2026 15th Korea Internet Governance Forum (KrIGF) Results Report

2026. 08.

Korea Internet Governance Forum
Program Committee

KIGA
Korea Internet Governance Alliance

KrIGF
S.KOREA INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM

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0. Introduction to the Korea Internet Governance Forum (KrIGF)

The IGF was first held in 2006 in Athens, following Paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda, a document resulting from the 2005 World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). Since then, it has been held annually in various countries.

The IGF facilitates dialogue between governments, businesses, civil society, academia, the technical community, international organizations, and other stakeholders on public policy issues related to the internet. It has been recognized for playing a significant role in raising issues related to the internet and in strengthening the policy capacities of developing countries and new participants.

Moreover, the IGF is increasingly expected to deliver more concrete outcomes, such as “recommendations” on critical internet policy issues.

At the NetMundial meeting held in São Paulo from April 23 to 24, 2014 (a multi-stakeholder meeting on the future of internet governance), participants once again emphasized the need to strengthen the IGF.

The Korea Internet Governance Forum (KrIGF) aims to promote dialogue and discussion among various domestic stakeholders, including governments, businesses, civil society, academia, the technical community, and users, regarding key internet-related public policy issues. In addition, through education

and outreach on key internet governance issues, it seeks to enable more citizens to participate in the internet policymaking process.

Furthermore, by strengthening connections with regional and global IGFs, KrIGF aims to facilitate more active participation of Korean stakeholders in regional and global internet governance discussions.

The Korea Internet Governance Forum (KrIGF) has been held annually since 2012, and the 15th event will be held in 2026. Since 2014, a Program Committee composed of multi-stakeholders has been organizing the event. Since 2017, the final report of the event has been published, and KrIGF has been officially registered as a National IGF with the global IGF. As in previous years, the final report for 2026 has been prepared and will be submitted to the global IGF Secretariat. If you have any comments or questions regarding this report, please contact the KrIGF Secretariat using the information below.

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

1. Overview of the 15th Korea Internet Governance Forum (KrIGF) 2026

o Theme: “Beyond Internet Fragmentation: Towards Internet Governance for Peace and Coexistence”

o Date and Time: July 2, 2026 (Thu.), 13:00–18:00

o Venue: Franciscan Education Center (Room 220 – 80 seats, Room 410 – 170 seats, Room 430 – 40 seats), YouTube (“Korea Internet Governance Forum”)

o Organizer: Korea Internet Governance Alliance (KIGA)

o Co-organizers: Korea Internet & Security Agency (KISA), Gabia, International Meta Media Association, Nanum Vitamin, Digital Justice Network, MetaFlag, Institute for Legal Policy Innovation, Cyber Security Research Institute, ARES Cyber Strategy Institute, Asian Institute for Social Sciences, Open Net, Impacters, Jungle Studio, Institute for Policy and Legislation, Kakao, TrueNetworks, Korea Game Users Association, and Korea Internet Corporations Association (18 organizations in total)

o Sponsors: Ministry of Science and ICT (Name Sponsorship), Gabia, Cyber Security Research Institute, Kakao, and TrueNetworks (5 organizations in total)

o Website: www.krigf.kr

o Participants: A total of 195 participants (143 onsite participants and 52 cumulative online viewers)

* Onsite participants: 115 pre-registered participants and 28 on-site registrations
* A total of 143 participants whose stakeholder groups were identified
* General Users: 42 (29.3%), Academia: 38 (26.6%), Public Sector: 26 (18.2%), Private Sector: 20 (14.0%), Civil Society: 9 (6.3%), Technical Community: 8 (5.6%)
* For detailed participation statistics by session, please refer to the Session Attendance section under Key Results.

o Key Results:

- Under the theme, “Beyond Internet Fragmentation: Towards Internet Governance for Peace and Coexistence,” a total of eight workshop sessions, along with poster presentations and an awards ceremony, were held across the AI and Data, Security and Responsibility, and Governance tracks.
- Real-time captioning services were provided throughout the event to enhance accessibility for participants with hearing impairments.
- The KrIGF video archive was further organized and expanded through pre- and post-event online promotional activities by the supporter group, as well as uploads to the official YouTube channel.

- Session attendance statistics (based on cumulative attendance)

Category	Onsite	Online	Total
Opening Ceremony	50	5	55
Session 1	15	7	22
Session 2	25	9	34
Session 3	13	12	25
Session 4	20	7	27
Session 5	20	2	22
Session 6	15	2	17
Session 7	10	4	14
Session 8	23	3	26
Session 9	26	1	27
Total Session Attendance (Cumulative)	217	52	269

2. Preparation Process

1) Program Committee

o The Korea Internet Governance Forum (KrIGF) is organized by the KrIGF Program Committee, a working group under the Korea Internet Governance Alliance (KIGA). The Program Committee consists of representatives from diverse stakeholder groups, including the government, private sector, academia, the technical community, and civil society.

o The 2026 Program Committee is composed as follows:

- Oh Kyung-mi (Co-Chair), Open Net, Civil Society
- Jin Lee (Co-Chair), Cyber Security Research Institute, Civil Society
- Doyeon Kim, Sookmyung Women's University (IGYS), Academia
- Youngkyu Kim, Korea Internet Corporations Association (KICA), Private Sector
- Seongjun Park, Dongguk University Blockchain Research Center, Academia
- Byungil Oh, Digital Justice Network, Civil Society
- Jeonghee Yoo, Gwangjin Education Movement Network, Civil Society
- Soyoung Lee, Singye Elementary School, Seoul, Academia
- Sooyoung Lee, Institute for Policy and Legislation, Civil Society
- Seungyong Lee, Chuncheon Bioindustry Foundation, Government
- Jonghyun Lee, DLG Law Corporation, Private Sector
- Hwayoung Lee, ARES Cyber Strategy Institute, Civil Society

- Eunkyung Lim, Geumhwa Law Office, Private Sector
- Sunmin Jeon, Korea Information Society Development Institute (KISDI), Government
- Younggyun Jeon, Kakao, Private Sector
- Yong Cho, Gwangjin Education Movement Network, Civil Society
- Jiyeon Joo, ETRI Artificial Intelligence Research Laboratory, Technical Community
- Mooho Chun, Korea Internet & Security Agency (KISA), Technical Community
- Hyunah Choi, Korea Internet & Security Agency (KISA), Government

2) Preparation Process of the Program Committee

o In 2026, the Program Committee discussed preparations for the event through the following meetings. For detailed discussion points and meeting outcomes, please refer to Appendix 1.

o January 23: 1st Program Committee Meeting of 2026 (94th Meeting)

- Review of the previous meeting minutes
- Discussion on the date, venue, and format of the KrIGF event
- Discussion on the 2026 KrIGF slogan
- Establishment of the workshop submission and evaluation schedule
- Discussion on the workshop evaluation process: development of an online review system

o February 26: 2nd Program Committee Meeting of 2026 (95th Meeting)

- Review of the previous meeting minutes
- Discussion on the schedule and venue for the 2026 KrIGF
- Discussion on the YouTube live streaming and budget
- Discussion on the workshop session submission schedule
- Discussion on the online review system
- Other agenda items

o March 26: 3rd Program Committee Meeting of 2026 (96th Meeting)

- Review of the previous meeting minutes
- Discussion on preparations for the 15th KrIGF
- Review of the upcoming schedule

o March 20 – May 19: Call for Workshop Session Proposals for KrIGF 2026

o April 28 – May 19: Recruitment Period for KrIGF 2026 Supporters

o April 28 – May 19: Call for Poster Session Proposals for KrIGF 2026

o April 16: 4th Program Committee Meeting of 2026 (97th Meeting)

- Review of the previous meeting minutes
- Review of preparations for the forum
- Review of the status and plan for workshop session submissions
- Discussion on the detailed plan for operating the poster session

o May 26: 5th Program Committee Meeting of 2026 (98th Meeting)

- Review of the previous meeting minutes
- Review and selection of workshop session proposals based on the evaluation results
- Preparation of the KrIGF theme and draft program
- Discussion on co-organizers and sponsors
- Other matters

3) Secretariat

o The following individuals contributed to the preparation and operation of the 2026 Korea Internet Governance Forum (KrIGF).

- Gilwon Jeong, KOICS
- Eunha Park, KOICS
- Hakjin Kim, KOICS
- Eunseong Seo, KOICS
- Jaehyun Song, KOICS
- Daewon Yang, KOICS
- Sojeong Lee, KOICS
- Hyorim Lee, KOICS
- Hyewook Cheon, KOICS
- Haein Hwang, KOICS

o (Supporters)

- Minhyuk Park, Sungkyunkwan University
- Yejin Park, Yonsei University
- Semi Lee, Dong-Eui University
- Hyein Jeong, Joongbu University
- Yejin Heo, Anyang University

4) Facebook Page

o Although a Facebook group had previously existed, it was managed through a personal account. To strengthen the

official promotion of KrIGF through an organizational channel, the official KrIGF Facebook page was launched in 2019.

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

5) Launch of the YouTube Channel and Systematic Management of KrIGF Videos

o It was decided that KrIGF videos, including those recorded in previous years, would be systematically managed through the official YouTube channel.

o YouTube channel : https://www.youtube.com/@2026KrIGF

6) Real-time Captioning Service

o To enhance accessibility for persons with disabilities and to maintain an official transcript of the event, real-time captioning services were provided.

o Real-time captioning services were provided by the AUD Social Cooperative.

3. Program

Track 1	Track 2	Track 3
Artificial Intelligence (AI)	Governance	Digital Responsibility

Time	Content		
13:00 ~13:30	**Opening Ceremony**		
	☐ Master of Ceremony: Jin Lee (Co-Chair, KrIGF) ☐ Welcome Remarks: Dongman Lee (Chair, KIGA) ☐ **Congratulatory Remarks :** Haemin Lee (Rebuilding Korea Party) / Video Message Youngjun Nam (Ministry of Science and ICT)	☐ **Opening Remarks** - Government: Daegyu Shin (KISA) - Civil Society: Kyungmi Oh (Open Net) - Technical Community: Hwayoung Lee (ARES Cyber Strategy Institute) - Private Sector: Seongho Park (Korea Internet Corporations Association) - Youth: Yujin Cha	
13:30 ~13:40	**Break (Poster Session Exhibition, 4th Floor Corridor)**		
13:40 ~15:00 (80′)	**AI-driven Transformation of the Welfare Paradigm and Data Protection Governance**	**The Dilemma of Hate Speech on Everytime and the Regulation of Small and Medium-Sized Platforms**	**A Legal Certainty Mechanism for Public Interest Interoperability**
	■ **Moderator:** Soo-young Lee (Policy and Legislative Research Institute) ■ **Presenter:** JHayeon Kim (Nanum Vitamin) ■ **Panelists:** Changbeom Lee (Graduate School of Information Security, Dongguk University) Iljin Jeong (Jungle17 Studio) Bokyung Kim (Impacters) Jinwoo Lee (Kyungsung University) Chaewon Song (Korea Employment Agency for Persons with Disabilities) Minhae Park (Cyber Security Research Institute)	■ **Moderator:** Kyungmi Oh (Open Net) ■ **Panelists:** Hyunsook Hwang (Parti) Youngkyu Kim (Korea Internet Corporations Association) Byungil Oh (Digital Justice Network) Suji Kang (Youth)	■ **Moderator:** Minseok Jang (Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information) ■ **Presenter:** Minseok Jang ■ **Panelists:** Youngkwan Kim (rHWP Maintainer, Open Source) Haeseok Lee (Polaris Office, Commercial & Open Source) Hojun Lee (Dong-Eui University, Youth & Open Source) Hyeonje Park (Hallym University, Academia) (Online) Kyungsin Park (Open Net, Legal) (Online) Hyunyoung Kim (Security Information Technology, Standards)
15:00~ 15:10	**Break**		
15:10 ~16:30 (80′)	**[YOUTH] What Challenges Does Korea's AI and Data Governance Face from a Sovereignty Perspective?**	**AI in the Physical World: How Should We Respond to Responsibility and Safety in the Era of Physical AI?**	**[YOUTH] AI Agents vs. Youth: Designing for Capacity Building**
	■ **Moderator:** Hyesun Yoon (Hanyang University) ■ **Presenter:** Seonghyuk Ko (Youth) Nayeon Kim (Youth) Minjin Kim (Youth) Eunseo Do (Youth) Dahyun Jeong (Youth)	■ **Moderator:** Wontae Lee (Kookmin University, Academia) ■ **Panelists:** Cheolwoo Lee (Munhwa Law Office, Civil Society) Jeongcheol Bae (Dong-Eui University, Academia)	■ **Moderator & Presenter:** Yujin Cha (Seoul National University) ■ **Panelists:** Sumin Jeong (Sookmyung Women's University) Minji Kim (Sookmyung Women's University) Angu Kang (Shinsegae)

	■ **Panelists:** Hyojin Lee (Ministry of Justice) Byungil Oh (Digital Justice Network) Eunjung Kwon (Gachon University) Beopyeon Kim (Korea University)	Youngjin Seo (ICTNET, Private Sector) Yongho Cho (Institute for Legal Policy Innovation, Civil Society) Yoonjae Cho (Shinhan University, Academia) Jaemyung Min (Korea Open Cyber University, Academia) Solli Kim (Seoul Women's University, Youth)	Hongkyu Choi (EBS)
16:30~ 16:40	**Break**		
16:40 ~18:00 (80')	**[YOUTH] Establishing a Mechanism and Governance Framework for Identifying Copyrighted Works in AI Training Data to Enhance Transparency**	**In an Era of Borderless Security Threats: Enhancing National Cyber Resilience in Routing Infrastructure via RPKI and AI**	**Poster Session Presentations and Award Ceremony**
	■ **Moderator:** Sodam Geum (Ewha Womans University) ■ **Presenter:** Sehyun Kim (Chung-Ang University) Eunsun Lee (Korea University) Seoyeon Han (Ewha Womans University) ■ **Panelists:** Sangsoo Ahn (Chung-Ang University) Seungwoo Jang (Youth) Yongsu Shin (Jipyong LLC) Changbeom Lee (Kim & Chang) Taewook Kang (Bae, Kim & Lee LLC)	■ Moderator: Hwa-Young Lee ■ Presenter: Moo-Ho Cheon (Korea Internet & Security Agency, KISA) Hwa-Young Lee (ARES Cyber Strategy Institute)KISDI) ■ Panelists: Han-Seon Cho (Committee Member, Security Investigation Bureau, National Police Agency) Tae-Ho Oh (Youth Representative, Kwangwoon University)	■ Moderator: Young-Gyun Jeon / Kyoung-Mi Oh ■ Presenters: 5 Teams + α ■ Award Ceremony

o For detailed workshop session results, please refer to [6. Workshop Session Detailed Contents].

4. Event Evaluation

1) Participant Statistics

o Total Pre-registrations: 232 / Survey Respondents: 67

o Total Attendees: 195 (Offline: 143 / Online Cumulative Views: 52)

* Out of 143 offline attendees: 115 pre-registered, 28 walk-in registrations
* Total identified stakeholders: 143
* End Users: 42 (29.3%), Academia: 38 (26.6%), Government/Public Sector: 26 (18.2%), Private Sector/Industry: 20 (14.0%), Civil Society: 9 (6.3%), Technical Community: 8 (5.6%)

2) Satisfaction Survey Results

1. Respondent Distribution (Total 67 Respondents)	End Users: 21	Public Sector: 16	Academia : 14	Private Sector / Industry: 10	Civil Society: 3	Technical Community: 3
	31%	24%	21%	15%	4%	4%

2. Previous Participation Experience in KrIGF	**Yes: 34 respondents**	**51%**
	No: 33 respondents	**49%**

3. Workshop Session Satisfaction (Afternoon Session 1)	**Session**	**Content Relevance / Value**	**Time Allocation**
	Session 1: Paradigm Shift in AI-Based Welfare and Data Protection (35 respondents)	94%	89%
	Session 2: Hate Speech Issues on 'Everytime' and Regulation of Small-to-Medium Platforms (21 respondents)	95%	90%
	Session 3: Public Interoperability and Legal Certainty Mechanisms (15 respondents)	93%	87%

4. Workshop Session Satisfaction (Afternoon Session 2)	**Session 4: [Youth] Challenges in Korea's AI and Data Governance (25 respondents)**	92%	84%
	Session 5: Responsibility and Safety Response in the Era of Physical AI (30 respondents)	97%	93%

	Session 6: [Youth] AI Agents vs. Youth Capability Building (19 respondents)	95%	89%
5. Workshop Session Satisfaction (Afternoon Session 3)	**Session 7: [Youth] Transparency in AI Training Data and Copyright (21 respondents)**	95%	86%
	Session 8: Enhancing Cyber Resilience in National Routing Infrastructure via RPKI and AI (26 respondents)	96%	96%
	Session 9: Poster Session Presentations and Award Ceremony (15 respondents)	100%	80%
6. Venue Satisfaction	**Venue Facilities (67 Respondents)**	81%	
7. Open Comments on Workshops	- Private Sector / Industry: It was timely and informative to encounter diverse perspectives and information across AI, data, security, and governance, beyond internet fragmentation. However, presenting materials or papers should be distributed in advance for panel discussions. - Technical Community: The newly introduced Poster Session allowed us to hear explanations directly from presenters in a concise and focused manner, resulting in very high understanding and satisfaction. - Academia: The presentations and moderation were excellent, but it would be beneficial to secure more time for debates on sensitive topics and Q&A sessions between panels and the audience. - Government / Public Sector: It would be great to expand the domestic governance discussion structure into inter-country cooperation issues, such as with East Asia and Europe, and to make panel discussions more active. - End Users: It was insightful to hear governance perspectives from the youth through the university students and Youth sessions, and the diverse practical and daily application cases of AI technology provided great insights. - Operations / Improvements: Points that need improvement include the lack of printed booklets, bottleneck issues during on-site registration/attendance checks, and microphone issues in some rooms.		
8. Overall Feedback and Suggestions for KrIGF	- Themes & Content ▸ High Overall Quality: The overall event quality was very high,		

	featuring timely themes aligned with the latest technology trends, such as AI, data governance, cybersecurity, and platform regulation. ▸ Inclusivity & Participation: The expansion of Youth participation and the structure bringing diverse stakeholders together in one place were highly positive. - Operations & Future Recommendations ▸ Increased Event Frequency: As the standing and importance of the forum grow, it would be beneficial to consider expanding the scale and holding the event biannually (first and second half of the year). ▸ Material Distribution: Advance distribution of PDF materials and providing summary handouts for the poster session would facilitate more in-depth discussions. ▸ Enhanced Outreach: Given that it is an excellent forum possessing both expertise and public value, active promotion is expected to further encourage participation from general citizens and students.

3) Key Discussion Items on Improvement Plans for the 2026 KrIGF Program Committee

1. Event Operations & Infrastructure Enhancements (Audio, Accessibility, & Resource Sharing)

o Audio & Accessibility

- Improve onsite sound systems, including microphone performance.
- Consider renting and deploying dedicated monitors and equipment for live subtitling/captioning to support hearing-impaired participants.

o Transition in Live Streaming & Budget Reallocation

- Reduce or discontinue real-time video live streaming due to high cost relative to viewership, transitioning instead to a "post-event recorded video upload" model.

o Digital-First Pre-Distribution of Materials

- Avoid printing physical proceedings, switching to pre-event distribution of digital consolidated presentation decks (PDFs).
- Enhance pre-event previewing and onsite usability for attendees, encouraging continuous post-event resource utilization.

2. Participant Diversification & Revamped PR Strategies

o Highlighting Identity Distinct from Academic Conferences

- Formulate promotional messaging that clearly emphasizes the multi-stakeholder nature of the forum.

o Expanding Targeted PR Channels

- Overcome the limitations of traditional mailing lists by

expanding the target reach to specialized expert networks across IT, cybersecurity, and standardization (e.g., TTA, ITU Korea, etc.).

o Securing Participant Diversity

- Address youth overrepresentation by establishing incentives to attract a wider range of demographics, including general attendees, private sector representatives, and researchers.

3. Program Restructuring & Expansion of Public-Private Partnerships

o Consolidating Program Structure & Introducing Interactive Elements

- Shift from running 3 simultaneous tracks to consolidating and streamlining around key issues, thereby cutting costs and boosting panel/audience engagement density per session.
- Move beyond traditional seminar-style formats by incorporating corporate/institutional booths, exhibitions, and interactive programs to heighten engagement.

o University, Research Institute, & Private Sector Collaboration (Sponsorships)

- Differentiate the first and second-half events, hosting second-half sessions focused on private-sector issues (co-hosted with media outlets or linked with large-scale conferences) to secure corporate sponsorships and booth participation.
- Diversify participation incentives through joint hosting with related forums and co-organizing research awards or presentation ceremonies.

o Encouraging Public Sector (Government & Public Agencies) Engagement

- Design invited sessions where key ministries (e.g., Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Science and ICT) and public agencies can directly voice policy perspectives on internet governance issues.
- To alleviate administrative burden and equity concerns for public agencies, structure sessions with at least three participating agencies, or maintain flexibility through standalone keynote/special sessions leveraging the Program Committee's professional network.

5. KrIGF Event Photos

1) Opening Ceremony

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<td>Co-Chair Jin Lee moderating the opening ceremony</td>
<td>KIGA Chair Dong-man Lee delivering the opening address</td>
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<td>Director-General Dong-keun Lee of KISA delivering a address representing the public sector</td>
<td>Group photo at the 2026 KrIGF opening ceremony</td>
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2) Track 1

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<tr><td>Session: Paradigm Shift in AI-Based Welfare and Data Protection Governance</td><td>Session: [YOUTH] Challenges Facing Korea's AI and Data Governance from a Sovereign Perspective</td></tr>
<tr><td>
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<tr><td>Session: [YOUTH] Mechanisms for Detecting Copyrighted Content and Governance Establishment for Ensuring AI Training Data Transparency</td><td>Session Q&A</td></tr>
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3) Track 2

	
Session: The Dilemma of Hate Speech on 'Everytime' and Regulation of Small-to-Medium Platforms	Session: AI Stepping into the Physical World: Responsibility and Safety in the Era of Physical AI
	
Session: Enhancing National Cyber Resilience in Routing Infrastructure via RPKI and AI	Session Q&A

4) Track 3

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<tr><td>Session: Ex-Ante Legal Certainty Mechanisms for Public Interoperability</td><td>Session: [YOUTH] AI Agents vs. Youth: Designing for Capability Building</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Poster Session Presentations and Award Ceremony</td><td>Poster Session Presentations and Award Ceremony</td></tr>
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6. Workshop Session Results Report

Workshop Session Results Report of the 2026 Korea Internet Governance Forum (KrIGF)

Author: Soo-young Lee

Session Title	**Paradigm Shift in AI-Based Welfare and Data Protection Governance**			
Date & Time	Thursday, July 2, 2026 / 13:40–15:00		Venue	Franciscan Education Center
Participants	Moderator	Soo-young Lee, Chair (AI Policy & Law Institute)	Presenter	Ha-yeon Kim, CEO (Nanum Vitamin)
	Panelists	Jin-woo Lee, Professor (Kyungsung University)		Chang-beom Lee, Professor (Dongguk University)
		Bo-kyung Kim, CEO (IMPACTUS)		Il-jin Jeong, CEO (17Jungle Studio)

Summary

o Transition to AI-Driven Proactive Welfare Systems:

The evolution of AI and data technologies highlights the need to transition from the traditional application-based welfare system to a tailored and preventive welfare structure that proactively identifies those in need. AI-powered welfare services are expected to eliminate welfare blind spots, expand user accessibility and right to choose, and improve administrative efficiency.

o Case Study of AI Welfare Platform 'Naviyam':

The operation of 'Naviyam,' an AI-based welfare platform developed by Nanum Vitamin, was presented. By bridging public meal vouchers with private donations, the platform expands food choices for children at risk of undernourishment. It builds a welfare delivery system that enhances user dignity and perceived welfare efficacy through AI-driven customized services, underscoring the need for data-driven public-private cooperative welfare governance.

o Balancing Data Utilization with Personal Information Protection:

To expand AI-powered welfare services, a balance between data utilization and privacy protection must be achieved. AI should serve as an auxiliary tool supporting welfare administration, while final decision-making must remain with humans. Emphasis was placed on establishing safe data management systems, including minimal data collection, restrictions on secondary use, access control management, and decentralized storage.

	o Addressing Algorithmic Bias and Ensuring Trustworthiness: Concerns were raised regarding potential discrimination and rights infringements caused by algorithmic bias and opacity in AI systems. Proposals were made to secure algorithmic explainability, establish appeal procedures, and institutionalize AI and human rights impact assessments. Furthermore, building social consensus and pre-validation frameworks were discussed as key requirements for gaining public trust in AI welfare services. o Human-Centered AI Welfare Governance: Consensus was reached that the transition to an AI-driven welfare system must be anchored in digital human rights protection and human-centered values, alongside technological innovation. Building trust-based, collaborative data governance between the public and private sectors, as well as establishing a secure AI welfare delivery framework that ensures the inclusion of vulnerable populations, were presented as critical future tasks.
General review	Strengths (Positive Outcomes) Comprehensive Multi-Dimensional Discussion: The session was highly meaningful as it addressed AI-powered welfare services beyond simple technical applications, viewing them through the lens of eliminating welfare blind spots and protecting digital human rights. Key policy topics spanning both welfare and digital rights were broadly discussed, including tailored AI welfare delivery systems, public-private data-driven welfare models, balancing privacy with data use, algorithmic explainability, and AI impact assessments. Diverse Stakeholder Expertise: Experts across various fields—including welfare operations, law, technology, and industry—participated in the discussion, offering diverse policy perspectives on how to harmonize technological innovation with the protection of citizens' rights. Areas for Improvement Need for Actionable Legal and Operational Frameworks: While consensus was reached on the need for and overall direction of expanding AI welfare services, further discussion is required regarding concrete legal and institutional reform plans and implementation strategies to resolve conflicts between data utilization and privacy protection. Abstract Principle-Oriented Discussion: Discussions on algorithmic bias verification, AI impact assessment operational frameworks, public-private data governance, and protection measures for digitally vulnerable groups remained largely at the level of general principles. Detailed standards and operational models for practical policy

	application were somewhat lacking. Need for Follow-Up and Empirical Cases: It was noted that ongoing follow-up discussions and the accumulation of empirical case studies are necessary to secure public trust, build social consensus, and establish institutional safeguards for AI-based welfare services. Conclusion & Key Takeaways Potentials of AI in Public Welfare: AI and data technologies were evaluated as core mechanisms to overcome the limitations of traditional application-based welfare systems and resolve welfare blind spots. AI-driven customized welfare services demonstrated strong potential as a new delivery framework, enhancing targeting accuracy, service accessibility, user autonomy, and human dignity. Prerequisites for Safe Data Utilization: Balancing personal information protection and data utilization emerged as a critical task. While data utilization is inevitable for improving efficiency, technical and institutional safeguards must be put in place first to minimize potential risks such as data misuse, algorithmic bias, and digital stigma. Establishment of Human-Centered Governance: A human-centered principle must be established where AI functions strictly as an auxiliary tool for welfare administration while human officials retain final decision-making authority. Building trustworthy AI welfare governance requires institutionalizing algorithmic explainability, appeal procedures, and AI impact assessments and human rights impact assessments Future Policy Directions: Moving forward, policy foundations should continue to be developed to foster a public-private, data-driven welfare ecosystem and establish an inclusive welfare delivery framework that prioritizes the digital accessibility and rights of vulnerable populations, and harmonize technological innovation with digital human rights protection.

Workshop Session Results Report of the 2026 Korea Internet Governance Forum (KrIGF)

Author: Kyung-mi Oh

Session Title	**The Dilemma of Hate Speech on 'Everytime' and Regulation of Small-to-Medium Platforms**			
Date & Time	Thursday, July 2, 2026 / 13:40–15:00		Venue	Franciscan Education Center
Participants	Moderator	Kyung-mi Oh, Researcher (Open Net Korea)	Presenter	Soo-ji Kang (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies / EG@IG)
	Panelists	Doran, Platform Team Leader (Parti)		Young-kyu Kim, Director (Korea Internet Corporations Association)
		Byoung-il Oh, Executive Director (Digital Justice Network)		

Summary	**Future Directions and Governance Framework** **Recognition of Anonymity's Dual Nature:** Participants acknowledged that the anonymity provided by 'Everytime' serves essential positive functions, such as ensuring objectivity in course evaluations and facilitating whistleblowing against on-campus injustices. **Multi-Stakeholder Governance Approach:** Rather than direct and uniform government intervention through national legislation, participants unanimously agreed on the necessity of establishing a 'multi-stakeholder governance' framework in which the government, platforms, universities, civil society, and users jointly develop the rules. **Actionable Strategies for Collaboration:** Platforms: robust and transparent self-regulatory policies and operational systems. Users & Universities: Collaborate to promote digital citizenship education and foster a healthy culture of public discourse.
General review	Expansion into Broader Governance Dilemmas: This session served as a constructive public forum that went beyond dismissing the hate speech issue on 'Everytime' as mere youth misconduct or individual platform flaws. Instead, it expanded the debate into a broader, more complex social dilemma: the regulation of small-to-medium platforms and digital governance. Multi-Faceted Perspectives from Key Stakeholders: The session's greatest achievement was bringing together stakeholders from diverse backgrounds to illustrate the multi-dimensional nature of the issue:

	Affected Youth/Students: Vivid first-hand accounts of students experiencing and grappling with hate speech on 'Everytime'. Alternative Models: Practical and transparent self-regulation experiences shared by an activist who established safe spaces for public discourse (Parti). Industry Representation: Realistic concerns raised by the association regarding the sustainability of small-to-medium-sized platforms and the risk of over-censorship if legal regulations become more stringent. Civil Society & Academia: Expert insights comparing Korean regulatory frameworks with European systems (e.g., EU Digital Services Act / DSA) to highlight systemic limitations. Highlighting Structural Dilemmas Beyond Regulatory Omnipotence: While all participants agreed on the imperative to eradicate hate speech, the discussion highlighted the severe side effects of one-dimensional solutions, such as enforcing mandatory real-name policies or mobilizing strict national legislation (e.g., the Information and Communications Network Act). The session effectively brought to light the inherent dilemma where excessive government intervention or heavy platform penalties could inadvertently stifle healthy freedom of expression. Demonstrating the Value of Multi-Stakeholder Governance: The session demonstrated that, although no single perfect solution exists, the process of 'multi-stakeholder governance'—where government, platforms, universities, and users continuously seek consensus and develop shared rules—offers a practical and sustainable path forward to addressing the issue.

Workshop Session Results Report of the 2026 Korea Internet Governance Forum (KrIGF)

Author: Min-seok Jang

Session Title	**Ex-Ante Legal Certainty Mechanisms for Public Interoperability**			
Date & Time	Thursday, July 2, 2026 / 13:40–15:00		Venue	Franciscan Education Center
Participants	Moderator	Min-seok Jang (KISTI)	Presenter	Min-seok Jang (KISTI)
	Panelists	Young-kwan Kim (rHWP Maintainer)		Kyung-sin Park (Director, Open Net Korea)
		Hae-seok Lee (CTO, Polaris Office)		Hyun-je Park (Specially Appointed Professor, School of Software, Hallym University)
		Ho-jun Lee (Dong-eui University, HWPKit Maintainer)		Hyun-young Kim (Vice President, Boin Information & Technology / Editor, HWPX Standard (KS X 6101))

Summary	**Presentation Highlights (Min-seok Jang):** Problem Identification: HWP/HWPX documents suffer from rendering inconsistencies across different editors, versions, and platforms, causing line spacing, tracking, and letter spacing to misalign. Unlike English, Korean lacks traditional hyphenation rules, leading users to rely on manual line breaks (Shift+Enter) and tracking adjustments; changing fonts completely disrupts document layouts. Font Metrics & Legal Gray Areas: Overseas, "metric-compatible fonts"—which preserve line breaks by aligning numerical metric data despite slight visual differences—have been used for 30 years. In South Korea, however, the extraction of metric data from font files remains a legal gray area, forcing developers to bear significant legal risks. Lack of Legal Certainty: While international jurisdictions feature mechanisms where public institutions provide ex-ante legal certainty (e.g., non-action assurances), South Korea lacks such ex-ante certainty mechanisms for public-interest interoperability, restricting similar regulatory sandboxes primarily to financial demonstration projects. Policy Recommendations: 1. Establish new open-source standards for official public documents (including rendering specifications). 2. Develop and distribute government-backed metric-compatible fonts to support

	document automation for legacy formats. 3. Expand the adoption of open standards (such as ODT) and open-source fonts across the public sector. 4. Submit policy recommendations to the government to resolve legal gray areas. **Discussion Highlights:** Technical Consensus (Open Source & Commercial Sectors): Both open-source and commercial stakeholders agreed that while the HWPX standard defines file structures, it does not guarantee rendering consistency. They emphasized the need for verifiable standards and a common test document suite that separates structure, semantics, and rendering into distinct layers. Legal experts clarified that numerical data itself is not protected by copyright law (Supreme Court ruling on INI files, 2014). However, gray areas persist regarding End User License Agreement (EULA) restrictions on extraction and third-party utilization of extracted metrics. Implementing A Korean-style "No-Action Letter" mechanism would be difficult to establish under the current legal framework. instead, hosting public forums and pursuing test cases were suggested to expedite ex-ante certainty. Governance & Standards Perspective: Panelists noted that the open and collaborative spirit of the Internet has yet to be realized in "document freedom." They proposed establishing public-private consultative bodies to run validators and test suites, creating collaborative spaces (such as PlugFests) for implementations to align results and continuously update standards.
General review	Reframing Public Interoperability Through Ex-Ante Legal Certainty: This session brought together open-source developers, commercial vendors, legal scholars, governance experts, and standards bodies to examine the public-interest interoperability of official documents, based on the principle that they should be freely accessible and editable by anyone using any tool. The panel examined this issue through the specific lens of font metric extraction—a key legal gray area in software interoperability. Legal Perspectives and Pathways to Legal Certainty: Legal expert Kyung-sin Park clarified that numerical data itself is not subject to copyright protection (Supreme Court ruling on INI files, 2014). However, gray areas remain regarding End User License Agreement (EULA) restrictions against extraction and the third-party utilization of extracted metrics. Viewing a Korean-style "No-Action Letter" for font metrics as practically difficult under current frameworks, Park presented realistic alternative pathways to accelerate legal certainty through public forums and test cases. Technical and Standards Consensus:

	Panelists reached consensus that while the HWPX standard defines file storage specifications, it does not mandate rendering consistency. Hae-seok Lee proposed a layered approach separating format, semantics, and rendering. Young-kwan Kim suggested that authoritative institutions publish open APIs for document format and rendering validators. Hyun-young Kim highlighted the need for specification extensions beyond XML to guarantee usability (reproducibility) and proposed collaborative testing sessions for implementations. Hyun-je Park framed this challenge as a fundamental issue of Internet Governance: the open and shared nature of network infrastructure has not yet translated into "document freedom." Points of Agreement and Divergence: Agreement: Authority over standards and validation should be continuously managed by a public or civic consultative body rather than a single private vendor. Divergence: Stakeholders differed on implementation strategies—specifically, whether to establish new regulatory frameworks or leverage existing mechanisms and test cases, as well as who should shoulder the operational responsibility for non-profit public infrastructure. Floor Discussions: Audience feedback broadened the scope by highlighting real-world constraints, such as paid access to standard documents, specification errors, government perception of software value, and policy prioritization. Next Steps & Policy Impact: Issues that could not be fully discussed due to time constraints will be compiled into policy proposals and shared with relevant government agencies. Follow-up discussions will continue at the GRI (Government-Funded Research Institute) Open Source Tech Day on October 7, 2026. This session served as a crucial starting point for reframing the long-standing challenge of public-interest interoperability through the lens of ex-ante legal certainty and mapping out shared next steps—consultative bodies, common test suites, and institutional frameworks—across all sectors.

Workshop Session Results Report of the 2026 Korea Internet Governance Forum (KrIGF)

Author: Da-hyun Jeong

Session Title	**What Challenges Does Korea's AI Data Governance Face from a Sovereign Perspective?**			
Date & Time	Thursday, July 2, 2026 / 15:10–16:30		Venue	Franciscan Education Center
Participants	Moderator	Hye-sun Yun, Professor (Hanyang University School of Law)	Presenter	Seong-hyeok Ko, Na-yeon Kim, Min-jin Kim, Eun-seo Do, Da-hyun Jeong (EG@IG)
	Panelists	Hyo-jin Lee, Expert Member (Legal Advisory Committee, Ministry of Justice)		Beom-yeon Kim, Professor (Graduate School of Information Security, Korea University)
		Byoung-il Oh, Executive Director (Digital Justice Network)		Eun-jung Kwon, Professor (Gachon University)

Summary

Introduction: Analytical Framework:

Reinterpreted "AI Sovereignty" not merely as technological self-reliance, but as a politico-legal philosophical concept rooted in popular sovereignty to analyze the key challenges facing Korea's AI data governance.
Structural analysis of AI governance across two primary pillars: Democratic Legitimacy and Protection of Fundamental Rights (right to data self-determination and right to explanation).

Part 1: Democratic Legitimacy:

Institutional Legitimacy: Korea's AI governance framework—centered around the Framework Act on AI and the National AI Strategy Committee—possesses institutional legitimacy grounded in statutory delegation mechanisms.
Structural Limitations: The analysis identified limitations in accountability, transparency, and inclusiveness, indicating that current citizen participation remains largely confined to expert-driven and delegated structures.
Comparative Analysis: Comparative evaluation of AI governance cases across the US, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Belgium to analyze participation models and democratic legitimacy, followed by discussions on the feasibility of introducing direct citizen participation mechanisms.

Part 2: Substantive Protection of Rights:

Data Control & Sovereignty Risks: Case studies of OpenAI and Meta illustrated the clear limitations in securing citizens' data self-determination and control within a structure heavily reliant on foreign AI models.
Regulatory Coverage Gaps: Highlighted that current personal information privacy frameworks fail to comprehensively address unidentifiable data and

	publicly available data utilized in AI training. Technical Limits of Control: Explained the technical barriers in enforcing rights to erasure and substantive data control due to the structural nature of generative AI, where training data becomes inherently embedded within the model parameters. Responsibility Ambiguity: While acknowledging the introduction of explanation requirements and regulations concerning high-impact AI in the Framework Act on AI as positive steps, the discussion emphasized potential accountability gaps between original model developers and domestic service providers in foreign AI deployment environments.
General review	Reinterpreting AI Sovereignty Through Popular Sovereignty: This session presented a novel perspective by reframing AI sovereignty beyond mere technological competition or national competitiveness, anchoring it instead within the framework of popular sovereignty and democratic legitimacy. Interdisciplinary Discussion on AI Governance Issues: Through presentations and panel discussions, the session fostered rich interdisciplinary dialogue. It comprehensively addressed key legal, policy, and technical issues surrounding AI governance, including democratic legitimacy, citizen participation, the right to data self-determination, and the right to explanation. In-Depth Debates on Normative and Operational Scope: Deep-dive discussions emerged from various angles, highlighting the need to clarify the normative meaning and scope of the AI sovereignty concept, exploring the conceptual relationship between popular sovereignty and people's sovereignty, and seeking concrete measures to ensure meaningful citizen participation. Identification of Institutional and Regulatory Gaps: The panel identified critical areas requiring future policy reform, such as the limitations of current privacy frameworks focused primarily on personal data, the challenges of enforcing AI model accountability and data control, and ambiguous responsibility structures arising from dependencies on foreign AI models. Establishing AI Governance as a Democratic Priority: This workshop served as a pivotal reminder that AI governance is fundamentally an issue of democracy and fundamental rights rather than a purely technical matter. It underscored the clear necessity for follow-up research and policy dialogue to advance AI legislation and frameworks grounded in popular sovereignty.

Workshop Session Results Report of the 2026 Korea Internet Governance Forum (KrIGF)

Author: Da-hyun Jeong

Session Title	**What Sovereign Challenges Does Korea's AI Data Governance Face?**			
Date & Time	Thursday, July 2, 2026 / 15:10–16:30		Venue	Franciscan Education Center
Participants	Moderator	Hye-sun Yoon, Professor (School of Law, Hanyang University)	Presenter	Seong-hyuk Ko, Na-yeon Kim, Min-jin Kim, Eun-seo Do, Da-hyun Jeong (EG@IG)
	Panelists	Hyo-jin Lee, Advisory Committee Member (Ministry of Justice Legal Advisory Committee)		Beom-youn Kim, Professor (Graduate School of Information Security, Korea University)
		Byoung-il Oh, Representative (Digital Justice Network)		Eun-jung Kwon, Professor (Gachon University)

Summary	Introduction: Analytical Framework Reinterpreted AI Sovereignty not merely as technological self-reliance, but as a politico-legal philosophical concept rooted in Popular Sovereignty, analyzing the structural challenges facing Korea's AI data governance. Examined AI governance across two main pillars: Democratic Legitimacy and the Protection of Fundamental Constitutional Rights (specifically, Data Self-Determination and the Right to Explanation). Part 1: Democratic Legitimacy Assessed that Korea's current AI governance—centered around the Basic AI Act and the National AI Committee—possesses institutional legitimacy grounded in statutory delegation frameworks. Identified the need for improvement in accountability, transparency, and public participation, noting that current citizen involvement remains largely limited to expert-driven, delegated structures. Comparative analysis of AI governance models across the U.S., China, Japan, Taiwan, and Belgium was conducted to evaluate citizen engagement approaches and democratic legitimacy, exploring the feasibility of adopting direct public participation mechanisms. Part 2: Substantive Guarantee of Rights Highlighted structural limitations in securing citizens' data self-determination and control when relying heavily on foreign AI models, referencing case

	studies involving OpenAI and Meta. Pointed out that the current personal data legal framework fails to adequately cover unidentifiable data and publicly available data utilized in AI model training. Explained technical limitations in guaranteeing the right to erasure and practical data control, given how data becomes deeply embedded within parameters during the generative AI training process. Acknowledged the positive impact of introducing the Duty of Explanation and regulatory frameworks for High-Impact AI in the Basic AI Act, while cautioning against accountability gaps in foreign model deployment—where liability boundaries between foundational model providers and domestic service integrators remain blurred.
General review	Discussion Highlights & Comprehensive Evaluation Conceptual Breakthrough in AI Sovereignty: This session offered a fresh normative perspective by reinterpreting AI Sovereignty beyond the conventional frameworks of technological competition or national competitiveness, anchoring it instead in Popular Sovereignty and Democratic Legitimacy. Interdisciplinary Discussion & Core Legal-Technical Issues: Through the presentation and designated panel discussions, the session catalyzed interdisciplinary discourse by comprehensively examining key legal, policy, and technical dimensions of AI governance—including democratic legitimacy, public participation, data self-determination, and the right to explanation. In-Depth Debates on Normative and Operational Frameworks: Participants offered profound insights on several critical fronts: Clarifying the normative scope and boundaries of the AI sovereignty concept. Exploring the theoretical expansion from popular sovereignty to broader civic sovereignty models. Formulating actionable strategies to ensure meaningful, effective public participation in policy formulation. Identification of Structural Challenges & Legal Gaps: The panel highlighted pressing areas requiring regulatory and policy reform, including: Limitations of the current personal-data-centric legal framework when

	dealing with non-personal AI datasets. Technical hurdles in securing real-time data control and enforcing model explainability. Blurring liability structures resulting from structural dependence on foreign foundational AI models. Significance & Future Research Agenda: This session served as a vital reminder that AI governance extends far beyond technical optimization—it is fundamentally an issue of democracy and constitutional rights. It established a strong imperative for follow-up research and policy initiatives aimed at advancing AI governance frameworks grounded in popular sovereignty.

Workshop Session Results Report of the 2026 Korea Internet Governance Forum (KrIGF)

Author: Soo-yeon Lee

Session Title	**AI Enters the Physical World: Responsibility and Safety in the Era of Physical AI—How Should We Respond?**			
Date & Time	Thursday, July 2, 2026 / 15:10–16:30		Venue	Franciscan Education Center
Participants	Moderator	Won-tae Lee, Specially Appointed Professor (Kookmin University)		
	Panelists	Chul-woo Lee, Managing Attorney (Munhwa Law Firm)	Young-jin Seo, Director (ICT Net)	
		Jeong-cheol Bae, Professor (Dong-eui University)	Yong-ho Cho, Director (Reform Law & Policy Institute)	
		Jae-myung Min, Professor (Korea Open Cyber University)	Yoon-jae Cho, Professor (Shinhan University)	
		Sol-i Kim, University Student (Seoul Women's University)		

Summary

Expanding Internet Governance into Physical Spaces:
Participants agreed that as Physical AI evolves beyond generative and agentic AI to interact directly with humans in physical environments, there is a clear need for new policy and institutional frameworks that extend the traditional scope of Internet Governance into physical spaces. The panel emphasized that because the proliferation of Physical AI brings complex societal challenges—including safety, liability, public space management, and data governance—establishing a human-centered governance model is critical.

Layered Liability and Risk-Sharing Mechanisms:
Discussions highlighted the limitations of existing product liability and negligence regimes in addressing Physical AI incidents. Panelists called for a staged liability framework spanning design, training, operation, and usage phases, alongside a balanced distribution of responsibilities among developers, operators, users, and public infrastructure managers. Additionally, mandatory insurance and social risk-sharing mechanisms were proposed to manage unpredictable risks.

Designing Public Spaces Around Human-First Principles:
To prepare for an era in which humans and Physical AI coexist in shared spaces, panelists stressed the need to design institutions grounded in human-first principles. Prioritizing citizen safety and predictability in public areas requires building AI identification systems, redesigning urban infrastructure (such as roads and buildings), and establishing designated spaces for robotic mobility.

	Institutional Reforms & Diverse Governance Participation: While recognizing that rapid advances in AI can innovate administrative services and enhance industrial competitiveness, participants proposed parallel institutional reforms—including privacy regulatory updates, AI-driven administrative architecture, and heightened user accountability. Given AI's broader impact on decision-making, employment, and social relations, the panel emphasized the need to establish inclusive governance structures in which diverse members of society, particularly young adults, can actively participate in policy discussions. Policy Directions: Human-Centered Safety and Innovation Balance: Overall, the session concluded that the era of Physical AI requires human-centered policy principles rather than technology-driven approaches. Key future tasks include refining legal and institutional frameworks to balance safety with innovation, alongside building international cooperative networks.
General review	**Strengths (Positive Outcomes)** Governance Framework Centered on Human Safety: The session was highly meaningful as it addressed AI-powered welfare services beyond simple technical applications, viewing them through the lens of addressing gaps in welfare coverage and protecting digital human rights. Concrete Policy Foundations: It laid important groundwork for future institutional design by proposing concrete policy directions, such as phased liability frameworks for accidents, human-first principles, coexistence strategies in public spaces, and mandatory insurance and social risk-sharing mechanisms. Diverse Multi-Stakeholder Perspectives: Active participation across industry, legal, academic, and youth panels enabled rich discussions spanning technological innovation, societal acceptability, and the perspectives of future generations. **Areas for Improvement** Need for Actionable Execution Strategies: While diverse opinions were expressed regarding responsible entities and regulatory scopes for Physical AI, further discussion is needed to develop actionable legal/institutional amendments and phased implementation roadmaps. Limited Focus on Specific Frameworks and Standards:

	Discussions remained somewhat limited regarding alignment with international standards and global governance, public space safety criteria, data/privacy guidelines, and AI safety certification frameworks. Need for Continuous Empirical Validation: Panelists emphasized the necessity of continuously pushing forward policy revisions that keep pace with technological advancement, alongside establishing international cooperation, fostering social consensus, and conducting policy validation through pilot projects. **Conclusion & Key Takeaways** Paradigm Shift in Internet Governance: As Physical AI advances beyond generative and agentic AI to interact directly with humans in physical environments, Internet Governance must expand beyond the digital realm into a new policy framework encompassing physical space. While securing technological innovation and industrial competitiveness is vital, establishing a human-centered governance model prioritizing citizen safety remains paramount. Constructing Staged Liability and Risk-Sharing Mechanisms: A consensus emerged that existing legal regimes are insufficient for clarifying liability during Physical AI accidents. Policy proposals underscored the need to establish a staged liability framework spanning the design, training, operation, and usage phases, while clearly defining the roles and responsibilities of developers, manufacturers, operators, users, and infrastructure managers, supported by compulsory insurance mechanisms to address unforeseen risks. Redesigning Spaces and Infrastructure Based on Human-First Principles: To ensure safe coexistence in public spaces, institutional foundations must be proactively established. This includes redesigning urban infrastructure and public services based on human-first principles, building AI identification systems, managing mobility spaces, and setting clear safety standards. Additionally, balancing privacy with AI utility, reinforcing user accountability, and expanding youth participation were highlighted to improve societal acceptance. Future Directions: Trustworthy AI Ecosystems & Global Governance: Participants agreed that the era of Physical AI calls for establishing

	trustworthy accountability frameworks and safety standards before introducing regulations that may struggle to keep pace with rapid technological advances. Moving forward, South Korea must harmonize technological innovation with human-centric values while actively participating in international collaboration to build a safe and reliable global Physical AI ecosystem.

Workshop Session Results Report of the 2026 Korea Internet Governance Forum (KrIGF)

Author: Yujin Cha

Session Title	**AI Agents vs. Youth: Design for Competency Building**			
Date & Time	Thursday, July 2, 2026 / 15:10–16:30		Venue	Franciscan Education Center
Participants	Moderator	Yujin Cha (Seoul National University)	Presenter	Yujin Cha (Seoul National University)
	Panelists	Sumin Jung (President, IGYS, Sookmyung Women's University)		Minji Kim (Dept. of Data Science, Sookmyung Women's University)
		Angu Kang (CISO, Shinsegae)		Hongkyu Choi (Educational Research Committee Member, EBS)

Summary

Competency Redefinition and Metric Design:
Conceptual Alignment: Participants emphasized that, before establishing specific metrics, it is necessary to first define the foundational competencies required of entry-level employees in the AI agent era.
Strategic Focus: Discussions explored whether the Cognitive Competency Development Impact Assessment (CDIA) framework should primarily focus on augmenting human capability or optimizing agent performance.

Loss of Experiential Learning & Alternative Pathways:
Decoupling Tenure and Expertise: Concerns were raised that in automated decision-making environments, organizational tenure no longer correlates directly with competency accumulation.
Designing Alternative Learning Mechanisms: Practical discussions highlighted the urgent need to redesign learning pathways lost when routine operational tasks are automated.

Substantive Conditions for Human Agency:
Limitations of Passive Approval: The panel identified a structural flaw where simple agreement/disagreement workflows fail to provide genuine human agency when agents output conclusions prior to supporting evidence.
Value of Perspective Conflict: Participants broadly agreed that enabling meaningful disagreement between users and AI agents is a key condition for improving the quality of final outputs.

Long-Term Performance Metrics & Distributed Responsibility:

	Shift in Evaluation Metrics: Agreed on evaluating AI deployment through long-term metrics (e.g., rework rates, onboarding duration, feedback quality) rather than short-term speed and cost metrics. Global Responsibility Standards: Acknowledged the growing international trend toward clarifying liability across solution providers, adopting enterprises, individual users, and regulatory bodies. EDF (Event Data File) Inspection Rules & Operational Feasibility: Security Compliance Realities: Industry practitioners noted that blanket bans on inspecting event logs can hinder responses to actual security incidents, such as the leakage of trade secrets or the inadvertent entry of customer information. Pre-emptive Procedural Safeguards: Stressed the need for procedural enhancements to prevent data input errors alongside post-storage risk management. Manager Access Restrictions vs. Operational Accountability: Privacy Concerns: Highlighted that exposing personal reflections in prompt logs creates user stress and reduces operational efficiency, warranting access limits. Counterarguments & EDF Policy Direction: Conversely, panelists argued that, because managers ultimately bear legal responsibility, work-related prompts should remain fully auditable. This led to a consensus on easing the EDF provisions through a structured exception and shared manager-user accountability framework.
General review	**Specific Feedback on CDIA & EDF Frameworks** Hongkyu Choi (EBS): Redefining Competencies: Proposed establishing foundational entry-level competencies before index design, suggesting new candidate axes such as adaptability to anomalies and resistance to cognitive homogenization. Manager Access Accountability: Presented a counterargument regarding manager access limits, stating that managers should have full prompt audit rights to support shared organizational accountability. Angu Kang (Shinsegae): Information Security Realities: Noted that a blanket prohibition on inspecting EDF logs is incompatible with corporate data protection standards. Refining Exception Rules: Recommended replacing blanket bans with a structured exception framework specifying clear and limited grounds, scopes, and approval procedures for inspection. Sumin Jung & Minji Kim (Sookmyung Women's University): User Experience & Global Regulatory Alignments: Drawing from hands-on AI usage and international regulatory trends, they provided actionable directions for integrating substantive conditions for human agency and distributed responsibility models into the CDIA axes.

	Yujin Cha (Session Chair / Seoul National University): Redefining Proficiency: Reasserted the core session premise that AI proficiency ("using AI well") should be evaluated by output reusability and workflow continuity rather than pure processing speed. Consensus on EDF Adjustments: Summarized the panel consensus toward easing EDF provisions by introducing pre-filtering safeguards and establishing a joint manager-user accountability structure. **Session Significance & Broader Impact** Practical Refinement through Interdisciplinary Dialogue: The session successfully refined the structural axes of CDIA and the exception workflows of EDF. It highlighted key follow-up priorities, including the pre-definition of core competencies, the design of alternative learning pathways, and alignment with global trends in distributed liability. Youth-Led Design of Future Workplaces: Rather than presenting a finalized framework, this session served as an interactive review in which a draft proposed by young engineering scholars was examined from practitioner and researcher perspectives. It established a vital platform for the next generation to directly shape their future working environments while delivering an actionable, verifiable framework for subsequent research.

Workshop Session Results Report of the 2026 Korea Internet Governance Forum (KrIGF)

Author: Sodam Keum

<table>
<tr><td>Session Title</td><td colspan="4">Copyrighted Content Detection Mechanisms and Governance Frameworks for Ensuring AI Training Data Transparency</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date & Time</td><td colspan="2">Thursday, July 2, 2026 / 16:20–17:50</td><td>Venue</td><td>Franciscan Education Center</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Participants</td><td>Moderator</td><td>Sodam Keum (EG@IG Intellectual Property & AI Team)</td><td>Presenter</td><td>Se-hyun Kim, Eun-sun Lee, Seo-yeon Han (EG@IG Intellectual Property & AI Team)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Panelists</td><td colspan="2">Tae-wook Kang, Attorney (Bae, Kim & Lee LLC / BKL)</td><td>Chang-bum Lee, Ph.D. (Kim & Chang)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Yong-woo Shin, Attorney (Jipyong LLC)</td><td>Seung-woo Jang (EG@IG Intellectual Property & AI Team)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Sang-soo Ahn, Professor (Dept. of Industrial Security, Chung-Ang University)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Summary</td><td colspan="4">Challenges in Ensuring Transparency of AI Training Data:

Difficulty in Proving Access/Reliance (Substantive Similarity & Access): To claim copyright infringement, rights holders must prove their specific works were actually used in AI training; however, relevant dataset records remain internally held by companies, limiting external access.

Conflict Between Training Data Transparency and Trade Secrets: AI developers protect dataset composition, collection methods, and refinement techniques as core trade secrets, whereas rights holders demand transparency to verify copyright usage. Technical Limitations of Tracing Training Data:
During training, copyrighted works are transformed into model parameters rather than being retained as directly identifiable copies, making it technically difficult to externally verify whether a specific work was included in the training data.

Comparative Legal Frameworks (Korea, EU, Japan):

South Korea: The Copyright Act provides a basic framework for balancing copyright protection through reproduction rights, derivative work rights, and fair use provisions, but lacks explicit TDM exceptions specifically addressing AI training, as well as detailed frameworks for training-data disclosure and opt-out mechanisms.

European Union (EU): Enforces transparency under Article 53 of the EU AI Act by mandating training data summaries, while legally guaranteeing rights holders' right to opt out via the Copyright in the Digital Single Market (CDSM) Directive.

Japan: Grants broad exemptions for AI training under Article 30-4 of the Copyright Act, but limits these exemptions in cases involving targeted overfitting on specific works or unauthorized use of commercial databases.</td></tr>
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	Institutional Policy Options: Training Data Disclosure: Requiring public disclosure of sources, types, and scale of training datasets so rights holders can verify usage. Opt-Out Framework: Establishing machine-readable mechanisms for rights holders to express training refusals, with mandatory compliance by AI developers. Independent Verification Mechanism: Implementing third-party auditing bodies to independently verify dataset sources and copyright usage where internal enterprise disclosures fall short.
General review	**Consensus on AI Training Data Transparency:** The workshop established broad consensus that ensuring transparency in AI training data is a fundamental task for building trust in the era of generative AI. Discussions emphasized the need for a balanced policy design that harmonizes the development of the AI industry with the protection of copyright holders' rights. **Key Findings from the Presentation:** Drawing on the copyright dispute between The New York Times and OpenAI, the presentation highlighted the persistent structural barriers rights holders face in verifying and proving whether their works were utilized in AI training datasets. The speaker noted that while South Korea's Copyright Act provides a foundational framework balancing copyright protection with fair use, it lacks actionable mechanisms for ensuring transparency, such as mandatory dataset disclosure, legally binding opt-out systems, and independent verification procedures. **Panel Discussion Insights:** Tiered Disclosure Approach: While panelists generally agreed on the necessity of data transparency, they proposed a pragmatic, tiered disclosure model. Given concerns regarding corporate trade secrets and personal data protection, rather than requiring full disclosure of training datasets, disclosure should focus on high-level information such as data types, sources, volume, and methods of use. Independent Verification Frameworks: The panel reached agreement on the need for third-party verification mechanisms, while stressing that operational details must be carefully defined—specifically regarding the scope of auditing authority, trade secret safeguards, and the independence of governing bodies. **Multi-Dimensional Governance Priority:** The panel affirmed that AI training data transparency is not a singular copyright reform issue, but a multi-dimensional governance challenge requiring integrated approaches across trade secret protection, personal data protection, technical verification mechanisms, and platform data accountability Crucially, participants emphasized the need for multi-stakeholder governance involving government, industry, creators, civil society, youth, and future generations to prevent data control and verification authority from becoming concentrated within a small number of private corporations. **Significance & Future Policy Directions:**

	Rather than prescribing a single immediate answer, this session provided a vital platform for mapping legal limitations and stakeholder divergences to inform future policy development. Moving forward, follow-up discussions are essential to refine disclosure standards, opt-out operations, and the specific mandates of independent verification bodies—paving the way for a sustainable AI data governance ecosystem that balances creator rights with technological innovation.

Workshop Session Results Report of the 2026 Korea Internet Governance Forum (KrIGF)

Author: Hwa-young Lee

<table>
<tr><td>Session Title</td><td colspan="4">The Era of Borderless Security Threats: Enhancing Cyber Resilience of National Routing Infrastructure via RPKI and AI</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date & Time</td><td colspan="2">Thursday, July 2, 2026 / 16:40–18:30</td><td>Venue</td><td>Franciscan Education Center</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Participants</td><td rowspan="2">Moderator</td><td rowspan="2">Hwa-young Lee, CEO (Ares Cyber Strategy Institute)</td><td rowspan="2">Presenters</td><td>Moo-ho Cheon, Research Fellow (Korea Internet & Security Agency / KISA)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hwa-young Lee, CEO (Ares Cyber Strategy Institute)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Panelists</td><td colspan="3">Han-seon Jo, Advisory Member (Security Investigation Bureau, National Police Agency)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Moo-ho Cheon, Research Fellow (KISA)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Tae-ho Oh (EG@IG / Kwangwoon University)</td></tr>
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<table>
<tr><td>Summary</td><td>

Session Overview:
Moderated by Session Chair Hwa-young Lee (CEO, Ares Cyber Strategy Institute), the session featured a keynote presentation by Moo-ho Cheon (Research Fellow, KISA), followed by panel discussions with Han-seon Jo (Advisory Member, Security Investigation Bureau, National Police Agency) and Tae-ho Oh (Student, Kwangwoon University), and concluded with an interactive Q&A session with the audience.

Exposing Threats to Digital Sovereignty:
Presenters and panelists highlighted the severe threats to digital sovereignty posed by BGP route hijacking—citing real-world security incidents involving Russia, China, and Amazon—and emphasized the imperative of Resource Public Key Infrastructure (RPKI) as a global technical standard.

Domestic Adoption Gaps vs. Global Policy Trends:
The panel contrasted South Korea's low RPKI adoption rate with increasingly active international policy initiatives, particularly those led by the U.S. Office of the National Cyber Director (ONCD) and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

Proposed Policy & Technical Solutions:
To bridge this gap, participants proposed key strategic initiatives:
Establishing a national-level autonomous routing monitoring center.
Deploying an integrated RPKI-AI hybrid monitoring framework.
Expanding practical, hands-on training programs for specialized technical talent.

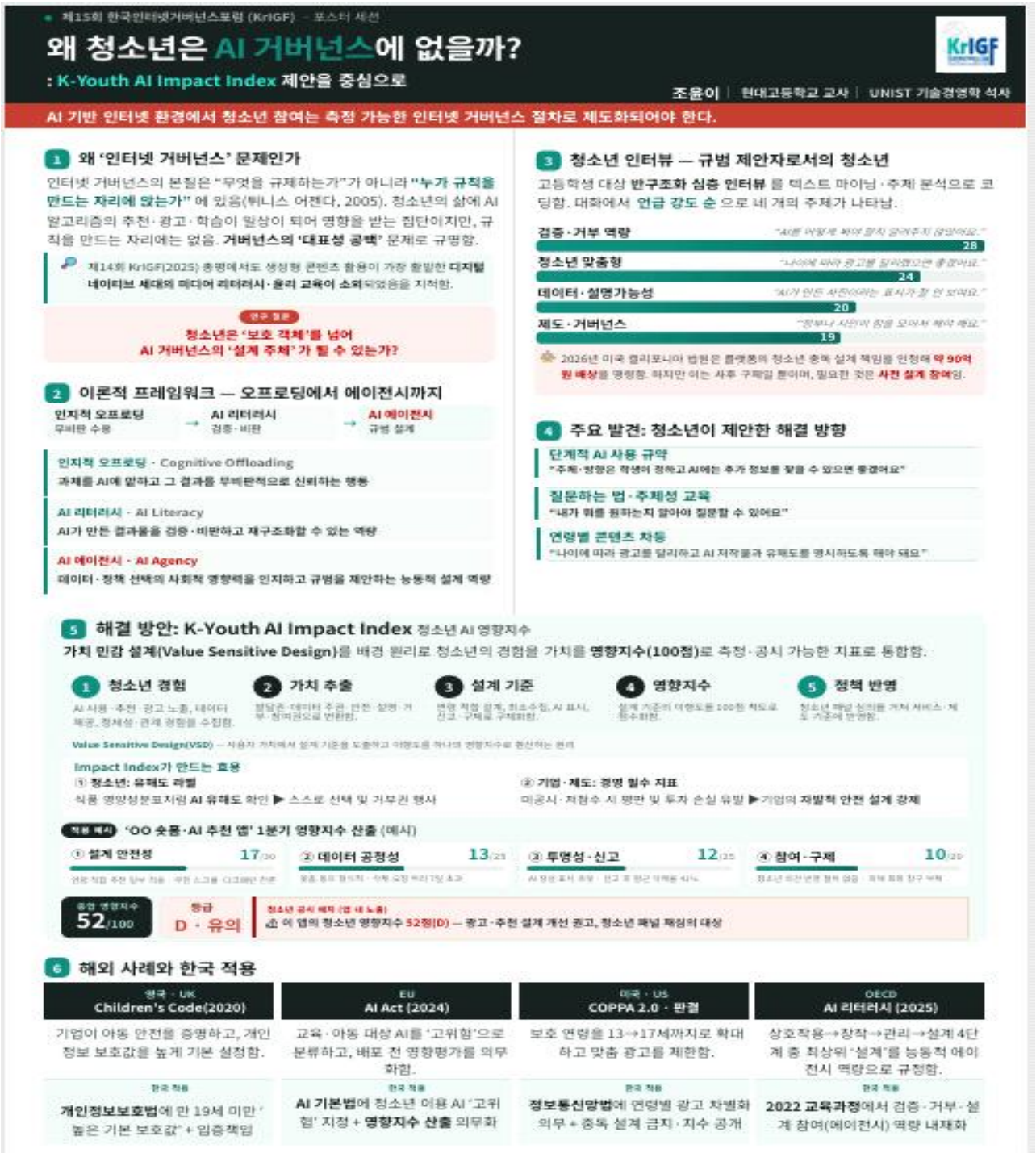
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	Institutional and Operational Commitments (KISA): KISA demonstrated its commitment to institutional and technical expansion by announcing plans to establish an independent Certificate Authority (CA) system and operate a cooperative testbed with domestic Internet Service Providers (ISPs).
General review	**Overall Evaluation & Strategic Implications** This session served as a deeply meaningful platform that brought to the surface a critical yet foundational topic long overlooked in domestic cybersecurity discourse: the security vulnerabilities at the foundational layer of network infrastructure, particularly the L3 routing layer. **Confronting the Routing Security Gap:** Despite South Korea's status as a global IT powerhouse with world-class internet penetration and digital infrastructure, its adoption rate for routing authentication standards remains critically low (0.27%). Recognizing this severe gap against global trends is an urgent national security imperative to address our current state of vulnerability. **Rebalancing Security Budgets Toward Core Infrastructure:** Current government security budget allocations tend to lean heavily toward popular, high-profile "AI themes." However, full support from the Ministry of Economy and Finance and other relevant government agencies should first be directed toward building trustworthy routing networks—the foundational infrastructure that enables AI systems to securely collect, transmit, and process data. **Strengthening Public-Private Governance Models:** Rather than relying solely on top-down regulatory pressure, government bodies should continually reinforce collaborative public-private governance frameworks. Activating technical seminars, hands-on workshops, and collaborative testbeds will foster voluntary participation and raise security awareness among Internet Service Providers (ISPs).

2026 Korea Internet Governance Forum (KrIGF) Poster Session

(Grand Prize) Why Are Youth Absent from AI Governance?: Centered on the Proposal of the K-Youth AI Impact Index

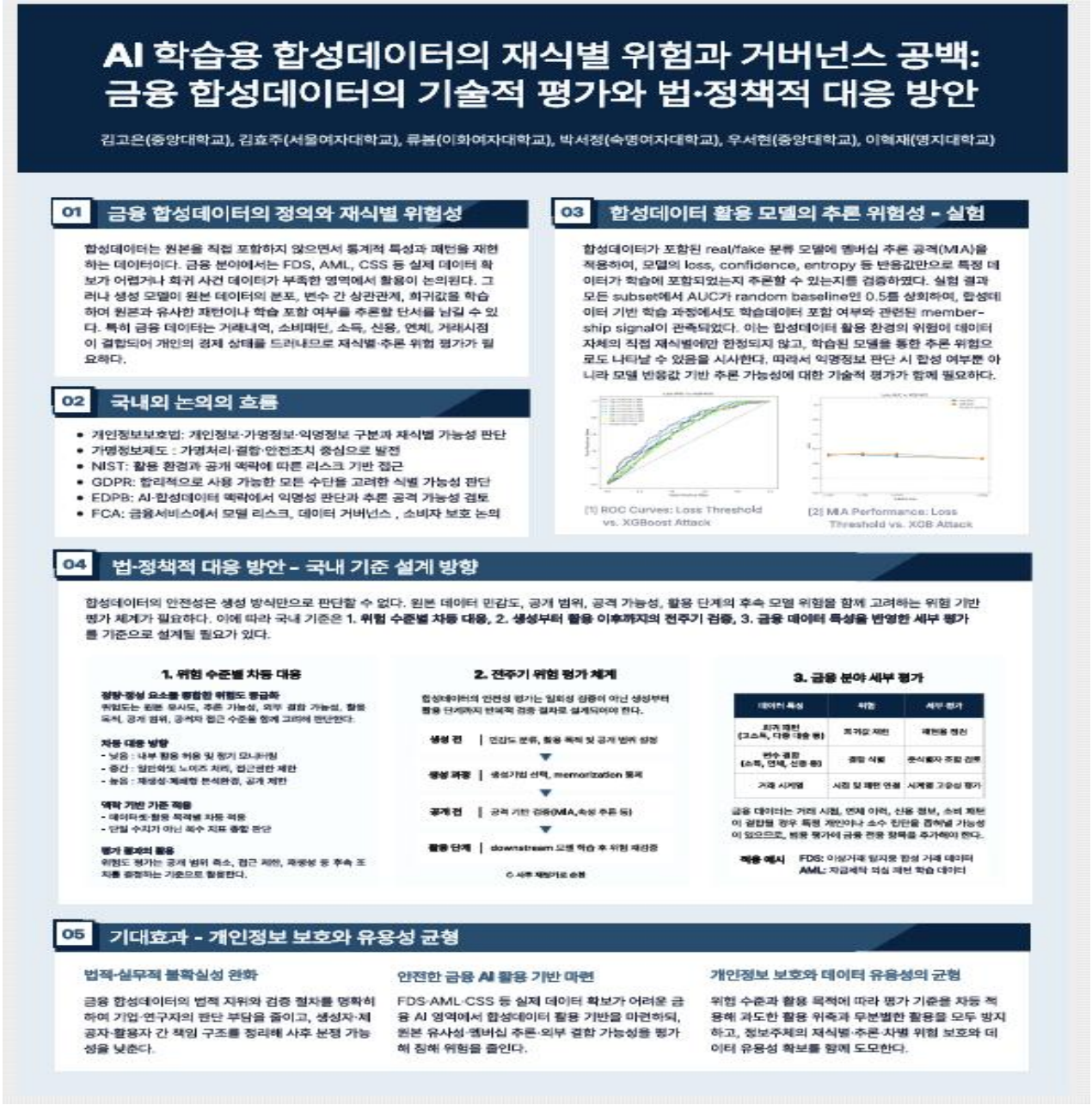
— Yuni Cho (Teacher, Ulsan Hyundai High School; M.S. Candidate in Management of Technology, UNIST)



2026 Korea Internet Governance Forum (KrIGF) Poster Session

(Excellence Award) Re-identification Risks and Governance Gaps in Synthetic Data for AI Training: Technical Evaluation of Financial Synthetic Data and Legal/Policy Responses

— Go-eun Kim (Chung-Ang Univ.), Hyo-joo Kim (Seoul Women's Univ.), Bom Ryu (Ewha Womans Univ.), Seo-jeong Park (Sookmyung Women's Univ.), Seo-hyun Woo (Chung-Ang Univ.), Hyuk-jae Lee (Myongji Univ.)



2026 Korea Internet Governance Forum (KrIGF) Poster Session

Does the Right to Opt-Out of AI Web Crawling Actually Work?

— Suji Kang, Hyeong-jun Kwon, Min-seo Kim, Yu-bin Kim, Ye-ram Seo, Su-jeong Lim (Mentor: Prof. In-kook Kei, Korea University)



2026 Korea Internet Governance Forum (KrIGF) Poster Session

Portal News in the AI Era: From Traffic Begging to Intellectual Exploration
– Yun-seo Park, Seong-kyung Yoo, Su-jeong Lim (Sookmyung Women's University)

