

**APrIGF 2016**  
**Workshop Proposal Online Submission Form& Summary Report**

**Part I: Organizer**

**Contact Person:**

Mr. Kenta MOCHIZUKI

**Affiliation/Organization:**

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**Country/Economy of Residence:**

Japan

**Stakeholder Groups:**

Private Sector

**Part II: Workshop Proposal**

**Your Proposal for:**

Main Conference Session (July 27-29)

**Workshop Title:**

Asia-Pacific Region's Best Practices in a New Internet Era: Safe and Secure Cyberspace for Youth

**Sub-Themes:**

Security

**Estimated duration:**

60 minutes

**Specific Issues of Discussion and Description (Please expand on your proposed issues of discussion):**

[Overview]

Currently, due to the wide spread of smartphones, more and more people are using social media for their communication and expression. Not to mention, the same can be said with regard to youth. The use of smartphones makes it much easier for youth to communicate each other, share their opinions and pictures, and sympathize or even mobilize to express their emotions via social media.

On the other hand, that trend also gives rise to a negative effect, i.e., easy access to illegal and harmful online contents as well as information. Such access causes serious problems like fictitious or expensive claims, online bullying, and cyber racism. In worst case scenario, these problems show up in the real world and cause physical impacts. Since the contents and information remain in the cyberspace perpetually unless some appropriate measures are taken to remove them, an urgent response to these issues is undoubtedly required.

That said, what kind of responses would be effective to address these issues? Who should take appropriate measures and how? Some good tips to answer these questions do exist in the Asia-Pacific region including Japan. Our workshop introduces government's and business sector's best practices, such as improving ICT literacy and promoting the use of filtering services in order to protect youth from illegal and harmful online contents as well as information and to promote proper use of smartphones by youth.

In addition, given that our generation is to be supported by younger generations, keeping them from negative online contents and information systematically is utmost important. Therefore, not only individual measures by the public and business sectors but also their collaboration is indispensable. Here, our workshop also introduces how the business sector cooperates with the public sector in order to combat against illegal and harmful online contents as well as information and the role of multi-stakeholder approach.

Finally, our workshop plans to conduct panel discussion among specialists from Asia-Pacific countries on how to protect youth from illegal and harmful online contents as well as information by striking a balance between freedom of expression and regulation of negative online contents and information.

[Expected Agenda]

1. Brief Presentations by Each Speaker from Japan as well as Other Asia-Pacific Countries
2. Panel Discussion: Best Practices in the Asia-Pacific Region to Protect Youth from Illegal and Harmful Online Contents as well as Information
3. Q&A Session

**Expected Moderator**

	Full Name	Organization	Designation	Country/Economy of Residence	Stakeholder Group	Status of Confirmation
Mr. ▾	Kenta MOCHIZUKI	Yahoo Japan Corporation	Attorney at Law (New Yo	Japan	Private Sector ▾	Confirmed ▾

**Expected Speakers**

	Full Name	Organization	Designation	Country/Economy of Residence	Stakeholder Group	Status of Confirmation
Dr. ▾	Makoto YOKOZAWA	Kyoto University	Dr., Eng.	Japan	Academia ▾	Confirmed ▾
Mr. ▾	Masaaki SAKAMAKI	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Former Director, Internati	Japan	Government ▾	Confirmed ▾
Mr. ▾	Rajnish SINGH	Internet Society	Director, Asia-Pacific Reg	Australia	Civil Society ▾	Confirmed ▾
Dr. ▾	Wei-wei Vivian HUANG	National Chengchi Unive	Professor, Department of	Taiwan	Academia ▾	Confirmed ▾
Ms. ▾	Le Mai HUONG	Vietnet Information and C	Training and Communica	Vietnam	Civil Society ▾	Confirmed ▾
Mr. ▾					Civil Society ▾	Proposed ▾
Mr. ▾					Civil Society ▾	Proposed ▾
Mr. ▾					Civil Society ▾	Proposed ▾
Mr. ▾					Civil Society ▾	Proposed ▾
Mr. ▾					Civil Society ▾	Proposed ▾

**Remarks (If any)**

We express our heartfelt gratitude to the APrIGF Secretariat for assisting us to invite additional speakers to our workshop.

### **Part III: Workshop Summary Report**

#### **Brief Summary of Presentations**

We held a workshop titled “Asia-Pacific Region’s Best Practices in a New Internet Era: Safe and Secure Cyberspace for Youth” (WS.58). The purpose of our workshop was to introduce Asia-Pacific region’s best practices to protect youth online. As written in our workshop proposal, due to the wide spread of smartphones, more and more people, especially young people are using social media for their communication and expression and often sharing their opinions and pictures. On the other hand, this trend also gives rise to a negative effect: easy access to illegal and harmful online contents. Such access often causes serious problems and in worst case scenario, these serious problems induce physical impacts in the real world. Therefore, we invited some of the best speakers in this field from the Asia-Pacific region in order to discuss how we should address the issue and who should take appropriate measures and how. First, a moderator, Mr. Mochizuki made opening remarks and then each speaker made a presentation respectively. After that, Mr. Singh made additional comments to answer 3 key questions as part of panel discussion and one participant asked some questions to Dr. Yokozawa, Mr. Sakamaki, and Dr. Huang. Finally, Mr. Mochizuki made closing remarks briefly.

#### **Substantive Summary of the Key Issues**

##### **●Dr. Makoto Yokozawa, Kyoto University(Japan)**

He made an introductory presentation titled “Collaborative Framework in Youth Protection Online”. After taking up the discussion of safe and secure environment for youth made in APECTEL 51, he raised 3 key questions as follows: (1) Who is/are responsible for the protection of children and youth in cyberspace; (2) How you need collaborative frameworks; (3) Any requests for other governments / organizations / providers / colleague panelists. Although his presentation was introductory, it was very pertinent, comprehensive, and clear-cut, and helped us focus on the most important questions.

##### **●Mr. Masaaki Sakamaki, Former Director of International Policy Division, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications of Japan(Japan)**

He made a presentation titled “Safe and Secure Internet Environment for Youth” from the Japanese government’s perspective. He explained a legal framework in Japan regarding safe and secure Internet for youth, and then introduced several measures to protect youth from illegal and harmful information as well as to prevent inappropriate

use for the Internet. In addition, he took up the publication of “Internet Literacy Assessment indicator for Students (ILAS)” in Japan and argued how important to foster the awareness of necessity to improve ICT literacy, and to construct cooperative frameworks in local areas. His presentation covered a wide range of Japanese government’s measures and was indeed very professional, so participants could learn a lot about Japanese legal system as well as the systematic ways to protect youth online.

\*What actually is “ILAS”?

ILAS is an indicator to visualize the level of the awareness of high school students regarding the potential risk of getting involved in various kinds of troubles on the Internet. The indicator is the result of a test with a number of questionnaires.

●Dr. Wei-wei Vivian Huang, Professor, Department of Radio and TV, College of Communication, National Chengchi University(Taiwan)

She made a presentation titled “Internet Safety Governance in Taiwan”. After introducing the details of 2016 Children’s Online Safety Annual Report in Taiwan, she emphasized the importance of 3 core values, i.e., prevention, action, and care, by introducing activities of Cyber Angel’s Pick and iWIN. She explained the above comprehensive picture to protect youth online for many participants from Taiwan, she received warm applause from the audience after her presentation. Not to mention, this proves how excellent her presentation was.

●Mr. Rajnesh Singh, Director of Asia-Pacific Regional Bureau, Internet Society (Australia)

He made a presentation on the concept of “collaborative security” proposed by the Internet Society (ISOC). After introducing 5 key elements of the collaborative security, i.e., (1) fostering confidence and protecting opportunities; (2) collective responsibility; (3) fundamental properties and values; (4) evolution and consensus; (5) think globally, act locally, he applied these key elements to the issue how to protect youth online. Taking up some examples, he argued these five elements are exactly relevant and applicable to the protection of youth online and also to enhance the ICT literacy of children. Although he did not use any presentation slides, his presentation was so easy to understand and very innovative in that he brought the above up-to-date concept when talking about the protection of young people online.

●Mr. Kenta Mochizuki, Attorney at Law (New York), Public Policy & Corporate Governance, Corporate Management Group, Yahoo Japan Corporation (Japan)

He made a presentation on Safer Internet Association (SIA) and its activities. On behalf of Yahoo Japan Corporation (hereinafter “Yahoo! JAPAN”), he introduced Yahoo! JAPAN’s activities to combat against illegal and harmful online contents through the establishment of SIA as principal founding partner. After providing a brief summary of SIA and the international aspect of its activities especially, he took up some statistics and showed that self-regulation by the private sector helps achieve a relatively successful result to delete child sexual abuse materials (CSAMs) although it does not have binding force or enforcement power like governmental measures. In addition, he argued that both public and private sectors should cooperate and collaborate each other although it is indispensable for both sectors to play individual, respective roles to protect youth online.

\*Although CSAMs are criminalized in Japan, ISPs are not required by law to delete it when notified. This makes voluntary action by the private sector essential for effective outcomes in relation to CSAMs in Japan.

\*\*Please refer to the following link regarding the 2014 amendment of Act on Punishment of Activities Relating to Child Prostitution and Child Pornography and the Protection of Children [Child Pornography Act]:

<http://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/article/japan-possession-of-child-pornography-finally-punishable/>

●Ms. Le Mai Huong, Training and Communication Coordinator, Vietnet Information and Communication Technology Center (Vietnet-ICT) (Vietnam)

She made a presentation titled “SAFE AND SECURE CYBERSPACE FOR YOUTH”. First, she showed the latest statistics on the use of ICTs including social media in Vietnam, and demonstrated some real threats in cyberspace. Then, she introduced some of the effective ways to protect children online. Finally, she took up one interesting public-private partnership solution in which the government, business sector, and civil society all come together and provide one inclusive project for students. Her presentation absolutely stuck to the point and very practical, and illustrated the above ideal corroborative framework in which not only the public sector but also the private sector as well as civil society participate.

### **Conclusions and Suggestions of Way Forward**

Although it is important for both public and private sectors to play their respective roles in protecting youth from illegal and harmful online contents, a collaborative framework among the government, business sector, civil society, technical community, and

academia is also indispensable, as several speakers mentioned. Through this workshop, we introduced some statistics and best practices in the Asia- Pacific region, and found some similarities of situations and commonalities of measures. That said, there is still room for each stakeholder to learn from other examples on how to enhance ICT literacy of young people and protect youth from illegal and harmful online contents.

As Mr. Mochizuki said at the workshop, although it is important to discuss situations and best practices in an international conference like this APrIGF, implementing such discussion and monitoring are the most important things. We hope participants could learn from our examples and bring them back to their own field so that they can utilize for the protection of young people online.

Finally, what we would like to say is that this workshop is not just one time. Since there is no one-size-fits-all solution, we would like to update or bring some other examples in the future APrIGF.

#### **Estimate Number of Participants**

Nearly one hundred.

#### **Gender Report Card**

About half the participants were women

#### **How many women vs men acted as moderators? (please list exact number)**

1 man acted as a moderator.

#### **How many women vs men acted as panelists? (please list exact number)**

2 women and 4 men served as panelists.

#### **Were the topics of gender, gender equality and/or the empowerment of women mentioned and/or discussed during the workshop? If yes, to what extent and in what context? (max. 100 words, written in a paragraph format)**

No.