

# **SOUTH KOREA**

## **CHILD ABUSE / ONLINE ABUSE / DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

*Child abuse or maltreatment constitutes 'all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power. (World health organization, 2005)*

National Child Protection Legislation (\*)

<https://www.icmec.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/ICMEC-South-Korea-National-Legislation-updated.pdf>

Source: International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children, updated  
December 2018

**ACT ON THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND JUVENILES FROM SEXUAL ABUSE**

**AUTHOR:REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

**JUVENILE WELFARE SUPPORT ACT**

**AUTHOR:REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

# NATIONAL POLICIES AND LAWS FOR CHILDREN & CHILD RIGHTS

## 1. Government Policies and Goals

<https://english.moe.go.kr/sub/infoRenewal.do?m=0401&page=0401&s=english>

Source: Education in Korea

## 2. Juvenile laws in South Korea

<https://www.lawgratis.com/blog-detail/juvenile-laws-at-south-korea>

Source: Law gratis

## 3.CHILD RIGHTS IN REPUBLIC OF KOREA

[https://upr-info.org/sites/default/files/country-document/2022-11/SaveTheChildren\\_Presentation\\_Presession42\\_Korea.pdf](https://upr-info.org/sites/default/files/country-document/2022-11/SaveTheChildren_Presentation_Presession42_Korea.pdf)

Source: Save the Children Fund

# CHILD PROTECTION / CHILD NEGLECT

According to UNICEF, child protection refers to a broad term to describe philosophies, policies, standards, guidelines and procedures to protect children from both intentional and unintentional harm. In the current context, it applies particularly to the duty of organizations - and individuals associated with those organizations - towards children in their care.

KICCE POLICY BRIEF

**AUTHOR:** KOREAN INSTITUTE OF CHILD CARE AND EDUCATION ,2013

# CHILD LABOUR / CHILD TRAFFICKING - FOR LABOUR / FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

The International Labor Organization states that not all work done by children should be classified as child labor that is to be targeted for elimination. Children's or adolescents' participation in work that does not affect their health and personal development or interfere with their schooling, is generally regarded as being something positive. This includes activities such as *helping their parents around the home, assisting in a family business or earning pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays*. These kinds of activities contribute to children's development and to the welfare of their families; they provide them with skills and experience, and help to prepare them to be productive members of society during their adult life.

The term “child labor” is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that:

- is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and
- interferes with their schooling by:
  - depriving them of the opportunity to attend school;
  - obliging them to leave school prematurely; or
  - Requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work
- *In South Korea, no child below 15 years of age can be employed. However, children between 13 and 15 years could do a part-time job with prior permission, provided it does not interfere with their education.*

## LAWS GOVERNING EXPLOITATIVE CHILD LABOR REPORT

[https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ILAB/research\\_file\\_attachment/southkorea\\_CL%5B1%5D.pdf](https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ILAB/research_file_attachment/southkorea_CL%5B1%5D.pdf)

Source: Republic of Korea

Korean Labor Law and Working Conditions for Minors

Source: LinkedIn

## Adoption

*Child Adoption is a process through which an adopted child is permanently separated from his or her biological parents, becomes the legitimate child of his / her adoptive parents, With all the rights, privileges, and responsibilities that are attached to such a relationship*

SPECIAL ADOPTION ACT

AUTHOR: REPUBLIC OF KOREA

# Juvenile Justice System

- Under Korean Law, **children below 10 years old** do not face any criminal liability.
- 10 to 13-year-olds are defined as **criminal minors** and are protected against harsh criminal penalties, and the focus would be on behaviour correction.
- **14 to 18 Years:** are defined as **Juveniles** who can face criminal charges and, if convicted, may receive reduced sentences.

FRAMEWORK ACT ON JUVENILES

**AUTHOR:** REPUBLIC OF KOREA

JUVENILE PROTECTION ACT

**AUTHOR:** REPUBLIC OF KOREA

## Juvenile Protective Detention

<https://seoulawgroup.com/juvenile-crime-in-korea-detention/>

Source: Seoul Law group

<https://medium.com/@imeshakavi1996/juvenile-protective-detention-a56a014f532c>

[KJNow Jounarlistboard](#)

# Children and Media

KOREAN APPROACH TO ONLINE PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN

**AUTHOR:** INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY,2013

JUVENILE PROTECTION ACT

**AUTHOR:** REPUBLIC OF KOREA

## Education

**The compulsory education in South Korea lasts for 9 years. Children between the ages of 6 and 15 years must attend compulsory schooling in South Korea, i.e., six years of elementary/primary school followed by three years of middle school.**

Education System of South Korea

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<https://www.southkoreaeducation.info/education-system>

School in South Korea – Learn about their education system

<https://www.90daykorean.com/school-in-south-korea/>

Source: 90daykorean -

Structure of Education in South Korea

<https://www.southkoreaeducation.info/Education-System/Structure-of-Education.html>

Source: South Korean Education

ACT ON THE PROMOTION OF SPECIFIC EDUCATION FOR BRILLIANT CHILDREN

**AUTHOR:** REPUBLIC OF KOREA

# Training Manuals / Life Skills Education

A SKILLS BEYOND SCHOOL REVIEW OF KOREA

**AUTHOR: OECD,2012**