Safe and Secure Internet Environment for Youth

27 July, 2016

Asia Pacific regional Internet Governance Forum
Legal Framework regarding Safe and Secure Internet for Youth

- Act on Development of an Environment that Provides Safe and Secure Internet Use for Young People was proposed and passed in the Special Committee on Young People, House of Representative.
- Enforced on Apr., 1st, 2009

Fundamental principles

- Promoting filtering services, etc
- Improving ICT literacy
- Initiatives by the private sectors with Government support

Government

The Headquarters for the Promotion of Education Support for Children and Young People

Formulation

Master Plan
(* in July, 2015, the 3rd Master Plan Defined.)
- To accommodate the new devices such as Smartphone,
- To promote dissemination of information to parents.
- To promote collaboration among the national and local governments, and private sectors.

Private Sectors

- Mobile telecom. operators
- Providers, etc.,
- PC vendors
- Filtering developers/suppliers
- Server administrators
- Other parties concerned

Obligation to provide Filtering
- For the young user, the service should be provided with the filtering use (mandatory).
- The parents/guardians should inform the mobile operator if the user is young at the contract.
- Filtering services should be provided if requested by the customer.
- The filtering function should be set so as to be easily enabled at its sale.

Obligation to make efforts for development

Obligation to make efforts to prevent browsing of harmful information

Obligation to make efforts for education, etc.
The rapid increase of smartphone usage among the teenagers, coupled with SNS and social media apps and services developing in various forms, has led to the discussion on developing safe and secure internet environment for teenagers regarding illegal/harmful information and inappropriate use of the Internet.

### Safety and Secureness Issues Regarding Internet Usage by Youth

**a) Illegal/harmful information**
- **browse illegal/harmful information**
- → Children become the victim of the crime

**b) Inappropriate use for Internet**
- ① Overcharge
- ② Internet Addiction
- ③ Bullying on Websites
- ④ Spam posting on SNS

- ✔ Diffusion of filtering services
- ✔ Certification by the independent organization
- ✔ Voluntary measures by SNS companies

- ✔ Setting upper limit of the charge of SNS services for children users
  - eg. ~15yrs 5,000yen(≒500€)
  - ~18yrs 10,000yen(≒1,000€)

- ✔ Awareness-raising activities for Children with parents, teachers, local authorities, telecommunications careers, etc.
Filtering on the Network and Device Level

【Devices】

Smartphone

Filtering app (Set-up on site at the contract)

【Network】

Mobile Telecom Operators’ Network (3G・LTE・Wi-Fi)

Filtering Server

Telecom Operators’ Network (Except for mobile and fixed)
i.e. Public Wireless LAN (ocn, nifty, wi2, etc.,)

Networks other than the ones indicated above
i.e. Public Wireless LAN (Wi-Fi)
(Public transportation, local governments, convenience shops, café, etc.,)

Telecom Operators’ (Fixed) Network
(FTTH・ADSL)
Publications of "Internet Literacy Assessment indicator for Students (ILAS)"

MIC developed and conducted a test to “visualize the internet Literacy for the young, for its internet literacy improvement activity efficiently, targeting the 1st grade high school students and equivalent. In parallel, they also conducted “the usage survey of information terminal (smartphone, etc.,) They have published the test results as well as the analysis as “Internet Literacy Assessment indicator for Students (ILAS)” since 2012 every year.

【Survey in Fiscal Year 2015】
・Schools: 75 schools over 38 prefectures
  Students: 13,647 in total
・Scheme: On-line, anonymous

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<th>School Type</th>
<th>Student Numbers</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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【Test Result Outlines for FY 2015】
・The correct answer rate is 69.7%*. The score for the unsuitable use is high, meantime, those for unsuitable deal, privacy and security are found low. *In comparison with the same questions, 71.0% this year and 70.5% last year.

【Smartphone Use by the Youth】
・91.5% of the young have their smartphone. The daily usage is from 1 to 2 hour per weekday and from 2 to 3 hours, per holiday.
・About 50% of the youth have a friend on SNS, having not met face to face.
・More than 70% of the youth recognize the effectiveness of filtering service, however, its actual use is less than 50%.
・About 50% of high school students have the family rule applied for the network use. Those with family rule are with higher filtering use tendency.

【Survey results of internet Literacy of the youth and its analysis】
・The youth whom the parents taught how to use the internet when they started its use, with family rules for the smartphone and SNS use, using the filtering, tend to indicate higher literacy, compared to the others.

【Future Issues】
・To set up an environment at home, etc., where the correct use of Internet to be taught.
・To motivate the parents to recognize the correct risk issues and filtering necessity so as to set up the family rule.
・To place the opportunity for the high school students to think of the filtering necessity and its merit, etc., by themselves.
Constructing cooperative frameworks in local areas

- Collaborating efforts of the relevant parties in awareness-raising activities to improve literacy in every region in Japan with the cooperation of MIC.
To plan and conduct the lectures for the safe internet use by children, telling that there exists “shade” part of internet, then teaching how to avoid and react to those negative aspects. The lectures are held, with a cooperation of telecom and information related companies and organizations, MIC and MEXT*, nationwide. The companies and organizations contributing to the activities, by sending their staff voluntary as a part of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activity. *MEXT: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

- **Target**: Parents and Teachers, etc., From FY 2011, Students as well.
- **Operation**: Foundation for Multimedia Communications (FMMC)
- **Support**: Private companies such as telecom operators, (276), Public interest corporation (16*), National and local governments (2 Ministries and 49 Organizations), Others (53), as of June 30, 2016. *: including FMMC.
- **Lecturers**: Number of Certified Lecturers 2,511
- **Lectures**: To know the network threats approaching young people such as mobile-phone dependencies, online harassment, online inducement and online fraud, and to learn how to avoid and react.
- **Since**: Apr., 2006.
- **Activity Results**:

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E-Net Caravan web page: http://www.e-netcaravan.jp
**Private sectors initiatives; JISPA**

**JISPA (Japan Internet Safety Promotion Association) aims at:**

a) **Cooperating with** companies, government, academia to develop a Safe and Secure Internet Environment for children.

b) **Holding a forum** for parents and young people, to share and develop ideas regarding improvement of the Internet use environment, especially with PTAs.

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JISPA is non-profit membership organization to develop a safer Internet for young people. It collects and publicizes information on the initiatives carried out by private-sector and local community organizations, providing a forum to share and develop ideas regarding the improvement of the Internet use environment.

This forum aims to promote all-around media literacy to empower young people to make full use of ICT and adults to better control such use for their well being. It also works to support the development and widespread adoption of a self-regulatory Charter on which private-sector companies and individuals using the Internet can base their activities to contribute to building a safe and secure network environment for all.

Its current members include: NTT DOCOMO, KDDI, SoftBank, Fujitsu, Microsoft, Google Japan, DeNA, GREE, Mixi, academia, the media and Parent–Teacher Association. In total 186 members (full member:48, supporting member:37, special member: 101)