



**SECOND UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW
MID-TERM PROGRESS UPDATE BY THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA
ON ITS IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN OCTOBER 2012**

Introduction

1. The second Universal Periodic Review of the Republic of Korea took place on October 25, 2012 and the outcome report was adopted in March 2013. A total of 65 states participated in the UPR of the Republic of Korea and issued 70 recommendations. After the review, the Republic of Korea provided responses to the recommendations in January 2013, which was included in the outcome report adopted by the Human Rights Council.

2. In November 2012, the Government carried out a meeting with 16 civic groups in order to hear the opinion of the civil society on the implementation of the recommendations before the Government's responses to the recommendations were decided. The acceptance of the recommendations was finalized at the National Human Rights Policy Council meeting, taking into account of the different perspectives of the relevant ministries on key pertinent policies.

Progress

3. In the same manner as the first UPR, the Government went through procedures to incorporate the recommendations of the second UPR into the second National Action Plan on Human Rights, which was already adopted in 2012; the policy agenda for the accepted UPR recommendations was specified and plans for implementation were prepared in July 2013. Most of the UPR recommendations turned out to overlap with the recommendations of the existing treaty body system. Since the overlapping content was previously reviewed by appropriate authorities and the policy agenda was adopted during the preparation of the second National Action Plan on Human Rights, there are not a lot of additional agendas that have been altered after the recommendations of the UPR were issued.

4. In January 2014, civic groups proposed policy agendas for implementing the UPR recommendations to the Government, and after further examination of the proposal, it was reviewed by the National Human Rights Policy Council; in November 2014, a response was sent to the civic groups and the Government's position was concurrently posted publicly on the Ministry of Justice website. In March 2015, ten government ministries, the National Human Rights Commission of Korea, and persons from 10 civic groups discussed the suggested policies and ascertained the stance of the civil society regarding the implementation status and process of the UPR recommendations.

Consultation with Civil Society

5. The civil society organizations pointed out that most of the implementing tasks of the UPR recommendations are under study or review, and that it is difficult to comprehend the concrete problems or key issues of the implementation; They highly encouraged the government to approach future meetings with the civil society with a more open-mindedness and a sense of responsibility. They also asserted that the implementation process is mostly limited to gathering the opinions of stakeholders through symposiums, research, and forums and suggested that tangible changes in policies were necessary.

6. The civil society urged for the ratification of international human rights instruments and called upon the Government to adopt a progressive attitude regarding matters of discrimination based on gender, race, sexual orientation, the *National Security Act* and the *Security Surveillance Act*, conscientious objection to military service, the freedom of association and assembly, the freedom of expression on the internet and information and communication technologies (ICTs) and human rights.

7. Concerns and Demands in the area of economic, social and cultural rights were also expressed about the expansion of public hospitals, cuts in medical subsidy benefits, practical problems of securing benefit rights in line with the basic living security system, and other concerns and issues about children’s rights, such as birth registration of children, child abuse, protection of unregistered immigrant children, and Student Rights Ordinance.

8. The table below provides for the implementation status as to the individual recommendations of the second UPR.

	Recommendations	Reponses of the ROK in 2013	Status of Implementation (as present in 2014)
1	Put Study the possibility of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of	Accepted	Despite continued review, ratification of the <i>International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families</i>

	<p>the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (ICRMW), the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR-OP2) aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, the Optional Protocol to Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OP-CAT) (Argentina)</p>		<p>was deemed difficult considering the current circumstances. Also ratification of the <i>Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</i> is contingent upon the possibility of the abolition of capital punishment as the two matters are intertwined. With regard to the <i>Optional Protocol to Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment</i>, the study on these amendments, which is necessary to secure compatibility with domestic legislations, is already underway.</p>
2	<p>Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR) (Spain); Consider signing and ratifying OP-ICESCR (Palestine)</p>	<p>The Government is currently reviewing the need for ratification and the following effects at the national level.</p>	<p>The Government commissioned a study on domestic remedies concerning the rights stipulated in the <i>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</i> in September 2014, and is in the process of reviewing final conclusions. Furthermore, the Government participated in a panel discussion hosted by the National Assembly and also in a meeting hosted by the National Human Rights Commission to discuss issues relevant to the ratification of the <i>Optional Protocol to the ICESCR</i> with experts and civil society organizations.</p>

3	<p>Ratify OP-CAT (Spain); Sign and ratify OP-CAT as a matter of priority and found the national preventive mechanism accordingly (Czech Republic); Accede to OP-CAT and establish an effective national mechanism to prevent torture or degrading treatment (Bulgaria); Adhere to OP-CAT and consequently establish a national mechanism responsible to conduct visits to detention centres (Costa Rica); Consider ratifying OP-CAT (Slovenia); Rapidly complete the process of considering ratifying OP-CAT (Tunisia)</p>	<p>The Government is carefully examining the current national legislations and institutions, possible conflict between national laws and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, and the need to revise national laws and other impacts consequent to the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.</p>	<p>A study on necessary legislative proposals for the accession to the <i>Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture</i> has been adopted as a 2015 Agenda at the Korean Institute of Criminology. Meanwhile, the National Human Rights Commission of Korea is currently carrying out substantial roles of the national preventive mechanism as stipulated in the Optional Protocol.</p> <p>Detention facilities are currently monitored and investigated by not only higher administrative offices and supervisory authorities (Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Justice, Prosecutors' Office), but also the National Human Rights Commission and the Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission. The inquiry results of the National Human Rights Commission and the Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission are publicized, as well as the investigation results of other institutions that do not otherwise fall under the restrictions of other legislations.</p>
4	<p>Consider an early ratification of the third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communication</p>	<p>The Government is currently reviewing the need for ratification and the following effects at the national level.</p>	<p>Review is underway regarding domestic remedies and relevant court rulings, which is the premise for the ratification of the <i>Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child</i> on a communications</p>

	procedure (OP-CRC-IC) (Slovakia)		procedure.
5	Further consider acceding to the relevant Conventions, especially the ICRMW in line with its domestic legislative process (Cambodia); Consider ratifying the ICRMW (Philippines); Consider ratifying ICRMW (Rwanda); Consider the possibility of adapting national legislation in order to allow for the ratification of ICRMW (Algeria); Consider acceding to the ICRMW (Morocco); Accede to ICRMW (Sudan); Ratify the ICRMW (Chile); Ratify the ICRMW, in order to better protect the rights of migrant workers, including undocumented migrant workers (Indonesia)	A careful approach is required as the contents of the said Convention contradict the Immigration Act and other domestic legislations, as it guarantees free migration and protection from termination of employment for migrant workers and members of their families while providing no distinction between legal and illegal stay of the migrant worker.	The Government currently finds the potential ratification of the <i>International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families</i> to be difficult. However, various policies are in place to prevent unfair treatment in employment relations such as employment-related grievance procedures for the protection of the rights of migrant workers and other provisions of counseling services for foreign workers.
6	Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CPED) (Spain);	Careful review is necessary since amendments to domestic legislations to punish the act of enforced disappearance and to provide for	In order to consider the possibility of acceding to the <i>Convention on Enforced Disappearance</i> , the Government consulted with experts and conducted relevant research that was based on internal reviews by

	Study the possibility of ratifying the CPED (Argentina); Sign and ratify the CPED (Iraq)	record of any person deprived of liberty are required in order to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CPED).	the respective ministries. Future discussion with the government ministries will be conducted in the same manner.
7	Continue to exert its utmost efforts to ratify ILO core Conventions, including the recent ILO C. No 189 on Decent work for domestic workers (Philippines); Ratify and implement the ILO Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise (Convention 87); ILO Convention concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively (Convention 98); ILO Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour (Convention 29); and ILO Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour (Convention 105) (Uruguay)	Some articles of the ILO Conventions are not in accordance with the national law and the situation of the country; the Government will examine measures to ratify the ILO Conventions while taking into consideration factors such as public consensus and domestic situations; in advance to the consideration of the ratification of the Convention on Domestic Workers, the current status of domestic workers should be reviewed and protective measures are required to be introduced.	With regard to the ILO Conventions on the freedom of association and the ILO Conventions on forced labour, after reviewing the possibility of ratification since 2006, the Government found that ratification is difficult due to differing views of interpretation of the Conventions with the ILO. The matter of ratifying the <i>Convention concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers</i> will be carefully reviewed as certain provisions of the Convention currently conflict with domestic laws. Following consultation with experts and interested groups, the Government plans to formulate guidelines on the protection of working conditions for domestic workers including female migrants with the view of improving the working conditions of domestic workers.

8	Sign and ratify the UNESCO Convention on Discrimination in Education (Iraq)	Accepted	In accordance with the <i>Convention on Discrimination in Education</i> , the recommendations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and the recommendations by the Special Rapporteur on the right to education, a ‘Study on Elimination of Discrimination in Education’ was commissioned and conducted in 2013 and improvement measures for the prevention of discrimination in education are also in their preparation stages.
9	Adhere to the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption (France); Ratify the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption (Honduras); Accede to the Hague Convention on the Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption (Ireland)	Accepted	The Government has signed the <i>Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption</i> in May, 2013. Ahead of the ratification, a task force of experts was created to propose necessary legislative amendment and policy modification. Following the discussions of the Child Policy Coordinating Committee, the plans for improvement and implementation of policies will be established by 2015 with a view to ratifying the Convention.
10	Consider withdrawing the remaining reservations to	The Government will consider whether the amendment to the Civil	The Government strengthened the supervision of adoption agencies that inappropriately engaged in

	international human rights instruments to which it is a party (namely to the CRC, ICCPR, OP-CRC-SC, CEDAW) (Slovenia)	Act is necessary or not in order to withdraw the reservation to Article 16(1)(g) of CEDAW, taking social circumstances and public consensus into account ; the Government will carefully review Article 40(2) of the CRC, as it is in conflict with Article 110(4) of the Constitution and Article 534 of the Military Court Act which limit the right to appeal under emergency martial law. The amendments of the said laws would require public consensus and a change in the security circumstances.	solicited adoption of children. Accordingly, administrative dispositions such as order of business suspension or closure of the workplace on monetary transactions concerning the consent of the child's biological parents or on failing to provide sufficient counseling services in the course of adoption were introduced in Article 13(2) and (3) and Article 39 of the <i>Act on Special Cases Concerning Adoption</i> . Article 781 of the <i>Civil Act</i> , which conflicted with Article 16(1) (g) of the <i>Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women</i> , was amended. In principle, a child shall succeed his or her father's surname and origin of surname unless the parents agree to have the child assume his or her mother's surname and origin of surname at the time of filing a report on their marriage.
11	Withdraw its reservations on Article 21(a) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Germany); Lift its reservation to article 21 (a) of the CRC (Ireland)	Accepted	Domestic legislations concerning adoption were amended so that the reservation on Article 21(a) of the <i>Convention on the Rights of the Child</i> will be withdrawn accordingly. Adoption is now concluded by the court rulings and it

			has become mandatory to consult the natural father and mother before a decision is made on the application for permission to adopt a child. Accordingly, the Government is planning to take procedures to withdraw this reservation.
12	Amend article 732 of the Commercial Law that restricts the possibility of persons with disabilities to obtain life insurance (Costa Rica)	Accepted	An amendment to the chapter on insurance of the <i>Commercial Act</i> was promulgated on March 2014. Persons with diminished mental capacities who are capable of making decisions are now allowed to conclude contracts directly or subscribe to life insurance when covered by group insurance.
13	Include in the Penal Code the crime of torture, in line with article 1 of CAT (Mexico); rapidly complete the process of harmonizing national legislation with CAT with respect to the definition of torture (Tunisia)	All forms of acts which fall under 'torture' as defined by Article 1 of the Convention against Torture are criminalized and can be punished according to the Criminal Act. The Government will carefully consider the need to insert a distinct definition of torture in the Criminal Act.	The Government maintains its response expressed in 2013.
14	Strengthen the national human rights institution and strengthen its independence (Spain); Continue its efforts to provide the National Human Rights	The independence of the National Human Rights Commission is ensured by statute and a sufficient budget is allocated for its management. The Government will continue efforts to	The human and material resources necessary for the National Human Rights Commission of Korea's independence and fulfillment of its functions are sufficiently guaranteed.

	<p>Commission with more independence and resources (Tunisia); Take steps to ensure that bodies entrusted with overseeing the protection of rights, such as the National Human Rights Commission, are fully mandated and resourced (Australia)</p>	<p>strengthen the independence of the National Human Rights Commission.</p>	<p>In 2014, the National Human Rights Commission of Korea advised the prime minister on the amendment of the <i>National Human Rights Commission Act</i> regarding the qualifications for commissioners, appointment process, and the independence of the organization and the budget. The bill is currently under negotiation among relevant governmental bodies.</p>
15	<p>Establish a channel for the National Human Rights Commission and civil society organizations to participate in the work of the National Human Rights Policy Council on the implementation of recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review and treaty bodies (Bulgaria); Incorporate the results of the UPR into its current National Action Plan on Human Rights, taking into account the proposals of the civil society and present a mid-term evaluation report to the Council on the implementation of</p>	<p>The Government will positively consider the recommendation.</p>	<p>Members of civil societies and experts of related fields have been participating in the formation of the Evaluation Committee of National Action Plan of Human Rights since 2013. The revision of the Second National Action Plan of Human Rights, which incorporated the recommendations of the second UPR, was finalized at the National Human Rights Policy Council in December 2013.</p>

	the recommendations of this UPR (Hungary)		
16	Extend an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on Torture (Belarus); Strengthen cooperation with the relevant UN human rights mechanisms in areas such as racial discrimination, the restriction on the freedom of religion and belief, human trafficking (Uzbekistan)	The Government wishes to note that the Republic of Korea already extended a standing invitation to all thematic special procedures of the Human Rights Council in March 2008.	<p>The Republic of Korea already extended a standing invitation to all thematic special procedures in 2008 and has further strengthened its role as a member of the Human Rights Council by providing information and actively cooperating with the United Nations General Assembly and United Nations Human Rights Council.</p> <p>In September 2012, the Concluding Observations of the state-party report examination by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination were posted on the websites of relevant governmental bodies such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice. In September 2013, with regards to the recommendations of the Concluding Observations, the Government submitted follow-up information on migrant workers and refugees issues to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.</p> <p>Moreover, by participating in meetings such as the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly in May 2013 to examine the implementation of the Global</p>

			<p>Action Plan on human trafficking and Regional Consultation on the Right to Effective Remedies for Trafficked Persons in September 2013, the Government explains the institutional and policy efforts made in order to solve the relevant problem and provides, on a regular basis, information on the current situation of domestic human trafficking to the UNODC.</p>
17	<p>Take necessary actions to define the legal status for an independent child rights monitoring body and increase its efforts for human rights training relevant to child abuse and domestic violence cases (Iran (Islamic Republic of))</p>	Accepted	<p>In order to monitor children’s rights, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has commissioned the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs from 2006 to 2011 and at Good Neighbors since 2012 to operate monitoring centres. Based on the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Government plans to carry out monitoring of children’s rights via the National Human Rights Commission of Korea, an independent institution, considering its independence and expertise.</p> <p>For children’s rights education, “developing and providing tailored children’s rights education” was adopted as part of the national agenda in 2008. Such education has been offered to the staff of child-facilities, parents, prospective parents, and teaching staff since 2009.</p>

			The Government has provided exclusive psychotherapy services for abused child victims and other family empowerment programs since 2012.
18	Consider establishing a child rights sub-commission within the Korean National Human Rights Commission (Palestine)	Accepted	Although the National Human Rights Commission of Korea reviewed the establishment of the Sub-Committee of the Rights of the Child in 2014, it has not been officially introduced. However, the Child and Adolescent Rights Team that exclusively deals with child rights was newly established within the secretariat of the NHRCK in August 2014.
19	Continue giving priority and allocating adequate resources for the implementation of the national strategies for the protection and promotion of the rights of children (Malaysia); Take measures and establish appropriate mechanisms to enable the development of legislation and promotion of policies for the protection of children in all areas (Oman); Continue to further its efforts to guarantee the rights of	Accepted	<p>Since 2013, the Government has convened the Children Policy Coordinating Committee meeting as outlined in the <i>Child Welfare Act</i>. Also, it adopted the “First National Child Policy Plan 2015-2020” in May 2015.</p> <p>This action plan was established in accordance with the revised <i>Child Welfare Act</i>. Through a comprehensive survey that was carried out in 2013, the Plan was designed to include five sectors, 16 main agendas, and 158 specific agendas. The total budget of operations behind the Policy Plan for the duration of five years is 4.5 trillion won. An implementation plan is established</p>

	the child (Japan); Take legal measures to provide appropriate facilities and support for children, particularly children with disabilities as the most vulnerable group of children (Iran (Islamic Republic of))		every year.
20	Take measures to ensure the full harmonization of the provisions of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (South Africa)	Accepted	<p>Since the Government's accession to the <i>Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict</i> in 2004, the draft age for military service has been raised from 17 to 18 through the amendment of the <i>Military Service Act</i>.</p> <p>As an institutional measure for the prohibition of mock military training, high school military education is now optional after the seventh educational reform was instituted in December 30, 1997 and the course title was afterwards changed to "Safety and Health" in 2011.</p>
21	Work towards passing legislation that provides ethnic minorities and vulnerable groups, including women and persons with disabilities, protection from	Accepted	In accordance with the Constitution, all persons shall enjoy the right to equality. Approximately 90 individual laws are stipulated in regards to anti-discrimination.

	discrimination and legal recourse for victims of discrimination (Canada)		Through the <i>Act on the Prohibition of Discrimination Against Disabled Persons, Remedy Against Infringement of their Rights, etc.</i> , the duty to provide reasonable accommodation was expanded in April 2013. From April 2013 to December 2013, new facilities were monitored in order to verify whether the implementation of the <i>Prohibition of Discrimination Against Disabled Persons</i> was properly achieved.
22	Take continuous measures for the protection of the rights of women and other marginalized groups (Nepal); Intensify the efforts aimed at fighting all forms of discrimination, especially by strengthening the national legislative framework (Algeria)	Accepted	Refer to the implementation status as to the Recommendation 21. Since 2012, the Government has developed and operated educational programs on cultural diversity through cultural arts exhibitions to raise awareness on non-discrimination.
23	Continue its ongoing efforts to arrive at a national consensus on a general act on anti-discrimination (Indonesia); Strengthen efforts and take measures towards adoption of the law to fight discrimination (Palestine); Accelerate efforts to adopt an Anti-Discrimination Law (Chile);	Accepted	Since 2013, the recently established Task Force for Enactment of Anti-Discrimination Act has been consulting with religious leaders and stake holders on issues relevant to the <i>Anti-Discrimination Act</i> . Moreover, the Government is conducting research on foreign cases regarding the <i>Anti-Discrimination Act</i> and its applications. However, the legislative process has been delayed due to social controversy over the issue of

	Step up efforts to adopt a comprehensive Anti-Discrimination Bill in line with the relevant international human rights instruments (Slovenia); Adopt an anti-discrimination law to replace the law that was suspended in May 2008 (Chad); Ensure the passage of the Anti-Discrimination Act (India); Adopt a comprehensive and broad-based anti-discrimination law (Australia)		areas and grounds of discriminations.
24	Adopt the Anti-discrimination Act as a matter of priority while encompassing also grounds for discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation (Czech Republic); Include in the Anti-discrimination Law a specific prohibition on discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation (Spain)	The Government will consider the inclusion of sexual orientation in the research and review process for the enactment of the Anti-discrimination Act.	Refer to the implementation status as to the Recommendation 23.
25	Continue the legislative review with a view to ensuring equality	Accepted	The Government commissioned research on improvement measures on laws and regulations for

	between women and men in law and practice in all areas of life (Palestine); Undertake a comprehensive review of legislation with a view to ensuring de jure and de facto equality between men and women (South Africa)		enhancing the effectiveness of prohibiting sexual discrimination and sexual harassment from March 2012 to October 2012 and made the research available to the public. The <i>Framework Act on Women's Development</i> was fully revised and retitled as the <i>Framework Act on Gender Equality</i> and also made available for public access on May 28, 2014.
26	Formulate a national strategy to promote gender equality so as to advance the status of women, combat violence and eliminate discrimination against women (China); Further ensure effective gender equality into government policies (Republic of Moldova); Take additional measures aimed at eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and at strengthening their situation and participation in all State institutions (Oman); Increase governmental efforts to ensure that women, in particular single mothers, can have access, as men do, without any discrimination, to	Accepted	See the implementation status as to the Recommendation 25. In order to advance the status of women and their participation in all public institutions and companies, the Government has been implementing active employment improvement measures since March 2006. Furthermore, in order to expand women's social and economic participation alongside the launch of the new government, efforts to expand women's representation in public services, teaching positions, and public institutions since 2013, such as executive boards of public corporations and government committees, have been coordinated.

	employment, equal pay and matrimonial rights, especially following an inheritance or a divorce (Belgium)		The Government is continuously carrying out campaigns for improving the social perception of single parents. Among other things, the government has covered expenses for financial aid, covering child rearing, education for school qualification exams, self-reliance promotion support systems, and asset-forming accounts for single teenage mothers/fathers.
27	Consider undertaking educational and awareness-raising actions promoting co-responsibility in the domestic sphere and preventing domestic violence (Poland)	Accepted	<p>Since June 2013, the ‘Comprehensive Plan Against Domestic Violence’ has been enforced in order to eradicate domestic violence including child abuse. Moreover, the scope of institutions obliged to receive compulsory education on prevention of domestic violence was expanded from only schools to include national institutions, local self-governing bodies, and public organizations.</p> <p>Various means of media communications, including television programming and electronic display boards, have been used to display call numbers for emergency assistance along with other assistance services, as well as public service announcements to further raise awareness on the issue of domestic violence.</p>

			Furthermore, the Prosecutors' Office has been enforcing the Guidelines for Handling Domestic Violence Cases and Support for Victims, which includes provisions for the protection of marriage migrants and appointment of interpreters.
28	Combat discrimination against single mothers and their children (Brazil); Conduct national awareness campaigns to eradicate the discrimination against single mothers, in law and in practice (Mexico); Establish a governmental authority to support and advise single mothers and their children (Germany)	The Government accepts the recommendations to combat discrimination against single mothers and their children (Brazil) and to conduct national awareness campaigns to eradicate the discrimination against single mothers, in law and in practice (Mexico). The Government wishes to note that the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family is currently carrying out support and counseling work for single mothers and their children.	<p>Awareness raising campaigns for single mothers have been carried out. Through positioning organizations in focal points of 17 different regions, single mothers receive assistance with pregnancy and delivery along with other services such as emotion-focused counseling, education programs and self-help group meetings. Also, there are 10 alternative schools within the welfare facilities for families consisting of single mothers and their children.</p> <p>The high school grade admission system was legislated to encourage single mothers to return to school and receive education. Continuous guidance is given to schools in order to help single mothers study without encountering any discrimination.</p>
29	Improve the registration of children with a view to ensuring that the statelessness of children is prevented (South Africa); Revise	According to the Act on the Registration, Etc. of Family Relationship, when the father or the mother cannot register the birth of a	Reporting a birth is obligated by law; in the case where a person responsible fails to file a report on the birth within a specified period (1 month), he/she is subject to an administrative fine (Article 121 and 122 of the <i>Act on</i>

<p>the single parent family support law and introduce legislation to ensure that all children are automatically and legally registered immediately after birth, regardless of parents' legal status and origin (Norway); Facilitate the implementation of a birth registration system to allow immediate registration at birth, independently of the status or nationality of parents (France); Provide for a full system of universal birth registration including immediate registration upon birth regardless of the parent's nationality or status in the country (Ireland); Consider the possibility to introduce a system of automatic registration of children born in the country, regardless of the parents' nationality or status (Italy); Revise the national legislation with a view to guarantee that all persons are registered at birth,</p>	<p>child, relatives living with the child or the doctor or midwife involved in his/her delivery is required to do so, and a fine is imposed when the registration is delayed; as such, the government is making efforts to guarantee accurate birth registration. The birth registration of foreign children born in the Republic of Korea can be made through their respective countries' embassies in the Republic of Korea. In cases where the parents of children born in the Republic of Korea cannot make registrations to their country due to reasons such as refugee recognition, permission for stay including alien registration is granted to the children if the biological relationship with their parents can be confirmed by birth certificates issued by the hospital and other institutions.</p>	<p><i>the Registration, etc.. of Family Relationship).</i></p> <p>The <i>Act on Special Cases Concerning Adoption</i> (August 2012) and the <i>Civil Act</i> (July 2013) have been revised to introduce the permission of the adoption system where the birth of a child must be registered before adoption.</p>
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<p>independently of their migrant condition or the nationality of their parents (Mexico); Enact measures regarding the civil registration of children at birth in order to fight the possible traffic in human beings (Romania); Carry out a legislative review so as to ensure an automatic and legal registration at birth, while guaranteeing the protection of personal data and especially the right to access such data (Switzerland); Review its birth registration system to safeguard the human rights of unwed mothers and children by (i) ensuring immediate birth registration is available to all children regardless of the parents legal status; (ii) ensuring that the birth registration accurately indicates the biological parent(s) of the child; and (iii) taking steps to prevent birth registration of children by third parties, such as</p>		
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	adoptive parents, that could result in the occurrence of de facto adoptions in the absence of proper judicial oversight, which could also put children at risk of being trafficked (Canada)		
30	Continue implementing measures to combat and prevent racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia, and to guarantee equality of opportunities (Cuba)	Accepted	<p>Efforts have been made for the education and promotion of human rights protection and non-discrimination in accordance with the <i>Framework Act on Treatment of Foreigners Residing in the Republic of Korea</i>. In particular, education for promoting cultural diversity among nationals was selected and implemented as part of the primary agenda of the Second Basic Plan for Immigration Policy.</p> <p><i>The Act on the Protection and Promotion of Cultural Diversity</i> was enacted in 2014 and an education program on cultural diversity has been developed and in operation since 2012.</p>
31	Continue implementing policies aimed at intensifying the combat against discrimination, especially with respect to female migrant workers (Morocco); Fight against	Accepted	In order to protect the rights of migrant workers who fall under the Employment Permit System, the Government provides migrant workers with information on key rights under the labour law and procedures for relief when rights are violated. In addition, employers

	all forms of discrimination and abuse of migrant workers, particularly women (Spain)		are provided with education including the understanding of foreign cultures and proper management of labour relations, in order to raise domestic awareness of the rights of migrant workers.
32	Continue to adopt appropriate policies and laws to counter discrimination of women migrant workers and ensure that their children can enjoy rights to education and health (Sudan); Take further legislative measures to formulate policies on the prevention of discrimination and violence against migrant women and child workers and also guarantee their right to education and health (Iran (Islamic Republic of))	Accepted	<p><i>The Enforcement Decree of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act</i> was amended and programs for invigorating education for students with multicultural backgrounds have been devised. Such amendment and programs ensure the children of undocumented migrant women the rights to school education and enable students with multicultural backgrounds who have difficulty proving their educational history to be reviewed of their educational level by the Educational Background Review Committee.</p> <p>In addition, for migrant women who have incurred abuse such as sexual assault, they are granted a legitimate stay visa until the procedure of relief is completed.</p> <p>The Multicultural Family Information Call Center has been expanded to seven branches since 2006, and the</p>

			Shelter for Migrant Women Victims of Violence, starting in 2004, has expanded to 27 offices.
33	Study the possibility of intensifying measures aiming at eliminating all discriminatory treatment on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity (Argentina)	Accepted	Refer to the implementation status as to the Recommendation 23.
34	Review the possibility of repealing laws that criminalize on the basis of sexual orientation within the military (United States of America)	Article 92(5) of the Military Criminal Act has the purpose of maintaining discipline within the military by punishing specific acts of indecent conduct; it is not a regulation for the punishment of sexual orientation itself.	In April 2013, the relevant provision was amended to replace ‘sodomy’ with ‘anal intercourse’ for clarification, and it was moved to Article 92, paragraph 6. The provision is maintained for discipline in barracks and is not to criminalize on the basis of sexual orientation.
35	Consider ratifying ICCPR-OP2, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Rwanda); Ratify ICCPR-OP2, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Switzerland); Consider ratifying the ICCPR-OP2, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Slovenia); Modify the penal	The question of the abolishment or the execution of the death penalty is a matter of fundamental significance in terms of the criminal jurisdiction of a state. Accordingly, the issue of abolishing the death penalty will remain under careful review through comprehensive evaluation of public opinion and legal perception, social	There was no case of execution of capital punishment since 1998 and the Government’s stance on the abolition or execution of death penalty is consistent with its response in 2013.

<p>provisions that provide for the application of the death penalty with a view to a total prohibition and ratify ICCPR-OP2, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Uruguay); Consider the possible establishment of an official moratorium on the death penalty, since it is not applied since 1997 (Chile); Convert the present de facto moratorium on executions into a formal moratorium (Germany); Take concrete measures in order to transform the de facto moratorium on the death penalty into a de jure moratorium on execution and sentencing (Switzerland); Introduce a moratorium on all executions and introduce legislation to abolish the death penalty (United Kingdom); Maintain effectively the de facto moratorium on the death penalty (Belgium); Respect international minimum standards on the death penalty, if the</p>	<p>realities, as well as the function of the death penalty in criminal policy.</p>	
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<p>Republic of Korea will maintain it (Belgium); Consider the abolition of the death penalty (Honduras); Consider the possibility of the abolition of the death penalty by the law (Uzbekistan); Take into consideration the possibility of abolishing the death penalty (Italy); Take steps towards the abolition of the death penalty (Norway); Take steps towards the abolition of the death penalty, while commuting the existing sentences to life imprisonment terms (Slovakia); Complete the legislative process in order to abolish capital punishment, which as a matter of fact, has been suspended for more than a decade (Turkey); Take all necessary measures in order to abolish de jure the death penalty (France); Abolish definitively the death penalty (Spain); Abolish the death penalty and ratify ICCPR-OP 2 (Australia)</p>		
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36	<p>Consider establishing mechanisms preventing security forces from using force in an excessive or unjustified manner, especially against peaceful protesters (Poland)</p>	<p>It is envisaged unnecessary to establish another mechanism of monitoring the use of force by the police, as it is sufficiently and effectively carried out through the National Assembly, courts, prosecutors, National Human Rights Commission, Police Commission, civil society organizations, media, etc.</p>	<p>The police have made efforts to establish a culture of law-abiding demonstration by constituting the ‘Advisory Committee on Assembly and Demonstration’ so that awareness on the fairness of police actions and stringent measures against illegal violent demonstration is enhanced.</p> <p>Moreover, all police officers dispatched to the sites of assembly and demonstrations must be trained on human rights protection and law observance beforehand. The manual on precautions in each situation has been produced and distributed.</p> <p>In addition, in order to establish the concreteness and objectivity of disciplinary measures upon the use of force at the site of assembly and demonstration, the <i>Regulation on the Disciplinary Measures of Police Officers</i> has been revised is being enforced.</p> <p>In 2014, the <i>Security Services Industry Act</i> was amended to reinforce the criteria for the permission of security service industries and management and the monitoring of human rights violations by security</p>
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			service agencies.
37	Further strengthen measures against torture and ill-treatment (Czech Republic); Investigate all allegations of torture by the police and prosecute the perpetrators (Belarus)	Accepted	The police allocated a session on human rights protection in the workshop program for nationwide security investigation team leaders, chiefs, and commanding officers. It was held once in 2012 and seven times in 2013. The 15 decrepit testimonial recording rooms for nationwide security investigation have been revamped.
38	Consider establishing the total prohibition of corporal punishment (Palestine); Carry out public awareness campaigns on the negative consequences of the ill-treatment of children to promote positive and non-violent forms of discipline in schools and at home as alternative measures to these punishments (Uruguay); Expressly prohibit corporal punishment in all settings (Hungary)	Accepted	Corporal punishment on students at schools is already prohibited by law, and Article 17 of the <i>Child Welfare Act</i> prohibits as well as penalizes corporal punishment of children. In February 2014, the Government developed and distributed human rights education materials for teachers which were produced to strengthen the education on human rights of students. Since 2014, the central agency for child protection is providing the National Police Agency, the Public Prosecutor's Office, along with other government ministries and courts with education on handling of child abuse cases.
39	Continue its efforts to prevent and combat domestic violence (Republic of Moldova); Enhance	Accepted	Relevant ministries jointly formulated and implemented the Comprehensive Plan against Domestic Violence in June 2013. The Government manages victims of

<p>protection against domestic violence, hiring more female police inspectors, improving shelter and rehabilitation services for victims and strengthening data protection in this regard (Hungary); Ensure that domestic violence is properly punished and victims, including those of marital rape, are properly protected (Slovakia)</p>		<p>domestic violence and persons protected in the facilities through the ‘Social Welfare Integrated Management Network’, and uses only computerized reference numbers to maintain the security of victims of domestic violence.</p> <p>The Emergency Call Center and protection facilities are being operated for female migrant victims of violence.</p> <p>Admission of not only victims of physical abuse but also victims of non-physical domestic violence including neglect and abandonment to protection facilities are supported after fact-finding through counseling.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the Prosecutors’ Office administered the Guidelines for Handling Domestic Violence Cases and Support for Victims, which includes provisions on the protection of marriage migrants and appointment of interpreters, and, with the increase in domestic violence cases involving marriage migrant women and need-based interpreters are additionally appointed for each Public Prosecutors’ Office in June 2013.</p>
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40	Take all procedures to prevent all forms of violence against children and women (Iraq); Continue strengthening its capacity and its efforts to combat violence against children (Kyrgyzstan); Strengthen measures to combat violence against children (Senegal)	Accepted	<p>The Government included plans to strengthen children's rights education for parents and prevention of child abuse in child care facilities, in the Comprehensive Plan for the Prevention of Child Abuse and the Early Detection and Protection of Abused Child (Feb. 2014). In the first half of 2014, the <i>Act on Special Cases Concerning the Punishment, etc. of Child Abuse Crimes</i> was enacted, strengthening the punishment of perpetrators of child abuse.</p>
41	Take appropriate measures to prevent sexual violence against children and make more efforts to effectively prosecute the sexual exploitation of children (Botswana); Tighten the criminal responsibility for the crimes related to the sexual exploitation of children. (Belarus)	Accepted	<p>Education on the prevention of sexual assault was made mandatory in public institutions since 2011, and supportive institutions for educational programs for the prevention of sexual assault have been developing educational programs for different age groups, training specialized instructors, and conducting further prevention education since April 2013.</p> <p>In June 2013, 11 relevant government ministries jointly prepared and announced the Comprehensive Program for Prevention of Sexual Violence, and are operating a sex offender treatment program with a focus on strengthening gender sensitivity through counseling centers for victims of sexual violence. In addition, institutions specializing in the psychological treatment</p>

			of child victims of sexual crimes, and special protection facilities for child and adolescent victims who were sexually assaulted by a relative were established to strengthen protection and support for victims of sexual violence.
42	Step up its efforts to address the issue of trafficking of women and children (Malaysia); Strengthen the cooperation both at national and international levels in fighting against human trafficking equally for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labour (Republic of Moldova)	Accepted	<p>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs submitted to the National Assembly a bill of ratification of the <i>Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children</i>, supplementing the <i>United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime</i> in July 10, 2014.</p> <p>The bill passed the National Assembly in May, 2015, and an instrument for ratification was deposited to the UN in November 2015. The implementing legislation, which newly prescribes the crime of human trafficking was adopted via amendment of the <i>Criminal Act</i> in April 2013.</p>
43	Consider stepping up its efforts towards ratification of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children Supplementing the United Nations Convention against	Accepted	Refer to the implementation status as to the Recommendation 42.

	<p>Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Protocol) (Philippines); Ratify the Palermo Protocol (Brazil); Ratify the Palermo Protocol (The Netherlands); Ratify the Palermo Protocol (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Take comprehensive measures in combatting trafficking in persons including by the accession to the Palermo Protocol and by extending an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Belarus); Take more proactive measures to identify and look after victims of human sex trafficking, especially by ratifying the Palermo Protocol (Belgium)</p>		
44	<p>Give consideration to the implementation of measures and programmes to provide assistance to landmine victims such as psycho-social, medical and</p>	<p>The Government will carry out a comprehensive review through consultation among the related ministries, taking into account national finance and equity with</p>	<p><i>The Special Act on Assistance to Landmine Victims</i> was enacted in October, 2014, and has been in application since 2015. In accordance with the same law, landmine victims now receive medical subsidy and other consolation benefits. Meanwhile, through continuous landmine clearance efforts, an estimated 68,000 mines</p>

	financial support (Thailand)	victims of other types of damages.	have been removed from 1998 to 2013.
45	Adopt child friendly procedural rules in the justice system (Hungary)	Accepted	The Statement Assistant System where a statement assistant mediates or assists the communications of a victim by participating in the investigation or trial of a victim of sexual assault or child abuse was introduced in 2014, and the state-appointed defense attorney system that provides legal assistance to victims was introduced and has been implemented since 2012.
46	Continue its endeavours in fostering the rule of law and social cohesion (Viet Nam)	Accepted	The Prosecutors' Office analyzes criminal cases every year based on the crime statistics collected and electronically managed by local level offices across the nation when investigating criminal incidents, and publishes an analysis paper, which is made public on the website of the Supreme Prosecutors' Office.
47	Continue the review of its international adoption system with a view to reform relevant legislation, and to bring it fully in line with the CRC; make the consent of teenage single mothers in the process mandatory; and adopt measures for all adoptions to be subject to the approval of a central authority with a clear	Accepted	See the implementation status as to the Recommendation 9. In August, 2012, <i>the Act on Special Cases Concerning Adoption</i> was wholly amended, which introduced the system for adoption deliberation in order to reflect the reality regarding the adoption consent of teenaged single mothers, and provided for the establishment of the Korea Adoption Services. Following the amendment

	mandate and responsibilities for the judicial supervision and the regulation (Honduras); Establish a national adoption centre and an obligation to register right after birth (Germany)		of <i>the Act on Special Cases Concerning Adoption</i> in August, 2012, and the <i>Civil Act</i> in July, 2013, all adoptions are finalized by the permission of the court.
48	Continue efforts to increase employment opportunities and improve the employment situation for women and to promote women's rights (Japan); Take effective measures against disadvantages faced by women in the labour market, including to overcome the persisting wage gap between men and women (Slovenia)	Accepted	<p>Since the launch of the new government in 2013, increasing the number of female teachers and managers in public offices and institutions and overall female participation in government committees has been promoted as a part of the national agenda to increase social and economic participation of women.</p> <p>The Government has expanded the subjects for Affirmative Employment Improvement Measures to all public institutions, publicized the list of non-compliant businesses which have not implemented the measures for three consecutive terms, and imposed rewards and incentives for businesses with excellent performance results, thereby soliciting voluntary participation of businesses of implementing the measure. Also in order to facilitate employment of women and to achieve the women employment rate of 70%, the Government has expanded the standards of hiring women, and provided</p>

			<p>consulting services for businesses.</p> <p>Since 2014, in addition to the duty to provide preventive education on workplace sexual harassment, employers are now obligated to receive preventive education on sexual harassment in the workplace. Moreover, support for employers was expanded regarding the employment of substitute workers in place of employees on maternity leave and temporary leave for childcare. Spousal parental leave was introduced for paternity leave, and the period for temporary leave for childcare stands at a year per child for men and women respectively.</p>
49	Implement legislation criminalizing sexual harassment in the workplace, and set up mechanisms to monitor the implementation of this legislation (The Netherlands)	With regard to criminalizing sexual harassment in the workplace, careful review is necessary for the amendment of relevant laws.	<p>An inquiry on sexual harassment in public institutions was carried out in 2012.</p> <p>Education on the prevention of sexual harassment, sexual trafficking, sexual violence, and domestic violence, each stipulated mandatory in individual Acts, were combined and jointly conducted with respect to gender equality (over 4 hours a year), thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the education. Moreover, the</p>

			<p>participation rates of senior officials, interns, and contract workers per institution taking part in preventive education were disclosed on the website from July 2014 to encourage participation.</p> <p>The inquiry on sexual harassment in public institutions conducted in 2012 has paved the way for the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family to be able to request disciplinary action against relevant persons or to request the concealment of sexual harassment to be reflected in institution evaluation, upon the confirmation of the concealment of the sexual harassment or any other additional damages.</p>
50	Take further actions to ensure freedom of expression on the Internet, including opinions which are different from the positions of the Government (Japan); Ensure full implementation of international human rights obligations regarding freedom of expression (Poland); Ensure that laws on freedom of expression and freedom of the press are	Accepted	<p>In order to foster freedom of expression on the internet, the publisher's right to raise objection against temporary measures stipulated in legislation, such as the <i>Act on Promotion of Information and Communications Network Utilization and Information Protection</i>, has been clarified. Dispute conciliation procedures relating to temporary measures shall be handled by a neutral committee, and a dispute conciliation committee or a court shall decide upon the content of the information.</p>

	applied in conformity with international standards (Switzerland)		
51	Adopt specific legislation to guarantee the exercise of the rights to freedom of opinion and expression (South Africa)	The Republic of Korea is providing maximum guarantee for the freedom of expression in accordance with Article 21 of the Constitution (freedom of press, assembly, association, etc.).	<p>The freedom of assembly and demonstration is guaranteed to the maximum extent by preventing abusive application of the clauses that restricts assemblies and demonstrations.</p> <p>Moreover, in regard to the increasing number of false reports of assemblies that are made to obstruct lawful assemblies of others, the relevant law was amended to introduce an advance notification when a reported assembly is not held, so that others may hold assemblies and demonstrations.</p>
52	Transfer the functions of the Korean Communications Standards Commission to an independent commission (Switzerland)	The Korea Communications Standards Commission is an independent private organization established by a statute that carries out fair and objective deliberation, and its members are nominated by the Speaker of the National Assembly, the relevant Standing Committee of the National Assembly and the President, by which the independence of the composition of the Commission is protected. In a	The Government's response is consistent with the response submitted in 2013; the Korea Communication Standards Commissions, under the organic law, was established as a commission that is guaranteed independence of its operations.

		<p>constitutional petition case regarding the function of the Korean Communications Standards Commission, the Constitutional Court ruled on 23 February 2012 that the related provisions do not violate the principle of clarity and the principle of proportionality.</p>	
53	<p>With regard to conscientious objection, adapt existing national legislation so that alternative services to military service effectively have a civil nature and that they are placed under the monitoring of civil authorities (France); Abolish imprisonment and establish a non-military service for conscientious objectors (Germany); Ensure that the right to conscientious objection to military service is observed (Poland); Recognize the right to conscientious objection to military service and introduce alternative service in line with international standards (Slovakia);</p>	<p>The introduction of alternative service is difficult when taking into account factors such as the special security situation of the Republic of Korea, the procurement of military resources under a conscription system, the equal burden sharing of military duties, and the lack of public consensus. Nevertheless, the Government will examine the issue while taking into consideration the future changes in the security situation and formation of public consensus.</p>	<p>In order to examine the forming of social consensus regarding conscientious objection to military service, the Military Manpower Administration carried out a public opinion survey on the introduction of alternative services for persons who refuse to be enlisted or bear arms. According to the results, 58.3% of the Korean citizens were against the introduction of the alternative services.</p>

	<p>Recognize conscientious objection as a right, guaranteeing an alternative community service to the military service of a truly civilian character, and free all conscientious objectors currently imprisoned (Spain); Immediately introduce an alternative military service option for conscientious objectors, ensuring it has a non-combatant or civilian character and is not of a punitive nature (United States of America); Introduce alternative service for conscientious objectors (Australia)</p>		
54	<p>Provide training to law enforcement officers on proper enforcement of the National Security Law to avoid investigations, detentions, and charges that restrict freedom of expression and result in a climate of self-censorship (United States of America)</p>	Accepted	<p>Education on the <i>National Security Act</i>, <i>Public Official Election Act</i>, and other related legislation is presented to prosecutors and investigators in charge of public security investigations.</p> <p>Currently, the <i>National Security Act</i> is narrowly interpreted and carefully applied only when there is a clear risk of endangering the existence and security of</p>

			the State, or the democratic fundamental order.
55	Release all persons including pro-reunification patriots who were unjustly arrested and imprisoned according to the “National Security Law” (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)	Taking into consideration the unique security concern of the Republic of Korea in terms of the division of the Korean Peninsula, the National Security Act is necessary for the state’s existence and security. The Act is strictly interpreted and applied in consistent compliance with the guidelines for interpretation of the Act presented in the rulings of the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court, thereby thoroughly preventing possibility for abuse. The application of the Act is limited only to cases of clear threat of actual harm to the existence and security of the State or the democratic fundamental order so that the freedom of expression and the right to assembly and association are guaranteed to the fullest extent possible. Such cases include praise and support for an anti-government organization’s principles and claims, thereby knowingly endangering the existence and security of the state or	All arrests and detentions carried out by the Republic of Korea are made according to the Constitution and relevant laws. No person is unlawfully arrested or imprisoned for violating the <i>National Security Act</i> .

		the democratic fundamental order.	
56	Review regularly the application of the National Security Act, to ensure its consistency with human rights principles (Australia); Specify modalities for the implementation of the National Security Law so that this law cannot be used against freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly (France)	Taking into consideration the unique security concern of the Republic of Korea in terms of the division of the Korean Peninsula, the National Security Act is necessary for the state's existence and security. The Act is strictly interpreted and applied in consistent compliance with the guidelines for interpretation of the Act presented in the rulings of the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court, thereby thoroughly preventing possibility for abuse. The application of the Act is limited only to cases of clear threat of actual harm to the existence and security of the State or the democratic fundamental order so that the freedom of expression and the right to assembly and association are guaranteed to the fullest extent possible. Such cases include praise and support for an anti-government organization's principles and claims, thereby knowingly endangering the existence and security of the state or	The Government's stance is consistent with the response in January 2013.

		the democratic fundamental order.	
57	<p>Define more clearly the regulations of the National Security Law (Germany); Consider amending the National Security Law to prevent arbitrary application and abusive interpretation of the law (Norway); Amend the National Security Law to guarantee that its application respects fully the freedom of expression (Spain); Amend the National Security Law to provide clarity and prevent abusive interpretations of the law (United States of America); Abolish the criminal laws as the “National Security Law” (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)</p>	<p>Taking into consideration the unique security concern of the Republic of Korea in terms of the division of the Korean Peninsula, the National Security Act is necessary for the state’s existence and security. The Act is strictly interpreted and applied in consistent compliance with the guidelines for interpretation of the Act presented in the rulings of the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court, thereby thoroughly preventing possibility for abuse. The application of the Act is limited only to cases of clear threat of actual harm to the existence and security of the State or the democratic fundamental order so that the freedom of expression and the right to assembly and association are guaranteed to the fullest extent possible. Such cases include praise and support for an anti-government organization’s principles and claims, thereby knowingly endangering the existence and security of the state or</p>	<p>The Government’s stance is consistent with the response in January 2013.</p>

		the democratic fundamental order.	
58	Abolish the “Security Surveillance Law”, which restricts freedoms of former political prisoners and prisoners of conscience (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)	The Security Surveillance System does not violate the freedom of conscience as it takes the standard for decision-making to be the possible threat of harm to the democratic fundamental order caused by the same crime, not the subject’s conscience. The Ministry of Justice ensures that the security surveillance measure is not abused through objective and substantial review of the risk of recidivism, which is a requirement for the security surveillance measure; thorough investigation using methods such as face-to-face and phone interview of subjects, aside from the examination of records made by officials of the Ministry of Justice; and diversifying of members of the Security Surveillance Disposition Review Board, etc.	The Government’s stance is consistent with the response in January 2013.
59	Allocate sufficient funding to the poverty eradication strategy of the Republic of Korea (South Africa);	Accepted	Through the amendment of the <i>National Basic Livelihood Security Act</i> and its regulation in 2015, the level of benefits was improved by taking into account

	<p>Increase its efforts to expand protection and support for low-income groups to solve weakening social integration due to intensifying income polarization (Iran (Islamic Republic of)); Strengthen its social security system in order to effectively guarantee the poor population the right to health care and housing so that the results of economic development will benefit the entire population (China)</p>		<p>the characteristics of each benefits and the relative poverty line. Moreover, in order to reduce the scope of obligatory support providers, the Government initiated a reform for a customized welfare system.</p> <p>The <i>Basic Pension Act</i>, which stipulates that a maximum of 200 thousand won worth of basic pension shall be provided to seniors aged 65 or older who are in the bottom 70 percent income group, has been implemented since 2014.</p> <p>In order to provide stable housing for those disadvantaged in securing appropriate housing, such as single-parent families, and orphaned children, priority assignments for National Public Housing or Lease Rental Housing are granted.</p>
60	<p>Continue programmes and actions to promote and protect economic, social and cultural rights, in particular in the area of health, education and food (Cuba); Continue efforts to strengthen access to quality education and</p>	Accepted	<p>The Government has continuously expanded the budget for the support of eligible recipients of medical aid, such as basic livelihood security recipients, and has strengthened support for severely ill patients and patients who are suffering from rare and incurable illnesses.</p> <p>Support for extra-curricular educational programs on</p>

	health services, especially for the vulnerable segments of society (Bahrain)		cultural arts for teenagers outside of formal education, such as youth shelters and youth counseling welfare centers, is gradually expanding.
61	Continue to implement the “Bogejumjari Housing” project which ensures solid and affordable housing to low income families by 2018 (Kuwait)	Accepted	An annual average of 100,000 rental houses will be supplied by 2017 to support low income families with no homes.
62	Continue to expand the framework for national health insurance coverage so as to guarantee the right to health (Kuwait)	Accepted	<i>The Public Health and Medical Services Act</i> was entirely amended to ensure that policies focus on the function of providing health and medical services of public interest. Also, in order to reduce the disparity in using medical services among different social brackets, there has been reinforcement of the municipal, regional, and jurisdictional provision of public medical services.
63	Take appropriate measures to reconcile growing tuition fees with the level of education (Iran (Islamic Republic of))	Accepted	The National Scholarship policy was founded in September 2011 and has been implemented since 2012. In 2014, the income contingency based national scholarship assistance plan was established to give priority to students from low income families and the amount of scholarship was raised. In addition, the Higher Education Budget Assistance Plan, which aims to expand the scholarship fund for higher education up to 1% of the GDP by 2017, was established and

			announced in 2014.
64	Promote the local integration of refugees, asylum seekers, and humanitarian status holders by extending multi-cultural programmes to them (Botswana)	The Government continues to review the needs for policy measures and relationship with the relevant laws following the enforcement of the Refugee Act in July 2013.	The Korea Immigration Reception Center, a refugee support center, opened in November 2013. At the center, refugees as well as all registered foreigners can voluntarily participate in social integration programs to receive education on social adaptation. Moreover, the “Rainbow Bridge Project” is being implemented through local cultural foundations to promote social integration, including cultural communications and exchanges, between former inhabitants and immigrants.
65	Take all measures to eliminate restrictions to the mobility of migrant workers (France)	The Government is striving for continued systematic improvements to ease restrictions on the mobility of migrant workers within a reasonable scope.	Please refer to the response submitted in January 2013. As of July 2012, migrant workers, for reasons other than their own onus, may relocate their business operations without the permission of an employer, and it shall not be counted towards the number of times permitted to do so.
66	Take measures to ensure that the children of undocumented migrants are provided with access to medical services (Ireland)	Accepted	In order to ensure the minimum access to medical services for those who are unable to acquire health insurance or medical aid, including migrant workers residing in Korea, the project of Healthcare Services for Migrant Workers and Marginalized People, provides financial aid for those who need to be hospitalized or go through an operation, up to 5,000,000 won at a time from 2013. Also, pre-medical checkups before delivery

			<p>as well as outpatient services to children under 18 are provided.</p> <p>In accordance with the National Immunization Program, children born after 2001 are entitled to twelve types of free vaccinations, and children of undocumented migrants are also the subject of this program.</p>
67	<p>Intensify its comprehensive policies and concrete plans to guarantee the full enjoyment of rights and welfare of migrant workers, especially women, including combating human trafficking and discrimination in all forms (Viet Nam); Continue its efforts for the protection of the rights of migrant workers (Nepal); Carry out actions to protect the rights of migrants and their families (Senegal); Continue to take measures to promote and protect the rights of migrant workers (Sri Lanka); Further strengthen measures to promote</p>	Accepted	<p>The occupational competence training for migrant workers has been carried out, and the system of instructing and monitoring of the workplaces that are hiring migrant workers has been strengthened.</p> <p>In addition, in order to facilitate their adaptation, migrant workers receive education on law violation cases and safety and health education prior to and after the entry into Korea; the existing settlement assistance program, which previously focused on marriage migrants, has been expanded to migrant workers to support their initial settlement in Korea.</p> <p>Moreover, the Council on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Migrant Workers has been discussing ways</p>

	and protect the rights of all migrant workers by ensuring their appropriate welfare and standard of living (Thailand)		of resolving conflicts between migrant workers and employers and ways to additionally support employment activities.
68	Strengthen measures aimed at social protection of refugees, migrant workers and members of their families (Belarus)	Accepted	Since 2014, asylum seekers have been provided with living expense support. Procedural guidelines on issuing of visas to spouses and underage children of recognized refugees were established in 2013 in order to facilitate family reunifications. Currently, the spouses and minor children of recognized refugees are given permission to stay with the recognized refugees in Korea.
69	Deal with the issue of irregular migration sympathetically and consider further legislative protection of their fundamental human rights (Bangladesh)	Illegal migrants are subject to administrative measures including deportation for their violation of relevant legislations. However, due process is observed so that the human rights of migrants will not be unfairly violated, and efforts are also made to address grievances including the settlement of overdue wages.	Refer to the Government's response submitted in January 2013.
70	Continue strengthening the mechanisms to promote international cooperation with a focus on the promotion and	Accepted	Article 3 of the <i>Framework Act on International Development Cooperation</i> explicitly states that the basic spirit of international development cooperation is to advance the rights of women, children, and persons with

	<p>protection of human rights, as fundamental principles of the official development assistance (Paraguay)</p>		<p>disabilities and to realize humanity. In 2013, the post evaluation on the ODA project was conducted with regard to the human rights related factors including gender equality and the consideration of marginalized groups. The evaluation method of the Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF) will be diversified to assess these areas of human rights.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs explicitly stated that it would direct KOICA's development grant aid program to reflect the human rights perspectives in its entirety and to introduce a system of assessing its impact on human rights. Furthermore, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been operating programs on human rights policy development in eight countries.</p>
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