

# Republic of Korea IGF Report 2021



## 0. Republic of Korea Internet Governance Forum(KrIGF) Introduction

Republic of Korea Internet Governance Forum (KrIGF) is a forum created for policy communication among multi-stakeholders such as the government, corporations, civil society, academia, technology community, and users.

According to Article 72 of the Tunis Agenda, a result document of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) held in 2005, it was first held in Athens in 2006, and has been held every year since then, in different host countries.

IGF has played a major role in promoting communication among various stakeholders, including governments, businesses, civil society, academia, technology communities, and international organizations, raising new Internet-related issues, and strengthening policy compliance of developing countries and new participants.

On the other hand, the IGF is not just for policy discussions but is being asked to produce more specific results such as 'recommendations' on major Internet-related policy issues.

The NetMundial conference (a multi-stakeholder meeting on the future of Internet governance) held in Sao Paulo on April 23-24, 2014 also recommended the need to strengthen IGF once again.

The purpose of KrIGF is to promote communication and discussion among various domestic stakeholders such as government, business, civil society, academia, technology communities, and users in relation to major Internet-related public policy issues.

In addition, through education and publicity on major major Internet governance issues, it wants more citizens to participate in the Internet policy decision-making process. In addition, it allows Korean stakeholders more active in regional and global discussions by strengthening links with the Asia-Pacific IGF and world IGF.

KrIGF has been held annually since 2012 and will be held 10th time in 2021. Since 2014, a multi-stakeholder participation program committee has been formed to prepare the event. It has published a final report on the event since 2017 and has been officially registered as a National IGF in the World IGF. In 2021, the final report will be published as last year and delivered to the World IGF Secretariat.

# 1. 2021 Republic of Korea Internet Governance Forum Overview

- o Topic: New Beginnings: Governance of Equality, Fairness, and Participation
- o Date and time: August 20, 2021 (Fri), 10:00-17:50
- o Venue: Zoom online meeting
- o Host: Multi-stakeholder Internet Governance Council (KIGA)
- o Organizer: Gavia, Future Internet Forum (FIF), CyberCommons, OpenNet Association, KOREA INFORMATION SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (KISDI), Jinbo Network Center, Kakao, Korea Internet Business Association, Korea Internet Security Agency, Korea Hosting Domain Association, GP3 Korea (11 institutions)
- o Sponsor: Gavia, Ministry of Science and ICT, Kakao, DotAsia, ICANN (5 organizations)
- o KriGF Progeam committee List
  - TaeEun KIM (chairperson), KISDI, Public Institution
  - KyongSok KIM (chairperson), Pusan National University, Tech Community
  - Seonghwan KIM, kakao, Private Sector
  - Boknam PARK, DreamIs, Private Sector
  - chang ho SEO, Kongju University, Academia
  - Jaewon SON, GIST, Academia
  - Joong-hyun SHIN, KHADA, Private Sector
  - Kyoung mi OH, Open Net, Civil Society
  - Byoung-il OH, Korean Progressive Network Jinbonet, Civil Society
  - Miru LEE, Korean Progressive Network Jinbonet, Civil Society
  - Jae yeong LEE, Dongguk University, Academia
  - Shi young CHANG, KISA, Public Institution
  - Buseung CHO, KISTI, Public Institution
  - Eunchang CHOI, GP3Korea, Civil Society
  - Eunpil CHOI, kakao, Private Sector
  - Jiyoun CHOE, Open Net, Civil Society
  - Hyuna CHOI, KISA, Public Institution

o KrIGF online address

- Homepage: [www.krifg.kr](http://www.krifg.kr)
- KrIGF YouTube : [www.krifg-channel.kr](http://www.krifg-channel.kr)
- Social media: [www.facebook.com/krifg.kr](http://www.facebook.com/krifg.kr)

o Contact

- [krifg@kiga.or.kr](mailto:krifg@kiga.or.kr)

## 2. Program

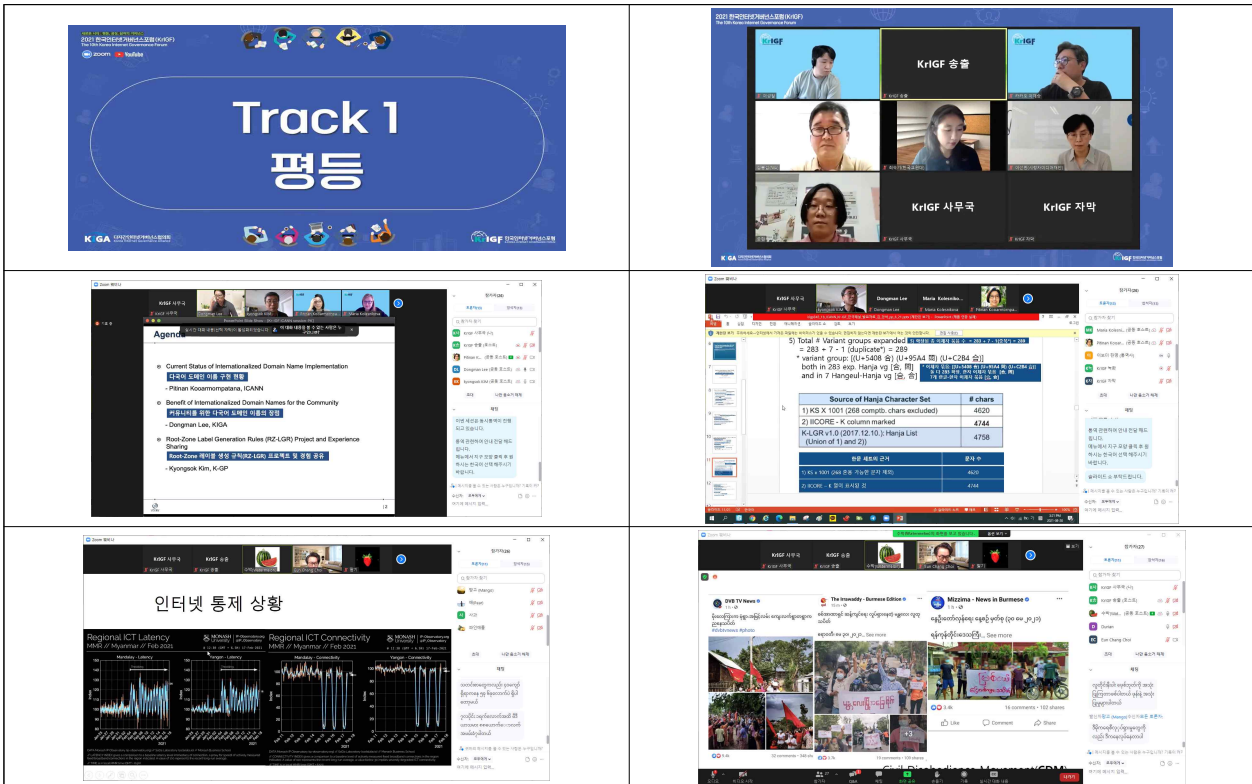
Criteria	Track 1	Track 2	Track 3
	<b>Equality</b>	<b>Fairness</b>	<b>Participation</b>
10:00 ~ 10:30 (30')	Opening ceremony		
10:30 ~ 12:00 (90')	Aging and the senior population in digital transition: Participation, inclusion or marginalization		Revision of Internet Address Act in terms of participation and co-production and Governance Future
12:00 ~ 13:00	Recess (lunch)		
13:00 ~ 14:30 (90')	Direction of youth media literacy education	So what about AI?: AI's field and concerns	Sustainable platform governance
14:30 ~ 14:40	Recess		
14:40 ~ 16:10	Enabling Korean Domain Names and Email Addresses for Inclusive Internet	[Tutorial] Data sharing and data privacy	AI regulation and governance
16:10 ~ 16:20	Recess		
16:20 ~ 17:50	Human rights and democracy in Myanmar: Blocking internet access and Social Media democratization movement for target advertising.	Problems of collecting and utilizing personal information by IT platform companies	Mid- to long-term strategies and major policy tasks for national Internet address resources

### 3. KrIGF Photos

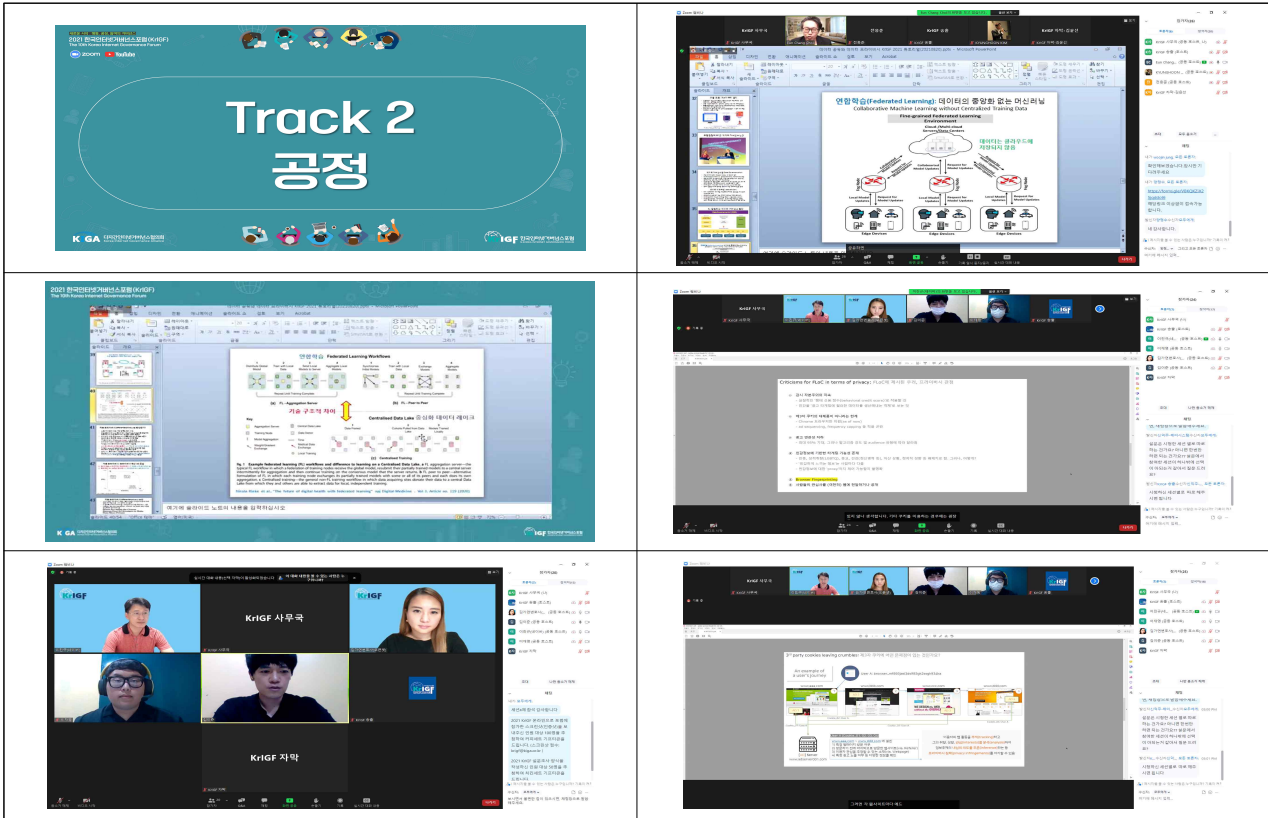
#### 1) Opening ceremony



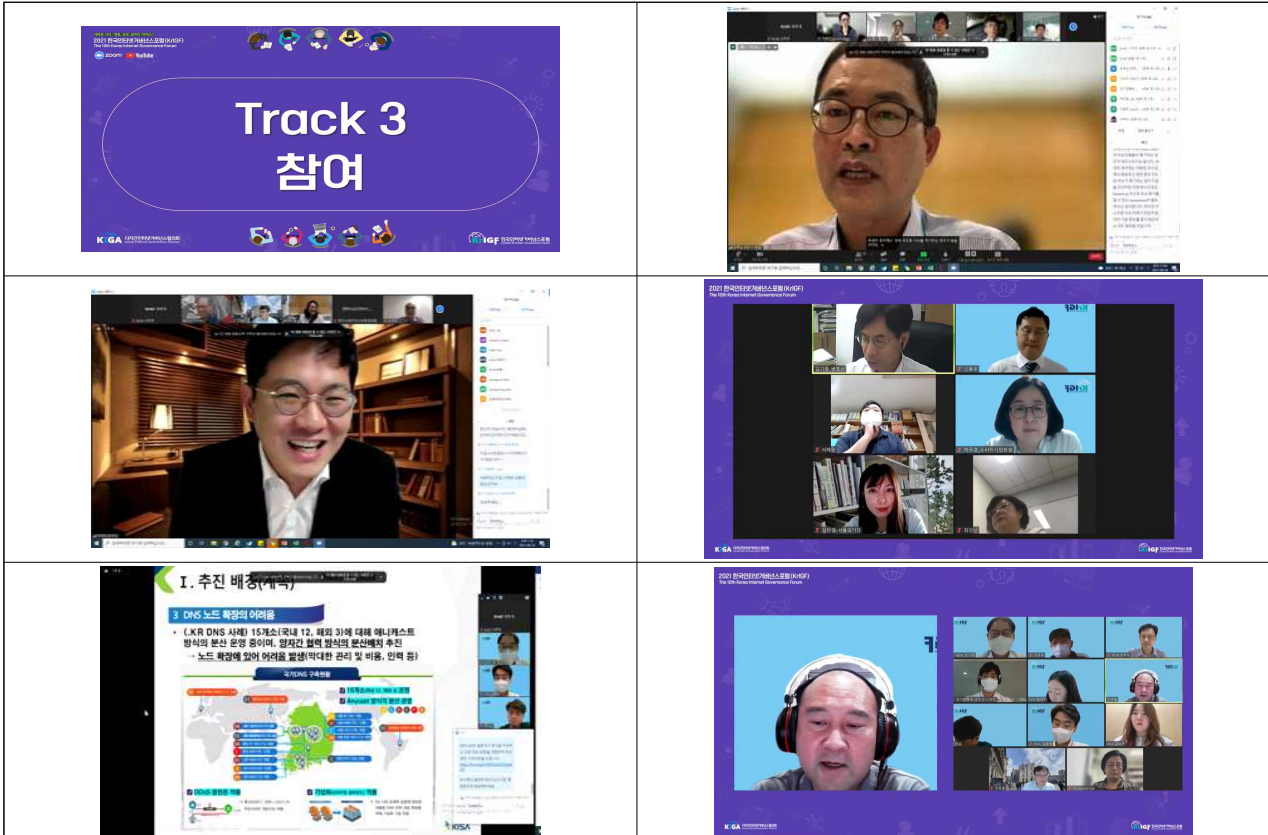
#### 2) Track 1



### 3) Track 2



### 4) Track 3



## 4. Introduction of each KrIGF workshop session

### 1) Track 1 : Equality

Name of Session	The aging and elderly population in the digital transformation era: participation inclusion or alienation			
Date	2021.8.20.(Fri) 10:30 ~ 12:00	Venue	Zoom	
Reporter	Mina Seonmin JUN(KISDI)	Email	jsmina@kisdi.re.kr	
Attendee	Moderator	Hayun KANG(KISDI)	Presenter	Mina Seonmin JUN(KISDI) / jsmina@kisdi.re.kr
	Panel	Hwang, Nam-Hui / Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs / nhui@kihasa.re.kr		Sohn, Hark / SCE Korea / mediamen@gmail.com
		Kang, Minjung / Seoul Digital Foundation / kmj95@sdf.seoul.kr		Hwang, Yoonju /Seoul 50+ Foundation / thelads@50plus.or.kr
Summary	<p>o In a situation where aging and digital transformation are rapidly progressing, the problem of inclusion of seniors has become more serious, especially due to Covid-19.</p> <p>o Pan-governmental policy efforts such as expanding seniors' digital access infrastructure, strengthening digital literacy, and leading the digital institutional environment, and cooperation with the roles of research society, academia, civil society, and industry are also necessary.</p> <p>o It is important to reflect the demands of seniors from the stage of technology and service development by establishing senior-friendly digital accessibility standards or raising awareness of digital inclusion of seniors in the IT industry, such as telecommunication carriers and platform companies, etc.</p> <p>o Seniors' psychological barriers to digital technology are mitigated, it is necessary to strengthen digital compliance and participation so that seniors can enjoy independent life as a member of society by mitigating seniors' psychological barriers to digital technology, daily digital device learning, and digital utilization.</p>			

Name of Session	Direction in which youth Media Literacy Education should take place			
Date	2021.8.20.(Fri) 13:00 ~ 14:30	Venue	Zoom	
Reporter	Kim Min-jeong / VOY@IG	Email	lily109207@naver.com	
Attendee	Moderator	Kim Bong-seob / NIA (National Information society Agency) bada@nia.or.kr	Presenter	
	Panel	Lee Sun-min / Community Media Foundation smlee@kcmf.or.kr		Choi Sook-ki / Korea National University of Education / agrement@knue.ac.kr
		Gong Hyun / Jieum (Solidarity for Child Rights Movement) / gonghyun@gmail.com		LEE Seong-cheol / KATOM (Korean Association of Teachers of Media Literacy) / pooh-8584@hanmail.net
	Lee Jae-seung / Jeju relations cooperation team of Kakao corp / jason.pr@kakaocorp.com			
Summary	<p>The current media education for youths is focused on media dysfunction and ethics, or in many cases, it is a one-time event. There is a problem that teachers do not have enough basic competence with media production and criteria for judging fake news. Therefore, it is important to create a governance system in which schools, civil society, media groups, and companies can complement and collaborate with each other so that youths can develop competence with practical problems. It is necessary to document and present clear evidence and circumstances to vitalize school media literacy education.</p>			



Name of Session	Enabling Korean Domain Names and Email Addresses for Inclusive Internet		
Date	14:40 ~ 16:10 20 <sup>th</sup> August, 2021 (Fri.)	Venue	Zoom
Reporter	Pitinan Kooarmonpatana & Sabrina Lim (ICANN)	E-Mail	<a href="mailto:pitinan.koo@icann.org">pitinan.koo@icann.org</a> <a href="mailto:sabrina.lim@icann.org">sabrina.lim@icann.org</a>
Attendee	Moderator	Ms. Pitinan Kooarmonpatana, IDN Programs Senior Manager, ICANN, Technical	presenter
	Panel	Prof. Dongman Lee / <a href="mailto:dlee@kaist.ac.kr">dlee@kaist.ac.kr</a>	Chair, Korea Internet Governance Alliance (KIGA), Academia
		Prof. Kyongsok Kim / <a href="mailto:gimings@pusan.ac.kr">gimings@pusan.ac.kr</a>	Chair, Korean Generation Panel, Academia
		Ms. Maria Kolesnikova	Chair, Universal Acceptance Local Initiative (CIS-EE), Technical
		Mr. Champika Wijayatunga	APAC Technical Engagement Manager, ICANN, Technical
Summary	The benefits of Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs) and how to enable Email Address Internationalization were shared, along with the Korean community's experience from working on enabling IDNs. A live poll of the session's 36 participants showed that 75% have ever accessed Korean domain name websites, but only 13% have ever owned Korean domain names. While local awareness of IDNs is encouraging, speakers felt the government and major tech firms domestically could take the lead to do more.		

Name of Session	Human Rights and Democracy in Myanmar: Internet Access Blocking and Social Media Democratization Movement		
Date	2021.8.20.(Fri) 16:20 ~ 17:50	Venue	Zoom
Reporter		Email	
Attendee	Moderator	Watermelon (fictitious name)	Presenter Watermelon (fictitious name)
	Panel	Eun Chang Choi / The free Internet Project Fellow / <a href="mailto:eunchang.choi@aya.yale.edu">eunchang.choi@aya.yale.edu</a>	Apple (fictitious name)
		Pear (fictitious name)	Papaya (fictitious name)
		Pineapple (fictitious name)	Durian (fictitious name)
		Mango (fictitious name) / translator	
Summary	After the coup in Myanmar, they took control of the media and the Internet, such as broadcasting and newspapers, to suppress the opposition, and used it as a means of fake news and propaganda. Currently, social media such as Facebook, Twitter, and Telegram function as media outlets, but they can use slow wireless internet through VPN. They broadcast to the international community about the situation in Myanmar, discover fake news about the military news, and play an important role as a platform for supporting the democratization movement and raising awareness, which is also abused for the oppression of human rights such as surveillance and arrest. It is necessary for the international community to criticize and sanction the internet blocking and surveillance of the Myanmar military, while also supporting technological countermeasures.		

## 2) Track 2 : Fairness

Name of Session	So what about AI? : AI at sites and worries		
Date	2021.8.20.(Fri) 13:00 ~ 14:30	Venue	Zoom
Reporter	Kyungsuk Cho	Email	kninami@gmail.com
Attendee	Moderator	Ga-eul Baek / Seoul National Univ / gaeul1011@gmail.com	Presenter
	Panel	So-yeon Lee / SukMyung Univ / soyeonleem@sm.ac.kr Miru Lee / Jinbonet / mirulee88@gmail.com	Kyung-suk Cho / Tech-Femi Activist / kninami@gmail.com Ji-yun Han / Upstage / hanjiyoon01@gmail.com
Summary	As AI technology is based on large-scale data produced by various members of society, the AI industry requires a comprehensive perspective from various actors. Accordingly, this session examined the environment of various subjects, including scientific and technological discourse researchers, data developers, non-profit activists, and AI startup developers, and explored the possibility of better AI ethics through discussions with each other. In particular, from the perspective of AI and ethics, it was confirmed that it is necessary to understand various industrial sites as well as awareness of gender discrimination. In addition, he emphasized that for future AI service development, it is necessary to directly participate in various levels of actors to monitor the service and connect the discussion.		

Name of Session	[Tutorial] Trust-based Data Sharing, Data Privacy		
Date	2021.8.20.(Fri) 14:40 ~ 16:10	Venue	Zoom
Reporter	Eun Chang Choi, Free Internet Project Fellow	Email	eunchang.choi@aya.yale.edu
Attendee	Moderator	Eun Chang Choi / The free Internet Project Fellow	Presenter
	Panel	Kyunghoon Kim / KISDI Center for Future Forecasting / khkim@kisdi.re.kr	EungJun, Jeon / Attorney, LOGOS Law, LLC / ejeon@lawlogos.com
Summary	It introduces the reality of data collection practices for internet users and differential privacy technology and discusses ways to safely collect and utilize data for AI development. In Korea, there are overflowing cases of collecting and using data without user consent for AI development (AI chatbot), target advertisements, and marketing purposes. The data broker industry collects and distributes enormous amounts of data, and the collected data is transferred to platform companies and used for customized target advertisements again. A system that can build trust in data sharing and take advantage of data sharing is needed. However, it is necessary to ensure privacy protection as a premise for data sharing.		

Name of Session	Problems of Collecting and Using the Personal Information of IT Platform Companies for Target Advertising		
Date	2021.8.20.(Fri) 16:20 ~ 17:50	Venue	Zoom
Reporter	Eijun Kim / KyungHee University,	Email	js94219@naver.com
Attendee	Moderator		Presenter Jaeyeong Lee / Dongguk University vvollok77@naver.com
	Panel	Jinkyu Lee / NAVER Corporation	lee.david@navercorp.com
		Kelly Kim / OpenNet Korea	8kkim8@gmail.com
		Eijun Kim / Kyunghee University	js94219@naver.com
Summary	The session with discussions on the direction in which the Korean customized advertising market should move forward in the future after listening to the voices of companies/lawyers/users about personal information protection and personal information-based advertisements that have recently attracted attention in the United States/Europe. Discussion took place on the problems of the current 'personal information use consent system' based on types of personal information that Korean companies actually use for customized advertisements, rough principles of the operation of the personalized advertising market, future action plans of the legal and legislative circles related to the Personal Information Protection Act on the internet, and the right to consent in a knowledge-based society.		

### 3) Track 3 : Participation

Name of Session	The Future of Internet Address Resource Policy in Terms of Participation and Co-Production			
Date	2021.8.20.(Fri) 10:30 ~ 12:00	Venue	Zoom	
Reporter	Jihwan Park / OpenNet	Email	bobpark925@gmail.com	
Attendee	Moderator	Yun Boknam / Hankyul Law Group / bnyun@hklaw.co.kr	Presenter	Jihwan Park / OpenNet / bobpark925@gmail.com
	Panel	Oh HanBin / MSIT / 51bin@korea.kr	Cho JunSang / KISA	
		Kim Sang Min / GABIA / kims@m@gabia.com	Dongman Lee/ KAIST / dlee@kaist.ac.kr	
		Lee Byeouk-Gyu / Governance Center (former)		
Summary	<p>The main contents of the amendment to the Internet Address Resources Act were shared as follows,</p> <p>1) A decision function was added to Deliberation Committee and the name was changed to the Policy Committee</p> <p>2) Expanded the existing 10 members to 20 members and specified the participation of various stakeholders</p> <p>All participants, especially the government and KISA, agreed on the purpose and direction of the revision.</p> <p>Suggested that detailed implementation plans or efforts to expand discussions are needed.</p> <p>To achieve the purpose of the amendment, it is necessary to ensure the broad participation of stakeholders and prepare an enforcement ordinance to operate a bottom-up committee composition.</p> <p>Contribution is expected from KIGA's existing community activity culture.</p>			

Name of Session	Sustainable Online Platform Governance			
Date	2021.8.20.(Fri) 13:00 ~ 14:30	Venue	Zoom	
Reporter	Byoung-il, Oh / Korean Progressive Network Jinbonet	Email	antiropy@gmail.com	
Attendee	Moderator	EungJun, Jeon / Attorney, LOGOS Law, LLC / ejjeon@lawlogos.com	Presenter	
	Panel	Borami, Kim / Citizens'Coalition for Economic Justice / squ24n@gmail.com	Daesik, Hong / Sogang Law School / dshong@sogang.ac.kr	
		Mina, Jung / Korea Startup Forum / mn4137@kstartupforum.org	Ikhyun, Kim/ ZDNet Korea / sinfather@gmail.com	
		Wonjun, Jung / Korea Legislation Research Institute / 1jun@klri.re.kr		
Summary	<p>As communication through the internet, such as community, shopping, and media, is made based on the platform, concerns are being raised about the damage to fair competition or damage to consumers due to the empowerment of the platform. The issues surrounding the platform are related to how to ensure fair competition, technological innovation, human rights, and consumer protection in an internet environment centered on the platform, which calls for a carefully designed regulatory framework. In this regard, they discussed the main issues of what kind of discipline is needed in relation to the platform.</p>			

Name of Session	Regulation of Artificial Intelligence and Governance		
Date	2021.8.20.(Fri) 14:40 ~ 16:10	Venue	Zoom
Reporter	Byoung-il, Oh / Korean Progressive Network Jinbonet	Email	antiropy@gmail.com
Attendee	Moderator	Kijoong, Kim / Institute for Digital Rights / kjk@bizlaw.co.kr	Presenter
	Panel	You Kyung, Huh / Consumers Korea / yh6er@virginia.edu	Chae Wan Suh / Minbyun-Lawyers for Democratic Society / chaewan.s@minbyun.or.kr
		Hyun Kyung Kim / SeoulTech University / hkyungkim@seoultech.ac.kr	Yong-Woo Shin / JIPYONG LLC. / ywshin@jipyong.com
Summary	While the use of AI in the public and private sectors is increasing, regulatory plan to minimize the risk of AI has not yet been established although discussions on AI ethics have been going on for a long time. As there are various fields related to AI, they discussed where regulation is needed in relation to AI, what should be the content of the regulation, and how to build AI governance.		

Name of Session	Mid and Long-term strategy and major policy tasks regarding National Internet Address Resource in S.Korea		
Date	2021.8.20.(Fri), 16:20~17:50	Venue	Zoom
Reporter	Shi Young Chang / Korea Internet & Security Agency	Email	sychang@kisa.or.kr
Attendee	Moderator	Jung Sup Park / Korea Internet & Security Agency / parkjs@kisa.or.kr	Presenter
	Panel	Shi Young Chang / Korea Internet & Security Agency / sychang@kisa.or.kr	Joon Hyung Lim / Korea Internet & Security Agency / lim@kisa.or.kr
		Bo Young Kim / Korea Internet & Security Agency / kby0321@kisa.or.kr	Hae Ran Hwang / Korea Internet & Security Agency / hhr@kisa.or.kr
		Hanbin Oh / Ministry of Science and ICT / 51bin@korea.kr	Young-Eum Lee / Korea National Open University / yesunny@knou.ac.kr
		Byoung Il Oh / Jinbonet / antiropy@gmail.com	Buseung Cho / Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information / bscho@kisti.re.kr
Eun Jun Jeon / Logos Law LLC / ejeon@lawlogos.com	Jae Woo Seo / Korea Center / zeu@cocen.com		
Summary	As a result of analyzing the trend of national domain query data collected during the year 2020, it is expected that the number of national DNS queries will continue to increase due to the digital transformation based on data, network, AI (DNA), and the spread of untact services. In this internal and external environment, major national policy tasks (1. Establishment of a 'multi-stakeholder DNS swap cooperation system' to lay the foundation for practical cooperation between ccTLDs in the Asia-Pacific region, 2. Activity systematization to strengthen internet governance competence, 3. Improvement of internet address legislation and policy), major contents, and implementation status was announced to stably manage and operate internet address resources and promote development and use. In this regard, various stakeholders, including the private sector, civil society, academia, and technology, agreed on the need for a venue where they could participate and express their opinions in the actual national policy establishment and implementation process.		