



Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation

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Agenda Item: 10

## **Personal Information Protection in Korea**

Purpose: Information

Submitted by: Korea



**APEC Symposium on Information  
Privacy Protection in E-Government  
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# Personal Information Protection in Korea

With Reference to Korea Integrated Criminal Justice System(KICS)



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Overview of KICS initiative



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P.I.P. framework of KICS



Guidelines of P.I.P. in KICS

# P.I.P. in Korea

*. Overview of KICS initiatives  
1. Backgrounds and Vision*

## Backgrounds

### Request for Effectiveness

- Increasing use of IT but
- there are redundant data entries, difficulties in information sharing within & between government agencies

### Request for Fairness

- Demands for fairness and transparency in criminal justice services
- Increase in citizens' participation through the internet

### Paradigm Shift of Public Service

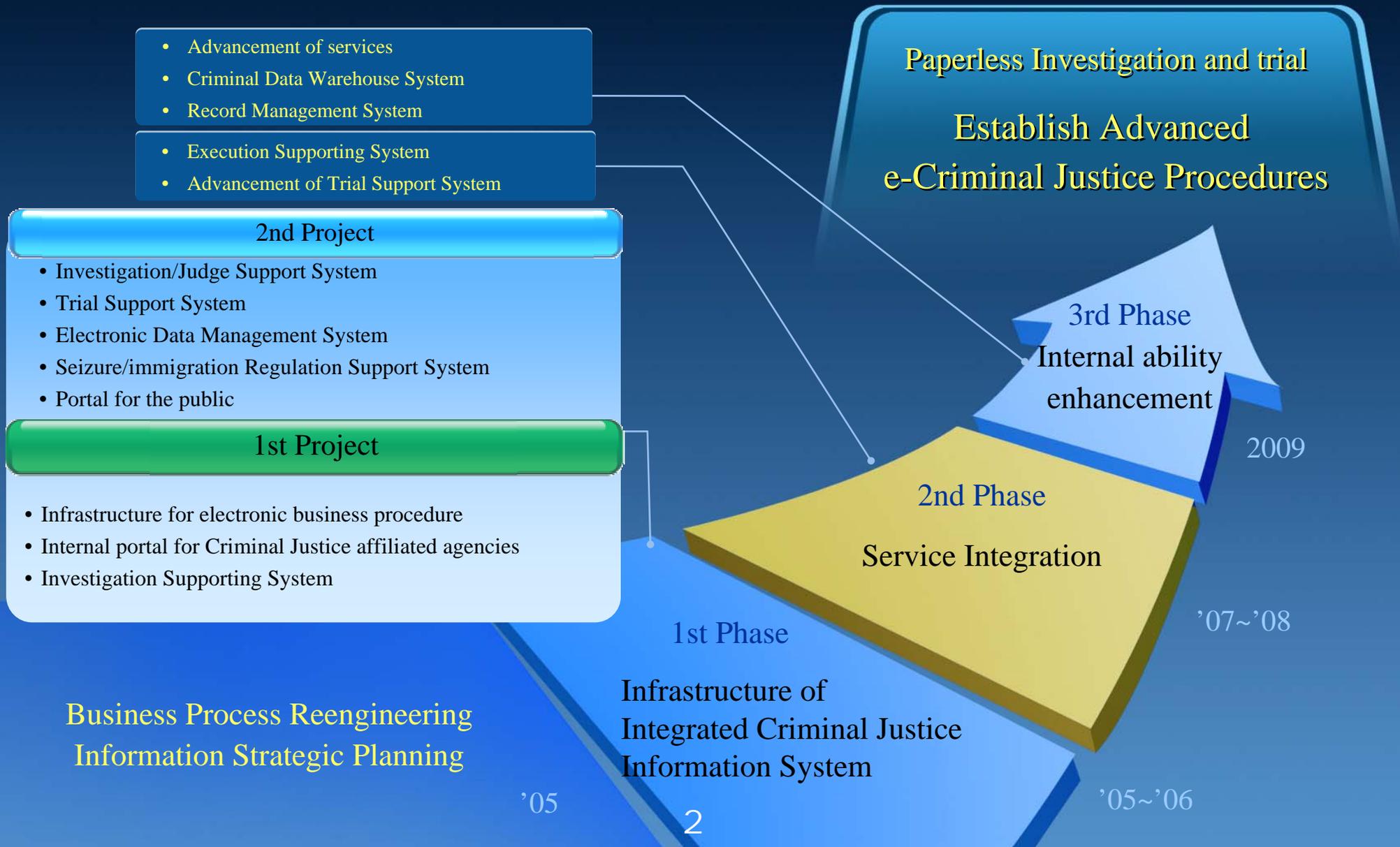
- From government-centered to citizen-centered
- Citizen as client

**Vision**  
Implementation of  
efficient and fair E-Justice System



# P.I.P. in Korea

. Overview of KICS initiatives  
2. Roadmap



## ■ The Public's Anxiety over Big Brother

- ❑ Centralization of Criminal Justice Information
- ❑ Public belief on digitization of information

## ■ Major incidents about P.I.P in Korea

- ❑ Electronic Personal Identification Card(2005)
- ❑ NEIS(National Education Information System)(2003)

## ■ President's concerns of privacy protection in KICS

- The most important things while developing the KICS is protecting the infringement of the human rights.

# P.I.P. in Korea

*. Legal Regime of P.I.P. in Korea*

Protection Model	Jurisdiction	Rules & Regulations
Comprehensive Laws	Public Sector	• Act on the Protection of Personal Information Maintained by Public Agency
	Private Sector	• The Act on Promotion of Information and Communication Network Utilization and Data Protection
Sectoral Laws	Public & Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of Communications Secrets Act</li> <li>• Telecommunication Business Act</li> <li>• Medical Service Act</li> <li>• Use and Protection of Credit Information Act</li> <li>• Framework Act on Electronic Commerce</li> <li>• Digital Signature Act</li> </ul>
Self-Regulation	Private Sector	• The Guidelines on the Private Information Protection

*“Private information” means the information concerning a living person including the full name and resident registration number, etc., by which the individual concerned can be identified (including information by which the individual concerned cannot be identified but can be identified by simple combination with other information)*

# P.I.P. in Korea

*. P.I.P. framework of KICS  
1. Legal Compliance*

## **Act on the Protection of Personal Information Maintained by Public Agencies**

- Limitation on collecting information
- Relations to other guidance and regulations
- Obligation of data user
- R&R of head of criminal justice information sharing public agency
- Limitation on using and sharing information etc.

## **The Act on Promotion of Information and Communication Network Utilization and Data Protection**

- R&R of personal information controller
- Definitions
- Limitation on collecting information
- Right of the user and personal information subject etc.

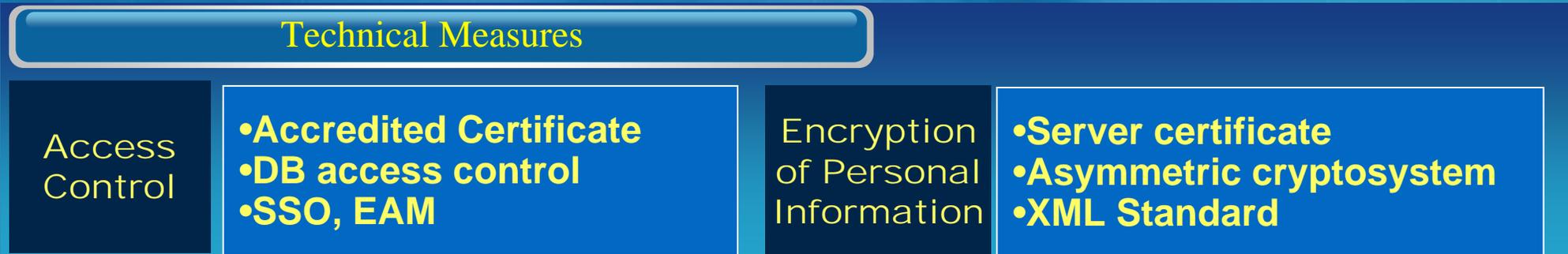
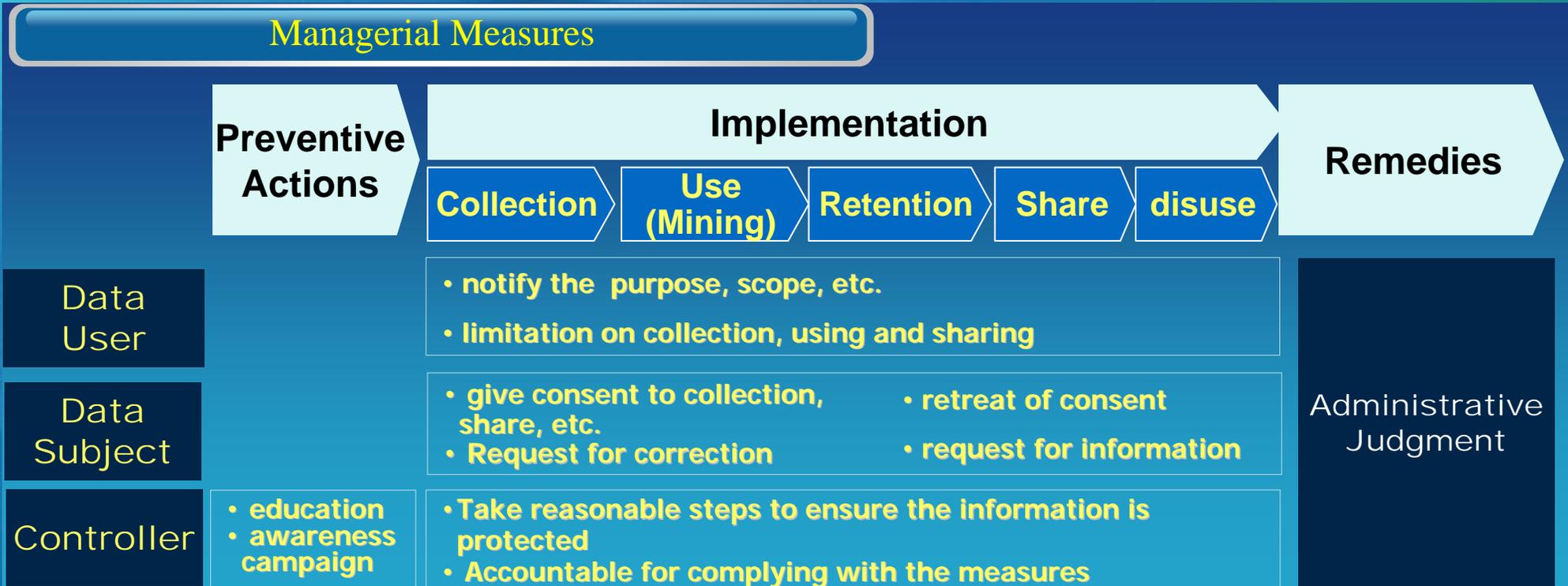
## **The Guidelines on the Private Information Protection**

- Access Control of DB and data users
- Intrusion Protection System(IPS) and Intrusion Detection System (IDS)

*Exemption : Recorded private information files on matters pertaining to the investigation of crimes, introduction and maintenance of prosecution, the execution of a sentence, handling of a rectification, handling of public security, or immigration control*

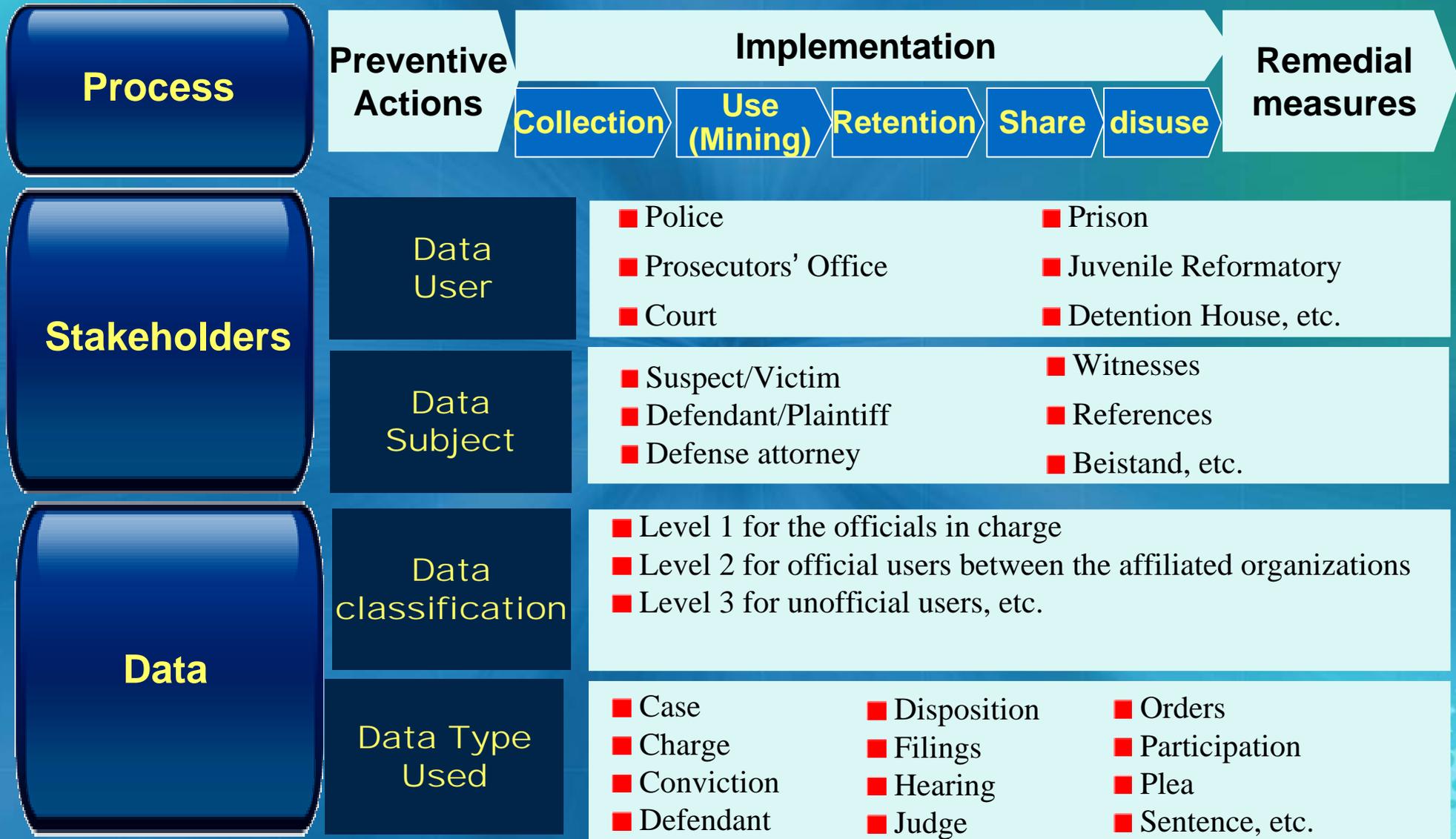
# P.I.P. in Korea

. P.I.P. framework of KICS  
2. Concept of the Framework



# P.I.P. in Korea

*Guideline of P.I.P. in KICS  
1. Key Features(draft)*



## ■ Things to be done to institutionalize the guideline

- The guidelines is still rough draft
- Coordination is needed within the 4 agencies
- Which agency is in charge of institutionalizing the guideline
- Which agency will manage(install, maintain) the information assets(the data)

## ■ Human Resources(staffing)

- Personal Information Controller
- Personal information protection roles should be integrated to the those of Information Security Manager
- More workload to the practitioner

## ■ Performance vs. level of security

- DRM(Data Right Management) solution is too heavy and it declines computer/network performance(speed)
- Internet issuance of certificate(ex copy of written judgment) can be hacked

## ■ Protection vs. Convenience

- ID/Password is convenient but weak in security
- Accredited Certificate vice versa