

Vision

World-class IT research institute leading a knowledge-based society

Innovation-led Strategy

Innovation leader creating positive changes
Research innovation for creating performance to meet the needs of customers
Management innovation through a transparent and efficient participation process

Mid- to Long-Term Goals

Policy research institute to realize U-Korea
The best global institute in IT strategy research
Innovation leader to maximize operational efficiency

Five Goals

Research system

Strengthening research systems for improving the quality of research and contributions to policy making

Human resources

Concentrating resources on core businesses and bolstering research capabilities

Status

Strengthening international cooperation to become a global IT leader

Process

Continuing organizational innovation & establishing a system for participating management and innovation

Organizational Culture

Creating optimized research environments & vibrant organizational culture

History

Jan. 29, 1999

Changed affiliation to the National Research Council for Economics, Humanities, and Social Sciences (NRCS) under the umbrella of the Office of the Prime Minister, in accordance with the Act No. 5,733 on the Establishment, Operation and Development of Government-Funded Institutions

Aug. 30, 1997

Changed the official name of the Institute to the "Korea Information Society Development Institute (KISDI)" (the Act No. 5,407)

Oct. 11, 1996

Launched the APII Cooperation Center

Nov. 5, 1994

Completed construction work on the new complex and relocated to it

Jan. 30, 1988

Established the Korea Information Society Development Institute(KISDI) affiliated to the Ministry of Information and Communication(MIC)

Nov. 28, 1987

Proclaimed the IT Development Research Institute Act (3,952)

Feb. 4, 1985

Established the Institute for Communication Research (ICR) affiliated to the Ministry of Information and Communication(MIC)

Recent Research Results

2001~2005

- Mid- to long-term, comprehensive plans for developing radio broadcasting
- Development of standard model for estimating reserve for loss on universal service
- Establishing advanced networks & international cooperation
- International cooperation projects for bridging the digital divide
- Roadmap for promoting IT exchanges and cooperation between the two Koreas
- Mid- to long-term management strategy for the postal business
- Strategy for capacity-building to boost the competitiveness of postal banking

2004

- Analysis and outlook of supply and demand for IT human resources
- Development strategy for an IT-based future society
- Study of the revision of Radio Act in the era of digital convergence
- Support for the licensing review of 2.3GHz portable Internet operators
- Policy for number portability between 2G and 3G
- Improvement plans for the evaluation system of competitive market conditions
- Strategy for promoting competition in wired/wireless telecoms markets
- Improvement plans for communication business accounting
- Strategy for the modernization of North Korea's IT infrastructure
- Mid- to long-term, comprehensive plans for e-postal business
- DGF-KTC: bridging the digital divide between developing countries
- Project for enacting rules and regulations for Vietnam's IT industry
- Project for establishing the master plan for Myanmar's IT development

2003

- Analysis of the IT industry and market environments
- Policy for boosting e-business competitiveness & research on the roadmap 2010
- Study of socio-cultural effects of IT: Megatrend Korea 21C
- Study of revision of the Telecommunication Basic Act
- Policy for introducing 2.3GHz portable Internet service
- Policy for universal broadband service
- Strategy for promoting competition in wired/wireless telecoms markets
- Policy for integrating wired/wireless number systems
- Developing standard models for access charges and PSPDN interconnection
- Analysis and improvement of reserve for loss on universal service and contributions of the fiscal year 2002
- Mid- to long-term development strategy for boosting the competitiveness of postal business

2002

- Policy for promoting IT start-ups
- Analysis of the effects of investments in informatization: centering on SMEs
- Strategy for developing digital economy to expand e-commerce
- Improvement plans for the IT innovation system
- Basic plans for promoting national informatization
- Study of mobile phone number portability
- Support for licensing and M&A of facilities-based communications business
- Policy for promoting the telecoms service industry and boosting its competitiveness
- Analysis of the current status of Internet telephony & improvement of its system
- Strategy for a new round of WTO telecoms negotiations
- Mid- to long-term management strategy for the postal business

2001

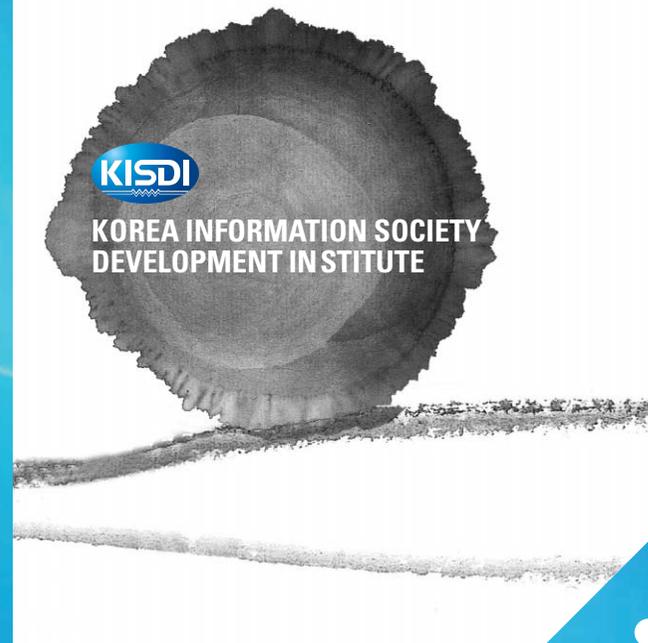
- Study of IT industry classification & systemic approach to statistics
- Supply and demand outlook for IT human resources
- Mid- to long-term market outlook for the IT industry (2002~2006)
- Comprehensive development plans for the IT industry (2002~2007)
- Policy for supporting small and medium-sized start-ups
- Study of the Informatization Act
- Support for choosing IMT-2000 operators and implementing the service
- Mid- to long-term policy for telecoms services and improvement of the system
- Policy for refarming and reallocating radio spectrum
- Policy for promoting wireless and data telecommunications
- Asymmetric regulation for the telecoms business
- Effective management of radio spectrum
- Policy for promoting new digital broadcasting services



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KOREA INFORMATION SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE



Message from the President

The Korea Information Society Development Institute(KISDI) was established in 1985, as one of the nation's IT research institutes affiliated to the Ministry of Information and Communication(MIC), and currently a government-run institute under the umbrella of the Office of the Prime Minister. Over the past two decades,

KISDI has played a pivotal role in making Korea an IT powerhouse by researching and developing national policies for informatization, the ICT industry, the convergence of telecommunications and broadcasting, fair competition, international cooperation on information and communication, and postal services.

Since its inception with the aim of exploring breakthrough development opportunities in the IT industry in a broad sense that include telecommunications and broadcasting, a prerequisite for designing future Korea in the 21 Century, the Institute has so far made great contributions to developing the national economy and enhancing the quality of life in the process of building an IT-based "U-society" in a situation where Korea puts high priority on the IT industry as a growth engine in the 21st century. Such achievements suggest that KISDI has produced excellent research results as a leading policy institute in the IT field.

However, we must not be complacent because there are many challenges and opportunities ahead of us. While serving as a leading IT think-tank, KISDI will spare no effort to earn the trust of our clients—the government, enterprises and the public—and meet their needs not only by recognizing the convergent trend between industries and between telecoms and broadcasting, but also by devoting itself to policy research with the aim of bolstering the competitiveness of the overall IT industry, laying the foundation for its concurrent growth, and performing necessary tasks in the IT arena.

In addition to that, I'm sure that continuing reform and innovation will give a new opportunity to KISDI. In particular, KISDI will strive to make substantial contributions to the future while paying increasingly more attention to the government's long-term policy and strategy including "Vision 2030." Concentration on core businesses, collaborative research on new policy issues, as well as interdisciplinary studies including economics, management, law, broadcasting, and telecommunications engineering will lead to "open KISDI" cooperating with other institutes at home and abroad and a "leading Institute" generating and providing new knowledge.

In particular, I'll see to it that KISDI will establish itself as a "global IT policy institute." To this end, collaborative research and information exchanges will be conducted with other relevant institutes under the National Research Council for Economics, Humanities, and Social Sciences (NRCS), private research institutes, colleges, and IT research institutes. Furthermore, KISDI will upgrade its research capabilities to a global standard, befitting the status of Korea as an IT powerhouse while strengthening cooperative relations with leading policy institutes overseas.

We are living in a world of information and communication technology where things can change in a moment, characterized by the rapid growth of the IT industry and a wide variety of changes including the convergent trend. The Institute will create a bright present and rosy future through reform and innovation true to basic principles.

We must not become complacent about our past performance and results, and do our best to develop KISDI into one of the world-class IT research institutes based on our accumulated capacity and experience.

President Hoick Suk

Major Research Areas

Future Strategy Research

- The Division aims to study the impact of the rapid IT development on Korean Society and chart the course for the future, thereby contributing to formulating national strategies for further developing an information society and building a well-developed nation.
- The systematic and in-depth research on future society that will change with the development of Information and telecommunication begins with fully understanding the current status and problems of our knowledge-based information society, and presenting solutions and improvement plans.

In the second era of digitization where Internet access have become common, in-depth and systematic discussions on IT use, its results and various factors affecting them are necessary in order to enhance national competitiveness and the quality of life through the process of informatization. For example, the current status of Internet use in daily life, the cyber community, Internet culture, and government reforms through e-government are included.

In addition, setting rules and regulations for a safe and sound information society is very important to make Korea a global IT powerhouse. More discussions will be made on protecting digitalized personal information, taking measures against unexpected cyber disasters such as network congestion, practicing Internet etiquette (Netiquette) and creating new rules and regulations, rather than on promoting technology development and Internet use.

As IT has been considered a basic infrastructure of our society, Korea has experienced paradigm shifts in political, economic and social aspects. Under this circumstance, it needs to establish a long-term national strategy based on accurate prediction for the continued development of the nation. In-depth discussions should be made on the fundamental impact of IT on our society. Furthermore, interdisciplinary studies are essential to present a clear vision for the future and find out new policy issues. To this end, the Division forges collaborations with people involved in academia, business and civil organizations, and continues to conduct multi-phased research on the future of Korea as an IT powerhouse.

Telecommunications & Broadcasting Policy

The Division carries out research on telecommunications, broadcasting services and radio spectrum management.

Telecoms service research is about promoting telecoms service markets, advancing the service, and improving regulatory regimes for fair competition. This research focuses on deriving major factors which have led to changes in market environments by analyzing the current status and prospects of telecoms markets, thereby improving regulatory regimes such as the classification of telecoms services and entry regulation and introducing new services and their regulation to vitalize the telecoms market.

Spectrum management research is about developing radio spectrum in the age of ubiquitous computing and using spectrum resources effectively. To this end, this study focuses on analyzing the trends and changes in spectrum management in major countries; Korea's policy for frequency allotment and the rights to use the spectrum; and changes in spectrum market environments.

Broadcasting service research is about analyzing the current issues and developing mid-to long-term policy strategies, in responding to the digitization of the broadcasting sector and the convergence of telecoms and broadcasting services. This study focuses on: the introduction of digital broadcasting services; the resultant introduction of competition to the broadcasting sector; plans for promoting competition; and the improvements of rules and regulations in a situation where telecoms and broadcasting services have converged.

Fair Competition Policy

The Division researches the policy for promoting fair competition in telecoms service markets. Korea's telecoms market has developed rapidly with one of the highest penetration rates in the world in terms of local and mobile phones and high-speed Internet. In addition, since competition was introduced to the telecoms market in the 1990's, systems have been put in place to enable more than two service operators in the ICT sector to compete with each other.

Promoting fair competition among operators is essential to make sure that the sound growth of the telecoms market can lead to an increase in consumer benefits and the development of the Korean economy. The telecoms industry(also called the "network industry") has its own characteristics different from other industries, which necessitates research on fair competition system that reflects the unique characteristics of the telecoms market. Therefore, the study is being carried out to develop alternative policies for fair competition in the telecoms market that can improve market performance and lay the groundwork for fair competition. To this end, research is focused on diverse regulatory regimes for market-dominant operators, regulatory standards of unfair competition and user protection policy, based on theories of economy, accounting and management.

Major research topics can be divided into two categories: evaluation of current competition in the telecoms market and Improvements of regulatory regimes. The first one is essential to create a rational regulatory framework. And it involves thoroughly evaluating and analyzing the current level of competition, market dominance, and factors distorting competition in the telecoms market. To this end, the Division is developing suitable indicators and assessing the overall performance based on these indicators. The second category is necessary to lay the foundation for a competitive telecoms market. Major systems include interconnection systems, price regulation, universal services, a joint use of networks, accounting, and regulation for unfair competition.

Globally, the telecoms service industry has been going through rapid changes. New market environments are expected to be created, in response to the situation where high-speed multimedia telecoms services developed using brand-new fixed and wireless technologies are introduced, and the converged services between voice and data, or fixed and wireless, as well as between telecommunications and broadcasting are emerging. Against this backdrop, the Division will carry out in-depth research on these trends, thereby contributing to the increase in user benefits and the development of the national economy.

IT Industry Research

The Division analyzes sector-specific trends in the IT industry, forecasts market and technology development trends, and subsequently, conducts research on the strategy and policy for IT development. The research areas are grouped into two broad segments: information and communication equipment (information/telecommunications/broadcasting devices and major components); and software, content and the Internet.

In the information and communication devices sector, research has been conducted on R&D policy, strategies for training human resources in the field of IT, and advancing into overseas markets, as well as the strategy for boosting competitiveness of each sector.

In terms of the software, content and the Internet, the focus of research has been on measures to develop strategic industries including software, content and the Internet that will lead the knowledge-based information society of the 21 century and to promote small-and medium-sized venture businesses; and strategy for future research projects, such as multi-media services for private companies, and Internet businesses. Furthermore, the Division is involved in analyzing the competitiveness of new IT industries which have long-term spill-over effects on our society; prospecting demand for the new IT industry and setting up their development strategies. In particular, the division is collecting, organizing and analyzing statistics for IT industries at home and abroad, and providing the data to the government and the private sector, and presenting a mid-to long-term market outlook which serves as basic data for decision making and investments by market entities.

International ICT Cooperation Research

The Division studies the ICT policy of international organizations (APEC, WTO, OECD, and ITU) and the strategy for international negotiations; conduct international cooperation projects which include the establishment of advanced telecommunications networks (APII and TEIN); foster foreign human resources in the ICT sector; and lay a solid foundation for Korea's ICT industry to advance into overseas markets.

In addition, the research is carried out on North Korea's ICT policy and its trends of informatization in preparation for the peaceful reunification of the two Koreas, as well as policy development for the promotion of inter-Korean exchanges in the ICT field. In order to implement these activities, the Division has three centers: the APII Cooperation Center, North Korea's IT Development Center, and the IT Trade Strategy Center.

APII(Asia Pacific Information Infrastructure) Cooperation Center

The Center was established in October 1996 in KISDI after having been approved as an organization for supporting the establishment of the APII and international cooperation related to it at the 2nd APEC Ministerial Meeting on Telecommunications and Information Industry in September the same year.

The Center is in charge of: APEC-related projects including analyzing and consulting the IT policies of the APEC Telecommunications and Information Working Group (TELWG) and operating its web site; and implementing cooperative projects among international research networks including the APII Test-bed and the ASEM Trans-Eurasia Information Network (TEIN), the international project for bridging the digital divide(e.g. ASEAN+3 project), and HRD training programs.

North Korea's IT Development Center

The Center supports inter-Korean exchanges and cooperation in the ICT sector which is characterized by the backbone of social development and the key industry. Special research is conducted on the integration of the two Koreas' ICT sectors in preparation for reunification.

The Center, as a leading think-tank for the North's ICT sector, is responsible for: Conducting mid-to long-term research on the ICT infrastructure, ICT industry, and

informatization of the North; creating a database of Pyongyang's IT trends, relevant research results, and statistics; and establishing networks of experts from the government, business, and academia, and sharing information between them.

The center will make efforts to develop the inter-Korean ICT policy for reunification from the broader perspective by conducting research on measures for the promotion of inter-Korean exchanges and cooperation. At the same time, in the long term, it will also lead in-depth research for advancing the North's ICT sector which has lagged behind.

IT Trade Strategy Center

The Center researches the strategy for opening IT markets and the policy for market liberalization. The former focuses on devising negotiation strategies and counter-measures for new international regulatory frameworks through multi-lateral organizations such as the WTO in the ICT sector. The latter analyzes the revision of laws related to market liberalization, and national benefits.

Management Strategy Research

The Division conducts management strategy research on postal business and telecommunications projects. The former is carried out by the Postal Management Research Center and the latter the IT Management Research Team.

Postal Management Research Center

The Center carries out research on the state-run postal business to support the development of policy and business strategy in the postal sector broadly and effectively, thereby contributing to the rationalization of postal business management.

The focus of research is on: the operation system of postal business, and postal policies; the management strategy for postal business; and the development strategy for postal service.

The IT Management Team is in charge of basic research in business management and consulting to improve the management efficiency of the ICT industry and enhance its competitiveness, thereby contributing to boost the competitiveness of service operators in the ICT sector in the era of globalization. The focus of research is on: mid-to long-term development plans for the ICT business; enhancing the management efficiency of ICT operators; and the development strategy for the ICT service.