

**Minute Summary of the 7th Meeting of the Study Group on
Actions against Illegal and Harmful Information on the
Internet**

1. Date and time: March 24, (Fri) 2006 13:30 to 15:30
2. Location: Conference Room 1001 (10F), Ministry of
Internal Affairs and Communications
3. Attendees

Members : Omiya, Okamura, Kuwako, Kokubu,
Shimada, Tagaya (Acting Chairman),
Chiba, Nagata, Nakamura, Noguchi,

Bessho, Horibe (Chairman), Mori (lawyer),
Morita, Yoshikawa

Ministry of: Suda (Director-General of the
Internal Affairs Telecommunications Bureau), Terasaki
and (Director-General of the
Communications Telecommunications Business
Department), Furuichi (Director of
Telecommunications Consumer Policy
Division), Yajima (Planning Officer of
Telecommunications Consumer Policy
Division), Shibuya (Assistant Director
of Telecommunications Consumer Policy
Division), Ikeda (Assistant Director of
Telecommunications Consumer Policy
Division)

Presenter: Inamasu, Director of the Operational
Division, Telecommunications Carriers
Association

4. Proceedings

- (1) Opening
- (2) Filtering service by providers
- (3) Transmitter Information Disclosure System
- (4) Background of discussions in the subgroup (reporting)
- (5) Schedules for the subsequent meetings
- (6) Closing

5. Major discussions

(Filtering services by providers)

- We can now browse websites for personal computers from cellular phones also, and URL filtering is effective in such cases. When the website that a user is going to browse is blacklisted by the filtering software operator as a harmful site, browsing from cellular phones can be blocked.

- It is very meaningful that the industry group and each operator are making efforts in various forms for the penetration of and enlightenment as to filtering services. Further efforts are encouraged for the improved visibility of filtering services.

(Transmitter Information Disclosure System)

- It seems worth considering support for judgment of whether or not transmitter information can be disclosed as desired by providers. For that purpose, cases related to transmitter information disclosure may be analyzed and broken down into patterns that allow transmitter information to be disclosed as desired.

- The transmitter information disclosure provided by Article 4 of the Provider Responsibility Restriction Law is an irregular system in which the one who is deemed to have had his/her right infringed receives disclosure information from a third party provider without court mediation as to a judgment. Therefore, he/she cannot help but file a suit if the provider will not voluntarily disclose the information. That a suit requires time and cost cannot be denied, but provisional disposition of transmitter information disclosure may be ordered for certain cases, and the use of such a system is recommended.
- In order to exactly understand the issues relating to disclosure of transmitter information under Article 4 of

the Provider Responsibility Restriction Law, in cases of non-disclosure, it seems essential to analyze whether the information was not disclosed because the requirements for transmitter information disclosure were clearly not satisfied or the operator did not voluntarily disclose the information as a result of being unable to determine if the requirements were satisfied.

At the next meeting, we will discuss anonymity on the Internet in addition to the introducing the outcome of the overseas investigations on transmitter information disclosure systems and justice systems in foreign countries.

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