

[Five corporations with 100 thousand and more personal data leaked out subject to fine for negligence of 42 million won]

On February 2, 2016, the Ministry of Interior (MOI) posted five corporations in violation of the Personal Information Protection Act (PIPA) on its website¹⁾ and subject to relevant administrative dispositions under the active disclosure and 'name and shame' policy. It was implemented subject to consultation with concerned corporations and deliberations of the Personal Information Protection Commission (PIPC).

Five corporations were found in breach of PIPA on account of leakage of more than 100 thousand personal information and failure to take appropriate safety measures. A total of KRW42 million was levied as fine for negligence.

PIPC's deliberations and decision was announced to the public pursuant to Article 66 of PIPA with the name of violating corporations disclosed.

"H" company was attacked by hackers and the personal information of 530 thousand customers was leaked. A total of KRW9 million of fine for negligence was levied upon "H" company on account of failure to adopt VPN or exclusive lines, no safe rule to create password and non-maintenance of log-in records.

The "K" associations was attacked by hackers and such personal information as name, resident registration number, ID, password, email address, etc. of 290

1) <<http://www.moi.go.kr>>

thousand members was stolen. “K” associations was levied fine for negligence up to KRW3 million on account of non-maintenance of records concerning the grant, modification or withdrawal of access authorization for three years.

The “B” company was attacked by hackers leaving the personal information of 220 thousand customers leaked. Fine for negligence up to KRW6 million was levied upon the Basic House on account of failure to adopt VPN or exclusive lines.

“A” company lost the personal information of 200 thousand customers by a subcontractor. Fortunately, all the lost items including name, resident registration number, email address were recovered and deleted in March 2013. “A” company was required to pay fine for negligence up to KRW15 million on charge of failure of data breach notification and belated report of data breach to the authorities concerned.

“P” company was attacked by hackers and the personal information of 190 thousand customers was stolen. Fine for negligence up to KRW9 million was levied upon “P” company on account of failure to implement the internal privacy control plan, no safe rule to create password and failure to encryption of resident registration number and password while being transmitted.

The foregoing active disclosure and ‘name and shame’ policy was adopted in 2011 to give warning to potential violators of PIPA. The massive-scale leak of credit card information in January 2014 facilitated the improvement of the

disclosure criteria and the relevant system.