Republic of Korea IGF Report 2022

2022. 10.

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, civilsociety, 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. Overview of the 11th Korea Internet Governance Forum (KrIGF) 2022

o Theme : "People-Centered Internet, Participatory Governance."

o Date & Time: July 15, 2022 (Fri), 09:40~17:50

o Venue: Nuri Hall, E-Room Center (B1), Training Rooms 1 and 2 (2F), live streaming on Youtube

o Organizer: Korea Internet Governance Alliance (KIGA)

o Hosted by: Korea Internet & Security Agency (KISA), GABIA, Future Internet Forum (FIF), Cybercommons, OpenNet, Korea Information Society Development Institute (KISDI), Policy and Legislative Research Institute, Korean Progressive Network 'Jinbonet', Kakao, Korea Association of Cloud Industry, and Korea Hosting Domain Association (11 institutions in total)

o Sponsored by: Ministry of Science and ICT, GABIA, Opennet, Kakao (total 4 institutions)

1) Program Committee

o The Korea Internet Governance Forum is responsible for the Program Committee of the Korea Internet Governance Forum (KrIGF), which is a working group of the Korea Internet Governance Alliance (KIGA). Currently, the Program Committee comprises members from a variety of fields, including government, industry, academia, technology, and civil society.

o The 2022 Program Committee is composed of:
 - Kim Kyong-Sok (Chairman), Pusan National University, Technology
 - Jeon Eung-jun (Chairman), Logos Law LLC, Civil Society
 - Kim Seong-hwan, Kakao, Industry
 - Kim Tae-hee, Korea Industry Intelligentization Association, Industry
 - Park Bok-nam, Dreamis, Industry
 - Lee Jong-hyeon, Asian Venture Philantropy Network (AVPN), Industry
 - Cho Boo-seung, Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information (KISTI), Technology
 - Chang Si Young, Korea Internet & Security Agency (KISA), Government
 - Choi Hyun A, Korea Internet & Security Agency (KISA), Government
 - Seo Chang-ho, Kongju National University, Academia
 - Lee Su-yeong, Policy and Legislative Research Institute, Academia
 - Oh Byoung-il, Korean Progressive Network 'Jinbonet'
 - Choi Eun-chang, MIT Technology Review, Civil Society

2) KrIGF Online address

o Social media : http://www.facebook.com/krigf.kr/

o Youtube : http://www.krigf-channel.kr

o Homepage : http://www.krigf.kr

o Contact e-mail : krigf@kiga.or.kr

2. Program

o Eight workshop sessions and two lecture sessions on governance, the digital economy, and people track are conducted based on the theme "People-Centered Internet, Participatory Governance."

	Track 1	Track 2	Track 3
	Governance	Digital Economy	People
Time	Contents		
9:40 ~10:20	Opening Ceremony		
10:30 ~12:00 (90')	1. Our Expectations for the Newly Formed Internet Address Policy Committee	2. How to safeguard consumers on the NFT market, the linchpin of the metaverse era	3. Government innovation, active administration, and Internet governance in an age of massive digital transformation
12:00 ~13:00	Break (lunch)		
13:00 ~14:30 (90')	4. Digital Collaboration and the Role of IGF	5. Regulatory Direction for Platform Companies	-
14:30 ~14:40	Break		
14:40 ~16:10 (90')	6. Internet Address Management System and International Organization Trends	7. Discussion on the formation of governance for the fintech industry - Focusing discussion on blockchain fintech regulation and institutional policy	8. Ukraine and Cybersecurity
16:10 ~16:20	Break		
16:20 ~17:50 (90')	-	9. Use and protection of personal information in smart cities	10. Discussion on the necessity of expanding human rights in the metaverse

o The outcomes from detailed discussions at the workshop session are listed in [4. **Workshop Session Details**].

3. KrIGF Photos

1) Opening ceremony

2) Track1

3) Track2

4) Track3

4. Results Report by Workshop Session

Written by: Park Ji-hwan

Session Name	Our Expectations for the Newly Formed Internet Address Policy Committee			
Date & Time	2022.7.15 (Fri) 10:30 ~ 12:00		Venue	Nuri Hall, B1, Eroom Center
Attendees	Moderator	Park Jin-hwan (OpenNet/Director)		
	Panel	Park Jeong-seob (KISA/Center Director)		Kim Sang-min (GABIA/Deputy General Manager)
		Oh Byoung-il, (Korean Progressive Network 'Jinbonet'/CEO))		Lee Yeong-eum (Korea National Open University/Professor)
		Lee Dong-man (KAIST/Professor)		
Summary	Because it reflected the global trends, the purpose of the law amendment was viewed as a significant case in terms of participation in the domestic policy decision-making process by the various participants in the workshop. In accordance with the revised law, Civil Society and Academia demanded forward-looking changes from the government and active participation from the private sector so that these issues can be resolved in the actual operation process, while sharing concerns about the lack of communication with the government during the revision of the enforcement ordinance, the possibility of bottom-up membership in the actual operation process, and the impact of the committee. Meanwhile, the government/public sector shared concerns about how to ensure responsibility and professionalism in the court committee's new attempt at bottom-up decision-making, and drew and discussed numerous implications of amendments to laws and enforcement ordinances, such as facilitating policy discussions outside of the infrastructure context. Then, a number of proposals to be reflected in the composition and operation process of the address committee were drafted, along with a number of specific agendas to be addressed by the newly formed committee.			

Written by: Lee Jae-young

Session Name	How to Safeguard Consumers on the NFT Market, the Linchpin of the Metaverse Era			
Date & Time	2022.7.15 (Fri) 10:30 ~ 12:00		Venue	Training Room 1, 2F, Eroom Center + Online
Attendees	Moderator	Lee Jae-young (Dongguk University/VoY@IG)	Presentation / Discussion	Park Seong-jun (Dongguk University/Professor) Bae Woon-chul (Korea NFT Contents Association) Ye Ja-seon (Kwangya Law Firm/Lawyer) Jeong Yeong-hun Jung (Korea Consumer Agency/Senior Researcher)
	Debate	Choi Eun-chang (MIT Technology Review/Editor)		Shim Jun-bo (University Student/General User)
Summary	It was a session to hear about the concept of NFT technology, which a new technology that is attracting attention, and the classification of NFT consumers from the panels of Academia and Industry, as well as the legal relationship and future of the market from the Legal panel and the Korea Consumer Agency. All of the panels emphasized the significance of comprehending the nature of the NFT market. Opinions regarding the necessity of regulation were similar, but there were differences between those who believed internal regulations and systems were essential and those who believed the government's system was essential. In addition, this is an opportunity to discuss whether there is a way to clarify responsibilities so that the existing law can be applied, as opposed to discussing which new law to apply or whether a new system is required for particular law application issues. In particular, the necessity of reporting operators in small and medium-sized markets was a point with which the majority of panelists concurred, despite dissenting opinions.			

Session Name	Government Innovation, Proactive Public Service, and Internet Governance in an Age of Massive Digital Transformation			
Date & Time	2022.7.15 (Fri) 10:30 ~ 12:00		Venue	Training Room 2, 2F, Eroom Center + Online
Attendees	Chair	Cho Yong-ho (former head of the Legislative Revision Division, Ministry of Legislation)	Presentation	Lee Soo-yeong (Policy and Legislative Research Institute)
	Debate	Park Seong-jun (Ulsan Port Authority Citizens Communication Committee)		Yeo In-pyo (former Daedeok-gu Community Center, Daejeon Metropolitan City)
		Min Jae-yeong (Director of D LAB/R&D Center)		Song Chae-weon (Korea Institute of Criminology)
		Kim Yun-ji (Busan Jeil Economic/Reporter)		Park Yeong-mi (Busan Lifelong Talent Education Center)
		Lee Jin-woo (Social Science Research Center, Changwon University)		
Summary	1. Definition, Interpretation of Internet Governance: The total management system or governance structure of the social structure such as common principles or norms for the development and utilization of the Internet for the government, the private sector, and civil society to have their respective roles; developing and applying decision-making procedures; and politics, economy, society, culture, etc. based on Internet technology 2. Explanation, context, and definition of government innovation and active management 3. Introducing the six principles of Internet governance in Korea 4. Introduction of government innovation and active administration based on Internet governance: Government24, Onnara PC video conference, improvement of COVID-19 vaccination service, etc. 5. Government innovation and active administrative guidance on the foundation of Internet governance: Digitize ~ Transform 6. Conclusion: For Internet governance, sustainable government innovation, and active administration, it is necessary to consider the roles of the government and various actors, including public officials, corporations, entrepreneurs, civil society, the media, and the general public.			

Session Name	Digital Collaboration and the Role of IGF			
Date & Time	2022.7.15 (Fri) 13:00 ~ 14:30		Venue	Nuri Hall, B1, Eroom Center
Attendees	Moderator	Jeon Eung-jun (Logos Law Firm/Lawyer)	Presentation	Lee Yeong-eum (Korea National Open University/Professor)
				Oh Byoung-il, (Korean Progressive Network 'Jinbonet'/CEO))
Summary	Professor Lee Yeong-eum, the first speaker, explained the structure and meaning of the IGF as a global, multilateral policy forum, including the historical context of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) held since 2006 as a result of the 2005 World Summit on the Information Society, a committee known as MAG, and voluntary workshops, etc. In addition, the history of the KrIGF was presented, which has been held in a multi-stakeholder format since 2014. Oh Byoung-il, the second speaker, introduced recent trends for strengthening UN-centered digital cooperation, such as the UN Secretary-high-level General's panel on digital cooperation, the appointment of a technical envoy, the digital cooperation roadmap, and the Global Digital Compact, and as part of this, also introduced the IGF Leadership Panel's proposal to strengthen the IGF's role and the main topics of the IGF expert group meeting.			

Written by Lee Je-hyun, Jeong Ji-hyun

Session Name	Regulatory Direction for Platform Companies			
Date & Time	2022.7.15 (Fri) 13:00 ~ 14:30		Venue	Training Room 2, 1F, Eroom Center
Attendees	Moderator	Lee Je-hyun (Konkuk University/undergraduate student)	Presentation	Lee Je-hyun (Konkuk University/undergraduate student)
				Jeong Ji-hyun (Konkuk University/undergraduate student)
	Debate	Kwon Hyeok-jun (Soonchunhyang University/Professor)		Jang Hang-bae (Chung-Ang University/Professor)
Summary	In contrast to the existing market structure, the platform companies' market oligopoly is quite aggressive. Due to the fact that each consumer has their own preferences for a given product, there are environments in which large, medium, and small and medium-sized businesses can compete. However, platform companies erect substantial barriers to entry to prevent new businesses from entering, thereby creating an environment in which it is difficult for a single company to dominate the market and take into account the preferences of other consumers. This was also observed with Kakao and YouTube. When other businesses are founded based on a social networking platform, existing users are expelled from the market to the point where competition is nearly impossible, as existing users simultaneously enter the new platform business. Therefore, we propose a method of sharing corporate information, excluding personal information, in the form of social contribution, so that large platform companies can enter new markets.			

Written by: Chang Si Young

Session Name	Internet Address Management System and International Organization Trends			
Date & Time	2022.7.15 (Fri) 13:00 ~ 14:30		Venue	**Nuri Hall, B1, Eroom Center**
Attendees	Moderator	Chang Si Young (Korea Internet & Security Agency)	Presentation	Chang Si Young (Korea Internet & Security Agency)
				Choi Hyun A (Korea Internet & Security Agency)
Summary	- Concept and management system for Internet address resources (IP address, domain name) and domestic trends - Introduction of Internet governance concepts and related international organizations, and discussions (1969-present) - Introduction of domestic and overseas management systems for Internet governance - Introduction of Internet address resource related international organizations (ICANN, APNIC, APTLD) organization composition, primary responsibilities, and recent major concerns - Introduction to the evolution of Internet address management institutions in Korea, as well as the mission, major accomplishments, and core responsibilities of KISA - Q&A and discussion related to the content of the presentation			

Written by: Kim Su-bin

Session Name	Discussion on How to Form Governance Surrounding the Fintech Industry - Focused on the Establishment of Blockchain Fintech Regulations and Policies			
Date & Time	2022.7.15 (Fri) 14:40 ~ 15:10		Venue	Training Room 1, 2F, Eroom Center
Attendees	Moderator	Lim Ga-young (EG@IG)	Presentation	Park Geun-yeong (EG@IG)
	Debate	Choi Yun-il (MU:On-Off Project/General Director)		Lim Myeong-su (Blockchain Support Center/Center Director)
		Lee Dae-ho (party member)		Lee Geun-ju (Fintech Industry Association/President)
Summary	Through the speakers' presentations, we gained a foundational understanding of the development direction of blockchain, the current regulatory environment, and methods for future development, and we engaged in discussions regarding the beneficial application of blockchain.			

Written by: Lee Jin-woo, Ko Jun-yeong, Oh Ji-won

Session Name	Ukraine and Cybersecurity			
Date & Time	2022.7.15 (Fri) 14:40 ~ 16:10		Venue	Training Room 2, 2F, Eroom Center
Attendees	Moderator	Yoo In-tae (Dankook University/Professor)	Presentation	Lee Jin-woo (Dankook University/undergraduate student)
				Ko Jun-yeong (Dankook University/undergraduate student)
	Debate	Oh Ji-won (Dankook University/undergraduate student)		Choi Eun-chang (MIT Technology Review/Editor)
Summary	Since the start of the Russo-Ukrainian war, Russia has been utilizing cyberspace to attack Ukrainian institutions and infrastructure in a variety of ways. Simultaneously, the involvement of non-state actors in these attacks is prominent. Diverse tech companies have supported Ukraine, and other groups have expressed support and joined the conflict. In cyberspace, however, these arbitrary acts must be managed comprehensively, as they can cause a variety of damages, including crime and terrorism against key institutions. The current OSCE and GGE, as well as the recent OEWG, are examples of normative consensus efforts. However, these normative consensuses have issues such as conflict between Western and non-Western nations, terminology establishment, and fragmentation of the Internet. At the political/economic level, each nation's networks are being segmented on Splinternet, centered on the platform. In order to derive implications for Korea in a situation of such complexity, it is necessary to examine the normative efforts of various state and non-state actors, including Estonia, the Netherlands, Finland, and MS. In this way, Korea can first establish cyberattack countermeasures and engagement rules from a realistic perspective, and then proceed with the international peace and cooperation process from a liberal perspective, and using the identity of the Asia-Pacific region, the role of balancer in Northeast Asia can be explored in terms of constructivism. Various types of cyberattacks currently occurring in Ukraine may also occur in Korea, necessitating the preparation of countermeasures. This can be broadly			

categorized into three categories: enhancing monitoring for the initial level of response, securing cyber deterrence through retaliation, minimizing the spread of damage, and restoring capacity, and it is essential to optimize considering multiple dimensions.

Nonetheless, Korea's normative role presents a number of challenges. Due to Korea's high dependence on the public, active incorporation into the West can have negative effects. Active incorporation can lead to a 'proxy war' that serves as a shield for the West, as demonstrated by the case of Ukraine. In addition, the unique situation of division and the intense conflict between Northeast Asian nations make the role of balancer challenging.

Therefore, rather than actively incorporating it into a particular power, Korea needs to have a number of diverse and weak links in the dimension of cooperation. In addition, in order to receive support from a variety of actors, it is necessary not only to possess advanced ICT capabilities, but also to foster cooperation rather than normative competition among comparable middle-range powers. ICT assistance to underdeveloped nations can also increase the platform influence of Korean firms and assist Korea in playing a normative role.

In addition, it is imperative to establish domestic oversight for unreliable information such as fake news. To achieve this objective, it is necessary to create and enhance a platform where ICT technology can facilitate the formation of accurate information and political participation. Such a political platform could be significant because it would increase Korea's international influence and serve as an independent model for "promoting democracy."

Next, a control tower covering multiple stakeholders is required. Despite these requirements, this situation is not simple due to governance issues. The only effect of focusing on leadership is an increase in productivity, but it can make it difficult for diverse stakeholders to participate. In Korea, cyber security-related laws are currently dispersed, making enforcement difficult to unify. There are significant contradictions between the Framework Act on Cybersecurity and the National Cybersecurity Act.

It is crucial to increase social awareness and implement a national cyber security system. In the United States, a number of organizations collaborate with CISA, which serves as the hub of the cyber threat information sharing and promotion system. In Korea, there is no national system for sharing threat information, and the public and private sectors are separated.

In conclusion, it is necessary to construct a control tower capable of defending against cyber attacks, one that includes both the public and private sectors. In the United States, specific guidelines outline the types and scope of cyber threat information, as well as its sharing methods and procedures. In the case of Korea, the National Intelligence Service, a specialized cyber security agency, has played a central role, but there is a need for a control tower that includes parties besides the National Intelligence Service, the Ministry of Science and ICT, and the Ministry of Defense. This model of integrated governance enables active participation in current NATO and Indo-Pacific cooperation, and if domestic transparency is improved through governance, Korea's international influence can also be expanded. Referring to the US cyber threat information sharing promotion system, it will be possible to improve mutual understanding and aid in the establishment of a control tower in Korea.

Written by: Hong Ji-yeong

Session Name	Use and Protection of Personal Information in Smart Cities			
Date & Time	2022.7.15 (Fri) 16:20 ~ 17:50		Venue	Training Room 1, 2F, Eroom Center
Attendees	Moderator	Yoon Bok-nam (Law Firm/Lawyer)	Presentation	Kim Su-yeon (Konkuk University/undergraduate student)
	Debate	Oh Byoung-il, (Korean Progressive Network 'Jinbonet'/CEO))	Hwang Jong-seong (NIA/Researcher)	
		Kim Hyeong-tae (former) Director of the Smart City Association, (current) Director of Smart Health Development Research Center)		

Summary	Despite the importance of discussing personal information protection measures in relation to smart cities, it is necessary to redefine the concept of smart cities. The concept of a smart city encompasses both technical and non-technical issues. In a smart city, data is an essential component, but instead of collecting data, a method for utilizing data as needed is employed. In public fields such as urban transportation, security, and medical care, such data is utilized by forming a smart system; however, not all cities employing smart systems are referred to as smart cities. It can be interpreted that a smart city project aims to facilitate the improvement of public sector work and the creation of optimal conditions for its execution. However, surveys reveal that even residents of cities where smart city projects are currently being implemented are unaware of the current state of data usage, which is likely to be the greatest concern regarding personal information consent. On the basis of this understanding, it is necessary to draft a bill that will be utilized in the future digital society, and it is pointless to remain in an abstract and contentious discourse to establish the standards; rather, specific regulation through social discourse and citizen participation is required. Moreover, when smart city is established as a national agenda, the issue that social problem-solving methods can only be presented through technology-oriented thinking must be avoided. When citizens are aware of their rights to personal information and given the option to provide it, data utilization industries, such as smart cities, can develop further, leading to the advancement of nations.

Written by Park Eun-ryeol, Lee Ye-eun

Session Name	Discussion on the Necessity of Expanding Human Rights in the Metaverse			
Date & Time	2022.7.15 (Fri) 16:20 ~ 17:50		Venue	Training Room 2, 2F, Eroom Center
Attendees	Moderator	Lee Ye-eun (Konkuk University/undergraduate student)	Presentation	Park Eun-ryeol (Konkuk University/undergraduate student)
	Debate	Lee Su-yeong (Policy and Legislative Research Institute/Chairperson)	Kim Min (Korean Progressive Network 'Jinbonet'/policy activist)	
		Kim Seong-hwan (Kakao Policy Team/Senior Researcher)	Park Gyeong-shin (Korea University/Professor)	
		Jeon Eung-jun (Logos Law Firm/Lawyer)	Lee Cheol-woo (Game Management Committee/Attorney)	
		Jeong Il-jin (17 Jungle Studio/CEO)		

Summary	- Minimum legal protection is required. - When excessive intervention in the public domain occurs, there are concerns about industrial contraction and a loss of the original purpose of the metaverse. - Particularly, there are concerns associated with disclosing user location information. - There is a need for industry self-regulation. - Dialogue on governance is required for this. - The determining factor in defamation cases is whether identification with the avatar occurred. - With the advancement of metaverse technology, the identity between the avatar and the user may vanish or be become complete.