Internet Governance in Korea: Government, Legislation, and the Internet Community

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- **1. What is Internet Governance?**
- 2. Historical Overview

- **3. Internet Governance in Korea at Work**
- 4. Thoughts on Governmental Legislation and Participation

1. What is Internet Governance?

- Who governs?
- What is governed?

Internet Governance: WSIS

Internet governance is the development and application by governments, the private sector and civil society, in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet.

IG Elements 1: Who?

Key Concepts

Shared

Who governs?





IG Elements 2: What?

Content Layer	 Pollution Control Cybercrime Intellectual Property Rights
Logical Layer	 Standards Domain Name System IP Allocation and Numbering
Infrastructure Layer	 Interconnection Universal Access Next Generation Pathways

2. Historical Overview

Academic Community Led

1986 – 1994 : Operated by KAIST

Civil society led cooperation

1994 – 1999 : Operated by NCA

Independent organization established

1999 – 2004 : Operated by KRNIC

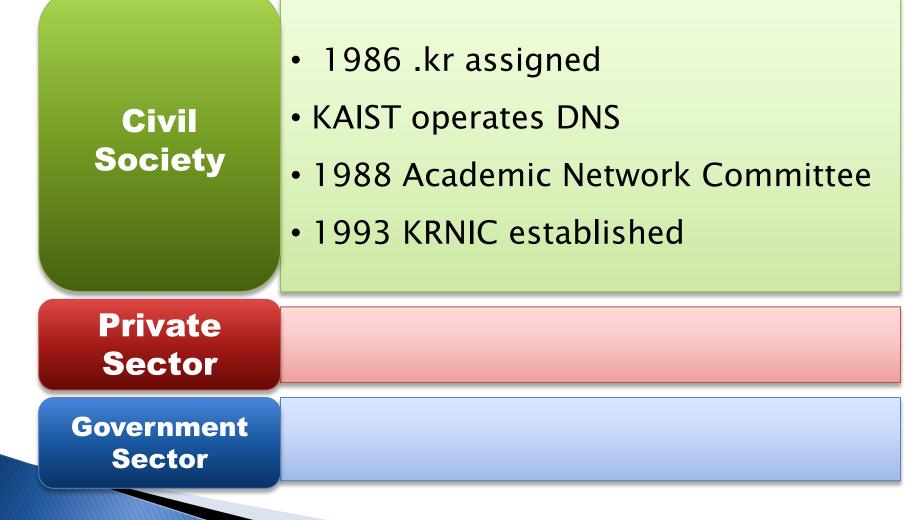
Legislation – government takeover

2004 – 2009 : Address Law, NIDA

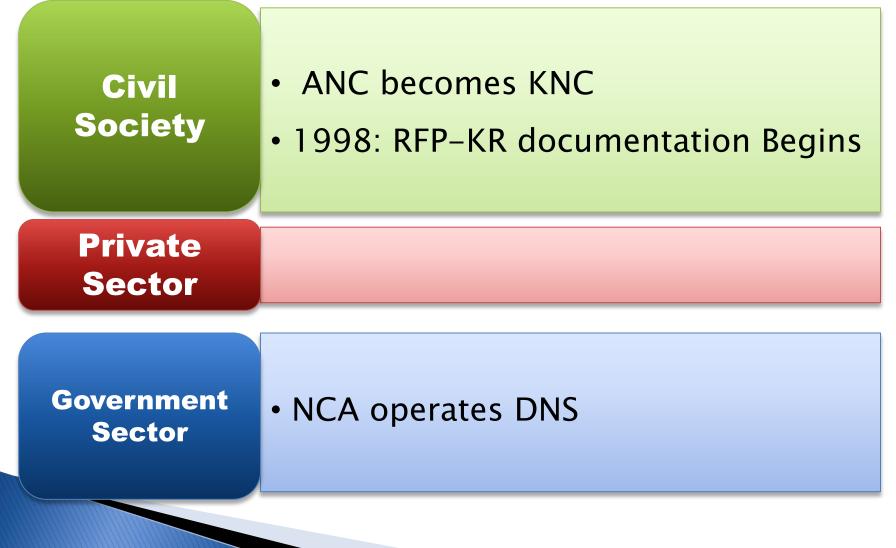
Government led cooperation, Role Expansion

2009 – Current : KISA

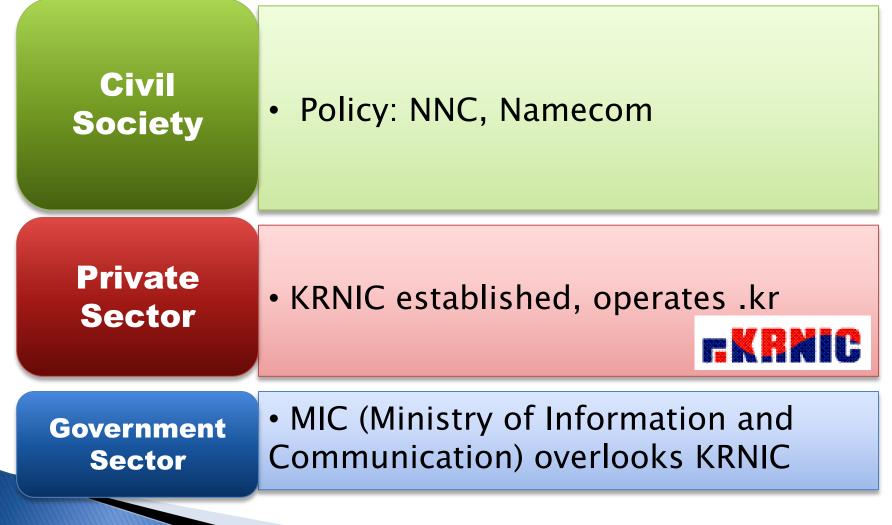
Academic Society Led 1986 – 1994 : KAIST operated



Civil Society Led Cooperation 1994 – 1999 : NCA Operated



Independent Organization 1999 – 2004 : KRNIC Operated





Government led cooperation 2009 – 2012 : Merged KISA

Civil Society	 Internet Governance Forum begins Central role in implementing kr IDN
Private Sector	• NIDA merges with KISA (Korea Internet Security Agency), expands KISA 한국인터넷진흥원 Korea Internet & Security Agency
Government Sector	• KISA reports directly to KCC

3. Internet Governance in Korea at Work

Implementation of IDN ccTLD

- Discussion within KISA advisory committee
- Discussion within Internet Governance Forum
 - Government recognized the need for a multi-stakeholder model
 - Composed of members of former NNC, the civil society-led effort
 - Substantial discussion on relationship between ASCII IDN TLD, registration policy, whois policy, reserved names, etc.
- ▶ Significant influence on the implementation of .한국.

4. Governmental Legislation and Participation

- Makes us weary
- Negative Aspects
 - **Loss of community voice**
 - Multistakeholder model not sustained
- Positive Aspects
 - Government recognition of multistakeholder model
 - Voice of national soveignty strengthened

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