

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

Korea Internet Transparency Reporting Team

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- ▶ 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

THE CURRENT STATUS OF INTERNET SURVEILLANCE AND CENSORSHIP

▶ 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

KOREAN GOVERNMENT'S TRANSPARENCY LEVEL

- ▶ 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 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

THE ROAD AHEAD OF REGIONAL TRANSPARENCY

KOREA INTERNET TRANSPARENCY REPORT

<http://transparency.kr>

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