APSN Conference Meiji University, Tokyo

How to Protect, or Utilize, Personal Visual Information in Korea

November 19, 2012

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Psy's "Gangnam Style"



http://youtu.be/9bZkp7q19fo

Provisions on Personal Visual Information Protection

- Article 25 of the new DP Act provides for:
- Prohibition of installation and operation of CCTVs and Web cameras in the public places except for the purpose of crime prevention, facility management, etc. Para. 1
- Prohibition of installation and operation of CCTVs at private places like sauna rooms, locker rooms, public baths, toilets, etc. Para. 2
- ➤ When planning to install CCTVs, public hearings and public notice signboard are required. Paras. 3, 4
- ➤ Arbitrary operation of CCTVs for other purpose than initial one, and sound recording are also prohibited. Para. 5
- Safety measures of CCTVs and appropriate Privacy Policy are required.
 Outsourcing of such services is allowed. Paras. 6, 7, 8

What if Psy's Music Video was filmed via CCTVs installed at Gangnam Area?

- Children's playground, Han Gang riverside recreation park,
 Gangnam Boulevard, inside Bus, subway platform: OK
- Private stable, underground parking lot: No Problem
- ➤ Elevator hall, indoor tennis court: *Not sure* because it depends on whether the place is open to the public.
- > Sauna room, public bath tub, toilet, etc: *Penalty imposed*

Penalty or Fine in violation of the DP Act

- Breaching the installation operation standards of CCTVs. Art. 25 (1)
 - → Fine for negligence not exceeding 30 mil. Won (=U\$30 thousand)
 Art. 75 (2) vii
- Installing CCTVs at toilet, public bath, etc. Art. 25 (2)
 - → Fine for negligence not exceeding 50 mil. Won. Art. 75 (1) iii
- Failure to post public notice and other measures. Art. 25 (4)
 - → Fine for negligence not exceeding 10 mil. Won. Art. 75 (3) iii
- Arbitrary operation or direction of CCTVs for illegal purposes, or sound recording. Art.25(5)
 - → Imprisonment for not exceeding three years or Penalty not exceeding 30 mil. Won. Art.72 i

Characteristics of the new DP Act

- ✓ CCTVs and Web camera are regulated.
- ✓ CCTVs not only in Public sector but also Private sector
- ✓ When filming inside, Taxi black boxes or Bus CCTVs shall be regulated.
- → As a result, Seoul citizens are under 24/7/365 visual surveillance.
- * What if consolidating all those CCTVs by a single Control Center? Then expecting a Formidable Big Brother like the Person of Interest shown in the U.S. mini-series.

How is Visual Privacy Protected in Korea?

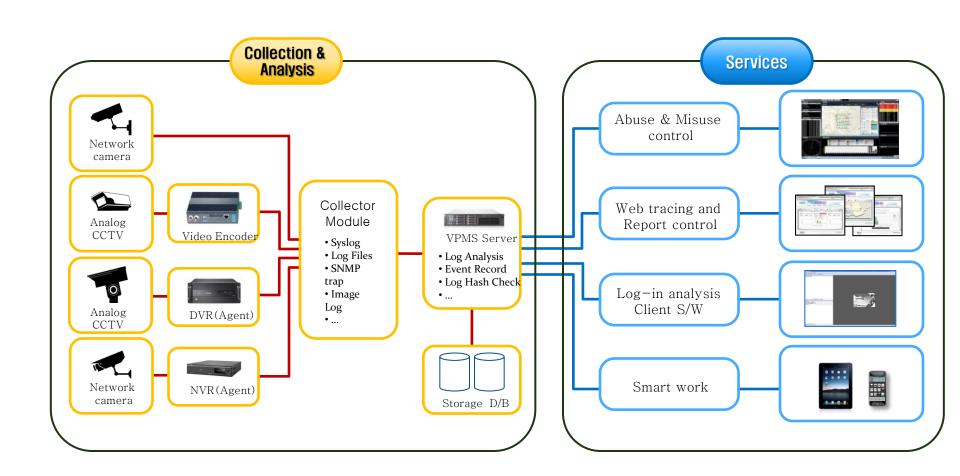
- ✓ Highly effective in investigation and arresting criminals
- ✓ But vulnerable to violation of Privacy
- ✓ Recently a series of data breach incidents are reported
- ➤ It is necessary to correct the problems and to make most of merits of CCTVs subject to the DP Act
- ➤ It is also advisable to improve value-added use of CCTVs
- So far in the initial stage of enforcement, the Authorities concerned are not active to enforce the law.

How to Protect Visual Privacy and Prevent Data Breach Incidents

- ➤ It is urgent to manage CCTVs in a systematic way and to establish effective Regulations to prevent the leak and abuse and misuse of visual personal information.
- ➤ In Korea, a patented solution is being provided.
 - In case of apparent violation it shall directly report to the Supervisor in charge.

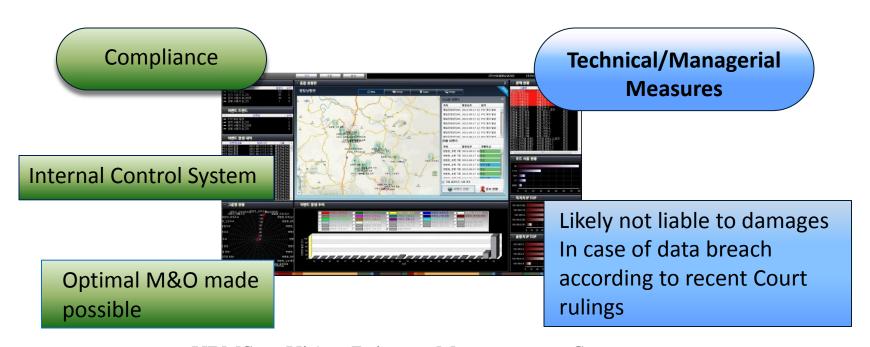


Composition of VPM Security System



VPMS Solution would be helpful

As for Public Agency/Corporate Management, it could meet the relevant laws & guidelines, and comply with technical & managerial safety measures.



* VPMS = Video Privacy Management System

Apparent Violations of the Rule

- ✓ Trying to replay the past visual data;
- ✓ Trying to destroy/revise/delete the visual data which shall be preserved for a certain period of time;
- ✓ Trying to make an unauthorized copy of visual data;
- ✓ Trying to transmit the video files to remote place;
- ✓ Transmitting video files far more than the initially set to be transmitted to other places;
- ✓ When the IP address accessed by the Video devices does not belong to the certified IP band for networking;
- ✓ Accessing Video devices during off-hours;
- ✓ Deleting the Access by other devices than the authorized one and Video log-in records; or
- Accessing the devices with other IP than the usual IP, etc.

What Measures to be Taken

- ✓ Personal visual information collected by public/private sector CCTVs shall be regulated in a proper manner.
- ✓ It is necessary to detect and analyze the Privacy incident pattern.
- ✓ It is to support taking measures by real time monitoring subject to relevant laws
- **❖ Government Guidelines on Installation & Operation of CCTVs of Public Agencies** effective from March 2012
- 1. To make and implement the Plan for the Personal Visual Data Protection
- 2. To survey and improve the practices of personal visual data processing
- 3. To settle grievance related with personal visual data processing, and redress
- 4. To build up internal control system to prevent the abuse and misuse of personal visual information
- 5. To establish and implement the relevant education programs
- 6. To supervise the protection and destruction of visual data files, and so on.

Value-added Use of Visual Data

- NYPD and Microsoft have jointly developed the Domain Awareness System (DAS) consolidating CCTVs and other related databases.
- It is time to consolidate the separately managed CCTVs and visual devices for the public interest within the scope of relevant laws.
- ✓ Citizen-initiated and participatory "Privacy Protection and Crime Prevention" programs by means of smart phone apps.
- > "To monitor or Not to be monitored" should be established first.
- ✓ Ex. To make use of visual data as well as location data after blurring individually identifiable facial image and other data for public interest
- ✓ CCTV data to protect cultural buildings may be used for Nature docu.
- Another "Gangnam Style" is in the making everyday by means of more than 1400 CCTV cameras deployed at Gangnam area.

Thank you very much!

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