

Digital Inclusion From Policy to Actions

(A)

For Ensuring the Rights of All people

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What we'll have today

Digital Inclusion From Policy to Actions For Ensuring the Rights of All people

Background

II Korea's Digital Inclusion Policies and Projects

III Time to think





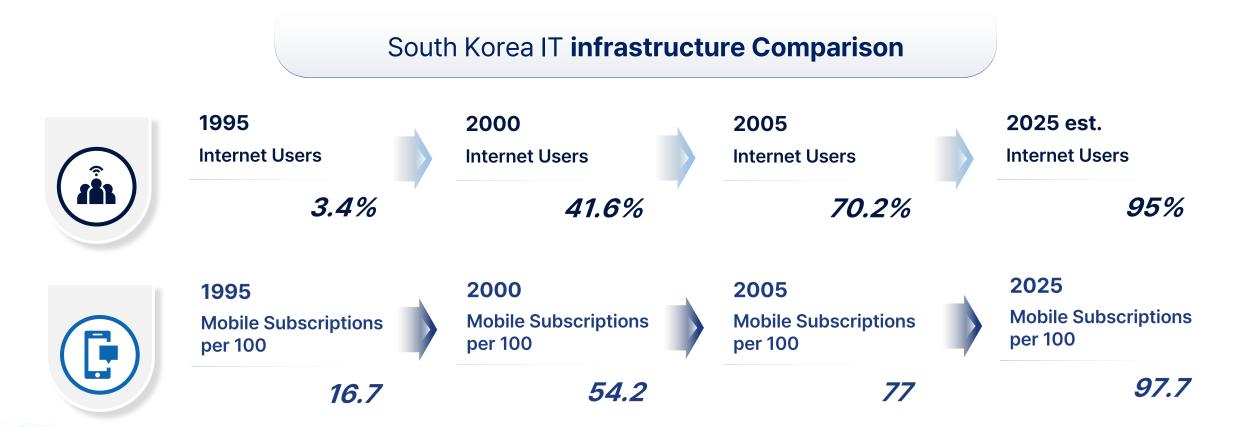
Digital Inclusion From Policy to Actions For Ensuring the Rights of All people

Background

Chapter. 01

Korea's IT Infrastructure Evolution

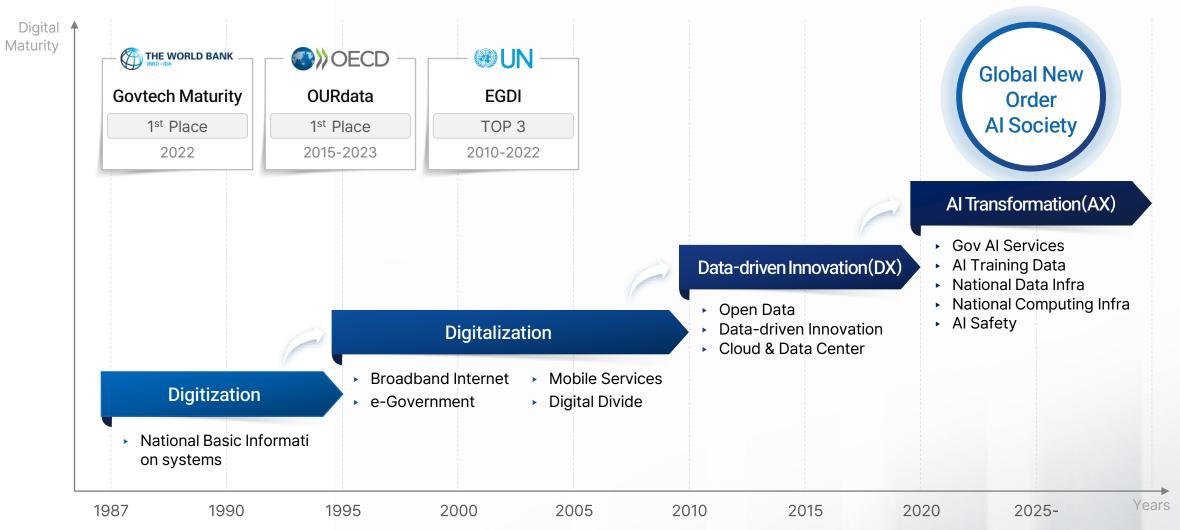
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Over three decades, Korea transformed from a low-connectivity nation to one of the most digitally connected societies globally.

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Korea's Digital Leapfrogging



Need to ensure universal rights for all citizens

Due to rapid advances in AI and Digital, there is a pressing need to ensure universal rights for all citizens





It's sad to get old... vulnerable people can't cope with the "digital transformation", such as calling a taxi, train reservation, etc.

Transportation Sector

If you can't use a smartphone app **Can't use public transportation**

아시아경제 🕻

"Kiosk barriers" still too high for people with disabilities Look for a restaurant without a kiosk

아시아경제 🎙

"Out of reach... "Unattended Ordering" People with disabilities in front of it"

Consumption Sector

Unmanned information terminals Deprive the vulnerable from using services

Jtbc

"Can't ride without a card"... Seniors are stuck on "Cashless Bus"

📙 헤럴드경제 <u>ठ</u>ू

"It is sad to be old"... "Elderly people are excluded from fee exemption in the financial sector."

Financial Sector

Contactless financial services

Exclude people with disabilities

Digital Gap becoming social, economic Gap

Digital usage: No longer an option, now a necessity The digital Gap becoming social, economic Gap



In the past, economic, social, and cultural activities were possible without digital technology, but now digital technology exists as an interface for all activities, making ultimate activities impossible without digital technology.

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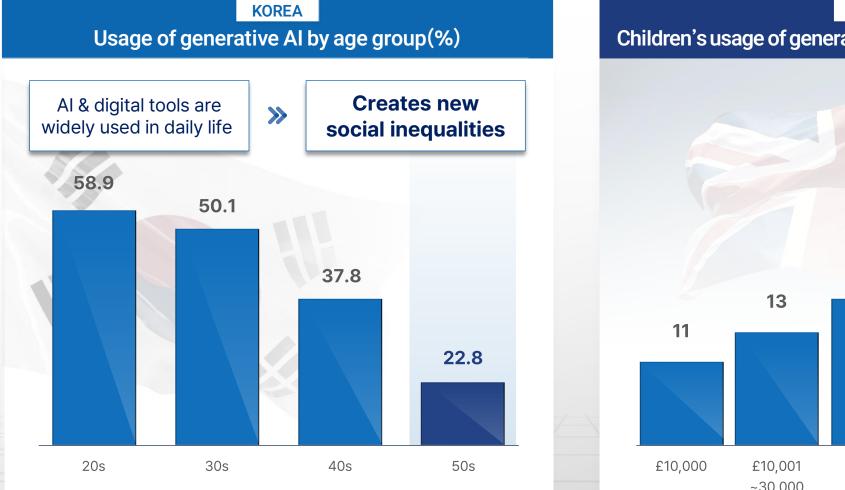
Gaps are stuck at certain level

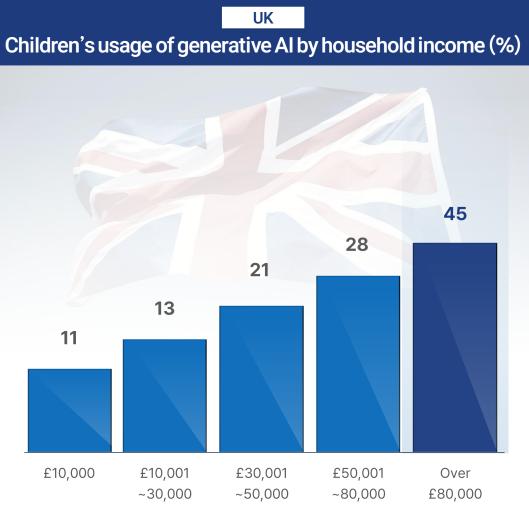
The gaps are being narrowed gradually for years, but seemingly are stuck at certain level around mid-70%



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AI Creates New Social Inequalities





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Korea's Digital Inclusion Policies and Projects



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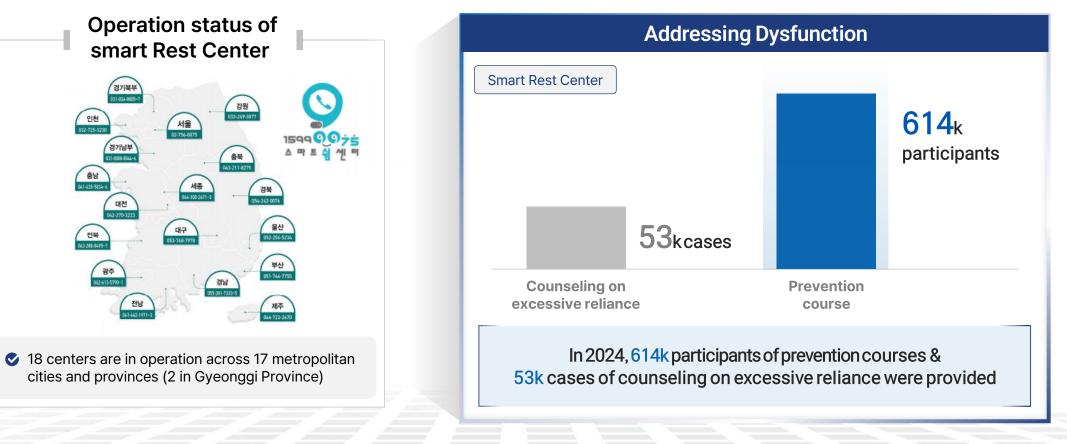
Milestones in Digital Inclusion Policies & Projects

to Digital Inclusion Act for brand-new strategies									
Brid	dging the digi Underpr	tal divide for the ivileged	Bridging the digital divide for All Citizens						
Introduction	1984~2009	Development	2010~2019	Transition	2020~2022	New Revolution	2023		
 1984 ICT Training Centre 1988 Rural Computer 2001 Digital Divide La 2002 Internet Addict Center → Smart Rest C 2007 Telecommunication Service for the 	zation Project w on Counselling enter ation Relay	 2011 Public WiFi Expansion of High-Broadband Netwo for Rural Areas 2017 Nationwide Wireles Infrastructure Proj Schools 	rk Project ss Network	2020 Digital Inclusio Digital Learnin 2021 Ensuring Acce Revision of the Disabilities Dis Prohibition	ess to Kiosk	Widely used Chato Expansion of robot ap Unmanned services A New Paradign Digital Inclusion Is F	plication s, etc. m of		
Initiation of Inclu Program		Infrastructure Ex & Targeted Su		Nationwide for Enhancing Compete	Basic Digital	 2023 Digital Bill of Right 2024 Government-wide for Digital Policies 2025 Digital Inclusion A 	Master Plar		

Korea's Digital Inclusion Policies and Projects
Phase 1 : ① Smart Rest Center

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The Smart Rest Center is a specialized institution for the prevention and resolution of internet and smartphone overdependence. It aims to renew the negative image of addiction and serves as an open space that provides a cozy and pleasant shelter for clients and citizens alike.



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Phase 1 : Introduction

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Phase 1: 2 Telecommunication Relay Service Center

A real-time relay service that enables individuals with **hearing or speech impairments to communicate freely via telephone**.



Things You Can Do with the Real-Time Relay Service

From general inquiries to job searches — with the relay service,

your daily life becomes even more convenient.



General Inquiries

Now you can ask about anything you're curious about.



Shopping & Reservations

I can order products from home shopping channels and even make hospital appointments.



Job Search

I contacted the company directly and scheduled an interview myself.



Business Calls

I no longer ask my colleagues to call clients for me — I do it on my own.



Contact with Family & Friends

While working away from home, I've been able to call my parents more often.

Phase 1: Introduction

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Phase 2 : ① Public Wi-Fi and Rural Communication Networks

Phase 2 : Development

2004 ~ 2024

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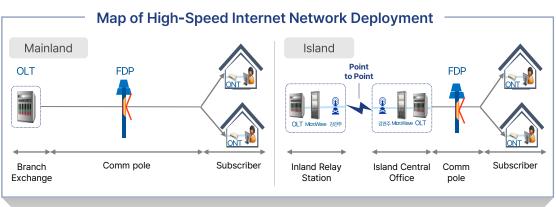
Bridging the Digital Divide through **Expansion of Public Wi-Fi** and Advancement of Rural Communication Networks

Public Wi-Fi				2011~		
Bus Wi-Fi	Nationwide installation with integrated security and quality control systems					
Public Wi-Fi	Deployment and operation of public Wi-Fi in public areas nationwide, including underserved regions such as remote islands					
Foundation for PublicEstablishment and operation of an integrated public Wi-Fi managementVi-Fi Expansioncenter and implementation of pilot projects utilizing the public Wi-Fi platfo						
		÷:::				
Bus	Traditional Market	Public Health Center	Community Center	Island Region		
		~				
Public		peration at 58,0 0 buses nation		ations		

Rural Communication Networks

Deployment of 100Mbps high-speed internet in underserved rural and remote island areas Establishing high-speed internet networks to enable the use of broadcasting and telecommunication services such as online education and IPTV

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Deployment of High Speed Internet Networks in 3,500 Villages Foundation for Expanding Remote Education and e-Government Services in Rural Areas

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Korea's Digital Inclusion Policies and Projects

Phase 2: 2 School Wireless Networks

To support a future-oriented learning environment using digital textbooks, wireless APs and PoE switches are being deployed and operated in elementary and middle schools

2017

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Agreement signed between the Ministry of Education and NIA for the deployment of wireless infrastructure in elementary and middle schools

2 2018–2020

Phase 1 deployment of school wireless infrastructure (USD 100 million)

3 2021-2022

Phase 2 deployment of school wireless infra (USD 200 million)

4 2023

Technical Support Center for School Wireless Infrastructure / School Wi-Fi Integrated Management System (SWIMS)



Wireless communication equipment was installed in 251,979 classrooms nationwide and is maintained through the SWIMS system

Phase 2 : Development

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Phase 3 : ① Digital Learning Center

Government-led initiative by NIA to bridge the digital divide by offering region-based education hubs where citizens—especially those digitally underserved can develop digital skills and access essential services

Phase 3 : Transition



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Korea's Digital Inclusion Policies and Projects

Phase 3 : 2 Kiosk Accessibility



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Kiosk UI Platform

• Promoting the adoption of user-friendly interfaces for all and foster a collaborative ecosystem between users and developers





Kiosk Committee

- Multi-stakeholder consultative body aimed at enhancing digital accessibility in kiosk services bringing together public institutions, private developers, and accessibility experts
 - Development of policies to ensure information accessibility in kiosks
 Establishment of kiosk accessibility standards
 Awareness-raising initiatives to promote kiosk accessibility
 Capacity building program on kiosk usage for the disabilities and the elderly
 Application and expansion of kiosk UI platforms
 Training for kiosk developers
 - ✓ Support for overseas export of kiosks



II Global Digital Inclusion Network

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Al Development Center (AIDC)

Al Workstation, Al Training Datasets, Al Education Facilities (Nigeria, Bhutan, Albania) Building a Global Digital Inclusion Network to Promote Global-shared Prosperity



Digital Government Cooperation Center (DGCC)

Joint Project, Capacity Building, Policy Consulting, Knowledge Exchange (9 centers in 9 countries including Peru, Costa Rica, Honduras)



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NIA Global Academy

Invitational & On-Site Training Program, Online Courses (12,000 participants from 160 countries since 1998)

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Korea's Digital Inclusion Policies and Projects

Phase 4: ① Establishment of the Digital Bill of Rights

reach social consensus on a new digital order

Digital Bill of Rights was derived through extensive public engagement, including academic societies, CEOs, university presidents and younger generation leaders.



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Phase 4 : New Revolution

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Phase 4 : ① Establishment of the Digital Bill of Rights

Digital Shared Prosperity Society

Society in which everyone pursues innovation brought by digital technology and simultaneously enjoys the benefits



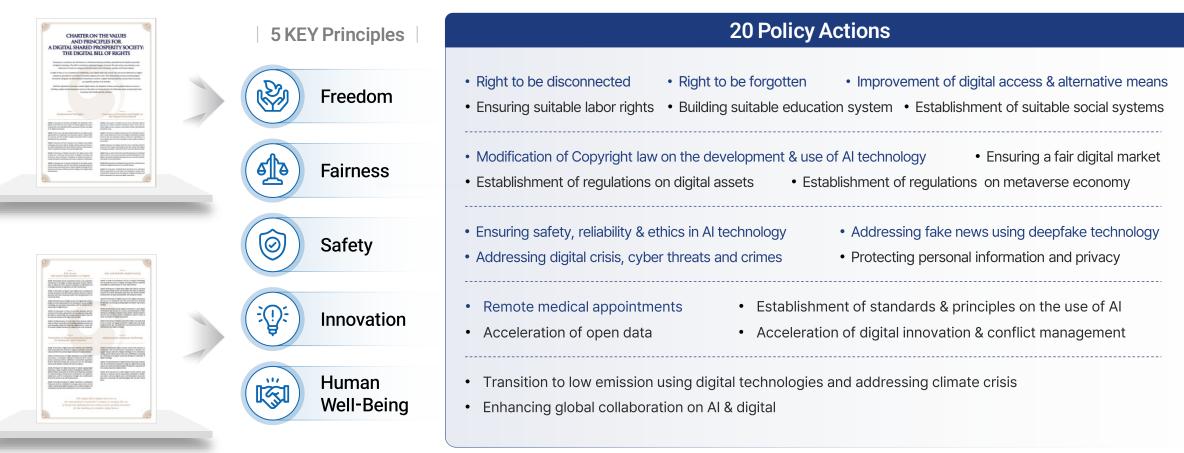
Phase 4 : New Revolution

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Phase 4: ② Government-wide Master Plan for Digital Policies

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Identified 20 policy actions based on the 5 key principles of Digital Bill of Rights. 99



Phase 4 : New Revolution

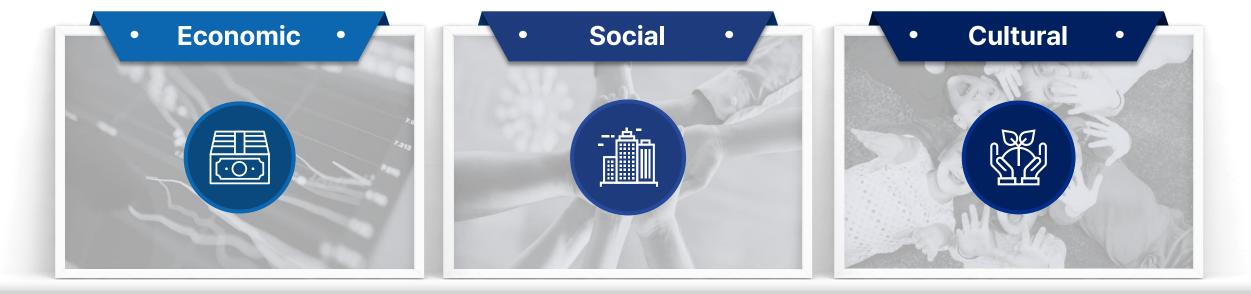
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Phase 4 : ③ Digital Inclusion Act

Phase 4 : New Revolution

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In January 2025, South Korea enacted Digital Inclusion Act to guarantee digital rights for all in the era of AI and Digitalization.



Define the concept of digital inclusion **as**

"An environment where all members of society can equally enjoy the benefits of intelligent information technology without discrimination or exclusion."

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Phase 4 : ③ Digital Inclusion Act

Phase 4 : New Revolution

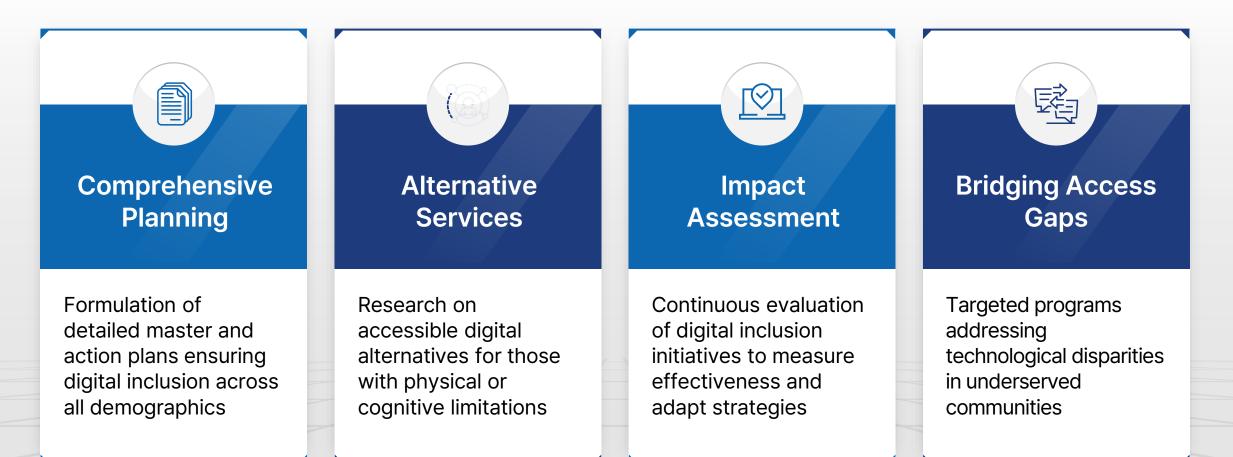
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Enacted as a law to contribute to the improvement of the quality of each individual member's life and social integration by building a foundation for the development of digital inclusion technologies and industries.



Phase 4 : ③ Digital Inclusion Act

1 Systematic Policies for the Digitally Disadvantaged

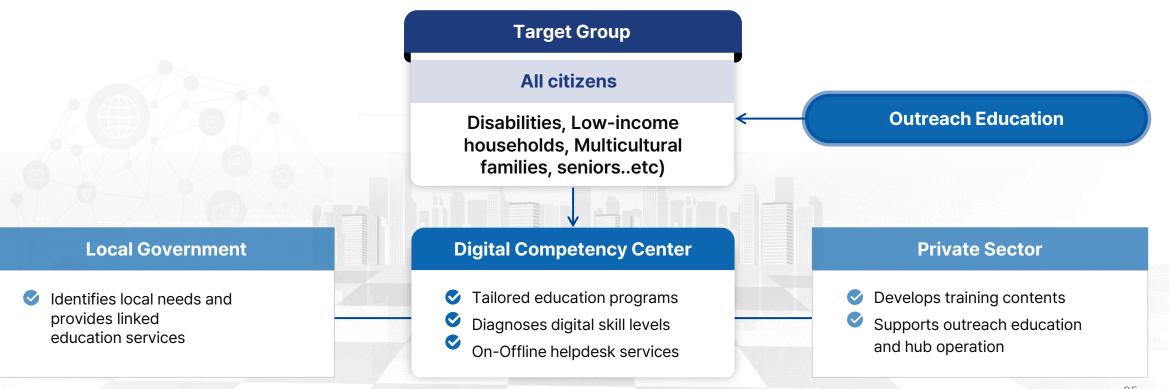


Phase 4 : New Revolution

Phase 4 : ③ Digital Inclusion Act

2 Digital Skills and Accessibility for the Disadvantaged

⁶⁶ The Al·Digital Competency Hubs aim to provide digital training ⁷ anytime and anywhere to anyone who needs to enhance their digital skills.



Phase 4 : New Revolution

Phase 4 : ③ Digital Inclusion Act

3 Legal and Institutional Support for Digital Accessibility



26

Phase 4 : New Revolution

Phase 4 : ③ Digital Inclusion Act

Phase 4 : New Revolution

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4 Development of Digital Inclusion Industries

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South Korea is pioneering R&D that embeds inclusiveness in digital products and services.

By 2030, new technologies will support independent living and work for persons with disabilities.

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Mobility Assistance	Advanced solutions for navigation in narrow and confined spaces.		
Wearable Technologies	Work-supportive exoskeletons enhancing productivity and independence.		
Posture Control	Support devices improving balance and stability for daily activities.		
On-device Al	Intelligent systems enabling autonomous mobility and behavior recognition.		

II

Korea's Digital Inclusion Policies and Projects

Phase 4 : ③ Digital Inclusion Act

Phase 4 : New Revolution

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Support the creation of a digitally co-prosperous society So everyone can enjoy the benefits of digital technology



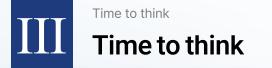


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Time to think

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Chapter. 03



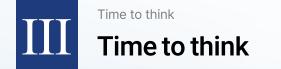
Tech advancements has been remarkable but not always been human-centered.

Many technologies were introduced, only to be followed by measures to ensure user convenience.

We are now entering the age of artificial intelligence. It is no longer acceptable for users to adapt to technology; instead, technology must adapt to users.

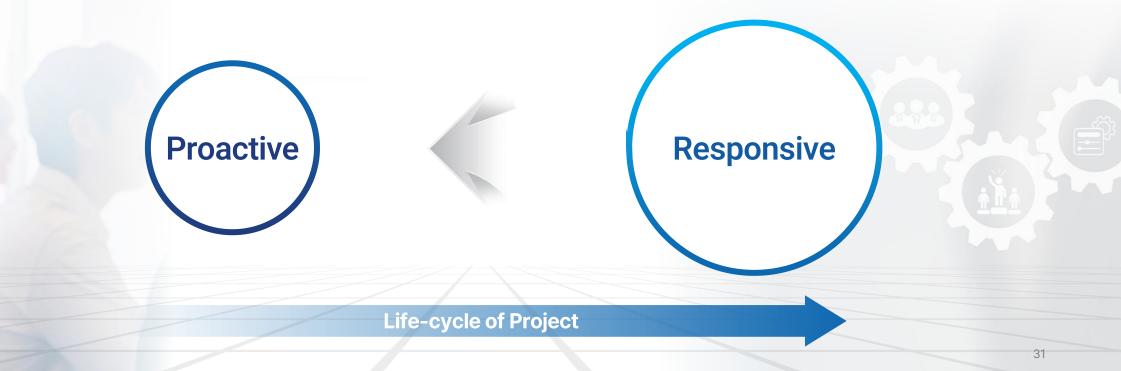


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We need to shift our digital policy paradigm:

Instead of creating complex tech and then teaching people how to use it, we must proactively build easy-to-use, intuitive services from the start





Thank you