Republic of Korea IGF Report 2023

2023. 10.

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0. KrIGF introduction

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, the 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 been known to play 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 issue.

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.

KrIGF aims 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 its 12th meeting was held in 2023. 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. It plans to publish the final report in 2023, following last year, and deliver it to the global IGF Secretariat.

If you have any comments about this report, please send them to the contact information below.

o Contact : KrIGF Secretariat (Tel. 02-3446-5934, E-mail. krigf@kiga.or.kr)

1. Overview of the 12th Korea Internet Governance Forum (KrIGF) 2023

o Theme : 'Change Up Internet! 'Trustworthy AI Governance'

o Date & Time : 2023년 7월 7일(F), 9:40~18:00

o Venue : Francis Education Center 2F(near Seodaemoon Station)

o Organized by : : Korea Internet Governance Alliance (KIGA)

o Hosted by : Korea Internet & Security Agency, Gabia, International Cyber Law Studies, National Cyber Security Laboratory, Cyber Commons Korea, Open Net, Internet Enterprise Association, Korea Information Society Development Institute, Policy and Legislation Research Institute, Progressive Network Center, Kakao, True Networks, Korea Cloud and Hosting Association (12 in total)

o Sponsored by : Ministry of Science and ICT, Korea Information Society Development Institute, Kakao, Gavia, Korea Institute of Criminology, Cyber Security Research Institute, True Networks (7 in total)

o Website: www.krigf.kr

o Attendance : 200 (Attendees 143(53%), ZOOM 57(47%))
   * including those on the panel in each workshop session
   * Only those who logged in and watched was counted in Zoom attendance, and there may be duplicates in each session.

o **Main results**
  - (Program) 'Change Up Internet! A total of 12 workshop sessions were held in AI, cybersecurity, and governance tracks under the theme of 'trustworthy AI governance'.

  - Promote youth participation and conduct youth-led sessions through advance promotion of the forum and education aimed at strengthening Internet governance capacity within KISA.

  - Guarantee KrIGF accessibility for the hearing impaired by providing real-time text subtitle service

- Systematic arrangement of KrIGF videos, including active online promotion by supporters before and after the event and archives through YouTube channel uploads, etc.

  * Supporters: Operated to raise awareness of Internet governance among college and graduate students

2. Preparation

o In 2023, the Program Committee met to discuss event preparations as follows. Please refer to [Appendix 1] for detailed discussions and meeting results.

o January 27: 1st meeting of the program committee in 2023 (68th meeting)

 - Topic (agenda) adoption (KrIGF68-1)

 - Review of previous minutes (KrIGF67-2)

 - Review of applicants to 2023 KrIGF program committee membership 2023년 KrIGF (KrIGF68-4)

 - NRI report (KrIGF68-3)

 - Establishing 2023 KrIGF activity plan (KrIGF68-5)

o February 24: 2nd meeting of the program committee in 2023 (69th meeting)

 - Topic (agenda) adoption (KrIGF69-1)

 - Review of previous minutes (KrIGF68-2)

 - Review of applicants to 2023 KrIGF program committee membership 2023 KrIGF (KrIGF68-4a)

 - NRI report (KrIGF69-3)

 - Review of overall schedules of 2023 KrIGF program committee (KrIGF68-5)

o March 31: 3rd meeting of the program committee in 2023 (70th meeting)

- Topic (agenda) adoption (KrIGF70-1)

- Review of previous minutes (KrIGF69-2a)

- Reporting the NRI mailing list (KrIGF70-3)

- Sharing evaluations after KrIGF was held in 2022 (KrIGF70-4)

- Sharing candidates for the 2023 KrIGF venue (KrIGF70-5)

- Sharing survey results for 2023 KrIGF slogan and workshop (KrIGF70-6)

- Review of materials related to the 2023 KrIGF workshop contest (KrIGF70-7,8)

o April 28: 4th meeting of the program committee in 2023 (71th meeting)

- Topic (agenda) adoption (KrIGF71-1)

- Review of previous minutes (KrIGF70-2)

- Reporting the NRI mailing list (KrIGF71-3)

- Sharing changes in KrIGF Program Committee members for 2023 (KrIGF71-4)

- Review of KrIGF expenditure details in 2022 (KrIGF71-5)

- Interim inspection regarding recruitment of 2023 KrIGF workshop sessions (KrIGF71-6)

- Review of materials related to holding KrIGF in 2023 (KrIGF71-7,8)

o April 3 ~ May 7: 2023 KrIGF workshop session contest period

o May 2 ~ May 30: 2023 KrIGF supporters recruitment period

o May 25 : 5th meeting of the program committee in 2023 (72th meeting)

- Topic (agenda) adoption (KrIGF72-1)

- Review of previous minutes (KrIGF71-2)

- Reporting the NRI mailing list (KrIGF72-3)

- Sharing the 2023 KrIGF detailed budget (draft) (KrIGF72-4)

- Interim report on 2023 KrIGF jointly hosted and sponsored by participating organizations (KrIGF72-5)

- 2023 KrIGF supporter recruitment interim report (oral)

- Sharing 2023 KrIGF workshop session recruitment status and evaluation results (KrIGF72-6)

- Discussion of 2023 KrIGF planning session

- Discussion of slogan for the 2023 KrIGF event (KrIGF70-6)

- 2023 KrIGF overall program schedule composition (KrIGF72-7)

- Check future schedules

o June 8: 6th meeting of the program committee in 2023 (73th meeting)

- Topic (agenda) adoption (KrIGF73-1)

- Review of previous minutes (KrIGF72-2)

- Reporting the NRI mailing list (KrIGF73-3)

- Report on the status of participating organizations co-hosting and sponsoring 2023 KrIGF (KrIGF72-5a)

- Sharing the update status of the 2023 KrIGF workshop session proposals (KrIGF73-4)

- Discussion of 2023 KrIGF opening ceremony and program timetable (KrIGF73-5)

- Sharing the 2023 KrIGF detailed budget (draft) (KrIGF72-4)

- Review of the need for an event inspection meeting before the 2023 KrIGF (July 7)

o July 7: 2023 12th KrIGF held

o August 18: 7th meeting of the program committee in 2023 (74th meeting)

- Reporting NRI mailing list (KrIGF74-3)

- Sharing the 2023 KrIGF workshop session result report (KrIGF74-4)

- Sharing the 2023 KrIGF supporters activity report (KrIGF74-5)

- Report on the 2023 KrIGF results (KrIGF74-6)

- Discussion of 2023 KrIGF self-evaluation and improvement plans

- Discussion of other matters, including composition of the next KrIGF program committee

o October 18: 8th meeting of the program committee in 2023 (75th meeting)

- Review of previous minutes (KrIGF74-2)

- Discussion on the 2023 KrIGF Korean report (KrIGF73-6)

- Discussion of other matters, including composition of the next KrIGF program committee

3) Secretariat

o The following people contributed to the preparation and progress of the 2023 KrIGF.

- Jeong Gil-won, KOICS

- Park Eunha, KOICS

- Kim Hak-jin, KOICS

- Park Seong-ju, KOICS

- Seo Yoon, KOICS

- Hwang Yun-jeong, KOICS

- Song Seokbin, KOICS

- Cho Seong-eun, KOICS

- Song Joo-hye, KOICS

- Park Ga-eun, KOICS

- Park Ji-su, KOICS

o (Supporters)

- Kim Ga-young, Yeungnam University College (YNC), Daegu

- Kim Ye-won, Sangmyung University

- Kim Yu-bin, Hongik University

- Moon Pil-seop, Seoul National University

- Woo soo-jin, Ewha Womans University

- Yoo Sang-min, Seoul National University

- Yoo Jae-won, Rrichconsulting

- Lee So-jung, Ewha Womans University

- Han Jin-wook, Seedcoop

4) Facebook page

o A Facebook group existed before, but it was used as a personal account, so a new Facebook page was set up in 2019 to strengthen organized promotion via KrIGF's official account.

o Facebook page : https://www.facebook.com/krigf.kr/

5) Opening of a YouTube channel and systematic management of KrIGF videos

o We plan to systematically manage videos, including those filmed in the past, on the YouTube channel.

o YouTube channel: https://www. youtube.com/@2023KrIGF

6) Text interpretation

o We decided to provide text interpretation to provide accessibility for the disabled and keep stenographic records.

o We use the real-time text interpretation service provided by AUD Social Cooperative (http://www.sharetyping.com/).

3. Program

o 'Change Up Internet! 12 workshop sessions held in artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, and governance tracks under the theme of 'trustworthy artificial intelligence governance.'

Track 1	Track 2	Track 3
AI	**Cybersecurity**	**Governance**

Hours	Details		
	Opening ceremony		
09:40 ~10:20	☐ Moderator: Lee Soo-young (Policy and Legislation Research Institute/KrIGF Co-Chairman) ☐ Greetings: Lee Dong-man (KIGA/Chairman, KAIST/Professor) ☐ Congratulatory messages: - Cho Min-young (Ministry of Science and ICT, Manager) - Video by National Assembly member Lee Won-wook (Committee on Foreign Affairs and Unification, Committee on Information)	☐ Opening Remarks Public sector – Lee Won-tae (Korea Internet & Security Agency/Director) Academia – Park No-hyung (Korea University/Professor) Civil Society – Lee Jin (Cyber Security Research Institute/Director) Technology field – Kim Kyung-seok (Pusan National University/Professor Emeritus)	
10:30 ~12:00 (90')	**1. How do we move forward in an AI hyper-connected society?**	**2. Sharing national domain policy issues and discussing development directions**	**3. Digital inclusion in the era of digital transformation**
	☐ Moderator: So Gi-ok (Dohwa Engineering/technology) ☐ Presenter: Lee Su-young (Policy and Legislation Research Institute/private) ☐ Discussion: Park Young-mi (Korea Asset Management Corporation/public) Lim Tae-hoon (Sam Houston University/academia) Yoon Hyo-jin (Kyungdong City Gas/industryl) Lee Jin-woo (Changwon National University/academia) Lee Cheol-woo (Film Council/public)	☐ **Moderator: Yoon Bok-nam (Hangyul Law Firm/private)** ☐ **Presenters: Kang Gyeong-ran (Ajou University/academia) Oh Byeong-il (Progressive Network Center/private)** ☐ **Discussion: Lee Jeong-min (KISA)** **Seo Young-jin (ICTINet/technology)** **Park Ji-hwan (OpenNet/private)** **Lee Woo-jeong (Whois/industry)** **Shin Joong-hyun (I-Net Hosting/industry)**	☐ Moderator: Kang Ha-yeon (KISDI/public) ☐ Presenter: Jeon Seon-min (KISDI/public) ☐ Discussion: Kim Bong-seop (NIA/Public) Jeong Pil-woon (Korea National University of Education/academia) Lee Seon-joo (NAVER/industry) Park Il-jun (Digital Literacy Education Association/private)
12:00 ~13:00	Break		
13:00 ~14:30 (90')	**4. Analysis and implications of legal and policy issues in a new AI society**	**(Youth)** **5. Direction of developing Internet governance from a cyber security perspective**	**(Youth)** **6. Consideration on desirable data sovereignty models: Focusing on the definition of data sovereignty and various interpretations of data sovereignty by the international community**
	☐ **Moderator: Lee Soo-young (Policy and Legislation Research Institute/private)** ☐ **Discussion: Lee Cheol-woo (Food Promotion Committee/public)** **Jeong Il-jin (Route Consulting/industry)** **Min Jae-myeong (D.LAB/academia)** **Kim Taek-won (Taek-Won Kim Tax and Accounting/public)** **Park Seong-jun (IB Partners Korea Corporation/technology)** **Song Chae-Won (Market Kurly/industry)**	☐ Moderator: Lee Hwa-young (Cyber Security Research Institute) ☐ Advisory: Lee Jin (Cyber Security Research Institute) ☐ Role: Kim Geun-ah (Sookmyung Women's University/UN Director/presenter) Choi Yeon-jae (Sookmyung Women's University/National Police Agency Manager) Kim Hye-jin (Sookmyung Women's University/Attorney, Kim & Chang) Lee Hee-ji (Sookmyung Women's University/Attorney, Kim & Chang) Yang Da-yeon (Sookmyung Women's University/Director of the U.S. Diplomacy and Security Center) Park Sang-eun (Sookmyung Women's University/Director of the National Assembly Legislation Office) Yoo Chae-min (Sookmyung Women's University/Interpol)	☐ **Moderator: Min Byeong-won (Ewha Womans University/academia)** ☐ **Presenters: Jeong Da-hyun, Soon So-young, Lim Ju-young, Park Hae-deun (Ewha Womans University/youth)** ☐ **Discussion: Lee In-ho (Chung-Ang University/academia)** **Oh Byeong-il (Progressive Network Center/private)** **Shim Dong-wook (Korea Internet & Security Agency/public)**
14:30 ~14:40	Break		

	7. **What can we do to protect the copyright of AI learning data along with its creators?**	(Youth) 8. **Workshop to discuss building an ideal cybersecurity governance model**	9. **Role, tasks, and direction of youth in Internet governance**
14:40 ~16:10 (90')	☐ Moderator: Oh Byeong-il (Progressive Network Center/private) ☐ Presenter: Jeon Eung-jun (Lynn Law Firm/civil society) ☐ Discussion: Ha Sin-ah (Webtoon Writers' Union/creator) Lee Ye-rim (Eobpol/industry) Lee Gwang-seok (Seoul National University of Science and Technology/academia) Kim Hye-chang (Korea Copyright Commission/public)	☐ **Moderator: Min Byeong-won (Ewha Womans University/academia)** ☐ **Presenter: Lee Ye-jin (Ewha Womans University/youth)** ☐ **Discussion: Youngjin Kim (Dream Security/industry)** **Lee Chang-beom (Kim & Chang Law Firm/private)** **Lee Hwa-young (Cyber Security Research Institute/private)**	☐ **Moderator: Jeong Il-jin (Root Consulting/industry)** ☐ **Discussion: Han Seong-cheol (Korea Merchant Shipping/industry)** **Kim Yun-ji (Busan Jeil Economy/media)** **Kim Ji-yoon (Sookmyung Women's University/private)** **Lee Hyun-jin (Dankook University/youth)** **Kim Jin-sik (Ajou University/technology)** **Park Jong-min (National IT Industry Promotion Agency/public)** **Kim Chae-rin (Seoul National University/youth)**
16:10 ~16:20	Break		
	(Youth) 10. **AI governance issues and Korea's response**	11. **International regulation of cybercrime: Focusing on UN treaty negotiations**	12. **Internet governance for carbon neutrality and climate change crisis response**
16:20 ~17:50 (90')	☐ Moderator: Yoo In-tae (Dankook University/academia) ☐ Presenters: Hwang Dong-Jun (Dankook University/academia) Kim Hyun-Joo (Dankook University/academia) Lee Joo-Won (Dankook University/academia) ☐ Discussion: Choi Jong-won (Sookmyung Women's University/academia) Lee Sang-jik (Pacific Law Firm/legal)	☐ Moderator: Park No-hyung (Korea University/academia) ☐ Presenters: Oh Seon-young (Soongsil University/academia) Kim Han-gyun (Korea Institute of Criminology/public) ☐ Discussion: Oh Si-jin (Kangwon National University/academia) Kim Hyo-kwon (Korea University/academia) Jin Woo-kyung (National Police Agency/public)	☐ **Moderator: Lee Su-young (Policy and Legislation Research Institute/civil society)** ☐ **Discussion: Hwang Gyo-wook (formerly Gyeongnam Research Institute/public)** **Yeo In-pyo (Metaflag/industry)** **Kim Da-ye (Mokpo National University/youth)** **Kim Min-chan (Choco Music/technology)** **Lee Dong-hak (Trash Center/civil society)** **Jo Young-woo (Uzza/technology)** **Park Seul-gi (Jigeum Distric/civil society)**

o Online (Zoom) attendance panel marked blue

o For detailed results of the workshop session discussion, please refer to [7. Workshop Session Details].

4. Event evaluation

1) Attendance statistics

o Total number of advance registrants: 218 / Offline survey respondents: 27

o Number of attendees: 200 people in total (143 attendees (71%), 57 Zoom participants (29%))

　＊ Attendees include panels for each workshop session

　＊ ZOOM participants were only counted for those who logged in and watched, and there may be duplicates in each session.

2) Satisfaction survey results

1. Distribution of survey participants (A total of 27 respondents)	Public sector	Academia	Industrial sector	Civil society	Technology sector	Users
	22.2%	18.5%	25.9%	18.5%	3.7%	11.1%

2. Experience in KrIGF	Yes	40%
	No	60%

3. Workshop session satisfaction (Morning sessions)	Workshop	Content usefulness	Timeliness
	Workshop session 1 (17명 respondents)	93.7%	87.5%
	Workshop session 2 (4 respondents)	75%	75%
	Workshop session 3 (4 respondents)	75%	75%

4. Workshop session satisfaction (Afternoon1 sessions)	Workshop session 4 (11 respondents)	80%	80%
	Workshop session 5 (8 respondents)	57%	84.6%
	Workshop session 6 (4 respondents)	75%	100%

5. 4. Workshop session satisfaction (Afternoon2 sessions)	Workshop session 7 (9 respondents)	90.0%	90.0%
	Workshop session 8 (8 respondents)	75%	75%
	Workshop session 9 (6 respondents)	100%	100%

6. Workshop satisfaction (Afternoon3 세션)	Workshop session 10 (6 respondents)	83.3%	83.3%
	Workshop session 11 (11 respondents)	80%	80%

	Workshop session 12 (1 respondent)	100%	100%
7. Event venue and service satisfaction	**Venue facilities (22 respondents)**	68.1%	
7. Other opinions	- It was uncomfortable because there was no soundproofing between rooms 211 and 212. - It's a pity that there are no game-related sessions. Still very helpful - I think it would be good if the sessions lasted for an hour each. - Charging the laptop was inconvenient - I hope what we have hear will propagate to policies and institutions. - I was satisfied last year, so I attended this year as well. The hosts were friendly and I felt comfortable throughout the forum. The content is informative and useful. YOUTH is especially impressive. - I wish they would give me a data book. - No sound insulation between rooms. - The sound of the session in the next room is clearer than the voices of online participants. - Lack of information about the session, not much information on the website - Debaters were encouraged to attend in person, but online attendance was discouraged. - It was unfortunate that the audience did not have a chance to speak due to lack of time. - It was nice not having to look for a restaurant thanks to the food and cafe coupons provided.		

3) Details of the program committee evaluation

- 2023 KrIGF program committee self-evaluation and discussion of improvement plans

▶ (Oh Byeong-il) The number of participants this year was not small, and overall, most participants were satisfied with the venue. When making future reservations, please consider soundproofing issues and think about reserving different floors for different tracks.

▶ (KISA) All three tracks were on one floor, so it was easy to move around and use the amenities. Above all, it seemed to be okay for the general public to participate.

- ▸ (Oh Byeong-il) The lobby was spacious, there was a restaurant that only KrIGF attendees could use, so it wasn't crowded, and the cafe was conveniently located right below.
- ▸ (KISA) Instead of distributing the questionnaires only at the registration desk, next year we hope you will place it in each room to encourage staff to hand it out, so that respondents can fill it out, and submit it.
- ▸ (Oh Byeong-il) I thought it would be better to clearly distinguish between youth sessions and general sessions.
- ▸ (Jeon Seon-min) If you look at this year's expenditure details, it is in deficit, you could go with two tracks, if you don't need all 3 tracks.
- ▸ (Kim Kyung-seok) If it is difficult to further increase the budget in its current state, it seems better to reduce the number of sessions.

5. Settlement

Detailed expenditure for 12th KrIGF

'23.08.18(Fri.), KIGA Secretariat

Item	Detailed item	Qty	Unit cost (won)	Budget (won)	Remark
Venue rent	Event hall/office waiting room, etc.	4	-	3,168,000	
Experts fee/personnel expenses	Text interpretation fee per session	1	-	1,856,250	
	Supporters fee	9	100,000	904,500	
	On-site support staff	10	150,000	1,503,500	Training days included (1.5 days)
	English translation fee	1	-	1,000,000	Expected
Online live broadcast/equipment rental	YouTube/Zoom live broadcast operation	1	-	7,000,000	Photo shoot included
	Laptop rental	8	50,000	400,000	
Lunch and refreshments, etc.	Participants' lunch/refreshments, beverages, etc.	1	-	3,064,200	Dinner for program members included
Promotion and production of promotional materials	Promotion/web newsletter/banner/poster production, etc.	1	-	2,825,360	
Gift cards, printing and office supplies, etc.	Printing, stationery supplies, nameplates, nameplates, etc.	1	-	2,844,030	
Total expenditure				24,565,840	

※Sponsorship status: 4.5 million won, including Kakao (2.5 million won), Gabia (1 million won), and True Networks (1 million won)

- Project cost: 17,000,000 won (budget) + 4,500,000 won (donation) = 21,500,000 won

6. Pictures

1) Opening

2) Track1

3) Track2

4) Track3

7. Result report for each workshop session

Preparer: Lee Su-young

Session	How do we move forward in an AI hyper-connected society?			
Date & time	2023. 7. 7. (F), 10:20~12:00		Location	2F, Francis Education Center
Participants	Moderator	So Gi-ok (Dohwa Engineering/Vice Chairman)	Presentation	Lee Su-young (Policy and Legislation Research Institute/Chairman)
	Panelists	Park Young-mi (Formerly Korea Asset Management Corporation/director)		Lim Tae-hoon (Sam Houston University, U.S./professor)
		Yoon Hyo-jin (Gyeongdong City Gas/legal affairs)		Lee Jin-woo (Changwon National University/researcher)
		Lee Cheol-woo (Korean Film Council/attorney)		

Summary	◎ Main issues How will AI affect society as a whole in our daily lives, and will AI change it? Is the world dominated by AI a utopia? Is it dystopia? Will AI increase productivity? Will jobs be taken away or reduced? To what extent is it necessary to introduce the scope of AI into our society? How can we increase the reliability of AI? How should Korea's AI policy be promoted in the competition for technological hegemony?

Session	Sharing national domain policy issues and discussing development directions			
Date & time	2023. 7. 7. (F), 10:30~12:00		Location	2F, Francis Education Center
Participants	Moderator	Attorney Yoon Bok-nam (Hangyul Law Firm)	Presentation	Professor Kang Kyung-ran (Ajou University), CEO Oh Byeong-il (Progressive Network)
	Panelists	Attorney Park Ji-hwan (Open Net)		Director Seo Young-jin (ICTINet)
		CEO Shin Jung-hyeon (iNet Hosting)		Team leader Lee Woo-jeong (Whois)
		Lee Jeong-min, Internet Address Policy Team Leader (KISA)		

Summary	○ Issues in the 3-stage national domain policy (presenter: Professor Kang Kyung-ran) - A or.kr domain can only be registered by non-profit individuals or corporations. Accordingly, KISA must impose sanctions when used for commercial purposes, but as problems arise on administrative losses and burden of content regulation, etc., discussions are underway on whether the policy should be changed to allow non-profit domains to be used for commercial purposes as well. To achieve this, there is an opinion that the public's perception of the or.kr domain must be taken into consideration, and that the trust interests of existing non-profit domain users must be protected even if the policy is changed. - Regarding the reduction of local domains, there is skepticism about whether the domain will be activated because the number of users is very small and public institutions are already using the go.kr domain. - There is an opinion that the introduction of a public second-level domain will revitalize the stagnant domain market, and an opinion that even if it is introduced, it is unlikely that it will revitalize the market because the domain name is long. ○ WHOIS search service and personal information (presented by CEO Oh Byeong-il)

	- The information disclosed in the WHOIS search service is in nature a means of disclosure that proves that it belongs to the individual user, such as real estate registration, and may be used by startups, etc. through open API. The global trend is to not disclose WHOIS search information and provide it only to those who need it, but there is an opinion that we need to come up with own system rather than just follow foreign policies.

Session	Digital inclusion in the era of digital transformation			
Date & time	2023. 7. 7. (F), 10:30~12:00	Location		2F, Francis Education Center (#202)
Participants	Moderator	Kang Ha-yeon (KISDI researcher	Presenter	Jeon Sun-min (KISDI Asociate researcher)
	Panelists	([ublic) Kim Bong-sub (NIA researcher)		(industry) Lee SUn-joo (NAVER web accessibility expert)
		(academia) Jung Pil-woon (Korea Teachers College)		(civil society) Park Il-joon (Chairman, Digital Literacy Education Association)

Summary	○ Main presentation: Global discourse on the information gap, efforts of international organizations (centered on the UN and ITU), immediate challenges due to digital transformation, and response directions for digital inclusion
	
	○ Sharing opinions among various stakeholders (public/academia/industry/civil society) regarding digital inclusion in the digital revolution era
	- (Public) Current status and challenges of digital connectivity in Korea
	  · Sharing the main results of Korea's 2022 digital information gap survey and emerging trends and challenges on digital gap
	- (Academia) Policy efforts for digital inclusion in Korea
	  · Key contents and issues of the "Digital Inclusion Act," which is being promoted and expanded from reducing the existing information gap to digital inclusion
	- (Industry) Industry efforts for digital inclusion
	  · NULI Accessibility Team activities to support improvement of Naver web accessibility
	  - (Civil Society) Civil society's perspective on digital inclusion
	  · Introduction to major activities of digital literacy-related associations and perspectives of civil society
	
	○ Q&A and overall discussion related to the presentation

Session	Analysis and implications of legal and policy issues in a new AI society			
Date & time	2023. 7. 7. (F), 13:00~14:30		Location	2F, Francis Education Center
Participants	Moderator	Lee Su-young (Policy and Legislation Research Institute/Chairman)	Presenter	
	Panelists	Lee Cheol-woo (Korean Film Council/Attorney)		Kim Taekwon (Taekwon Kim Tax Accounting/Co-CEO)
		Jeong Il-jin (Jungle 17/CEO)		Min Jae-myung (D.LAB/Research Fellow)

Summary	◎ Main issues 1. What is the key to the outlook for the future that AI will enable? 2. How should we view the legal concept and status of AI? – AI's basic rights, identity, legal personality, responsibility capacity, etc. 3. What are the legal/policy issues that AI can raise? – Attribution of civil and criminal liability, discrimination and human rights violations, copyright protection, technology gap, information access, personal information protection, information security 4. As AI R&D advances, what will be the impact on privacy? 5. Algorithm and AI ethics and regulation: what principles and content should be included?

Session	(YOUTH) Direction of developing Internet governance from a cyber security perspective			
Date & time	2023. 7. 7. (F), 13:00~14:30		Location	2F, Francis Education Center
Particip ants	Mod erat or	Lee Hwa-young, National Cyber Security Laboratory	Presente r	Sookmyung Women's University Kim Geun-ah (UN Director General)
	Pane lists	Choi Yeon-ae, Sookmyung Women's University (Chief of Cyber Investigation Bureau, National Police Agency)		Yang Da-yeon, Sookmyung Women's University (Director of U.S. Foreign Affairs and Security)
		Park Sang-eun, Sookmyung Women's University (Director of the National Assembly Research Service)		Kim Hye-jin, Sookmyung Women's University (Chief Attorney at KIM&CHANG)
		Lee Hee-ji, Sookmyung Women's University (Chief Attorney at KIM&CHANG)		

Summary

Although the legitimacy of joining the Budapest Treaty has been secured in order to efficiently respond to cybercrime that will continue to evolve intelligently and obtain international cooperation, the preparations necessary to apply the requirements for membership domestically are insufficient.

- It is necessary to revise Article 5 of the Communications Secrets Protection Act, the requirements for permission for communication restriction measures for criminal investigation, and Chapter 5, Article 25 of the Domain Name Management Rules.

- It is necessary to revise Article 83 of the Telecommunications Business Act that requests telecommunication business operators to view or submit information, and Article 106 of the Criminal Procedure Act on court seizure.

- In order to effectively obtain subscriber information and traffic data, it is necessary to follow the Cloud Act and cooperate between governments. Since the complexity of existing cooperation procedures becomes a problem in cooperating with other countries, to simplify the procedures, departments in charge must cooperate with each other to effectively collect information. The provision for this is Article 8 of Additional Protocol II, which provides a means to more effectively obtain subscriber information and traffic data through intergovernmental cooperation. When comparing the applicable domestic laws, it is necessary to revise Article 13 of the Communications Secrets Protection Act, the procedure for providing communication confirmation data for criminal investigation, and Article 113 of the Criminal Procedure Act, seizure and search warrants.

- In order to join the Budapest Treaty, first, Criminal Procedure Act, Communications Secrets Protection Act, and Telecommunications Business Act must be revised.

Second, it is necessary to improve the domestic criminal justice cooperation system to simplify the procedures and quickly share information.

Session	Considerations on a desirable data sovereignty model			
Date & time	2023. 7. 7. (F), 13:00~14:30		Location	2F, Francis Education Center
Participants	Moderator	Min Byung-won, Professor, Ewha Womans University	Presenter	Jeong Da-hyun, Sun So-young, Lim Ju-young, Park Hae-deun
	Panelists	Shim Dong-wook (Korea Internet & Security Agency/public)		
		Oh Byeong-il (Progressive Network Center(civil society)		
		Lee In-ho (Chung-Ang University/academia)		

| Summary | Data sovereignty can be viewed from two aspects. There is a problem of who monopolizes data between countries and between countries and individuals, and a problem of who controls data sovereignty. In the process of examining this, we discovered that data sovereignty has two directions that are conflicting between the two issues of monopolization and control. If data is not protected, the entity that owns the data may monopolize the profits from the data, resulting in inequality in labor or profit distribution structure based on data. However, if data is controlled excessively by the state, citizens whose data is monitored under the state may be subject to a completely different control system than before, and their human rights and personal information may be violated. In order to properly harmonize these two issues related to data sovereignty, we tried to find the direction to which our country should advance in the future.

If we carefully review the tone of our country's data bill and the voices expressed within academia, the problem of data monopoly has become more visible and emphasized in recent years, but it is also important to emphasize enhancing data industry, integrating public and private data, efficiency of statistics, and data economy. This confirms that our country is trying to respond to the problems of international data concentration and monopoly mentioned in the talk. However, despite the emphasis on the state-centered data industry, concerns or issues about the control of data sovereignty of citizens or public individuals do not seem to surface in the public arena yet. Although data sovereignty has been discussed from an international and economic perspective, it is not clear whether the second issue raised in the presentation, namely data sovereignty, is being properly addressed in the domestic areas. Like the famous Panopticon concept presented by Michel |

Foucault, citizens need to worry about whether every move of theirs is being monitored based on data and whether a new Big Brother system that controls people is emerging.

To summarize, the direction for data development is appropriate, but given that the perception of monopoly has only recently surfaced, we may need an effective system that can counter the asymmetric flow led by the United States. However, what is more important than that is that effective measures are needed to ensure that citizens also have data sovereignty and can monitor the state regarding the state-centered data industry. Therefore, we need civil society organizations and communication channels that can keep the country's data industry in check.

Session	What can we do to protect the copyright of AI learning data along with its creators?			
Date & time	2023. 7. 7. (F), 14:40~16:10		Location	2F, Francis Education Center
Particip ants	Mod erat or	Oh Byeong-il (Progressive Network Center/civil society)	Pres enter	Jeon Eung-jun (Lynn Law Firm, lawyer/civil society)
	Pane lists	Ha Sin-a (Webtoon Writers' Labor Union/Creator)		Lee Yerim (Eobpol/AI industry)
		Lee Gwang-seok (Seoul National University of Science and Technology/academia)		Kim Hye-Chang (Korea Copyright Commission/public)

Summary	Generative AI is causing confusion in the existing copyright system, and it is necessary to discuss it separately by AI technology and stage (learning process, use process). (Creators' perspective) Creators can also use generative AI as a tool, but they argue that since they are the ones who create it, there should be appropriate compensation. (AI development companies) AI companies do not intend to infringe on copyrights, and they say that establishing some rules for compensation in some way is helpful to the industry. (Academia) The creation in generative AI is a remix in which things are extracted from existing intellectual products and reprocessed. Depending on the degree, it can range from regressive copying to new creation, for which we need a new public copyright system. (Public) Coordinating various interests following AI development is something that copyright laws have to deal with, and it is necessary to establish a system that can compensate AI development without hindering it.

Session	Workshop to discuss building an ideal cybersecurity governance			
Date & time	2023. 7. 7. (F), 14:40~16:10		Location	2F, Francis Education Center
Participants	Moderator	Min Byeong-won (Professor, Department of Political Science and Diplomacy, Ewha Womans University)	Presenter	Park Chae-won, Lee Ye-rin, Lee Yejin, Jeong Da-hyun Hamed Ayeh (Ewha Womans University)
	Panelists	Lee Chang-Beom (Kim & Chang Law Firm/Citizen)		
		Lee Hwa-young (Cyber Security Research Institute)		
		Kim Young-jin (Dream Security/industry)		

Summary	1) Cybersecurity issues - Changes in domestic legislation: Presentation of national cybersecurity legislation and establishment of the National Cyber Security Center - Summary of recent international issues related to cyber security - Gap between law and reality: focusing on punishment, regulation, governance, and communication 2) Gap between reality and ideal in cyber security - Issue analysis: Analysis of cybersecurity-related laws and institutions in the United States, Japan, China, and Russia - First issue: existence of a clear control tower - Second issue: Balance of public-private cooperation system related to cyber security 3) Direction of Korea's cyber security strategy - Presentation of improvements and future tasks in the domestic cyber security system 1. The need for cooperative organizations where public-private cooperation takes place 2. Formulation of foreign policy through cooperative organizations

Session	Role, tasks, and direction of youth in Internet governance			
Date & time	2023. 7. 7. (F), 14:40~16:10		Location	2F, Francis Education Center
Participants	Moderator	Jeong Il-jin (17 Jungle Studio/CEO)	Presenter	
	Panelists	Han Seong-cheol (Korea Merchant Shipping/Manager)		Kim Chae-rin (Seoul National University/undergraduate)
		Lee Hyun-jin (Dankook University/Undergraduate)		Kim Ji-yoon (Sookmyung Women's University/Master's student)
		Kim Yun-ji (Busan Jeil Economy/Reporter)		Kim Jin-sik (Ajou University/Ph.D. student)
		Park Jong-min (National IT Industry Promotion Agency/Director)		

Summary

-Young people have excellent adaptability, and because they are such an agent, their role in Internet governance can become more prominent, and it is important for young people to have a sense of responsibility that they play an important role in Internet governance and the will to find solutions. Accordingly, we believe that the Internet Governance Forum's 'Youth Session' plays a significant role.

-Even though there are meetings like KrIGF where anyone can raise their voice and access information, there are many young people who do not even know that such meetings exist.
It is also very important for our young people to spread the word about forums, workshops, meetings, etc. that are currently open to the young people around them in order to have them interested first and further raise their voices.
- Most Internet governance meetings where young people can participate are held on weekday afternoons.
However, since there are many young people who want to attend but are unable to because they are busy with their jobs, we need a way to hold such events on weekends or weekday evenings to encourage their attendance.

-Although it is true that young people freely communicate their opinions on the Internet, their opinions vary regarding freedom of expression and regulations. Accordingly, the government and young people must think together and resolve these conflicting opinions.

-Collection of various types of data is necessary for industrial development,

but current laws make it impossible to freely collect data, because even small information is categorized as personal information.

Accordingly, laws and regulations must be improved policywise for industrial development.

-The generation living today cannot speak out and participate together in Internet governance right now. Accordingly, the governance that is being created now can become an important manual, common sense, and even a belief for the generations who will live in the future. Therefore, as young people living in the present, we need to focus on and pay attention to Internet governance more than ever.

-Currently, countless platforms exist in various government ministries.

However, not all of our young people know of their existence and they are not actually using it. And the reality is that the opinions and voices of young people who use it are not properly reflected in policies. Therefore, there is a real need to create a platform where young people can raise their voices, promote it to young people, and improve policies that actively reflect their opinions and voices.

- We are living in a hyper-connected society where we are all connected via the Internet, and autonomous driving of cars and ships is on the road to commercialization. However, since these areas are all part of the Internet, they are bound to be vulnerable to security. Accordingly, there is a need to train young talent specializing in cyber security. In addition, we must provide opportunities for young people to acquire specialized knowledge on Internet governance from a larger perspective, including cybersecurity.

Session	AI governance issues(GPAI) and Korea's response			
Date & time	2023. 7. 7. (F), 16:20~17:50		Location	2F, Francis Education Center
Participants	Moderator	Yoo In-tae (Dankook University/professor)	Presenter	Hwang Dong-jun (Dankook University/undergraduate)
				Kim Hyun-joo (Dankook University/undergraduate)
				Lee Joo-won (Dankook University/undergraduate)
	Panelists	Choi Jong-won (Sookmyung Women's University/professor)		Lee Sang-jik (Pacific Law Firm/attorney)

| Summary | We reviewed the issues in the emerging field of AI in terms of the four working groups under the "Global Partnership on AI (GPAI)," a multi-stakeholder initiative on AI. The topics covered by each working group were introduced, each country's response to related issues was reviewed, and along the way, Korea's future directions were discussed.

By linking 'responsible AI' and 'data governance', topics closely related to the working group, we point out the issue of bias that may arise from each topic, and we presented one of GPAI's policy recommendations, transparency, as a solution to this. We reviewed policies at the level of digital literacy to improve private sector capabilities, which must be accompanied by the response and enhanced transparency of the EU and multinational companies, and considered Korea's current status and challenges. In 'The Future of Jobs', we reviewed the current status of AI talent training in major countries such as the United States, China, and the United Kingdom, and presented policy implications and implications for Korea. It was concluded that we need to identify such policy efforts in Korea and further develop them. In terms of 'innovation and commercialization', we reviewed the relevant policy status of major countries such as the US, UK, China, and EU, and checked the current situation in Korea. At the end, what's missing in Korea's efforts and corresponding implications were presented.

Discussions and Q&A were held at the end with a focus the issues of each working group. |

Session	Internet governance for carbon neutrality and climate change crisis response			
Date & time	2023. 7. 7. (F), 16:20~17:50		Location	2F, Francis Education Center
Participants	Moderator	Lee Su-young (Policy and Legislation Research Institute/chairman)	Presenter	
	Panelist	Yeo In-pyo (Metaflag/industry)		Kim Da-ye (Mokpo National University/Youth)
		Kim Min-chan (Choco Music/CEO)		Lee Dong-hak (Trash Center/CEO)
		Cho Young-woo (Uzza/CEO)		Park Seul-gi (Jigeum District/Co-CEO)

Summary	Why do we address SDGs and environmental issues at the center of Internet governance?
	What are the results of electronic document-based digital transformation?
	What are the environmental and social impacts of digital technology?
	What are the opportunities of digital technology in the climate crisis, and how can they be realized?
	What are the implications of environmental issues in discussions of Internet governance?
	What difficulties are there in domestic and international discussions on climate issues, and why?