

COUNTRY: KOREA

SCORE: 76.17 | RANK: 8/24

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 WTO Agreement on Government Procurement.

In 2012 Korea began discussions on the development of new, specific laws and regulations for cloud service

providers. The early draft of the proposed rules appeared quite onerous for businesses, by including new registration and reporting requirements along with prescriptive security measures. However, in November 2012 the Korean Communications Commission announced that it had listened to the concerns of cloud service providers and would work on revising the proposal.

Korea has a very high level of broadband penetration.

Overall, Korea's results have not changed significantly, and in the 2013 Scorecard, the country's ranking holds steady at 8th.

Q KOREA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
DATA PRIVACY		
1. Are there laws or regulations governing the collection, use, or other processing of personal information?	✓	South Korea's privacy law is contained in the Personal Information Protection Act (PIPA) 2011, a comprehensive omnibus data protection law.
2. What is the scope and coverage of privacy law?	Comprehensive	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 EU Directive and the OECD guidelines, with some variations.
4. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the APEC Privacy Framework?	✓	Korea is a member of 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 non-existence 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 Ministry of Public Administration and Security < www.mopas.go.kr > is the lead agency with responsibility for privacy protection.
7. What is the nature of the privacy regulator?	Other government official	The current privacy regulator is the Ministry of Information and Communication www.mic.go.kr , which provides guidance for any services provided via Web sites or information technology. The key regulator is the Korea Information Security Agency (KISA) < privacy.kisa.or.kr >, although complaints handling is complemented by the work of the Personal Information Dispute Mediation Committee (PICO). PICO was reformed and re-established under the 2011 law reforms, and it continues to handle most complaints. For an English language overview of PICO and links to further information in Korean, refer to < koreanlii.or.kr/w/index.php/Personal_Information_Dispute_Mediation_Committee >.
8. Are data controllers free from registration requirements?	✓	There are no registration requirements in Korean privacy law.

Q KOREA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
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		
1. Is there a law or regulation that gives electronic signatures clear legal weight?	✓	The Digital Signature Act 1999 recognizes and enforces electronic signatures. 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.
2. Are ISPs and content service providers free from mandatory filtering or censoring?	✗	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 Act) 2007. 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>.
3. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing general security requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	Limited coverage in legislation	There is no general security requirement in Korean law. 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, altered, or damaged. In addition, the Act on Promotion of Information and Telecommunication Network Use and Information Protection (APITN) 2001 stipulates, among other things: <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)
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 APITN covers certification of information protection and management system 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 full member 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). Specific certifications are not set out in laws or regulations but are sometimes required in defense- and intelligence-related procurement.
CYBERCRIME		
1. Are cybercrime laws in place?	✓	APITN contains some relevant cybercrime provisions. Article 48(1) prohibits access of information and telecommunication network without authority to access or beyond the authority to access. Article 49 prohibits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) inflicting damages to the information of another person which 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 offences 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?	Not stated	There are no relevant provisions.

Q KOREA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
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		
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.
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.

Q KOREA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
10. Must ISPs take down content that infringes copyright, upon notification by the right holder?	✓	<p>Article 103 (Cease of Reproduction or Interactive Transmission) of the Copyright Act states:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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 IP laws and comprehensive privacy laws. There are some remaining gaps in cybercrime legislation.
SUPPORT FOR INDUSTRY-LED STANDARDS & INTERNATIONAL HARMONIZATION OF RULES		
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. Korea sometimes develops ICT standards for its own market and promotes the adoption of these standards through international fora. Examples include mobile phone standards and the recently proposed standard on mobile Web standardization (allowing smartphones to access Web applications and services in a standardized way).
2. Is there a regulatory body responsible for standards development for the country?	✓	<p>The Korean Agency for Technology and Standards (KATS) <www.kats.go.kr> is a non-governmental agency that manages the development of standards in Korea. It also promotes adoption international standards.</p> <p>The Korean Standards Information Center <standard.ats.go.kr> publishes and promotes standards.</p>
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	<p>The Framework Act on Electronic Commerce 2002 reflects the key provisions of the Model Law on E-Commerce.</p> <p>Korea is also a signatory to the UN Convention on Electronic Contracting.</p>
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 ICT standards where the national standard has received priority.
7. Does the government participate in international standards-setting process?	✓	Korea participates in relevant ISO and IEC standard-setting processes and is a full member of the ISO.

Q KOREA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
PROMOTING FREE TRADE		
1. Are 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?	✔	There are no relevant mandatory product requirements in Korea.
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 is a member of the WTO plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA), which includes rules guaranteeing fair and non-discriminatory 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 SMEs.
ICT READINESS, BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT		
1. Is there a national broadband plan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2012, wireless broadband services to be upgraded to 10 Mbps By 2012, high-speed Internet services to be upgraded from 100 Mbps to 1 Gbps 	<p>Korea has an extensive and established FttH/B infrastructure.</p> <p>In 2009, the Korea Communications Commission (KCC) 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 no specific regulations on net neutrality in Korea.</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 is considered by many analysts to be a significant incursion into net neutrality principles.</p>
3. Base Indicators		
3.1. Population (2011)	48,391,343	<p>In 2011, the population of Korea increased by 1.8%.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p>
3.2. Urban Population (%) (2011)	83%	[United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision, <esa.un.org/unup/CD-ROM/Urban-Rural-Population.htm>]
3.3. Number of Households (2011)	18,967,000	<p>In 2011, the number of households in Korea increased by 1.6%.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p>
3.4. Population Density (people per square km) (2010)	504	[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Population Density (2012) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST>]
3.5. Per Capita GDP (US\$ 2011)	\$22,424	<p>In 2011, the Per Capita GDP for Korea increased by 3.6% to US\$22,424.</p> <p>[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: GDP per capita, current US\$ (2012) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD> and GDP growth, annual % (2012) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG>]</p>

Q KOREA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
3.6. Public Cloud Services Market Value (2011) (Billions of US\$)	1.59	Gartner has calculated the value of the public cloud services market in Korea in 2011 to be US\$1.59 billion. This is a 23% increase from 2010 and ranks Korea 9 (out of 20 countries) in the forecast. Gartner has projected the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) to 2016 to be 15.6% and this ranks Korea 13 (out of 20 countries) for growth in the value of the market for public cloud services to 2016. [Gartner, Forecast Overview: Public Cloud Services, Worldwide, 2011-2016 (August 2012 Update) < www.gartner.com/id=2126916 >]
3.7. Personal Computers (% of households) (2011)	82%	In 2011, 81.9% of households in Korea had personal computers. This is a 0.1% increase since 2010 and ranks Korea 23 out of 182 countries surveyed. The growth from 2010 is below the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 0.4%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ICTEYE/Indicators/Indicators.aspx >] Note: In some jurisdictions this is an estimate and subsequent editions of the ITU ICT Indicators Database may update this indicator for prior years.
4. ICT and Network Readiness Indicators		
4.1. ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) (2011) (Score is out of 10)	8.56	Korea's ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) for 2011 is 8.56 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 1 (out of 161 economies). The 2011 IDI for Korea has increased by 1.3% and the IDI ranking has remained the same since 2010. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Measuring the Information Society (2012) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/idi/2012 >] Note: In some jurisdictions this is an estimate and subsequent editions of the ITU ICT Indicators Database may adjust this indicator, both for 2011 and for prior years.
4.2. World Economic Forum Networked Readiness Index (NRI) (2012) (Score is out of 7)	5.02	Korea has a Networked Readiness Index (NRI) score of 5.02 (out of 7), resulting in a rank of 24 (out of 142 economies) and a rank of 23 (out of 47) in the high-income grouping of economies. The 2012 NRI for Korea has decreased by 3.3% and declined from a rank of 10 since 2011. [World Economic Forum, The Global Information Technology Report (2012) < www.networkedreadiness.com/gitr >]
4.3. International Connectivity Score (2011) (Score is out of 10)	5.80	Korea has a Connectivity Score of 5.8 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 18 (out of 25) in the Innovation-driven grouping of countries/economies. [Nokia Siemens, Connectivity Scorecard (2011) < www.connectivityscorecard.org >]
4.4. IT Industry Competitiveness Index (2011) (Score is out of 100)	60.80	Korea has an IT Industry Competitiveness Index Score of 60.8 (out of 100), resulting in a rank of 19 (out of 66 countries/economies included in the index). The 2011 index score is a 4.7% decrease on the 2009 score. Korea has moved down the ranking by three places since 2009. [Business Software Alliance (BSA) / Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), IT Industry Competitiveness Index (2011) < globalindex11.bsa.org >]
5. Internet Users and International Bandwidth		
5.1. Internet Users (2011)	40,551,945	[calculated from 8.3.1. and 8.5.2.]
5.2. Internet Users as % of Population (2011)	84%	In 2011, 84% of the population in Korea used the Internet, resulting in a ranking of 14 out of 199 countries surveyed. This is a 0.1% increase since 2010. The growth from 2010 is below the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 1.4%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (December 2012) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ICTEYE/Indicators/Indicators.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. Note: In some jurisdictions this is an estimate and subsequent editions of the ITU ICT Indicators Database may adjust this indicator, both for 2011 and for prior years.
5.3. International Internet Bandwidth (bits per second per Internet user) (2011)	17,170	Korea's International Internet Bandwidth (per Internet user) has increased by 45% since 2010. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Measuring the Information Society (2012) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/idi/2012 >]
5.4. International Internet Bandwidth (2011) (total gigabits per second [Gbps] per country)	696	Korea has increased its International Internet Bandwidth by 45% since 2010 to 696 Gbps and is ranked 27 out of 188 countries surveyed. The growth from 2010 is below the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 69.5%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]

Q KOREA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
6. Fixed Broadband		
6.1. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (2011)	17,859,003	<p>Korea has increased the number of fixed broadband subscribers by 4% since 2010 to, 17,859,003, and is ranked 8 out of 182 countries surveyed. The growth from 2010 is below the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 4.9%.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p> <p>Note: In some jurisdictions this is an estimate and subsequent editions of the ITU ICT Indicators Database may adjust this indicator, both for 2011 and for prior years.</p>
6.2. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of Households (2011)	94%	<p>[calculated from 8.3.3. and 8.6.1.]</p> <p>Note: this may be skewed by business usage in some countries (refer to OECD comments about this)</p>
6.3. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of Population (2011)	37%	<p>Korea has increased its fixed broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 3% since 2010, which is below the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 4.4%. This ranks Korea 8 out of 187 countries surveyed.</p> <p>The OECD figures below present a breakdown on the type of fixed broadband connections in Korea in 2011.</p> <p>In 2011, the pattern of Korea's growth of fixed broadband has continued — DSL has decreased, while fiber/LAN has increased, albeit marginally for 2010. 58% of Korea's broadband subscriptions are 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 twice the level of penetration as any other country in the OECD.</p> <p>In the OECD, Korea has slipped one place and was ranked 6 (out of 34) for Fixed (Wired) Broadband Subscribers as a percentage of population [OECD Broadband Subscribers (Dec 2011) <www.oecd.org/sti/ict/broadband>]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – DSL: 4.8% – Cable: 10% – Fiber/LAN: 20.6% <p>Total: 35.4% (17,858,110 subscriptions). The OECD average total for 2011 was 25.6%.</p> <p>Korea's fixed broadband growth for 2011 was 3.9% (ranked 22 out of 34 for growth), marginally below the OECD average growth of 4.1%.</p> <p>Note: There may be minor variations in the ITU and OECD subscriber totals due to definition, timing or population baseline differences.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (July 2011) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ICTEYE/Indicators/Indicators.aspx>]</p>
6.4. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of Internet Users (2011)	44%	[calculated from 8.5.1 and 8.6.1]
7. Mobile Broadband		
7.1. Mobile Cellular Subscriptions (2011)	52,506,793	<p>In 2011, Korea increased the number of mobile cellular subscriptions by 3.4% and is ranked 27 out of 195 countries surveyed. The number of subscriptions account for 109% of the population.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p> <p>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)</p>

Q KOREA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
7.2. Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (2011)	105%	<p>Korea has increased the number of Active Mobile-Broadband Subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 7% since 2010. This ranks Korea 3 out of 144 countries surveyed.</p> <p>The OECD figures below present a breakdown on the type of mobile broadband connections in Korea. Korea is distinguished by having the highest penetration of wireless broadband in the OECD.</p> <p>For 2011, Korea's OECD rank has not changed and was 1 (out of 34) for Mobile Wireless Broadband Subscribers as a percentage of population [OECD Broadband Subscribers (Dec 2011) <www.oecd.org/sti/ict/broadband>]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Satellite: 0% - Terrestrial fixed wireless: 0% - Standard mobile broadband subscription: 47.6% (up from 23.2% in 2010) - Dedicated mobile data subscriptions: 53.1% (down from 66.6% in 2010) <p>Total: 100.6% (50,836,715 subscriptions). The OECD average total for 2011 was 54.3%.</p> <p>Korea's wireless broadband growth for 2011 was 12% (ranked 26 out of 34 for growth), below the OECD average growth of 30.5%.</p> <p>Note: The mobile broadband subscription types were first reported by OECD in 2010 and ITU data is beginning to have this granularity.</p> <p>Note: The OECD figures include mobile data subscriptions, whereas this is not as consistently reported in the ITU indicators.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) <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>Note: In some jurisdictions this is an estimate and subsequent editions of the ITU ICT Indicators Database may adjust this indicator, both for 2011 and for prior years.</p>
7.3. Number of Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions (2011)	50,836,196	<p>In 2011, Korea has increased the number of Active Mobile-Broadband subscriptions by 7% and is ranked 3 out of 145 countries surveyed.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p>