

2019 한국인터넷거버넌스포럼(KrIGF) 워크샵 보고서

작성자 :

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세션명	워크샵6. Working Together – The Multistakeholder Approach to Governance		
일시	2019.7.5.(금) 15:15~16:45	장소	세종대학교 컨벤션센터
참석자	사회	Jia-Rong Low (ICANN)	발제
		Mr Boknam Yun (KIGA)	Ms Sandra Kim (Interpreter)
	패널	Mr Bryan Tan (ISOC Singapore)	
플로어	약 20명 참여		

제안내용	<p>The goal of multistakeholder Internet governance is to collectively move the needle on issues related to the Internet. This is done by working together to form consensus on Internet policy issues, and to find solutions to common problems. This workshop aimed to look at both the challenges and key elements of success faced by the multistakeholder model.</p>
요약내용	<p>Speakers shared their own experiences applying the multistakeholder model of Internet governance at the national level in their own countries (i.e. South Korea and Singapore). They also shared their experiences in engaging the wider community, including general Internet users.</p>

논의 세부 내용

Jia-Rong highlighted the difference between governance of the Internet versus governance on the Internet. Traditionally, Internet Governance meant only the former, as the latter included various issues such as content which sits on the Internet but is not of the Internet itself. Jia-Rong also shared the background behind how the multistakeholder model came about, and how it became applied to Internet Governance platforms including the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Regional Internet Registries (RIR), as well as ICANN. The multistakeholder model is directly associated with Internet Governance, but it comes with its challenges such as the need to balance inclusivity and accountability, which are resource intensive, while pushing policies and standards forward to keep up with evolving technologies and needs.

Boknam highlighted KIGA's history and structure, and how KIGA has been working in recent years towards having changes made to the Internet Address Resources Act to better recognize the multistakeholder approach to Internet governance. In terms of engaging the wider community, Boknam shared that a challenge for KIGA was to engage general Internet users.

Bryan shared that although ISOC (Singapore Chapter) is young and still growing, it is fast becoming recognized by the Singapore government as being representative of general Internet users in the country. He shared concrete examples of ISOC Singapore's efforts to engage different stakeholder groups on various issues they have concerns on, such as when the government drafted new laws to license online news websites or tackle fake news. What helped made their engagements effective was that ISOC Singapore would typically start with capacity development to help stakeholders understand an issue first. This could be in various forms, like talks, dialogues, and training sessions.

Following these capacity building sessions, ISOC Singapore organizes consultation to provide input where government regulation is being drafted. The government is present during such consultation, and has shown appreciation as dialogue is fostered. While the government does not always incorporate the input, trust is built all-round through the dialogue.

By placing issues first before interest groups, ISOC Singapore has promoted inclusivity as much as possible, and avoided excluding or alienating any particular group from discussions. It believes a multistakeholder approach means that while anyone concerned should be allowed to provide input, it recognizes that not all input can realistically be taken up eventually given finite time and resources available.

On engaging the wider local community, Bryan mentioned a case where Internet users faced legal action for circulating controversial content online. ISOC Singapore helped by running a simulation exercise for those concerned to help them understand what they could do. A Korean participant asked for details on how the simulation exercise was run. Bryan explained that scenarios were set up in a session where participants roleplayed to explore and understand better how they could approach the situation.

	<p>Yeseul called for more youth leaders to come forward, and encouraged them to join programs like the Asia Pacific Internet Governance Academy (APIGA).</p> <p>Globalization means Internet governance also naturally becomes globalized. While the multistakeholder model has its weaknesses, it is the closest model suitable for Internet governance. Learning from ISOC Singapore's experience, Yeseul also shared her hope that ISOC Korea could do more in helping to engage the wider Korean community.</p>
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