

COUNTRY: **KOREA**

SCORE: 75.54 | RANK: 12/24

Korea has a strong commitment to the promotion of the digital economy, and its laws and standards are generally based on international models.

Korea’s modern, comprehensive privacy laws and strong intellectual property laws facilitate the development and use of cloud computing services. However, cybercrime law does not cover the full range of relevant issues.

Korea is an active proponent of free trade and interoperability and is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Government Procurement.

However, one current area of concern is that Korea imposes a national encryption standard for the procurement of information technology (IT) security

devices and related equipment, when a suitable international encryption standard is available.

In addition, some IT products that have already passed international Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation are required to undergo additional local testing in Korea.

Korea has an extensive and established FttH/B infrastructure. In January 2014, Korea announced it would invest \$1.7 billion into developing a 5G mobile broadband network, with a target of a fully commercial service operating by 2020.

Overall, Korea’s results have fallen and the country’s ranking went from 8th in 2013 to 12th in 2015.

Q KOREA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
DATA PRIVACY (SCORE: 9.3/10 RANK: 2/24)		
1. Are there laws or regulations governing the collection, use, or other processing of personal information?	✓	Korea’s privacy law is contained in the Personal Information Protection Act (PIPA) 2011, a comprehensive omnibus data protection law. PIPA was amended in 2013, 2014 and 2015. A set of standards titled the Standards of Personal Security Measures came into effect in 2015. These standards support the PIPA and are intended to address any gaps or shortcomings in the act. The most recent amendments to PIPA were made in July 2015.
2. What is the scope and coverage of privacy law?	Comprehensive	The Personal Information Protection Act (PIPA) 2011 is comprehensive legislation, covering all sectors.
3. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the EU Data Protection Directive?	✓	The key privacy principles are based on a mix of the European Union (EU) Directive and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) guidelines, with some variations. The concept of data handlers in the Standards of Personal Security Measures reflects the concept of data controllers in the EU Directive.
4. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the APEC Privacy Framework?	✓	Korea is a member of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and the law complies with the APEC Privacy Framework.
5. Is an independent private right of action available for breaches of data privacy?	Available	In the event that a user suffers damage from the service provider violating the information protection provisions, the user may claim compensation from the provider. In this case, the provider will be held responsible if it fails to prove the nonexistence of an intention to infringe, or the absence of negligence causing such violations. Claims for damages may be filed with the Personal Information Dispute Mediation Committee.
6. Is there an effective agency (or regulator) tasked with the enforcement of privacy laws?	National regulator	The privacy regulatory structure in Korea is complex, and the main enforcement agency is the Ministry of the Interior < www.moi.go.kr >.

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7. What is the nature of the privacy regulator?	Other government official	<p>The privacy regulatory structure in Korea is complex, and several agencies play important roles in regulation.</p> <p>The main enforcement agency is the Ministry of the Interior <www.moi.go.kr>.</p> <p>In addition, the privacy center within the Korea Internet and Security Agency (KISA) <privacy.kisa.or.kr> plays a role in setting guidelines and standards.</p> <p>Complaints handling is managed by the Personal Information Dispute Mediation Committee (PICO) <koreanlii.or.kr/w/index.php/Personal_Information_Dispute_Mediation_Committee>.</p> <p>General policy oversight is provided by the Personal Information Protection Commission (PIPC) <www.pipc.go.kr>.</p>
8. Are data controllers free from registration requirements?	✓	There are no registration requirements in Korean privacy law.
9. Are cross-border transfers free from registration requirements?	✓	There are no registration requirements in Korean privacy law.
10. Is there a breach notification law?	✓	The privacy legislation includes a requirement that in case of a data breach, the individuals involved must be notified without delay of the details and circumstances of the breach.
SECURITY (SCORE: 6/10 RANK: 12/24)		
1. Is there a law or regulation that gives electronic signatures clear legal weight?	✓	<p>The Digital Signature Act 1999 recognizes and enforces electronic signatures.</p> <p>Authorized electronic signatures require certificates issued by a government-licensed certification authority. However, simple electronic signatures do not have such requirement. The Digital Signature Act provides that licensed certification authorities must meet the designated capital, facility and manpower requirements.</p>
2. Are ISPs and content service providers free from mandatory filtering or censoring?	✗	<p>Internet content is specifically regulated by the Telecommunication Business Act 1991 as amended by the Act on Promotion of Information and Communications Network Utilization and Information Protection (Information Network Act) 2007.</p> <p>The law prohibits the posting of illegal content, including material that infringes upon public interests and social order, specifically obscenity, defamation, violence or cruelty, and incitement to gambling. These rules are administered by the Korean Communications Standards Commission (KCSC) <www.kocsc.or.kr>. The Korean Internet Safety Commission (KISCOM) <www.kiscom.co.kr> regulates and issues Internet service provider (ISP) takedown orders for restricted content.</p>
3. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing general security requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	Limited coverage in legislation	<p>There is no general security requirement in Korean law.</p> <p>However, for organizations covered by the privacy legislation, there is a requirement to take necessary technological and managerial safeguards to secure the information to ensure it is not lost, stolen, leaked out, altered or damaged.</p> <p>In addition, the Act on Promotion of Information and Telecommunication Network Use and Information Protection (APITN) 2001 stipulates, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protective measures to secure the safety of the information network and the reliability of information (Article 45); • Protection of agglomerated information and telecommunications facilities (Article 46); • Security check for information protection (Article 46-3); • Certification of information protection and management system (Article 47); • Analysis of cause of infringement incidents for prevention of expansion of damages (Article 48-4). <p>The Cloud Computing Promotion Act came into force Sept. 28, 2015, in Korea. The Ministry of Science, ICT, and Future Planning (MSIP) <www.msip.go.kr> was expected to introduce guidelines for security matters towards the end of 2015 or early 2016.</p>
4. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing specific security audit requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	Limited coverage in legislation	Article 47 of the Act on Promotion of Information and Telecommunication Network Use and Information Protection (APITN) 2001 covers certification of information protection and management systems and may be interpreted as an audit requirement.
5. Are there security laws and regulations requiring specific certifications for technology products?	Limited requirements	Korea is a Certificate Authorizing Member (the highest level) of the Common Criteria Recognition Agreement (CCRA) <www.commoncriteriaportal.org>. The National Intelligence Service (NIS) operates the Korea IT Security Evaluation and Certification Scheme (KECS) <itscc.kr>. Specific certifications are not set out in laws or regulations, but are sometimes required in defense- and intelligence-related procurement.

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CYBERCRIME (SCORE: 4.8/10 RANK: 23/24)		
1. Are cybercrime laws in place?	✓	The Act on Promotion of Information and Telecommunication Network Use and Information Protection (APITN) contains some relevant cybercrime provisions. Article 48(1) prohibits access of information and telecommunication networks without authority to access or beyond the authority to access. Article 49 prohibits: (i) inflicting damages to the information of another person that is processed, stored and transmitted by means of telecommunication network (ii) infringing on, theft or disclosure of secret of another person
2. Are cybercrime laws consistent with the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime?	✗	There are a limited range of relevant cybercrime offenses in Korea, and they are not closely aligned with the Convention on Cybercrime.
3. What access do law enforcement authorities have to encrypted data held or transmitted by data hosting providers, carriers or other service providers?	Unlimited access	Article 14 (2) of the Framework Act on Electronic Commerce 2002 states: "The government may restrict the use of encryption technology where it is deemed necessary for national security, etc., and take any necessary measures to gain access to the original of encoded information or encryption technology."
4. How does the law deal with extraterritorial offenses?	Comprehensive coverage	According to Article 6 of the Criminal Code, criminal sanctions shall apply to aliens who commit crimes against Korea or Korean nationals outside the territory of Korea; provided, however, that the foregoing shall not apply in case where, in the jurisdiction where such acts are committed, such acts do not constitute a crime, or the prosecution thereof or the enforcement of the punishment therefor is exempted.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (SCORE: 17.6/20 RANK: 1/24)		
1. Is the country a member of the TRIPS Agreement?	✓	Korea became a member of the TRIPS Agreement in 1995.
2. Have IP laws been enacted to implement TRIPS?	✓	Korea has implemented the TRIPS Agreement in local laws.
3. Is the country party to the WIPO Copyright Treaty?	✓	The WIPO Copyright Treaty entered into force in Korea in 2004.
4. Have laws implementing the WIPO Copyright Treaty been enacted?	✓	Korea has implemented the provisions of the treaty into local laws.
5. Are civil sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet?	✓	The Copyright Act 1957 (subject to major revisions in 1986 and 2006) covers this issue. Under Article 18 (Right of Public Transmission) of the Copyright Act: The author shall have the right to communicate his work to the public.
6. Are criminal sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet?	✓	Article 136(1) of the Copyright Act imposes criminal penalties.
7. Are there laws governing ISP liability for content that infringes copyright?	✓	Article 102 of the Copyright Act discusses liability for ISPs.
8. Is there a basis for ISPs to be held liable for content that infringes copyright found on their sites or systems?	✓	Article 102 of the Copyright Act states: "(1) ... the liability of such online service provider for infringement by other persons on copyrights or other rights protected under this act may be reduced or waived in those cases where such online service provider prevents or stops reproduction and transmission thereof when made aware that copyrights or other rights protected under this act would be infringed upon due to the reproduction and interactive transmission of works, etc. by the other persons." "(2) In connection with the provision of services by an online service provider related to reproduction and interactive transmission of works, etc., such online service provider's liability for infringement by other persons on copyrights or other rights protected under this act shall be waived in those cases where such online service provider attempts to prevent or stop reproduction and interactive transmission thereof when made aware that copyrights or other rights protected under this act would be infringed upon due to the reproduction and interactive transmission of works, etc. by the other persons, but it is technically impossible to do so."

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9. What sanctions are available for ISP liability for copyright infringing content found on their site or system?	Civil	This is not the subject of any specific provisions, and Article 102 of the Copyright Act does not appear to impose liability for the mere presence of infringing material on general ISPs. However, administrative sanctions are available under Article 104 of the Copyright Act, as the law requires special online service providers (SOSP), such as cyberlocker sites and peer-to-peer sites, to have effective filtering systems to prevent copyright infringement. SOSPs failing to implement effective filtering systems are subject to administrative fines by the government.
10. Must ISPs take down content that infringes copyright, upon notification by the right holder?	✓	Article 103 (Cease of Reproduction or Interactive Transmission) of the Copyright Act states: “(1) Any person who claims that his copyrights or other rights protected under this act are infringed upon due to the reproduction and interactive transmission of works, etc. by the use of services provided by an online service provider (hereinafter referred to as ‘claimant’ in this article) may request such online service provider to stop the reproduction and interactive transmission of such works, etc. by proving such fact.” “(2) In those cases where it is requested to stop reproduction and interactive transmission pursuant to foregoing paragraph (1), an online service provider shall immediately stop the reproduction and interactive transmission of such works, etc. and give notice thereof to the person who reproduces and interactively transmits such works, etc. (hereinafter referred to as ‘reproducer/interactive transmitter’) and the claimant of such request.” “(3) In those cases where a reproducer/interactive transmitter, who is notified pursuant to foregoing paragraph (2), proves that his reproduction and interactive transmission is based on legitimate rights and requests resumption of the reproduction and interactive transmission of works, etc., the online service provider shall promptly notify the claimant of such request for resumption and a scheduled date of resumption, and resume the reproduction and interactive transmission on such scheduled date.” In addition, Article 133bis of the Copyright Act allows the Korean Copyright Commission to recommend ISPs to suspend the accounts of repeat file-sharing offenders (as adjudged by the commission) for six months. This rule was introduced in amendments to the Copyright Act in 2009. In practice, several hundred accounts have been suspended in Korea following three notices (known as a “three strike” policy).
11. Are ISPs required to inform subscribers upon receiving a notification that the subscriber is using the ISP's service to distribute content that infringes copyright?	✓	Article 103(2) of the Copyright Act includes a notification requirement.
12. Is there clear legal protection against misappropriation of cloud computing services, including effective enforcement?	Comprehensive protection	There are no specific protections for cloud computing services, but Korea offers a good level of general protection through a combination of strong Internet protocol (IP) laws and comprehensive privacy laws. There are some remaining gaps in cybercrime legislation.
SUPPORT FOR INDUSTRY LED STANDARDS & INTERNATIONAL HARMONIZATION OF RULES (SCORE: 9.4/10 RANK: 11/24)		
1. Are there laws, regulations or policies that establish a standards setting framework for interoperability and portability of data?	✓	Korean standards are regulated by the Act on Industrial Standardization. The Korean government has played a very active role in developing and promoting national standards.
2. Is there a regulatory body responsible for standards development for the country?	✓	The Korean Agency for Technology and Standards (KATS) <www.kats.go.kr> is a nongovernmental agency that manages the development of standards in Korea. It also promotes adoption international standards. The Korean Standards Information Center <standard.ats.go.kr> publishes and promotes standards.
3. Are e-commerce laws in place?	✓	The Framework Act on Electronic Commerce 2002 contains comprehensive coverage of e-commerce.
4. What international instruments are the e-commerce laws based on?	UNCITRAL Model Law on E-Commerce	The Framework Act on Electronic Commerce 2002 reflects the key provisions of the Model Law on E-Commerce. Korea is also a signatory to the UN Convention on Electronic Contracting.

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5. Is the downloading of applications or digital data from foreign cloud service providers free from tariff or other trade barriers?	✓	There is no tariff or other trade barrier on the downloading of software from foreign sources. However, in principle, tariffs can be imposed on the physical media, such as CDs and diskettes.
6. Are international standards favored over domestic standards?	🕒	Korea adopts a mix of national standards and international standards, and there are some examples of IT standards where the national standard has received priority. One current area of concern is that Korea imposes a national encryption standard for the procurement of IT security devices and related equipment, when a suitable international encryption standard is available. In addition, some IT products that have already passed international Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation are required to undergo additional local testing in Korea.
7. Does the government participate in international standards setting process?	✓	Korea participates in relevant International Standards Organization (ISO) and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) standard setting processes and is a full member of the ISO.
PROMOTING FREE TRADE (SCORE: 6.2/10 RANK: 12/24)		
1. Are there any laws or policies in place that implement technology neutrality in government?	✗	Korea has not implemented a formal policy on technology neutrality in government procurement.
2. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws or policies that mandate the use of certain products (including, but not limited to types of software), services, standards or technologies?	🕒	Korea imposes a national encryption standard for the procurement of IT security devices and related equipment, even though a suitable international encryption standard is available.
3. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws or policies that establish preferences for certain products (including, but not limited to types of software), services, standards or technologies?	✓	Korean policy does not give preferences to any particular products.
4. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws that discriminate based on the nationality of the vendor, developer or service provider?	✓	Korea has been a member of the original World Trade Organization (WTO) plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA) since 1997, however it has not yet joined the updated agreement (its status was listed as pending as of September 2015). The agreement includes rules guaranteeing fair and nondiscriminatory conditions of international competition. These rules cover most large contracts. Some government procurement is still not covered by Korea's commitments under the GPA — for example, procurement from small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs).
IT READINESS, BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT (SCORE: 22.2/30 RANK: 5/24)		
1. Is there a national broadband plan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2020, a fully operational commercial 5G broadband network 	<p>Korea has an extensive and established FttH/B infrastructure.</p> <p>In January 2014, Korea announced it will invest \$1.7 billion into developing a 5G mobile broadband network, with a target of a fully commercial service operating by 2020.</p> <p>Korea Communications Commission (KCC) had previously in 2009 announced the development of the BCN (Broadband Convergence Network) <eng.kcc.go.kr/user.do?mode=view&page=E02010500&dc=E02010500&boardId=1051&cp=1&boardSeq=15661>, with a goal to upgrade the national network to offer 1 gbit/s service by 2012. These targets appear to have been met, although a formal evaluation has not yet been published.</p>
2. Are there laws or policies that regulate the establishment of different service levels for data transmission based on the nature of data transmitted?	Limited regulation and extensive public debate	<p>There are regulations in Korea that explicitly address net neutrality.</p> <p>However, in July 2012, the Korean Communications Commission released a guideline on reasonable network management that would allow some telecommunications providers to impose extra charges on some high-use content providers, or to limit their access. This was considered by many analysts to be a significant incursion into net neutrality principles.</p>

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3. Base Indicators		
3.1. Population (millions) (2014)	49	In 2014, the population of Korea increased by 0.5%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
3.2. Urban Population (%) (2014)	82%	[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Urban Population (2015) < data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS >]
3.3. Number of Households (millions) (2014)	19	In 2014, the number of households in Korea increased by 0.5%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
3.4. Population Density (people per square km) (2014)	517	[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Population Density (2015) < data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST >]
3.5. Per Capita GDP (US\$ 2014)	\$27,970	In 2014, the per capita gross domestic product (GDP) for Korea increased by 3.3% to US \$27,970. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: GDP per capita, current US\$ (2015) < data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD > and GDP growth, annual % (2015) < data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG >]
3.6. IT Service Exports (2014) (billions of US\$)	23.51	In 2014, the value of IT service exports for Korea increased by 18.7% to US \$23.51 billion. The five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2009-2014 was 16.4%. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: ICT Service Exports US\$ (Dec 2015) < data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.GSR.CCIS.CD >]
3.7. Personal Computers (2014) (% of households)	78%	In 2014, 78.3% of households in Korea had personal computers. This is a decrease of -2.9% since 2013 and ranks Korea 39 out of 183 countries surveyed. The decrease from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2009 to 2014 of -0.8%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx >]
4. IT and Network Readiness Indicators		
4.1. ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) (2015) (Score is out of 10 and covers 167 countries)	8.93	Korea's ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) for 2015 is 8.93 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 1 (out of 166 countries). The 2015 IDI for Korea increased by 0.9%, and the IDI ranking improved by one spot from a rank of 2 since 2013. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Measuring the Information Society (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/mis2015.aspx >]
4.2. World Economic Forum Networked Readiness Index (NRI) (2015) (Score is out of 7 and covers 143 countries)	5.52	Korea has a Networked Readiness Index (NRI) score of 5.52 (out of 7), resulting in a rank of 12 (out of 143 countries) and a rank of 9 (out of 31) in the high income: OECD grouping of economies. The 2015 NRI for Korea decreased by -0.3% and declined from a rank of 10 since 2014. [World Economic Forum, Global Information Technology Report (2015) < reports.weforum.org/global-information-technology-report-2015 >]
4.3. International Connectivity Score (2014) (Score is out of 10 and covers 52 countries)	5.00	Korea has an International Connectivity Score of 5 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 10 (out of 26) in the innovation-driven grouping of countries. [International Connectivity Scorecard (2013) < www.connectivityscorecard.org >]
5. Internet Users and International Bandwidth		
5.1. Internet Users (millions) (2014)	42	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
5.2. Internet Users as Percentage of Population (2014)	85%	In 2014, 85% of the population in Korea used the Internet, resulting in a ranking of 20 out of 199 countries surveyed. This represents an increase of 0.8% since 2013. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 0.9%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx >] Note: There may be some variations as to how countries calculate this. Some countries base this upon all or part of the population, such as between 16 and 72 years of age.
5.3. International Internet Bandwidth (2014) (bits per second per Internet user)	45,178	The International Internet Bandwidth (per Internet user) of Korea has increased by 49% since 2013. The growth from 2013 is above the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 43.1%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]

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5.4. International Internet Bandwidth (2014) (total gigabits per second [Gbps] per country)	1,886	Korea has increased its International Internet Bandwidth by 49% since 2013 to 1,886 Gbps and is ranked 21 out of 215 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is above the 5-year CAGR from 2008-2013 of 44.9%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
6. Fixed Broadband		
6.1. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (millions) (2014)	19	Korea has increased the number of fixed broadband subscribers by 3% since 2013 to 19 million, and is ranked 9 out of 215 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 3.9%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
6.2. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of households (2014)	97%	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >] Note: This may be skewed by business usage in some countries.
6.3. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of population (2014)	39%	Korea has increased its fixed broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 1.9% since 2013, which is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 2.7%. This ranks Korea 11 out of 215 countries surveyed. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >] The OECD figures below present a breakdown on the type of fixed broadband connections in Korea. In 2014, the pattern of Korea's growth of fixed broadband has continued with 68% of Korea's broadband subscriptions being very high-speed FttX connections, making Korea the OECD country with the second-highest proportion of fiber broadband subscribers. Japan and Korea dominate the share of fiber connections in the OECD, with each having almost twice the level of penetration of any other country in the OECD. In the OECD during 2014, Korea was ranked 6 out of 34 for fixed broadband subscribers as a percentage of population [OECD Broadband Subscribers (July 2015) < www.oecd.org/sti/ict/broadband >] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DSL: 3.2% • Cable: 8.9% • Fiber/LAN: 25.9% Total: 38% (19.2 million subscriptions). The OECD average total for 2014 was 28.2%. Korea's fixed broadband growth for 2014 was 3.6% (ranked 31 out of 34 for growth), below the OECD average growth of 7.7%. In Korea, fiber makes up 68% of fixed broadband subscriptions (ranked 2 out of 34), significantly above the OECD average of 17%. The growth in fiber subscriptions for 2014 was 7.9% (ranking Korea 29 out of 34 for growth) and below the OECD average of 13%. Note: From July 2015, OECD adjusted its definitions of fixed and mobile broadband by transferring the categories satellite and fixed wireless from mobile to fixed broadband. Note: Fiber subscriptions data includes FTTH, FTTP and FTTB and excludes FTTC. Note: There may be minor variations in the ITU and OECD subscriber totals due to definition or timing differences.
6.4. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of Internet users (2014)	45%	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (June 2014) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
7. Mobile Broadband		
7.1. Mobile Cellular Subscriptions (millions) (2014)	57	In 2014, Korea increased the number of mobile cellular subscriptions by 4.8% and is ranked 25 out of 215 countries surveyed. The number of subscriptions account for 116% of the population. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >] Note: This figure may be inflated due to multiple subscriptions per head of population, but excludes dedicated mobile broadband devices (such as 3G data cards, tablets, etc.).

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7.2. Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (2014)	109	<p>Korea has increased the number of active mobile-broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 3% since 2013. This ranks Korea 13 out of 215 countries surveyed.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p> <p>Note: This refers to the sum of standard mobile-broadband and dedicated mobile-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet. It covers actual subscribers, not potential subscribers, even though the latter may have broadband-enabled handsets.</p> <p>The OECD figures below present a breakdown on the type of mobile broadband connections in Korea.</p> <p>For 2014, Korea's OECD rank was 7 out of 34 for mobile wireless broadband subscribers as a percentage of population [OECD Broadband Subscribers (July 2015) <www.oecd.org/sti/ict/broadband>]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard mobile broadband subscription: 84.6% • Dedicated mobile data subscriptions: 21.9% <p>Total: 106.5% (158 million subscriptions). The OECD average total for 2014 was 81.3%.</p> <p>Korea's mobile broadband growth for 2014 was 4.5% (ranked 29 out of 34 for growth), significantly below the OECD average growth of 21.1%.</p> <p>Note: From July 2015, OECD adjusted its definitions of fixed and mobile broadband by transferring the categories satellite and fixed wireless from mobile to fixed broadband.</p> <p>Note: The OECD figures include mobile data subscriptions, which are not as consistently reported in the ITU indicators.</p>
7.3. Number of Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions (millions) (2014)	54	<p>In 2014, Korea increased the number of active mobile-broadband subscriptions by 4% and is ranked 9 out of 215.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p>