevent and that is the role and responsibility of Governments. As the kus din and the protector of human rights. I don't see how -- I think that has to be addressed very seriously because I don't see privatization and delegation of rights of Governments in the private sector is ever going to work. And I sort of feel like we have to really focus on that why that's broken down. Why Governments have Delegated that responsibility to largely unaccountable private institutions. And I think that some of the workshops that are happening here would be very interesting for these participants to attend, intermediary workshop, for example, that's going to be looks at rights and responsibilities for intermediary ands and how we can entry accountability to those process and I struggle with that very top level of role of Government in all of this.

>> Thanks Karen for the question. A couple of observations. One is that as I see it we have taken the approach that human rights do apply to Internet administration. And the knew ze land context it is quite clear that the implications of that haven't been thought through. If Internet if human rights applied to the administration and if is there is an increasing grounds well to articulate Internet access as a right and as some countries have

done then the rights framework says the states have rights and duties. You must provide me with access to the Internet. Although some are arguing for that but rather the state has a duty to stay out of regulating or mediating Internet access. So it shouldn't be trying to control Internet. Now one of the -- so I talked about counter weights in this system of mutual recognition around Internet. So we -- I am thinking about working with Internet administrators to say if you want to include interneed dears and platform providers if you want the Government to stay out then you need to start democratizing your rules. Don't give them to your 100 strong legal section who are all commercial and contract lawyers to work out. Have an open process. Vote on them. Get feedback about what dispute resolutions. Use the human rights approach to get meaningful participation in development of rules of engagement and it is possible to go to the Facebook operators in New Zealand around local content disputes but the point is to say the state is staying still, in other words, resisting the impuretive to act it is not a passive state. It needs to be forced to stay there and the principle human rights application by private provider, it is an irrelevant I think.

>> Jac: Before we continue is there any feedback or questions from remote participation?

>> Actually I got a question from someone who is following from Twitter feed. He wanted to say it is important to realise how we deal with Internet. He wants to stress that it it is very important to (Off microphone). This is a special comment from one of the friends on twitter.

>> Can you repeat? I didn't quite here.

>> I should make my voice higher. One of my fans on twitter was saying that there is a need to localize the laws regarding the regulation of pornography. Because each country has their own set of values and rules. So he had this comment that he wanted to share. Okay I have a question which is are there any official efforts to create safe online pornography spaces where people can find actually safe porn that is virus free and violence free and that doesn't have this educational type because event tally now the main concern that porn is loaded with viruses and someone who works with IT I am really sure of this. Can we create this place where people can find porn without being followed and tracked and also shared with ISPs and not being blocked. Like you can have based on your age maybe you can have like log in there and everyone is free to watch porn. Maybe like this we can create a space where we can compromise somehow.

>> That's very interesting. A white list of safe porn graphic sites that we can share with filtering content people.

>> Twitter, to the twitter I think one of the real problems about simply talking in terms of each country or each place has its own set values is that actually one of the things that seems to be really clear is they are not willing to engage the values of those people who do in fact, watch pornography. So one of the no other kind of evidence based research would it be appropriate so have someone that disputes the right of pornography to exist. Be the person who pronounces upon what it is that people do with pornography. So, for example, you are talking about transpeople, the fact that the reason that they may not have had full sets of rights, et cetera, has been because people have talked for them in the past and once you allow them to speak for themselves they have something else to say other than objectivification or what I want to do is I like to see domination of a woman or whatever. There is an absolute assumption, in almost every account of pornography that men identify with males in the porn that they are viewing and that they take nothing from it other than the possibly of sexual arousal. We don't know that at you will. There are simply ways of talking about pornography. (Off microphone) so if Governments were going to start with evidence based policy that actually engaged with users of porn, I would be saying well, perhaps there could be something they could do about regulation. The fact is they are not near the only people who are likely to know what it is that they do because let's be clear about people who watch pornography have discriminating taste just in the same way of one who is a wine

Officiado. They know what wine they want to drink and what year they want to drink from and they have particular choices they make and the idea they are sitting there is nonsense and that's the problem with discourse around porn and how people are bombarded by material that they have no capacity or understanding.

>> Yes Stewart Lory. Chief executive of ICM registry. In fact the company that is bringing dot XXX hopefully it the Internet this year. I wanted to put a bit of color to the discussion because there is some mist misunderstanding what XXX is. It is a voluntary space for those members of the adult industry who wish to self identify and self regulate in conjunction with the other stakeholders. Some of the basic policies for XXX every site must be readable with a machine readable tag. We are much more in favor of desktop level filtering and we were in discussion with a browser manufacturers for the W3C power to standards. Every site will be labeled. The adult industry we have a foundation, $10 of every domain name we sell and we expect to sell half million or more, we are talking potentially $5 million a year go in to a non-profit moun addition br there is a nine member adult council, representatives from child protection groups, privacy and security groups and free expression as well that sit down and make policies on a global basis that will be adopted in dot XXX. I think that does answer some of the questions within the room about how private sector can do what Governments can't do and probably clears up some of the myths about what dot XXX is and what it is isn't.

>> Can I just say that there are some issues about dot XXX which I think are really important to recognize and that is in fact, people lose their jobs for (Off microphone). You could play Suduko for hours and nobody would complain about that. There are real issues about people as privacy in terms of very identifiable and.

>> Yeah, it is a voluntary top level dedomain. It is voluntary for the producers and consumers. They can look for a got XXX and hopefully the code of conduct with dot XXX the more people will look in the dot XXX space but the market will sort that out. (Off microphone). The foundation that we have is everything it does will be public and will be open and we will take input from the public that's for sure. Okay.

>> Okay. (Off microphone).

>> I wanted to get back to the experience in Europe and I think the differences in values and also in regulation within countries has led to the mix that we have developed in Europe for the self-regulation, sort of minimal basic regulation and really tools to empower children and that's within the programme we assess this filtering tools and provide the information to the parents so they can make their choice and I think this -- I mean that's what was really one of the reasons why we led to this mix of measures. And this other point about evidence based, also wantsed to point out I mean in the area of research that we are funning the big kids on line research and that is foirs come out in October and that's a big survey of parenteds and children of 25 European countries and here we will be looking at risk and harm and also including for pornography, for example, if children from 9 to 16 if they have encountered pornography if they were looking for it and how they have reacted. How they cope with those risks and also the views of their parents and I I think probably look for further discussion and evidence in this and we want to actually relie on this kind of evidence and knowing what happens really in the usage of the Internet.

>> Jac: So thank you for your attention and for participating in this space. Just to summarize a few key points that we have talked about. Basically when we are look act the issue of sexuality and sexual rights it is really a range of rights that we are talking about. We are not talking about in terms of framework from harm or from the possible kinds of diskrim nean nation but in positive ways. And the Internet has a very key role in terms of realization of a broad range of rights. I really liked what Joy talked about in terms of emphasizing on the way to deal with this issue is to really centre the framework of rights and look at it in terms of protecting rights instead of protecting people because I think that's where we have our downfall and we look at people with no agency and people who are not able to make decisions

but if you look at people having interdependent interalien able and then we look at it and go about it in different ways. We can't ignore the fact that it is getting more and more complicated and that the public private divide maybe is not as clear as before but in in order for it to work effectively that it is transparent and open and it enables really participation from users themselves in determining what can or cannot be done on line. Thank you very much to the speakers.

(Applause.)

Event is not active