THE CURRENT STATUS OF INTERNET SURVEILLANCE, CENSORSHIP AND TRANSPARENCY IN SOUTH KOREA

Korea Internet Transparency Reporting Team

APrIGF 2016
Contents Removal: About 100,000 yearly (only by KCSC)

Surveillance

- Interception: About 2,000 accounts yearly
- Communication Metadata: About 200,000 accounts yearly
- Subscriber Identifying Information: About 600,000 accounts yearly
- Search and Seizure: Not disclosed, estimated over 3,000,000 yearly
- Including all telecommunication: About 10,000,000 accounts
Censorship

- quarterly publishing the number of contents removal decisions and rough reasons
- the public can monitor the semi-weekly meetings of KCSC’s deliberation

Surveillance

- the total number of interception, provision of communication metadata and subscriber identifying information, which is reported by service providers.
- twice a year
Legislation mandating government to disclose more detailed data

- Strengthening User Notification
  - To reveal individual cases
  - To ensure the right to know of affected users

Increasing public attention on mass surveillance in Korea
- Several cases revealing the seriousness of excessive surveillance on the chat app
  - For one target of investigation, the accounts data of over 2,000 people who were the opposite party of the messenger conversation was provided to the investigation agency
- Ask Your Telco campaign
  - Discovered that identifying information of numerous politicians, NGO activists, Labor union activists, journalists were provided to the police and NIS