The Status of Korea PKI

Cryptography & Electronic Signature Team

KISA

2020. 6.







Agenda

- 1 Overview
- 2 PKI Business Models in Korea
- 3 Revised DIGITAL SIGNATURE ACT





1 Overview



NPKI & GPKI

National PKI

Established in 1999 under the Electronic Signature Act

Competent Authority: MSIT

Root CA: KISA (Korea Internet Security Agency)

Main Customer: Individual, Company

※ MSIT(Ministry of Science and ICT)

Government PKI

Established in 2001 under the E-Government Act

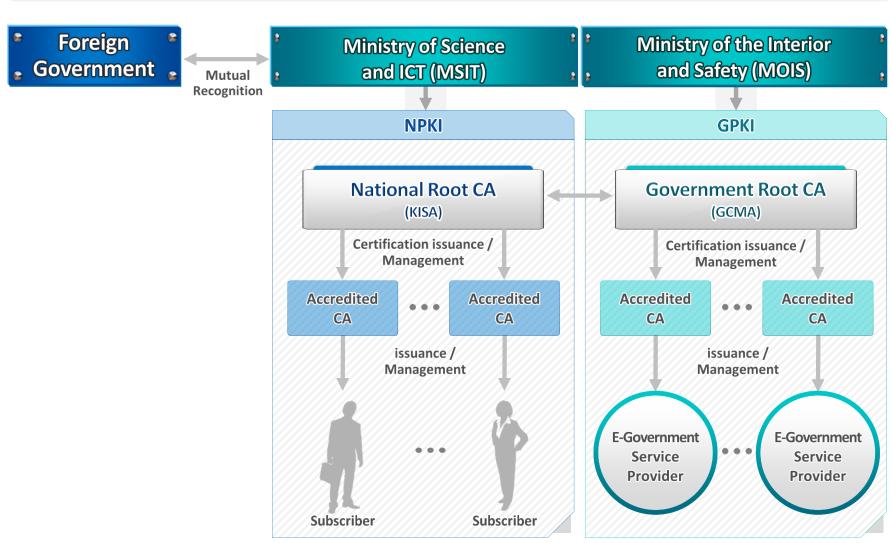
Competent Authority: MOIS

Root CA: GCMA (Government Certification Management Authority)

Main Customer: Public Servants



PKI Scheme





Accredited CA

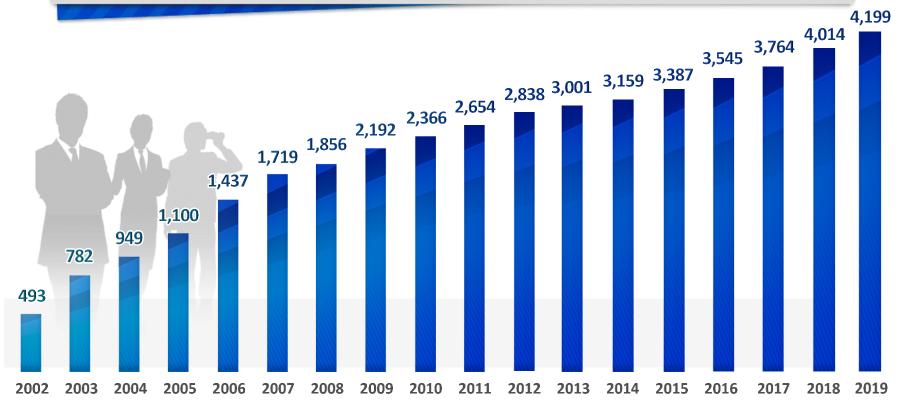
→ 5 CA are accredited by MSIT until now

Accredited CA	Accredited Date	Website
Korea Information Certificate Authority Inc.	2000. 02. 10	http://www.signgate.com
SIGNKOREA Certification Authority	2000. 02. 10	http://www.signkorea.co.kr
yes <mark>sigr</mark>	2000. 04. 12	http://www.yessign.com
CROSSCERT	2001. 11. 24	http://www.crosscert.com
TRADE Sign	2002. 03. 11	http://www.tradesign.net



Accredited CA

→ 5 Accredited CAs issued accredited certificate to subscriber around 41 million in total



Accredited Certificate Subscriber (Unit: 10 thousand)





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PKI Business Model in Korea



Online Banking

All the Banks and Post Office provide internet banking service using accredited certificate





Online Stock trading

- Security corporations provide online stock service based on using the accredited certificate
- Online stock trading services recommend using accredited certificates for secure online transaction ('03. 3)





Public Service

- Housing subscription deposit system, Education, Medical information, e-bidding ('06)
- Housing subscription, the year-end tax adjustment, NEIS, National health Insurance, etc.







NEIS (National Education Information System)



Smart Phone Banking

- Smart Phone Banking service with certificate ('10~)
 - Transferring a certificate from PC to smart phone
 - Generating electronic signature in smart phone











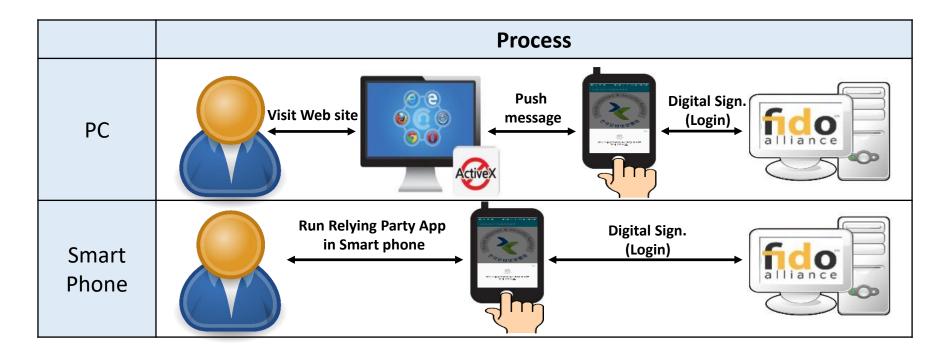






FIDO + PKI services

- FIDO authenticator(Fingerprint, Iris, etc) replaces the entering password of NPKI private key
- I Store NPKI private key in Trust Zone embedded in the Smart phone
- No ActiveX in PC, Sensitive information is encrypted in Smart phone TEE





HTML5 Web Standard PKI Technology

- Store PKI private key in Web browser that supports HTML5
- I HTML5 based PKI technology without downloading and installing any plugins



Kookmin Bank (Online Banking)



HomeTax (National Tax Service)





3

Revised DIGITAL SIGNATURE ACT



History of New Act

- Government announced a policy that is going to abolish the NPKI certificate('18)
- MSIT and KISA made a new Digital signature law('18)
- MSIT submitted the law to National Assembly ('18)
- National Assembly passed The new DIGITAL SIGNATURE Act('20.5)
- The new DIGITAL SIGNATURE Act was promulgated('20.6)
- The new DIGITAL SIGNATURE Act is enforced('20.12.10)



Main Changes

- Purpose: To promote various Electronic signatures
- Main Contents 1: To abolish the "Authorized certificate" issued Accredited CAs
- Main Contents 2: To extend the types of Electronic signatures that have legal effect.
- Main Contents 3: Implementation of the recognition policy for compliance with operating standards



Main Changes

Compare to Present

	AS-IS	TO-BE
Legal effect	Only "Authorized certificate"	All Electronic Signatures
Policy direction	Government lead (Designation by government)	Private sector lead (Anyone can service)
Service provider evaluation	(Essential) Pre-evaluation of technology, finance, facilities, regulations, etc.	(Not Essential) Technology, facilities, regulations, etc.



Previous "Authorized certificate" may be used until renewal.

Internet On, Security In!



Thank you leeyes@kisa.or.kr





