



Global Prosperity through an
Open and Secure Cyberspace
Opportunities, Threats and Cooperation



SEOUL CONFERENCE ON CYBERSPACE 2013

Oct. 17-18, 2013 | Coex, Seoul

I. Introduction to Seoul Conference

Date & Venue

- October 17 ~ 18, 2013
- Coex, Seoul

Participation

- 1,600 Participants from 87 countries with 18 Int'l Orgs
- Largest Int'l Event Korean Government held this year

Main Events

Opening Ceremony, 4 Plenary Sessions
6 Panel Discussion Sessions, and Closing Ceremony

6 Agendas

Economic Growth and Development, Social and Cultural Benefits, Cybersecurity, Int'l Security, Cybercrime, and Capacity Building

Side Events

- ICT Exhibition
- Pre-Events (5 Workshops and Youth Forum)

II. Overview of Seoul Conference(1)

Basic Nature of Seoul Conference

Holistic Forum That Covers Major Cyber Issues

from Economy, Social and Cultural Benefits, Cybercrime, Cybersecurity to International Security, Capacity Building

- **Multi-stake Holder Participation including Government, Int'l Orgs, Private Sector, NGO and Academia**
- **No Official Membership (Not UN Meeting)**

II. Overview of Seoul Conference(2)

Background of Cyberspace Conference

**Although the Influence of Cyberspace Expands
through the development of Internet,
No Consensus on International Norms is Reached
Due to Diverse Views and Interests among Countries**

- **Conflicting Views for Cyberspace :**
One example, Global Commons vs Cyber Sovereignty

III. Major Achievement (1)

Largest Senior Level Participation

**All 43 Ministers, Vice Ministers, Secretary General,
and Deputy SGs**

Including 25 Ministers(12 Foreign Ministers)

- **Political Momentum and Recognition of Cyberspace**
- **Comparison with the Previous Conferences;
London (7 Ministers), Budapest (5 Ministers)**

III. Major Achievement (2)

Outcome Document on Cyberspace

Seoul Framework and Commitment on Cyberspace

First Comprehensive Conference Outcome Document

In form of Annex to Chair's Summary, with Best Practices

- **Non Legally Binding, but Outcome with de facto Consensus**

III. Major Achievement (3)

Some Key Points of Seoul Framework(1)

- The information and communication technologies have the potential to provide new solutions to development challenges
- The same rights that people have offline must also be protected online
- States that have developed strategies to deal with cyber security and the protection of critical information infrastructures are encouraged to share their practices and measures
- The United Nations should play a leading role in promoting dialogue among Member States
- The application of norms derived from existing international law relevant to the use of ICTs by States is an essential measure to reduce risks to international peace, security and stability. Given the unique attributes of ICTs, additional norms could be developed over time.

III. Major Achievement (4)

Some Key Points of Seoul Framework(2)

- **International law, and in particular the UN Charter, is applicable and is essential to maintaining security and stability and promoting an open, secure, peaceful and accessible cyberspace**
- **States must meet their international obligations regarding internationally wrongful acts attributable to them.**
- **Voluntary confidence building measures can promote trust and assurance among States**
- **States are encouraged to strengthen partnerships for technical assistance and capacity building to counter cybercrime, in cooperation with other States, relevant organizations, the private sector and civil society.**
- **Capacity building is of vital importance to an effective cooperative global effort on securing ICTs and their use.**

IV. Future Plan

Input to International Organizations

**Chair's Summary and Annex Delivered to the Relevant Organizations, such as UN, ITU, OECD and OSEC
To be Used as Reference on Int'l Cyberspace Discussion**

Continuous Contribution to Cyber Issues

**Proactive Contribution to Int'l Community Discussions
Through Close Cooperation and Collaboration
Especially for ITU PP in 2014, Next CyberCon in 2015**



THANK YOU