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GOVERNANCE FOR THE INTERNET OF KIDS,

TEENAGERS AND YOUNGSTERS

(THE INNOCENT MINDS & NEXT GENERATION)

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[ Audio Issues - Joined in Progress ]

>> Welcome Dr. James Larsson for the speech.

[ Applause ]

>> Thank you, Professor. If I can work the technology here. Okay, there. Today I've got three parts to this brief presentation to try to squeeze it into 20 minutes. First a little bit about the recent history of broadband policy in the U.S. And then I'll talk a little bit about the National broadband plan, which came out in 2010, and the gigacity challenge that followed. And finally got some slides looking at current patterns of broadband, and focusing on fiber to the home and gigaInternet adoption in the United States.

I grew up ‑‑ I was in 3rd grade when the interstate project under President Eisenhower started in the United States. It was a 35‑year project, and was probably one of the big projects of the industrial age, and 14 years later in Korea under Park Chung‑Hee, the building of expressways began. This picture at the right was published in 1970, a picture of the future Korea and it shows expressways and notice Korea is unified. It's got airports, expressways, everything. Remarkable picture. The digital network revolution of the late 20th century changed the metaphor in terms of infrastructure. In a 1974 report, the founder of video art envisioned in a report to the Rockefeller Foundation, he used the term "electronic superhighway," and he was referring to broadband networks, and this is an installation of his that's on exhibit at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. But in 1994, we might choose this date as the start of public and policy discussion of broadband in the United States.

[ Audio difficulties ]

There's a lot that happened before 1995 but in the United States in 1996, the telecommunications act was the first revision of this law since 1934, and it was signed by President Clinton physically at the Library of Congress, but in cyberspace via a live Internet link. And the primary goal of that law was to deregulate the converging broadcasting and telecommunications market, something that Korea and the whole world would come to experience but as you can see here, the information superhighways were a long way off. Dial‑up, or broadband did not exceed dial‑up until late 2004, or around 2005 in the United States.

And it wasn't until 2010 that the plan mandated by Congress in 2009, the National broadband plan, connecting America, was actually published. It was written by the FCC with Congress, Government Agency and public input, and in the preface, it said, quote, broadband is the great infrastructure challenge of the early 21st century.

It was in three parts. Part 1 of the National broadband plan talked about the need for policies to ensure robust competition. The need for efficient allocation and management of Government control to assets, and a broadband R & D agenda. Part 2 of the plan noted that to ensure all people have access to broadband requires that the FCC set a National availability target.

I'm not going to comment on this table. I'll let you all just draw your conclusions, but I'll tell you, I'm an American citizen, and this presentation is about the U.S. But I've been living in Korea and enjoying these fast networks here. So you can look and see what they're Benchmarking.

And part 2 also said the Government influences critical inputs needed to build broadband networks including universal service funds ‑‑

[ Audio difficulties ‑ wrong room ]

[ Audio feed corrected ‑ joined in progress ]

>> ‑‑ Regional IGF was to invite enhanced cooperation. We believe that without the Regional IGF team is to invite cooperation between the constituencies and all other stakeholders to ensure that the standardization of the code of ethics in the log is properly implemented according to the fundamental needs of the Internet communities.

[ Audio interference ]

Or suggested at the local, National levels, if there is any gap founded in the policies and reported or suggested at local, National Regional or global level, it will be highlighted at global level to engage global policy development institutions.

So in short, APrIGF 2013 conference is formed with the commitment of a common dialogue to understand the Regional needs of good governance toward a secure, convenient, vibrant, equivalent and desirable Internet.

With the same context of our belief, we proposed a workshop for the enhanced cooperation around the Internet users communities and all other stakeholders. We invite their attention for the local, National, Regional and global needs for the development of global policies for the good governance of the Internet sphere. We should emphasize our extending focus and evaluate the current Internet system and its contents and its users. We should note that what kind of contents we have, what had kind of safety and protection we are providing to our users, and what kind of Internet we are handing over to our next generation to the innocent minds. So using this platform of APrIGF 2013, we invite enhanced cooperation of Internet users constituencies and all other stakeholders to rethink and establish code of ethics for the Foundation of a good, clean, healthy and useful Internet that is secure and accessible for everyone living anywhere in the world and without any fear or any threat to the end users. This is fundamental need for the peaceful and healthy atmosphere of the Internet sphere.

We have different contributions and cooperation from different countries. This is the list, and we might have not one or two panelists over here. We also have some regarded videos, video messages, from the panelists who are not present over here.

And security. Online safety of the age group base users for kids, teenagers and youngsters. We need a classification among the users and the contents for wider utilities, browser and search engine and other applications that should be classified on age based groups for kids, for teenagers, and for youngsters. There is a different definition of age based groups in different regions. We should provide a safety mechanism for them. The mechanism and awareness to protect them from online threats. Security and protection of their personal information like their profiles, their identity. Awareness about the online threats, safety and protection.

Privacy and Human Rights for age based Internet users, kids, teenagers and youngsters. Obligations for source providers for abuse Internet contents. Who provides Web hosting services? Who provides connectivity to upload and download? Who help in propagation of abuse contents? Who support facilitate hacking and phishing.

We support creative ideas. We all should have to support creative ideas, like new IDN gTLDs for example, dotKIDS, or dotBaby. We think and we like every newborn baby would have an Internet address, and when he or she will start using Internet for communication purpose, will have a global multilingual e‑mail ID by default.

Separate Internet devices for the kids, teenagers and youngsters. Free Internet service for these devices, especially developed Web/mobile applications and download utilities for age‑based users.

Separate versions of browsers for these age base users on their devices. Separate versions of search engine that will have a database of only certified and age‑base classified contents/websites/utilities, videos and applications to respond to user queries.

We invite stakeholders to represent collective or indigent efforts, acknowledge their initiatives and develop a center repository highlighting their achievements. There are many organisations who are working on the same theme for the safety and protection of kids from online threats, but it's time to engage. It's time to unite them on a single platform, to share their experience and deliver their expertise to the Internet communities jointly and grouply.

We should also recognize the needs, efforts and initiatives of the new generation.

It is time for foundation of a civilized Internet, similar to Internet Watch Foundation, IWF, who prepare a list of adult contents which has to be blocked by the ISPs by default. It's implemented in Europe, especially in United Kingdom.

We strongly recommend to develop a white list through some automatic mechanism or procedure for the categorization/classification of networks, utilities, cloud hosting services, websites, and its contents.

We have to identify what is right and what is wrong. What is safe for our innocent minds: Kids, teenagers, and youngsters.

Like video movies, we have a contents rating mechanism for television, satellite channels. This rating system varies in different regions of the world, but at least it is implemented and available publicly in general.

But in term of Internet videos and movies or smart TVs or IP TVs, these rules, regulations are not implemented yet, are not followed yet. We have a need for its implementation for the Smart TVs and Internet movies and video contents, as well.

How it can be? Contents rating mechanism, similarly like the video contents for television productions. There is a contents rating for IT Web mail page in the form of media text. You can use one of the following values. I have compared ‑‑ I have compared both of them what is the difference of the media text. This was invented to work with parental control software for website contents, similar to the movies rating system. If you wish to rate your page audience appropriateness, use the rating meta tag. This meta tag is often used to let the Web‑surfers know about the contents is appropriate for them or not.

There is no set form of this tag, nor there is any official statement from the W3C. We need a compulsory identification of Web contents and its utilities.

Very shortly, we are submitting a request to the IETF to release a new RFC for the standardization and compulsory identification of Internet contents and utilities as it relates to the delivery of text or video based contents to the end users.

We request ISOC Regional and global and ICANN supporting our organisations for their support and endorsement of our RFC request to the IETF because they're dependent to the support of ICANN Supporting Organisations and ISOC to decide whether an RFC has to be implemented or not. It's a wish list, we have a longer wish list, but we don't know how much time it will take to become in the real world. We need certified databases of Web contents, pages, websites, videos and applications with age‑base classification. Special search engines for the age‑base users. Promote informative and educational materials. The development of multi-O/S Internet browsers for kids, teenagers and youngsters. Free and easy Internet access on the Internet enabled devices for the kids at their home and schools. Free e‑mail systems, for example, kidsemail.org.

Safe and vibrant social networking websites. In some countries, Facebook‑type networking, social networking, is banned for age group up to 13. So we need a social networking website for the kids specially developed.

We need multilog platform for governance of "Internet for Kids, Teenagers and Youngsters."

We have a slogan with the Youth IGF, but there's nothing for kids or teenagers.

Engaging children's guardians and teachers for the dialogue of code of conduct. Requests Internet Society for age‑group, age‑based groups and language‑base chapters of Internet communities rather than state‑base chapters, only for the Internet users and communities who are familiar with the English.

We are educating for the legislation, National and international anti‑Cybercrime law is required for the protection of innocent minds of our next generation. Legislation with appropriate fine or punishment may reduce the following:

Obscene, pornographic, stimulating abuse contents, for example, pictures, graphics, videos and literature.

Hosting, uploading, transferring, selling the obscene, pornographic, stimulating abuse contents, for example, as a Web service. Downloading, viewing up to the extent of addiction, reselling the obscene, pornographic, stimulating abuse contents. The.

So finally, we request all stakeholders and user constituencies for enhanced cooperation for the standardization of code of ethics and formation of a civilized Internet. Civilized Internet is only possible with the global engagement for sharing social responsibilities. Secure and safe database of contents and utilities are only possible by a unique global certification association and trustworthy authority to serve in local communities, according to their National Bylaws for the benefit of common users. We invite users and constituencies and all stakeholders, let's join our hands together for the formation of a global consortium or counsel to form a secure, convenient, vibrant, equivalent and desirable Internet for kids, teenagers, and youngsters.

We have other participants who is Yuliya Morenets, the Executive Director of TaC‑Together against Cybercrime international, EU/France. She sent a recorded video through the Skype but unfortunately, we have a problem with the audio, so we will try to play the Youtube message.

Sorry, we have another problem. This presentation will be available on the APrIGF website, and we will add in these links over there so you can replay this stream.

She also sent some text. She says that I would like to summarize the points I raise in my brief video message, which you can review later on.

The need of further research to have the correct data, to be able to develop appropriate strategies in the field of child online protection. Need of research framework. TaC is happy to share the developed research framework, and this is our website. Need to continue the work on legal frame works at National/Regional levels, and to include aspects such as electronic transactions, privacy and data protection, harassment and others, as it is done by the Arab countries. I refer to the initiative which is under development by ITU/Arab countries on the legal framework on child online protection for Arab Region countries.

Need for capacity building Program with specific focus for the different target groups such as vulnerable children and youth. And here we have not only to speak about the child online protection, but also how to empower this target groups in the field of safe and responsible use of the Internet.

The new gTLD Program will be of great development as will allow children to enjoy opportunities that Internet offers in their native languages, and this will be of great opportunity for the most vulnerable of them.

In this regard, TaC is happy to share its initiative on the empowerment of vulnerable children and youth.

We need to engage young people in the discussion around the safe and responsible use of the Internet to have their opinion and better identify their needs.

We are happy to bring the message of French youth in the field, and she has given a Youtube link of her recorded video. It's specially recorded for the child protection and the rights.

Next presenter is Dr. Wang from China, and we have to connect. He's not? Okay. So I hand over the mic to Sung Kyum Park from SUNY University.

>> Thank you, Mr. Shah. Good morning, everyone. I think today is the last day for session, and many of you feel a bit like sort of puzzled about what's all this session about, right? I mean, probably many of you heard that case proposal for the first time, but Mr. Shah mentioned in the ICANN process, there were, like, the gTLD application process and there were indeed application about that case.

And one of the applications was coming from the Asia‑Pacific region, so as one of the strong stakeholders of that case, many of you here, I understand like many of you from SUNY Korea felt forced to attend this session. Some of you feel a bit like really puzzled about why you are standing ‑‑ why you are participating in this session.

So let me just explain a little bit further about why you may have to pay attention to this movement. These days, including ICANN and ISOC and many Internet related institutions, even ITU consider youth as very key stakeholders. That means like many institutions, are willing to give you some rights: The voting rights and the rights for you to participate and to make it happen. They are willing to even provide some funding.

So many of you probably attended yIGF which has been coordinated by Yannis here, dotAsia, so dotAsia has been doing a lot of this youth participation promotion through NetMission. So NetMission Program has been in Hong Kong and which it will be soon implemented in Korea, as well. So Net mission is going to come to Korea. I hope many of you can also participate in those programs and be engaged with Internet Governance debate.

So going back to Internet Governance debate about dotKIDS debate, maybe you have to think for yourself why we need that space for Internet, so I really want to hear from your people but as someone who is teaching a class to the stakeholders, I always have a difficulty of persuading them to get engaged with this kind of decision‑making project as direct stakeholders because many times they feel like why they have to really participate in this, while stakeholders like Governments, public sectors, have been making decisions for them which they have no problem with.

That was exactly the response from them when I was trying to teach them to get engagement with all ICANN or ISOC and other institutions. So maybe this is the sort of right timing for you to think about. So I asked some of the students here including sitting next to me and he was willing to give his thoughts. Let me invite one of the students, Minsu Park about his thoughts, the Internet Governance in general and self‑regulation and also because I have sort of shared a lot of these institutions with the students and they always had a struggle to grasp about those institutions mission and goals and the law for themselves in those institutions, and hopefully I think this kind of the platform can make them feel more ‑‑ consider those questions for themselves directly. And also, they participate in the cyberspace conference Youth Forum again. Cyberspace conference sort of also like created this Youth Forum for people like the college students and I understand many of you just applied for that ‑‑ the contest.

So I thought ‑‑ I know you have thought about this kind of Internet Governance issues, so hopefully if you wanted to jump in this kind of discussion, feel free to do it especially many of you who have thought about this issue. Let's hear from Minsu about the Internet Governance issues about the direct stakeholders like yourself.

>> Hi, good morning, everyone. Today I would like to share some experiences I had regarding this Internet Governance issue. As Professor Park mentioned, yes at first I was very disinterested, feeling like why I had to get engaged as a stakeholder into this issue of Internet Governance, but these past months, I've had some security ‑‑ cybersecurity issues that I directly felt and directly got influenced by, so, yeah, so let me tell you the experience.

For example, some days ago in Facebook in a social network platform, I've had some friends who had uploaded some pictures, and some other anonymous people stole their pictures and uploaded it as it was theirs, right? And this is really an issue that many of you could have experienced previously. This is an issue related to cybersecurity that many people are talking about but the issue here is not only cybersecurity but who is responsible for these kind of security issues?

And I personally believe that the user itself should carry the greatest responsibility of what they're uploading in the social networks, but it is the Governments and the institutions' responsibility to provide us a safe platform so that the users can have a secure environment. And it is also related to what we're talking about here about children Internet space.

As Professor Park mentioned, I think it is really necessary for domains such as dotKIDS, where it is a very secure domain where kids can surf safely without being threatened by violent contents.

So in that sense, I think it is very important. Yes. But the question I would like to ask all of you is: What do you think is the ideal environment of the Internet? That's the question that should be answered before we think about how to deal with these cybersecurity issues.

Like, what do you think is the ideal environment of the Internet? So I think that is a crucial step, previous step, to define how to provide secure cyberenvironment not only for children, but all of the stakeholders.

>> SUNG KYUM PARK: Thank you, Minsu. I think sort of you still have a lot of this wondering about why you have to participate in the this kind of debate but this is very interesting and exciting process for all of you, because you can be a decision‑maker for yourself. So when people talk about whether we wanted to create spaces like dotKIDS for ourselves, you can voice yourself whether you support or whether you don't really support for those specific ideas.

And on the other hand, a lot of, as I said, a lot of institutions are providing this new platform for youth. So for example like APNG, we have the Founder in this room, who is the emeritus Professor from KAIST here. He founded, like, the APNG. Now APNG created the APNG Youth Camp for a long time and they're about to have chapters in each country so we already have APNG Korea, so if you are interested in joining the youth activities for different institutions, you can join it and again like the ICANN is going to provide a lot of fellowships so you can join ICANN for Singapore next April so if you have some ideas about this cybersecurity issues as Minsu just expressed here, or like some other issues you have with this dotKIDS you can express yourself without any burden. So that's very the exciting experiment for all of you. So hopefully you can get more motivation to get engaged with those kind of process.

So I think some of our students kind of like expressed to me that they wanted to get participating in this kind of discussion later after they've been thinking. So maybe we can ask some of them for those questions after this panel discussion.

So let's, can we move to the next panel, to the panelist from KISA, since we are waiting for another panelist, yeah.

>> This is a fundamental question. I'm Christopher Kim. I'm from SUNY, Korea. And I'm kind of confused about this Domain Name making dotKIDS. So I'm confused as to, is this I guess a browser where kids can I guess surf any site that is deemed safe? Or is it just like how you say ‑‑ so basically what happens to existing other sites like I guess that kids can safely use, like Wikipedia?

What I'm saying is if you make separate ‑‑ my question is are you making separate sites with domain names dotKIDS or is it something that allows kids to browse other sites?

>> YANNIS LI: This is Yannis speaking on behalf of dotKIDS today. I guess my presentation or my speech will be later on after Mr. Choi's presentation but I can still briefly answer your question. You can say it's like a dotCom so it's the new generic top level domains so you can foresee in the future there will be dotNationalGeographic.kids. We're hoping more space online that can be suitable for kids and the kids can know the specific Internet namespace they can find the information that is suitable for them and it's not just about the browser but it is we're actually hoping to get more people to be aware of what is the Internet and ultimately frankly content online. Do I answer your question? Thank you.

>> My name is Ho‑Jung Lee. I want to question what you just said. I'm quite curious about the word not suitable. Can you define the word suitable for kids? I think they're also sort of a young adult who can be responsible for their action and capable of what they're doing.

>> YANNIS LI: In replying to your question, actually I haven't mentioned that for dotKIDS our target is actually, our scope is the we define children as those who are under age 18, which is according to the U.N. Convention on the rights of the child. And what we define unsuitable is we'll follow some of the basic principles of this Convention, so what we think is actually many people is asking for safe Internet for kids but we think it is not just about safe but what kids friendly Internet is easier representation of the words and like more graphics which is easy understanding. It is easily understandable by the kids, based on the age and of course there's young adults that can make judgments based on ‑‑ so this is according to Article 12, they were based on the maturity level of the children to provide suitable information and engagement level from them.

And so that's what we mean for suitable, and of course, we think actually if this is kids friendly Internet, it's kids friendly content, it is suitable for anyone, so, yeah. Yeah, sure.

>> So this will not be ‑‑ so this will not be I guess compulsory, right? So will the people under 18 be I guess forced to be restricted to dotKIDS Domain Names?

>> YANNIS LI: No. Of course the Internet is free. And we will not force and I guess we do not have that power to force the children to just go to dotKIDS website but we just provide a place so they can have a better choice and ultimately of course we're trained to have more kids friendly content out of dotKIDS website and make it a really suitable Internet for them. And thank you for both of your questions and I guess maybe Mr. Choi is ready.

>> IMRAN AHMAD SHAH: So I hand the mic to Mr. Minsik Choi.

[ CART Provider does not have English translation ]

>> MINSIK CHOI: We have members such as neighbors and other portal sites so we are actively involved in the policy making of the Government and the private sectors.

So we are discussing the rating system of Internet contents. In Korea, so the rating system of Internet contents is specified in our law. Usually in other countries, the private sectors are involved in specifying this rating, but we have a law that actually define the rating of Internet contents.

So for the protection of youth, we have many laws. I'll briefly introduce several laws. But the definition of "youth" is different in different laws. Sometimes the age definition is different and some of the laws have different activities that are allowed and not allowed.

In Korea, we have two perspectives: The illegal contents and the harmful contents. Illegal contents, other countries also have defined illegal contents for the youth. Illegal contents not only apply to youth, as well as to adults. But we have the concept of harmful contents, so still the others have access to this harmful contents, so harmful contents are not allowed to the youth.

Yes, it is very difficult to clearly differentiate these two types of contents, the illegal and the harmful, but also we have to think about the freedom of speech and the freedom of the right to know something.

So how we clearly just differentiate illegal contents and harmful contents, this is a very big issue for the private sector. So when we govern the Internet media, we apply the different regulations for adults and for the youth. So in the environment, so usually the offline in the offline environment, the contents are not allowed for the youth, usually they are packaged. So in the online environment, also we have the step to check the age of that visiting person. So we actually are implementing the access control for online contents for the protection of the youth.

But here when we apply the very strict rule for preventing the access by the adults, for some cases, we will reduce the actual access by even adults. So for the video and the movies, so we have a separate public institution that is governing the rating of movies, and also for online games, we have another separate public organisation that controls the rating system for online games.

But all these mechanisms are created to protect the youth. So depending on the type of contents, we have different mechanisms. So for example for online games, so usually in the introduction part, we have the Section of introduction, but the different agencies apply different rules and different standards to just to govern and control that contents, even in the introduction.

So stricter rules we apply just the participation by others will be reduced. So it is related to the profit of the private organisations. So in Korea, while we have very highspeed Internet, we have many problems related to the development of the Internet, so to deal with these issues, we have very strict Government regulations.

But in the future, the relevant industries are matured, so we need kind of the cooperation by different stakeholders.

Satellite introduced the contents rating system, so rating system usually is based on the age group, so based on the age, they allow different types of contents that are accessible. And another rating system is related to identifying harmful contents for the youth.

So the first one is based on the age, and the second one is based on the minor or the adult. But here the age is a one year gap between their standards. So the first one defines just the minimum age is 18. The second one, the minimum age is 19.

So the Korean, the regulations are a little bit different from the regulations by other countries. So here we have different laws that govern and control the different types of Internet contents. Just TV broadcasting programs, Internet contents, and the published materials and the music and the music files and game materials and the video materials. And also we have defined ‑‑ the different ministries are responsible for the different types of contents. So sometimes even for the same type of contents, the different Ministries have different views and different regulations.

But here the most important guiding principles are defined by the youth protection law. So youth protection law is the most governing guidelines.

So different Ministries are responsible for different types of contents, and so we have different types of governing public agencies and the relevant laws. But the most important law and the basic law is youth protection law. So this is the most important guiding principles. So it applies to every type of contents. The most strict rules are specified by this law. So this youth protection law belongs to the Ministry of The Women and the Youth, but the music files and the video files belong to other agencies. So sometimes, so for some, the same issue, but different public agencies are competing, conflicting with each other.

So I believe that we need very clear the rules, so which type of contents should be governed by which Agency. So the youth protection law applies on a high level, there's three different materials. And the media related materials and the drugs and also some private spaces.

So I picked up several articles. Internet related businesses have given thought a lot to what they have to do to protect the youth. So how they can just protect the values of the spirit of the youth but at the same time they have to guarantee the freedom of expression. So the private sector is focusing on the self‑regulation, and also being inconsistent with the Government‑defined rules. And they are also seeking to identify the cost effective mechanisms to implement this youth protection. That's the end of my presentation. Thank you.

>> I have a question. How are you going to apply aging restriction? And are they going to use National ID number, like Koreans do? And to access contents above their age, or are they just blocking it completely? And far as I'm concerned, other nations do not have specific ID number as we do in Korea, and also, what will you do to block and stop underage people using their older friends', siblings', and parents' ID to access contents.

My name is Daniel Choi from SUNY, Korea.

>> MINSIK CHOI: ‑‑ everyone in Korea which is called registration number so based on the ID you can verify whether you are adult or not. In the past, people are required to key in their ‑‑ the resident registration number but because of the change in law, the entry of a resident registration number is not allowed so other means like the credit card numbers or the public certificate numbers are used to do the ID verification.

But still, there are some loop holes. It does mean that you have a credit card ‑‑ you may not have a credit card, even though you are the adult, but ‑‑ and there are some youngsters who have bank accounts, so in order to block the harmful contents, we use the mechanisms other than the resident registration numbers, but still there are some problems and there are problems. For foreigners living in Korea because they don't have the unique ID number. If you are a foreigner living in Korea, then he or she has to present her or his age.

But it's kind of discrimination between residents, local resident, and foreigners. So from the industry perspective, there is a reverse discrimination, so only Korean companies are following this law about the age data blocking but the foreign companies are not required to follow and obey the law. So it's kind of reverse discrimination between companies.

>> Does simply blocking the illegal contents resolve the problem of accessing these illegal contents? That's my question.

[ CART Provider does not have English translation ]

>> MINSIK CHOI: ‑‑ but it has high error rates. There is no current technology that allows 100% filtering when it comes to identifying the obscene and pornographic materials. Sometimes it is possible to make a comparison between the original and the copy, but it still requires the State of the art technology, but using the technology doesn't mean you can fully filter the obscene materials.

So the producers of the contents have to have the responsibility to identify that their contents is for a certain age group. But it is not the case. So in Korea, the pre‑screening and post‑reporting are the two mechanisms that we use in order to identify the obscene materials online ID that pre‑screening is limited in identifying the obscene materials. It is not possible and even though we use the laws and technology it is difficult to rely just on the screening, so post‑reporting is a more stronger mechanism.

>> Internet culture has developed very rapidly in Korea, and the access is quite good and the accessibility is quite good to Internet content. I'm wondering about the other countries' case, because you said that the Korean government had strong regulations but accessing the Internet content but I am wondering about other countries' case, how the Governments are controlling the access to obscene materials and other contents.

>> MINSIK CHOI: I believe the self‑regulatory approach is more pronounced in the overseas, so probably what I can say is that the regulation is driven by the private sector rather than the public sector in overseas countries. In overseas countries, if various Internet contents regulation were blocking, they think that the first specification means is the Children Protection Act, and the case in point is Russia, when they want to block some contents, they use and apply the Children Protection Act.

If the government regulation gets too stronger, that causes another problem, so I believe that the future direction should be more leaning toward the self‑regulatory.

Another question?

>> So Korean Communications Commission, so they have classification writing up to 7, up to ages 7 and up to say age 12. For example, for the online games, they have ‑‑

>> MINSIK CHOI: This only governs the materials that are aired on TV. So the TV related materials usually governed by self‑regulation, so content providers. Usually those materials on TV they have specifically the age, to allow the age group. But as I told you the different agencies apply different age rating for materials.

So for example, for other games and game developers, the publisher itself has to develop the mechanism to block just the minors from accessing those games.

>> Hello, I'm from SUNY Korea, from Bangladesh. I couldn't figure out the Korean language but as I figured from the screen you just told about that you required the credit card information or bank information for kids to log in the Internet or use the Internet.

Well, in my country at least, if not in Korea, young kids usually get in cybercafes or Internet cafes to get Internet. In this case don't you think it's better to enter credit card or bank information frequently just to log on to the Internet? And how are you going to ensure the high‑level security for these kids who enter the bank information or credit card information to log on to the Internet frequently? I'd like to know about it. Thank you.

If you do not get me, how are you going to ensure high‑level security for these kids who are going to frequently enter the bank information or the credit card information to log into the Internet from the cafes?

>> MINSIK CHOI: I'm not sure that I understand your question correctly. So when they use their credit card information in the kids cafe on the Internet how we can just ensure there's a high level of security, it is not possible. The credit card number is exposed very easily, so we need the second level and the third level security mechanisms so usually the Internet sites ask the visiting users to provide different types of information. So very strict security mechanism is put in place, so the ISP installation and the security software should be ‑‑

[ Audio interference ]

To ensure the credit card number to be encrypted. Sometimes just the kids just use their parents' credit card number. So you might think the kids should be responsible for that, so according to the law, the contents provider and the retailer should be liable for just the sales of goods. In that sense the age group classification is very important. So did that answer?

>> ‑‑ installing a different operating system like Windows for kids it would be a better alternative rather than to block Internet contents and something like that?

>> MINSIK CHOI: It's a little different from what I have thought. I don't think it will be effective to create a separate independent channel for the kids. So rather because if there is any separate, independent sites for the kids, I think that it would be more vulnerable because the place only just has the kids that got together. So when the dotKIDS was created, some people just raised their concerns.

Anyone who have evil will to create the harmful materials, they are specifically targeting that dotKIDS. So it will make the kids group more vulnerable.

So personally, I don't agree with that idea. So many people might think that it's very strict ‑‑ in place that is very safe but I don't personally believe that.

>> Thank you.

[ Audio interference ]

>> So I know time is running out so I'll give my speech. I didn't prepare any slides so I'll just be speaking. So actually YJ just now has mentioned about ICANN and some of you are ‑‑ I'm not sure if you've already listened in your class what is ICANN so maybe I will just for information, the international organisation that regulates the Internet Domain Names like dotCom, dotOrg, and they have ‑‑

[ Audio interference ]

‑‑ which basically allows anybody to apply for dot anything, like dot music, dotMovies and so dotKIDS is wonderful so I'm speaking on behalf of dotKIDS Foundation and we are one of the applicants for this dotKIDS domain and we are the only community applicant for that.

So actually who we are and the dotKIDS Foundation is initiated by the community which is actually a group of people from Asia‑Pacific, has been working for a long time in advocating children's rights and we're a not‑for‑profit organisation. And actually we are a membership consortium so we're not just from Asia‑Pacific and we actually will be a global consortium which is with the members from different children's organisations so those organisations are concerned about children's well being online and they will be members in together to discuss about the governance of this dotKIDS registry.

And so our mission is actually to create a kids friendly Internet world, serve the best interests of the children worldwide and really ensure their online well being. So how do we really do this? Of course after listening to all this I guess you'll feel it is really not an easy task so what we will do is actually our community together will develop a kids‑friendly content guideline which based on the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child, UNCRC as the fundamental basis and with this guideline will be what many of us talking here about the age rating system, which we believe because there is different contents that is suitable for different age groups.

And like most of the contents under 13 will probably be different from those who are in the teens, like, 14 to 18. And what is more, we believe actually this dotKIDS domain will be a revolution to the Internet because it will be a creative solution to many concerns about the child online safety. But how we can really ensure this will be a good thing for the Internet is there are a few things that I want to emphasize is about this kids friendly Internet should be run by the community which we really hope it will be an open platform. We really agree with what Imran has mentioned about the cooperation of the stakeholders like the Government sector also, the Civil Society, the children's rights experts and the private sectors to really sit together and to develop this kids‑friendly content guideline which all the registrants for these dotKIDS domain will have to be abiding by this.

Otherwise we'll actually have a very comprehensive protective mechanism to take down the harmful content that is not conformed to this guideline and based on the Convention. Secondly is what I mentioned about this UNCRC, the perspective which is really important because this ensure the best interests of children. It's not just what we think. It is actually UNCRC is a well recognized Convention which is by far one of the most in ratification countries Convention except a few in the world. And I won't name it here.

And so this is actually a well accepted universal standard around our community, the children's rights community, and we believe it actually set a very good basis or principles for us to develop some of these guidelines, and so, and lastly, the third point I want to say this about participation which we think is really important. I think today is really good that we have so many students from SUNY Korea. Thanks Y.J. for getting your students to join us. Because we think actually the Internet for kids, we're adults, we were also once a kid.

But what the children really think is maybe different from our perspective, because this Internet, they're the end user and they're the one that they know what they want best so we think it is really important to engage children themselves in our discussions and development of these guidelines.

So actually for dotKIDS Foundation we'll have to invite kids so they can join our discussions on the policy, how they want this Internet, this content guideline would look like and what they don't want to see in here. And so we actually, so as I mentioned dotKIDS will be not‑for‑profit organisation, so we really ‑‑

And actually, we're really ‑‑ we will support, we'll be supporting many of these different children's rights initiatives around the world, as well, and because I don't really have time, so what I want to say hear is I think dotKIDS would be a really good example and experimental platform for the Governments of dotKIDS because it provides a dedicated space specifically for kids online because the Internet is sometimes too broad, as Mr. Choi said, different agencies may apply different laws.

But for dotKIDS you've really got this specific space that we can monitor with our community and we can together to experiment different governance and we can have ‑‑ and we don't have to ‑‑ yeah, I think it is because ‑‑ it is a very specific space that we can do something together, and so we believe actually it will be a good initiative.

But of course, we think of the multistakeholder and also different parties involved in this will be important so that's why actually we welcome anyone here if you're interested in that, we can discuss together and then you can be part of us and join the discussions of how you want this dotKIDS registry to be. Thank you.

[ Applause ]

>> IMRAN AHMAD SHAH: Thank you. We are running out of time. Just ‑‑ I would like to ‑‑

[ Audio interference ]

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[ End of Session ]

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