

Joint NGO Submission Part 5.

**(from ‘Right to Social Security, to an Adequate Standard of Living, to Health, and to Education’
to ‘Minority’)**

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Submitted by

**South Korean NGOs Coalition (461 NGOs)
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H. The Rights to Social Security, to an Adequate Standard of Living, to Health, and to Education

44. Sickness Benefits

ROK is a country without sickness benefits that gives income support to employees unable to work due to illness or injury. If an employee does not receive proper treatment due to the risk of income loss, the disease is likely to worsen, and this can lead to huge social costs such as medical expenses, unemployment benefits due to job loss, and expenditure on public assistance. Therefore, sickness benefits should be introduced to guarantee people's right to health and reduce social costs. The government announced plans to consider the introduction of sickness benefits, having a relevant demonstration project in 2021. However, the

demonstration project budget is only 10.99 billion won, and the guaranteed level and period are also insufficient. While most countries guarantee more than 60% of the previous income, Korea only guarantees 60% of the minimum wage. Also, the guarantee period is 90 to 120 days, much shorter than the minimum of 52 weeks that ILO suggested in “Sickness Benefits Convention (1969).” **Instead of starting a poor demonstration project, which makes it difficult to prove its effectiveness, the government should immediately introduce sickness benefits with a sufficient guarantee period and income amount so that anyone can be treated without the risk of income loss.**

45. The Rights to Housing

The house price inflation has been kept by the increase in money supply and household loans since 2015. As a result, the increase rate of the rental cost in 2021 records 13.1%. Though low-income households have been facing an excessive housing cost burden, the government plans not to strengthen regulation in the housing market, but to deregulate property tax and transfer income tax for landlords. In the situation that long-term public rental housing, for which low-income households can afford to pay rent, accounts for 5.5% of the total housing, 2.3 million housing poor households are threatened with their health and safety in the poor residential environment. For example, several fires in Goshiwon¹ have occurred in succession. Seven people died at Jongno Goshiwon in November 2018 and two people died at Yeongdeungpo Goshiwon in April 2022. In 2018, another young tenant also died because a compulsory eviction order was carried out for the reconstruction area of Ahyeon-dong, Seoul. However, the government continues to lead deregulation on redevelopment and reconstruction. Even after an immigrant woman died in a vinyl greenhouse, the housing policy still excludes immigrant workers comprehensively. Also, although 120,000 youths run away from their parents’ home and become homeless or endure inadequate housing, there is no national housing policy to address this serious issue. **The government should expand the supply of long-term public rental housing, for which housing vulnerable groups can also afford to pay rent and revise the Housing Lease Protection Act to strengthen the protection of tenants. The housing strategies to end homelessness that may result in reducing informal settlements and substandard houses, insufficient to meet minimum housing standards, should be introduced at the earliest possible date. The government should prepare preventive measures for a compulsory eviction order that follows the International Human Right Law during urban redevelopment. Not only that, the housing policy should include migrant workers and youths as its target.**

I. Minority

46. Disability

Despite legal and institutional improvements, disabled people in ROK are still suffering from everyday discrimination and exclusion as the budgets for its implementation are not guaranteed. In 2014, the United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended the government to establish deinstitutionalization plan and significantly

¹ Goshiwon is one of the common types of informal settlements in the ROK, which consists of small cubicles less than 10m², often without windows or a bathroom. It was used to accommodate students before, but it’s used as accommodation for low-income people.

increase support services in the community², but the number of disabled people living in institutions has hardly decreased from 31,406 in 2014 to 29,086 in 2020.³ In particular, persons with developmental disabilities experience difficulties living in the community; thus, the government enacted the "Act On Guarantee Of Rights Of And Support For Persons With Developmental Disabilities" in 2021⁴, but the type and amount of services are too narrow to actually support people with developmental disabilities and their family. As a result, many families still want their family members with developmental disabilities to enter the institutions. Furthermore, recently, there have been a series of tragic cases where parents kill their disabled child and commit suicide afterwards.⁵ This reveals how scarce resources are in the community. In August 2021, the government prepared a roadmap for deinstitutionalization⁶, but the roadmap does not meet international human rights standards⁷ and even the budget in 2023 for deinstitutionalization is only 2.1 billion KRW (1.67 million USD). On the other hand, the budget for institutions is 622.4 billion KRW (500 million USD), which is about 300 times the budget for deinstitutionalization.⁸ Mobility right is an essential part for the social inclusion of people with disabilities. However, the introduction rate of accessible buses in ROK is still only 27.8%.⁹ Although the transport law has been revised, disabled people still do not enjoy the same rights as non-disabled citizens in moving because the budget for the right to movement of disabled people is not promised. The disabled people have been campaigning since last December with the slogan "Nothing about rights without budget",¹⁰ but the newly launched government's Minister of Strategy and Finance ignored their demands. **The government should introduce laws and systems for disabled people which meet the international human rights standards such as deinstitutionalization, independent living in the community (personal assistance, family protection, education, labor, cultural and leisure life, etc.), mobility rights, and emergency support and should secure adequate budget for the actual implementation of these laws and systems.**

47. Right to Work of Persons with Disabilities

In 2018, 9,413 persons with disabilities were paid under the minimum wage in the ROK as a result of "vocational skill evaluations" according to the Minimum Wages Act. The average wage of workers with disabilities to whom the minimum wage does not apply was 370,000 won (appr. 284 USD) as of 2020, which is only 20% (1.79 million won, appr. 1,378 USD) of the minimum wage in 2020, and 11% (3.2 million won, appr. 2,460 USD) of the national

² United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Concluding observations on the initial report of the Republic of Korea (CRPD/C/KOR/CO/1), 2014

³ Ministry of Health and Welfare, Yearly Statistics, 2022

⁴ Act On Guarantee Of Rights Of And Support For Persons With Developmental Disabilities, 2021 (https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=53998&lang=ENG)

⁵ The Korea Times, "Mother charged with killing disabled daughter", 6 June 2022 (<https://m.koreatimes.co.kr/pages/article.asp?newsIdx=329755>)

⁶ Ministry of Health and Welfare, The Roadmap for supporting independent living of deinstitutionalized persons with disabilities in the community, 2021

⁷ Korean Disability Forum, The first Deinstitutionalization Roadmap by the ROK government turned out to be a deceptive 'institution transform plan', 6 August 2021 (http://thekdf.org/human_rights/1411)

⁸ Bemimor, 12 May 2022 (Korean) (<https://www.bemimor.com/news/articleView.html?idxno=23335>)

⁹ Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport, Accessible Bus Operation Status, 2020 (Korean) (https://stat.molit.go.kr/portal/cate/statView.do?hRsId=354&hFormId=5250&hDivEng=&month_yn=N)

¹⁰ Korea Times, 'We were never really welcome anywhere': People with disability fighting for rights in Korea, 5 April 2022 (https://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/nation/2022/04/718_326758.html)

average wage announced by Statistics Korea.¹¹ Most of those paid under the minimum wage are working in ‘sheltered workshops’¹² which separate persons with disabilities from the rest of the society and emphasize medical and rehabilitation approaches.¹³ Of the people with disabilities working at 619 sheltered workshops nationwide, only 2,702 were paid the minimum wage, and 7,371 below the minimum wage. This is contrary to the purpose of the minimum wage, which is 'stabilization of workers' lives' specified in the Korean Constitution and the Minimum Wage Act.

The Seoul Metropolitan government has implemented a project called ‘Rights-based Public Jobs of Persons with Severe Disabilities’ since July 2020, preferentially hiring persons with disabilities who have started to live independently in the community after moving out of the institutions or who have multiple disabilities. Many of these workers have been regarded to have the most severe disabilities and have never experienced wage labor before, but now they work to promote the UN CRPD to the public and realize it and are considered to have achieved positive outcomes through three major duties: cultural and artistic works, disability rights education, and disability rights advocacy. The quality of life of those with severe disabilities themselves as well as of their families improved significantly, and these activities are positively regarded as an innovative attempt. Even though only persons with disabilities can be employed in these jobs, these workers work in cooperation with support personnel and government officials of Seoul, in an integrated work environment. Until now, ‘Rights-based Public Jobs of Persons with Severe Disabilities’ has expanded in several regions nationwide; however, the workers should renew the contract each year, and support personnel are also at risk of unstable working conditions due to the limited budgets. **The government should eliminate the requirements in laws such as “work capacity” and/or “medical fitness to work” and ensure every working person, whether or not severely disabled, is entitled to the minimum wage. The government should gradually eliminate ‘sheltered workshops’**

¹¹ Data submitted by Yoon, Junbyeong to the Environment and Labor Committee at the National Audit in 2021. Welfare News. (Korean) /<http://www.welfarenews.net/news/articleView.html?idxno=79057>
<Average Monthly Wage for All Workers with Disabilities and for Those Exempted from the Minimum Wage>

	2019	2020	As of August, 2021
National minimum wage	1,745,150	1,795,310	1,822,480
Average monthly wage for all workers with disabilities	1,971,000	1,922,000	TBD
Average monthly wage for workers with disabilities exempted from the minimum wage	380,169	371,790	363,441
Ratio of the average monthly wage of workers with disabilities exempted from the minimum wage to national minimum wage	21.8	20.7	19.9

¹² Sheltered workshops for people with disabilities are vocational rehabilitation facilities established based on the Act On The Employment Promotion And Vocational Rehabilitation of Persons With Disabilities which hire people with disabilities in a separate environment and can apply for exceptions to the minimum wage in the name of vocational training and rehabilitation.

¹³ From the Congressperson Kang, Eunmi’s office, 2021.

and secure ‘Rights-based Public Jobs of Persons with Severe Disabilities’ on a local level and ultimately expand them on a national level as stable and regular jobs with sufficient budgets. By doing so, equal labor opportunities for persons with severe disabilities as well as for their support personnel can be guaranteed. The government needs to recognize its responsibility to develop various duties for persons with severe disabilities that go beyond charity-based jobs and/or programs.

48. Migrant Workers

The government limits the number of times and reasons migrant workers can change a workplace,¹⁴ and many migrant workers are forced to work at workplaces they do not want, despite discrimination such as non-payment of wages, verbal abuse, injury, etc...¹⁵ The workplace change due to “reasons not attributable to foreign workers” is extremely limited, such as only in case of company closures and employer’s illegal actions which migrant worker should prove. On December 23, 2021, the Constitutional Court of Korea ruled that the article of the Act on Employment Permit System, which restricts migrant workers from changing their workplace, were not in violation of the Constitution. **The government should immediately abolish the restrictions on migrant workers’ workplace change.** The poor condition of dormitories for migrant workers continued to be a social problem. In 2020, a Cambodian worker died in a greenhouse which was provided as a dormitory.¹⁶ Although the problem has been raised for years, the government has not taken any measures to improve the poor condition of dormitories. As a result, illegal temporary buildings such as greenhouse, containers, prefabricated panels, and temporary buildings within the workplace are still being provided as dormitories. In addition, due to the 'guidelines on collection of accommodation and food expenses' created by the Ministry of Labor in 2017, employers have been providing poor accommodations such as illegal temporary buildings and excessively deducting up to 20% of migrant workers’ monthly wages for accommodation and food expenses. **The government should ban the use of illegal temporary building dormitories and abolish the guidelines for the collection of accommodation and foods and should ensure migrant workers’ right to live in humane and safe dormitories.**

49. Immigration Detention

Foreigners who are subject to deportation for violating the Immigration Control Act enter into 'Immigration Detention Center' until they can be repatriated to their home countries. There is no limit on the period of detention in the Immigration detention center. Most of them return to their home countries after a short stay¹⁷, but refugee applicants who have been persecuted in their home countries cannot be repatriated, therefore they are detained for a long period of time. According to data released by the Ministry of Justice in 2020, 46% of those detained for more than one year are refugee status applicants.¹⁸ Each foreigner is given 1.84 square meters of space per person, visits are strictly managed, and only 30 minutes of exercise a day 5 times a week is given. In the case of Hwaseong immigration detention

¹⁴ Act on Foreign Workers’ Employment, etc. Article 25 (Permission for Change of Business or Workplace)

¹⁵ UN Human Rights Council, Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, 20 April 2015, A/HRC/29/46/Add.1, paras. 69

¹⁶ Korea Times, “Cambodian migrant worker found dead in greenhouse”, 24 December 2020
https://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/nation/2020/12/281_301395.html

¹⁷ (As of June 30, 2021) Average protection period per person is about 33 days.

¹⁸ Report on visits to the Hwaseong Immigration Detention Center, p8, Citizens' Gathering for Visiting Hwaseong Detention Center Majung

center, as of May 2022, only 2 doctors manage 195 foreigners.¹⁹ It is practically operated like a prison. There is no external independent body that monitors legality of the decision to detain a person, the sanctions inside the detention center and the departure process. In September 2021, a CCTV footage was released in which the detention center staff tortured a refugee claimant who had been detained for a long time (a total of 11 months until he got released)²⁰. Recently the Ministry of Justice is being criticized for announcing an amendment to the Immigration Act to legalize the use of abusive equipment inside the detention center. In addition, no special consideration for minorities such as detaining HIV-infected foreigners in solitary rooms for more than 9 months and detaining minors remains problematic. **The government should set a limit on the period of protection for immigration detention, stop detaining minors and refrain from detaining vulnerable groups such as HIV-infected persons. The Ministry of Justice should withdraw the amendment to the Immigration Act, which increases the possibility of infringing the human rights of the detainees.**

50. Human Trafficking

Although the government joined the Palermo protocol in 2015 and revised the Criminal Law to implement it in 2013, the definition of human trafficking in the revised Criminal Law is still narrow, so those who fall under the Palermo Protocol's 'trafficking in persons' have not been prosecuted, let alone punished²¹. Therefore, in April 2021, The Act on the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons and Trafficking Victims Protection, etc.(hereinafter 'Trafficking in Persons Act')²² was enacted, but it has been pointed out as a major problem that there is no provision of punishment for perpetrators in this law. The existing criminal law and related laws still apply to punish offenders and the existing laws have not adequately punished the trafficking in persons. In addition, investigative agencies and immigration officials are unable to identify victims of human trafficking, so victims are detained in foreigner detention centers instead of getting a protection, and later forcibly deported. The female workers who entered through the artist visa were victims of sexual exploitation and human trafficking, but the investigative authorities decided not to prosecute the perpetrators due to the lack of evidence, and in the end, the perpetrators were exonerated. Migrant fishermen working on Korean distant water fishing vessels and fishing vessels of 20 tons or more pay high recruitment fees and security deposits, in some cases work 20 hours a day and receive a low and discriminatory minimum wage (530,000KRW for distant water fishing vessels and 1.72

¹⁹ 'Current status of center' Provided by Hwaseong Detention Center in May 2022.

²⁰ The Koreatimes, "Immigration detention center urged to address human rights violations" 15 Nov 2015
https://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/nation/2021/12/281_318891.html

The Detention Center ordered unnecessarily tight restraints, so-called "hog-tying" against the victim while he was placed in solitary confinement. The Immigration Officers at the Center used handcuffs to trap the victim's wrists, and tied his ankles with rope. The Officers then restrained his hands behind his back and coupling the hand and feet restraints from the back. It left the victim's legs to the knees at a 90-degree angle to the rest of his body. These torturous acts lasted for hours. The ministry of Justice admitted that there was wrongful use of force and the National Human Rights Committee also found that there was a violation of human rights (21JINJEONG0451000).

²¹ From the resource book "Is the Enactment of the Special Act on Trafficking in Persons Going Properly" Problems of bills proposed by the National Assembly and introduction of civil society bills, Kim Jong-cheol, p.34

"(...)(Article 290 of the Criminal Law) Since its establishment in 2013, as of December 31st 2020, there have been only five cases in which Article 289 of the Criminal Law has been applied."

²² December 2020 Representative Lee Su-jin proposed.

millionKRW for coastal fishing vessels)²³ while suffering from violence and discrimination. Also, issues such as passport confiscation, restrictions on changing workplaces, and unpaid wages still remain²⁴. **The government should revise the Trafficking in Persons Act to include provisions for punishing trafficking crimes so that the prosecution and punishment of the perpetrators can be effectively carried out. In accordance with the same Act, the Minister of Gender Equality and Family should develop and announce the identification indicators for human trafficking, as well as make it compulsory for relevant public officials of investigation agencies and immigration authorities to familiarize themselves with and use them and conduct regular training on them. In addition, in consultation with the government of the sending country, the relevant laws and regulations should be amended so that high recruitment fees are regulated, labor inspections of migrant fishermen are regularly conducted, rest breaks and reasonable working conditions are guaranteed, and ID confiscation practices are prohibited.**

51. Refugees and Asylum-seekers

Despite the ratification of the Refugee Convention, ROK shows a seriously low level of refugee recognition rate every year.²⁵ Over the past five years, the refugee recognition rate is only about 1% on average.²⁶ Refugee applicants are not provided with interpretation and translation at the stage of filing an application, and legal assistance guaranteed under the Refugee Act is not guaranteed during the refugee status determination process by the Ministry of Justice. The basic guidelines for refugee status determination are not disclosed to the public, and the number of refugee officials in charge of and responsible for refugee determination is insufficient, and there is no mechanism to guarantee the professionalism of refugee officials. Due to the delay in the determination process, refugee applicants must wait in an unstable situation for a long time.²⁷ Meanwhile, the treatment of refugee applicants is poor. Although there are “a cost-of-living support system” and “Immigration Reception Center” as a residential facility, only 1.8% of the refugee applicants in 2021 could receive an average of 3.7 months of living expenses, and those who applied for refugee status more than once are banned to work while waiting for the result. So, most refugee applicants are exposed to the threat of survival. On the other hand, to resolve the problem of congested asylum cases, the government systematically ordered unauthorized screening (of the applications made from November 2014 to April 2017). As a result, cases of manipulation were discovered where falsely changing statements not made by refugee applicants and deliberate false translation.²⁸ **The government should increase the refugee recognition rate, ensure fair, transparent, and professional refugee status determination procedures, and improve the treatment of refugee applicants during the refugee determination period.**

²³ Refer to pages 13 and 14 of the decision of the National Human Rights Commission of Korea, 30 September 2021, “Necessary to improve the excessive transmission cost and wage discrimination of migrant seafarers” (Korean)

<https://www.humanrights.go.kr/site/program/board/basicboard/view?boardtypeid=24&boardid=7607282&menuid=001004002001>

²⁴ KBS News, “I work 20 hours a day and get 600,000 won” ... The situation of migrant fishermen resurfaced, 9 June 2020 (Korean), <https://news.kbs.co.kr/news/view.do?ncd=4466333>

²⁵ In 2021, only 32 people were recognized for refugee status through refugee screening (7 excluding family reunion), 24 were recognized for refugee status during the appeal process, and 16 were recognized through litigation.

²⁶ 1.5% in 2017, 3% in 2018, 0.4% in 2019, 0.4% in 2020 and 1% in 2021

²⁷ In 2021, refugee applicants had to wait an average of 23.9 months to receive the first refugee screening results after applying for refugee status.

²⁸ The damage was officially revealed through the court in 2018, government-level inspections and disciplinary action were conducted in 2019, the National Human Rights Commission of Korea confirmed human rights violations in 2020, and the court judged the state's liability for compensation in 2021.

52. Marriage Migrant Women

Marriage migrant women suffer from various types of discrimination which is a result of their doubly weak status as women and migrants. Especially, their stability to stay depends on their Korean spouse's will to support. The visa for foreign spouses who married Koreans are designed to be affected by whether they are maintaining a family with their spouse, whether they are raising children of Korean nationality, or in case of divorce whether they can prove the divorce is due the spouse's fault. The naturalization process is more difficult for women who don't have Korean spouses due to divorce or bereavement.²⁹ **In the process of granting the visa to stay and naturalization, the government should stop discriminating the marriage migrant woman by their marital status and by the nationality of their children.** Marriage brokerage firms have the biggest influence on the incoming of marriage migrant women into ROK through the trade marriages. Even though the Marriage Brokerage Act was enacted in 2007, the Act does not apply well in practice. Although the Act prohibits the recruitment of the (international marriage) candidate by fraudulent methods or deceit, it has been pointed out that the expression of the article is ambiguous, and it is insufficient to protect the victim and to punish the perpetrator. **The government should strictly regulate human trafficking in international marriage brokerage. The government should abolish the 'International Marriage Support System for Men' implemented by some local government areas which in fact supports trade marriage.**

53. Migrants' Right to Health

In July 2019, the government revised the health insurance system for foreign nationals to strengthen health insurance coverage for migrants residing in ROK and to prevent moral hazard.³⁰ Migrants who have stayed for more than 6 months are required to subscribe health insurance and pay the average fee for all health subscribers(including all national subscribers), which leads to severe discrimination due to excessive payments, disadvantages in staying status and restrictions on the extended recognition of beneficiary.³¹ Due to the disadvantages of status of residence in case of payment delay, migrants who are unable to engage in economic activities due to illness or have a hard time making a living are being

²⁹ In 2017, the National Human Rights Committee of Korea investigated whether there were difficulties in maintaining the status of residence during the process of divorce/separation while doing a survey on the status of residence for marriage migrants. A high rate of respondents said that their husbands and husbands' families interfered with the extension of stay (19.6%), had difficulties in preparing documents necessary to extend the stay (17.4%), and were unable to extend their stay (10.9%). And many of them had difficulties maintaining their status of residence in the process of separation and divorce.

³⁰ Press Release of Ministry of Health and Welfare, "Improvement of the health insurance system for foreigners and overseas Koreans prevents moral hazard and increases equity between Koreans and foreigners!", 7 June 2018. (Korean)

https://www.mohw.go.kr/react/al/sal0301vw.jsp?PAR_MENU_ID=04&MENU_ID=0403&page=1&CONT_SEQ=345054

³¹ National Health Insurance Act, Article 109(Special Cases concerning Foreigners)

https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=59574&lang=ENG

Standards for applying health insurance for long-term overseas Koreans and foreigners(Korean). <https://www.law.go.kr/LSW/conAdmrulByLsPop.do?&lslSeq=241215&joNo=0076&joBrNo=04&datClsCd=010102&dguBun=DEG&lnkText=%25EA%25B3%25A0%25EC%258B%259C&admRulPttinfSeq=1440>

pushed into paying insurance fees by loan.³² Since the COVID-19 pandemic, migrants who could not return to their home countries lost their eligibility for health insurance due to their visa status. But without knowing, migrants kept paying the insurance fees and were later notified with restrictions on their insurance benefits and take-back of insurance fees from the National Health Insurance Corporation. It shows that the revised health insurance made the migrants' right to health more vulnerable and the discrimination has been intensified.³³ Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the public medical institutions have been converted to COVID-19 medical institutions, which made it difficult to vaccinate migrant infants and toddlers.³⁴ On the other hand, due to the absence or suspension of flights during the COVID-19, migrants detention centers were overcrowded, and personal hygiene and quarantine issues, along with mental health deterioration caused by delays in departure, emerged as an important health crisis. In particular, the recent increase in suicide cases of migrant workers proves that the working and living conditions of migrant workers has become severe as they suffer from COVID-19.³⁵ However, up to date, understanding of the actual situation, prevention and support system are insufficient. **In accordance with the recommendations of international human rights conventions,³⁶ the government should stop the discriminatory application**

³²i After the revision, the criteria for eligibility changed from voluntary subscription to compulsory subscription. The qualification for insurance subscription were extended from three months to six months of staying in Korea except permanent residents (F-5), marriage immigrants (F-6), study abroad (D-2), and general training (D-4) that caused the medical service vacancy.

ii. Only spouses and minor children were recognized as dependents, and families living with parents or adult children were required to pay insurance premiums individually.

iii. The standard for calculating insurance premiums is also excessively charged as the average premium for all subscribers when income or property is identified except for permanent residents (F-5) and marriage immigrants (F-6).

The Kyunghyang Shinmun., "Unprotected body - 'Free-ride theory for immigrants' advocated by hate politics", 1 April 2022. (Korean)

https://m.khan.co.kr/national/national-general/article/202204010600015?utm_source=urlCopy&utm_medium=social_share#c2b

SBS NEWS, "I'd rather be deported" Tears of migrant workers", 14 November 2021. (Korean)

<https://n.news.naver.com/article/055/0000933393>

³³ National Human Rights Commission of Korea. 2020. A study on the status of migrants' right to health and improvement of the health insurance system, (Korean)

<https://library.humanrights.go.kr/search/detail/CATTOT000000051073>

³⁴ Hankyoreh. 20 January 2022. "Resumption of mandatory vaccinations for 'undocumented migrant children' who were not accessible due to COVID-19", (Korean)

<https://www.hani.co.kr/arti/society/health/1028196.html>

³⁵ Press release of the MP Yoon Mi-hyang, "The number of suicides among migrant workers increases...human rights violations need to be addressed", 4 October 2021, (Korean)

<https://www.newspk.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=341194>

³⁶ i. The 3rd Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Korea

Recommendations 132. 125. 126. 127. (Egypt, Congo, Iran) on the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW) to ensure that migrant workers are protected from all human rights violations, and in particular children to be provided with an adequate living subsidy, housing, medical services, and education.

ii. CERD/C/KOR/CO/17-19

32. The Committee recommends that the State party:

(a) Take measures to increase the health insurance coverage of migrants, ensure that all migrant children are covered by health insurance, including the children of persons not covered by national health insurance, and review the planned amendment of the national health insurance scheme in order to cover all migrants and at the same fees as Korean nationals;

(b) Review its social security policies to ensure that all persons living on its territory, irrespective of their national origin, receive basic social support;

iii. National Human Rights Commission of Korea. May 2020. "COVID-19 and the Human Rights of Migrants Guidance (7 April)", *COVID19 and International Human Rights Instruments*.

<https://www.humanrights.go.kr/site/program/board/basicboard/view?menuid=001004002001&boardtypeid=24&boardid=7605466>

of the National Health Insurance system and improve related systems for the healthy growth and development of migrant children in accordance with the principle of the best interest of the child of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.