INFORMATION NOTE

South Korea - Overseas Duty Visit by the Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting

Table 1 – Country Background

History	• The ancient nation of Korea, unified since 668 AD, fell victim in the 20th century to colonial rule by Japan during 1910-45, and was then partitioned by the US and the Soviet Union in 1945. • The subsequent Korean War (1950-53) had US and other UN forces intervene to defend South Korea from North Korean attacks supported by China. An armistice was signed in 1953 splitting the peninsula into the Republic of Korea (South) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North) along a demilitarised zone at about the 38th parallel. • South Korea came under authoritarian rule in the following three decades or so. In October 1987, a referendum endorsed the drafting of a new democratic constitution allowing for a popularly elected President. In December 1987, Roh Tae Woo was elected as the President. • The Asian financial crisis plunged South Korea into economic recession in 1998. The country has since staged a swift recovery. • In June 2000, a historic first south-north summit took place between the south's President KIM Dae-jung and the north's leader KIM Chong-il.
Physical geography	• With a land area of 99 460 sq km. • Local time is Hong Kong time plus 1. • A continental climate with dry cold winters and hot humid summers. During the summer, from June to August, the weather is hot and humid with frequent heavy rainfall. The warmest month is August with temperature ranging from 20°C to 26°C. The winter, from December to January, is cold and dry under the dominant influence of the Siberian air mass. January is the coldest month with temperature ranging from -5°C to 5°C. The annual precipitation is about 1 500mm in the southern part of South Korea and 1 300mm in the central part. More than half of the annual precipitation falls during humid summer months.

Table 1 – Country Background (cont'd)

Demographics	• A population of 47.7 million. • The country has nine provinces and six province-level cities - Seoul, Pusan, Inchon, Taegu, Kwangju and Taejon. • South Korea's population is one of the most ethnically and linguistically homogeneous in the world. Except for a small Chinese community (about 20 000), virtually all South Koreans share a common cultural and linguistic heritage.
Economy	• The South Korean economy took off in the 1970s when the government embarked on sweeping economic and financial reforms to boost GDP growth. In particular, it directed fiscal and financial policies toward promoting heavy and chemical industries, as well as consumer electronics and automobiles. South Korea continued its impressive economic performance in the 1980s and the early 1990s. The country joined the OECD in 1996. • South Korea was not immune to the Asian financial crisis that had swept through most of the region in 1997. The South Korean economy contracted by 6.7% in 1998 and it subsequently rebound to grow by 10.9% in 1999 and 9.3% in 2000. In 2001, GDP growth moderated to 3% as a result of the slowdown in the global economy. • GDP per capita moderated to US$8,855 in 2001 from US$10,360 in 1997. • Until the late 1980s, the manufacturing industry accounted for a rising share of GDP - nearly one-third in 1988 as compared with only one-quarter in 1973. Since 1988, the share of manufacturing in GDP has remained more or less stable at around 30%. The services sector has been catching up fast, accounting for about 43% of GDP in 2000. • Local currency is Korean Won. As of 22 March 2002, US$1 = 1,318.4 Won and HK$1 = 169.05 Won.

Table 1 – Country Background (cont'd)

Economic importance of the IT industry	• The IT industry is made up of three sub-sectors: manufacturing (accounting for 74.2% of total production in 2000), IT services (20.2%) and software & computer-related services (5.6%). • Accounted for an increasing share of GDP: 8.6% in 1997, 11.2% in 1999 and 13% in 2000. • Contribution of the IT industry to GDP growth: a mere 4.5% in 1990, soaring to 32.8% in 1999 and 50.5% in 2000. • Accounted for 29.7% of the total exports in 2000. • Absorbed 14.8% of the total foreign direct investment in South Korea in 2000. • Employed 3.3% of the total workforce in 2000. • The number of IT companies more than doubled between 1996 and 2000: 8 037 companies in 1996 and 16 774 in 2000.
Administration	• After two military coups and several decades of authoritarian rule, South Korea is now a democracy. The Constitution of the Sixth Republic, promulgated in 1987, provides for a directly elected President, who serves for a single five-year term and appoints the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. • The President performs his executive functions through the State Council, which comprises the President, the Prime Minister and between 15 and 30 Ministers. The State Council is a consultative body which advises the President on major government policies and has no decision-making power. It is presided over by the President, who is solely responsible for deciding all important governmental policies. • Legislative power is vested in the unicameral National Assembly (parliament) - elected at a four-year interval. • For administrative purposes, South Korea is divided into nine provinces and six province-level cities. At the lower level, local governments are organised as districts in the province-level cities and as towns or counties in the provinces. Provincial governors, mayors of cities and heads of counties and municipal wards are directly elected.

Table 2 – Broadband Internet Services

Representative government authorities / industry self regulation groups / telecommunications technology associations	<u>Policy Maker</u> • The Ministry of Information and Communication (MIC) is responsible for telecommunications policies, radio management, broadcasting, postal service, and postal banking service. It embarks on integrated and systematic policies to develop the information and communications industry and to facilitate the creation of an advanced information society. <u>Department</u> • National Computerization Agency, established in 1987, is the leading agency for national informatization and has played an important role in development and deployment of information technology in the South Korean government. <u>Regulator</u> • The Ministry of Information and Communication is responsible for regulation of telecommunications, broadcasting, postal, and postal banking services as well as spectrum management. <u>Industry Self Regulation</u> • The Korea Association of Information and Telecommunication promotes the use of information and information networks in South Korea. The Association aims at improving strength and competitiveness of South Korea's IT industry and promoting the industry as a bridge to the global market. • The Telecommunications Industry Association of Korea represents the view of its members on matters of government's telecommunications policy and proposes alternatives where appropriate. It facilitates improvements for the telecommunications industry, promotes industrial competitiveness and international co-operation, and exchanges new technology information. <u>Telecommunications Technology Association</u> • The Korea Network Information Centre (KRNIC), as a non-profit organisation, serves as the registration centre for domain names and IP addresses for Internet users. KRNIC is the national registry for all Internet domain names ending in kr. KRNIC is also committed to providing Internet registry and information services in an efficient manner so as to facilitate the Internet usage in South Korea.

Table 2 – Broadband Internet Services (cont'd)

Market developments	• Internet access in South Korea has grown tremendously since 1995. At end-September 2001, the number of Internet users reached 24.1 million or 51% of the total population. This compared with 366 000 Internet users in 1995. • At end-September 2001, the total number of households subscribing to broadband Internet services amounted to 7 million. Within this total, 3.9 million subscribed to XDSL-based Internet services and 2.3 million to cable modem Internet services. • South Korea's broadband penetration rate is currently the highest in the world, which puts the country as the global broadband leader. MIC expects 70% of household would be wired to the broadband by end-2002. • Deployment of different technologies for broadband Internet access: ADSL, cable modem, XDSL, LMDS, satellite, etc. • A competitive broadband Internet market with many players. Korea Telecom is the market leader, being followed by Hanaro Telecom, Thruent, Dreamline and other regional ISPs. • Internet PC bangs (cybercafes) have mushroomed since their debut in 1997 and there are about 20 000 of them throughout the country now. The Internet PC bangs are equipped with fast PCs and other highly advanced information equipment offering on-line games, information searching, on-line chatting, on-line securities trading and e-commerce. • The wireless Internet market took off after LG Telecom started the first wireless Internet service in South Korea in May 1999. KTF - the country's second largest carrier - announced in February 2002 a plan to join force with Microsoft Korea to develop a next-generation mobile browser, allowing subscribers to use not only the carrier's own wireless Internet content but also the content of its competitors as well. Furthermore, Korea Telecom and Hanaro Telecom launched commercial wireless LAN services in February 2002, opening a new chapter in the country's wireless Internet market.

Table 2 – Broadband Internet Services (cont'd)

Factors behind high broadband penetration rate	• The government has taken strong initiatives at the central and provincial levels to promote the IT industry. • A favourable regulatory environment given the government's strong Internet push since the early 1990s. • High urban density - 80% of South Korea's 47 million population live in urban areas - facilitates a relatively economical network rollout. • Well-developed infrastructures: Korea Telecom's extensive optical fiber backbone and the existence of other competitive backbone network. Various hybrid fiber coaxial (HFC) networks have also been deployed. • Affordable rate for broadband Internet access: flat rate ADSL access in South Korea costs US$25 per month for 1.5Mbps and premium ADSL access for 4 Mbps and above costs US$34 per month - well within the affordability of most people. • Homogenous culture and strong educational drive for Internet-literacy. • PC boom : the number of PCs in Korea was 15 million in 2000 or 31.9 PCs per 100 persons. • Keen government promotion of IT education: (i) more IT-related courses in secondary and tertiary education; (ii) strengthening of IT-related classes in universities both as general and majoring courses; and (iii) providing support to the development of private IT training centres with more courses and flexible time.

Table 2 – Broadband Internet Services (cont'd)

Government policy	• The South Korean government has traditionally taken a hands-on approach when dealing with the country's telecommunications industry. This is particularly the case after the Asian financial crisis as the country has viewed information technology infrastructure as a fundamental component of rebuilding the country's economy. • South Korea has actively promoted the KII (Korea Information Infrastructure) project since 1993. The first stage of the project was completed in 1997, and the second stage at end-2000. An optical transmission network (155 Mbps-40 Gbps backbone network) linking 144 cities and an ATM network consisting of ATM switches have been established. • "Cyber Korea 21" was launched in March 1999 as a national plan to build an information society through various policies that encourage a wider adoption of the Internet. • Active support for venture start-ups with creativity and sound business concepts. • Government's support for IT-related training in schools and universities has been strong. • Government's efforts to promote a widespread use of PCs.
Legislation	• A comprehensive legal system is in place to set out the regulatory framework for the development of the IT industry. Appendix I contains a brief description of laws and regulations governing the IT sector. There are also Acts specifically enacted to regulate the Internet industry (Appendix II). • The government also conducts projects every year to review the legislation related to the information and communications sectors. It would, if necessary, revise the existing laws and enact new ones after consultation with the related ministries. This is to create and promote a positive environment for informatisation and hence a smooth transition to the knowledge-based economy. A total of more than 158 ordinances had been enacted/revised up to June 2001.

Table 2 – Broadband Internet Services (cont'd)

Future developments	• By 2005, the government plans to provide a high-speed Internet service averaging 20Mbps to 13.5 million households. This represents a penetration rate of 84%. • KII Phase 3 (2001-2005): (i) to seek comprehensive connection of different technology platforms: wired, wireless, CATV network, satellite, etc.; (ii) to develop "tera-speed" optical access technology that will be needed in the development of next-generation broadband service. The tera-speed optical access technology will provide a speed that is 1 000 times faster than the current ADSL technology. A successful deployment of this technology would keep South Korea on the forefront of broadband technology; and (iii) a total of 190 billion won will be invested for KII Phase 3 project by 2006 with half of the investment being financed by the private sector. • There will be business potential for wireless Internet market in view of the development of mobile communications technology, the increase in web browser terminals (such as mobile phones and PDAs) and active promotion by mobile operators.

Table 3 – Community IT User Support Services

Representative government authorities	• The Ministry of Information and Communication (MIC) is responsible for setting out the policy to promote community IT user support services. In particular, MIC reviews and co-ordinates plans submitted by other relevant ministries to work out a master plan every five years to close any gap in the use of telecommunications services among different social groups. • Digital Divide Act (2001) stipulates the establishment of the Closing Digital Divide Committee to examine matters pertaining to closing the digital divide. The Committee is set up under MIC as a sub-committee of Information Promotion Committee. • The Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development (MOE) also helps foster the integration of South Korean people into an information and knowledge-based society. For example, MOE works with MIC to promote Internet access service in elementary, middle and high schools.

Table 3 – Community IT User Support Services (cont'd)

Recent developments	• Information access centres have been set up in local public facilities to provide people who do not own a PC convenient access to Internet. These centres include Internet plazas in Post Offices, and local information centres in areas such as towns and villages of small cities, and remote farming and fishing areas. • The government, through a joint effort of ten Ministers, launched the "10 million people Internet Education" project (2000-2002) in June 2000. The project aims particularly at providing training programmes of basic Internet skills to housewives, the handicapped, farmers, fishermen, etc. • The construction of a high-speed network infrastructure in elementary and middle schools was completed by the end of 2000, thereby contributing to the launch of digitalised education in the schools. • Since September 2000, high-speed Internet service (256 Kbps) has been offered free to elementary, middle, and high schools. Higher speed Internet services - 512 Kbps and 2 Mbps - are offered at discounted rates. Free PCs with Internet access have been provided to elementary and secondary schools. Low-income students are provided with free compute training.
Government policy objectives	• The government is committed to providing all South Koreans with access to a reliable network infrastructure that offers high-speed Internet connection to access the IT services. • Local governments are encouraged to initiate measures to further improve the accessibility of the local community to IT services. For example, the Chungbuk province has already made available Internet access in town halls, Internet training undertaken by volunteers, and a hotline to solve Internet-related problem.

Table 3 – Community IT User Support Services (cont'd)

Legislation	Digital Divide Act • The Act, enacted in 2001, is composed of 13 articles with the objective of safeguarding universal access to the telecommunications network and use of the telecommunications services for low-income earners, the disabled, rural residents, the aged, etc. • The Act stipulates the setting up of a committee for closing the digital divide and a 5-year master plan to bridge the digital divide. • The Act also stipulates other measures such as: (i) setting up the telecommunications service accessibility guideline for the disabled; (ii) subsidising the poor and the disabled for the acquisition of PCs and other telecommunications equipment; (iii) developing user-friendly technologies for the disabled; (iv) providing support to those information providers that service fishermen/farmers, the disabled, the elderly and the poor; and (v) establishing public access centres that offer Internet access and learning opportunity to residents in need. Telecommunications Business Act • The Act, revised in January 2000, sets out the regulatory framework for the implementation of universal service in South Korea.

Table 3 – Community IT User Support Services (cont'd)

Government policy commitments	• MIC has already earmarked 1 billion won in its 2002 budget to help narrow the digital divide. In particular, the money will be spent on the supply of used PCs to the elderly and low-income citizens, and the offering of discounts for mobile telecommunications services to the elderly and the handicapped. • The government has also set the policy targets of: (i) providing all citizens with basic info-communications devices such as PCs (the One PC per Person Policy) and software as well as providing equal IT education opportunities; (ii) collecting 820 000 second-hand PCs during 2001-2005 and at least 560 000 of them would be fixed up for free distribution to low-income households; (iii) introducing a scheme that allows people to buy low-priced PCs in installments after opening a savings account at the Korea Postal Service; (iv) expanding the scope of universal service to include the provision of broadband Internet services; (v) increasing the number of information access centres in local public facilities; (vii) improving the citizens' information-using capacities by delivering systematic IT education to all citizens. Senior citizens and handicapped people, who tend to be neglected in the Internet revolution, will be given more opportunities to learn how to use the Internet; and (viii) providing support to the construction of high-speed information network in farming and fishing villages so that residents living in remote areas can use the high-speed Internet services.

Table 4 – Digitalised Entertainment

Responsible government authorities	• The Ministry of Information and Communication (MIC) is responsible for telecommunications and broadcasting policies. • The Ministry of Culture and Tourism also involves in the promotion of digitalised entertainment in South Korea. The Ministry, if necessary, might provide financial assistance to support the film, animation, game software, publishing, music and broadcasting industries. • Korean Broadcasting Commission supervises the licensing, approvals and registrations in the broadcasting industry. It is also charged with the monitoring of broadcasting quality, settlement of audience complaints, research & support relating to broadcasting, as well as establishment, administration and management of the Broadcasting Development Fund.

Table 4 – Digitalised Entertainment (cont'd)

Recent developments	<u>On-line games</u> • Established in 1997 as a systems integration company, NCsoft has leapt forward to become the world's leading online game software company. • NCsoft's blockbuster role-playing game *Lineage*, developed some three years ago, is now the world's largest subscription-based online game, ahead of Sony's Everquest, Electronic Arts' Ultima Online and Microsoft's Asheron. There are currently more than four million active subscribers playing Lineage worldwide. • The PC bang market has lent particular support to the development of on-line games. At present, there are about 20 000 PC bangs operating nationwide. <u>Internet movie</u> • Most of the Internet movie companies in South Korea purchase copyrights of movies and digitalise those movies onto the Internet. The latest digital technology is able to compress and transmit moving images and exploits the faster Internet connection speeds, thereby bringing films to PC in real time. • There are about 30 Internet movie companies in South Korea that provide paid Internet movie services and the leading sites record sales of 50 million to 90 million won per month. <u>Digital TV</u> • Digital terrestrial digital broadcasting began in October 2001 when Seoul Broadcasting System aired the first-ever digital programmes in Seoul. • South Korea's first full-fledged digital satellite broadcasting service, Skylife, was launched in March 2002. • Digital broadcasting is able to provide CD quality sound and clearer screen quality than the traditional analog method. The new medium could also provide two-way broadcasting services such as Pay-Per-View and other data services. <u>Internet Music</u> • MP3 first appeared on the domestic on-line network and Internet in 1997. Since March 1999, digital music has been provided on the Internet, mostly by MP3 player manufacturing companies, such as Samsung.

Table 4 – Digitalised Entertainment (cont'd)

Government policy	• The South Korean government has actively assisted the digital content industry since 2000, taking into account the business potential of the industry. It has put forward various measures to foster the digital content industry, including: (i) providing training programmes for highly specialised professionals in the digital content industry; (ii) selecting venture companies with promising ideas or products and providing them with financial and technical assistance; and (iii) embarking on the promotion of web-casting, e-Books, wireless content, and e-Entertainment. • For e-Entertainment, the South Korean government has helped: (i) create e-Music content and advance it overseas through co-operative relationships with other Asia-Pacific countries; (ii) support international co-operative development of 3D animation; and (iii) establish a test-bed centre for e-Entertainment content and hold preview events.
Legislation	• Acts on intellectual property rights, revised in January 2000, provide effective legal protection of various intellectual property rights such as copyright, patent right, and trademark right. • Broadcasting Act, enacted in January 2000, provides basic guiding principles on broadcasting.

Table 4 – Digitalised Entertainment (cont'd)

Future developments	• MIC and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism will work together on the development of digital content technologies. The joint project, valued at 50 billion won, will include the setting up of a joint technology development team to select specific technologies and push for education and standardization in the digital content sector. The 50 billion won fund breaks down to 25 billion won for game, animation and related technology development, 10 billion won for the digitalisation of history, tradition and other cultural assets, and 15 billion won for the development of high-definition TV equipment and content. • MIC will make available about 40 billion won in 2002 to local leading broadcasting companies to finance their conversion from the current analog broadcasts to new digital systems. The funds will be disbursed during the first half of the year, with an even greater amount of loans to be made available through 2005. A total of 600 billion won will be budgeted for the project. • MIC will help distribute 500 000 digital TV monitors to consumers through vigorous sales campaign.

Table 5 – Government's Promotion of IT in Business Sector

Responsible government authorities	• The Ministry of Information and Communication (MIC) is responsible for providing the infrastructures and regulatory framework required to promote IT among local businesses. • The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy (MOCIE) is in charge of setting out the overall policy for the promotion of e-Commerce in the business sector. • The Ministry of Finance and Economy (MOFE) also involves in IT promotion through measures such as granting of tax incentives to investment in new technology.
Government policy	• The digitalisation of the business sector has derived much of its impetus from the government's pro-active measures to foster e-Commerce in South Korea. The policy initiatives include: (i) increasing the government procurements through Internet; (ii) consolidation/enactment of relevant ordinances to increase the reliability of online trading and strengthen consumer protection; (iii) promoting an e-Enabling environment, such as setting up the e-Commerce Mediation Committee and issuing consumer protection guidelines on e-Commerce; (iv) putting in place network infrastructures necessary for the take-off of e-Commerce (e.g. a national optical fiber backbone network linking up 144 cites); and (v) embarking on a pilot project to construct B2B networks in 20 key industries. • MOFE has provided tax incentives to investment in new technology, such as the construction of e-Commerce networks. • The government has made available financial and technical assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) for office automation and factory computerization. • MIC, MOCIE, MOFE and other relevant ministries jointly established a "General Plan for promoting e-Commerce" in February 2000, which includes 40 policy plans to transform South Korea into a full-fledged e-Commerce country by 2003. • "e-Business Initiative in Korea" was launched on 27 April 2001 to graft world-class IT infrastructures onto South Korea's traditional industries, thereby boosting the country's e-transformation to match the level of advanced countries within 3 years.

Table 5 – Government's Promotion of IT in Business Sector (cont'd)

Legislation	• The South Korean government has set out a regulatory framework conducive to the development of e-Commerce in the country. • The Basic Act on Electronic Commerce, enacted in February 1999, seeks to clarify the legal status of transactions by means of electronic messages so as to ensure the security and reliability of electronic commerce. The Act also establishes the validity and enforceability of digital signatures, as well as the validity and admissibility of electronic messages. • Acts on Digital Signature, enacted in February 1999, is to provide basic guiding principles on digital signatures and reliability of digital documents.
Future developments	• Over 95% of the government procurements is to go through e-Commerce by 2003; • "The Electronic Fund Transfer Act" is being studied by MOFE to cater for the payment of online transactions by electronic money. • MOCIE plans on setting aside 2.8 billion won for manpower training for e-business, building of specialist schools, etc. It will also inject 6.3 billion won into developing e-business application technology and new-generation technology, and another 5.6 billion won into standardizing e-business. • MOCIE also plans on putting billions of won into helping SMEs adapt to information technology, digitalisation of industrial complexes and helping the agricultural sectors adapt to e-Commerce. • Korea will work with Japan and Singapore to establish a public key infrastructure in order to facilitate e-business among the three economies. • MIC plans to implement a network project, valued at 18.5 billion won, aiming at helping companies obtain info-tech education, e-business services and broadband network connections at lower prices. The plan will benefit 3 million small companies in South Korea and is led by three consortia composed of portal service providers, broadband service operators and content providers. The project allows small firms to rent a variety of Internet solutions through ASP (application service provider) business model, eliminating the need to purchase costly software packages.

Possible Organisations/Companies to Visit	
Contacts	• Science, Technology, Information and Telecommunication Committee, National Assembly • 1 Yeouido-dong, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul, South Korea • Tel: 822-784-1362 • Web site: www.assembly.go.kr
	• Ministry of Information and Communication • Telecommunication Center Building, the Ministry of Information and Communication, 100 Sejongno, Jongnogu, Seoul, South Korea • Tel: 822-750-2000 • Web site: www.mic.go.kr
	• Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy • 1 Chungang-dong, Kwachon-si, Kyongki Province, South Korea • Tel: 822-503-9404 • Web site: www.mocie.go.kr
	• Korea Network Information Centre • NARA Bldg, 1328-3 Secho-2Dong, Secho-Gu, Seoul, South Korea • Tel: 822-2186-4500 • Wed site: www.nic.or.kr
	• Korean Broadcasting Commission • 14F. Korea Press Center, 25 1-Ga,Taepyong-Ro, Chung-Gu, Seoul, 100-746, South Korea • Tel:(02)735-2640 • Web site: www.kbc.go.kr
	• National Computerization Agency • 168, Jukjon-ri, Suji-eub, Yongin-city, Gyonggi-do, South Korea • Tel : 82-31-260-2114 • Web site: www.nca.or.kr
	• Korea Telecom • 206 Jungja-Dong, Bundang-Gu, Sungnam Kyunggi-Do, South Korea • Tel: 822-750-3114 • Web site: www.kt.co.kr
	• NCsoft Corporation • Seung Kwang Bldg, 143-8, Samsung-dong, Kangnam-Gu, Seoul, 135-090, South Korea • Tel : 822-2186-3300 • Web site: www.ncsoft.co.kr

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Appendix I

Brief Description of Rules and Regulations for the IT Industry

Resources

Rules & Regulations

- Rules & Regulations
- Statistics
- Publications

Legislation (Enactments & Revisions)	Major Provisions
Framework Act on Telecommunications (E: December 30, 1983) (R: January 28, 2000) Director : Han, Jang ☎ +82-2-750-2313 ✉ chhmic@mic.go.kr	→ Basic guiding principles on telecommunications • Ministerial authority regarding promotion of telecommunications technology and technical standards for telecommunications facilities • Management of telecommunications networks • Organization and operation of the KCC
Telecommunications Business Act (E: December 30, 1983) (R: January 28, 2000) Director : Jong hyuk, Ro ☎ +82-2-750-1313 ✉ rojh@mic.go.kr	→ Licensing criteria and reporting procedures for telecommunications service providers → Telecommunications service providers competition safeguards → Rights of telecommunications service users → Construction and maintenance of telecommunications facilities
Software Development Promotion Act (E: December 4, 1987) (R: January 21, 2000) Director: Hyun chul, Chung ☎ +82-2-750-2331 ✉ hcchung@mic.go.kr	→ Basic guiding principles on software program development and promotion → Information management → Legal framework and funding → Operation of the Software Promotion Committee
Computer Program Protection Act (E: December 31, 1986) (R: January 28, 2000) Director : Seong il, Seo ☎ +82-2-750-2322 ✉ seongil@mic.go.kr	→ Intellectual property rights(IPR) → Registration of program → Operation of the Program Evaluation and Coordination Committee → Stipulation the scope, content, limitations and effective period of IPR protection

Information and Communications Work Business Act (E: April 6, 1976) (R: February 5. 1999) Director : Dong mo, Yang ☎ +82-2-750-1335 ✉ dmyang@mic.go.kr	→ Management of Construction Work → Permitting of Information and Communications Construction Business, and Contract of Construction Work
Framework Act on Informationalization Promotion (E: August 4, 1995) (R: January 21, 1999) Director : Seok jin, Chung ☎ +82-2-750-1215 ✉ chsj@mic.go.kr	→ Basic guiding principles on building the KII and creating an informations society → Basic and Action Plan for Informatization Promotion → Establishment and operation of the Informatization Promotion Committee → Operation of the Informatization Promotion Fund
Act on Promotion of Utilization of Information and Communications Network (E: May 12, 1986) (R: December 15, 2000) Director : Seong hyun, Kim ☎ +82-2-750-1271 ✉ lawwate@mic.go.kr	→ Basic guiding principles on Utilization of the information and Communications networks and their operation → Basic plan for the information and communications networks utilization and operation
Radio Waves Act (E: December 30, 1961) (R: January 21, 2000) Director : Jung goo, Lee ☎ +82-2-750-2413 ✉ isjang@mic.go.kr	→ Efficient management of radio frequency spectrum → Licensing, operation, inspection maintenance of radio stations → Organization and operation of the Korea Radio Wave Regulatory Association → Establishment of a basic plan for the promotion of radio communication → Billing and collecting radio using fee
Broadcasting Act (E: January 2, 2000) Director : Yun gu, Cho ☎ +82-2-750-2435 ✉ yungu@mic.go.kr	→ Basic guiding principles on broadcasting → Licensing of CATV, DBS and program providers
Digital Signature Act (E: February 5, 1999) Director : Seong jun, Choi ☎ +82-2-750-1248 ✉ sjchoi77@mic.go.kr	→ Basic guiding principles on digital signature • Stability and realiability of digital documents • promoting the usage of digital document

Act on management of Knowledge Information Resources → Basic guiding principles on management and use of knowledge information resources)

(E: January 28, 2000)

Director : Yong woong, Kim
☎ +82-2-750-1232
✉ ywng@mic.go.kr

Protecion of Communications Secrets Act → Basic guiding rule to protect the secrets of communications and further freedom of communications

(E: December 27, 1993)
(R: January 21, 1999)

Director : Maeng hoo, Kim
☎ +82-2-750-1345
✉ kmho@mic.go.kr

Source: Ministry of Information and Communication

Appendix II

Internet – Related Acts

Basic Act on Electronic Commerce	Enactment in February 8, 1999	Promoting the stable spread of e-commerce	· Regulation for the legal validity, and concept of electronic documents · Providing the least regulation for Digital Signature, and certificate system · Reflecting the content of using civil code technologies related to e-commerce
Acts on Digital Signature	Enactment in February 8, 1999	Guaranteeing the security, reliability of e-commerce	· Assigning licensed digital signature, and certification organization · Regulation on management
Acts on promotion of Information & telecommunications network use.etc	Revision in February 8, 1999 Revision in May 24, 1999	Promoting the activation of Internet use and protection	· Simplifying the procedures for electronic document · Establishing the regulation on users rights and collecting · using personal information · Providing the basis for supporting the promotion of information development, circulated via IT networks
Basic Acts on Informatization Promotion	Revision in January 21, 1999	Strengthening the general functions of MIC and agencies related to systematically promoting the national informatization project	· Establishing principles for efficient management of information resources, for defining the concept of information resource, and for setting the responsibility in informatization · Developing government code technology and establishing compulsory regulation of promoting use · Annulment of the 'High Speed Network providers system'
Acts on Fairness of Advertising	Enactment in February 5, 1999	Maintaining the order of fairness commerce	· Prohibiting false, exaggerated, comparative and slanderous advertisements
Acts on Management of Knowledge and Information resources	Enactment in January 28, 2000	Promoting development of knowledge and information resource, and raising its efficiency	· Systematic management of knowledge*§information resources nationally worth utilization and preservation
IPR (Acts on intellectual property right)	Revision in January 12, 2000	Promoting fair use of properties and protecting owners rights	· Approval of transmission rights of copyright owners
Acts on Promotion of software Industry	Revision in January 21, 2000	Establishing infrastructure for development of software industry and strengthening its competitiveness	· Establishing the infrastructure in software industry · Activating the software industry · Establishing the software mutual aid union
Acts on promotion of electronization of administrative services for establishing e-government	Revision in March 28, 2000	Promoting project for establishing e-government and increasing transparency • democracy • productivity of administrative agencies	· Establishing e-government and principles of operation · Electronizing administrative management · Electronizing civil service · Reducing documented works · Propelling the e-government project
Acts on solving Digital Divide	Enactment in January 16, 2001	Guaranteeing information use, and free access of information alienated classes to IT networks	· Establishing plans for solving Digital Divide · Establishing the Digital Divide solution committee · Supporting information and telecommunication equipment for handicaps · Installing*§operating facilities for information use
Acts on protection and promotion of information & telecommunications network use. etc	Revision in January 16, 2001	Promoting sound use of IT networks	· Promoting use of IT networks · Applying electronic document · Protecting personal information · Protecting juveniles in IT networks · Establishing security of IT networks
Acts on protection of IT infrastructures	Enactment in January 26, 2001	Protecting major IT infrastructures	· Protection system of major IT infrastructures · Assigning major IT infrastructures and analyzing their defects · Protecting major IT infrastructures and confronting violation · Assigning professional information protection organizations · Technology support and civil cooperation

[Source: National Computerization Agency, January 2001]

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