

Mid-Term Report on the Implementation of Recommendations of the 3rd Universal Periodic Review of the Republic of Korea

March 2022

Introduction

1. The Government of the Republic of Korea underwent the Third Cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (“UPR”) in November 2017. A total of 95 states made statements during the interactive dialogue and issued 218 recommendations.
2. After the review, in January 2018, the Government organized a consultation meeting with civil societies to listen to the opinions on the Government’s responses to the recommendations. Then, the relevant ministries responsible for implementing the recommendations had a meeting to finalize the acceptance of recommendations received; 121 were accepted and 97 were noted. The final response to the recommendations was submitted and included in the outcome report by the Human Rights Council in March 2018.

Opinion of Civil Society

3. The Government went through the procedure to listen to the opinions of civil society organizations on the implementation status of recommendations by sending the draft of the mid-term report and receiving their written opinions in response. Unlike the preparation process of the UPR Second Cycle Mid-Term Report, it was challenging to hold face-to-face meetings with civil societies and relevant agencies due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
4. The civil society organizations urged the Government to recognize the problem with Article 92-6 (Indecent Act) of the *Military Criminal Act* and precisely define its stance on the issue of repealing the article.
5. Civil society pointed out that there has been no legislative progress on the enactment of the *Comprehensive Anti-Discrimination Act*, which includes the provision stating sexual orientation and sexual identity as areas and grounds of discrimination, despite repeated recommendations from the first and second cycles of the UPR and other treaty bodies. They expressed deep concern about so-called “conversion therapies” and called upon the Government to develop and adopt a policy measure to prohibit such practices with a sense of urgency.

Implementation Status

6. The implementation status of the recommendations of the third UPR is provided in the table below.

Recommendation	Status	Implementation Status (2018-2021)	Responsible Ministry
130.1. Continue cooperation with International Labour Organization (ILO) on the ratification of the fundamental labour conventions (Uzbekistan)	Accepted	The Government completed the ratification of the three fundamental Conventions of the ILO (No. 29, 87 and 98) in April 2021. From May 2021, a study on the ratification of the Convention No. 105 will be conducted as part of the preliminary proceedings.	Ministry of Employment and Labor (MOEL)
130.2. Ratify the four fundamental conventions of ILO concerning freedom of association and prohibition of forced or compulsory labour (Spain)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.1	MOEL
130.3. Ratify and implement the remaining four ILO core conventions concerning freedom of association and protection of the right to organize, the right to organize and collective bargaining, forced labour and the abolition of forced labour (Sweden)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.1	MOEL
130.4. Consider ratifying the four core ILO conventions related to freedom of association, the right to organize trade unions and collective bargaining, and on the prohibition of forced and compulsory labour (Nicaragua)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.1	MOEL
130.5. Expedite the review of the relevant domestic laws and administrative practices to facilitate ratification of the four fundamental conventions of ILO that the Republic of Korea has not yet ratified (Uganda)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.1	MOEL
130.6. Consider amending domestic legislation to pave the way for ratification of a number of other key regional and international human rights conventions (Philippines)	Accepted	The Government is endeavoring to ratify the international human rights conventions that the Republic of Korea has yet to ratify by revising the domestic laws and regulations. The ratification process of the <i>Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</i> is in progress, with the bill pending in the National Assembly. Please refer to the replies to Recommendation 132.12. and 132.21. for further information. The Government also ratified three ILO fundamental conventions (No. 29, 87 and 98) as mentioned in the reply to Recommendation 130.1. and 132.20. With regards to the <i>International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance</i> , the Government is in the process of ratifying the convention and of the national implementing legislation. Please refer to the reply to Recommendation 132.1. for further information.	Ministry of Justice (MOJ) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)
130.7. Continue supporting the work of OHCHR Seoul	Accepted	The Government has continued its cooperation with the OHCHR Seoul Office,	MOFA

office (Japan)		primarily supporting visits to the Republic of Korea by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (which the Special Rapporteur visited four times after the Third Cycle UPR Report was adopted: July 2018, January 2019, June 2019, and February 2022). Since 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic made it difficult to organize face-to-face meetings. Still, the Government will continue its cooperation and support for the OHCHR Seoul Office as much as possible in every possible way.	
130.8. Continue contribution of its efforts to the Human Rights Council and its mechanism (Myanmar)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.9	MOFA
130.9. Continue its good work of contributing to the United Nations and its human rights mechanisms (Bhutan)	Accepted	The Government, as a member of the UN Human Rights Council (2016-2018 and 2020-2022), has been an active participant in the council, and especially led the resolution on "Local Government and Human Rights" and "New and Emerging Digital Technologies and Human Rights." In addition, the Government is actively participating in the discussion on the human rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and refugees in the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly, and contributing financially to OHCHR. The Government will continue to contribute to the UN and its human rights mechanisms through engaging in discussions of UN human rights bodies and financial contributions to OHCHR.	MOFA
130.10. Adopt necessary legislation to ensure a fully transparent and participatory process for the selection and appointment of the members of the National Human Rights Commission of Korea, guarantee the independence of their members and ensure that it has sufficient resources (Guatemala)	Accepted	<p><u><Regarding the guarantee of the transparent selection and appointment of the commissioners of the NHRCK, etc. ></u></p> <p>Article 5, paragraph 4 of the current <i>National Human Rights Commission of Korea Act</i> ("NHRCA") provides that, "when selecting or nominating commissioners, the National Assembly, the president, or the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall receive recommendations for candidates or hear opinions from various social groups to ensure that commissioners represent each social group related to protecting and improving human rights." Regarding this, the NHRCK has consistently made notifications and press releases on the official website of the NHRCK and sent emails to civil societies since 2016 about the expiration of the terms of the NHRCK commissioners and the recommendation of the candidates to deliver related information and collect opinions from all levels of society (See <Annex>).</p> <p>As for the NHRCK commissioners appointed by the president, the Nominating Committee for NHRCK commissioners, organized in the Office of the President, has recommended approximately three candidates. One of them has been appointed by the president since 2018. The National Assembly has announced the recommendation of the candidates on the websites of each political party. Some parties appoint a candidate with a nominating committee recommending a candidate and refer him/her</p>	National Human Rights Commission of Korea (NHRCK)

		<p>to the plenary session of the National Assembly to select the commissioners. Since 2016, the Supreme Court has made announcements for the recommendation of candidates and sent official documents to the Korean Bar Association and civil societies, such as the Centers for Public Interest and Human Rights Law, requesting the recommendation of candidates. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has been appointing one out of the recommended candidates to be the commissioner.</p> <p>In the meantime, as there is no legal background for the Nominating Committee for NHRCK commissioners, the NHRCK reported the necessity of establishing a nominating committee for NHRCK commissioners which meets international standards by the amendment of the NHRCA in the special report to the president in December 2020 and prepared the amendment bill to the NHRCA in February 2021 that newly inserts Article 5-2 to provide a legal ground for the establishment of such a committee. This amendment bill regulates that nominating committees for commissioners shall be established under each selecting and nominating institution, while the nominating committee for the president of the NHRCK shall be established under the NHRCK.</p> <p><u><Regarding the guarantee of the independence of the commissioners of the NHRCK></u> No commissioner shall assume any responsibility for their remark or decisions made while performing their duties (Article 8-2 of the NHRCA). Furthermore, no commissioner shall be removed from their office against their will unless he/she has been sentenced to imprisonment without labor or given a heavier punishment (Article 8 of the NHRCA), ensuring the independence of the commissioners while performing their duties.</p> <p><u><Regarding legislative proceedings to ensure sufficient resources></u> The method of requesting and allocating budgets for the NHRCK is the same with Government agencies. Still, it is difficult to see that such a method sufficiently reflects the independence of a national human rights body. In response, the NHRCK reported the necessity of amending the relevant laws and regulations to secure budget independence in the special report to the president in December 2020 and prepared the amendment bill to the NHRCA in February 2021 that newly inserts Article 3, paragraph 3 of the NHRCA to specify the status of the NHRCK as an independent body provided in the <i>National Finance Act</i> and currently is in the progress of the amendment process.</p>	
130.11. Continue the consolidation of the National Human Rights Commission of Korea in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national	Accepted	<p><u><Regarding the consolidation of the status of the NHRCK in accordance with the Paris Principles></u> The independent organization and operation of the NHRCK are prescribed in Article</p>	NHRCK

<p>institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), paying particular attention to the appointment of the Chairperson of the Commission, in consultation with civil society groups and other relevant stakeholders (Republic of Moldova)</p>		<p>18, paragraph 1 of the NHRCK. Still, the establishment and operation of an organization under the NHRCK requires the approval of the Ministry of the Interior and Safety and the Ministry of Economy and Finance. In response, the NHRCK reported the necessity of amending relevant laws and regulations to secure the independence of the institution in the special report to the president in December 2020. The NHRCK also prepared the amendment bill to the NHRCA in February 2021 which states that the matters related to the organization and operation of the NHRCK other than what is provided in the NHRCA shall be regulated by the NHRCK rules and the amendment is currently in progress. If the National Assembly passes the amendment bill, the status of the NHRCK is expected to be enhanced by being able to respond to a changing human rights environment with the adjustment of the organization. Furthermore, as the amendment bill to the NHRCA, which includes the provision of having a Committee for Military Human Rights and a military rights officer, was approved by the National Assembly on December 9, 2021, the prevention of military rights violation and remedies for victims are expected to be strengthened.</p> <p><u><Regarding the appointment of the Chairperson of the NHRCK in consultation with civil society groups and other relevant stakeholders></u></p> <p>To guarantee the participation of civil society in the course of appointing NHRCK commissioners, the NHRCA provides one of the requirements as “any other person highly respected in society, who civic groups recommended” (Article 5, paragraph 3, subparagraph 4). Since 2018, the Office of the President has been establishing and operating the Nominating Committee when the president appoints the commissioners including the president of the NHRCK, and has guaranteed the participation of civil society by including three representatives of civil society (43%) in the Nominating Committee for NHRCK commissioners (i.e., a total of seven members). Four representatives of civil society (44%) participated in the Nominating Committee (i.e., a total of nine members) for NHRCK president in June 2021.</p>	
<p>130.12. Accelerate the progress of the Third National Action Plan for Human Rights, with the full participation of all stakeholders (Indonesia)</p>	<p>Accepted</p>	<p>Along with Articles 3, 6, 10, 11, etc., of the Regulations of the National Human Rights Policy Council, which are the basic regulations of the establishment and implementation of the National Action Plan for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (“NAP”), the participation of the NHRCK, academia, civil society, etc., is guaranteed through public hearings and other such processes to gather opinions. The Government held policy briefing sessions, public hearings, and frequent consultations with relevant departments 18 times while establishing the Third NAP, to ensure the full participation of all stakeholders. The Third NAP was</p>	<p>MOJ</p>

		adopted in the National Human Rights Policy Council in July 2018, reported to the cabinet meeting, and publicly announced in August 2018.	
130.13. Consider expediting the adoption of a third national human rights action plan as an extension of the second, which served for the period 2012-2016 (Ethiopia)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.12	MOJ
130.14. Accelerate the process for the adoption of the third national action plan on human rights in close cooperation with civil society (Georgia)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.12	MOJ
130.15. Continue efforts to promote and protect human rights (Saudi Arabia)	Accepted	The Government has continued to make efforts to legislate the <i>Framework Act on Human Rights Policy</i> to prepare the legal foundation about the establishment, implementation and promotion of the NAP, the 5-year basic plan to protect and promote human rights, and to promote integrated and comprehensive human rights policies at all levels of Government institutions. Regarding this, the MOJ prepared the bill of the <i>Framework Act on Human Rights Policy</i> in cooperation with the NHRCK and proposed it to the National Assembly in December 2021.	MOJ
130.16. Strengthen measures to reform its legal framework to protect human rights in consideration of political, legal and social perception (Myanmar)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.15	MOJ
130.17. Take credible steps towards gender mainstreaming and reinforcing the principle of equal pay for equal work (India)	Accepted	<p><u><Measures relating to gender mainstreaming></u></p> <p>The <i>Framework Act on Gender Equality</i> (“GEA”) has regulated several provisions for gender mainstreaming since its amendment on May 28, 2014, and then reinforced it through multiple amendments. For example, Article 21, paragraph 2 of the Act (Participation in Policy-Making Processes) provides that in organizing committees (referring to any collegiate committees), the State and local Governments shall ensure that any gender does not exceed 6/10 of the number of members commissioned. This provision is specified in many laws, ordinances, and organization directives such as the organization of commissioners provided in the NHRCA (Article 5, paragraph 7). As a result, the average ratio of female commissioners of the current Government commissions hovers over 40%.</p> <p>The MOGEF has continuously improved policies to ensure gender mainstreaming systems and contribute to practical gender equality by establishing a professional assessment committee within the “Gender-Sensitive Budgeting and Settlement Council” in February 2021 to strengthen the function of pre-deliberation, etc. In addition, it newly inserted Article 38, paragraph 3 of the GEA on May 19, 2020, providing a legal foundation by designating the “Gender Equality Pay Day” and</p>	Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (MOGEF) MOEL

		<p>publishing relevant statistics.</p> <p><u><Regarding equal pay for equal-value work></u></p> <p>The Government is operating an affirmative employment plan (AA) to induce places of business to voluntarily fulfill female employment standards by their submission of the status of male and female workers and managers, etc., every year. While operating the plan, the Government has continuously expanded the relevant places of business. In 2018, local public corporations with 300 or more employees were included in the target places of business. In 2019, all local public corporations and large-scale company groups with 300 or more employees were included. Currently, the plan is in operation after expanding the subject to include all places of business with 500 or more employees (including workplaces with 300 or more employees among large-scale corporate groups), all public institutions, all local public corporations and industrial complexes. In addition, the owners of the businesses who failed to implement the plan have been disclosed since 2017 (42, 50, 51, and 30 places in 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021, respectively).</p> <p>With the amendment to the <i>Equal Employment Opportunity and Work-Family Balance Assistance Act</i> (“EEA”) in January 2019, the places of business shall additionally submit the “wage status of male and female workers by occupation and position” since 2020 with the existing materials to be submitted, encouraging such companies to reduce the gender wage gap voluntarily. Also, the EEA provides the “principle of equal pay for equal-value work” and the provision about the punishment for gender wage discrimination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender wage gap in the Republic of Korea (OECD statistics) 37.2%, 36.7%, 34.6%, 34.1%, and 32.5% in 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020, respectively - Ratio of female managers (Result of AA analysis in 2021) 10.22%, 20.39%, 20.56%, 19.76%, 20.92%, and 21.30% in 2016, 2017, 2018., 2019, 2020, and 2021, respectively <p>The MOGEF prepared and distributed the guidelines on gender equality pay practice in 2018 and related training content in 2019 and 2020. In September 2020, it announced the results of a fact-finding investigation on the gender pay gap in public institutions.</p>	
130.18. Intensify measures aimed at addressing gender equality gaps in the social, economic and political fields (Namibia)	Accepted	The Government prepared the Second Master Plans for Gender Equality Policies and System for Promotion (2018-2022) and its implementation plan to prohibit discrimination against women and promote gender equality.	MOGEF
130.19. Continue to develop measures to ensure non-discrimination against women and promote gender equality (Lao People’s Democratic Republic)	Accepted	<p>The Government has made efforts to spread the gender equality culture by operating the Youth Gender Equality Culture Teams since 2019.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 18, 23, and 21 teams in 2019, 2020, and 2021, respectively, have conducted the projects on 	MOGEF

		<p>gender equality relating to work, education, housing, etc.</p> <p>Also, the Government has made efforts to create a proper media environment with a mass media monitoring project. It is offering training on gender equality tailored for media workers, public officials, etc., and developing training content for the training.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of cases where deliberation was requested related to gender discrimination in mass media: 119, 268, 323, and 579 cases in 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020, respectively - The subject of gender equality media training was expanded from the monitoring group of the Korea Communications Standards Commission in 2017 to adolescents in 2018 and workers in the broadcasting and media sector in 2020. 	
130.20. Continue to undertake actions whose objective is to reduce discriminatory behaviour against women (Serbia)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.19	MOGEF
130.21. Continue to put in place practical measures to implement the revised framework at the national and local levels to achieve gender equality and combat discrimination against women (Singapore)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.19	MOGEF
130.22. Stop the discriminatory approach that requires only foreign workers in various sectors to mandatorily undergo HIV/AIDS testing, which is not required for Korean nationals (India)	Accepted	The requirement of HIV testing for foreign workers who hold E-2 (foreign language instructor), E-6 (culture and entertainment), E-10 (vessel crew) and D-3 (industrial training) visas was abolished by deleting the HIV test item from the recruitment health screening under the amendment to the MOJ notification dated July 3, 2017.	MOJ
130.23. Take continuous measures for the protection of the rights of women, children and other marginalized groups (Nepal)	Accepted	<p>The MOGEF has led the operation of the “Government-wide council to eradicate sexual harassment, sexual assault, and digital sex crimes” since March 2018, to improve the laws and systems by preparing and reviewing relevant countermeasures. To respond to various types of violence against women, such as stalking and dating abuse, the <i>Framework Act on Prevention of Violence against Women</i> was enacted for a comprehensive and systematic approach in December 2018. Based on this, the Committee to Prevent Violence Against Women, a public-private consultative body to prevent violence against women, was established. The First Master Plans of Policies to Prevent Violence against Women (2020-2024) was prepared in February 2020. Each institution’s implementation plan has been drafted and implemented every year (May 2020 and March 2021). In addition, with the enactment and amendment of the <i>Act on the Protection of Children and Youth against Sex Offences</i> (“YPA”), the Government has reinforced the grounds for the protection of children and youth from sex offenses.</p> <p>The Government has continuously expanded the social safety net for marginalized groups to address social inequality and build foundations for “an all-inclusive welfare country.” In this regard, the Government is promoting policies to eradicate poverty</p>	MOGEF MOHW

		and polarization, such as phasing out the national basic livelihood security standard for persons who have duty of care (since November 2017), the expansion of child allowance, increasing the amount of basic and disability pensions (from September 2018), the expansion of jobs for the elderly, and preparing a pilot project on injury and sickness allowance (since 2020). Also, the Government strengthened its responsibility of care and support by implementing the “National Responsibility for Dementia System” (since September 2017), the expansion of national and public childcare centers, and the abolition of the disability grading system (since July 2019).	
130.24. Take continuous measures for the protection of the rights of women and other marginalized groups (Zambia)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.23	MOGEF
130.25. Increase the efforts to create harmony by fighting the unnecessary discrimination between nationals and foreigners living in the Republic of Korea (Ethiopia)	Accepted	<p>The Government has increased the efforts to prohibit discrimination against foreigners and protect their human rights to prevent racial discrimination and xenophobia grounded on the <i>Framework Act on Treatment of Foreigners Residing in the Republic of Korea</i> (“FKTA”).</p> <p>(Article 10 of the FKTA) The state and local Governments shall endeavor to take necessary measures, such as the conduct of education and publicity activities to prevent unreasonable discrimination against foreigners in Korea and their children and to safeguard their human rights</p> <p>- In accordance with Article 19 of the FKTA, May 20 is designated as the “Together Day” to create a social environment where Koreans and foreigners in Korea live in harmony. The anniversary of the 14th Together Day is on May 20, 2021</p> <p>- The central administrative agencies and local governments have implemented policies to prevent xenophobia and racial discrimination as part of the Third Basic Plans for Policies on Foreigners (2018-2022).</p>	MOJ
130.26. Develop a national plan of action to implement the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Egypt)	Accepted	While establishing the Third NAP (2018-2022), which incorporates all human rights policies from each ministry in August 2018, the Government newly adopted a separate chapter about business and human rights, titled “society to make efforts together for human rights friendly corporate activities,” to include policy issues relating to business and human rights. In the newly adopted chapter, “securing corporate responsibilities to respect human rights” is a sub-task under the main task “institutionalization of human rights-based business management.” The sub-task includes the expression of expectations that all companies within the territory or jurisdiction of the Republic of Korea, regardless of their scale and activity area, shall implement corporate responsibilities to respect the human rights defined in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.	MOJ
130.27. Make further efforts to prevent sexual and	Accepted	<Prevention of sexual violence >	MOGEF

domestic violence as pointed out by the relevant treaty bodies (Japan)		<p>The counseling centers and the shelters for the victims of sexual violence provide necessary cooperation and assistance with counseling, protection, legal aid institutions, food, and accommodations to victims. In addition, the Sunflower Center comprehensively provides 24/7 counseling, medical and legal services, and investigation assistance for victims of sexual violence, domestic violence, and prostitution.</p> <p><u><Prevention of domestic violence ></u></p> <p>The Government has provided specialized services, such as counseling, protection, medical and legal assistance, vocational training, etc., to victims of domestic violence through the counseling center, shelter, emergency calls for women, etc.</p> <p>The Government has helped the victims of domestic violence stand on their own feet and strengthened their housing safety by increasing the number of counselors in domestic violence counseling centers (43 counselors) in 2020 and expanding support for public rental houses (335 and 345 houses in 2019 and June 2020, respectively).</p> <p>To help domestic violence victims who are in the blind spots of support, the Government has produced campaign videos relating to the female emergency 1366 call service and eradication of domestic violence and aired such information on cable TV channels, YouTube, buses, and subways. In addition, under the <i>Act on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims</i>, the ministries, local governments, schools at all levels, public official-related organizations, etc., are obligated to offer training to prevent domestic violence for one hour or more, at least once a year.</p> <p>In October 2020, the <i>Act on Special Cases Concerning the Punishment of Crimes of Domestic Violence</i> was amended to expand domestic violence crimes and include criminal punishment in case of violation of ad hoc measures, such as restraining orders to stay away from victims (enforced in January 2021).</p>	MOJ
130.28. Continue measures to prevent, investigate and prosecute domestic violence offences and strengthen victim care (Maldives)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.27	MOGEF MOJ
130.29. Continue efforts to eliminate domestic violence (Tunisia)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.27	MOGEF MOJ
130.30. Adopt a comprehensive strategy to prevent gender-based violence and thoroughly investigate and prosecute incidents of domestic violence perpetrated against migrant populations (Sierra Leone)	Accepted	The Government amended the <i>Act on Special Cases Concerning the Punishment of Crimes of Domestic Violence</i> in October 2020, which entered into force in January 2021. It expanded the definition of crimes of domestic violence and included criminal punishment in case of violation of ad hoc measures such as restraining orders to stay away from victims.	MOGEF MOJ

		<p>In the past, punishment against such violence and victim protection and support have been grounded on individual acts of sexual assault, domestic violence, prostitution, etc., but in response to the occurrence of various types of violence against women such as stalking and dating abuse, the <i>Framework Act on Prevention of Violence against Women</i> was enacted in December 2018 to take a more comprehensive and systematic approach to the issue of gender-based violence. Based on this measure, the First Basic Plan on Policy to Prevent Violence against Women (2020-2024) was prepared in February 2020. In accordance with the plan, each institution is issuing its annual implementation plan (May 2020 and March 2021).</p>	
130.31. Amend the legislation to ensure that perpetrators of domestic violence are punished, while the State improves the victim support system (Zambia)	Accepted	<p>The Government amended the <i>Act on Special Cases Concerning the Punishment of Crimes of Domestic Violence</i> in October 2020, which entered into force in January 2021. It expanded the definition of domestic violence crimes and included criminal punishment for violating ad hoc measures such as restraining orders to stay away from victims.</p> <p>The Government has provided customized services such as counseling, protection, medical and legal assistance, vocational training, etc., to domestic violence victims through the counseling center, shelter, emergency calls for women, etc.</p> <p>In 2020, the Government strengthened the independence and housing safety of victims of domestic violence by increasing the number of counselors at domestic violence counseling centers (43 counselors), promoting employment support through pilot projects such as support for vocational training expenses (two regions) and expanding rental housing support (335 and 345 houses in 2019 and June 2020, respectively).</p>	MOGEF MOJ
130.32. Continue implementation of its Comprehensive Plan to Prevent Domestic Violence, including through awareness-raising (Sri Lanka)	Accepted	<p>To implement the countermeasures against domestic violence established on November 27, 2018, the Government encouraged relevant agencies, such as the MOJ and the KNPA, to actively protect domestic violence victims, strengthen punishment against perpetrators, provide better assistance for victims, prevent domestic violence, and raise awareness of domestic violence, etc.</p> <p>The <i>Act on Special Cases Concerning the Punishment of Crimes of Domestic Violence</i> was amended to strengthen punishment on domestic violence offenders and protect victims by categorizing the arrest of a flagrant offender into the types of emergency measures, imposing imprisonment in case of violation of ad hoc measures, such as restraining orders to stay away from victims (enacted on October 20, 2020, and entered into force on January 21, 2021).</p>	MOGEF

130.33. Take further steps so as to enact a comprehensive and general legislation for the prevention of gender-based violence (Turkey)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.30.	MOGEF
130.34. Continue efforts to eliminate domestic violence through implementation of its <i>Framework Act on Gender Equality</i> (Azerbaijan)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.27	MOGEF
130.35. Consider the adoption of a comprehensive strategy to eliminate gender violence, particularly domestic violence and marital rape (Chile)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.30.	MOGEF MOJ
130.36. Criminalize marital rape (Honduras)	Accepted	Marital rape is also punishable under the <i>Criminal Act</i> (Chapter XXXII Crimes Concerning Rape and Infamous Conduct) and the <i>Act on Special Cases Concerning the Punishment of Sexual Crimes</i> (Articles 3-15). A judicial precedent stated that a legal spouse could be the object of rape crime (Supreme Court's All-Collegial Decision 2012Do14788 and 2012JeonDo252 rendered on May 16, 2013).	MOJ
130.37. Share its best practices and challenges in reaching out to the most vulnerable mine victims (Sri Lanka)	Accepted	The Government supported the victims who went blind and whose forearms were amputated in the landmine accidents with future medical expenses, protection costs, and medical costs. Furthermore, in addition to financial support, the Government will continue its effort to develop supportive measures for victims for their emotional recovery and return to society.	Ministry of National Defense (MND)
130.38. Step up its ongoing efforts in the field of the freedom of expression and assembly (Greece)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.41	Korean National Police Agency (KNPA)
130.39. Adopt legal and practical safeguards to protect freedom of expression and of assembly (Brazil)	Accepted	The Government guarantees the freedom of expression and assembly to the maximum extent by preventing the abuse of regulations on the prohibition and restriction of assembly. In addition, as there are more cases where a false assembly report is made to interfere with another assembly held by others, the police require pre-notification in cases where a reported assembly is not held, to protect the opportunities of others to express their opinions freely through assembly. The prosecutors guarantee peaceful demonstrations, and only unlawful and violent assemblies and demonstrations are punishable.	KNPA MOJ
130.40. Guarantee freedom of expression and peaceful association and safeguard the activities of human rights defenders, in particular by promoting effective national policies to protect their initiatives (Italy)	Accepted	The KNPA institutionalized human rights training on the rights under the Constitutional law including the freedom of assembly on June 10, 2020 (Article 10 of the Human Rights Codes of Conduct of the Police Officers), and doubled its efforts to protect human rights in the course of law enforcement.	KNPA MOJ

		The police adopted the human rights impact assessment of the overall police activities during the rallies or demonstrations since June 2020 to protect and promote human rights. The pilot project has been implemented in Seoul, Busan, and southern Gyeonggi-do. Through this process, the monitoring teams draft checklists on the on-site assembly situation. Policies and directives on police management are revised through post-assessment.	
130.41. Continue to make efforts to follow up on the recommendations made in the previous universal periodic review on peaceful protests (Japan)	Accepted	<p>The KNPA prepared the “measure to ensure assembly based on autonomy and responsibility” in November 2017 to guarantee freedom of assembly to the maximum extent. The KNPA adopted the “Korean Dialogue Police” to help ensure peaceful assembly through communicating with assembly participants since October 2018. Such efforts of the police to “guarantee freedom of expression and assembly” have shown progress in the results of various statistics and public surveys. The number of unlawful conduct during the demonstrations and the number of injured police officers have continuously decreased despite the increase in rallies and demonstrations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Number of assemblies held: 68,315, 95,266, 77,453, and 86,552 times in 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021, respectively •Number of injured police officers: 84, 76, 31, and 40 officers in 2018, 2018, 2020, and 2021, respectively •The number of people sent to the prosecutors in violation of the <i>Assembly and Demonstration Act</i> (for unlawful conduct in assembly scenes) : 3,425, 1,276, 488, 1,220, 1,060, and 1,211 in 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021, respectively •Response that “assembly is peaceful” in a public survey: 52%, 73.9%, 74.8%, and 84.8% in 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019, respectively 	KNPA
130.42. Continue to redouble efforts to guarantee full enjoyment of the right to freedom of assembly and peaceful association, investigating complaints as to excessive use of force on the part of State security agents against social activists, human rights representatives as well as representatives of the trade unions (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela)	Accepted	The following procedures are effectively ensured under the current legal system of the Republic of Korea: the cases of the excessive use of force against social activists, human rights advocates and trade union representatives shall be investigated and redressed. The officials responsible will receive criminal penalties and face internal disciplinary measures. The Government continues to monitor and further improve the aforementioned procedures to prevent any state oppression.	MOJ
130.43. Ensure prompt and impartial investigations into accusations and complaints of violence, intimidation, harassment and surveillance of human rights defenders (Ecuador)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.42	MOJ
130.44. Develop and implement a specific national	Accepted	<i>The Act on the Prevention of Human Trafficking, etc. and the Protection of Victims,</i>	MOGEF

<p>action plan to support the Government’s efforts in tackling human trafficking and strengthening inter-agency coordination (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)</p>		<p><i>etc.</i>, which includes the establishment of an intergovernmental comprehensive plan (5-year term) to prevent human trafficking and the regulations on cooperation between relevant ministries, was enacted on April 20, 2021, and will be enforced on January 1, 2023. In the future, the plan will be organized through consultations and coordination among relevant ministries. In addition, a systematic policy framework to prevent human trafficking, such as the policy implementation monitoring of each ministry, will be established.</p>	
<p>130.45. Take further measures to combat trafficking in persons, particularly women and children, and sexual exploitation, by ensuring effective enforcement of the Criminal Act and providing victims with necessary assistance and protection throughout the process of investigation and trial (Thailand)</p>	<p>Accepted</p>	<p><u><Provision to victims of necessary assistance and protection throughout the process of investigation and trial ></u> The Government will continue to provide financial support (crime damage relief fund, medical expenses, living expenses, school expenses, funeral expenses, etc.), legal support (counseling and litigation through the Korea Legal Aid Corporation), and psychological support (the Smile Center for psychological treatment regarding crime victim trauma) for crime victims, including victims of human trafficking and sexual exploitation. Two additional Smile Centers were launched in 2020. With such change, victims will be able to access 16 Smile Centers across the country. The <i>Act on the Prevention of Human Trafficking, etc. and the Protection of Victims, etc.</i>, was enacted on April 20, 2021, to provide grounds to support public defenders and intermediaries for human trafficking victims in the course of investigation and trial. The Act will be enforced from January 1, 2023. <u><Expansion of measures to combat trafficking in persons, particularly women and children, and sexual exploitation></u> The <i>Act on the Prevention of Human Trafficking, etc. and the Protection of Victims, etc.</i>, was enacted on April 20, 2021, providing regulations on the identification, protection of, and support for potential victims, such as the development and use of victim identification indicators, report and receipt of damage through the installation and operation of dedicated institutions, on-site investigations, emergency measures, decision of human trafficking cases, and medical, legal, and livelihood support for the identified victims. The Act will enter into force in January 2023 after preliminary work, such as the detailed policy framework. Also, the Government strengthened policies dealing with digital sex crimes with the amendment to the YPA (<i>Youth Protection Act</i>), including strengthening legal protection by regulating children and adolescents who had been subject to prostitution as “child and adolescent victims” (May 2020), strengthening punishment on the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents (June 2020), establishing a legal basis for punishment for online grooming in the Act (March 2021), and adopting special</p>	<p>MOJ MOGEF</p>

		cases concerning identity non-disclosure and undercover investigation (March 2021).	
130.46. Increase efforts to criminalize human trafficking and take necessary measures for its prevention (Colombia)	Accepted	<i>The Act on the Prevention of Human Trafficking, etc. and the Protection of Victims, etc.</i> , was enacted on April 20, 2021, to regulate various matters related to the prevention of human trafficking and protection of its victims, such as the definition of the concepts relating to human trafficking and the groups of offenses which comply with international human rights norms; the establishment of a government-wide comprehensive response system; strengthened identification, protection, and support for victims; and promotion to raise awareness of the public. The Act will enter into force in January 2023 after preliminary work, such as the detailed policy framework.	MOGEF
130.47. Establish an effective mechanism to identify victims of trafficking in human beings (Russian Federation)	Accepted	<i>The Act on the Prevention of Human Trafficking, etc. and the Protection of Victims, etc.</i> , was enacted on April 20, 2021, providing the regulations on the identification, protection, and support for potential victims, such as the development and use of victim identification indicators, report and receipt of damage through the installation and operation of dedicated institutions, on-site investigations, judgment of the cases by the committee with experts, emergency measures, and ensuring medical, legal, and livelihood support for the identified victims. The Act will enter into force in January 2023 after preliminary work, such as the detailed policy framework.	MOGEF
130.48. Continue efforts to revise and implement the single parent family support law with a view of introducing measures to ensure that women, in particular single mothers, can have access without fear of discrimination to employment, equal pay and matrimonial rights, as a follow up to recommendations contained in paragraphs 124.28, 124.29, 124.36 and 124.47 of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review from the previous cycle (Haiti)	Accepted	<p><Regarding support for single parent families></p> <p><i>The Single-Parent Family Support Act</i> was amended on October 20, 2020, to provide childcare subsidies to those eligible for support even if they receive other subsidies under other Acts, such as the <i>National Basic Living Security Act</i>. Furthermore, support for single-parent families was strengthened by expanding those eligible for additional childcare subsidies to reduce the childcare burden of single parents aged 34 or younger. In addition, the <i>Act on Enforcing And Supporting Child Support Payment</i> was amended on June 9, 2020, and enforced on January 12, 2021, to create a safe childcare environment for minors, strengthen measures to secure the obligation for child support by allowing requests for suspending driver's licenses, prohibiting departure from the country, and disclosing lists and imposing criminal punishment on obligors of child support who intentionally refuse to perform their child support obligations.</p> <p><Regarding equal pay for equal-value work></p> <p>See reply to Recommendation 130.17</p>	MOGEF
130.49. Improve the enforcement of the Single-Parent Family Support Act (Norway)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.48.	MOGEF
130.50. Make further efforts to increase access of	Accepted	Young Women Mentoring was designed and implemented to support exploring the	MOGEF

young people and women to the labour market (Qatar)		vocation and engagement of young women in society with the help of female leaders from each sector. The Ministry also contributed to creating women-friendly jobs in social and economic sectors by finding and nurturing women and family-friendly social enterprises and expanded “ <i>Saeil Centers</i> ” (career/job center for women), an employment support institution for women on career breaks (157 and 159 centers in 2018 and 2021, respectively). In addition, the Ministry has been operating a “service to prevent career interruption” to prevent career breaks of women due to pregnancy, childbirth, childcare, etc., since 2018. In November 2019, the <i>Act on Promotion of Economic Activities of Career-interrupted Women</i> was amended to strengthen the “policy to prevent career interruption.”	
130.51. Continue guaranteeing labour rights (Peru)	Accepted	<p>The Government set the “improvement of the laws and systems regarding labor-management relationships to promote the fundamental labor rights” as a national agenda. In response, the Government completed the amendment to labor-related laws (three acts including the <i>Trade Union and Labor Relations Adjustment Act</i>, the <i>Act on the Establishment and Operation, etc. of Public Officials’ Union</i> and the <i>Act on the Establishment and Operation of Teachers’ Union</i>) to ratify the core ILO Conventions in December 2020, and it has completed depositing instruments of ratification of the core Conventions (Conventions No. 87 and 98 concerning freedom of association and Convention No. 29 concerning the prohibition of forced labor) in April 2021.</p> <p>The Government announced and has been promoting measures to eradicate unfair labor conduct since June 2017 to strengthen the fundamental labor rights of laborers who are in vulnerable conditions. The Government has been convening the “Council Meeting on Improving the Labor-Management Relation System Practice” presided by the Economic, Social and Labor Council to improve the labor representative system and the issues on protecting the fundamental labor rights of those in special employment types since July 2019.</p>	MOEL
130.52. Continue efforts to close gaps that still exist in the working conditions of non-regular as opposed to full-time workers (Israel)	Accepted	<p>The Government took the following measures to promote employers to hire full-time workers and eradicate unfair discrimination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Creating a culture for hiring full-time workers) ▲ Mitigation of the requirements for the conversion to full-time workers (amendment to the notification of employment promotion subsidies, January 2019) ▲ Extension of the period for tax benefits for those converted to full-time workers (until 2021) ▲ Expansion of the employment type disclosure system (notification of the number of workers, the number of those who do not belong to the organization, and their main works) - (Creating fair order) ▲ Diagnosis of discrimination by the “Workplace Support 	MOEL

		Group Without Discrimination” ▲ Consultation with the “support group for improving the employment structure of part-time workers” - (Guidance/Supervision) Labor supervision for part-time workers (since 2012)	
130.53. Intensify efforts to eradicate differences between employees with permanent contracts and those who do not have permanent employment (Belarus)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.52	MOEL
130.54. Continue with its efforts to improve the welfare services support and social integration of persons with mental illness (Serbia)	Accepted	The Government has been supporting people with mental health conditions to acquire proper treatment through its medical cost support project since January 2021. It has also moved forward with a research service since May 2021 to amend the law for people with mental health conditions to recover and return to society. Furthermore, the Government has also carried out its public guardian support project since June 2017 to provide public guardian services (for 486 patients) to people with mental health conditions, in mental health care facilities, who suffer from a lack of decision-making abilities and who do not have a person responsible for their care. The project intends to encourage them to return to society and stand on their own feet. With the amendment to Article 15 of the <i>Act on Welfare of Persons with Disabilities</i> dated December 2, 2021, the restriction on the application of the Act was abolished to allow people with mental health conditions to use the welfare facilities for persons with disabilities (enforced on December 22, 2022).	Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW)
130.55. Continue to review and refine the relevant legislations, policies and programmes to accord the elderly with more protection, services and opportunities to allow them to age with dignity and continue contributing to society where they can (Singapore)	Accepted	Since January 2020, the Government has been providing personalized care services based on the needs of consumers to support senior citizens and expanded the infrastructure for the protection of senior citizens by increasing the number of local institutions dedicated to the protection of senior citizens to 34. Training in elder abuse prevention and elder human rights was provided to approximately 50,000 people in 2020. In addition, the Government provided better care to the elderly living alone through the revision of “The Emergency Safety and Relief Service” (distributed to 100,000 units of next-generation facilities in 2020)	MOHW
130.56. Continue efforts to improve the living conditions of elderly persons (Viet Nam)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.55. and 130.57.	MOHW
130.57. Take necessary measures to combat poverty among the elderly (Algeria)	Accepted	The scope of those eligible for monthly basic pension benefits of KRW 300,000 was extended to those in the bottom 70% income group (January 2021) - The bottom 20%, 40%, and 70% income groups in 2019, 2020, and 2021, respectively The Government is continuously expanding the number of jobs for the elderly. - 510,000, 640,000, 740,000, and 820,000 jobs in 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021, respectively	MOHW

		<p>In response to the expansion of business volume, the Government sought the entry of local social and economic organizations (social cooperatives) and other non-profit organizations that are nonexistent in the current infrastructure and promoted the diversification and expansion of performing institutions based on the support for training of performing institutions</p> <p>- Training in the operation of the elderly job supporting program was provided to 37 social cooperatives in 2021</p>	
130.58. In response to the growing needs of older persons, consider developing a master plan that would bring under its wing the various initiatives designed to protect the rights of older persons (Israel)	Accepted	<p>In 2020, the Government expanded the infrastructure to protect senior citizens by increasing the number of local institutions dedicated to protect senior citizens to 34. In addition, training in elderly abuse prevention and elder human rights was provided to approximately 50,000 people in 2020.</p>	MOHW
130.59. Strengthen the social protection system and step up protection of the rights of the elderly (China)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.58	MOHW
130.60. Continue with its ongoing impressive efforts to ensure that the bottom 70 per cent of the elderly aged over 65 are provided with basic income, as set out by its basic pension scheme (Brunei Darussalam)	Accepted	<p>The scope of those eligible for monthly basic pension benefits of KRW 300,000 was extended to those in the bottom 70 percent income group (January 2021)</p> <p>- The bottom 20%, 40%, and 70% income groups in 2019, 2020, and 2021, respectively</p>	MOHW
130.61 Continue setting good practices like pension schemes for the elderly and the disabled (Bhutan)	Accepted	<p>The Government increased the basic subsidies of the pension scheme for people with mental health conditions that have been paid to those in the bottom 70% income group of the people with severe disabilities from up to KRW 200,000 per month in 2017 to KRW 300,000 in January 2021, strengthening the income security of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>- Number of those eligible for KRW 300,000 of subsidy: 276,000 people (December 2021)</p>	MOHW
130.62. Review the benefits of the basic pension scheme for older persons with a view to ensuring that older persons have enough to cover their living costs, in full consultation with their representatives (Haiti)	Accepted	The Government adjusts the wage level annually considering the inflation rate, etc., and assesses whether such wage level is appropriate every five years.	MOHW
130.63. Implement measures to facilitate access to health care and education, particularly for the most vulnerable population (Angola)	Accepted	<p>The Government operates the “medical aid program” to help address the medical problems of low-income citizens that are underprivileged. In addition, the Government supports the total amount of medical expenses for eligible items, excluding deductibles, for the vulnerable. Furthermore, it also prepared the Second 3-year basic plan for medical costs in July 2020. As a result, the vulnerable will be able to access medical services more efficiently by lowering the standards for people with the duty of care to expand the scope of eligibility and reduce deductibles gradually.</p>	Ministry of Education (MOE) MOHW

		As part of the public assistance programs, education subsidies are being provided to families with children from 50% or lower median income bracket. The beneficiaries of such education subsidies are supported with the costs necessary for education activities, including tuition fees. The MOE drew up the basic plan of education subsidies in August 2020 to integrate the supporting items of education subsidies divided into several items, improving its accessibility.	
130.64. Follow through the Government's plans to expand compulsory education to high school (Brunei Darussalam)	Accepted	High school education in the Republic of Korea is generally accessible with a 99.7% high school entrance rate between 2005 and 2021. The Government intends to meet the purpose of compulsory education by unfolding the free high school education policy since 2021* to guarantee the education opportunity of all high school students without the burden of education costs. * 3rd grade in the second semester of 2019 → 2nd, 3rd grade in 2020→ All grades from 2021	MOE
130.65. Promote the human rights education and awareness-raising (Armenia)	Accepted	The NHRCK has attempted to raise awareness on human rights and provide more human rights education by highlighting human rights education in all curricula and monitoring elementary and middle school textbooks between 2017 and 2018, the “joint declaration to realize equality and respond to hate speech for schools that respect human rights” with the educational superintendents of 17 metropolitan cities and provinces and the college human rights center council organized in 2020. Also, the Commission provided customized educational opportunities through trainees in each sector such as public institutions and societies with human rights training for public officials and journalists, and developed various educational content, raising human rights awareness across society (See Annex). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, remote human rights training has also been provided since 2020. The Commission is currently preparing for the Human Rights Training Institute to provide more professionalized human rights training. The MOE strengthened human rights education by incorporating labor and minor human rights in the 2015 revised curriculum in 2018. Accordingly, the Ministry supports teachers in developing their competencies in human rights education by developing teaching and learning materials for cross-curricula subjects regarding human rights education and providing various teacher training programs since 2019. The <i>Enforcement Decree of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act</i> was amended in 2020 to improve the human rights awareness of students by having each school set its regulations on the school life of students. As of 2021, in cooperation with 17 education offices, the MOE is developing a labor human rights education program for students.	MOE NHRCK

<p>130.66. Make greater efforts to implement national measures to ensure the reconciliation of work and family responsibilities in order to improve women's participation in the labour market (State of Palestine)</p>	<p>Accepted</p>	<p><u><Encouraging childcare leave and maternity, paternity leave></u> An employee with a child under the age of eight or the second grade of elementary school or below can use childcare leave for up to one year. The employment service fund provides the leave benefit. To boost childcare leave for male workers, the Government raised the upper limit amount of leave bonus for fathers. (First child: 1.5M won; second child: 2M, 2M [for all children], and 2.5 [for all children] in July 2017, July 2018, and January 2019, respectively) - Number of people took childcare leave in 2020: 112,045 (Male: 27,423) Besides the policies mentioned above, measures such as maternity leave, paternity leave, and working hour reduction during child-rearing period is being operated and the support system is run by the employment service fund. The maternity leave benefits have been gradually increased to strengthen the support (i.e., 1.6M won in 2018→1.8M won in 2019→ 2M in 2020). From October 2019, a male worker can take up to 10 days of paid paternity leave which previously only allowed five days (three paid days). For enterprises eligible for preferential support, paid paternity leave system has been implemented which grants benefits for the first five days of leave. The Government extended the period of reduced working hours for childcare (one year together with maternity leave → two years), yet increased maternity leave benefit (80% of regular wage → 100% of regular wage) to strengthen the support. <u><Increasing workplace childcare facilities></u> The Government provides subsidies to businesses that establish workplace childcare facilities to prevent career breaks due to childcare and promote work-family balance for all workers. <u><Improvement of women's representation></u> The MOGEF implements a performance review on the “female representation improvement plan in the public sector (2018-2022)” twice a year and manages goals such as system improvement in the public sector. In the private sector, the “Gender Balance and Inclusive Growth” project to improve gender equality in corporations is being promoted to raise awareness and support related research and companies. <u><Certification of family-friendly companies></u> There is a “certification of family-friendly companies” in operation, under which certification is granted after reviewing companies and public institutions that operate a supportive system for childbirth and childcare and a flexible working hour system well. The number of certified companies has shown an increasing trend.</p>	<p>MOEL MOGEF</p>
<p>130.67. Undertake further steps to encourage a higher proportion of women in managerial positions in the</p>	<p>Accepted</p>	<p>See reply to Recommendation 130.17 and 130.66</p>	<p>MOEL MOGEF</p>

public institutions and the private business (Bulgaria)			
130.68. Redouble efforts to increase the representation of women in decision making positions and reduce the wage inequality gap between men and women (Colombia)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.17 and 130.66	MOEL MOGEF
130.69. Intensify its efforts to eliminate the gender wage gap and promote women's representation in political and economic affairs (Sudan)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.17., 130.66. and 132.113.	MOEL National Election Commission (NEC)
130.70. Continue efforts to promote equality between women and men, by encouraging a balanced representation in decision-making positions, equality in the labour market and in entrepreneurship, including equal pay, among other aspects (Nicaragua)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.17 and 130.66	MOEL MOGEF
130.71. Take effective measures to raise women's status, combat violence against women and eliminate discrimination against women (China)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.30	MOGEF
130.72. Ensure that foreign women who become victims of domestic violence, sexual abuse, trafficking in human beings and other forms of violence are guaranteed access to justice (Russian Federation)	Accepted	<p>The Government amended the guidelines in 2013 to grant residency status with a miscellaneous (G-1) visa to guarantee the stable residence of victims of sexual abuse, human trafficking, etc., until the relief process, such as relevant investigation and litigation, is finished.</p> <p>Also, free legal aid is being provided to victims of domestic violence or sexual abuse to protect the fundamental human rights of victims who cannot fully protect/defend themselves from abuse.</p> <p>Victims, including foreign women who have suffered human trafficking, will receive more help in the legal proceedings with legal aid services under the <i>Act on the Prevention of Human Trafficking, etc. and the Protection of Victims, etc.</i> (enacted on April 20, 2021, enforced on January 1, 2023.) which contains provisions on the protection of and support for Korean and foreign victims of human trafficking.</p>	MOGEF MOJ
130.73. Pursue efforts to strengthen and to protect the rights of the child, and to integrate education of the rights of the child into the school curriculum (Qatar)	Accepted	The MOHW offers compulsory training on the human rights of children every year, such as training for people with the duty to report child abuse (since 2015) and prevention training in the public sector (since 2019) and makes efforts to promote respect for children's human rights and the appropriate discipline methods by producing and distributing training videos for parents.	MOHW MOE

		The MOE commenced policy research regarding the protection of students' (children's) human rights in 2018. In 2019, the Ministry developed and distributed a play program associated with personality development learning for elementary school students to guarantee children's right to play. In 2020, the Ministry organized a plan for guaranteeing the human rights of students and is preparing for the legalization of student councils to allow students to participate in the decision-making process of their schools.	
130.74. Take legal measures to provide appropriate facilities and support for children, particularly children with disabilities (Timor-Leste)	Accepted	<p>Article 44-2 of the <i>Child Welfare Act</i> was newly inserted in January 2019, which provides the grounds for the installation of community-based childcare centers (<i>Dahamgge Dolbom</i> Center), for children aged 6 to 12 who need care services. In January 2021, the Rules on the Standards for Housing Construction, etc., was amended to require a housing complex with 500 households or more to install more centers. (493 centers as of April 2021)</p> <p>Article 59-13 of the <i>Act on Welfare of Persons with Disabilities</i> (enforce in January 2022) was amended in July 2021 to provide grounds for the installation and operation of a shelter for the temporary protection of children with disabilities who suffered abuse, increase the number of care providers and hours of care services for children with serious disabilities, and alleviate the income standards required for eligible families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Number of care providers/annual care hours) 4,005 people and 720 hours to 8,005 people and 840 hours in 2021 and 2022, respectively - In the past, the service was provided without deductibles only for families with 120% or lower of the standard median income. Still, since 2022, a newly designed deductible is enabling the service to be provided to families with income that is higher than the standard. 	MOHW
130.75. Prohibit by law and in practice corporal punishment of children in all settings, including in orphanages and child welfare centres (Ecuador)	Accepted	Pursuant to Article 17 of the <i>Child Welfare Act</i> , no person shall engage in "committing physical abuse against a child that may hurt his or her body or injure his or her physical health and development." In addition, the provision on the right to take disciplinary action in the <i>Civil Act</i> (Article 915), which allowed the person of parental authority to take necessary disciplinary action to the child, was deleted on January 26, 2021.	MOHW
130.76. Strengthen the institutional and legal framework to combat violence against children, in particular sexual violence (Algeria)	Accepted	In August 2019, the <i>Act on Special Cases Concerning the Punishment of Crimes of Domestic Violence</i> was amended to exclude the application of the statute of limitations to the crimes of rape or infamous conduct, through fraudulent means or by a threat of force against people under the age of 13. In May 2020, the Government amended and enforced the <i>Criminal Act</i> and the <i>Act on Special Cases Concerning the</i>	MOGEF MOJ

		<i>Punishment of Crimes of Domestic Violence</i> to raise the ceiling age for minor victims of statutory rape from 13 to 16, punish the preparation or conspiracy of severe sex offenses such as rape, and increase the statutory punishment on indecent acts by force against people under the age of 13. Also, the Government strengthened the system to deal with digital sex crimes by making major amendments to the YPA, including strengthening legal protection by regulating children and adolescents who had been subject to prostitution as “child and adolescent victims” (May 2020), strengthening punishment on the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents (June 2020, inserting the grounds for punishment for online grooming in the Act (March 2021), and adopting special cases concerning identity nondisclosure and undercover investigation (March 2021).	
130.77. Pursue efforts to improve chances for persons with disabilities to have access to health care (Libya)	Accepted	Based on the <i>Act on Guarantee of Right to Health and Access to Medical Services for Persons with Disabilities</i> enforced on December 30, 2017, projects regarding the health management of persons with disabilities, such as the pilot project of physicians in charge of the dental health of persons with disabilities and the disability-friendly health screening institution designation project, are under operation. The Ministry is making efforts to expand the health management delivery system for persons with disabilities by operating central and local health and medical centers for people with disabilities, conducting projects to establish public rehabilitation institutions for children, and supporting medical and rehabilitation facilities for persons with disabilities.	MOHW
130.78. Continue its efforts to extend welfare services and assistance to all persons with disabilities (Bulgaria)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.61, 130.74 and 130.77	MOHW
130.79. Protect people with disabilities, interned in psychiatric hospitals, against acts of violence, abuse and ill-treatment, through the establishment of independent monitoring mechanisms (Ecuador)	Accepted	To protect the human rights of persons with disabilities residing in relevant facilities, the NHRCK visits such facilities to check upon the current status and investigates the petition cases received to prevent human rights violations against persons with disabilities. In addition, to prevent abuse against people with disabilities and provide support for victims who suffered abuse, the <i>Act on Welfare of Persons with Disabilities</i> was amended to install “institutions to advocate interests of people with disabilities” starting 2017, systematically responding to abuse, discrimination, and human rights violations against the persons with disabilities through 19 advocating centers across the country. In addition, it plans to provide human rights training for mental health improvement facilities (from January 2021 to December 2023).	MOHW
130.80. Abolish forced treatment and protect persons with disabilities in psychiatric hospitals from violence,	Accepted	Chapter VII, “Protection of Rights and Interests and Support” of the <i>Act on the Improvement of Mental Health and the Support for Welfare Services for Mental</i>	MOHW

abuse and ill-treatment (Timor-Leste)		<p><i>Patients</i>, describes the prohibition of forced hospitalization, restriction on special treatment, cruel acts, etc., against any person with a mental health condition in a mental medical institution. Pursuant to Article 31 of the same Act, the evaluation and certification of mental health improvement facilities are conducted periodically. The evaluation (certification) standards include respect for the human rights of patients and protection of privacy to protect the interests of patients.</p> <p>- 355 mental medical institutions were evaluated and certified between 2018 and 2020</p>	
130.81. Continue strengthening national laws and regulations in the view to avoiding violence and discrimination against migrant workers and raising awareness on the existence of cultural diversity (Indonesia)	Accepted	<p>To prevent discrimination and abuse, protect labor conditions, and improve the interests of foreign workers, the Government inspects and reviews approximately 3,000 businesses that employ foreign workers every year. As a result, businesses that have violated the law face administrative and judicial measures, the imposition of cancellation and restriction on employment permits, and the disadvantage in the allocation of new foreign workers.</p> <p>In April 2021, the <i>Act on the Employment of Foreign Workers</i> was amended to require employers who are granted employment permits for foreign workers for the first time to take training courses on labor-related laws, the employment permit system, the Immigration Act, the labor-management of foreign workers, the prevention of industrial disasters, health management, human rights protection, etc. In addition, in the employment training provided to foreign workers with employment permits after they arrive in Korea, the training hours on the labor-related laws, including the laws and regulations related to labor and industrial safety, were increased from 12 to 15 hours to protect the interests of foreign workers. To reduce the language barriers of such foreign workers, foreign laborer supporting centers (40 centers) and foreign personnel counseling centers (call centers) provide interpretation and counseling services.</p> <p>In addition, the Government made efforts to raise awareness of cultural diversity within Korean society by developing and operating customized training courses on cultural diversity for public officials, students, teachers, broadcasters, etc., and organized the Cultural Diversity Committee (February 2021). It also drafted the First Basic Plan for the Protection and Promotion of Cultural Diversity (May 2021) while actively promoting cultural diversity policies, including designating institutions dedicated to cultural diversity policy projects (November 2021).</p>	MOEL Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (MCST)
130.82. Provide effective protection to migrant workers and address the issue of the exploitation of	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.81.	MOEL

migrant workers (China)			
130.83. Take measures to improve the working conditions of migrant workers (France)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.81	MOEL
130.84. Enhance measures to promote and protect the rights of migrant workers, and ensure fairer and safer working conditions as well as stricter labour law enforcement and punishment for employers who violate the law (Thailand)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.81	MOEL
130.85. Continue efforts on encouraging cultural exchanges between the residents and migrants (Lao People's Democratic Republic).	Accepted	The Government continues to support a project for mutual cultural exchange between migrants and residents ("Rainbow Bridge Project," etc.). Examples are the MAMF (Migrants' Arirang Multicultural Festival) in Gyeongsangnam-do, which migrants directly participate in and prepare, and the designation of a "week of cultural diversity" (Article 11 of the <i>Act on the Protection and Promotion of Cultural Diversity</i>) from the World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development (May 21) followed by public promotion and campaigns.	MCST
131.1. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sierra Leone) (Guatemala) (Honduras) (Kyrgyzstan)	Noted	The relevant convention needs to be reviewed carefully as some of them are in conflict with the <i>Immigration Act</i> , the <i>Nationality Act</i> , the <i>Act on the Employment of Foreign Workers</i> , etc. (The duty to protect and facilitate the family unity of migrant workers (Article 44), the State party's duty to prescribe the conditions under which a migrant worker who has been admitted to take up the employment to be authorized to engage in work on their account (Article 52(4)), the registration of birth and nationality of each child of all migrant workers (Article 29), the efforts to take appropriate measures to legalize the illegal stay of migrant workers (Article 69(1)), etc.) Currently, in the Republic of Korea, the rights of foreign workers are protected without any discrimination under labor-related laws, including the <i>Labor Standards Act</i> , the <i>Minimum Wage Act</i> , and the <i>Occupational Safety and Health Act</i> , etc., and whether to ratify the relevant Convention will be reviewed in a long-term perspective with careful consideration of the coherence to the existing legal framework, the characteristics of the Korean labor market, public consensus, etc.	MOJ
131.2. Ratify the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention against Discrimination in Education (Congo)	Noted	The Government eradicated educational discrimination based on Article 31 of the Constitution and relevant laws and regulations and has continued to make efforts to root out such discrimination. It will also continue to assess whether to ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education.	MOE
131.3. Immediately release the 12 women citizens of Democratic People's Republic of Korea who were abducted during the former regime and Mrs. Kym	Noted	The Government's stance is the same as that announced in 2018.	National Intelligence Service

Ryon Hui, who has been appealing for her return to her family, and bring to justice those responsible for the abduction (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)			(NIS)
132.1. Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq)	Accepted	In December 2017, the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Foreign Affairs accepted the recommendation of the NHRCK to ratify and accede to the UN Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance. The Government, upon the Republic of Korea's fifth election to the UN Human Rights Council membership in 2019 (for 2020-2022), pledged to ratify the Convention through its voluntary pledge. In this regard, the MOJ, according to the operation guidelines of the implementation and legislation committee for the Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (MOJ order, established on September 11, 2020), launched a committee for its implementation and legislation and has been operating it regularly, pursuing the bill for ratifying the Convention and the bill for its legislation in parallel.	MOJ
132.2. Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Tunisia)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 132.1	MOJ
132.3. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Uruguay) (Costa Rica) (Switzerland) (Montenegro) (Kazakhstan) (Sierra Leone)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 132.1	MOJ
132.4. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Costa Rica) (Angola) (Sweden) (Germany)	Noted	The Government fully understands the purpose of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that the state shall take all necessary measures to protect the dignity and the right to life of human beings. The Republic of Korea is recognized as a <i>de facto</i> abolitionist state in the international community and has not executed the death penalty since December 1997. However, the measure to commute the punishment of all death row inmates and whether to abolish the death penalty are significant issues related to the foundation of the punitive authority of the state. Thus, the Government will continue to review these issues more carefully, considering its function in terms of criminal justice policy, public opinion, international and local circumstances, etc.	MOJ
132.5. Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Mongolia)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.4	MOJ

132.6. Accelerate the process of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Togo)	Noted	See reply to. Recommendation 132.4	MOJ
132.7. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Benin)	Noted	The Government will continue to assess the legal preconditions by reviewing possible conflicts between the Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and domestic law and other impacts thereto.	MOJ
132.8. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, in order to establish a national preventive mechanism (Chile)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.9	MOJ
132.9. Speed up ongoing processes leading up to the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana)	Accepted	It is difficult to immediately ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, because the authority it granted to the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture may be against domestic laws relating to the protection of confidential information of the military and prohibition of disclosure of confidential information relating to duty. In the meantime, the NHRCK is an independent national human rights institution established based on the Paris Principles, performing the roles like the national prevention mechanisms provided in the Optional Protocol by receiving petitions from detainees, visiting and investigating detention facilities including military prisons and foreigner protection centers by official authority, having interviews with detainees without observers in investigating petitions, recommending government agencies, etc., to improve relevant policies. As a result, domestic detention facilities are supervised by an independent body regarding torture and cruel acts as intended by the Optional Protocol. The Government is reviewing the ratification of the Optional Protocol with careful consideration of such circumstances.	MOJ
132.10. Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Tunisia)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 132.9	MOJ
132.11. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Kazakhstan) (Turkey) (Denmark) (Guatemala) (Portugal) (Uruguay)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.9	MOJ
132.12. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Togo) (Guatemala) (Ghana)	Accepted	- The Government has changed its previous stance of “Noted” to “Accepted.” The agenda to accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was passed by the Cabinet Meeting dated December 14,	MOHW

		2021, and referred to the Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee of the National Assembly on December 19, 2021. The UN will be notified of the agenda after the agreement procedure of the National Assembly, and the Optional Protocol enters into force in the Republic of Korea 30 days following the notification of the agenda. The bill to withdraw the reservation to Article 25(e) of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was passed at the Cabinet Meeting, approved by the President on December 14, 2021, and notified to the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on December 23, 2021. As a result, the reservation was withdrawn.	
132.13. Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia) (Senegal) (Philippines)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 131.1	MOJ
132.14. Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Peru) (Sudan)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 131.1	MOJ
132.15. Continue studying the issue of the accession to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Belarus)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 131.1	MOJ
132.16. Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia)	Noted	As the <i>Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court</i> , ratified by the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea on November 8, 2002, contains the provision that war crimes and crimes against humanity shall not be subject to any statute of limitations (Article 29), the Government plans to assess the impacts of the ratification.	MOJ
132.17. Ratify the Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression (the Kampala amendments) (Liechtenstein)	Noted	The Government's stance is the same as that announced in 2018.	MOFA
132.18. Sign the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Guatemala)	Noted	The Government has not signed or ratified the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons due to the current situation announced in 2018. However, to contribute to the common goal of the international community to become a "world without nuclear weapons," the Government has supported the international nuclear disarmament non-proliferation system centered on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and actively participated in the efforts of major countries to make progress in international nuclear disarmament, including the Creating an Environment for Nuclear Disarmament and	MOFA

		the Stockholm Initiative for Nuclear Disarmament. In addition, the Government led the resolution on Youth and Disarmament and Non-Proliferation in the 2019 and 2021 UN General Assemblies, as part of its efforts to advance the discussion on nuclear disarmament involving the future generation. The Government will continue to take the lead in the agenda.	
132.19. Adopt the reforms and legislative measures indicated to be able to ratify the remaining conventions and protocols (Côte d'Ivoire)	Accepted	The Government is actively trying to ratify the international human rights conventions by revising domestic laws and regulations. The ratification process of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is in progress, with the bill pending in the National Assembly. Please refer to the reply to Recommendations 132.12. and 132.21. for further information. The Government also ratified three ILO fundamental conventions (No. 29, 87, and 98), as mentioned in the reply to Recommendations 130.1. and 132.20. With regard to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Government is planning for its ratification and the national implementing legislation is simultaneously being prepared. Please refer to the reply to Recommendation 132.1. for further information.	MOJ MOFA
132.20. Consider withdrawing its reservation to article 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Albania)	Accepted	<p>The Government set its national agenda as the “improvement of the laws and systems regarding labor-management relationships to promote fundamental labor rights” and made efforts to materialize a society which respects labor. In December 2020, the Government completed the amendment of three labor-related laws to guarantee the right to an association that suits international standards, such as Article 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the core ILO Conventions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The <i>Trade Union and Labor Relations Adjustment Act</i>: to allow the corporation unions to join labor unions for those who are unemployed and laid off - The <i>Act on the Establishment and Operation, etc. of Public Officials' Union</i>: To remove the restriction based on job position when joining the union and allow firefighters, public education officials, and retired public officials to join the union, etc. - The <i>Act on the Establishment and Operation of Teachers' Union</i>: To allow retired teachers to join the union, etc. <p>Accordingly, the ratification agreement bill on the Core Conventions including the Forced Labour Convention (No. 29), Freedom of Association and the Right to Organize Convention (No. 87), and Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention (No.98) was passed by the National Assembly in February 2021. The Government held a ceremony of depositing the instruments of the ratification of the ILO fundamental conventions remotely with the ILO on April 20, 2021 (Conventions</p>	MOJ MOEL

		No. 87 and 98 concerning freedom of association and Convention No. 29 concerning the prohibition of forced labor) and completed the related ratification process. As the conventions concerning freedom of association (No. 87 and 98) have been ratified, it is needed to withdraw the reservation to Article 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Therefore, the Government will positively review the withdrawal of the relevant reservation.	
132.21. Carry out a constructive and a cooperative engagement with the Committee on the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities, in particular with regard to the persons with psychological disabilities (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Accepted	The Government built a network for sharing information about the implementation status of the Conventions by participating in the Conferences of State Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the efforts to implement the Convention within the country from the time of ratification. In addition, the Government developed an implementation plan on the recommendations (Policy Coordination Committee for Persons with Disabilities) in cooperation with 13 national institutions in preparation for the implementation plan for the concluding observations of the national report in 2016. In particular, the Government widely sharing the details and purpose of the Conventions by holding debates to strengthen their implementation every year until 2021 and annual briefing sessions involving experts and groups of persons with disabilities to develop the monitoring plan. The UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities expressed its concern about adult guardianship system in the concluding observations of the national report in 2014. The Committee recommended converting it into an assisted decision-making system. The Government coordinates and cooperates with groups for the rights of persons with disabilities, etc., to focus on supporting reasonable decision-making for people with mental health conditions, etc. Also, it makes efforts to ultimately build a system of assisting decision-making that fully guarantees the right to the self-determination of persons with disabilities.	MOHW
132.22. Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	Accepted	The Government has managed a group of candidates with knowledge and experience about international human rights law and UN human rights mechanisms and selected a candidate through the recommendation by experts in the international human rights sector in the cases of vacancies. The Government will continue to strengthen its network with academia and civil societies to continuously manage qualified candidates and actively reflect the advice and recommendations from experts in relevant fields when required to appoint candidates for UN treaty body elections	MOFA
132.23. Strengthen the mandate of the National Human Rights Commission of Korea to conduct visits and investigations to places of detention so as to effectively function as a national torture preventive mechanism	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 132.9	MOJ

and consequently to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Republic of Moldova)			
132.24. Facilitate procedures for the establishment of new parties (Iraq)	Noted	The facilitation of procedures for establishing new parties needs to be decided through legislation. The current requirements for the establishment present reasonable restrictions to embody the concept of parties (i.e., participation in the process of forming the political opinion of the public during a considerable period of time or continuously in a large number of regions).	NEC
132.25. Abolish the anti-human rights “National Security Law” and other laws which are in contravention of international human rights standards as well as the provocative “North Korean Human Rights Act” (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea)	Noted	The Government’s stance is the same as that announced in 2018.	MOJ
132.26. Approve general legislation to combat discrimination, which expressly covers all spheres of life and prohibits discrimination on any ground, particular on grounds of race, sexual orientation and gender identity (Honduras)	Noted	The Government seeks “amendment to the anti-discrimination laws and regulations to guarantee the right to equality” as part of the Third NAP (2018-2022) policy tasks announced in August 2018. As of October 2021, four bills concerning anti-discrimination have been submitted to the National Assembly. The Government plans to support further discussion in the National Assembly.	MOJ
132.27. Adopt without delay a comprehensive Anti-discrimination Act that prohibits all forms of discrimination, including race, gender, sexual orientation and gender identity (Slovenia)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.26	MOJ
132.28. Formulate a comprehensive anti-discrimination act that prohibits all forms of discrimination, including those based on race, gender, nationality, etc. (Bangladesh)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 132.26	MOJ
132.29. Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law that addresses all grounds of discrimination (Spain)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 132.26	MOJ
132.30. Endeavour to introduce a law prohibiting violence and discrimination and combat xenophobic discourse and all forms of racial discrimination (Egypt)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.25	MOJ
132.31. Continue the process necessary for the adoption of the comprehensive anti-discrimination law (Georgia)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 132.26	MOJ

132.32. Adopt complete legislation against discrimination dealing with all parts of life explicitly and prohibiting discrimination on all grounds, notably based on race, sexual orientation and gender identity (Albania)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.26	MOJ
132.33. Approve general legislation to combat discrimination, which expressly covers all spheres of life, and defines and prohibits discrimination on any ground, taking measures against all expressions and manifestations of prejudices such as hate speech, racism and xenophobia (Nicaragua)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 132.26	MOJ
132.34. Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, which explicitly addresses all spheres of life and prohibits discrimination on any grounds (Turkey)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 132.26	MOJ
132.35. Continue to apply its strategies and plans, work towards the adoption of comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, and include penalties appropriate for the seriousness of the offence (State of Palestine)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.26	MOJ
132.36. Adopt general legislation to combat discrimination on any ground, particularly on the grounds of race, sexual orientation or gender identity, and strengthen the mechanisms to eliminate xenophobic speech against migrants and multi-cultural families (Colombia)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.26	MOJ
132.37. Enact comprehensive anti-discrimination laws, especially on the basis of race, gender and HIV/AIDS status (Botswana)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 132.26	MOJ
132.38. Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law, including protection for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Australia)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.26	MOJ
132.39. Adopt a comprehensive Anti-Discrimination Act to protect the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals and other marginalized groups (Norway)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.26	MOJ

132.40. Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination act prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender, religion, belief, and race (Denmark)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.26	MOJ
132.41. Enact general laws to combat discrimination, particularly against migrants and ethnic and religious minorities (Mexico)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 132.26	MOJ
132.42. Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law that will protect the rights of all migrants (Uganda)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 132.26	MOJ
132.43. Continue and step up its Government's laudable efforts towards implementation of anti-discrimination laws, in order to fight all kinds of intolerance and inequality, especially on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Brazil)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.26	MOJ
132.44. Adopt a general anti-discrimination law, which includes prohibition of discrimination on the basis of gender identity and sexual orientation, to ensure the protection of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, repeal the provision of the Military Penal Code, which prohibits and punishes same-sex consensual sexual relations in the army, increase public awareness on the need to respect gender identity and sexual orientation of every individual (France)	Noted	<u><Measures concerning anti-discrimination></u> See reply to Recommendation 132.26 <u><Regarding Article 92-6 of the <i>Military Criminal Act</i>></u> Regarding Article 92-6 of the <i>Military Criminal Act</i> on punishment and unconstitutionality, the Constitutional Court found it constitutional three times in 2002, 2011, and 2016. Currently, four related cases (three in 2017 and one in 2020) are going through proceedings. The Government will take the next step in line with the judicial branches thereon.	MOJ MND
132.45. Establish a timeline to present anti-discrimination legislation to the National Assembly, and repeal article 92-6 of the Military Criminal Act to end restrictions on consensual same sex relations (Ireland)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.44	MOJ MND
132.46. Continue efforts aimed at strengthening the fight against racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia (Senegal)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.25	MOJ
132.47. Strengthen measures to combat and prevent racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Rwanda)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.25	MOJ
132.48. Declare racial discrimination as a criminal	Noted	Violence, defamation and contempt based on racial discrimination are punishable	MOJ

offence (Namibia)		under the <i>Criminal Act</i> , the <i>Punishment of Violences, etc. Act</i> , the <i>Act on the Aggravated Punishment, etc. of Specific Crimes</i> , the <i>Act on Special Cases Concerning the Punishment of Specific Violent Crimes</i> , the <i>Act on Promotion of Information and Communications Network Utilization and Information Protection</i> and other acts in place, and as for the extent of punishment, racial discrimination is considered as one of the “crime motives” among the sentencing conditions that judges shall respect. The Government plans to review the necessity of legislating hate crime and hate speech grounded on racial discrimination.																						
132.49. Continue to strengthen mechanisms to prevent and eliminate all forms of discrimination and xenophobic speech against foreigners, migrants and multicultural families (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela)	Accepted	<u><Prevention of xenophobia and racial discrimination ></u> See reply to Recommendation 130.25 <u><Multicultural families ></u> The Government plans to examine measures to prohibit discrimination against multicultural families based on their nationality, ethnicity or race, etc. <u><Anti-discrimination mechanisms ></u> See reply to Recommendation 132.26	MOGEF MOJ																					
132.50. Take effective measures to prevent and counter racist and xenophobic discourse against non-citizens (Kazakhstan)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.25	MOJ																					
132.51. Strengthen mechanisms for preventing and eliminating xenophobic discourse in all spheres of life (Turkey)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.25	MOJ																					
132.52. Pursue efforts to combat racial discrimination, xenophobia through education and information awareness campaigns in the context of the Law on Foreigners (Libya)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.25	MOJ																					
132.53. End the practice of publishing in the media and on the Internet materials inciting racial and ethnic intolerance (Russian Federation)	Accepted	<div>o Details of broadcasting deliberation and decision (November 2017 - May 2021)</div> <table><tr><th>Classification</th><th>2017</th><th>2018</th><th>2019</th><th>2020</th><th>2021</th><th>Total (unit: case)</th></tr><tr><td>Details of decision</td><td>0</td><td>3 (1 recommendation, 2 opinions)</td><td>7 (4 recommendations, 3 opinions)</td><td>2 (1 recommendation, 1 opinion)</td><td>0</td><td>12</td></tr></table> <div>- Violation of Article 31 of the Regulations on Broadcast Deliberation (Respect for Cultural Diversity)</div> <div>o Number of meetings held involving the people responsible for broadcast deliberation (November 2017 - May 2021)</div> <table><tr><th>Classification</th><th>2017</th><th>2018</th><th>2019</th><th>2020</th><th>2021</th><th>Total (unit: time)</th></tr></table>	Classification	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total (unit: case)	Details of decision	0	3 (1 recommendation, 2 opinions)	7 (4 recommendations, 3 opinions)	2 (1 recommendation, 1 opinion)	0	12	Classification	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total (unit: time)	Korea Communications Commission
Classification	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total (unit: case)																		
Details of decision	0	3 (1 recommendation, 2 opinions)	7 (4 recommendations, 3 opinions)	2 (1 recommendation, 1 opinion)	0	12																		
Classification	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total (unit: time)																		

		<table><tr><td>Number of meetings held</td><td>25</td><td>44</td><td>40</td><td>42</td><td>1</td><td>152</td></tr></table> <p>o Details of requests for correction of discriminatory or disparaging information found in communications deliberation (November 2017 - May 2021)</p> <table><tr><td>Classification</td><td>2017</td><td>2018</td><td>2019</td><td>2020</td><td>2021</td><td>Total (unit: case)</td></tr><tr><td>Number of deliberations</td><td>1,356</td><td>2,638</td><td>1,886</td><td>1,580</td><td>80</td><td>7,540</td></tr><tr><td>Request for correction (Deletion, block access)</td><td>1,166</td><td>2,352</td><td>1,406</td><td>473</td><td>43</td><td>5,440</td></tr></table> <p>- Violation of Article 3, Subparagraph 3, Item f of the Regulations on Broadcast Deliberation (content that promotes discrimination and prejudice against gender, religion, disability, age, social status, origin, race, region, job, etc. without any reasonable grounds)</p>	Number of meetings held	25	44	40	42	1	152	Classification	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total (unit: case)	Number of deliberations	1,356	2,638	1,886	1,580	80	7,540	Request for correction (Deletion, block access)	1,166	2,352	1,406	473	43	5,440	
Number of meetings held	25	44	40	42	1	152																									
Classification	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total (unit: case)																									
Number of deliberations	1,356	2,638	1,886	1,580	80	7,540																									
Request for correction (Deletion, block access)	1,166	2,352	1,406	473	43	5,440																									
132.54. Take additional concrete measures to combat xenophobia, hate speech and discrimination against foreigners, migrants and multicultural families (Kyrgyzstan)	Accepted	<u><Discrimination against multicultural families></u> See reply to Recommendation 132.49 <u><Measures concerning anti-discrimination></u> See reply to Recommendation 132.26	MOGEF MOJ																												
132.55. Implement policies and measures which comprehensively address hate speech through legislative and institutional frameworks (Sierra Leone)	Accepted	The Government is dealing with the tasks of the Third NAP, including “strengthening the deliberation of broadcasting content about human rights and cultural discrimination and hatred” and “monitoring and deliberation of discriminatory and disparaging information.” Regarding this, see reply to Recommendation 132.53.	MOJ																												
132.56. Amend the relevant laws in order to identify racial discrimination as a criminal offence (Kyrgyzstan)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.48	MOJ																												
132.57. Follow up on the recommendation made in 2012, strengthening its legislation, investigating and punishing effectively the discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, expressed through hate speeches and acts of violence (Argentina)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.26	MOJ																												
132.58. Take further action to end discrimination based on gender or sexual orientation in all fields, including in the military (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.26	MOJ																												
132.59. Step up efforts to end discrimination based on sexual orientation and sexual identity, including through relevant legislation (Israel)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.26	MOJ																												
132.60. Include a specific prohibition on	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.26	MOJ																												

discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in the Anti-discrimination Law (Sweden)			
132.61. Continue to work to eliminate all forms of stigmatization or discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Chile)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.26	MOJ
132.62. Strengthen efforts to combat all forms of discrimination, including against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, by adopting a comprehensive law and running national awareness campaigns (Italy)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.26	MOJ
132.63. Strengthen legal framework to protect people belonging to the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community, avoiding practices, known as conversion therapies in State premises (Uruguay)	Noted	The Government shares the concerns on the absence of measures to eradicate so-called “conversion therapies” and similar events taking place, as such practices that do not respect a person’s sexual orientation and gender identity/expression. The Government will participate in the future discussion on the bills on anti-discrimination proposed in the National Assembly as part of the efforts to strengthen the legal framework to protect and promote the rights of LGBTI.	MOJ
132.64. Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation to provide protections for and to promote the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (United States of America)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.26	MOJ
132.65. Protect the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons through the adoption of a comprehensive anti-discrimination law that prohibits all forms of discrimination, including based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and abolish article 92-6 of the Military Criminal Act, which criminalizes consensual same-sex relations (Canada)	Noted	<u><Measures concerning anti-discrimination></u> See reply to Recommendation 132.26 <u><Regarding Article 92-6 of the Military Criminal Act></u> See reply to Recommendation 132.44	MOJ MND
132.66. Repeal article 92-6 of the Military Criminal Code which criminalizes consensual sexual relations between people of the same sex in the army (Costa Rica)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.44	MND
132.67. Abolish article 92-6 of the Military Criminal Act, which views consensual same-sex intimacy in the armed forces as a criminal offence, in order to comply with international human rights standards (Netherlands)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.44	MND

132.68. Repeal article 92-6 of the Military Criminal Act prohibiting and punishing consensual sexual activity between people of the same sex in the military (Denmark)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.44	MND
132.69. Adopt a human rights-based approach to development policies and programmes that ensure the effective participation of all communities affected by development projects (Yemen)	Accepted	The Government specified that gender and human rights shall be considered when preparing ODA policies and planning programmes in the Third Strategic Plan for International Development Cooperation which includes the vision and goal of its development cooperation. In the meantime, KOICA drew up the Implementation Plan for Human Rights-based Development Cooperation (2020-2023) and has been implementing 15 policy tasks required of the programmes based on the “human rights-based approach (HRBA)” in the planning-implementation-evaluation stages to apply the HRBA to international development cooperation programmes. In addition, the “human rights impact assessments of development cooperation” are conducted to prevent and properly manage the human rights risks of programmes to “ensure effective community participation.” In addition, the Government supports companies engaged in such programmes by providing human rights training and workshops for human rights impact assessment. Furthermore, it distributes the guidelines on human rights-based business management.	MOFA
132.70. Abolish the death penalty (Honduras)	Noted	The Government supported the discussion in the National Assembly on the Special Bill on the Abolition of the Death Penalty (October 2019 and October 2021, proposed by Representative Sang-Min Lee)	MOJ
132.71. Move on to de jure abolition of the death penalty (Norway)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.70	MOJ
132.72. Consider taking steps with a view to abolishing death penalty (Italy)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.70	MOJ
132.73. Consider the legal abolition of death penalty (Timor-Leste)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.70	MOJ
132.74. Consider possibilities of the abolition of the death penalty in law (Uzbekistan)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.70	MOJ
132.75. Give due consideration to the legal abolition of the death penalty as well as to the commutation of all death sentences to terms of imprisonment (Liechtenstein)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.70	MOJ
132.76. Take measures to introduce a formal moratorium on executions and take concrete steps	Noted	The Government voted in favor of the resolution of the “Moratorium on the Use of the Death Penalty” in the 75 th session of the UN General Assembly (Third	MOJ

toward the abolition of the death penalty (Rwanda)		Committee) on November 17, 2020. The Government voted for the resolution considering the international community's awareness that the Republic of Korea is a <i>de facto</i> abolitionist state and the fact that the number of countries in favor of the resolution is gradually increasing. The Government's vote for the resolution implies its participation in the efforts of the international community to protect the right to life, which is an absolute fundamental right. However, whether to abolish the death penalty is a significant issue related to the foundation of the punitive authority of the state. Thus, the Government will continue to study this issue more carefully, considering its function in terms of criminal justice policy, public opinion, international and local circumstances, etc.	
132.77. Fully abolish the death penalty, which has been under a de facto moratorium for 20 years (Canada)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.70	MOJ
132.78. Abolish the death penalty and commute existing death penalties sentences to prison sentences (Colombia)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.70	MOJ
132.79. Abolish the death penalty and commute to prison terms the death sentences already pronounced (Panama)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.70	MOJ
132.80. Commute without delay all death sentences to terms of imprisonment and work towards ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Slovenia)	Noted	<u><Status of the amendment to the laws related to the abolition of the death penalty></u> See reply to Recommendation 132.70 <u><Ratification of the <i>Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</i>></u> See reply to Recommendation 132.4.	MOJ
132.81. Commute all death sentences and take concrete measures to abolish the death penalty (Switzerland)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.70	MOJ
132.82. Make progress in the abolition of the death penalty through ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, recognizing the existing moratorium (Mexico)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.80	MOJ
132.83. Fully abolish death penalty in the law and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Portugal)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.80	MOJ

132.84. Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.80	MOJ
132.85. Take all necessary measures to abolish the death penalty and raise awareness on the fact that the death penalty is not a useful instrument to fight crime (France)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.70	MOJ
132.86. Approve a legislative initiative that proscribes the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Spain)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.80	MOJ
132.87. Commute all remaining death sentences into life imprisonment and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.80	MOJ
132.88. Legally abolish the death sentence and ratify the relevant protocol (Namibia)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.80	MOJ
132.89. Issue an executive order to make the moratorium on the application of the death penalty official, and that the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty be ratified as early as possible (Ireland)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.76 and 132.80	MOJ
132.90. Release all political prisoners and pro-reunification figures who have been unjustly detained by arbitrary application of “National Security Law” (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea)	Noted	The Government’s stance is the same as that announced in 2018.	MOJ
132.91. Revise the legislation to ensure acts of torture are criminalized and punishable by penalties commensurate with the gravity of the crime (Zambia)	Noted	The Government supported the discussion in the National Assembly on the amendment bill to the <i>Criminal Act</i> that describes punishment on torture presented to the 20 th and 21 st Sessions of the National Assembly (February 2016 and July 2020, both proposed by Representative Jae-Geun In).	MOJ
132.92. Undertake legislative measures to criminalize marital rape (Panama)	Noted	Marital rape is also punishable under the <i>Criminal Act</i> (Chapter XXXII Crimes Concerning Rape and Infamous Conduct) and the <i>Act on Special Cases Concerning</i>	MOJ

		<i>the Punishment of Sexual Crimes</i> (Articles 3-15), and a precedent stated that “a woman” as the object of the crime of rape may also include a legal spouse (Supreme Court’s All-Collegial Decision 2012Do14788 and 2012JeonDo252 rendered on May 16, 2013).	
132.93. Take measures to end the practice of impunity for human rights crimes committed by general infantrymen stationed in the country (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea)	Noted	The jurisdiction of criminal trial over the US Forces in the Republic of Korea is subject to Article 22 of the Status of Forces Agreement. The Military Court does not have the jurisdiction of criminal trial over the US Forces in the Republic of Korea.	MND
132.94. Decriminalize conscientious objectors, introduce a genuinely civilian alternative to military service and release those imprisoned for refusing to perform military service (Germany)	Accepted	<p>- The Government changed its previous stance of “Noted” to “Accepted.”</p> <p>The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Korea found Article 5 (Categories of Military Services) of the <i>Military Service Act</i>, which does not provide an alternative service system for conscientious objectors, unconstitutional. It required the Government to adopt the alternative service system for conscientious objectors by December 31, 2019.</p> <p>Based on the decision of the Constitutional Court, the MND enacted the <i>Act on the Assignment and Performance of the Alternative Service</i> in December 2019 for the performance of alternative service to fulfill the duty of military service in lieu of active service, reserve service, or supplementary service on the grounds of freedom of conscience. The Government enacted the lower statutes and organized the Alternative Service Commission in June 2020. Alternative service personnel has been called to serve in correctional facilities since October 2020.</p>	MND Military Manpower Administration (MMA)
132.95. Recognize conscientious objection to military service, and allow conscientious objectors the option to perform an appropriate alternative service of a genuinely civilian character and of a length comparable to that of military service (Canada)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.94	MND MMA
132.96. Introduce alternatives to military service to protect conscientious objectors (United States of America)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.94	MND MMA
132.97. Introduce an alternative non-punitive service of genuine civilian character, under civilian control and of a length comparable to military service (Australia)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.94	MND MMA
132.98. Provide for conscientious objectors various forms of alternative service which are compatible with the reasons for conscientious objection, of a non-	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.94	MND MMA

combatant or civilian character, in the public interest and not of a punitive nature (Croatia)			
132.99. Adopt legislation to ensure that alternative services offered to conscientious objectors are of a civilian nature, placed under civilian authorities' control, and devoid of any punitive dimension; examine the situation of individuals who are currently imprisoned for refusing to submit to compulsory military training, with a view to offering them an alternative civilian service (France)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.94	MND MMA
132.100. Set up an alternative service for conscientious objectors to the compulsory military service in order to guarantee their right to freedom of expression (Mexico)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.94	MND MMA
132.101. Establish an alternative service under civilian control for conscientious objectors, in conformity with the international human rights obligations of the Republic of Korea (Switzerland)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.94	MND MMA
132.102. Make further progress in changing the regime which criminalizes the exercise of the right to conscientious objection in relation to obligatory military service (Argentina)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.94	MND MMA
132.103. Introduce alternatives to the military service for conscientious objectors, abolish prison sentences and release all persons who have been incarcerated for having refused the military service in the absence of a civilian alternative (Panama)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.94	MND MMA
132.104. Ensure the legal recognition of conscientious objection to military service (Portugal)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.94	MND MMA
132.105. Release individuals imprisoned or detained solely on the basis of their conscientious objection to military service and to consider expunging the corresponding charges from their criminal records (Croatia)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.94	MND MMA
132.106. Consider releasing those people imprisoned or detained because of their conscientious objection to	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 132.94	MND MMA

military service, and consider removing the corresponding charges from their criminal record (Costa Rica)			
132.107. Guarantee that defamation is punishable only through civil law and that the compensation awarded is proportionate to the damage caused (Guatemala)	Noted	In February 2021, the Constitutional Court found the crime of defamation by publicly alleging facts provided in the <i>Criminal Act</i> constitutional. The Government will support the discussion in the National Assembly on the amendment bill to the <i>Criminal Act</i> to abolish the crime of defamation submitted to the 21 st Session of the National Assembly.	MOJ
132.108. Replace criminal defamation and libel laws with civil ones, and reform national security laws to provide greater protections for free expression (United States of America)	Noted	<u><Regarding the replacement of criminal defamation></u> See reply to Recommendation 132.107 <u><Regarding the National Security Act></u> The Government's stance is the same as that announced in 2018.	MOJ
132.109. Amend the National Security Law, in particular its article 7, to ensure that it is not used arbitrarily or to harass and restrict the rights to freedom of expression, opinion and association, and release all individuals unjustly charged and sentenced to prison terms solely for the legitimate exercise of their rights to freedom of expression and association (Germany)	Noted	The Government's stance is the same as that announced in 2018.	MOJ
132.110. Review article 7 of the National Security Act, which restricts freedom of expression (Iraq)	Noted	The Government's stance is the same as that announced in 2018.	MOJ
132.111. Review the National Security Act to ensure that it fully respects human rights, including the rights to freedom of speech, association and peaceful manifestation (Portugal)	Noted	The Government's stance is the same as that announced in 2018.	MOJ
132.112. Develop a national plan to combat trafficking in human beings with a view to strengthening the mechanism for the identification of victims of trafficking and to ensure their rights are protected (Belarus)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 130.44., 130.46 and 130.47.	MOGEF
132.113. Establish a gender quota system to increase women representation in the National Assembly (Costa Rica)	Accepted	To improve women's representation in the National Assembly, political parties shall nominate not less than 50% of the candidates from among women and nominate candidates falling under every odd number in order of the candidate list from among women when they nominate their members as candidates to run in an election of proportional representation members of the National Assembly. Furthermore, political funds are paid based on the ratio of female candidates. Also, the Government	NEC

		continued to make efforts to systemically guarantee women's participation in politics by amending the relevant law on April 6, 2018, which restricts applications for candidate registration when the ratio and order of female candidates nominated are violated.	
132.114. Respect reproductive rights of women which include decriminalization of abortions (India)	Noted	As the follow-up measure of the Constitutional Court's decision in April 2019 that criminalizing abortion is unconstitutional, the MOJ submitted the amendment bill to the <i>Criminal Act</i> in November 2020 to expand the requirements to allow abortion. It will support further discussion in the National Assembly on the relevant bills. In addition, the MOGEF held the "Forum for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights" in May 2021, making efforts to raise awareness of women's reproductive rights.	MOGEF MOJ
132.115. Remove all penalties for women who seek abortion, and for doctors and other medical personnel involved in providing these services (Netherlands)	Noted	As the follow-up measure of the Constitutional Court's decision in April 2019 that criminalizing abortion is unconstitutional, the MOJ submitted the amendment bill to the <i>Criminal Act</i> in November 2020 to expand the requirements to allow abortion. It will support further discussion in the National Assembly on the relevant bills.	MOJ
132.116. Investigate cases of forced sterilization of women with disabilities (Russian Federation)	Noted	Even though the Government investigated induced abortions involving women in their childbearing years, there is a limit to specifically investigate cases of forced sterilization of women with disabilities. When individual cases are found, the Ministry supports the victim and accuses the perpetrator in cooperation with relevant agencies.	MOHW
132.117. Urgently eliminate the practice of forced sterilization of women with disabilities (Albania)	Noted	With the amendment to the <i>Mother and Child Health Act</i> on February 8, 1999, the provision concerning forced sterilization was deleted. When individual cases are found, the Ministry supports the victim and accuses the perpetrator in cooperation with relevant agencies	MOHW
132.118. Establish a universal birth registration system that includes children of refugees and asylum seekers (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Accepted	- The Government changed its previous stance of "Noted" to "Accepted." The Government is planning to make the pre-announcement of the bill of the <i>Act on Birth Registration of Foreign Children</i> (provisional title) that enables birth registration and its verification of children who are not Korean nationals.	MOJ
132.119. Establish a universal birth registration system to ensure that all children have access to birth registration immediately after birth, regardless of the status of their parents (Kyrgyzstan)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.118	MOJ
132.120. Adopt a universal system for birth registration, which includes children of refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons (Peru)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.118	MOJ
132.121. Further improve the birth registration system	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.118	MOJ

as to ensure universal birth registration to all children born in the territory of the Republic of Korea, regardless of the status of the parents (Turkey)			
132.122. Consider establishing a system which guarantees all children, regardless of the parents' nationality and status, the right to birth registration (Kazakhstan)	Accepted	See reply to Recommendation 132.118	MOJ
132.123. Establish a comprehensive national birth registration system for foreign nationals to ensure the births of their children are registered (Sierra Leone)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.118	MOJ
132.124. Establish a national birth registration system to register all births in Korea irrespective of the nationality of parents (Botswana)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.118	MOJ
132.125. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families to guarantee their protection against all human rights violations (Egypt)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 131.1	MOJ
132.126. Ensure that migrant workers and their families and in particular children have access to sufficient means of subsistence, to housing, to health care and to education (Congo)	Noted	See reply to Recommendation 132.129	MOHW
132.127. Adopt further measures to promote working condition of migrant workers, especially women migrant workers and to improve their integration in the Korean society (Viet Nam)	Accepted	<p>Labor-related laws, including the <i>Labor Standards Act</i>, the EEA, etc., are applied to female foreign workers with employment permits. The laws are equally applied to domestic workers. To prevent discrimination and abuse, protect labor conditions, and improve the interests of foreign workers, the Government inspected and reviewed approximately 3,000 business places employing foreign workers every year. As a result of the inspection, the businesses that violated the law face administrative and judicial measures, the imposition of cancellations and restrictions of employment permits, and disadvantages in the allocation of new foreign workers.</p> <p>- Inspection on the prohibition of retirement due to pregnancy or childbirth, guarantee of maternity leave before and after childbirth, and payment of allowances in the cases of parental leave.</p> <p>In April 2021, the <i>Act on the Employment of Foreign Workers</i> was amended to require employers who are granted to employ foreign workers for the first time to take training courses on labor-related laws, human rights, etc. Regarding the employment training provided to foreign workers with employment permits after they arrive in the</p>	MOEL

		<p>Republic of Korea, the training hours of the labor-related laws, including the laws and regulations related to labor and industrial safety, were increased from 12 to 15 hours to protect the interests of female foreign workers.</p> <p>To reduce the language barriers of female foreign workers with employment permits, foreign laborer supporting centers (40 centers) and foreign personnel counseling centers (call centers) provide interpretation and counseling services.</p>	
<p>132.128. Amend the current Employment Permit System Act to ensure that an application for a visa extension or a renewal is not restricted or refused to migrant workers who have changed jobs (Bangladesh)</p>	Accepted	<p>The Employment Permit System allows SMEs to employ foreign workers when there are difficulties in employing Korean nationals. Restricting foreign workers from changing the place of employment to some extent is inevitable to fulfill the purpose of the Employment Permit System. It alleviates job competition with domestic workers and addresses human resource shortages of SMEs by restricting indiscriminate change of the place of employment.</p> <p>Other countries (Taiwan, Singapore, etc.) have placed restrictions on the job-seeking activities of foreign workers in their countries (change of the place of employment, etc.) in various ways considering the circumstances of the labor market of their countries. The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Korea found the place of employment changing system constitutional in December 2021, which shows that the employment system is being operated within the legal framework of the Republic of Korea.</p> <p>However, such system has been revised eight times to prevent such restrictions from violating human rights, and in cases where foreign workers are unable to continue to work in the place of employment for “reasons not attributable to them”*, they are allowed to change the place of employment regardless of the number of changes (Article 25 of the <i>Act on the Employment of Foreign Workers</i>).</p> <p>* Temporary shutdown, closure of business, cancellation of the employment permit, violation of the terms and conditions of employment, unfair treatment, etc.</p> <p>In addition, the Government amended the notification on “reasons not attributable to foreign workers” in April 2021 to include the employer’s violation of terms and conditions of employment, unfair treatment, etc., in the reasons not attributable to workers, expanding the change of the place of employment.</p> <p>- Serious disasters, etc., due to the violation of the <i>Occupational Safety and Health Act</i>, provision of an unlawful, temporary construction that violates the <i>Farmland Act</i> and the <i>Building Act</i> as accommodations, recommended resignation for the reasons of an agricultural off-season and a closed season for fishing, not subscribing to the mandatory</p>	MOEL

		social insurance program, etc., were added.	
132.129. Make its best efforts to ensure that the migrant workers and their families, in particular their children, enjoy an adequate livelihood, housing, health care and education (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Accepted	<p>Under the <i>Constitution</i> and the UN <i>Convention on the Rights of the Child</i>, all children's rights to access compulsory education regardless of their residency status are guaranteed.</p> <p>- When it is difficult to submit the certificate of the entry into and departure from the Republic of Korea or the certificate of foreigner registration, it can be substituted with documents that verify their residence in the Republic of Korea (e.g., a written lease contract, letter of guarantee from their neighbor, etc.).</p> <p>Multicultural students whose academic background is difficult to verify are supported to receive public education through the Academic Background Deliberative Committee of the City/Province Education Offices or the academic background deliberation of the schools that are authorized to acknowledge academic background and determine the academic year.</p> <p>- Articles 98-2 and 98-3 of the <i>Enforcement Decree of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act</i></p> <p>The Government guarantees the right to access minimum medical service by supporting medical expenses through the project for "medical support for foreign workers, etc.," in cases where foreign workers (spouse, child, etc.) who are not eligible for the current medical security system, such as health insurance and medical care assistance, need to be hospitalized or undergo surgical operation.</p>	MOHW MOE
132.130. Completely stop deportation of undocumented migrant children enrolled in schools and their detention after deportation orders (Bangladesh)	Noted	The Government suspends the investigation on undocumented migrant children enrolled in schools and delays the execution of compulsory eviction until they graduate. In addition, it makes efforts to guarantee the right to education and to protect the human rights of undocumented migrant children by not imposing any disposition of a detention order on children under the age of 14, who are criminal minors.	MOJ

<Annex>

1. <Vacancy announcement of the Committee by each nomination and election institution> (Recommendation 130.10.)

Date of Announcement	Person in Charge of Nomination and Election
October 17, 2016	Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
March 27, 2017	Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
August 1, 2017	President (of the Republic of Korea)
November 3, 2017	National Assembly
December 20, 2017	National Assembly
June 18, 2018	President (of the Republic of Korea)
December 19, 2018	National Assembly
May 10, 2019	President (of the Republic of Korea)
July 2, 2019	National Assembly
October 21, 2019	President (of the Republic of Korea)
November 6, 2019	Chief Justice of Supreme Court
February 19, 2020	President (of the Republic of Korea)
March 20, 2020	National Assembly
December 15, 2020	Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
March 12, 2021	National Assembly
May 28, 2021	Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
May 28, 2021	National Assembly
June 4, 2021	President (of the Republic of Korea)

(Source: National Human Rights Commission of Korea, 2021)

2. <Study, survey and monitoring of human rights education> (Recommendation 130.65.)

Year	Name of Study/Survey and Monitoring
2017	Monitoring of elementary and middle school textbooks (2017)
	Study of the improvement of human rights education in the social welfare sector
2018	Monitoring of human rights education for national and local government officials
	Elementary and middle school textbook monitoring
2019	Monitoring of disability awareness education for public officials
2020	Survey on human rights education for public officials in the administrative field
	Survey on the operation status of human rights centers in universities
	Study of the systemization of human rights education content in elementary and middle school
2021	Survey on human rights education in the National Assembly
	Survey on human rights education in provincial and local governments
	Survey on parental education on the prevention of child abuse

(Source: National Human Rights Commission of Korea, 2021)

3. <Human rights education/courses provided> (Recommendation 130.65.)

(Unit: number [of times], and persons [participated])

Classification		Total	Curricula	Visiting Programs	Special Lectures	Online Courses	Content Sharing and Utilizing Courses
Total	Number	16,408	1,054	1,406	6,176	4,053	3,719
	Persons	1,234,826	43,548	25,395	268,372	690,891	206,620
January-May 2021	Number	748	65	114	300	269	-
	Persons	41,361	1,234	1,630	8,051	30,446	-
2020	Number	3,443	150	163	733	1,131	1,266
	Persons	362,459	5,011	2,700	29,846	220,392	104,510
2019	Number	6,282	330	556	2,699	1,363	1,334
	Persons	445,807	12,527	10,694	107,372	261,505	53,709
2018	Number	5,189	427	484	2,116	1,133	1,029
	Persons	343,627	19,957	8,542	106,189	165,248	43,691
November-December 2017	Number	746	82	89	328	157	90
	Persons	41,572	4,819	1,829	16,914	13,300	4,710

(Source: National Human Rights Commission of Korea, 2021)