

# 2018 South Korea IGF Report

“Trustworthy Internet,  
Transparent Governance”

신뢰할 수 있는 인터넷, 투명한 거버넌스

## 2018 한국인터넷거버넌스포럼(KrIGF)

The 7th Korea Internet Governance Forum

- 일시 : 2018. 7. 5(목), 10:00 ~ 17:00
- 장소 : 서울창업허브(공덕역 2번 출구) 대강당(10F), 세미나실 1.3.4(9F), IR 미디어룸(2F)

주 최 | 다자간인터넷거버넌스협의회 (KIGA)

공동주관 | 한국인터넷진흥원(KISA), 서울창업허브, 한국호스팅도메인협회, 네이버, 가비아, 우아한형제들, 사이버커먼스, 사단법인 오픈넷, 법무법인(유) 한결, 진보네트워크센터, (사)한국인터넷기업협회, 정보통신정책연구원(KISDI), 정보인권연구소, 정보공유연대 IPLeft, 사단법인코드, 미래인터넷포럼, 카카오, 사이버커뮤니케이션학회, GP3 Korea

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**KIGA** 다자간인터넷거버넌스협의회  
Korea Internet Governance Alliance

## Theme, Venue and Date

The main theme of the 7th Korea Internet Governance Forum(Kr-IGF) was “Trustworthy Internet, Transparent Governance”

Date: July 5, 2018. 09:30AM~17:00PM

Venue: Seoul Startup Hub (<http://seoulstartuphub.com/etc/location.do>) Seoul, Korea.

The Kr-IGF conference kicked off with keynote speeches by Kilnam Chon, who contributed to the Internet’s growth in Asia, and Mr. Byongdoo Min, a member of the Korea National Assembly. The event offers nine workshop sessions and four tutorial sessions as follows. Each workshop has three sub tracks: *Internet Economy, Human Rights, and Governance*.

*Internet Economy* track focused on “FinTech & RegTech for Innovative, Stabilized Financial Services”, “The Future of User-centric News Services”, and “Reverse Discrimination of Pricing Network Usage Fee”. *Human Rights* track looked into “Internet Censorship: For Whom? “Between Hate Speech and Free Expression,” and “Controversy Over Internet Real-name ID Verification”. *Governance* track discussed “Top-level Domain (TLD) of Korean Characters & Chinese Characters (Hangul & Hanja 漢字)”, “Data Governance : Data Privacy Concern over Social Log-in”, and “The Rise of A.I: What Sort of Future Do We Expect?”. In addition, tutorial sessions covered topics including “AI and Open Data (They should meet together )”, “Blockchain and Common Ecosystem”, “How Blockchain Transforms the Public Sector”, and “Trends & Issues of Start-ups in 2018”.

- Host Organizer: The Korea Internet Governance Alliance (KIGA)
- Co-organizers: Korea Internet & Security Agency (KISA), Seoul Startup Hub, Korea Hosting Domain Association, Naver, Gabia, Woowa Brothers Corp., Cyber Commons, Open Net Korea, Hankyul Law Group, Korean Progressive Network (Jinbonet), Korea Internet Corporations Association, Korea Information Society Development Institute (KISDI), Institute for Digital Rights, IPLeft, CODE (Creative Commons Korea), Kakao Corp., Cyber Communication Academic Society, GP3Korea (A total of 18 institutions)
- Sponsors: Ministry of Science and ICT, Naver Corp., Gabia, Hankyul Law Group, Woowa Brothers Corp., Kakao Corp.

## Introduction of Kr-IGF

Ever since 2012, South Korea’s Internet Governance Forum(Kr-IGF) has been convened. Kr-IGF has been an unique event that widely open to corporate entities, Internet users, Internet start-ups, entrepreneurs, tech communities, civil society members, software developers, engineers, academics, government officials and researchers of public sector institutions. In 2018 Kr-IGF, stakeholder groups have a meaningful opportunity to raise questions, make comments and suggestions about current policy issues relating to Internet and emerging technologies.

The 7th Kr-IGF conference aimed at:

- facilitating multi-stakeholder policy dialogues on Internet policies
- encouraging stakeholders to participate in Internet policy decision-making processes
- enhancing awareness of Internet Governance in Korean perspective
- bridging domestic stakeholders' dialogues of the national IGF and the global IGF
- implementing principles in accordance with the global IGF: openness, transparency, inclusiveness, bottom-up consensus process and non-commercial basis.

## **KIGA**

The Korea Internet Governance Alliance (KIGA) is a multi-stakeholder platform that facilitates the discussion of public policy issues pertaining to Internet policy and it intakes discursive voices. Its organizational nature is a coalition of private and public sector that advocates for a multi-stakeholder approach to Internet governance. It brought stakeholders ranging from public institutions, technology companies, Internet entrepreneurs, users, technology start-ups, academics, to civil society organizations, so that they could actively participate in discussion on governing Country Code Top-Level Domain (ccTLD) resources and Internet policies. As of today, KIGA is chaired by Prof. Dongman Lee, KAIST, and run by diverse stakeholder groups beyond governmental agency, based on the bottom-up decision making process.



Korea Internet Governance Alliance (KIGA) (Seoul, Dec. 2018)

## **Kr-IGF Program Committee as of 2018**

Kr-IGF Program Committee has been a subcommittee of KIGA. It takes a pivotal role in preparing the annual event intaking voices of stakeholders. Any person or organization wanting to participate could suggest workshop theme and its topics. The Committee announced its open calls for workshop proposals, and reviewed them. At the same time, through public advertising, it seeks broader participation from stakeholder communities.

- Byoung-il Oh, Korean Progressive Network Jinbonet, Civil Society
- Dongman Lee, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Academia
- Boknam Yun, Hankyul Law Group, Civil Society
- Jihwan Park, OpenNet Korea, Civil Society
- Chang Bum Lee, Kim & Chang Law Office, Civil Society
- Boknam Park, Individual User, Civil Society
- Jungbae An, Korea Internet Transparency Project, Academia
- Hoyoung Kang, Korea University, Academia
- Sungduk Cho, Sungkyunkwan University, Academia
- Mijoung Park, Seoul National University, Academia
- Young-eum Lee, Korea National Open University, Academia
- Eun Chang Choi, The Free Internet Project, Academia
- Ikkyoon Oh, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Tech Community
- Juwhan Yeon, Kakao Corp., Private Sector
- Sang Hyup Lee, Naver Corp., Private Sector
- Hyunjae Lee, Woowa Brothers Corp., Private Sector
- Jaepil Cha, Korea Internet Corporations Association, Private Sector
- Tae-eun Kim, Korea Information Society Development Institute, Public Institution
- Min-Jung Park, Korea Information Society Development Institute, Public Institution
- Kum Noh Lee, Korea Consumer Agency, Public Institution
- Boyoung Kim, Korea Internet & Security Agency (KISA), Public Institution

## **Preparatory Process**

- o January 18 : 1st Program Committee Meeting
  - 2018 Configuration of Kr-IGF Program Committee
  - 2018 Drafting of Kr-IGF schedule
  - 2018 Discussion on Kr-IGF schedule and venue
  - Reached a consensus about assignmenting each member's role in preparation
- o February 22 : 2nd Program Committee Meeting
  - Discussing works to be done, timeline (Open call for workshop proposal, Funding, Recruiting supporters, Composition of Session, Public promotion)
  - Brainstorming possible venues
  - Selecting a venue
  - Reviewing survey results and Kr-IGF themes session, workshop, tutorial)
- o March 30: 3rd Program Committee Meeting
  - Choosing a venue for Kr-IGF : Seoul Startup Hub
  - Review of volunteering staff (so-called "Kr-IGF Supporters") and deployment plan
  - Discussing Kr-IGF Program (Track organization and Session planning etc.)
- o March 19~April 22 : Call for Workshop Proposal Period

- o April 24~26: Evaluation of Proposed Workshop Proposal
- o April 27 : 4th Program Committee Meeting
  - Confirmation of Kr-IGF date and venue
  - Discussion on Kr-IGF workshop report and English translation
  - Discussion on requests for Kr-IGF co-hosts and sponsors
  - Discussion on Internet live streaming
  - Initial review of proposed workshop and Kr-IGF program
  - Discussion on Kr-IGF slogan
- o May 18 : 5th Program Committee Meeting
  - Preparation for Kr-IGF Programs (workshop, tracks, tutorials, etc.)
  - Discussion on Kr-IGF Live Streaming (Cont.)
  - Review of progress on co-hosts and sponsors
  - Discussion on payment of panels
  - Decision on phrase for Kr-IGF slogan
  - Discussion on ways of cooperation with regional and national IGF
  - Discussion on how to promote Kr-IGF events
  - Discussion on management of staff and supporters
- o June 15th : 6th Program Committee Meeting
  - Confirmation of Kr-IGF Program
  - Review of Kr-IGF opening Speech and congratulatory address
  - Confirmation of co-host organizations and sponsors
  - Reviewing process of recruiting supporters
  - Review of live streaming and publicity/advertisement
- o July 5 : Event D-Day
- o July 13 : 7th Program Committee Meeting
  - Gathering workshop session reports and reviewing
  - Evaluation of the event for the following year



## 2018 Kr-IGF Program

Track 1 (Room 1)	Track 2 (Room 3)	Track 3 (Room 4)	Track 4 (IR Media)	
Internet Economy	Human Rights	Governance	Tutorials	
<b>Time</b>	<b>Content</b>			
09:30~10:00	Registration			
10:00~10:45	Opening Ceremony (Main Hall)			
	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Congratulatory Message</b> : Gil Nam Jeon (Honorary Professor, KAIST) Byung Doo Min (Member of National Assembly, The Democratic Party) <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Opening Speech</b> : Dong Man Lee (Chair, KIGA) <input type="checkbox"/> <b>[Academia]</b> Young Eum Lee (Korea National Open University) <input type="checkbox"/> <b>[Corporate Entity]</b> Jae Pil Cha (Korea Internet Corporations Association) <input type="checkbox"/> <b>[Civil Society]</b> Bok Nam Yun (Hankyul Law Group) <input type="checkbox"/> <b>[Tech Community]</b> Ik Kyun Oh (former KAIST Cybersecurity Lab Researcher) <input type="checkbox"/> <b>[Public Sector]</b> Gye Nam Lee (KISA)			
10:45~11:00	Break			
11:00~12:30	<b>FinTech &amp; RegTech for Innovative, Stabilized Financial Services</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Moderator:</b> Hun Yeong Kwon <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Presenter:</b> Man Sung Park <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Panel:</b> Shi Yeon Lee, Yoon Shik Kim	<b>Internet Censorship For Whom?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Presenter:</b> Jeong Bae Ahn	<b>Collecting Domestic Community Feedback on Hangul and Hanja TLD</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Moderator:</b> Kyung Seok Kim <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Panel:</b> Dong Man Lee, Eung Jun Lee, Seong Duk Cho, Jeong Do Choi, Kyu Hong Byun	<b>Artificial Intelligence and Open Data</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>AI Secretary &amp; Open Data:</b> Jae Hong Eom <b>AI &amp; Open Data:</b> Myung Jin Lee <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Debate:</b> Won Suk Lee, Myung Jin Lee, Jae Hong Eom
	11:00~12:30			
12:30~13:30	Luncheon			
13:30~15:00	<b>The Future of User-Centered News Service</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Moderator:</b> Kyung Hee Kim <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Panel:</b> Wui Geun Kim, Yeo Jin Yun, Mr. Mino, Min Koo Kang, Suk Koo Han	<b>Necessity and Problems of Internet Identity Verification Policy</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Moderator:</b> Borami Kim <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Panel:</b> Ki Chang Kim, Hye Suk Kim, Jae Pil Cha, Mi Ru Lee, Jong Bae Kim	<b>Data Governance: Social Network and Privacy</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Moderator:</b> Eun Chang Choi <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Panel:</b> Myung Hyun Jeong, Jae Rim Lee, Yeong Hoon Jeong, Jae Suk Yun	<b>Virtual Currency</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Presenter:</b> Jong Su Yun
	13:30~14:30			
15:00~15:15	Break			<b>Blockchain in Public Sector</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Presenter:</b> Jin Wouk Lee
	14:30~14:40			
15:15~16:45	<b>Reverse Discrimination of Network Usage</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Moderator:</b> Ji Hwan Park <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Panel:</b> Jung Hyun Shin, Byung Il Oh, Min Oh Choi	<b>Hate Speech and Freedom of Expression</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Moderator:</b> Ji Won Son <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Panel:</b> Borami Kim, Seung Hyun Lee	<b>Using Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Future Society</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Moderator:</b> Eun Chang Choi <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Presenter:</b> Dong Man Lee <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Panel:</b> Bon Kwon Koo, Jung Hyun Yun	<b>Start-ups: Trends &amp; Issues in 2018</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Presenter:</b> Sung Jin Choi
	15:40~15:50			
15:50~16:50				

Session	Workshop #1. FinTech & RegTech for Innovative, Stabilized Financial Services		
Time	11:00~12:30 am	Venue	Seminar Room 1 (9F)
Moderator	Hun Yeong Kwon (Korea Society of Internet Ethics)	Presenter	Man Sung Park (Octa Solution)
Panel	Si Yeon Lee (Korea Institute of Finance) Yun Shik Kim (SBCN)		

Internet-related norms and regulations are being discussed even in the global IG. It displays that international society has growing interest of compliance issue especially in financial sector. Data compliance for personal information protection is one of the most important issues which the financial industry must take seriously at least in Korea. In this light, the compliance is a matter of Internet companies in the finance market at stake. As new potential risks rise, such as those related to cybersecurity and data privacy, compliance costs are rising for financial institutions compliance .

With this backdrop, the Regulation technology (Regtech) industry should respond strategically to privacy regulation. A variety of IT-based leg-tech technologies are being applied to address complex compliance issues. The prevention of funds transactions using 'KYC (Know Your Customer) technology' is an example. Most companies in the market are more concerned with the cost of RegTech than the its innovative benefits in that it requires significant initial input. So it would be necessary to get advises of FinTech technical experts to cope with potential compliance risk with regard to the latest emerging technologies. In this context, it is suggestive that professional organizations should come together and propose policy, so that they can build a compliance ecosystem along with the development of the Fin Tech industry.



Session	Workshop #2. Internet Censorship for Whom?		
Time	11:00~12:30 am	Venue	Seminar Room 3 (9F)
Presenter	Jeong Bae Ahn (Korea Internet Transparency Project)		
<p>In South Korea, the transparency report of the Internet depends on statistics on user data, records of a certain period of time that are disclosed by the government authority upon official request. The 2018 Internet Transparency Report published by ‘Korea Internet Transparency Project’ displays the status of quo of Internet censorship and surveillance.</p> <p>According to the report, there are four types of Internet surveillance by the government authorities in South Korea: Electronic communication restricting measures (Wiretapping), communication confirmation data (meta-data), subscriber’s information, and search &amp; seizure. The authority has legitimate methods of sanction include deletion of user account, suspension, access blocking, and labelling of contents harmful to minors. But citizens or Internet users can raise a question regarding the Internet blocking measures of the Korea Communications Commission, a South Korean media regulation agency.</p> <p>First, it is clear that its sub-committee members lack of expertise with regards to the constitutional protection of free speech and the vagueness standards for jurisdiction that the Commission has discretionary power extends the scope of the deliberation. Second, the process of so-called “illegal information” deliberation allows a mere automatic decision with no serious discussion. Third, the broad conceptual range of “hazardous information” and its uncertain criteria causes the chilling effect. Fourth, the Commission tends to condemn Internet users based on unfounded prejudice. Fifth, the Commission’s meeting is not open to the public, its minutes is not accessible, and any recording of meetings is not allowed . Therefore there is a room to improve its insufficient transparency.</p>			



Session	Workshop #3. Domestic Community Feedback on Hangul-Hanja TLD		
Time	11:00~12:30 am	Venue	Seminar Room 4
Moderator	Kyung Suk Kim (Pusan National University)		
Panels	Dong Man Lee(KAIST) Eung Jun Jeon (YouMe Law Office) Seong Duk Cho (Sungkyunkwan University) Jeong Do Choi (National Institute of Korean Language) Kyu Hong Byun (Skelter Labs)		

As an overall system for accessing Internet resources, the Domain Name has become available not only in English but also in multiple languages. The Multilingual Domain Name can be used in Roman, Hangul, and Roman & Korean. Since Korean is a language consisting of Korean and Chinese characters, it has been suggested to use both in registering the domain name. However, the proposal for the use of the mixed domain name of Korean & Chinese characters was rejected. This was because there is little everyday use of Hangul (Korean characters) & Hanja (Chinese characters). And when domain name addresses made of mixed Hangul and Hanja characters are allowed, confusing domain addresses and addresses with the same pronunciation increase exponentially.

There are growing concerns that Hangul-Hanja TLD would make Top-Level Domains(TLD) irrelevant to language culture, and it also might give inconvenience to Internet users while they must enter the domain name with Chinese characters. Additionally, while it is also said that there is no need to allow a domain name that will very rarely be used, there are some who would nevertheless like a Domain Name made with both Hangul and Hanja characters, even if it is a choice of the minority. Thus further consideration is necessary since the minor users must be respected for diversity. Because the Hangul & Hanja mixture is also related to the use of language among generations, it requires many younger generations to participate.



Session	Workshop #4. The Future of User-Centered News Services		
Time	13:30~15:00 pm	Venue	Seminar Room 1 (9F)
Moderator	Kyung Hee Lim (Hallym University)		
Panel	Yeo Jin Yun (Press Watch) Wui Geun Kim (Korea Press Foundation) Mr. Mino (Slow News ) Min Ku Kang (User), Suk Gu Han (User)		

Recently online news distribution inevitably generates false news phenomenon. Major portal sites in Korea, have the problem of manipulation in arranging news content by human editors. It is notable that it significantly undermines the diversity of news content and mislead news users' viewpoints of public matters. Moreover, digital 'news content curation' through mobile phone apps's algorithms, which many users utilize because of its convenience, are highly selective in among constantly produced countless news articles. Literally, major portal sites or its algorithms of digital content curation mechanically suggest highly volatile news articles that generate the maximum cost-per-click or high amount of traffic as much as possible.

Against this backdrop, we need to seek an alternative 'news ecosystem' that can improve the media company-centered structure of news service. In general, news services largely depends on profits from excessive online advertising. In the new click-based economy, media outlets can gain higher profits from their advertising as much as a large volume of Internet users clicks. The number of eyeballs is directly related to profits. This structure is supposed to mechanically instigate a series of sensational news that are not trustworthy or informative.

Thus, it is essential that a transparent system should deliver unbiased trustworthy news, enhancing user choices. It must adopt more inclusive journalism with a broader range of news coverage, in particular, about the social minorities. In respect, it is required to raise awareness of ordinary users, news consumers, about the nature of news portal sites's structure. It would be a meaningful step to improve media literacy of users that is desirable to start in early stage.



Session	Workshop #5. Necessity and Problems of Internet Identity Verification Policy		
Time	13:30~15:00 pm	Venue	Seminar Room 3 (9F)
Moderator	Borami Kim (Citizens' Coalition for Economic Justice, CCEJ)		
Panel	Ki Chang Kim (Korea University) Hye Suk Kim (Korea Communications Commission) Jae Pil Cha (Korea Internet Corp Assciation) Mi Ru Lee (Korea Progressive Network Center) Jong Bae Kim (Seoul Digital University)		

When a bank hacked in 2012, more than 1,000 property information of individuals leaked. A court ruled that the risk of wide resident registration number use in Korea was one of reasons that hackers attacked a server, digital repository for personal information. However, resident registration numbers are still widely used in our society. Discussions on how to combine these issues with personal information protection and freedom of online expression have been held. Typical practices of ID verification heavily relies on resident registration number in Korea. So many expertises argued that when businesses need to verify user ID before providing their services, businesses may exercise their discretion in choosing the methods. Most of all, critics targeted on legal provisions that require mandatory online ID verification process only with citizens' resident registration numbers. The government side, however, rebutted the contention pointing out Internet businesses that had adopted user verification system to check age of users and ID authentication by law. So the government has to support their practices. Other than that, businesses may consider the adoption of alternative methods in identity verification that will not necessarily require resident registration numbers.



Session	Workshop #6. Data Privacy Concern over Social Log-in		
Time	13:30~15:00 pm	Venue	Seminar Room 4
Moderator	Eun Chang Choi (The Free Internet Project)		
Panel	Myung Hyun Jeong (Korea University,) Jae Rim Lee (Naver Corp.) Yeong Hun Jeong (Korea Consumer Agency) Jae Suk Yun (KISA)		

The platform of social media companies are increasingly gathering personal data as we speak. User data are being collected vastly, more than ever before and used for profit. As enormous amount of data are being collected, the number of privacy breaches were reported. Internet users' personal data are being used beyond "Terms of Uses" that looks meaningless. Social login is a form of single sign-on using existing information from a social networking service such as Facebook, Kakao Talk, Twitter or other service to sign into a third party website instead of creating a new login account. It is designed to simplify login for end users as well as provide more and more reliable demographic information to web developers

Recently Facebook - Cambridge Analytica data scandal cast a question : what would be a legitimate way that user data can be properly restricted within the realm of informed consent. There was an opinion that the provision of personal information beyond the login to the third party is not infringed because the user is given the option. Data privacy matters especially when collecting data for the first time through a contract of use, it is necessary to obtain consent with clear standard. What if Korean regulator enacts 'right to data mobility' like GDPR Article 20, but is it technically feasible? Even so, processed information merely falls under the exception of the GDPR. In this sense, it is doubtful whether the transferring data is technically possible. Psuedonymization and institutionalizing secure coding were suggested for ID verification.



Session	Workshop #7. Reverse Discrimination of Pricing Network Usage Fee		
Time	15:15~16:45 pm	Venue	Seminar Room 1 (9F)
Moderator	Ji Hwan Park (Open Net)		
Panel	Jung Hyun Shin (Korea Hosting Domain Association) Byung Il Oh (Korean Progressive Network Center) Min Oh Choi (Civil Society Security Consultant)		

Pricing network usage is related to the most basic premise of TCP/IP interconnection. That is each network on the Internet determines the object and method of interconnection depending on variables such as the user's geographical position, user characteristics, and traffic size in order to transmit the data desired by the user. However, in South Korea Internet content businesses faced quite narrow fee system because three telecom giants (KT, LG, SK) monopolize networks, causing vertical mergers, and collusions. Therefore, the government adopted new interconnection standards in 2016. However, the revised rule has forced the data transmitter to pay more, even if the two telecoms were equal in standing. The interconnection notification by government uniformly prescribed methods of grade creation and assignment, as well as methods of settlement. After the notification, Facebook has changed its server route to Hong Kong to avoid transmission fee. As a result, it slowed Internet browsing speed down. Domestic users in South Korea complained bitterly. On the other hand, domestic content providers (Naver, Kakao, and Africa TV) spend hundreds of billions won for network usage fee every year, while foreign companies like Facebook pay much less amount of it. Thus domestic CPs claimed that it is reverse discrimination. Pricing network usage is not just concern of content providers business. So we would better reckon that network usage fee eventually would cause more burden on many Internet users.



Session	Workshop #8 Between Hate Speech and Freedom of Expression		
Time	15:15~16:45 pm	Venue	Seminar Room 3 (9F)
Moderator	Ji Won Son (Open Net)		
Panel	Borami Kim (Citizens'Coalition for Economic Justice) Seung Hyun Lee (Yonsei University)		

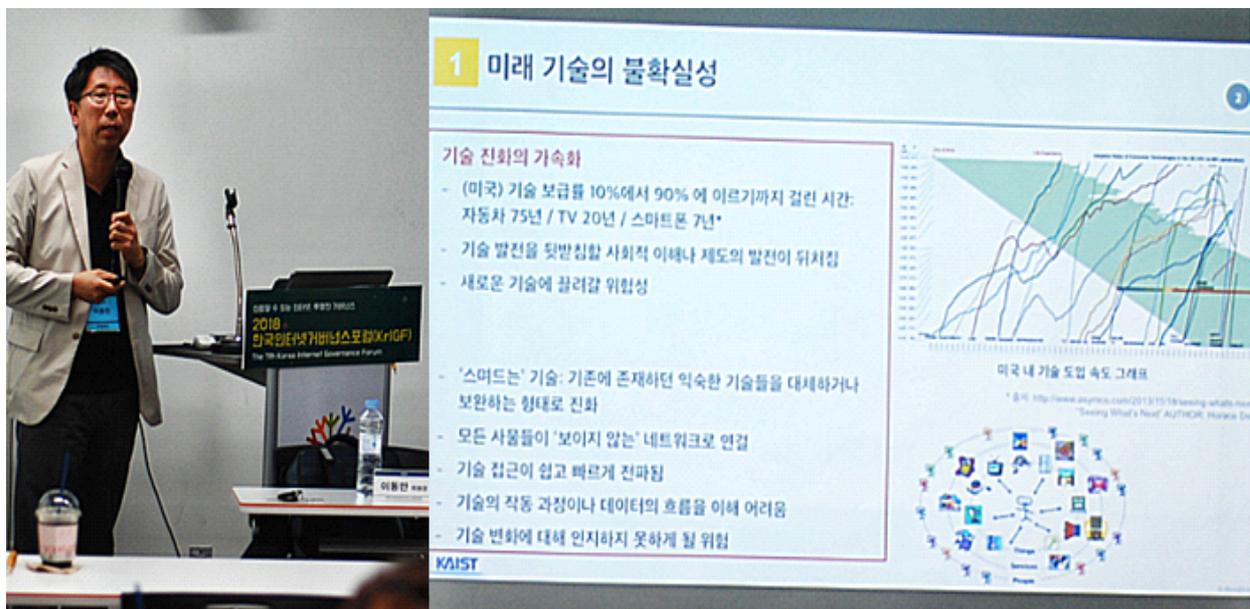
In recent years, online hate speech problem has emerged. The abuses which hate speech brought are subject to be punishable by criminal law such as ‘defamation’ or ‘insulting’ specific group member. On the flip side, it also can significantly distort the function of public sphere as a platform of democracy and the marketplace of ideas. It would enlarge the chasm in a society. If hate speech is unconditionally restricted by quite blurred criteria of laws, then it would be highly likely suppress the free expression of journalists, political campaigners and Internet users. Therefore establishing an appropriate criteria is asked to assess illegality of online hate speech. Based on the demarcation criteria, government authorities should discern between illegal harmful speech and expressing diverse ideas to the extent to which is allowed in democratic society. While racial or religious hatred speech that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law, it is not easy to find proper balance between the ban against hate speech and the right to free speech.

If one feels psychologically depressed or frightened in his or her everyday life because of negative or hypocritical speech, that should be viewed as hate speech. If the hate speech is an attack on an individual, current law establishes it is insult and defamation. For expressions that attack a particular race, ethnicity, religion, disability, gender, and sexual orientation, the level of punishment must be raised. Paneliste debated regarding how to regulate abomination while protecting freedom of expression. Then how we should tackle ideological aversion, and hate speech of a minority towards another minority group.



Session	Workshop #9. Artificial Intelligence and the Future Society We Want		
Time	15:15~16:45 pm	Venue	Seminar Room 4
Moderator	Eun Chang Choi (The Free Internet Project)	Presenter	Dong Man Lee (KAIST)
Panel	Bon Kwon Koo (The Hankyoreh) Jung Hyun Yun (Researcher at Science and Technology Policy Institute) Dong Man Lee (KAIST)		

Despite the uncertainty and potential risks of AI, today's attention heavily focused on its practical applications. While AI was recognized only as an engine of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, a little research has been done about "AI governance". What would be a desirable AI governance model? We need to seek a proper model of social consensus in which not only experts in each field but also various stakeholders should participate in. When it comes to Internet governance, the equal footing of stakeholders matters. This we can apply the same mechanism to seek reasonable governance of AI. Therefore, ideally, all the actors involved should be able to reflect their views and interests. However, the Internet governance model also possesses the risk of being formed around only a small minority with the knowledge and financial resources. So, the adoption Internet governance model to AI should be on the premise of digital citizens's consciousness. When policy makers start discussion about how to control AI, it should be set by all related stakeholders. Today discussions about social impact of AI, risk and methods to control AI are not sufficient. Therefore, there is a possibility that AI could become the 'black elephant' in Korean society. A 'black elephant' refers to behavior ignoring an obvious problem that can lead to a catastrophe, like the environmental pollution problem we have today. It would not be the future we might want to live.



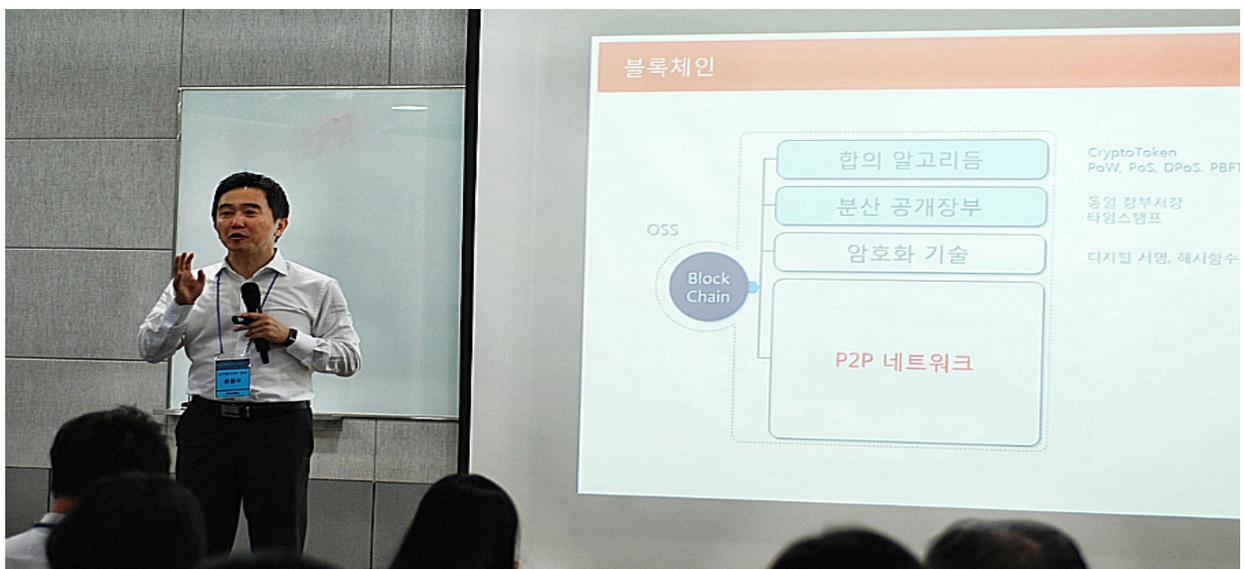
Session	Tutorial #1. Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Open Data (Subtitle: AI and data must meet together)		
Time	11:00~12:30 am	Venue	IR Media Room (2F)
Moderator	Won Suk Oh (C.O.D.E. Corp, Director)		
Panel	Myung Jin Lee (List Corp., Technical Director) Jae Hong Eom (SK Telecom, Manager)		

Artificial intelligence technology is growing day by day. In order to visualize the service and improve the completeness of computer algorithms, developers must look into a large amount of data. However, it is fair to say that most of AI developers in South Korea are in need of the underlying data but they are facing the difficulties in obtaining it. In the case of high-quality data, Google and Amazon are gaining enormous data through their own platforms. Thus for the giant companies data gathering is not hard job. In a practical sense, unprocessed or non machine-readable format of data sets make up a significant portion of data feed today. AI developers meet with difficulties in deciding what sort of sensitive data are allowed to be gathered and analysed in terms of the laws. That is, the legal obscurity is regarded as one of R&D costs that requires a significant amount of time and efforts.

Refined data is recognized as a valuable asset but is being shared only passively. In order to change this undesirable status quo, public data portal sites launched by the government that encourages the use of public data produced by public institutions. There has been efforts to strengthen the algorithms through a variety of open source data sets. This move will help SMEs build competitiveness and induce a competitive system in a fair AI market. In the future, a shared ecosystem should be created at the data level as well as a code sharing community, like a feudal hub.



Session	Tutorial #2. Blockchin and the Commons Ecosystem		
Time	13:30~14:30 pm	Venue	IR Media Room (2F)
Presenter	Jong Su Yun (Lee&Ko Law Office)		
<p>1. Blockchain</p> <p>(1) Realization of P2P network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of the end-to-end principle of the Internet</li> <li>- Appearance of blockchain</li> </ul> <p>(2) Blockchain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Scattered Open Books</li> <li>- Core elements</li> </ul> <p>(3) The core of blockchain: P2P network</p> <p>Encryption technology: public key based digital signature, hash function (address)</p> <p>Distributed settlement: PoW (Proof of Work), PoS (Proof of Equity), DPoS</p> <p>"Skin in the game"</p> <p>Scattered books: Verification of participants, same record keeping</p> <p>(4) The pros and cons of the blockchain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Advantages: transparency, invariance, reliability, security, cost savings, efficiency</li> <li>- Disadvantages: speed, inefficiency, irreversibility, security vulnerability (exchange)</li> </ul> <p>2. Tokenization</p> <p>(1) Cryptographic currency (virtual currency)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Traditional virtual currency: payment method used in information communication network such as the Internet</li> <li>- Decentralized virtual currency appearance: no coin is issued by the issuer and the use of blockchain technology</li> </ul> <p>(2) Token economy</p> <p>Etherium: Overcoming of the limit of Bitcoin limited to payment function</p>			



Session	Tutorial3. Blockchain in Public Sector		
Time	14:40~15:40 pm	Venue	IR Media Room (2F)
Presenter	Jin Wouk Lee (GP3 Korea, Seoul National University)		

At the Davos Forum in 2016, Blockchain was selected as one of the technologies that will lead the Fourth Industrial Revolution. And only a few months ago, the whole world, including Korea was attracted by the speculative frenzy of virtual currency like Bitcoin. However, the public and industry still do not recognize the importance of block-chain technology.

Currently governments on all continents are engaged in blockchain pilot projects. The public sector is responsible for many areas of trust and services so there are a large number of use cases across countries. The South Korean government also is eager to make most of blockchain's distributed ledger technology (DLT). The blockchain is trust machine since it provides security and transparency. The functionality is widely applicable ranging from the stock market, overseas remittances, logistics, and manufacturing. In particular, governments and companies from the US, China, Singapore, Australia and Kenya are actively conducting block-chain experiments in the public sector. We need to think that how the block chain technology can be utilized, for example identity management, e-voting, asset (land) registration, taxation, and managing report information of official development aids (ODA). In 2017, World Food Programme(WFP) initiated a 'proof of concept' to confirm basic assumptions around the capabilities of blockchain in authenticating and registering transactions in Sindh province, Pakistan. WFP built and implemented a robust blockchain system in refugee camps in Jordan, so that more than 100,000 people residing in camps redeem their WFP-provided assistance through the blockchain-based system.



Session	Tutorial # 4. Startups - Exploring Trends & Issues in 2018		
Time	15:50~16:50 pm	Venue	IR Media Room (2F)
Presenter	Sung Jin Choi (Korea Startup Forum)		

Startups : 2018 Exploring Trends & Issues in 2018

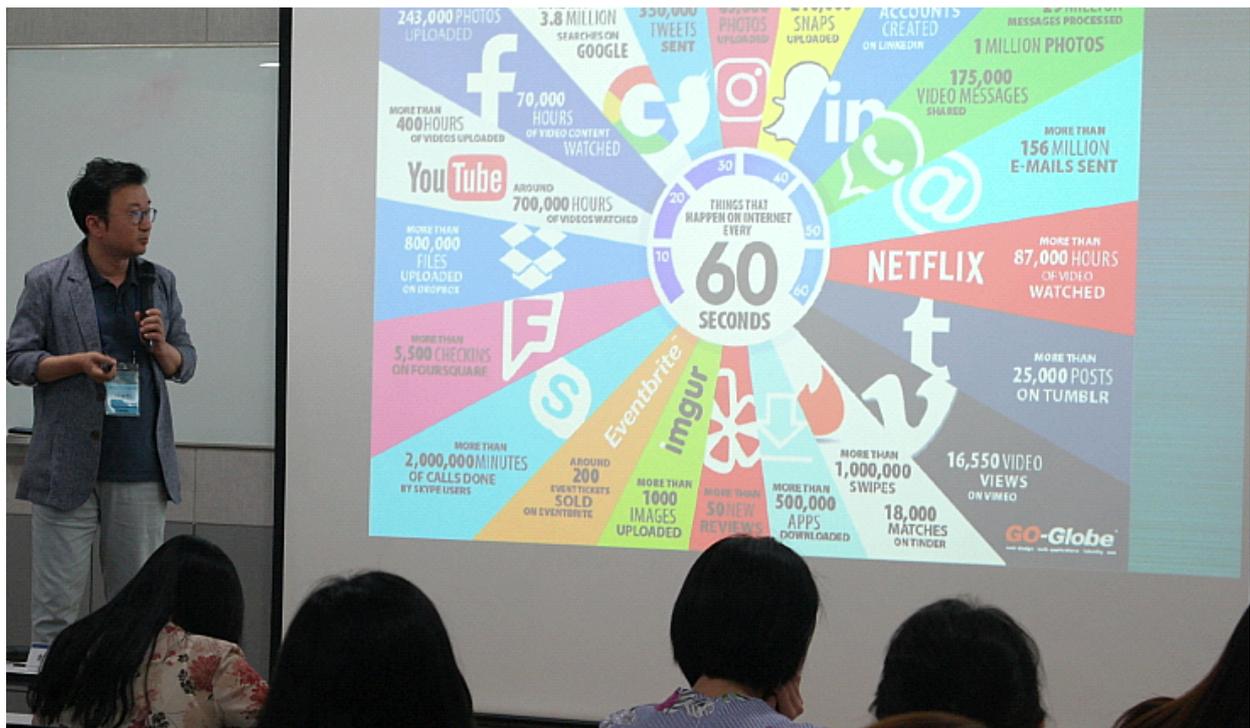
- Why We Look into Start-ups' Edge

1. Full-scale conversion to a digital economy
2. The emergence of the Internet and the beginning of O2O
3. Contents come in digitally
4. Contents enter traditional industries as well

- Start-ups: Leading innovation growth and dismantling of existing industries

- The emergence and growth of unicorn companies: Low cost because easy to begin startups, no infrastructure required, global platform utilization, social media, crowd-sourcing platform

-2018 Start-up Trends & Issues: Expansion of venture fund scale and investment amount in the Fourth Industrial Revolution



## 2018 Kr-IGF Breakdown and Survey

### 1) Participant Statistics

o **Registration** : 195 persons

- Breakdown: Pre-registration 160 (87%), On-Site Registration 26 (13%)

o Academia 28(14%), Corporate Entities 48 (25%), Civil Society 22(11%), Technical Community 11(6%), Public Sector 26 (13%), Public Users 60 (31%)

### 2) Satisfaction Survey Result

1. Participants (73 responses)	Public Sector	Academia	Corporate Entities	Civil Society	Technical Community	Users
	24.6%	9.5%	36.9%	17.9%	8.2%	17.8%
2. Kr-IGF Participation Experience	Re-attendance		17.8%			
	First attendance		82.2%			
3. Workshop Satisfaction (Morning Session)	Workshop		Informative	Timeliness		
	Workshop 1 (7 responses)		100%	85.7%		
	Workshop 2 (14 responses)		78.5%	71.4%		
	Workshop 3 (12 responses)		75%	75%		
	Tutorial 1 (34 responses)		85.2%	85.2%		
4. Workshop Satisfaction (1st Half Session)	Workshop 4 (10 responses)		80%	90%		
	Workshop 5 (12 responses)		83.3%	75%		
	Workshop 6 (18 responses)		77.7%	72.2%		
	Tutorial 2 (32 responses)		87.5%	84.3%		
5. Workshop Satisfaction (2nd Half Session)	Workshop 7 (16 responses)		68.7%	81.25%		
	Workshop 8 (11 responses)		54.5%	54.5%		
	Workshop 9 (13 responses)		76.9%	61.5%		
	Tutorial 3 (13 responses)		76.9%	84.6%		
	Tutorial 4 (18 responses)		88.8%	94.4%		
6. Venue & Service Satisfaction Rate	Venue (67 responses)		91%			
	Process and Service (67 responses)		85%			

### 3) Feedback and Evaluation

Venue/Facilities/Convenience

- Accessibility and facilities of Seoul Startup Hub generally satisfactory

- Location difference of workshop venues and tutorial venues inconvenient

- Workshop venues straddled between 9 and 2 Floor. Due to the different locations in the building, moving to another place took a long while, made people confused
- Staff/supporters needed to stay in corridor to respond questions regarding session
- Various attendees (start-ups) participated with interests due to the venue
- Location was divided into several floors, made it confusing to move around
- A place and time for networking between attendees highly recommended

Workshops/ Tutorials

- Efforts should be made so that stakeholders in various fields can participate.
- To share ideas about Internet governance, audiences should have chances to express opinions (environmental governance, open data governance etc.)
- Workshops must include various stakeholders as panelists or a presenter.
- Recommended to propose topics related to a high-profile public policy issue that affects consumers and marketers for the next year event, so that induces public participation of multi-stakeholders
- Workshops largely focused on the panels comments, not enough time for discussion and remarks from attendees
- Workshop topics were interesting and well-arranged with appropriate content
- Indepth debates were also nice in the case of workshops with a few panels
- Improvements needed on nameplates for presenters and debaters
- Should secure enough Q&A time per session
- In a room, U-shaped layout is required, so that the floor can communicate easily

Event Preparation and Follow-Up Work

- More effective, more diverse ways to publicize Kr-IGF and press releases needed
- necessary to diversify the proposal by publicly recruiting workshop topics, encourage voluntary engagement
- Training and promotion of workshop proposals to diverse groups necessary
- Collaboration and support needed to organize various stakeholders into panels
- Each multi-stakeholder group should appoint a person who can help a liaison and panel invitation process
- Need to use emailing list of 7th Kr-IGF attendees ('Kr-IGF\_Discuss' mailing list)
- Survey result from attendances should be handed to workshop organizers
- Program Committee for 2019 Kr-IGF will be formed in the end of 2018, a study groups' brainstorming would be necessary to detect sectoral issues
- Need of Kr-IGF Facebook or Kr-IGF Website bulletin board in order to attendees to freely exchange opinions about specific issues after the event.
- Related and informal atmosphere of opening ceremony was appreciated
- Need to inform panel and attendees that live-streaming shoot is going on
- Need of pre-announcement about time/venue of wrap-up meeting after each session

2018 Kr-IGF Photos





