

The Future of Korean Internet Governance

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The characteristics of KIG

- The success of government-initiated development policy in the modernizing programme.
- Accustomed to top down process
- Unlikely to change the government's attitude toward multistakeholderism in the foreseeable future.
 - Government think it is not a mere stakeholder but a policy maker.

- Government has the authority and responsibility related to the allocating of IP addresses and the registration of domain names using .kr under the Internet Address Resources Act.
- Establish an appropriate Korean internet governance, acknowledging the government's role and accountability without the infringement of core values of multistakeholderism.

Platform or Process

- When we speak of internet governance, it sometimes means the platform or space in which every issue on internet can be discussed.
- At other times, it means the process or mechanism by which certain issues should be treated.
- Difficult to arrange the space of debates that addresses all of the internet related issues with the participation of every stakeholder.

- The subjects of internet governance developed by Yochai Benkler
 - Content layer
 - IP, freedom of expression, cybercrime, public safety, human right
 - Regulated by several laws such as information communication network act
 - Logical layer
 - technical standards, domain name, ip allocation
 - Regulated by internet address resources act
 - Infrastructure layer
 - Interconnection, network neutrality, universal access
 - Regulated by telecommunication business act

Platform

- Seem to be impossible to discuss all the matters in one platform
 - so many items regarding internet governance that we cannot discuss them in one body, especially an issue in content layer
 - Government has dealt with internet related things by respective departments.
 - But the precedent of Brazilian Internet Steering Committee (CGI.br) exists.
 - In Korea, there also exist a few advisory committees where government officials and experts of civil society participate together and handle issues broadly , such as presidential council on intellectual property, open data strategy council.

Process

- Important and feasible to set up the policy development process featuring the participation of civil society and corporate entity regarding each of issues on internet
- need for the participation of business sector regarding IG issue
- Transparency and openness for the civil society
 - For reference, cgi.br has electoral process that 11 representatives of civil society are elected by
 - We KIGA don't have a bulletin board for public comments yet. Partly because KIGA do not have the power that issues a resolution.

Future Governance regarding internet address resources

- A standing forum to discuss internet address resources is useful and needed.
 - Ministry of ICT consults with Internet Address Policy Deliberation Committee quarterly.
 - As of now, there were the temporary cooperation between government and civil society when specific issues are occurred such as IDN.
- Attract Internet corporate participants as well as civil society to the debates on KIG
- Transparency and openness for civil society, such as electoral process to representatives, hearing of public comments, publication of proceedings and reports
- Stipulate ‘cooperation with private sector and civil society’ clause in the law even at a low level
- Support IG activities with the revenue from domain name industry