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ONLINE SAFETY AWARENESS AND DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE CIVILIZED
INTERNET FOR THE NEXT GENERATION
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     >> Hello everybody. I see that you're still awake. It is
almost one of the last workshops and we're quite excited to be
here today.
     Welcome again to the Online Safety Awareness and
Development of Sustainable Civilized Internet for the Next
Generation.
     As you see, there is a lot of youth in this room. I'm very
excited to have all of you here. The workshop is sponsored by
the DotKids Foundation.
     I'm a part of the multistakeholder advisory group, Bianca
Ho, we're one of many selected to this committee. It is an
honor and a lot of work to participate in the entire structure
of the ITF upcoming in Brazil.
     To start off this workshop quickly, last year online --
children online protection was chosen as one of the best

practices in the UN IGF, and we want to enhance the Asia Pacific's participation and use this workshop as a starting ground to create a Asia Pacific workshop to enhance this.

We're divided in two parts, number one, to share best practices from the region and we have a lot of great panelists who are lined up. The second part, it is to discuss the possibility of having this regional network. Let's begin.

I have the National Child Youth Association, he's the director from China and he'll go over his research.

>> ZHANG BO: I'll be doing the introduction and he'll introduce you to the project he did, which is the researching on the literacy.

So in this presentation he'll focus on four main things, the first is while focusing on children who is born in the year 2000 or after and then he'll tell you about what he has found out in the research, then he'll tell you what kind of things -- what the department did to deal with the issue.

He's introducing why he chose the children born in the year 2000 or after. It is because these people, these children, they're natives, they're born with tablets, computers, all of these new Internet technologies and that's why he's choosing young kids in this age.

There are different names, we call these children born in the year 2000 or after, in China we call them the children in the apple era and in America they call them the N generation. The report is basically how these kind of children is interacting with the Internet and new technologies. It is a really big huge one working in China right now.

A general background of why they chose to do this in the year 2014, because in China that's a critical year, it is the 20th anniversary for China connecting to the Internet. The second thing, the children were born in the year 2000, they're reaching the age of 14, that's why they're choosing 2014 to do this project.

In total there are 18 cities participating in this research, there are 30k parents being interviewed in this project. Now he'll talk about the methodology of the research. The methodology is to give out questionnaires first and then to do interviews and then also some videotaping of the lessons or these three things are the methodology of the research.

He's going to tell you what kind of result he got from this research right now.

There is a popular song in China now which is called the Small Apple Lovers. Remember the Small Apple Lovers, he's referring to those children as actually small apple lovers, they're the natives that start to use technologies when they're really young or even when they're born, they're born with

technologies.

He found out that for these young kids who were born after the year 2000 they actually have access to tablet or smartphone for about 30% before the age of 6 and before the age -- at age of 8 about 50% of them have access to technologies.

He found out that there is a turning point at 10, at the age of 10. Before 10 they try to use mobile phone or tablets for games, just little games only. When they're at the age of 10 they found out that around 72% of kids are already using phones for social networking, making friends.

These children that were born in the year of 2000, they have access to social networking sites that are popular in China, more than 50% have access to these social networking sites.

There's a really big difference between these kids who were born in 2000 and for us. For these kids, they're born with technologies, we call them the digital natives. For us, we're not born with these technologies. We learn these when we start growing up. We're not digital natives. We are different from them.

13 is another turning point according to research. According to research, at the age of 13 these kids already have turned from the content receiver to a content provider. They may have the ability similar to adults like they know how to use the social networking sites, so on, and in some cases these kids are better than the adults, they're better than using Internet or other social networking sites.

At the age of 13 -- when comparing to these kids and their parents, they think they perform better in using Internet. More than 50% say I'm better than mom and dad in terms of online knowledge. They have been having a lot of friends and fans on Facebook, even other social networking sites. They think they're better than their parents mostly.

In the past we only talk about we're having a generation gap. Now we have other gaps, like the digital decide, we're immigrants and the kids are natives.

He's introducing three very popular online games in mainland China right now. The first, it is -- this should be a Japanese TV show, yeah. Although Internet gives a lot of good things to children, but they actually have a lot of risk, for example they get access to some abusive content and they also might have some problem with cyberbullying or they may even meet strangers online. There are a lot of risks these children are facing online.

Now the parents in this digital world, the parents need to learn together with their children. It is the mission for us to educate both the parents and the children at the same time on

technology things.

He's now going to introduce what they have done in GuangZhou, China.

So we'll first talk about the legislation part. In the law of GuangZhou right now schools must educate their kids on Internet, Internet-related issues. It is also the responsibilities of schools to teach the kids technologies but it is also put in the school's curriculum.

The schools, during the holidays, they find ways to educate these top kids on what kind of things they should do when they're online.

It is very important to make the parents know what they should do online as well. There are media literacy education workshops for the family. They have also established a national research platform for the China national youth association network to teach the importance of media and the use of media and literacy.

In China right now there is some statistics. There are 64.9 million Internet users in China. China actually produced 50 million smart phones. There is also -- the statistics also show that there are 27.7 million youth Internet users in China right now.

So these are the top ten Internet companies in the world right now. Those ones that are circled in red, they're companies that are from China.

It is -- the Chinese government is actually implementing a lot of things to help nurture the new generation, these new Chinese citizens. They hope that they can be a responsible Chinese Netizen.

Young kids are the active users of Internet right now. We believe that they're the future for Internet. He's very happy to be invited to this conference and he hopes that there will be well cooperation between each other to promote media literacy and education in children.

Thank you.

>> [Applause].

>> ZHANG BO: This is the slides if you want to know more about the work that they did, you can go to their website.

Thank you.

>> [Applause].

>> BIANCA HO: Thank you for sharing the research on china and he showed us a lot of cartoons that you may not be aware of. Next we'll have Wang Shengkai from the CNNIC.

>> WANG SHENGKAI: Good afternoon, everyone. The topic is simply raise safety awareness, unite various forces to develop a civilized Internet for the next generation. There was joined efforts to -- yesterday in the opening ceremony the lecturer, I

think the focus is consistent with the Internet and partners, we have seen efforts to keep that secure for the next generation.

There are many parties to engage in the governance today. The second, it is the measures of the governance. I have several words ending with the AL. Under the international, you see the Internet governance, it should be carried by the government to hold bigger activities to make the process and to administration. For example, the civil security, it is open now in the Internet, and a main thing is to pretext the security of online children.

Certain international and regional, it is governance should be -- there it is. We're able to create bilateral, multilateral and a global dialogue cooperation and mechanism for the governance of Internet. Under the social industrial, aside from efforts we need civil efforts and various forces, Internet companies and the partnerships of agencies, of course including in those who are interested in the governance of Internet.

Measures, as mentioned, the measures, one is legal, it is a hard, compulsory measure for the safety and we should design stricter punishment measures for this.

Moral, it is a kind of a softer on the ethics that measures or self-conscience awareness, the self-management.

Organizational, we form a kind of global consortium or council to discuss the appropriateness of the governance of the next generation.

Technical, it means the technical tools and measures and equipment.

Theoretical, it started to assess models and methods.

Informational, that's changing and information sharing and exchanging platform, creating media.

Informational, exchange and sharing platform.

Educational, school and family's corresponding education. Cultural, form good and healthy atmosphere in the house.

Referring to a global Consortium for the Internet governance, Mr. Imran from Pakistan suggested the following names in an e-mail to me yesterday, three things for future consult that we can discuss at end.

For the governance of Internet for next generation, we should fully consider the differences between different countries and nationalities, political system, religion belief, cultural background, public order and custom, time and age. These elements to assess the standards of what's good or what's better.

Goals of our workshop and efforts, one is to form a global consortium on the working group on the bigger platform of IGF or APrIGF, taking the form of multistakeholders and coming from various packages. Two, it is to establish a mechanism for

regular or irregular exchange of activities and workshops, proposing policy recommendations, proposals and initiatives or publishing White Papers, so on.

The third is to develop some general assessment standards for judging what is good and what is bad, charting, and we chart to give the countries the information to establish a platform for information sharing.

The fifth, it is to establish a bilateral, multilateral response mechanism for joint actions.

Six, it is to create a secure, reliable, civilized Internet for the healthy growth and for it to be secure and development for the next generation.

[Applause].

>> BIANCA HO: Thank you.

Next we'll have Dr. Tan. He's from the institute of policy studies, national University of Singapore.

>> TAN TARN HOW: Thank you.

Who doesn't understand English? Everybody understands English? Okay. I assumed -- I'm just going to spend 5 minutes on the thought of the cooperative suggestion on the Internet.

First let me qualify to get the context right, this is not a call for censorship, coming from Singapore, where the Internet, where it is Censored a lot, I believe that's harmful to the development of the Internet. It is not a call for censorship but it is a call for information, knowledge, more awareness and ultimately education.

To understand the effect on the student, we have to understand the Internet, the nature of the medium, in particular the mesmerizing, addictive nature of certain kinds of content, what draws who to what content, in other words the patterns and causes of the consumption of the Internet content.

So now the questions of a safe Internet, they're of grave concern. Safety for the children and also for adults, yes. My interest is more of a healthy Internet. I'm presenting my preliminary exploratory thoughts on the process that I'm just starting to think about. I'm not sure if this is the useful thing to have here.

We contrast the difference between healthy and safety. Let me first say that the notion of safety -- the question of safety are that of the direct, immediate and hard effects of the Internet, things like cyberbullying, things like online fraud, phishing, identity theft, and kids are doing things that are for adults. This is about the media literacy which Mr. Bo talked about and we're talking about the children and the regulations for the extreme cases like child pornography.

On the other hand, questions of health, they're in direct and the soft effects of the Internet, the effects of negative

socialization of unhelpful values and perspectives or that trivialization of the mind, when the time is spent on media extreme superficiality of life, lack of connectedness and concerns for the world. The issues, as far as children, the media interest, it is not on the Agenda.

I would like to offer some productive parallel between food and fast food, right, and the Internet and Internet fast food, the virtual of fast food.

If I'm not going fast, it doesn't work.

Fast food of the mind rather of the body. We team to gravitate towards the superficial, the spectacular, the controversial, the moment, the bads, it is a question of -- we need sugar and fat in our diet, we also know it is bad for us. We know it is bad.

The Internet, similarly, I offer something -- the virtual fast food of the mind rather than the body in the sense that we seem to gravitate to this, the superficial, the spectacular, the controversial, the moment, the things of the moment, the bad news, and we seem to do so instinctively. It is not that the superficial, the spectacular, the controversial, the moment, the bad news, is bad in itself, but rather it is a question of proportion and moderation. To borrow the fast food metaphor, it is not that fast food is bad, right, but that eating nothing but fast food is. So we do need our salt, sugar and fat, indeed it is necessary for our health but only in moderate amounts.

Over consumption causes the problems that I allude to, the negative socialization, unhelpful values and perspectives, superficiality, apathy, lack of connected and we have an intimidation of these problems, perhaps we have even be effected, sometimes we know that fast food is bad and we consume it too much. We have yet to understand much less tackle the problem of the fast food of the mind. Why are we so drawn to it, do we need to fight it? How do we fight it? Knowledge is needed. Perhaps self-awareness and correction may follow just as it could for the fast food of actual food. Safety is important. Just as for the actual fast food, so it is for virtual fast food, what is safe but not necessarily healthy. Ultimately it will lead to obesity and morbidity of the heart, mind and soul. So media literacy programs must address this virtual fast food problem.

I think we'll actually work on that as part of the Agenda.
Thank you.

>> BIANCA HO: Thank you. Thank you for that interesting analogy between fast food and the content online. It makes us very hungry since it is already afternoon tea.

Next we have a remote participant from the Internet society and also part of the Internet governance of Pakistan and he'll

speak remotely.

They're trying to solve the difficulties. We'll have the children represented from the room. The children representative from Children Palace, she'll speak.

>> I'm 12 years old. These are my friends.

>> [Applause].

>> We're all from China. We are honored to participate in this forum and share our understanding of the Internet and experiences. The Internet is not only adults but also ours. I think our skills are as good as our parents. We can do the same, play games, watch videos, send e-mails and make friends online. Although our skills are similar, we are still developing our digital literacy. However, we're facing different things online such as cyberbullying, on lean privacy, correct information and a friendship with strangers and so on. When you think child online protection, it is so important. We would like to make a few suggestions to different stakeholders.

First, we ask the government to intercept and protect us and to provide useful information for us.

Secondly, teachers and parents need to teach us how to protect ourselves online. Guide us when we have an e-mail that's strange or new or uncertain for us. Third, to consider our mental and physical health, produce useful and safe products. Children have many classes about safety education and media literacy. We can learn how to distinguish information of real or false. We not only learn knowledge, but also the skills. This is one of the things about media literacy for us.

>> (Laughter).

>> We'll show you the video made for students.

>> (Laughter).

(¶ ¶ ¶)

>> We come here to share our experiences with you, but also with our parents, teachers and friends.

Thank you for listening.

[Applause].

>> BIANCA HO: That was a great presentation. It is very exciting. I think something that's key that she mentioned, the need of having this media resiliency course which is consistent with what professor Tan had just mentioned. Now we'll go back to our remote participant Mr. Imran, he's from the Internet society and also an organizer in the IGF in Pakistan.

(Audio difficulties).

>> BIANCA HO: Let me just go through the PowerPoint, I think that may be easier.

He's talking about the reports, especially a survey conducted on a safer Internet that's to be discussed. The panelist, he talked about the various needs for online

protection and the development of a sustainable civilized better net for the next generation.

The last three years they have done a secure, civilized Internet, it is not only a need as a community but also the use of a program and it is also evident that the European community is standing with us and wanted this civilized Internet. So this scope, it is quite important, the information of a civilized Internet.

He would suggest a global consortium, a global council for the civilized Internet, a second goal would be to develop a code of ethics on a regional, national level defining what type of content and application are safe to be provided to the different age groups.

The next step would be the development of a mechanism, of how to develop a repository of websites, contents and applications and social networks that fulfill the basic requirements and how to best deliver that to the user group in different ages.

I think he's very keen on having this network and suggests the development mechanism and contributes -- and he will continue to make this initiative a success.

That's his stand and he made it very clear.

Next we have a representative from net mission ambassador and she's spoke very -- from NetMission and she'll speak briefly.

>> Hello, everybody. I'm here as an undergraduate student in the University of Hong Kong studying communications.

I'll just talk about the network, this is a program I joined when I was in secondary school, in high school. This is a program that I joined in secondary school. The full name is ICityNetY Ambassador's Program, and it is actually a program to do a research on any ICT topic. My team was made of three people, I was a team leader. The biggest challenge for my team is the workshops were conducted in Cantonese or Chinese Cantonese and I was the only non-Chinese student to join. I'm not sure if you know, but there is a big problem in Hong Kong of being in the minority group, there is a segregation. Many of us don't receive enough education to learn in Chinese. This is the workshop sharing PowerPoints. This is the workshops that I had to attend.

My research topic for my team was investigating the relationship of the increase in suicide rates to cyberbullying. This connects to cyberbullying and anonymity and the victim usually knows the bully according to the research that we did. It focuses on the safety of children and youth in the Internet. Does the Internet actually provide a safe environment for young people? The difficulties we faced during the research, we have

the limited data, we have the limited time, we had to do it in two weeks and we had limited resources.

I also joined the network because of my interest in IT in general but also because of the social aspect of the Internet on the safety environment and so on. This helped me develop a sense of digital relationships such as digital access and communication and the literacy and responsibilities. Despite being in the minority group, it shows that the youth participation matters in forums like this and there is equal participation when it comes to youth.

I was able to know about different perspectives and from different people, both from people who do the bullying and the victims. You get exposure, experience. That's the first step in trying to establish a knowledge of IG.

What's the next step? This is the presentation of the research and the private consultation. The next step is youth engagement in forums. That was when I went to the IGF of 2013 in Indonesia, that was about two years ago. There was a workshop that I paneled on anonymity, child protection and child rights and mainly focused on the safety online awareness of young people and most of the time girls, not only from Asia, but also from Europe and North or South America, and we engage in discussions with professionals or experts in the field and this shows that our voices matter.

Actually before going to the discussion we were very insecure. We thought we would just -- we were just young people, what do we know about the Internet. Actually the majority of the Internet users, we are. Joining forums like these, it encourages youth power and it also gives us a sense of multistakeholder approach like the government representatives, Civil Society and including youths in such forums. This was the child protection workshop in Bali. This is about the youth connecting youth. This was about privacy innovation. So this is happening now, as well as yIGF, and that's running in parallel and we want to use diversity students, some were here in the room, we want them to experience some Internet governance issues that most would not be able to do in their perspective countries or regions and we want to have experience, we have the participants from China and they talk about the problems in their countries or regions which they cannot do when there and it encourages youth to use input and dialogue and also yIGF is a platform for youth to prepare youth for further studies or work.

They asked me to be doing more work and I was a facilitator. This is for a day that we did an Internet governance game and we also were able -- we had an idea wall and they gave us the concerns, the topics and to be able to discuss with other experts and this was a collaboration with the

Philippines.

Thank you.

>> [Applause].

>> BIANCA HO: It is great to see that effect as she's been trained I think it is kind of what we're looking for in the development.

Next we have David, and he'll speak a bit more on the innovative side of children protection.

>> Thank you. We're talking about a new initiative, this is some ideas that we can share and we also want to explore different opportunities in the future going on. We talk about the sustainable development of the Internet and the child online issue to be a challenge and something to be concerned of, for us, the foundation, we're looking at the domains and the technology that was created in 2012. When we talk about the domain names and we look at this, before this, we have a lot of ideas for the DotKids, we thought it was good to provide a kids-friendly online community for children, for themselves, for their best interests. You can see that with the domain names, dot kids and kids-friendly websites on the Internet. For definition of child-friendly you have the simple language, easy to understand, the more interactive. Is it the only way to be in a fiscal way to interact with children in this kind of way, is -- therefore, there is some cases, you have these elements for the readings, the interactions that appear. The national geographic, we'll take that as an example. You see the kids version, they're now using kids.nationalgeographic.com and you will see in the future a second -- the adult also go to.com, and the children would go into. Kids and that's our vision.

We had just mentioned it is not just about easy language, I think it is not enough. On us we think it should be a convention on the rights of the child. We have three core elements which is the basic principles including the non-discrimination, the best interest of children and also the children's participation. Nowadays, the content is ratified by many countries but the U.S., it is very important to have ideas on supporting the children and it is in our agreement and consensus. In the Internet age, in this era, how we can have the IPs on principles, and then in the area of discrimination, I think of children can't have equal access to get online. It depend on their background and their best interest, it is not only about protection, we shouldn't have everything and students are -- there should be some censorship, we should strike a balance between the protection and the rights to get information free, to get the information access and true participation, it is a must.

We think of the three ways that we can have participation,

we can have some investment back to the community in a sense if we have the Dot Kids domain name. As I mentioned about the protection area, if we don't have any guidelines or those kinds of ideas on how this should be done, that kind of information like pornography, violence information could be provided by the content providers, that's why you think there is a protective scheme within the domain names related to children.

We would look at those websites and the basic content and look at the appropriate ones. For the work we're doing now, we have a working group to drafting guidelines, the input on the domain names, which kind of information is not and we're also working on the best practice for creating such an area.

For participation area, we're thinking about in regard to domain names, you can have different advisory councils on the operation and, of course, for the Internet governance question, we ourselves engage, this is a key element for such kind of discussion. We think this is project-based and they can contribute and share ideas. For us we have organized a forum in Beijing in 2013. We talked to those from Armenia, Cambodia, Egypt, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, mainland China, Switzerland, Uganda, there were many that joined the conference to see how this happens and how we operate. It was a good way to engage.

Community we think, it is not just for not-for-profit organizations when it comes to domain names, but I think we can do this similarly and look at the domain names and look at the revenue, in a sense, they can look at that for their CSR or even different types of initiatives which are for the good of children. It would be to encourage children to have access to Internet or even equal access on the non-discrimination part. We also supported many activities like the safer Internet day.

In the future, for this workshop, we're talking about how to cooperate and with the cooperation and the collaboration much resources on how to give more safety to Internet in the region. We think if we could have some kind of a reporting hotline, that could be fine and that mechanism could be established to be a part of the standard of the basic content for children and children are protected in a sense. Also for today we have research to launch in the region that's now a collaborative thing, I think it could be exchanged with the research to look to for the children development in the future as to have an average effect on that sense. As I mentioned, children, they're a stakeholder -- they're not the only one for Internet, it should be different stakeholders to get together to view a safer Internet for all that's why we should cooperate more on creating a safer Internet and have Internet inclusion. There's the website if you're interested in our work, just go online to

share and begin to get in touch on this.

Thank you.

>> [Applause].

>> BIANCA HO: Thank you. We have 15 minutes left, that's exactly what we expected. We just listened to our youth from very young to younger to, you know, to academia, to share our views, as well as innovatives, that standpoint. I think next we really want to work on creating that region of network that was mentioned and also the digital media that's received or produced, so let me just at first go over the importance of research that aids in that discussion. Many mentioned new kids online, it was founded in 2006 actually and the sister project was children go mobile, and that research is a lot more on the mobile side of the usage. These two key researchers are often cited in various policy making policies including the ITU and European Commission. There is no one size fits all solution, but it is more of what research is a basis to start off this regional network and which region is a connection from the Asia Pacific.

Just opening up the floor now. Does anyone have any opinion on this regional network and how to proceed?

>> I was supposed to join this panel but due to a lot of the many participants, I just saved comments rather than joining.

First of all, I think we're experiencing very new challenges because the first speaker presented the concept of the digital natives versus the digital immigrants and we have a lot of this, in terms of the digital age, it is going to be very interesting because as for myself, if I calculate my digital age I can be 30 years, right, and they can make us very much at the same age. A lot of us in this room would be a lot older than 20 years old. In that sense probably in the cyberspace we may have to differentiate this age.

There's a lot of ability, but what she can do, it is -- she said, she was emphasizing what she can do on the Internet can be very similar to the parents. I guess it is not. Your ability is not the same as your parents on the cyberspace, that's the kind of issue we're facing right now. When we talk about this network in the future we should differentiate the young generation versus other generations and we really need to be in the same space because a lot of our parents may not know what the other generations are doing. We don't fully communicate with one another. I really support the idea of having this formula network, specifically in the Asia region and if we do that, hopefully we can embrace all kinds of generations in terms of the digital age, we're all young. You know, in that space.

Another interesting concept came up in the dot kids

presentation, in ICANN we have interesting discussions on whether ICANN is about to enter into this content regulation space with the domain names having the connections with the contents with some regulatory model. I think when we talk about this kind of issue we also have to be sensitive to what kind of content we can upload with that case or not. That's a challenge.

Again, sort of like the Asia, the cultural background, we have a different way of understanding how to do just that. The 12-year-old girl was asking for governments, teaches, parents to set guidelines for her. What we have been told is that we can set the guidelines for ourselves. Definitely there is two different paths which envision and the reasoning, they're different kind of governance problems in Asia.

Lastly I think that the many reason why we're having these kind of panels is we wanted to secure the cyberspace which can be sustainable and also signifies the space. As this stage, nobody really knows how we can make it happen, right? On the other hand, a challenge that we have right now is every day, almost everyone in this room, we are conducting the first order data transaction. Those that are based in either Hong Kong, Korea Japan W all use the Google service at once or Facebook, linked in, when you have the data with all of those companies outside of your jurisdiction, you're participating in a data transaction which doesn't have any regulatory model. That's a type of issue, of how we can sort of establish this.

Thank you.

>> [Applause].

>> BIANCA HO: Thank you.

>> BABU RAM ARYAL: I have a few remarks on this. Most, they have already been discussed.

The government, trying to control the Internet in different perspectives. One perspective is that this particular site, it is used and available to them. That means that somehow we have the sense -- we have to have the access but now we have a platform, you have to have the access of the data. Any rules, any regulation, you don't want to avoid the Internet for children, rather you must have the children come into the invite as much as possible. The Internet, it is a big University. To promote use of Internet, even for the children, that kind of law and developments, this is just what I think.

Thank you.

[Applause].

>> BIANCA HO: I think it is quite important for us to realize that even though we're Asia Pacific region, in the same continent, there is no one solution that fits all and searching for presence that we just mentioned that we should adhere, for

example, not discriminating against age or the fact that there are different types of ideals but at the end of the day it is more sharing this research, research outcomes from different -- from the academia, from different formats and how to make the best use out of it.

Any more comments?

>> Thank you for sharing. I appreciate this workshop. It is great for brainstorming and giving new ideas, it is definitely giving proposals on the council for the next generation.

As a professional, what I'm interested in, the legal use protection, minor protection. In many countries, minor protection laws -- we're -- the new generation, the -- any generation, the small apple generations of these rules reflect the new reality of this, young people. One example, it seems that these are more lenient or generous to the offenders in online bullying, their legal liability has been muted to that extent. The victims, they're not sufficiently reflected in the legal regime. We have to face a new reality that these children, it is part of the information explosion, they have so much, so they have committed serious crimes, they have to learn to behave responsibly, not to their own convenience, they have to remember that if they're doing something really nasty, they're responsible for that. Education is very important, among this idea, all have talked about we have to protect ourselves on the Internet, but we have to advocate these children to behave really nicely and responsibly.

Thank you.

>> [Applause].

>> I think that's a great point. That calls for the media literacy kit to be produced, especially on educating the children and also on the legal side it is pretty much -- the policy side, it is the researchers and the different data and numbers, there are different ways of interpreting it to the data and research. At least to move the legal regulation, it needs a lot of effort and I think that research is part of it. Thank you again for your comments.

Is there anyone else who wants to make a comment?

We're talking about next stops, and thank you everybody for participating today. I think we have had a pretty good idea on the next steps on creating the network and I think we'll start -- I made a list and perhaps a working group with a lot of them and I think we want to do a lot more concrete types of outcomes and we'll have a white paper eventually. I could also share this with the members that Asia Pacific, that we're stepping up, creating this regional network that we want to share information together. On this end I will pass on this

contact list and you can write down if you're interested. The
second part, we would like to take a group photo before we
leave.
        Thank you.
        >> [Applause].

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