



2019 Personal Information Protection Policy Performance at a glance

2019 Personal Information Protection Policy Changes



Promoting the legislation of the three data protection laws

- Establishing legal grounds for defining, processing, and using pseudonymized personal information
- Unifying the personal information protection supervision and execution system into the Personal Information Protection Commission
- Strengthening accountability by taking measures to secure safety of controller and obligating them to take responsibility for compensation

* Three data protection laws: 'Personal Information Protection Act', 'Act on Promotion of Information and Communications Network Utilization and Information Protection' and 'Credit Information Use and Protection Act'.



Strengthening personal information safety

- Revision of the "Standard of measures to the safety of personal information" such as extending the retention period of personal information access records (Jun. 2019)
- Preparing minimum processing standards for personal information related to civil forms (Aug. 2019)
- Recommending refinement of the collection and use of unnecessary personal information (Dec. 2019)



Guaranteeing rights for data subjects

- Embodying 'domestic agent designation system' for overseas businesses (Mar. 19, 2019)
- Mandatory joining of liability insurance and saving reserve funds (Jun. 13, 2019)
- Specifying the method of confirming consent for legal representatives of children under the age of 14 (Jun. 25, 2019)



Self-regulatory activation

- Revision of the notice of 'Regulations on the designation of self-regulatory organizations for personal information protection' (Jan. 29, 2019)
- Creating 'Industrial privacy guidebook' for members participating in self-regulatory organizations (Nov. 2019)



APEC CBPR* certificate authority designation

- Korea Internet & Security Agency (KISA) was designated as a CBPR certificate authority in Korea (Dec. 2019)

* APEC Cross-Border Privacy Rules (CBPR) : Privacy rules among APEC countries

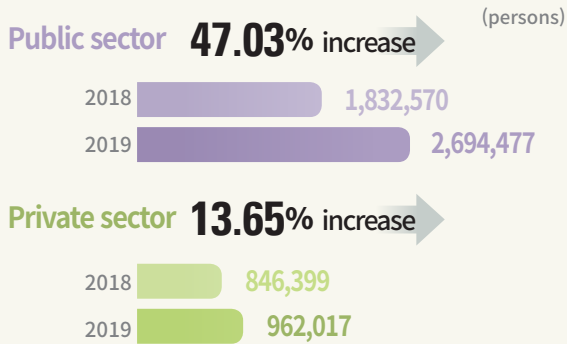




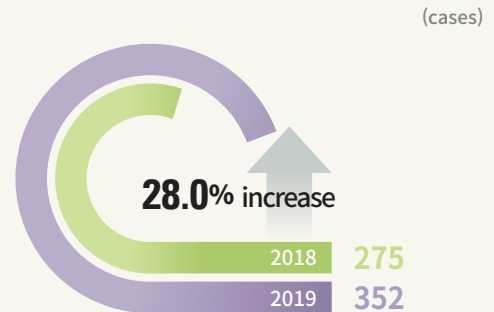
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Personal Information Protection Status

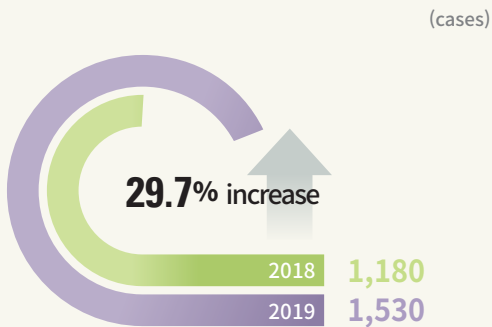
Personal information protection education in public and private sector



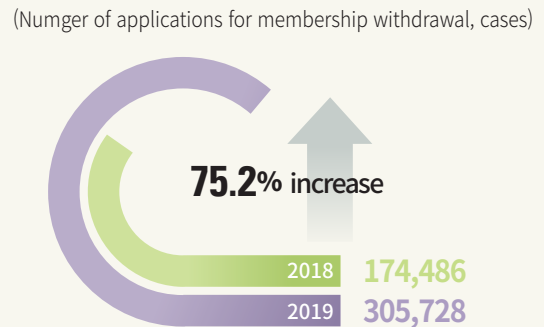
Number of dispute settlement case



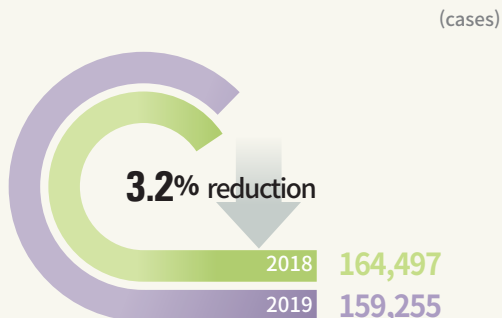
Evaluation of personal information infringement factors in laws



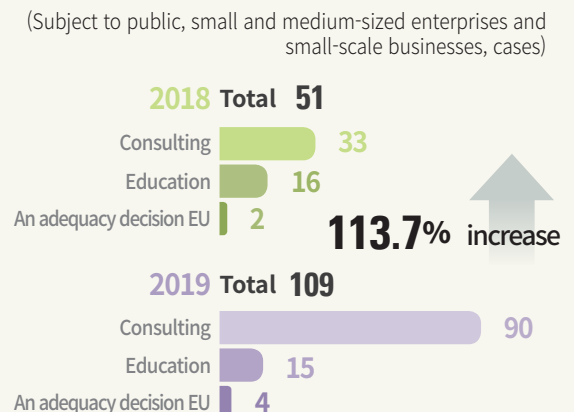
e-privacy clean service



Consultation of the personal information infringement call center

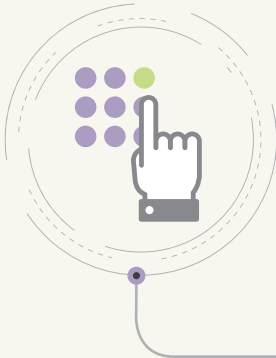


Support for de-identification technology





Highlights of the Personal Information Protection Act



Systematization of the laws, policies, and governance related to personal information

- ✓ Upgrading the Personal Information Protection Commission(PIPC) to a central administrative body and unifying the functions related to personal information protection into the PIPC
 - Granting rights of budget (independent organization, personnel management), rights to execute (investigation, disposal, etc.), rights to submit bills, speak at the National Assembly and the State Council.

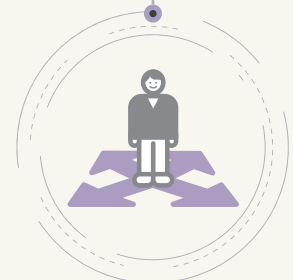
Establishing a secure foundation for data utilization

- ✓ Clarification of judging criteria for personal information
 - Establishing a new standard to determine 'personal information' by considering the time, cost, and technology required to identify individuals
 - Excluding the application of the law in the case of 'anonymous information', which can no longer be identified by using other information when considering time, cost, and technology rationally
- ✓ Institutionalization of pseudonymized information for safe data use
 - Including 'pseudonymized information' in the scope of personal information, and notifying the concept of pseudonymized information which cannot be identified without the use or combination of additional information
 - 'Pseudonymized Information' can be used without the consent of data subjects for statistical purposes (including commercial purposes such as market research), scientific research (including industrial research), and archiving purpose in the public interest
- ✓ Personal Information can be used without the consent of data subjects, considering that the disadvantage of data subjects is not incurred and safety measures are taken within the reasonably related scope and the purpose of collection
- ✓ Establishing a basis for the combination of pseudonymized information that allows internal enterprise data to be self-assembled and inter-enterprise data to be performed by a combined professional organization



Strengthening the responsibility of controllers

- ✓ Imposing requirements on processors to take technical, administrative and physical measures when processing and combining pseudonymized information
- ✓ Jail of up to two years or a fine of up to 20 million won and a administrative fine of up to 30 million won in case of violation of the obligation to take safety measures for pseudonymized information





History of the Personal Information Protection Act

Personal Information Protection Act		
1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• (former) the Act on the Protection of Personal Information maintained by Public Institutions (Enacted Jan. 7, 1994, Enforced Jan. 8, 1995)	1994
1995		1995
1999		1999
2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Personal Information Protection Act (Enacted Mar. 29, Enforced Sep. 30)	2011
2012		2012
2013		2013
2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Restriction on Collection of Resident Registration Numbers (Enforced Aug. 7)	2014
2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Personal Information Related Bills Assessment (Enforced Jul. 24)• Statutory Damage System (Enforced Jul. 24)• Evaluation of Personal Information Management level (Enforced Jul. 24)• Strengthening the functions of the Personal Information Protection Commission (Enforced Jul. 24)	2015
2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Obligations for encryption of personal information (Enforced Jan. 1)• Performance inspection of safety measures for unique identification information (Enforced Sep. 30)	2016
2017		2017
2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Integration of PIMS and ISMS (Enforced Nov. 7)• Amendments to three data protection laws (Proposed Nov. 15)	2018
2019		2019
2020		2020