

# Internet Governance and GeoPolitics

Presented by: Pari Esfandiari

June 29, 2021

**Global  
TechnoPolitics  
Forum**



## DIALOGUE IN SOUTH KOREA

### *CYBER GOVERNANCE SERIES*

Cyber governance is a challenge facing policymakers around the world. It is a new, complex, and evolving discipline that deals with a wide range of interrelated, overlapping, and even conflicting issues with local and global implications often at odds. The key concern is the lack of stakeholders' knowledge and expertise required to comprehend, let alone, offer policies that capture the complexity of this dynamic context. This series aims to overcome the current knowledge gap while expanding the dialogue.

The objective is to broaden the scope of the dialogue, offer opportunities to share knowledge, and create trust and peer-to-peer intimacy among participants as they developed a shared diagnosis of problems and a common analytical framework in this small, intimate convening. We achieve our objective by offering bespoke, informative, and interactive dialogue sessions that provide a comprehensive understanding of key global cyber governance issues and their local interpretations, implementations, and implications. The sessions are designed and executed by the Global TechnoPolitics Forum (GTPF), in collaboration with leading local institutions, utilizing in-house expertise, global thought leaders, and local intelligentsia.

Dialogue with South Korea is the first webinar of this series. It was launched on March 26th, 2022, and was completed with great success. The project was designed and executed by the Global TechnoPolitics Forum in collaboration with Korea Internet Governance Alliances (Kiga) and was funded by the Pacific Century Institute (PCI). The program was offered in three parts, each part was followed by a round table discussion.

- Part I: offered a historical background on the evolution of global Internet governance and its institutions involved and discussed the geopolitical implications as well as discussing the complexity of the system.  
See the webinar here: <https://youtu.be/Sq4w0FtRoxw>
- Part II: Explained the development of the Internet and its governance in South Korea.  
See the Webinar here: <https://youtu.be/NCoEzDxpbAQ>
- Part III: Discussed the instruments of governance and geopolitics. These included privacy, content, trade, and security. See the webinar here: <https://youtu.be/rYxmEuJcNK4>

The seminar brought together thought leaders and experts in the field from the U.S. (2), Europe (2), and South Korea (5), who offered seven presentations and three-panel discussions.

## Supporting Institutions

### **Global TechnoPolitics Forum (GTPF)**

GTPF is an innovative and dynamic nonprofit 501 (c ) (3) educational institution based in California. Its mission is to shape the public debate and facilitate global coordination at the intersection of technology and geopolitics.

In collaboration with the **Korea Internet Governance Alliance (KIGA)**

KIGA brings together more stakeholders to engage in Internet conversations.

Funded by the **Pacific Century Institute (PCI)**

PCI is a non-profit 501(c) organization based in California focused on "building bridges between countries and people".

## AGENDA

### Part I

1. **Opening Remarks (Gregory Treverton, Pari Esfandiari, Dongman Lee) (5 min)**

2. **Session One - History of the Internet Governance (71 minutes)**

Provides a brief history of how the Internet and its governance evolved. This includes a discussion of the key principle of a decentralized network of networks to prevent the possible threat to the communications system from the Soviet Union. Discussion of the six waves of the internet, the US government's abdication, penetration of the internet into every aspect of life, and potential for the cyber cold war? Definition of Internet governance, and the working of the complex system that underpins the internet's technical infrastructure, applications, services, and content. Discussion of the institutions, actors, mechanisms, and rules that govern the internet, covering three broad areas: tools (laws, policies, technical standards or codes of conduct that are formed, monitored, and enforced by numerous actors.); the layers (Infrastructure, Logical/technical, application, and content) upon which these tools are used at the local, national, regional and global levels; and the actors that are involved in shaping these rules.

- Introduction by Gregory Treverton (1 Minute)
- Wolfgang Kleinwächter (20 minutes) - Pre Recorded Presentation
- Olivier Crepin-Leblond (20 Minutes) - Pre Recorded Presentation
- Roundtable Discussion- Moderated by Pari Esfandiari (20 minutes)

### Part II

- Dongman Lee - (10 minutes)
- Boknam Yun (10 Minutes)
- Roundtable Discussion- Moderated by Pari Esfandiari (10 minutes)

3. **Ten minutes Break (10 minutes)**

### Part III

4. **Session Two - Instruments of Governance and Geopolitics: (86 minutes)**

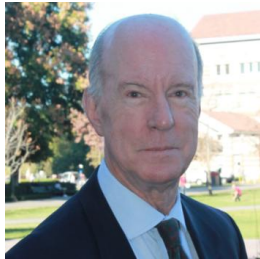
This section begins with an understanding of key treaties, legislations, and agreements in relation to: privacy, content, trade, and security and deep dives into the Geopolitical context and current alliances and influences, ideological differences, and cultural and value divergences as well as the notion of data sovereignty. It then turns to discuss the two challenges of: the multistakeholder model and Internet fragmentations before turning to a discussion of the potential future outcomes.

- Introduction by Gregory Treverton (1 minute)
- Presentation - Greg Treverton & Pari Esfandiari (30 minutes)
- Presentation - EungJun Jeon (15)
- Roundtable Discussion - Moderated by KS Park, and discussant Jiyoun Choe (15 minutes).

5. **Closing Remarks - Gregory Treverton (1 minute)**

## Speakers Profile

### From United States:



**Gregory Treverton** is Chairman and co-founder at the Global TechnoPolitics Forum. He stepped down as chairman of the National Intelligence Council in January 2017. He is a senior adviser with the Transnational Threats Project at the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) and a professor of the practice of international relations and Spatial Sciences at the University of Southern California. Earlier, he directed the RAND Corporation’s Center for Global Risk and Security and before that its Intelligence Policy Center and its International Security and Defense Policy Center. Also, he was associate dean of the Pardee RAND Graduate School. He has served in government for the first Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. He has taught at Harvard and Columbia universities, in addition to RAND, been a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, and deputy director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London. He holds an AB summa cum laude from Princeton University and an MPP (Master’s in Public Policy) and PhD in economics and politics from Harvard.



**Pari Esfandiari** is president and co-founder at the Global TechnoPolitics Forum. She is a member of the At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) – Euralo at the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). She serves at the APCO Worldwide’s International Advisory Council and is a member of the Action Council at the Atlantic Council’s GeoTech Center. She is also the founder and CEO at Pario Consultants, an international technology investment and incubating company. Previously, she was a Nonresident Senior Fellow at the Atlantic Council. Esfandiari is a serial entrepreneur, internet pioneer, and sustainable development executive. Her extensive international background includes leadership, advisory, and investment positions with organizations and corporations in China, Europe, the Middle East, and the United States. She has worked across diverse industries ranging from FinTech, gaming, communications, and e-commerce to sustainability and smart cities. Her social enterprise offers cross-border/ discipline collaborative tools to champion women’s role in sustainable development. It was showcased by UNESCO and supported by the Google Foundation. She has a doctorate from Oxford Brookes University in the sustainability business and is an avid environmentalist.

## From Europe:



**Wolfgang Kleinwächter** is a Professor Emeritus from the University of Aarhus. He was a Director on the ICANN Board (2013 – 2015) and a Special Ambassador of the NETMundial Initiative (2014 – 2016). He is active in the field of transborder data flow and Internet Governance since the 1980s. He was involved in the making of ICANN and has participated – in various capacities – in more than 50 ICANN meetings. He served six years in the NomCom (2009/2010 as its chair) and two years in the GNSO Council (2011 – 2013), elected by the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group (NCSG) where he is a member of the NCUC. He is also founder and chair of the ICANN Studienkreis, a high-level multistakeholder network of experts, and chair the Board of Medienstadt Leipzig e.V., a recognized At Large Structure under the ICANN Bylaws. He was also involved from the very beginning in the preparation of the UN World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). Since 2002 he was member of the WSIS Civil Society Bureau, he co-chaired the Internet Governance Caucus (IGC) and was appointed (in 2004) by UN Secretary General Kofi Annan as a member of the UN Working Group on Internet Governance (WGIG). Between 2006 and 2010 he served as Special Adviser to the Chair of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), Nitin Desai. Until 2014 he chaired the IGF Dynamic Coalition on the Internet of Things (DC IOT). In the ITU he joined the German governmental delegation to the World Conference on International Telecommunication (WCIT) in Dubai in 2012 and served in the Informal Expert Group of the ITU World Telecommunication Policy Forum (WTPF) in 2013. He is a co-founder of the European Dialogue on Internet Governance (EURODIG), the Global Internet Governance Academic Network (GIGANET) and the Summer School on Internet Governance (SSIG).



**Olivier Crepin-Leblond** is the former chair of [ICANN's ALAC](#), and also acts as a European ALAC representative. He is a computer scientist and has been involved with the Internet for over 20 years. He is the founder and board member at the EuroDIG. The organization is the body behind the well-known annual EuroDIG event - a Pan-European dialogue on Internet governance (EuroDIG) which is an open platform for informal and inclusive discussions on public policy issues related to Internet Governance (IG). As a Board member since the EuroDIG Association's founding in Stockholm in 2012, he has been an active full supporter of this bottom-up multi-stakeholder initiative. He is a faculty member at the European Summer School on Internet GovernanceEuro (SSIG) for over ten years.

## From South Korea:



**Dongman Lee**, is the Chair of the Korea Internet Governance Alliance (KIGA) and also holds the position of Dean at the College of Engineering, School of Computing and is the Dean of College of Cultural Science and Graduate School of Culture Technology, and Director of Urban computing research center at KAIST. He received a Prime Minister Award as the recognition on the advancement of the Korean Internet in 2000 and the Internet Technical Achievement Award at KRNet07 in 2007. He serves as a board member of HCI, OSIA, and KIISE. He is Chair of the Korea Internet Address Policy Review Committee. He has served as a TPC member of numerous international conferences including IEEE COMPSAC, Multimedia, PDCS, PERCOM, PRDC, VSMM, ICAT, etc and a reviewer of international journals and magazines including ACM TOMCCAP, IEEE TPDS, IEEE Proceedings, IEEE JIE, IEEE TWC, Computer Networks, TOCSJ, JCN, IEEE wireless communication magazine, and IEEE Intelligence magazine. His research interests include distributed systems, computer networks, mobile computing and pervasive computing. He is a member of KISS and IEEE, and a senior member of ACM.



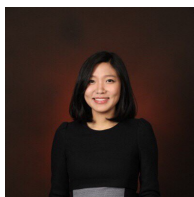
**Boknam Yun** is a partner of HANKYUL Law Group. He specializes in intellectual property, protection of personal data, and internet law. He has been a chair of the Internet Address Resource Subcommittee of Korea Internet Governance Alliance (KIGA) since 2015. He also has been a panelist of the Internet address Dispute Resolution Committee (IDRC) since 2016 and was a member of a commissioner of the Personal Information Protection Commission (PIPC) from 2018 to 2020. He is a co-author of “Getting the Deal Through – E-Commerce” (Law Business Research, 2009-2013) and “Say Internet Governance” (Korea Internet Information Law Academy, 2014). He also wrote the ‘Domain Name and Cybersquatting’ chapter in “Digital Age: Intellectual Property is Venture” (Digital Times, 2000). Bok Nam Yun studied physics at Seoul National University, Korea in 1994, and the LL.M. degree in Boston University School of Law, USA in 2007.



**EungJun Jeon** studied computer science and statistics at Seoul National University. His specialties are IP, information technology, and data protection. He has served as an adjunct professor at Chung-Ang University School of Law, a member of the New IP subcommittee of the National Intellectual Property Committee, an expert member and advisory attorney at the Personal Information Protection Committee, and an arbitrator of the Korean Commercial Arbitration Board. He published several papers on software patents, open-source licenses, AI-related copyright, data protection, and electronic signature.



**Kyung-Sin PARK (“K.S. Park”)**, Professor of Korea University Law School (A.B. in Physics, Harvard University, Class of 1992; and J.D., UCLA Law School, Class of 1995), a former commissioner of [Korea Communications Standards Commission](#), the country’s Internet/broadcasting content regulation body, a member of the National Media Council, the legislature-appointed advisory council overseeing broadcasting ownership, and one of the co-founders of [Open Net Korea](#), has written academically and [been active in internet](#), free speech, privacy, defamation, copyright, etc. (quoted in [Freedom House report](#), [New York Times](#)). Internationally, he is a board member of [Global Network Initiative](#), an advisor to [Freedom Online Coalition](#), and a former member of the [High Level Panel of Legal Experts on Media Freedom](#). K.S. Park also was a key drafting partner in two NGO-led international standard-setting efforts in online privacy and online free speech, namely Principles of Application of International Law on Communication Surveillance and International Principles on Intermediary Liability.



**Jiyouon Choe** is a Legal Counsel at Open Net based in Seoul, South Korea. Open Net aims to provide a forum for discussion and collaboration to explore effective policies and solutions in the following areas: freedom of expression, freedom from surveillance, reforming innovation-blocking regulations, internet governance, net neutrality, open data policy, and reforming the intellectual property regime. Jiyouon’s recent Internet governance-related litigations include constitutional complaint on the ‘Infectious Disease Control and Prevention Act’, constitutional complaint on the ‘Act on Prevention of Divulgence and Protection of Industrial Technology’, and a constitutional complaint on the ‘Juvenile Protection Act’. The constitutional complaints serve to protect informational self-determination and online freedom of expression.



# Internet Governance History between Policy and Technology:

## A new Cold War in Cyberspace?

- CYBER GOVERNANCE DIALOGUE IN SOUTH KOREA
  - March 2022

- Prof. em. Wolfgang Kleinwächter
  - University of Aarhus
  - [wolfgang@kleinwaechter.info](mailto:wolfgang@kleinwaechter.info)

# Six Waves of Internet Development

- Wave 1: Military (1957 – 1970)
  - DARPA-Net
- Wave 2: Academia (1970 – 1990)
  - TCP/IP
- Wave 3: Business (1990 – 2000)
  - WWW
- Wave 4: Policy (2000 – 2010)
  - ICANN, WSIS & IGF
- Wave 5: Society (2010 - 2020)
  - Smartphones & Social Networks
- Wave 6: Geo-Strategy (2020++)
  - Militarisation & Arms Race in Cyberspace

# From Digital Democracy to Cyberwar?

- 1996: Internet as an enabler for Global Democracy
  - Network vs. Hierarchies
  - Decentralisation vs. Centralisation
  - Bottom Up vs. Top Down
  - Inclusion, Equality, Transparency & Freedom of Expression
- 2022: Internet as a Risk Factor for World Peace
  - Cybercrime
  - Fake News & Hate Speech
  - Militarisation
- What has Changed?
  - Internet Governance isn't anymore a "technical problem with political implications", it is a "political problem with a technical component"
  - The Internet – as any other instrument - can be used and misused
  - The US isn't anymore the only "Big Player" in Cyberspace

# 1950s vs. 2020s: Similarities

- Two Antagonistic Systeme
  - 1950s: "Communismus" vs. "Capitalism" (US vs. Soviet Union)
  - 2020s: "Democracy" vs. "Autocracy" (US&EU vs. China&Russia)
    - "United States-Style Democracy" vs. "Chinese-Style Democracy", CCP Politbureau Member Wang in Alaska, 18. März 2021
- Controversial Strategies
  - 1950s: "Communist Worldrevolution" vs. "Roll Back"
  - 2020s: "Digital Silkroad" vs. "Colour Revolutions"
- Armsrace
  - 1950s: Nuclear
  - 2020s: Cyber
- Mistrust
  - 1950s: Spies (Julian Rosenberg & Gary Powers)
  - 2020s: Cookies (Solarwinds & Stuxnet)

# 1950s vs. 2020s: Differences

- Openness
  - 1950s: Iron Curtain
  - 2020s: Open Borders
- Global Economy
  - 1950s: Separate Economies & Embargos (COCOM)
  - 2020s: World Economy & Global Supply Chains
- How to solve Problems
  - 1950s: National Independence (Anti-Colonial Liberation Wars)
  - 2020s: Global Interdependence (Climate Change & Pandemie)

# Worstcase Scenario: Confrontation

- **Militarisation of Cyberspace and Digital Arms Race**
  - AI-Armsrace with Drones, Killerbees & Killerrobots
  - Cyberattacks below the “red line” of Artikel 2.4 (UN Charter) but with the potential of cascading effects and escalation risks
  - Real & Proxie Wars (Rusia vs. Ukraine, Iran vs. Israel, Armenia vs. Azerbjdshan)
- **De-Coupling of the global Economy**
  - Sanctions, Building of “digital fortresses” and attacks against supply chains
- **Massive Human Rights Violations**
  - AI-enabled Censorship
  - Mass Surveillance via AI enabled Face Recognition
- **New Political Blocs (Cliques)**
  - Transatlantic Partnership (T12)
  - Transasian Partnerschaft (SCO)
  - Digital Non-Alignd Movement
- **Standardisation Wars**
  - New IP & 6G, Bifurcation of the Internet

# Bestcase Szenario: Cooperation

- UN Roadmap on Digital Cooperation
  - IGF+/Leadership Panel/Tech Envoy/Parliamentarian Track/Global Digital Compact/WSIS+20
- Cybersecurity Treaties
  - Prohibition of Killerrobots and Attacks against critical infrastructure (List of 16/ Hospitals, Energy, Water, Transportation, Elections, Finances, Internetcore etc.)
  - Confidence and Capacity Building Measures (OEWG, OSZE, ASEAN etc.)
  - Cybercrime Convention (UN Cybercrime Ad Hoc Committee)
- Rulebook for the Digital Economy
  - Digital Trade & eCommerce Treaty (Free flow of Data with Trust) / WTO
  - Digital Tax / OECD&G20,
  - Sustainable Development Goals/Digital Divide (UN Decade of Action&SDG)
- Guidelines for Artificial Intelligence
  - Guiding Principles/OECD, Ethics/UNESCO, Binding Norms/EU & Council of Europe
- Management of Critical Internet-Resources
  - Keep “Technical Internet Governance” (TIG) out of the political conflicts (ICANN/ITU/IETF/G7)

# Moving Forward: Global Digital Compact (2023) and WSIS+20 (2025)

- The probability of a global “hot cyberwar” is low, but the cyberpeace will be very cold
  -
- The most probable scenario is a mix of confrontation and cooperation
- “Stumbling Forward” (Bill Clinton 2011, ICANN Meeting in San Francisco)
  - Thanks
- [Wolfgang@kleinwaechter.info](mailto:Wolfgang@kleinwaechter.info)





# Internet Governance: Who are the main actors?

**Olivier Crépin-Leblond, PhD**

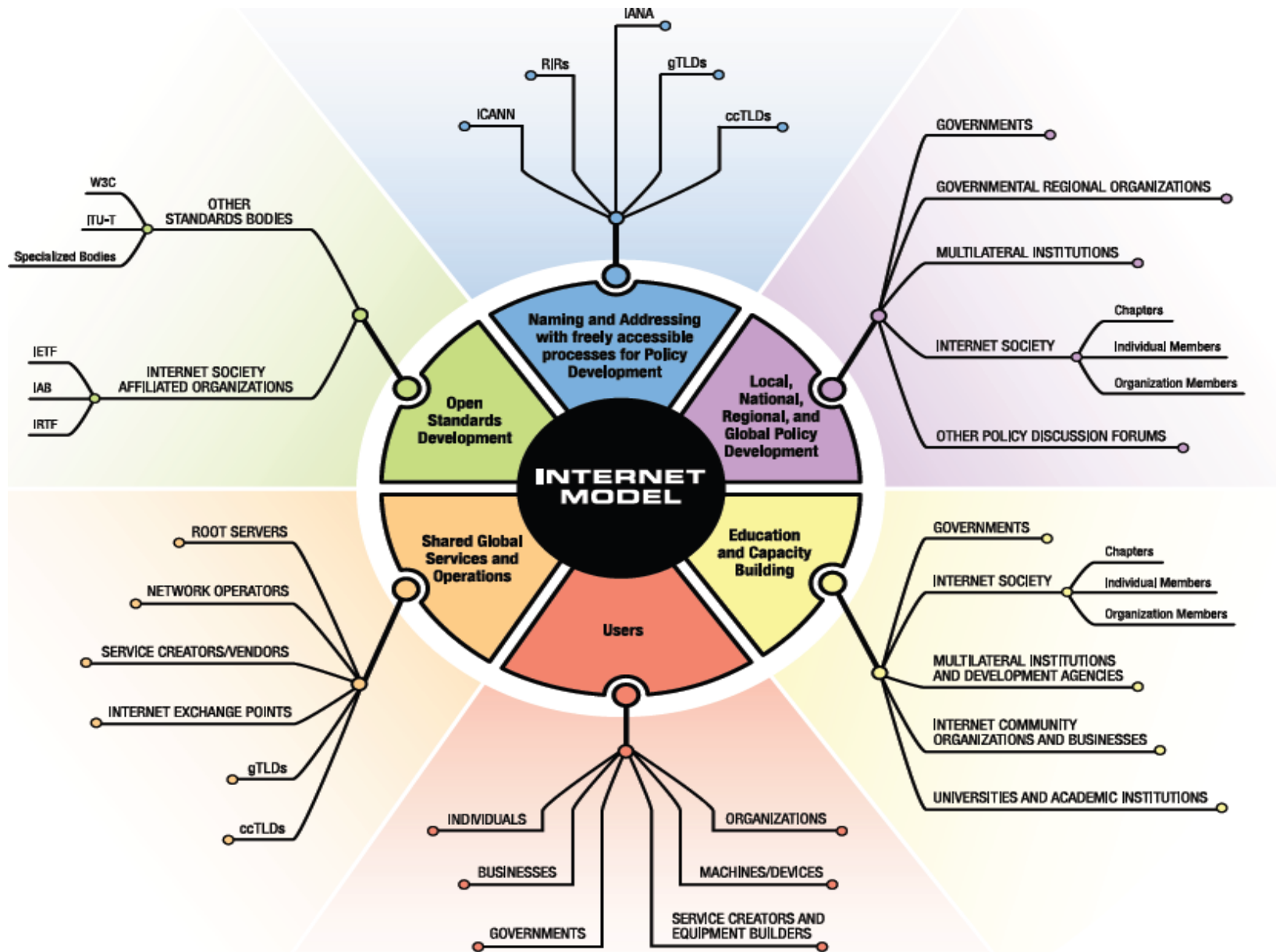
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27 March 2022

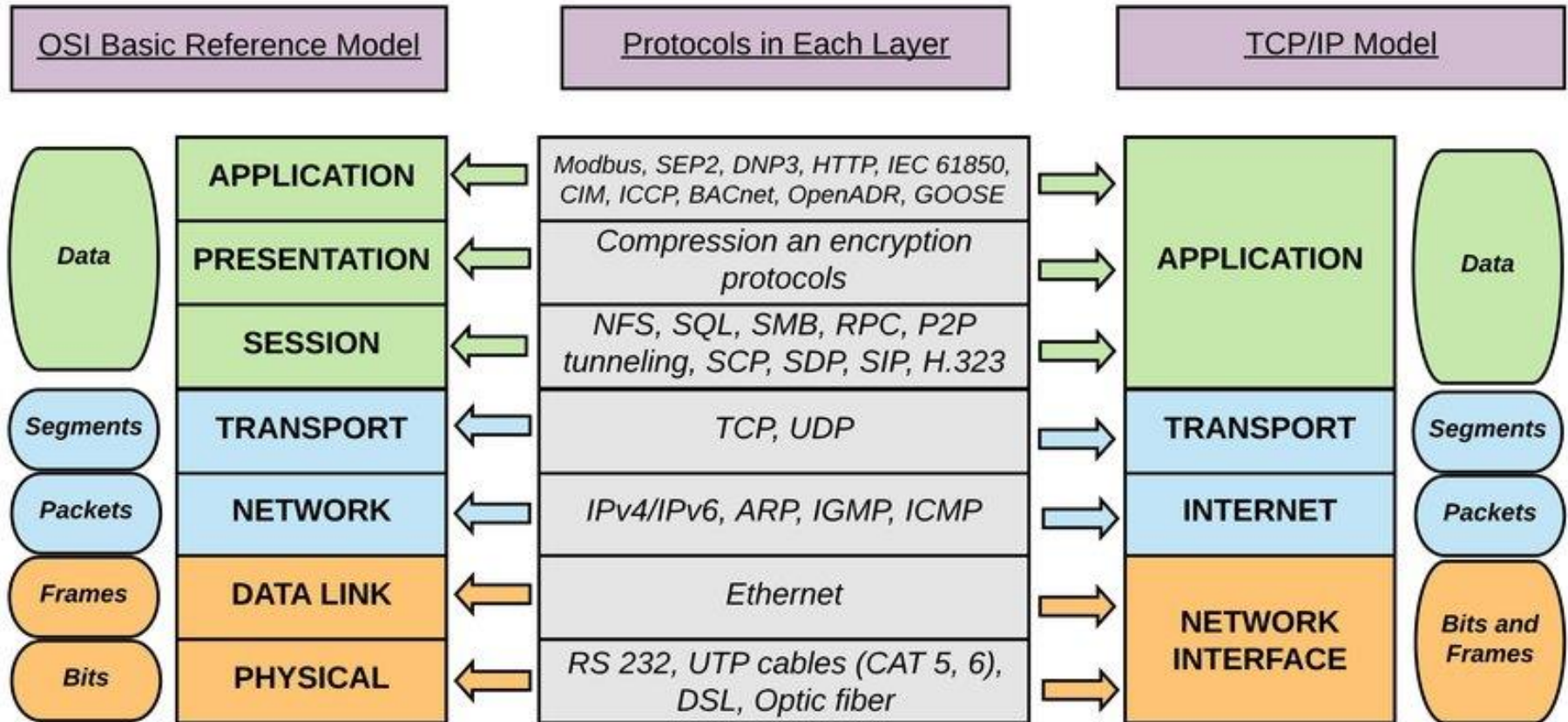


Twitter

@Olivier\_CL



# OSI Basic Stack vs. Internet Protocol Stack



[https://www.researchgate.net/figure/The-logical-mapping-between-OSI-basic-reference-model-and-the-TCP-IP-stack\\_fig2\\_327483011](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/The-logical-mapping-between-OSI-basic-reference-model-and-the-TCP-IP-stack_fig2_327483011)



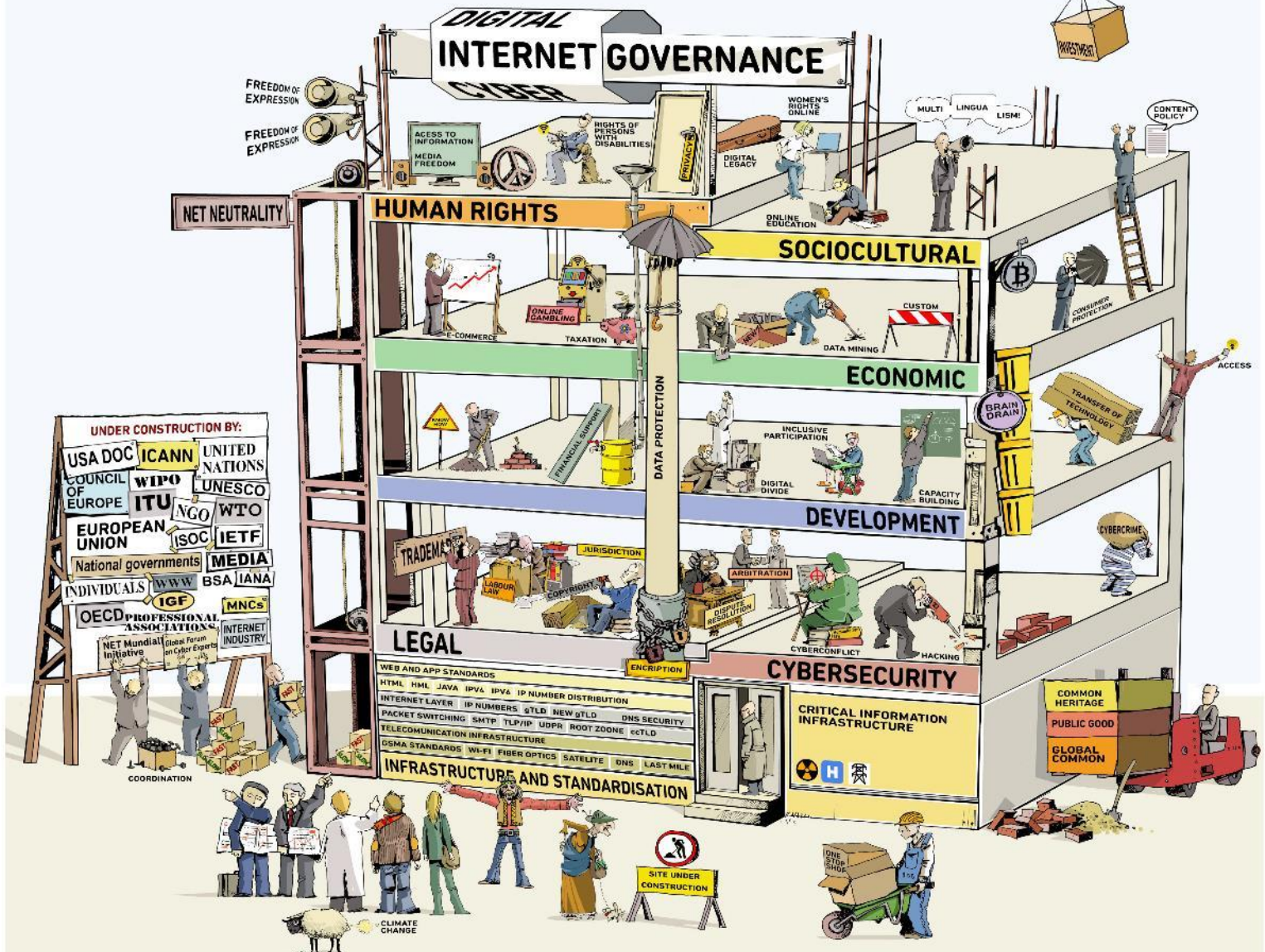
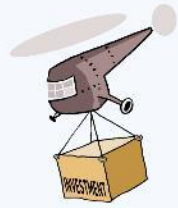
# Internet timeline – 1990-91

- Commercial Services PSI, UUNET, ANS CO+RE
- NSFNET Education Network, with Acceptable Use Policies being developed
- The rest of the world starts connecting itself via various agreements – **peering agreements**

# Internet Governance & Geopolitics History, Principles & Ecosystem



Internet  
Governance?



Concept: Baldi - Gelbstein - Kurbalija Illustration: Veljašević

# Internet Governance & Geopolitics History, Principles & Ecosystem



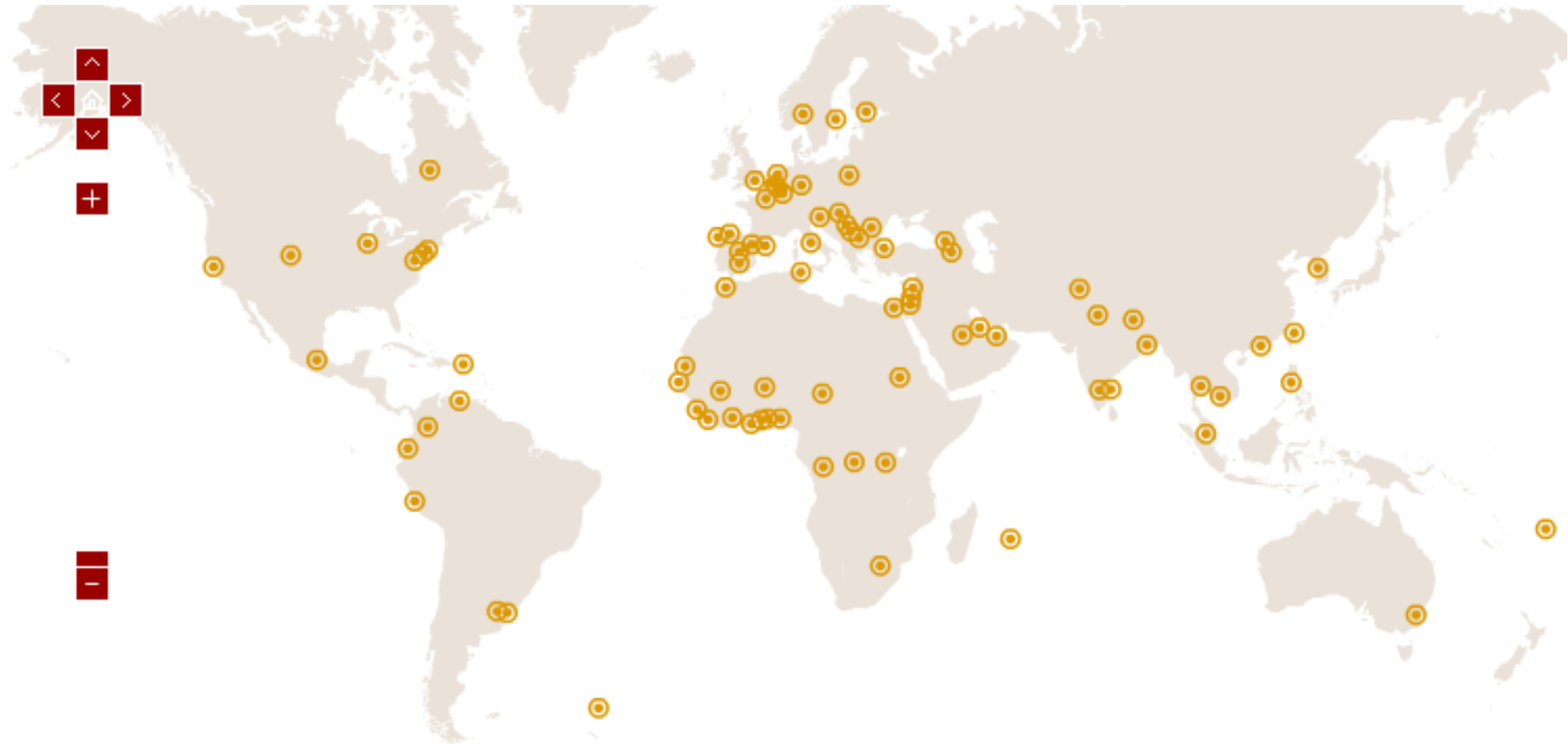
**Various key  
organisations**





- **ISOC = Internet Society**
  - **Founded in 1992**
  - **Non-profit organisation founded to provide leadership in Internet related standards, education, and policy.**
  - **Dedicated to ensuring the open development, evolution and use of the Internet for the benefit of people throughout the world.**
  - **Acts as the legal home for the IETF**

# ISOC Local Chapters



120+ Chapters around the world

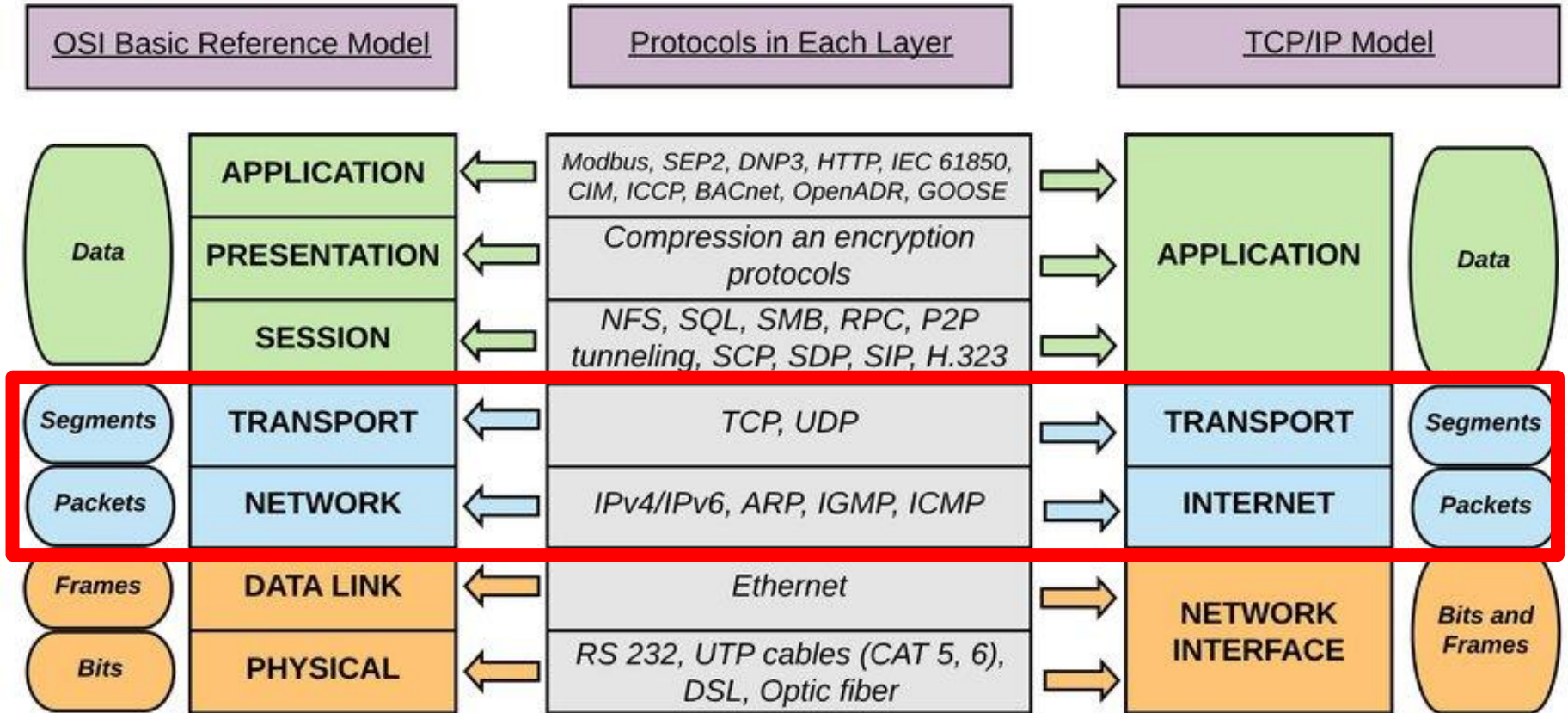


- **Internet Architecture Board**
  - Is chartered as a committee of the Internet Engineering Task Force and as an advisory body of the Internet Society
  - Its responsibilities include
    - architectural oversight of IETF activities,
    - Internet Standards Process oversight and appeal
    - appointment of the RFC Editor
  - Is responsible for the management of the IETF protocol parameter registries
  - <http://www.iab.org/>



- **Internet Engineering Task Force**
- Is a large, open, global community of
  - network designers
  - operators
  - vendors
  - researchers
- **Concerned with**
  - the evolution of the Internet architecture
  - the smooth operation of the Internet.
- It is open to any interested individual
  - <http://www.ietf.org/>

# OSI Basic Stack vs. Internet Protocol Stack



[https://www.researchgate.net/figure/The-logical-mapping-between-OSI-basic-reference-model-and-the-TCP-IP-stack\\_fig2\\_327483011](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/The-logical-mapping-between-OSI-basic-reference-model-and-the-TCP-IP-stack_fig2_327483011)

# Internet Governance & Geopolitics History & Principles Ecosystem

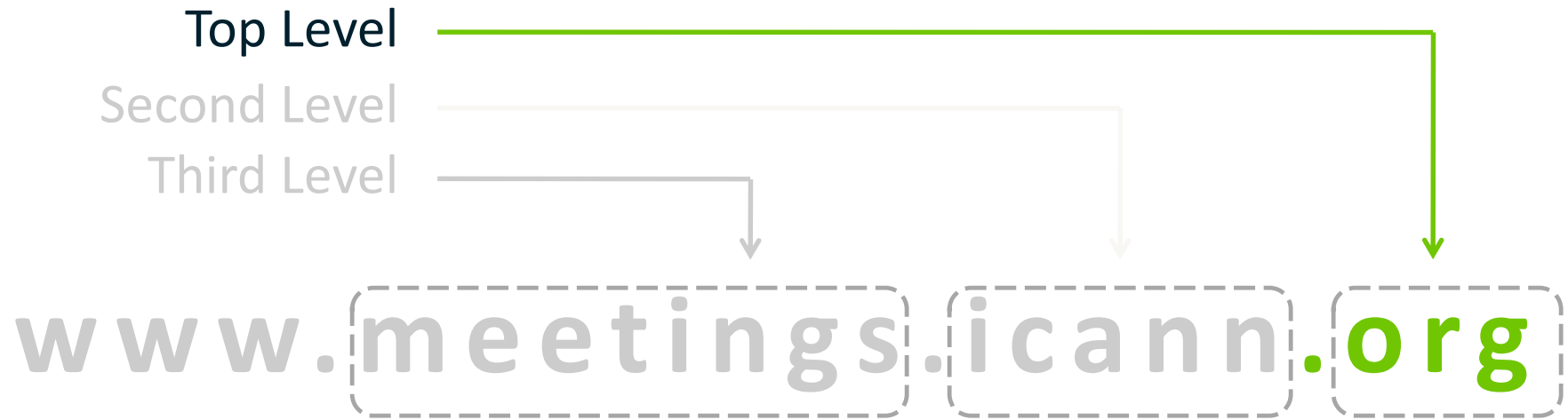


**ICANN  
Structure  
Organization**

# Definitions - ICANN

- **ICANN = Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers**
  - **Founded in 1998**
  - **Not-for-profit public-benefit corporation with participants from all over the world dedicated to keeping the Internet secure, stable and interoperable. It promotes competition and develops policy on the Internet's unique identifiers:**
    - **Domain Names**
    - **IP Addresses**
  - **Took over these functions from the US Government**
  - **Policy Making is multi-stakeholder, bottom-up and consensus-based**

# Anatomy of a domain Name



# Internet Governance & Geopolitics History & Principles Ecosystem



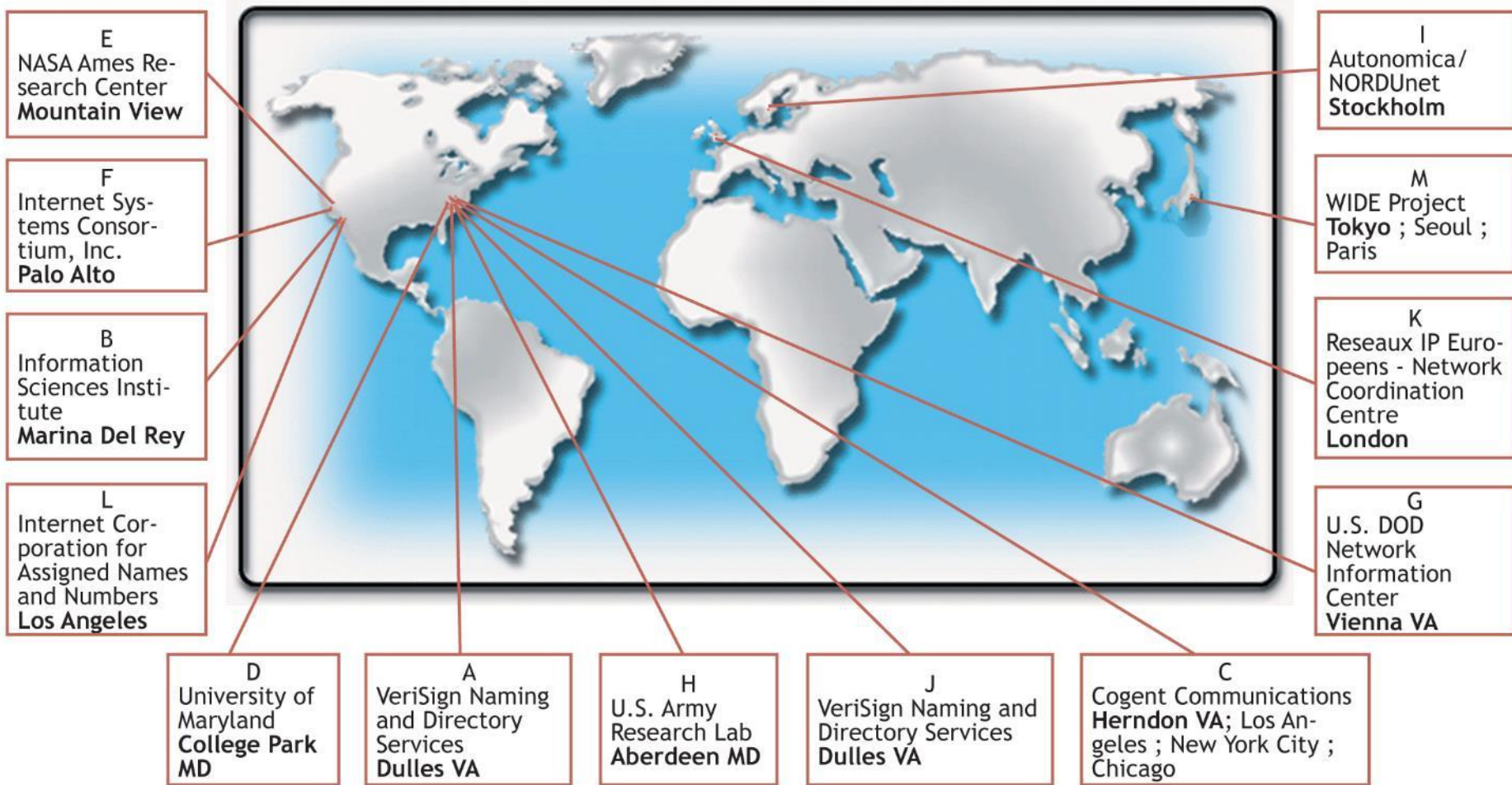
Root Servers  
RIRs



# Root Servers

- **DNS root name servers reliably publish the contents of one small file called a root zone file to the Internet**
- **This file is at the apex of a hierarchical distributed database called the Domain Name System (DNS), which is used by almost all Internet applications to translate worldwide unique names like `www.root-servers.org` into other identifiers**
- **The DNS is used by**
  - web
  - e-mail
  - other services
    - <http://www.root-servers.org/>

# Root servers



# Root Server Instances



1525 Instances of Root Server System  
Source: <https://www.root-servers.org>

# Regional Internet Registries

- RIRs oversee the allocation and registration of **Internet number resources** within a particular region of the world. (the famous IP addresses!)
- All the RIRs form the Number Resource Organization NRO
  - African Network Information Centre (AfrinIC)
  - Asia Pacific Network Information Centre (APNIC)
  - American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN)
  - Latin American and Caribbean Internet Addresses Registry (LACNIC)
  - Réseaux IP Européens Network Coordination Centre RIPE NCC
    - <http://www.nro.net/>

# NRO / ASO = 5 RIRs

**ARIN**  
American Registry for Internet Numbers

**RIPE NCC**  
RIPE NETWORK COORDINATION CENTRE

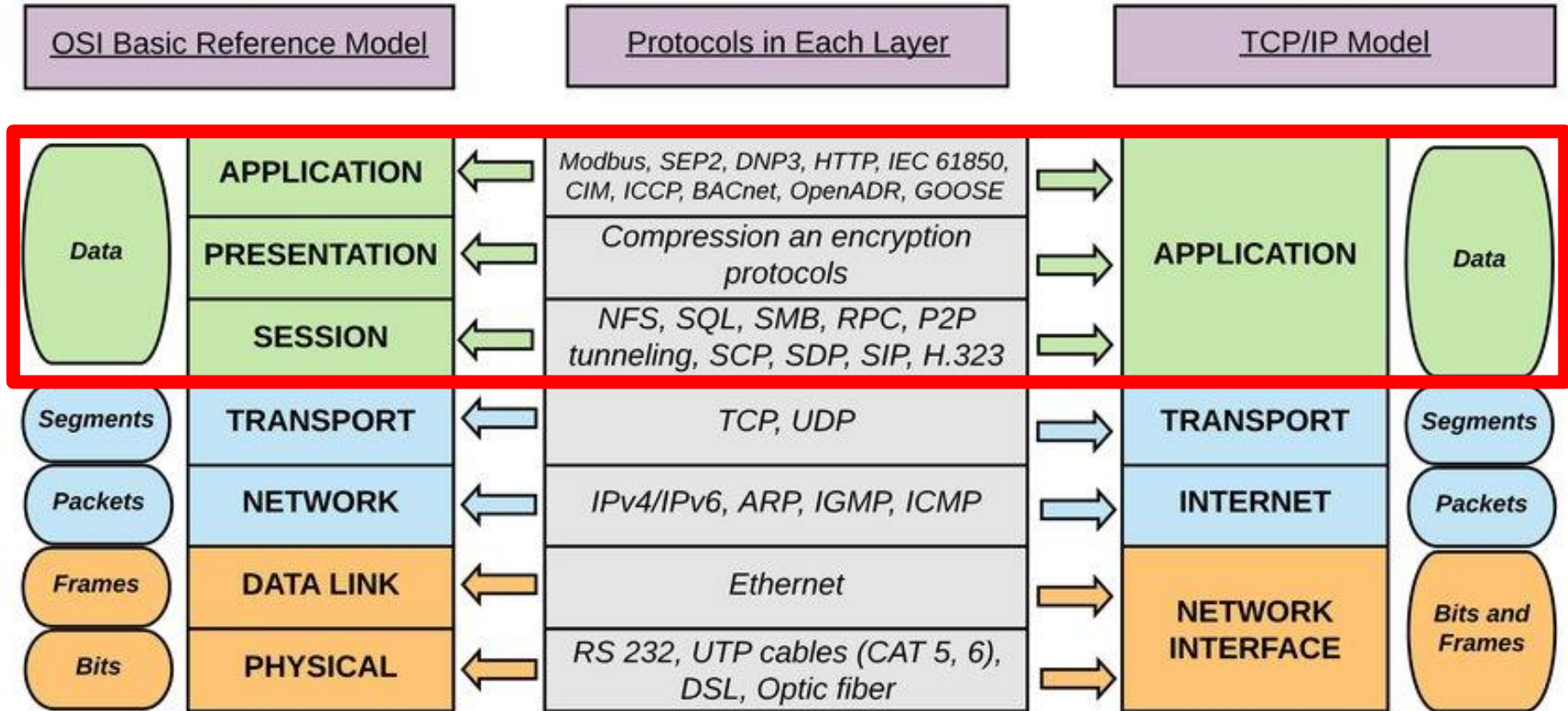




# World Wide Web Consortium

- **The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) is an international community where**
  - **[Member organizations](#)**
  - A full-time **[staff](#)**
  - The public work together to develop **[Web standards](#)**
- **W3C's mission is to lead the Web to its full potential**
- **Led by Web inventor [Tim Berners-Lee](#) and CEO [Jeffrey Jaffe](#)**

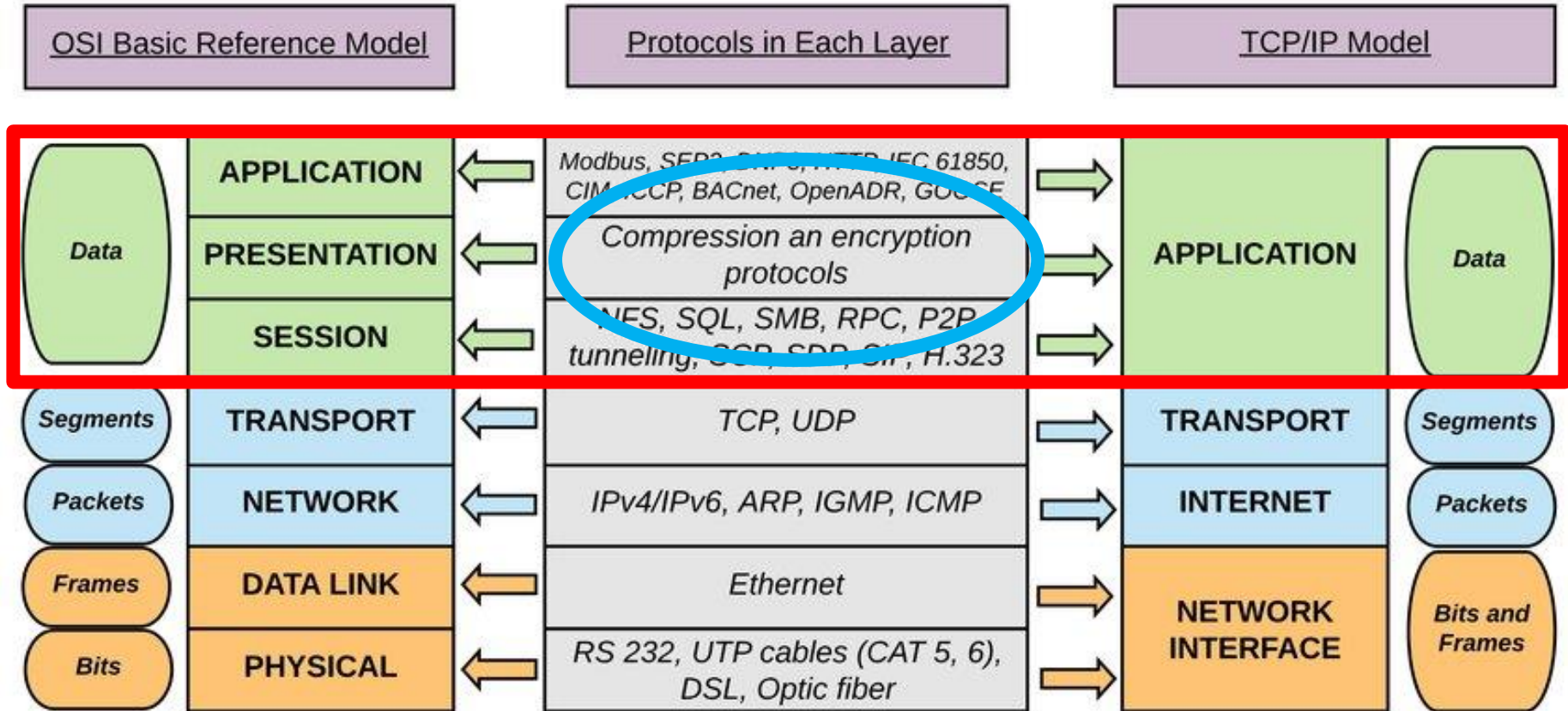
# OSI Basic Stack vs. Internet Protocol Stack



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# OSI Basic Stack vs. Internet Protocol Stack



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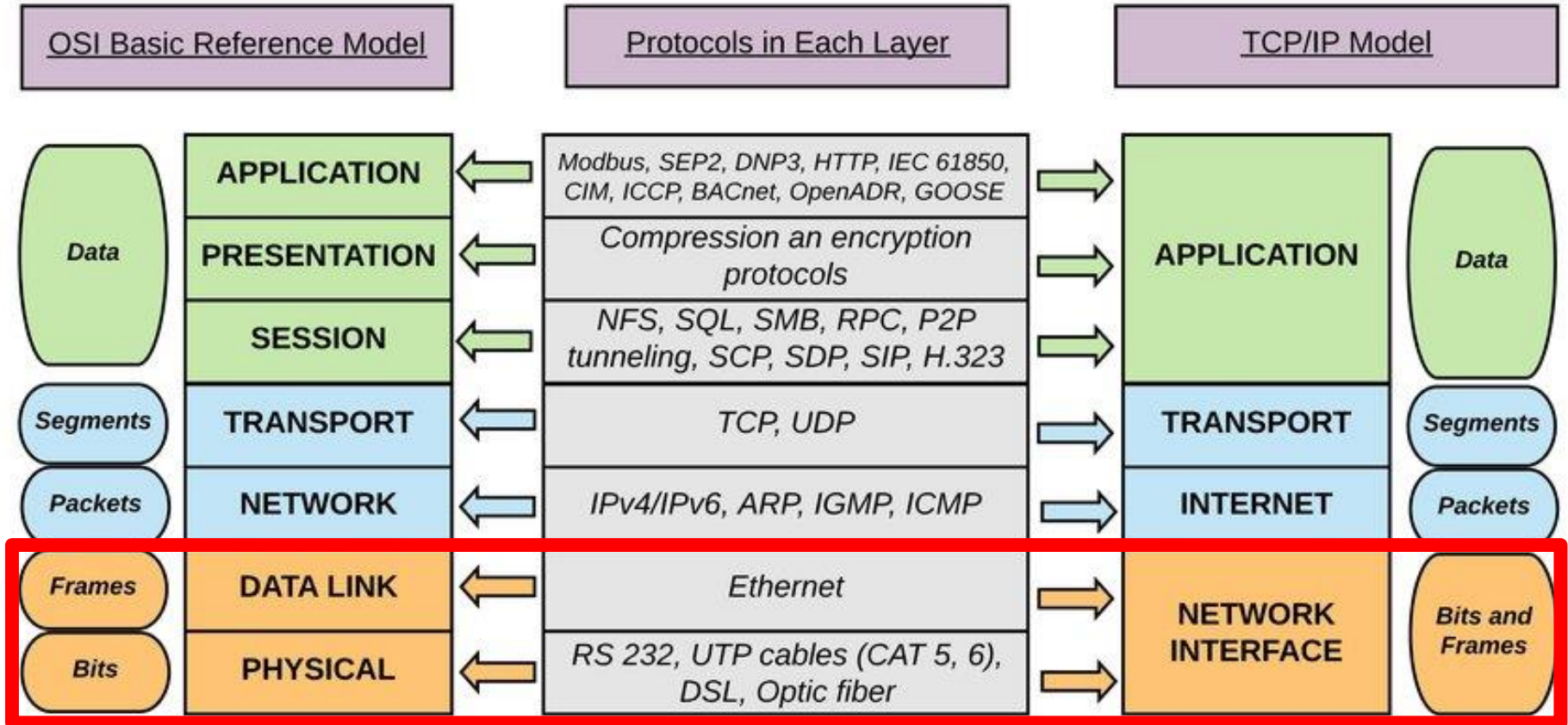


**Committed to Connect  
the World**



- **International Telecommunications Union**
- **Created in 1865 as International Telegraph Union**
- **Regulations regarding telephone service:**
  - **Billing**
  - **Standards (V.21, V.32, V.90, X.25 ...)**

# OSI Basic Stack vs. Internet Protocol Stack



[https://www.researchgate.net/figure/The-logical-mapping-between-OSI-basic-reference-model-and-the-TCP-IP-stack\\_fig2\\_327483011](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/The-logical-mapping-between-OSI-basic-reference-model-and-the-TCP-IP-stack_fig2_327483011)

ITU Plenipotentiary Conference:  
**Constitution and Convention**

ITU Council



World Conference on International  
Telecommunications (WCIT):  
**International Telecommunication  
Regulations (ITRs)**

| ITU – R   | ITU-T  | ITU-D   |
|---|--|---|
| World Radio Conference<br>(WRC): <b>Radio<br/>Regulations</b> | World<br>Telecommunication<br>Standardization<br>Assembly (WTSA) | World Telecommunication<br>Development Conference<br>(WTDC) |
| Radio Advisory Group<br>(RAG)                                 | Telecommunication<br>Standardization<br>Advisory Group (TSAG)    | Telecommunication<br>Development Advisory Group<br>(TDAG)   |
| Study Groups  | Study Groups   | Study Groups  |

- **World Conference On International Telecommunications (WCIT)**
- **Dubai, 3-14 December 2012**
- **Conference to update the ITRs**
- **<https://www.itu.int/en/wcit-12/Pages/default.aspx>**
  
- **World Telecommunication Policy Forum**
- **This – held in May 2013 – was an opportunity for calmer reflections post WCIT**
- **Agreed Policy Recommendations on Internet Governance**
- **<http://www.itu.int/en/wtpf-13/Pages/overview.aspx>**
- **Last: WTPF21 – Geneva December 2021**

- **World Telecommunications Development Conference**
- **In 2017 the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-17) took place in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 9 to 20 October.**
- **Next one: Kigali, Rwanda, from 6 to 16 June 2022.**
- **Organised in the period between two Plenipotentiary Conferences to consider topics, projects and programmes relevant to telecommunication development.**
- **WTDCs set the strategies and objectives for the development of telecommunication/ICT, providing future direction and guidance to the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D).**
- **<https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/conferences/wtdc/Pages/default.aspx>**

# Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-18; Dubai)

- **Four yearly Treaty Conference of all of ITU;**
- **PP-18 took place in Dubai – Oct-Nov 2018**
- **Included elections; Strategic Plan adoption; potential changes to Constitution and adoption of revised / new Resolutions**
- **Brought more than 2500 ICT decision-makers together from around the world to 'work as one' to advance power of 'Tech for Good'**
- **<https://www.itu.int/web/pp-18/en/>**
- **Next one: <https://www.itu.int/pp22/en/> will be held in Bucharest, Romania, from 26 September to 14 October 2022.**



# Internet Governance & Geopolitics History & Principles Ecosystem



United Nations  
Processes



- **Internet Governance Forum (IGF)**
- **Commission on Science and Technology for Development (part of United Nations conference on Trade and Development – UNCTAD)**
- **UNESCO**
- **UN General Assembly (UNGA)**
- **Organised the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) in Tunis in 2005 which took the WGIG report as a starting point to build the IGF etc.**



- **As Called for in the Tunis Agenda (2005);**
- **Essentially to look at “effectiveness” of WSIS Action Lines;**
- **UNGA sanctioned two Review Sessions; UNESCO (March 2013) and ITU (June 2014)**



# IGF

## Internet Governance Forum

- **THE IGF IS A MULTISTAKEHOLDER PLATFORM THAT FACILITATES THE DISCUSSION OF PUBLIC POLICY ISSUES PERTAINING TO THE INTERNET**
- **Was initiated as part of WSIS process in 2005**
- **Yearly meetings**
- **IGF 6-10 December 2021 – Hybrid Meeting**
- **The Internet Governance Forum serves to bring people together from various stakeholder groups as equals, in discussions on public policy issues relating to the Internet**
- **While there is no negotiated outcome, the IGF informs and inspires those with policy-making power in both the public and private sectors**
- **At their annual meeting delegates discuss, exchange information and share good practices with each other**
- **The IGF facilitates a common understanding of how to maximize Internet opportunities and address risks and challenges that arise**
- **Next one: Addis Ababa 2022.**

# National & Regional IGFs – world wide

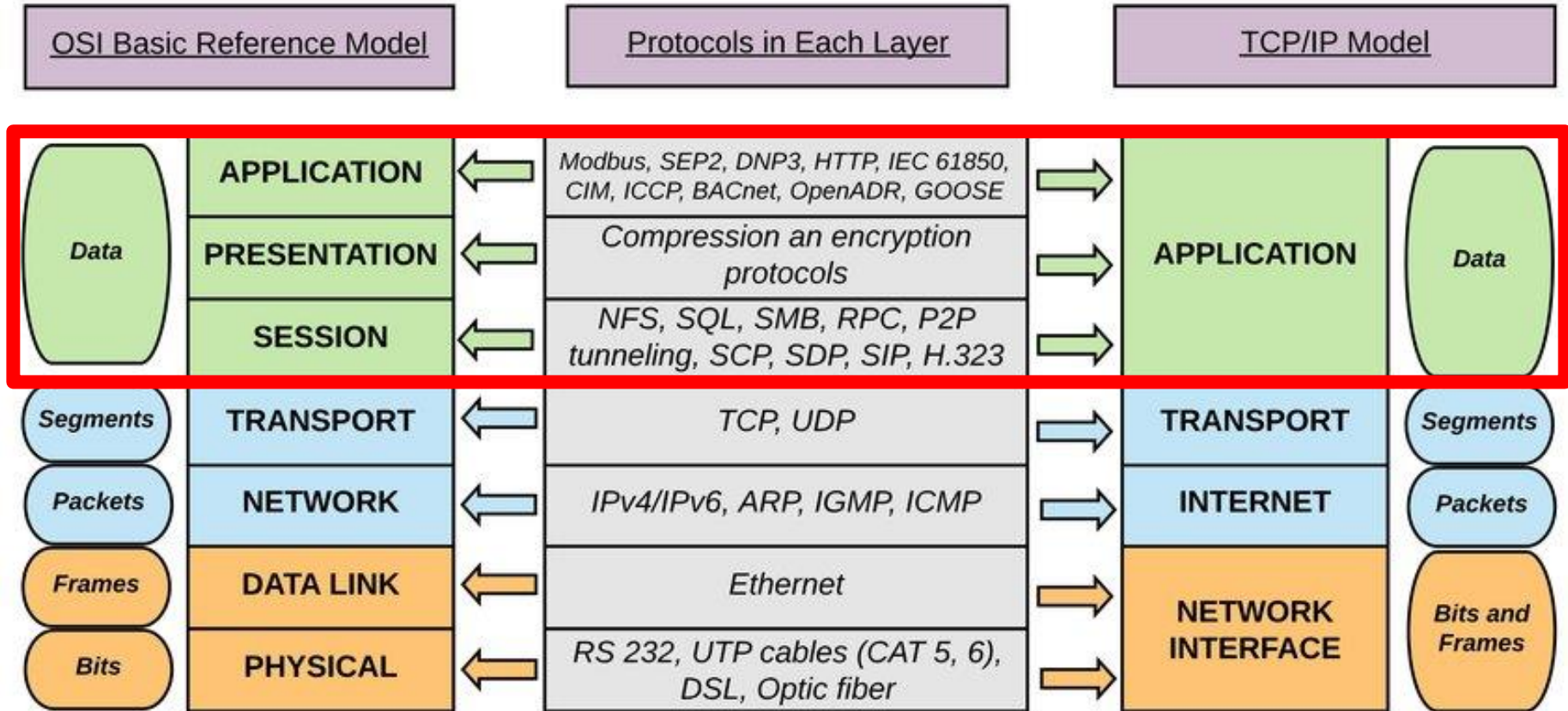


National IGFs | Regional IGFs | Youth IGFs

Source: Anja Gengo, UN IGF Secretariat Focal Point

# OSI Basic Stack vs. Internet Protocol Stack

## Speaking of “Regulation”?



[https://www.researchgate.net/figure/The-logical-mapping-between-OSI-basic-reference-model-and-the-TCP-IP-stack\\_fig2\\_327483011](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/The-logical-mapping-between-OSI-basic-reference-model-and-the-TCP-IP-stack_fig2_327483011)

# Thank you !



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Questions? Comments? Suggestions?

Olivier Crépin-Leblond <[ocl@gih.com](mailto:ocl@gih.com)>





# Brief History of Korean Internet Governance

Dongman Lee (KIGA & IAPDC Chair)

2022. 3. 25

# Korea IG Brief History (Phase 1)

- ~1997: Internet incubation and promotion
  - 1982: first Internet connection
  - Internet and .kr under academic & research domains
  - KAIST managed .kr in 1986
  - Transferred to NIA in 1994
- 1998: Birth of KRNIC
  - Structured similar to ICANN
  - Operator: KRNIC (NNC) as partially private org
  - NNC and NC
  - RFC-KR

# Korea IG Brief History (Phase 2)

- 2004: Regulations on Internet Address Resource
  - KRNIC under NIDA (National Internet Development Agency)
  - Internet Address Policy Review Committee
    - Working sub-committee existed 2 yrs
- And no further activities with private sectors till 2009
- 2009: NIDA merged with security agency
  - Allowed private sector participations under the names of Internet Development Committee & Korea Internet governance forum
  - Very limited multi-stakeholder participations

# Korea IG Brief History (Phase 3)

- 2015: Rebirth of Multi-stakeholder based IG placeholder -> KIGA (Korean IG Alliance)

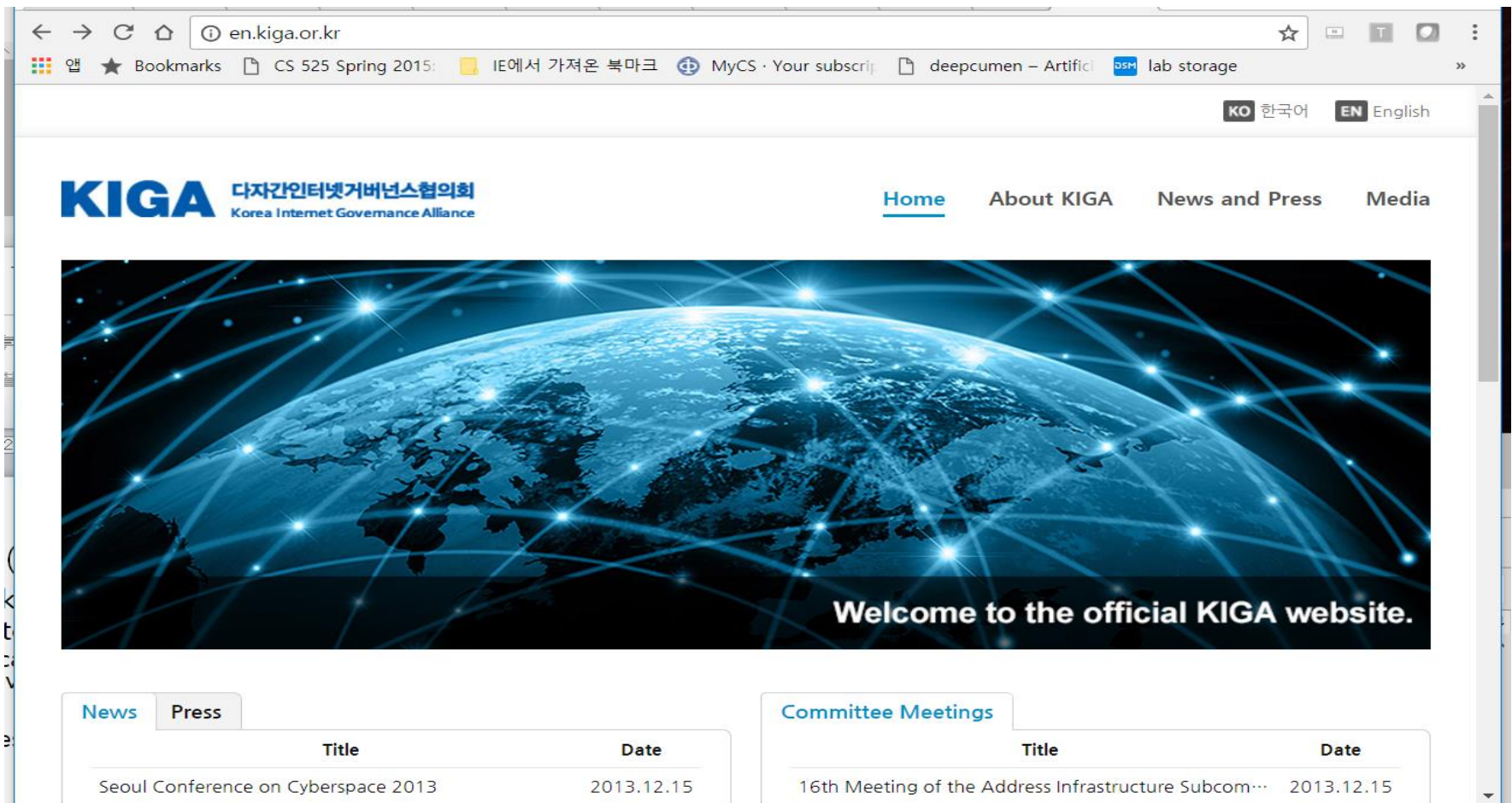
| 구분         | 구분          | 성명                 | 소속 및 직함              |
|------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 위원장        | 학계          | 이동만                | KAIST 전산학과 교수        |
| 위원<br>(20) | 학계<br>(7)   | 강경란                | 아주대 정보컴퓨터공학부 교수      |
|            |             | 김경석                | 부산대 정보컴퓨터공학부 교수      |
|            |             | 김 국                | 서경대 경영대학원 교수         |
|            |             | 민병원                | 이화여대 정치외교학과 교수       |
|            |             | 이영음                | 한국방송통신대 미디어 영상학과 교수  |
|            |             | 정찬모                | 인하대학교 법학전문대학원 교수     |
|            |             | 한선영                | 건국대 컴퓨터공학부 교수        |
|            | 업계<br>(6)   | 김상진                | 네티피아 대외협력·홍보실 부장     |
|            |             | 김윤석                | SK브로드밴드 매니저(정보망Eng팀) |
|            |             | 이경용                | (주) 아이네임즈 팀장         |
|            |             | 이신종                | (주) 후이즈 대표이사         |
|            |             | 이형우                | 리소프트 대표              |
|            | 이호복         | (주) 가비아 이사         |                      |
|            | 범조계<br>(1)  | 윤복남                | 법무법인(유한) 한결한울 변호사    |
|            | 시민사회<br>(2) | 오병일                | 진보네트워크센터 활동가         |
|            |             | 전응휘                | 녹색소비자연대 정책위원         |
|            | 공공분야<br>(4) | 강미영                | 국립국어원 학예연구사          |
| 김인숙        |             | 한국소비자원 정책개발팀 책임연구원 |                      |
| 오세양        |             | 서울시청 인터넷서비스팀장      |                      |
| 주용완        |             | 한국인터넷진흥원 인터넷산업진흥단장 |                      |

# Korea IG Brief History at Glance

- 1985 ~ 1997: Network Operator Committee (NOC)
- 1998: KRNIC – Number and Name Committee (NNC)
- 1999: Name Committee (NC)
- 2004: Internet Policy Review Committee
- 2006~2009:
- 2009: KIDA – Internet Address Committee
- 2013: KIGA (Limited participations)
- 2015: KIGA (multi-stakeholder participations)

# Korea Internet Governance Alliance (KIGA)

- <http://en.kiga.or.kr>



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Korea Internet Governance Alliance (KIGA) in English. The browser address bar displays [en.kiga.or.kr](http://en.kiga.or.kr). The page features a navigation menu with links for Home, About KIGA, News and Press, and Media. A large banner image depicts a globe with a network of glowing blue lines and nodes, symbolizing global connectivity. Below the banner, the text reads "Welcome to the official KIGA website." The page is organized into two main content areas: "News" and "Committee Meetings".

**KIGA** 다자간인터넷거버넌스협의회  
Korea Internet Governance Alliance

[Home](#) [About KIGA](#) [News and Press](#) [Media](#)

**News** **Press**

| Title                               | Date       |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Seoul Conference on Cyberspace 2013 | 2013.12.15 |

**Committee Meetings**

| Title  | Date       |
|--|------------|
| 16th Meeting of the Address Infrastructure Subcom... | 2013.12.15 |

# Korea Internet Governance Alliance (KIGA)

- <http://en.kiga.or.kr>
- Steering committee
  - Nominated by academia, civil society, technology, business, and government sectors
- Sub-committee
  - Internet addresses and names
  - KriGF program
  - Data governance
- WGs
  - Governance structure
  - Policy development process
  - IG school

# Korea Internet Governance Alliance (KIGA)

- Work Items
  - Korean language generation rule for gTLD
  - CJK coordination on Hanja
  - Domain name registration rules
  - Internet address resource management plan
  - KrIGF
  - Whois policy
  - Data governance
  - Internet address resource regulation amendment
  - ..



# Meaningful **Changes** in Korean Internet governance

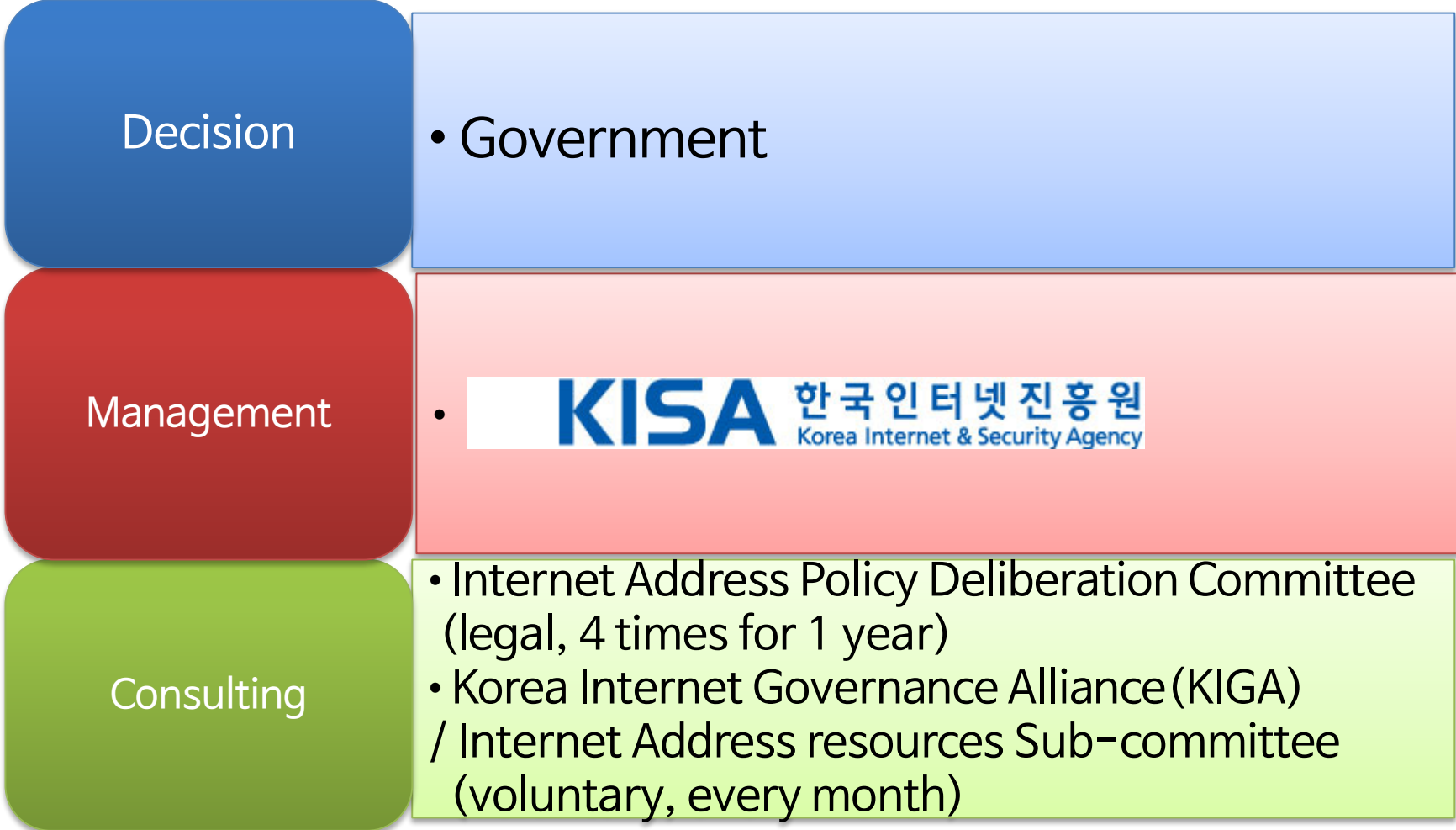
2022. 03. 25.

Boknam Yun, Attorney at Law  
Chair of Internet Address Resource Subcommittee  
/Korea Internet Governance Alliance (**KIGA**)

# Topic Of Contents

- Korean Internet governance mechanism
- Internet Address Resources Act
- Internet Address Resources Act **Revision**
- Next step of Korean Internet governance

# Korean Internet governance mechanism



# Internet Address Resources Act

- Uniqueness of Korean Internet governance
- 2004
- Debate between government vs private sectors during 2 years
- Final decision : Top-down style by government
- Result : voluntary activities from multi-stakeholder became weak

# Internet Address Resources Act **Revision**

- Internet Address Policy Deliberation Committee  
→ Internet Address Policy Committee  
: consultation + **voting right**
- Strengthen Multi-stakeholder Mechanism  
: **equally** participate each stakeholder  
(government/public, academic, technician, business, civil society)
- Legal body = KrNIC (belong to KISA)  
: secretary of Internet Address Policy Committee

# Next step of Korean Internet governance

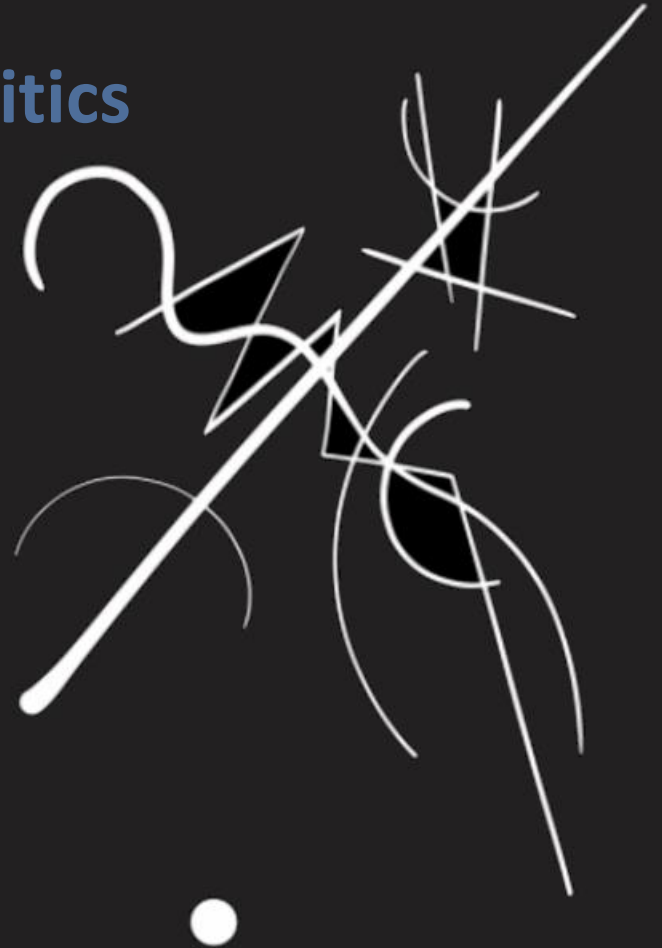
- New formation of Internet Address Policy Committee (2022. 7.)
- Revision on Presidential decree (consult with government)
  - : bottom-up recommendation process, specify the task of the committee, secretariat of committee
- Preparation new domain-name & IP address policy
  - : new WHOIS policy on .kr/.한국
  - : (for example) review on management system of domain-name & IP address

# Internet Governance and GeoPolitics

Presented by: Pari Esfandiari

June 29, 2021

**Global  
TechnoPolitics  
Forum**



## Why is internet difficult to govern?

- Internet is transnational
- Context is complex & dynamic
- Issues conflict
- Cultures matter
- Ideologies differ

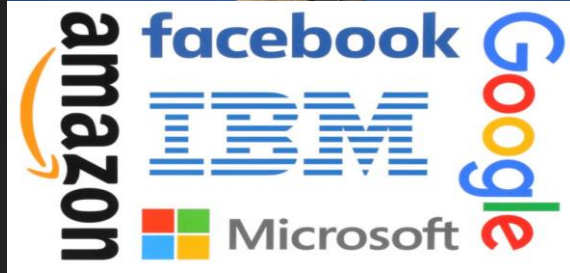




# GeoPolitics








National interests and power relations



## Ideological Differences

### Different Visions of the Internet<sup>14</sup>

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  <b>Silicon Valley's Open Internet</b>      | <p>This is a decentralized and anarchist vision of the internet, in which data flows are completely unrestricted.</p>   |
|  <b>Washington DC's Commercial Internet</b> | <p>The internet and data are viewed as resources that can be used by private actors for innovation and value creation. For the most part, the market governs itself, but a little government regulation now and then can be a good thing.</p>       |
|  <b>Brussels' Bourgeois Internet</b>        | <p>The European Union's internet seeks to maximize freedom of expression while ensuring good behavior, privacy protections, and transparency. The key to this model is regulation.</p>  |
|  <b>Beijing's Paternal Internet</b>         | <p>The Internet is viewed as a tool that should serve the public good. Thus, censorship is necessary to restrict access to any content the government deems harmful or undesirable. This vision is best demonstrated by China's Great Firewall.</p> |
|  <b>Moscow Mule Spoiler Model</b>           | <p>This is not a vision, but rather a strategy. This model is characterized by the use of the Internet as a tool for spreading disinformation and malware, engaging in cyberwarfare and cyberespionage, and overall breeding chaos.</p>             |

# Technology - Evolving Role

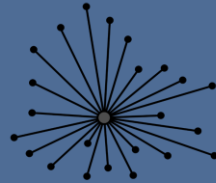


Disinformation  
Manipulation

Sanctions

Militarization  
Of  
Cyberspace

Digital Corridors



CENTRALIZED



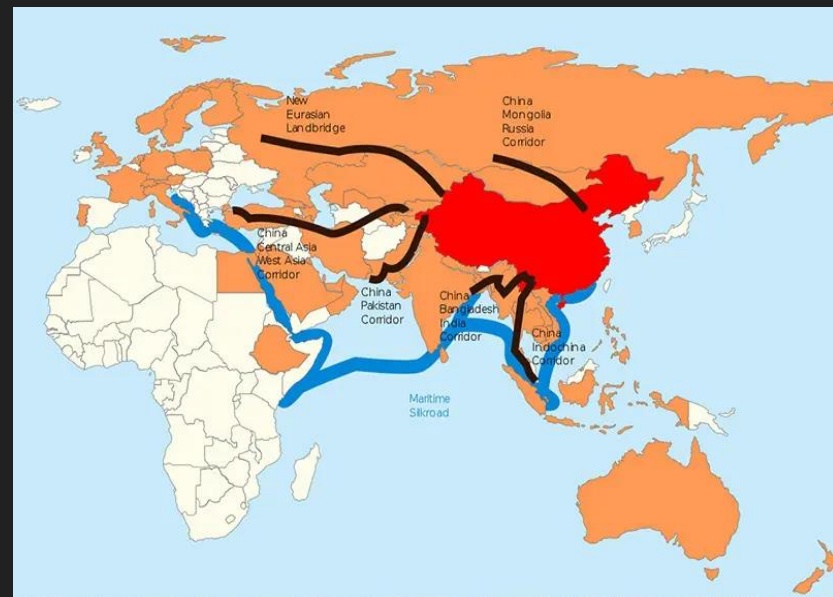
DECENTRALIZED

Hacks and Spies

# Digital Corridors - Central Asia



Credit: [bignewsnetwork.com](http://bignewsnetwork.com)



Credit: [Wikimedia.org](http://Wikimedia.org)

# South Korea

The Korean Peninsula: The Future of a Geopolitical Nexus

## Geopolitical



National Concerns



Regional Concerns

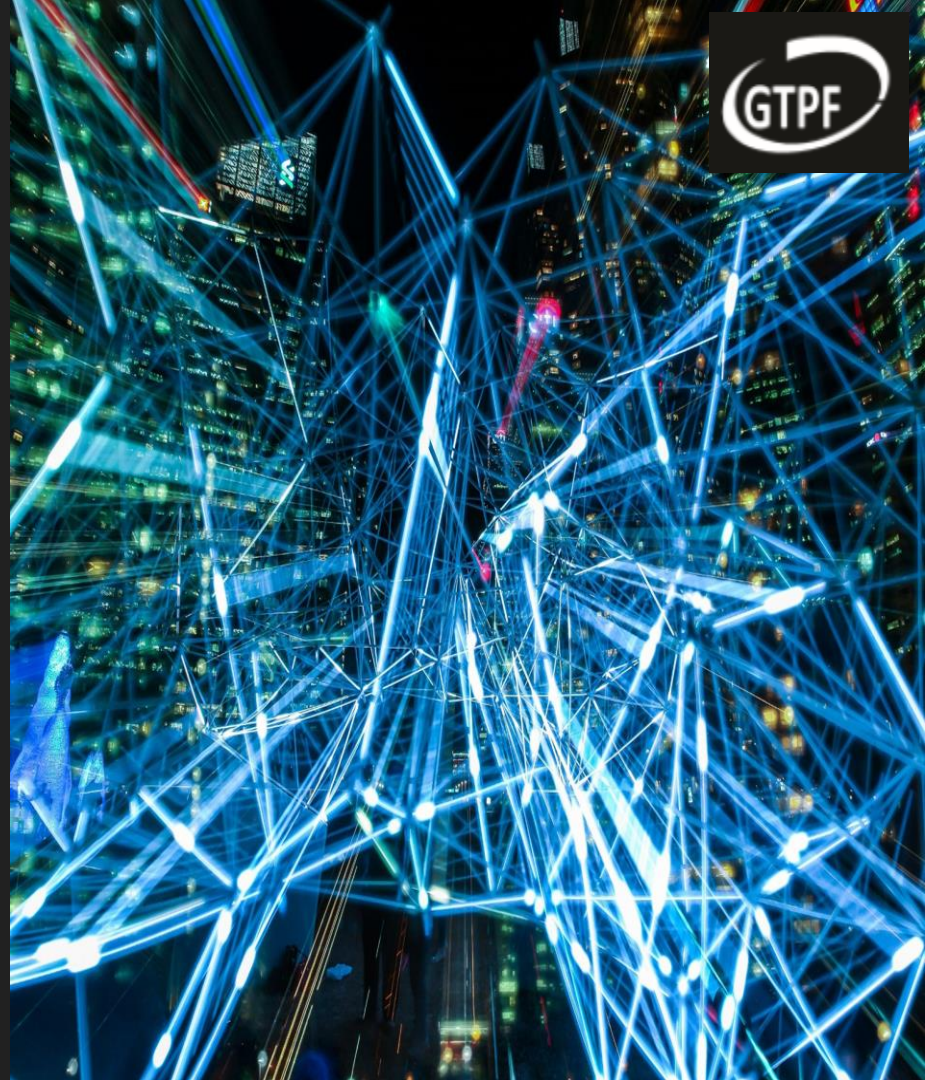


International concerns



# What are the key concerns

- Collective Privacy
- Innovation
- Fragmentation of Internet
- Trade Contraction
- Sovereignty & Autonomy
- Global Conflict
- World Order



# Dimensions of Internet Governance



Privacy



Trade



Antitrust



Content Regulation



Intellectual Property



Diplomacy



Security



# Privacy

## Key Legislations:

- General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)- 2016-18
- California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) - 2018-20
- India's Personal Data Protection Draft Bill (PDPB)-2019
- China's Great Firewall.

✦ “Opt in” vs “Opt out”

✦ Right to be forgotten,

✦ Access to data

✦ Data Localization





# Content Regulations

## India

Information Technology Act - 2000  
2008, 2011, 2018

## EU

e-Commerce Directive - 2002  
Digital Services Act - 2020  
France, Germany, & UK

## US

Section 230 - 1996  
Proposals - 2019, 2020

**Freedom of expression**

## China

The Internet in China - 2010  
Provisions on the Governance of  
the Online Information Content  
Ecosystem - Dec. 2019

**Censorship & propaganda**



What



Who

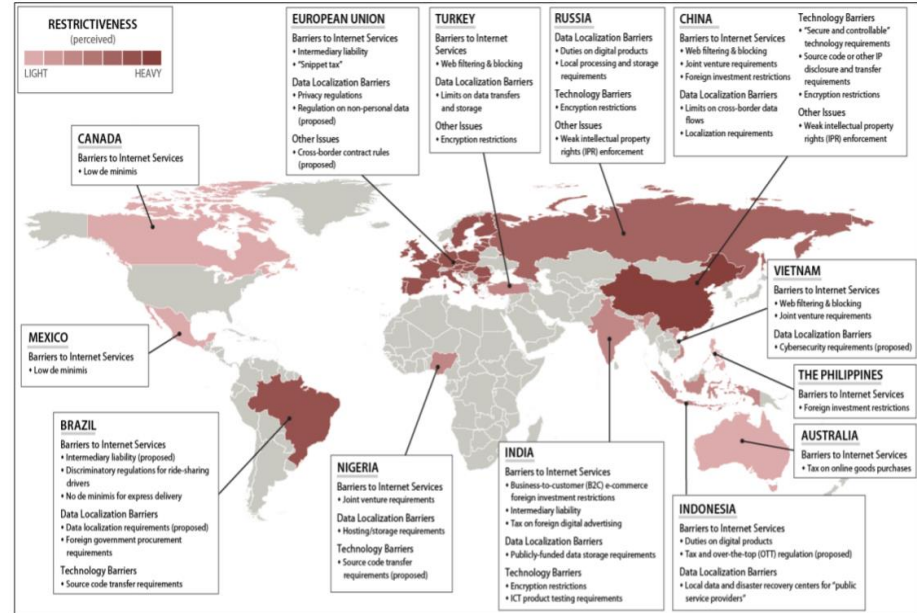


How

## Non-Tariff Barriers

- Barriers to Internet Services
- Localization Barriers
- Technology Barriers
- Other Barriers

**Figure A-1. Levels of Perceived Digital Trade Barriers in Selected Countries**  
(according to the U.S. Trade Representative)



Source: CRS based on U.S. Trade Representative, 2018 National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers.

Note: This map is illustrative of digital trade barriers and not meant to be an exhaustive list.

# Security

*Cyber legacy was accessibility, not security*



JBS Foods  
Colonial PipeLines  
Solarwind  
Microsoft Exchange  
Stuxnet

## Espionage Sabotage Act of War

Convention on Cybercrime - 2001  
U.S.-China Cyber Agreement - 2015  
G7 Lucca Declaration - 2017  
Paris Call for Trust and Security in  
Cyberspace - 2018  
The U.S.' CLOUD Act - 2018

Ransomware  
Stealing Intelligence  
Election Manipulation  
IP theft  
Retaliation  
Sabotage

Private criminals  
Versus  
Nation states

Defense, offense &  
resilience  
Supply chain  
Reporting & certification  
Rules of the road



**What**



**Who**



**How**

# Statement of the Problem



“

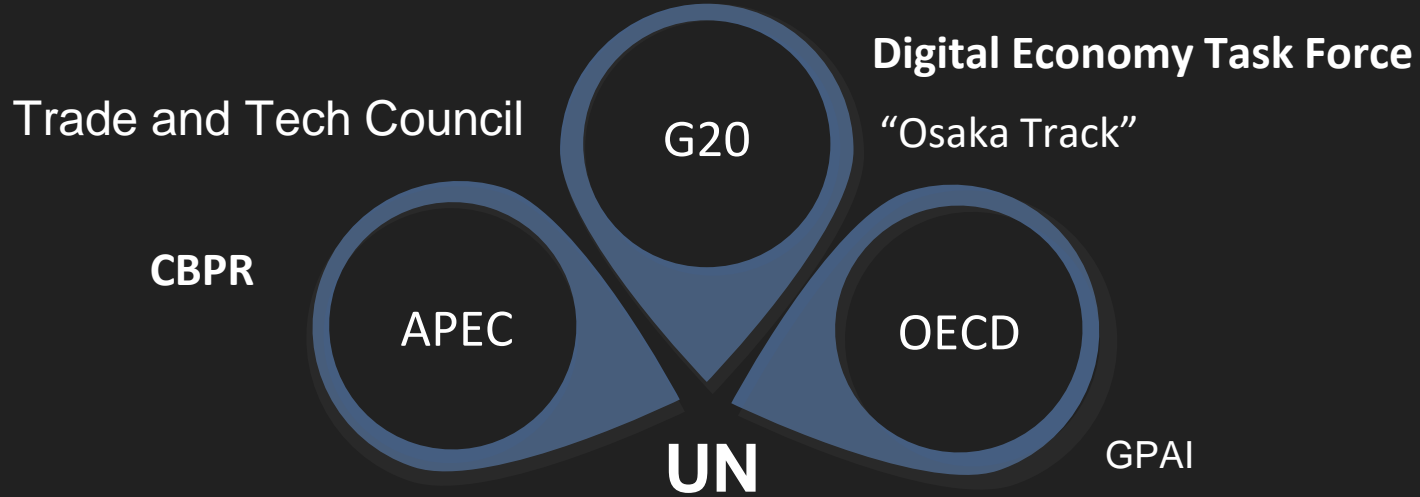
Today's patchwork of privacy laws and industry self-regulation lacks transparency and coherence, with adverse impact on innovation and competition and do not protect global citizen's privacy while driving an escalation in geopolitical tension.

”



Are geopolitical tensions inevitable?

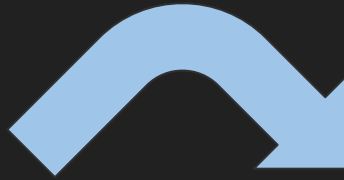
# Moving Forward



What obstacles do these groupings face?

How to find adequate mechanisms capable of achieving the right balance?

# D20



The existing global architecture

The new geopolitical context.

Convenings

Built Trust

Broaden the  
Dialogue  
Shift the Focus

Actionable &  
Measurable  
Outcomes



Internet  
Founding  
Organizations



Bretton Woods  
Institutions



Think Tanks



# Thank You

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the public debate at the intersection of geopolitics and technology.  
To join our internship program contact: [info@technopolitics.org](mailto:info@technopolitics.org)

# Instruments of Governance relating to IP, Privacy, Trade from Korea's perspective

2022. 3.25.

EungJun Jeon(lawyer at LOGOS LAW LLC)



# 1. The key international instruments regarding IP, Privacy, Trade in South Korea

## 1.1 Basic international treaties, conventions on IP in Korea

- Paris Convention(industrial property), Bern Convention(Copyright), WCT, Rome Convention, WPPT, Brussels Convention
- Trademark Law Treaty. Singapore treaty on the law of trademarks
- As a procedural rule of international application, Patent Cooperation Treaty, Madrid System(trademark), Hague System(design)
- Korea is a signatory to most major IP international treaties

# 1. The key international instruments regarding IP, Privacy, Trade in South Korea

## 1.2 Trade treaties related to IP in Korea

- TRIPs Agreement, Korea-US FTA, Korea-EU FTA, RCEP(Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership agreement)
- Korean government is considering joining the CPTPP(Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership)
- TRIPs and FTAs have greatly changed the rules and legal framework of Korea, including IP legislation.

# 1. The key international instruments regarding IP, Privacy, Trade in South Korea

## 1.3 international instruments related to Privacy in Korea

- The adequacy decision under Art. 45 of GDPR(2021. 12. 17.)
  - This decision does not cover personal credit information which is subject to oversight by the Financial Services Commission in South Korea.
- South Korea is participating in Convention 108+ of the Council of Europe as an observer.
- South Korea should comply with the additional safeguards and the representations, assurances, commitments in Annex I, II of this decision.

## 2. Changes in data protection legislation in Korea due to the impact of GDPR

- The Korean legislation adopts the Civil Law System, compared to Common Law.
- EU seek to supplement the Korea-EU FTA by the adequacy decision.
  - EU Commission said " An adequacy decision would complement the Free Trade Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Korea that entered into force in July 2011 and was the EU's first trade deal of this type with an Asian country."
- Korea is expected to refer to GDPR when revising its data protection act.
  - The EU Commission shall evaluate the application of the legal framework that Korea ensures every 3 ~ 4 years.

# 3. Influence of tort law and competition law on IP and data

- The traditional intellectual property rights system cannot properly respond to rapid changes in society
- There is a need to protect ideas, reputation, credit, and work performance that intellectual property rights cannot protect.
- As the scope of unfair competition law has extended, new type of IP rights can be protected by competition law or tort law.
- Recently, legislation has been enacted to protect “data” from the perspective of unfair competition(Data industry Promotion Act).

# 4. Extraterritorial Application of Domestic Law

- Laws with extraterritorial application provision are emerging in Korea's legislation.
  - "This Act shall apply to any conduct done outside Korea if such conduct affects the domestic market or users(consumers) in the market."
  - Antitrust and fair trade act(competition law), Telecommunication Business Act, Information And Communications Network Act
- A Provision of 'designation of domestic agent', which seems to be referred to the representative provision of GDPR, was introduced.
  - Personal Information Protection Act, Telecommunication Business Act, Information And Communications Network Act

# 5. Conflicts between Privacy and Trade

- Privacy, along with national security, may cause 'data sovereignty' and 'data localization'
- China's Network Safety Act, Data Safety Act, and Personal Information Protection Act recognized the central government's supervision and regulatory authority over data, making it mandatory to preserve important data in China.
- There are concerns about foreign LEA and public institutions' access to data for purposes of law enforcement and national security in Korea.

# 5. Conflicts between Privacy and Trade

- However, the Korea-US FTA has 'local presence' and 'transfer of information' provision(Art. 12.5, Art. 15.8, Annex 13-B Sec. B)
  - Local presence: "Neither Party may require a service supplier of the other Party to establish or maintain a representative office or any form of enterprise, or to be resident, in its territory as a condition for the cross-border supply of a service."
  - Transfer of information: "Each Party shall allow a financial institution of the other Party to transfer information in electronic or other form, into and out of its territory, for data processing where such processing is required in the institution's ordinary course of business."



# 5. Conflicts between Privacy and Trade

- We need to consider a Global Privacy Agreement.
- However, it seems that the EU approach (favoring privacy over trade) and the US approach (promoting trade over privacy) are different.
- In the case of Korea, there are some limitations in court remedies, such as the absence of a discovery system and an unfamiliarity with punitive damages, so the tendency to rely on administrative measures and criminal punishment in data protection act seems to be greater than in other countries.
- Since each country has different importance and sensitivity to privacy, it will be difficult to create an international treaty on privacy.
- It is evitable to reconcile Privacy and Trade. But not all stakeholders can be satisfied.

Thank you for your attention.

[ejjeon@lawlogos.com/ejjeon@ipwire.kr](mailto:ejjeon@lawlogos.com/ejjeon@ipwire.kr)



# Thank You

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