

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

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Topics

- 1. What is Internet Governance?**
 - 2. Historical Overview**
 - 3. Internet Governance in Korea at Work**
 - 4. Thoughts on Governmental Legislation and Participation**
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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?**

**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

1986 – 1994 : KAIST operated

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

Civil Society

- ANC becomes KNC
- 1998: RFP–KR documentation Begins

Private Sector

Government Sector

- NCA operates DNS

Independent Organization

1999 – 2004 : KRNIC Operated

Civil Society

- Policy: NNC, Namecom

Private Sector

- KRNIC established, operates .kr



Government Sector

- MIC (Ministry of Information and Communication) overlooks KRNIC

Legislation – government 2004 – 2009 : Address Law

Civil Society

- Members of the related councils

Private Sector

- KRNIC becomes NIDA (National Internet Development Agency)



Government Sector

- NIDA reports directly to MIC
- 2008: MIC becomes KCC

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 sovereignty strengthened**

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