

FINISHED FILE

ASIA PACIFIC REGION INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM
TAIPEI 2016
A NEW INTERNET ERA

27 JULY 2016
ROOM 401
12 P.M.
WORKSHOP 58

ASIA-PACIFIC REGION'S BEST PRACTICE IN A NEW INTERNET ERA:
SAFE AND SECURE CYBERSPACE FOR YOUTH

Services Provided By:

Caption First, Inc.
P.O Box 3066
Monument, CO 80132
1-877-825-5234
+001-719-481-9835
Www.Captionfirst.com

This is being provided in a rough-draft format. Communication Access Realtime Translation (CART) is provided in order to facilitate communication accessibility and may not be a totally verbatim record of the proceedings.

>> KENTA MOCHIZUKI: Okay. Let's get started. Today we would like to hold a workshop called Asia-Pacific Region's Best Practice in a New Internet Era: Safe and Secure Cyberspace for Youth, especially young people who are using social media for their communication and expression and sharing their opinions and pictures. On the other hand, this trend also gives rise to negative effect, I mean easy access to legal and harmful contents as well as information.

Such causes problems and worst case scenario they still cause physical impacts in a real world. Therefore it is really quiet. Having said that what kind of responses would be effective to list these challenges and who should take appropriate measures and how. To discuss answers to these questions today we invite some of the best professors in the field -- in this field from Asia-Pacific Regions. All speakers have their bios at the conference website. So I won't repeat here again. Dr. Makato Yokozawa, will make a brief presentation on the discussion of (inaudible) meeting and three key questions to the floor. And after that Mr. Masaaki Sakamaki and Mr. Rajnesh Singh and Ms. Wei-Wei Vivian Huang will make a brief

presentation. On behalf of the Japan corporation will -- (cutting out). Will also make a presentation after Mr. Singh has a presentation. After finishing our presentations we would like to move to some questions from the audience.

Finally we would like -- I would make a (inaudible). So we go to -- time is limited already. Ten minutes has already passed. So I would like to open it up and move to the next agenda. To Mr. Makato Yokozawa please start your presentation.

>> MAKOTO YOKOZAWA: Sorry for the mess and thank you. I am very honored to be here in Taipei again, again. Actually Taipei is my most visited city in the world. And I was here last month and I will be here in the next month and again. So it is very familiar for us Japanese people. The culture is very similar and very friendly. And also the APrIGF has a nice arena to discuss about collaboration in this region. So I said the collaboration, I think this is a key word in this session. If we talk about the children and the youth protection on the Internet, online. So well, actually skip to the next slide. Can I do this? All right. Sorry. Okay.

Well, if you can see the large characters here in this slide and please keep in mind throughout this session I have given all the panelists to answer to these three questions, very simple. And one is the who should read the child protection youth protection online. And the second one is can they do that by themselves. Do they need some collaboration with who and how. And the third one is next step in your mind, the panelists has in mind. Or everyone in this room has in my mind about the youth and child protection online. So well, these three fundamental key words, every panelist will try to answer to these questions and maybe very good start of the collaboration in the APrIGF and also in the global context to talk about the child and youth protection. So I am going to just mention to our past work, I personally have the experience to speak about this, you know, issue, how to protect child and youth. We had a very good discussion in the APIC in the Philippines last year. And we have discussed this particular question with many economies we call it de-economies, Japan, Philippines, Malaysia and Chinese, Taipei. And they have gathered and shared their experience in protection and use of child online.

So this is a very fascinating experience for me and for everyone. And we have just discovered so many aspects in this, you know, this issue. So personally I -- we have heard that this is a very complicated issue. If we talk about how we can protect child and how we can protect youth online from what. For example, child pornography and child abuse is one of the top, you know, issues in the Internet. And the second one is cyber bullying and inappropriate messages. I have learned very sad incident, accident here in Taiwan that the young actor has committed suicide after the very -- on Internet. That's very sad and very, you know, serious situation on the Internet. We won't do that again.

So the personal information protection is also the very important case here and harmful contents like sexual contents and violence in the counterfeit and others and phishing and scams and young and very vulnerable in this case.

So the second one is the biggest help is youth themselves. Okay? So this is very important message. And we used to have had, you know, concepts that the adults and society or country or the company must protect child and youth. So this is also the common sense in here today. But adding to that we have slightly changed this concept to the youth and child must protect themselves by themselves, okay? So they are also as well responsible for themselves. So this is some common concept that the ISOC has released content. So the collaboration is here again very important including the child and youth themselves.

The third one, the non-Governmental collaboration this is one of two very important collaboration direction. It is a private and public. And the fourth one is cross-economic collaboration. So the many messages, many -- most of the information is coming from abroad. If you are living in Taiwan, many, many information comes from Japan, China, U.S., and the other countries. So maybe it is very influential information is more than the domestic information. So in this context we should take care of these four monumental points.

So this leads to my three questions that I will repeat it again, who should lead the discussion in protecting child and youth online. And the second one can they do by themselves or how we collaborate with others. And the third one, so what are you thinking in the next step. So okay. So this is me very short. And maybe we can move on to Masaaki Sakamaki about the Japanese experience about protection of youth. So please, Masaaki Sakamakisan.

>> MASA AKI SAKAMAKI: Could you change the slides to mine? That one. That one. Thank you. Thank you. Okay. Good afternoon. I am Masaaki Sakamaki. I am retired official of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications of Japanese Government. Actually I think I have to confess at first, I work for cell phone company right now. But still a lot of my job with the Government and I work with the younger colleagues of mine. And at first I would like to mention that this is one of the most favorite places to visit. And this is the second time actually to come over to Taipei. First time is 2011, right after the tsunami disaster. We had an International Telecommunications Association conference which is incidentally going on right at the region this week. But I spoke there and I mentioned that we Japanese, wait a minute, very much appreciate enormous help by the Taiwan people for the disaster. And I would like to repeat that appreciation. And my role is to explain the Japanese Government initiatives and how we have done it, what's going on within five minutes. I try. And the first one, let me -- wait a minute. Hmmm. No wait. Don't worry.

Oh, okay. Let me just briefly mention that as of the fiscal 2015 we have about 150 million cell phones and that's well over the population of the country. And so actually one person has more than one cell phone. And we want to focus on the situation of the people under the age of 18. The title said youth but youth is not really the youth. Teenagers under the age of 18. 90% of the high school students now have cell phones and mobile devices. And some 80% of the students have Smartphones and even almost 40% of them have cell phone. And 13, 26% have Smartphones. So it is getting really -- anyway, we just -- the red part, sorry about the Japanese wording in this chart. The red part is the Smartphone. And the first column is total. And -- okay. The -- when we talk about the usage of filtering service that we are fostering, just around 50% of the contractors are the people who use mobile phones have filtering services. Wait a minute. Sorry. Okay. So the Government's role, what's Government's role in this -- our initiative to secure safe, I mean ensure safe and secure environment for teenagers and let me say first maybe to raise awareness. Secondly to set a framework. More concretely setting a framework or the place to discuss and come up with the solutions to foster a variety of measures. And then a legal framework that can support the coordinated efforts of the private sector and the non-profit organizations and parents and others. So also more concretely we can say maybe we should focus on enhancing the literacy, Internet literacy and then the filtering services. Actually the -- in 2008 the Act, bill to develop an environment that provides safe and secure Internet use for young people apportioned by Congress, we call it diet and then passed -- enacted in the following year. And so the principles of this law as promoting filtering service in enhancing, improving ICT literacy it is the -- basically we support, I mean the Government supports the private sector initiatives. And that's what the framework says. And they set up the kind of council, the place to discuss. They call it the headquarters but the promotion of educational support for children and young people. And make up the -- establish the master plan and -- so we just about the -- in the third round of making the master plan. And the law actually requires Telecom carriers to provide filtering sources to the younger generation, I mean teenagers under 18 and the law requires to make efforts. So they don't have to. But requires the manufacturers, venders, application providers, ISPs, others to make efforts to develop devices and filter applications to -- for the safe and secure Internet for teenagers. And that's what -- and also additionally the telecommunication business law, it is a basic law to regulate that Telecom carrier and protect the benefit of the consumers, users of the telephone services. And it has been amended over the year to require additionally the Telecom carriers to explain their services fully to the customers when asked. And so filtering service is included in that respect.

I think I explained this. Actually the telephone carriers provide filtering service by the service and so filtering application and for (cutting out) the filtering services (inaudible) at the moment.

Okay. It is okay about literacy. We need to talk about Internet and literacy appearance as well as the children. Because parents have to be involved in filtering applications and so forth and how to educate the kids to stay away from the potential risk and the parents often trust their children. I did. And that was my mistake. I trusted too much. And the Ministry, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications has done an extensive research on Internet literacy among students, high school students that coincides with the OACD recommendation that came out in 2012 to foster awareness raising, education for empowering parents and children. And the -- so using this extensive research they came up with the -- what they call an Internet literacy assessment indicated for students. And overall they do it every year. And overall I think the indicator has improved but in some cases like the deal, overcharging and getting acquainted with the sort of malicious website and companies that overcharge and everything. It remains kind of law.

So we need to do something about it. We have to set up an environment for -- to improve this at home and motivate parents to recognize this kind of risk. To do this, so I think -- I think this is one of the responses to Professor Makato Yokozawa's question but I think the private sector really should take an initiative. They should get involved actively and the Government supports those. So Japan promotion association works as a third party organization, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Economy and Trade, economy, trade and industry. They are involved in it. The cabinet secretary agency is involved. The parent-teacher association, those are, of course, involved. And the -- all these kinds of activities I mean it all started in 2007 with what they call e-net Caravan. I am not sure of the English language. I mention this because I started it in 2007 when I was director of the Internet. And now we have third divide lectures of more than 2,000 -- I'm sorry. I get it done in ten seconds. And we have about 2,000 activities every year. So -- and I will pass on to other speakers on the private sector and so forth. I'm sorry for the overage.

>> WEI-WEI VIVIAN HUANG: Thank you. Good afternoon Ladies and Gentlemen. It is my honor to be a guest speaker to join this Forum because cyber speak, we already have an international collaboration with SIA from Japan since 2014. We already visit Tokyo to sign a collaboration contract. And last year we also invite SIA and also in Japan to Taipei to have an Internet Governance Forum in June last year. So this year is the third time we have this opportunity to share our opinions for Internet safety governance in Taiwan. So next page. I am a professor from National Chengchi University. I am involved

in Internet action since 1999. I am not sure if everyone -- if you are Taiwanese you remembered a -- a social event happen in 1999, a high school girl was sexually assaulted and also killed by a soldier in a military museum. Since we find the point of view why he want to kill a young girl which was just dressed like a high school student, because he spent lots of time to serve on Internet pornography and during his duty. That's the reason why we focus on Internet safety education since 1999. And also we cooperate with several NPO for children and parenting association to push our Government to value the importance of Internet safety action. Therefore in Taiwan we already have a special office focus on Internet safety online complaint service and also produced educational material and also some connotation for young kids. For the past from my point of view and experience I will divide the Internet Governance Forum in Taiwan divide it in to three stages. For the past maybe our Government and also our NPO member we focus on illegal and harmful content. How to prevent that and also we focus on the Internet content ratings standard. So at that time since 2000 we visit IWF and also several European companies to have cooperation. But since 2009 we try to expend to empower the parents, teachers as well as children to value their Internet literacy. And also we try to push the IT industry for self-regulation. That means in Taiwan it is only a light touch on Internet Governance and for the future we try to empower digital citizen and also expand the international collaboration such as this Forum. So we can cooperate with each other because the Internet is a global media. And in Taiwan we start to trace the children's online safety behavior since 2004. So it is researched by National Chengchi University and also cyber speak and for the recent status we find age 8 to 19, that means from the primary school students and also junior high, senior high and also the freshman, okay? 8 to 19 years old children and young -- and youth. They holding mobile phone in Taiwan almost 76.7 and among this 76.7 holding the mobile phone actually almost 90% they are holding the Smartphone. And for the weekly media usage actually from age 8 to 19 they spend almost 15 hours on TV viewing and 16 hours on Internet usage. But 20 hours on mobile phone usage. And only less than 13 hours for taking exercise. That's for the children and youth in Taiwan.

And for the Internet usage frequency actually they use this like every day. Only 6.7 percentage children and youth they don't use Internet often. And for the weekday usage period it is focused on the after school. So that means the full 4 p.m. and going to bed, 10 p.m. and several students focus on maybe midnight and also the weekend period like this. And for the Internet portal, actually I think the top one, three years ago the top one Internet portal is yahoo but now sorry, it has become Google and Facebook. And then yahoo and China Telecommunication, CHT is a telecommunication company and Youtube. That means more and more students they use their social

networks in recent years. Top motivation is serving and watching video and also listening to music and also using Facebook. And the top four is searching and the top five is online games. And for the social network participation since six years ago only less than 20 percentage joined the social networks but recent three years almost 60 percentage and for cyber industry because we think cognition and also affect my personality, so we think education is very important. So prevention and also the online complaint action and also the after process carrying service. And this is our website and we have already finished 15 microfilms and 15 different Internet safety issues. And also three illustration books because we find the Internet safety education should start in preschool and this is the special office sponsored by our Government from the Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Economic Affairs and also National Communication Commission and Ministry of Public Welfare, something like that. And for the core value as I mentioned is prevention, action and care. But for the mission for iWin that's the special office sponsor our Governments. I mean six Euros. And prevention action and also care, that's the reason why we still enact self-discipline regulation for the IT industry and also keep on doing the Internet safety education and also we provide any filter even free or not free the filter information and teach the parents to know how to install the filter. Yeah. And every two years -- every two months we will arrange this caution meeting to invite NPO representative and also IT member to discuss which concern. And also we will -- we still have some research and also to translate the recent research from different countries and parts of the world to put on our website. This is our mission.

And for the -- since the office it become expended from owning an online complaint service and then expand to preprocess and after process carrying service. We look as Internet Institute of Watching Internet Network. When we look at our online complaint cases it is growing. And this month, I mean June, June, yeah, it is more than 1700 and this is complaint categories for iWin. And we put these statistics on our website. Actually you see more than 70 -- 70 percentage is Internet pornography.

Okay. Keep on going. And okay. And then almost 60 percentage from overseas IP. That means that we should have strong relationship with our partners from different parts of the world. And this is our satisfaction survey on almost 91. Because our members in our -- I mean our staff, they are just taking care of this less than four days. I remember I asked IA Japan, they take care like 14 days. But we only got 11 staff.

Okay. So after process carrying service is we provide online safety counseling service to take care of cyber bullying from the adults to the young children. This is the numbers. It is also growing and this is the hotline. The hotline they use the hotline focus on Internet safety issues or Internet -- addiction carrying and also

Internet addiction. And this is the international collaboration as you can see. This is yahoo, IA Japan and also fuzzy in New York and this is also in America. And this is from the Hong Kong and also Macao. And also we have visit MDA Singapore last year. So I hope during this Internet, I mean Asia-Pacific Regional Internet Governance we could become strong ties to focus on the global, I mean also Pan-Asia children's online safety action. Because I think for the children Internet pornography it is illegal everywhere. But for adult Internet pornography it depends on when, when I was IA Japan they worry about some dot.Internet pornography. So I think this Forum is very important because we need to pay attention to the Asian cultural values.

And this is our hotline service and also the online complaint website and also the prevention website, educational website. So maybe we can have some more time to discuss later. Thank you.

>> RAJNESH SINGH: Right. Thank you. I'm -- as the clock tells me we have got ten minutes to go for this session. So it looks like we can't afford the time, although we might run in to other things. In the interest of time I'm going to -- I don't have slides. I will make a few comments. One of the earlier speakers mentioned ISOC's collaboration framework. That's an interesting way to address the issues and it has been used in other Forums as well. I won't go through what is inside the collaborative secretive framework, but what I will just read out are the five key elements that compose that. One is fostering confidence and protecting opportunities. Two is fundamental properties and values and permissionless innovation and evolution and Consensus. So that means that we can't do things in isolation and people have to agree to reach Consensus on something and thinking globally but acting locally. We talk about great initiatives and projects in a very nice way, but the implementation locally is where I think the real impact will be. The fifth one is collective responsibility. No one stakeholder group has the responsibility to ensure this all happens. We as Internet users, consumers and creators both we have a collective responsibility to try and ensure that security exists. It is the actions we take, but as well the actions that our peers take and the actions that our companies and organizations take. So we can't point the finger and say okay, it is your responsibility to go and fix security and the Internet. It is not. It has to be collective responsibility.

Private sector and public sector and Internet companies and the education system are an important component in that. Look at the document. It is it is a PDF, isoc.iso.org. It has a great discussion. So that's one thing I wanted to say. The other thing I wanted to say was late last year we started trying to see what was happening in the region in terms of child protection, digital citizenship and so on but particularly aimed at kids and youth. And what we found was there are lots of things happening by individual companies and

agencies, but there was no real resource we could go to where it sort of listed out everything that's happening. We struggled with that. As a result of that we decided to do a mapping exercise this year with the help of Google. ISOC is currently engaged in that process and we should have results out of that probably in the fourth quarter. And we have identified 18 countries in the region with three different sets of Internet penetration levels.

The other thing what you have seen here is the developed countries are doing great things in protecting their children. The new users coming online, it is the developing and emerging economies. And they are the ones that are at the greatest risk and the education systems and the country itself doesn't have the resources to go and implement a digital literacy program for kids, for example. That's where perhaps if we take collective responsibility some of the advanced countries may want to help us and some of the developing and emerging countries in the region to see what help they can provide.

One very great point that was made by Masaaki Sakamaki was that the Internet literacy has to start very young. And, you know, when I was at school in University, I only got to see what is a CPU and a VDU. And that was quite late in my education life. But kids today are literally bond digital and sometimes you say the parents have responsibility but not necessarily because the kids tend to know about this technology than the parents do. And if you look at the developing countries that's even more so. I think there is a lot of work that can be done with collaboration and a lot with cooperation and mutual assistance as well.

I will stop here. I am hoping we have time for discussion because I see a lot of youth in the audience and I think we need to engage them in the conversation, too, and not this table only. Thank you.

>> KENTA MOCHIZUKI: I would like to make a presentation under our activities to comment against illegal contents. Give me here. Yes. Thank you. So actually we believe that -- by private sector is indispensable. So that's why we established safer Internet association called SIA and to have been addressing these issues, any legal and harmful right contents. First I'll explain what SIA is. So the SIA is non-profit and a nongovernmental organization founded in 2013 and this is kind of run by IT companies. There are three -- three members and six supporting members and also associated companies and actually our activities are one in positive states by Special Rapporteur in 2015. And we became a provisional member in May 2016. This is the kind of international cooperative framework in Internet. So (cutting out).

Actually is conducting various kinds of activities but mainly responsible for two hotlines. The one hotline is collected by domestic police agencies. And safer operation is mainly under illegal and harmful contents out of Japan. And, you know, why the latter, safe operations are important if that because, you know,

for -- it is sometimes difficult for the MPA, have no content to upload because due to jurisdictional issues but at the same time most of the illegal and harmful content are posted inferring websites. It is unavoidable for us to -- this way foreign or illegal harmful contents. So next page.

Could you? Okay. Okay. Sorry. So as I mentioned before a significant portion of all illegal and harmful online content seems to be received or detected by SIA. A map about total, 95% of, you know, online content from foreign countries and materials, that we call CSAMs, about 97% all have contents are from foreign countries.

So now we are going to take a closer look at the 2015 statistics as shown in the slide. Total of 6898 requests and also out of these requests 5239, 76% were deleted and number of child pornographies were removed was 4333. Our activities are successful. And also we are going to take another, you know, statistics. So the number of removal requests for child pornographies increased. But the rate of removal remains relatively high because of our activities. I can say these kinds of things. So -- sorry. This is all.

So, you know, in conclusion I can say that, you know, separation by the private sector is kind of effective to regulate what -- remove illegal and harmful right contents but at the same time we need binding first to restrict this kind of online contents. So, you know, Government has, you know, important (cutting out) these kinds of things. But the most important things is the collaboration and cooperation between public and private sectors. We like to work together with many stakeholders as possible and, you know, try to improve our rate, just as I explained before, try to improve this rate further and try to, you know, (inaudible) and try to be -- get kind of success result on this matter. So thank you very much for your kind attention. So I am going to move to the final speakers, Ms. Huong.

>> LE MAI HUONG: My name is Ms. Huong. I come from a non-profit organization in Vietnam and my presentation today will focus on the Internet in Vietnam. It could be the disservice and how the solution can work with that.

And let's see, some statistics of Vietnam. About 50% of population are active Internet users and they are like -- mobile phone is so as well. And Facebook is the most like favorite networking site, social networking site in Vietnam. And you can see the age of the person is under 13. And with development of the Internet it also brings about so many threats. The first so many people were stolen, the money because there was hacked credit card or online account. The second, the Facebook and so the people hacked their Facebook account and then maybe some girls was posted by their ex-boyfriend about the like secret video, secret portals. And then they feel too ashamed with the public and they go to suicide, kill themselves by that problems. And so there is some message was sent by Facebook and

it stole money from people using that social networking site. They also get addicted to online games and it led to social evils such as become like -- becomes the model to have money to play game online.

And the most -- I mean the most, I say the most problems is the sexual abuse by Internet. You can see the sexual has become higher and higher every year in Vietnam. And the Forums, the pornography develop so fast. The age of the films from 6 to 12 years old in that Forum.

With these threats who protects them? Here you see the Government, the Internet service provider, the school and families. All of them are protects of case under the umbrella. Yes and no. Because with the Government the law -- there are some laws that comes and protects the people and with these threats from the Internet, but the fact the law is not strictly followed. The service provider try to band some harmful content from Internet, but it does not work that way. People can find the word to get over and access the content that they want. So school and the parents is similar. Like Mr. Masaaki Sakamaki said they are just children but it doesn't work that way, right? So we say that they protect the kids with the Internet advantage, disadvantage, affect but it is not very successfully. What effective in Vietnam environment? We see the Facebook campaigns. It is a cooperation between the non-profit Government organizations, non-profit organizations and the celebrate is Vietnam. We raise the campaign to like locate people and name like a boy being hacked by Facebook. And then we make a comparison how to analyze -- oops. Sorry. There. Here. That's a campaign with 90 people like it. And join it. And the compare with 10,000 people like and join it and then we have some guidance via media and families, thus a lot of content, newspaper, articles in the newspaper on info media to teach people, to teach parents how to help the kids go online safely. And we also see the initial, the very first stage of the cooperation between the Government NGOs and enterprise. We see it from the Ministry of Labour and Labour Affairs cooperates with UNICEF to raise protection of children in cyber space and IBM cooperate with another NGO in Vietnam to show how to avoid sexual abuse via the Internet. And that -- this one is like the public/private partnership solution that we have in the very first step. Vietnet-ICT is our organization. Project aim is just fact digital inclusion. The project aim is to build new training materials to train secondary students. First come to science. Second basic office. Third coding. Fourth movie making and lastly is online safety. And the project is expected to implement in three years. Until this year 2016 is the first year the pilot year and we hope that we can bring the textbook to 55 secondary students in Vietnam. In the near future we expect that material would not be the textbook in the office or office or like legend in the public school in Vietnam and this is the very first step, with the public/private partnership solution to help the people, especially

the adults under the online environment. So we hope that the participants in the Forums we see -- I can see the channel cooperate with Taiwan of how we can apply for the younger students, not only secondary student but also the primary and the high school student in the future. Thank you very much for listening.

(Applause.)

>> KENTA MOCHIZUKI: Thank you. Okay. Thank you very much for all speakers, you know, for the extra and wonderful presentations. Unfortunately time is pressing. It is 5 passed 1. So I really want to get in to a panel discussion but actually it is impossible for -- I think it seems like it is possible to get in three key questions. If you have any comments on the three key questions, please raise your hand and speak up. Does anyone have any comments on the three key questions?

>> RAJNESH SINGH: I will just emphasize again, it needs to be collective responsibility. That's one. No. 2, what I just like to say it is not -- as soon as you tell the kid that I am going to restrict something, I am going to stop you from doing this, there is a tendency for the child to say if you can't do it I am going to do it. What we need to work on is empowering the children themselves to know what is right and what is wrong. It falls on the people and education system and peers and elders and so on. So I think empowerment would be one way which we can see how to address the issue. Because I am not sure that restrictions is going to work out in the long run. We can start filtering things but what you find is a lot of kids are able to circumvent those filters. Let's see how we can empower kids better to make the right choice and know what is better. Thanks very much. Great to be on the panel.

>> KENTA MOCHIZUKI: Okay. So finally, you know, we have some questions from the audience. Thank you.

>> Testing. All right. Okay. Thanks. Yeah, my name is Alason. I am from Burkina Faso and I have a question for Dr. Makato Yokozawa. Yes, you said the common concept to accept that adults should protect youth, right? And you said youth and child should protect themselves. But I would like to know how do you think youth and child should protect themselves? Like should we have a kind of special education for the youth and child to protect themselves or how do you feel about it?

>> MAKOTO YOKOZAWA: Thank you very much and I will be quick. I am just showing this one. You always -- you all know about this. Okay. And I don't spend time to speak about this but this is exactly what we are facing. We don't know how -- the next set to the young and child. So this is a very good example. So well, answering to your questions, so the threat, we doubt or the parents don't know about this. How this threat comes to the -- our child, our son or our daughters. So they have to know, you know, they have to know what is good and what is bad and how the threat is coming. So yes, you are right. The education, the world is correct. That is not our

simple education. But just telling the (inaudible) but also the -- just telling them the principles that, you know, the rules and the fundamental mechanisms that could select themselves. So this is some other, you know -- another aspect of the education we currently need to have the young people and child to be involved in this collaboration. So this is my answer, short answer and I will talk to you later. Thank you.

>> Okay. Thank you. Also I have another question for Mr. Masaaki Sakamaki. Yes. You -- yes. You just -- you just said that -- no, you talk about Internet literacy assessment. I didn't really get what is it exactly.

>> MASAAKI SAKAMAKI: I am talking about what the indicator is?

>> Like talking about the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication of Japan. You talk about Internet literacy assessment. And you said a program that you cannot say in English, I don't know. Yes. You mention a name of some program that you cannot say it in English. I don't know. What is it exactly?

>> MASAAKI SAKAMAKI: I don't know. I didn't say that. There it is. Oh. What it stands for? It is Internet literacy assessment indicator for students.

>> Yes. I didn't get what is it exactly.

>> MASAAKI SAKAMAKI: Okay. Now I got your question. It is the sort of research we -- we did research to regionalize the literacy, the literacy level of young people. So we did a lot of tests, I mean tests with the number of questions to do research on what kind of risk that the young people are aware of. What kind of, you know, website, malicious website or, you know, we wanted to find out whether they are aware of the potential risk of website and so forth. So in this chart it is not there but like security risk, illegal information risk, a lot of copyright things and also the child things and illegal things. Privacy risk. You might get involved in the travel with the -- your privacy data, you know, caught by website holder. I didn't want to mention it but my son got involved. Because -- and harmful information risk, some people, the building and, you know, the speaking -- SMS and not Facebook but a lot of blogs and so forth. And we want to find out whether they are aware of this. And that's the indicator.

So the test shows -- the result is the correct answer is -- was in 2015, 69.7%. So 30% of the answers were not correct. So people, young people need to get educated on the potential risk of the Internet use. And that's the indicator. The ratio awareness of the young people whether they are, you know, aware of the potential risk. I hope I answered okay.

>> Yes. Thank you. I have another question for the third speaker, Ms. Wei-Wei Vivian Huang. For the iWin program I heard that you thought that iWin since 1999, right?

>> WEI-WEI VIVIAN HUANG: I will explain.

>> All right. But I would like to know how you feel about the suicide of the -- the Taiwanese just last year. I would like to know how iWin feel about it.

>> WEI-WEI VIVIAN HUANG: Suicide, you mean Internet suicide or something?

>> I mean there is a model last year, Taiwanese model, she committed suicide due to cyber bullying.

>> WEI-WEI VIVIAN HUANG: Yes. Since then I think it is the end of last April, something like that. So we expand our iWin hotline service. Before we only focus on Internet safety issue and also Internet addiction, something like that. But after that cases we spend our service not only for children but also for any peoples Internet cyber bullying. And also the iWin program starts from the August 2013. But for our volunteer, I mean the volunteer and parents action it is since 1999. Yeah. And also from my understanding for that Internet literacy assessment in Japan because we visit Japan two years ago we also discuss with I think it is not SIA but the IA Japan they posed several questions and encourage the primary school students to fill out and to know which degree they already attend to, like to be Internet addiction or not Internet addiction. But in Taiwan we will do the social survey every year. And we will pronounce it every August for our press conference. Yeah. Thank you.

>> KENTA MOCHIZUKI: So thank you very much for the wonderful questions. I have to close the session. I thank the speakers for the excellent and wonderful presentation and excellent and wonderful questions from the audience. And thank you very much for your attendance and your kind attention. The most important thing is not discussion but prevention and reporting. So we would like to hold a similar session in a global IGF in the next APrIGF. And we hope to see you again and update our progresses. Thank you very much for today. So the meeting is adjourned.

(Applause.)

(Session concluded at 1:15 p.m.)

This is being provided in rough-draft format. Communication Access Realtime Translation (CART) is provided in order to facilitate communication accessibility and may not be a totally verbatim record of the proceedings.
