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

APrIGF Presentation Sept. 5, 2013
Young Eum Lee
KINNF of KIGA / KNOU
yesunny@knou.ac.kr
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 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?
  - Civil Society
  - Private Sector
  - Governments
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

Civil Society
- 1986 .kr assigned
- KAIST operates DNS
- 1988 Academic Network Committee
- 1993 KRNIC established

Private Sector

Government Sector
Civil Society Led Cooperation 1994 – 1999: NCA Operated

- ANC becomes KNC

- NCA operates DNS
Independent Organization
1999 – 2004 : KRNIC Operated

- Policy: NNC, Namecom (RFC-KR)

- KRNIC established, operates .kr

- MIC (Ministry of Information and Communication) oversees KRNIC
• KRNIC becomes NIDA (National Internet Development Agency)
• NIDA reports directly to MIC
• 2008: MIC becomes KCC

Civil Society
• Members of the related councils
• Internet Address Policy committee

Private Sector
• KRNIC becomes NIDA (National Internet Development Agency)

Government Sector
• NIDA reports directly to MIC
• 2008: MIC becomes KCC

Legislation – government
2004 – 2009 : Address Law
Government led cooperation
2009 – Present: Merged KISA

- NIDA merges with KISA (Korea Internet Security Agency), expands

Civil Society
- 2009: Korean Internet Development Association
- 2011-2012 Internet Address Policy Forum (Central role in kr IDN)
- 2012. 04: KIGA (Korea Internet Governance Association)
  - Internet Address Infrastructure Subcommittee

Private Sector
- KISA reports directly to KCC

Government Sector
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 sovereignty strengthened