**APrIGF Seoul 2013**

**Workshop Summary Report**

**Governance for the Internet of Kids, Teenagers and Youngsters**

(Internet for The Innocent Minds & Next Generation)

**Date:** 6th September 2013 (Friday)

**Time:** 09:30 ~ 11:20

**Venue:** B-Zone 2nd Floor, Room # 231   
SUNY (State University of New York), Song-do, Seoul, Republic of South Korea

**Organizer:** Imran Ahmad Shah

Founder Contributor & Adviser for   
Linguistic Internet Council: Urdu Internet Society (UISoc.org),   
Working Group: Internet Governance Forum of Pakistan (IGFPak.org),

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**Co-Organizers:** Dr Wang Shengkai , CNNIC, China

Panelist Name Affiliation with Country Participation

1 **Imran Ahmad Shah UISoc, IGFPAK, BIRDS Pakistan In-Person**

2 **Yuliya Morenets TaC-Together against Cybercrime Intl’ France Remote**

3 Dr Wang Shengkai CNNIC China **Remote**

4 **Professor YJ Park SUNY Korea Korea In-Person**

5 Donghwan Oh KISA Korea -

6 **Minsik Choi (Ph.D) Korea Internet Corporations Association Korea In-Person**

7 David Ng dotKIDS Hong Kong - Remote

8 Elaine Chung dotASIA Hong Kong - Remote

9 **Yannis Li dotKIDS Hong Kong In-Person**

10 Irfan Shahid Aeon Telecom Pakistan - Remote

11 Dr Razi Iqbal Youth Leader IGF Pak, UET Pakistan - Remote

1. **Imran Ahmad Shah - Foundation of Internet for The Innocent Minds & Next Generation**

He believes that the purpose of 2013-APrIGF proposed theme was to invite Enhanced Cooperation among Internet Users Constituencies and all stakeholders to ensure that the standardization of code of ethics 'اخلاق ضابطہ بنیادی' is properly implemented according to the fundamental needs of the Internet Communities. If there is a gap founded in the policies and reported or suggested at local or national level, should be highlighted at global level to engage global policy development institutions. He invited extending focus of global organizations for a common dialogue understanding the regional needs of good governance towards a Secure, Convenient, Vibrant, Equivalent and Desirable Internet. Emphasizing on the need of the time to evaluate the current Internet System, contents and users, he said that “we should know that what kind of contents we have, what kind of safety & protection we are providing to our users and what kind of Internet we are handing over to Our Next Generation, to THE INNOCENT MINDS”. He asked Internet Users Constituencies and all other stakeholders for their cooperation in the establishment of fundamental code of ethics for a good, clean healthy and useful Internet that should be secure and accessible for everyone living anywhere in the world and without any fear or any threat to the end users. He described it as the fundamental need for peaceful and healthy atmosphere of the Internet Sphere.

He discussed about the awareness and mechanism of Online Security & Safety, Privacy & Human Rights for protection of users and definition about the safe and clean contents identification and delivery to the age base Internet users groups and constituencies. He also highlighted the obligations for Source Provides for abuse Internet Contents (such as pornography, hacking and phishing) and need for the global legislation against them. He asked to unite all global organizations who are working on the same theme for the safety & protection of kids from Online Threats, on a single platform to share their experience and deliver it to the Internet Communities jointly and globally.

He also shown support for the innovative ideas like dotKID(S), or dotBaby, Internet Address for each newborn baby, Separate Internet Devices, Browsers, search engine databases, Web/Mobile Apps for the age-base users like Kids, Teenagers and Youngsters.

He strongly recommended the development of a certified white-list for the categorization & classification of Networks, Utilities, Web-Apps, Cloud Hosting Services, Websites & Contents (either that are related to text, audio or video base contents or contents delivery). One of the mechanisms he elaborated was the contents rating system through meta tags. He invited global cooperation to support one of his forthcoming request to the IETF to release a new RFC for standardization & compulsory identification of Internet Contents & Utilities.

**Foundation of a Civilized Internet:** He set forth the Foundation of a Civilized Internet for The Innocent Minds, for our Next Generation. He also elaborated a wish list in detail for this Secure, Convenient, Vibrant, Equivalent and Desirable Internet. At the end of his presentation, he said that Civilized Internet is only possible with the Global engagement and sharing social responsibilities, whereas the 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 a common user. He again invited Users & Business Constituencies and all stakeholders to join their hands together with him for enhanced cooperation for the formation of a global consortium as a trustworthy council for the practical implementation of this Civilized Internet.

We request all stakeholders and users for enhanced cooperation for the standardization of code of ethics and civilized internet.

1. **Professor Ms. YJ Park – Sharing her views, emphasizing the need for multi-stakeholders cooperation for Internet Governance for Kids and Youth.**

She explained about why one should 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.

She said that “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.”

She also said that “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.”

1. **Minsu Park – Sharing Personal Experience about Cyber Security in Korea**

As for personal experience about cyber security, uploading picture by anonymous people on Facebook becomes a topic.

He 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.

User itself should carry the greatest responsibility what they are uploading in the social network, but government and institutions need to provide safe secure environment.

dotKIDS can make kids surf safely without being threatened by violent factors.

A question to all: An Ideal environment of the internet?

**(YJ Park)**

APNG Korea, cyber security issues

**Q&A**

**(Chirstoper Kim, SUNY Korea)**

Q. I am confused a browser where kids can get domain names dotKIDS what is that.

**(Yannis)**

A. That is suitable format for kids and it is not just about the browser. I am hoping to get more people to be aware of that.

**(Hojoong Kim, SUNY Korea)**

Q. Can you define that the word is suitable for kids?

**(Yannis)**

A.For safe internet for kids, it is easily based on the maturity level and it will be friendly content if it is guarantee friendly atmosphere.

**(Hojoong Kim)**

Q. It is forced to use that domain website?

**(Yannis)**

A. We are trained to have more kids friendly content out of dotKids website and make it a really suitable internet for them.

1. **Minsik Choi, KISA - South Korean Activities for the classification of Internet Contents and the Public Policies for youth.**

He elaborated the Laws for the protection of youth in South Korea and fact-revealing about that. He said that There is no clear boundary two types of contents, about freedom of speech and the freedom of the right to know something.

For the concerning of youth, we might reduce the actual access by even adults.

The rating system for online games is to protect the youth, which is the first priority.

Depending on the type of contents, there are different rules and standards to control contents

A one year age gap between standards (the first one minimum age on act is 18, the other is 19)

The most important guiding principles are defined by the youth protection law in Korea.

For same issue, but different public agencies are competing and conflicting each other.

Three main factors as below:

Media related materials, and the drugs, and some private spaces

**(Daniel Choi, SUNY Korea )**

Q. How you going to apply aging restriction? Are they going to use national ID number like Koreans do?

**(Mnsik)**

A. Everyone in Korea has the registration number based on identification. As for applying the laws, there is discrimination between residents and foreigners. But from the industry perspective there is a reverse discrimination, so only Korea companies are flowing the law about the age data blocking.

**(Minsu)**

Q. Does simply blocking the illegal contents resolve the problem of accessing there illegal contents?

**(Minsik)**

A. No 100% filtering. Using technology doesn’t mean you fully filter the obscene materials.

Producer of the contents have to have the responsibility to identify if some contents is suitable for a certain age group.

In Korea, pre-screening and post-reporting is recommend,

**(Hojoong)**

Q. Internet culture has developed in Korea. I am curious about the other countries cases. How the governments are controlling the access to obscene materials and other contents?

**(Minsik)**

In overseas countries, if various internet contents regulation were blocking, the first specification means is the children protection act. And in Russia, they use and apply children protection act well.

**(Hojoong)**

As for law for protecting youth, classification up to 7 up to 12 is meaningful?

**(Minsik)**

TV materials are usually governed by self-regulation. But it really depends on different agencies applying age rating.

For games, publisher has to develop the mechanism to block the minor from accessing those games.

**(Salmon, SUNY Korea, Bangladesh)**

In my country, young kids usually go out to a café to get internet not in home. How are you going to ensure the 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 café?

**(Minsik)**

It is not possible. Very strict security mechanism is needed such as ISP installation.

**(Salmon)**

Do you think installing a different operating system like Window for kids it would be a better alternative rather than to block internet contents?

**(Minsik)**

I don’t think it will be effective to create a separate independent channel for the kids..

When the dotKIDs was created, it will be targeting from harmful materials.

1. **Yannis: Sharing the Initiative dot KIDS and her Experience in Hong Kong**

She elaborated the motivation for her participation in the workshop and discussed that 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.

Kids-friendly content guideline which based on the UN, UNCLC as the fundamental basis,

Kids-friendly internet should be run by community.

We are interested in cooperation of stakeholders, child online safety.

dotKIDS would be really good example and platform for the government and advocating children’s right.

**A substantive summary and the main issues that were raised:**

* All the panelists and participants felt that the workshop session was very important to discuss the global needs of blocking adult contents, secure contents delivery and users protection and to highlight enhanced cooperation for the governance of Internet for age-base user groups in the AP region.
* as the fundamental need for peaceful and healthy atmosphere of the Internet Sphere Civilized Internet is only possible with the Global engagement and sharing social responsibilities, whereas the 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 a common user.
* Enhanced Cooperation of Multi-stakeholders invited for the foundation of a Civilized Internet: Users & Business Constituencies and all stakeholders were invited to join their hands together with him for enhanced cooperation for the formation of a global consortium as a trustworthy council for the practical implementation of this Civilized Internet.

**Conclusion & Further Comments:**

Multi-stakeholders should cooperate for the formation of a global consortium as a trustworthy council for the practical implementation of this Civilized Internet which has become the fundamental need for peaceful and healthy atmosphere of the Internet Sphere.