Korea Perspective on Standardization for PI/PII/LI Protection



Cybersecurity

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Problem Statement (1/2)

- Nowadays, a series of attacks on the web-sites frequently results in a massive leakage of PI (personal information) stored in the companies or organizations using web-based applications due to hacking incidents.
- Some websites/web-portals may request the user to submit the national PII (personally identifiable Information) when user signs up for the website/web-portal services, which may result in PII leakage incidents. A new PII protection scheme should be developed and deployed to protect user against PII theft or PII misuse.





Problem Statement (2/2)

- A lot of applications need geographic LI (location information) about a target (such a user, resource or other entity). There is a need to securely gather and transfer LI for the applications using LI, while ensuring the privacy of the individuals involved.
- The widespread deployment of tag-based identification systems (including RFID tag) may give rise to concerns of privacy infringement of each tag user.





Korea's Structure for Cybersecurity Standardization

- □ TC 5, a Lead Technical Committee on Information Security under TTA
 - Project Group(PG) 501/5, Information Security Infrastructure
 - PG 502/5, PI Protection & ID Management
 - PG 503/5, Cybersecurity
 - PG 504/5, Applications Security & Common Criteria
 - PG 505/5, Telebiometrics
 - PG 506/5, Digital Right Management





i-PIN Service for PII Protection (1/2)

□ *i*-PIN service □

- internet Personal Identification Number
- National PII, a.k.a. RRN (resident registration number), a permanent, uniquely identifiable national PII containing a lot of PI such as birth date/year, birth place, etc.
- Web-site usually requests user to submit the national PII for identification of user in Korea.
- Protect the national PII against PII theft and misuse.
- to replace the national PII with new i-PIN which is random, revocable anytime on the Internet.

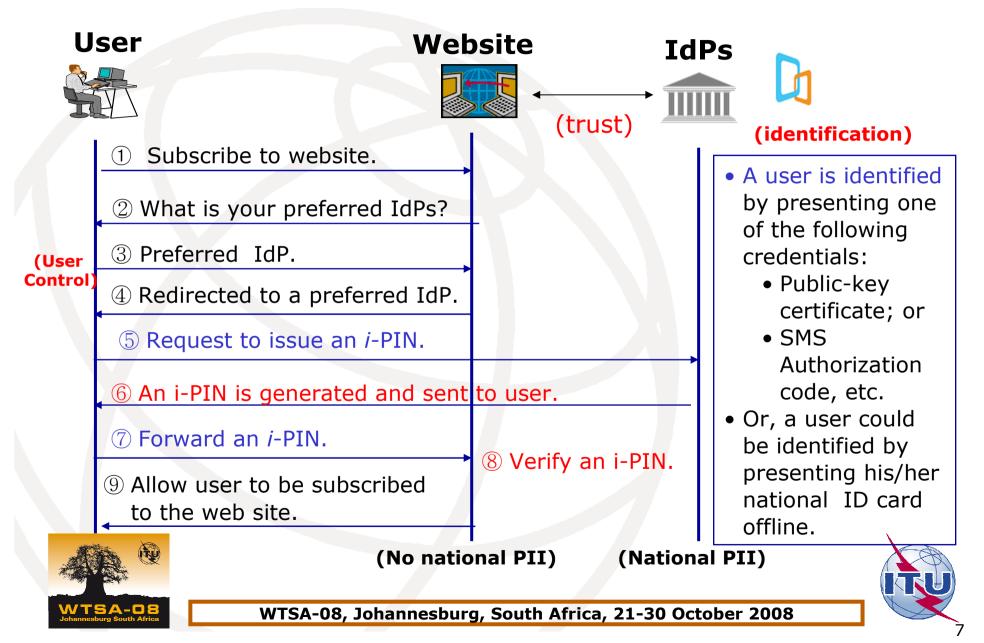
i-PIN Service for PII Protection (2/2)

- □ i-PIN service was designed in 2005 and has been in place since October 2006.
- based on a model with three entities: user, website, and IdP (i-PIN service provider).
- A program is underway to develop a next version of *i*-PIN service.
- The regulation will come into effort to mandate the websites/web-portals with more than 100,000 visiting users per day to adopt the i-PIN service as of January, 2009.





Work Flow of i-PIN service



Korea's Major Achievements (1/2)

- Local achievements
 - Framework for *i*-PIN Service, Approved/under revision
 - Message Format for *i*-PIN Service,
 Approved/under revision
 - Privacy Management Model based on Life Cycle of Personal Information, Approved
- Downstream adoptions
 - The Platform for Privacy Preference, from W3C
 - Geopriv Requirements, from IETF
 - Threat Analysis of the Geopriv Protocol, from IETF

Korea's Major Achievements (2/2)

□ Upstream contributions to the ITU-T SG17

- ITU-T X.1171, Threats and Requirements for Protection of Personally Identifiable Information in Applications Using Tag-Based Identification, Under TAP
- ITU-T X.1251, A framework for User Control of Digital Identity, Under TAP
- ITU-T X.rfpg, Guideline on protection for personally identifiable information in RFID application Under development





Summary/Suggestions

- Continue to strengthen three kinds of standardization activities: local, upstream, and downstream.
- Much room for developing global standards to ensure PI/PII/LI protection of user.
- □ The focus should be on providing new ICT service/system without raising any privacy infringement about user.
 - The evaluation on privacy influence should carried out, when global SDOs develop new ICT service.
- ☐ It is recommended that work on PI/PII/LI protection be undertaken in the next study period.

