

Korean Civil Society Contribution Report for 2019 HLPF



Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality

시민 역량강화와 포용성 및 형평성 보장

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Summary

Introduction

Korea Civil Society Contribution Report for 2019 HLPF includes the issues of SDG 4, 8, 10, 13, 16, and 17 in Korea in terms of inequality, and practices of civil society groups to solve the issues. By compiling how issues of 6 SDGs contribute to our unequal system, Korean civil society attempts to see the issues and practices comprehensively.

Besides 27 member organizations of Korea SDGs Network, non-member organizations such as Federation of Korea Trade Union(FKTU), Korean Government Employees'Union Policy Research Institute(KGEUPRI), Fiscal Reform Institute, and The Center for Freedom of Information and Transparent Society(CFIT) joined making a report for this year.

Since the first task force meeting on the draft of report in March 21, 16 CSOs

and Trade Union have drafted the issues and practices for 6 weeks from March 22~May 6. The draft has been circulated online through the website and the email group of Korea SDGs Network from May 7~24 for 19 days in order to get inputs from any other CSOs and citizens. The final report was open to the public in May 30 in the event of the 1st Open Forum on SDGs co-organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs(MoFA) and Korea SDGs Network.

The issues and practices in the report cannot be said to include all the crucial issues and meaningful practices related to 6 SDGs in Korea because limited CSOs and social actors involved in the report who have interest in SDGs. Naturally, there are missing issues and practices that cannot be covered by Korea SDGs Network and its partners.

Reduce unequal structure: Reforming legal system of Sustainable Development and institutionalizing Deliberative Public Engagement mechanism

One of the main structural problem to create inequality between generations, and economic, social and environmental issues is the elite minority based decision-making process that are not transparent and inclusive. To solve it, it is necessary to make our decision-making structure and process integrated, inclusive, transparent and accountable to the people.

Based on the recognition, Korea SDGs Network has urged to reform the legal system and institution for sustainable development. The Sustainable Development Law under the Ministry of Environment(established in 2010) needs to be upgraded to the basic law under the president, which makes it possible comprehensive and integrative coordination of national policies towards sustainable society. Together with the legislative change, it has been asked to establish the National Commission on Sustainable Development that is inclusive and accountable.

In addition, it has been demanded to institutionalize a regular and inclusive Deliberative Public Engagement mechanism for SDGs implementation.

The reform bill was submitted to the congress on July 2017, but the bill is still

pending in the Environment and Labor Committee of National Assembly. Meanwhile, Korea SDGs have been announced by government in December 2018 after a stakeholder consultation process for 9 months. However, the deliberative public engagement mechanism for SDGs implementation is neither institutionalized nor mentioned in the Korea SDGs as a follow-up and monitoring system.

Considering 2020 General Election, Korea SDGs Network promotes SDGs recognition among congress persons and aides through dialogues and policy forums.

To institutionalize the deliberative public engagement mechanism step by step, Korea SDGs Network also promotes SDGs public forums in partnership with government. Examples include *the Korea SDGs Forum* in partnership with the Ministry of Environment to revise and supplement Korea SDGs established in 2018, and *the Open Forum on SDGs* in partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to discuss about Korean issues and practices in line with UN SDGs'annual themes.

SDG 4 | Indiscriminated public education, strengthening political learning in formal and informal education

Issues and practices related 3 targets of SDG 4 are introduced: Accessibility to indiscriminated public education(Target 4.5 & 4.a), and Political learning(democratic

citizenship education) in formal and informal education(Target 4.7)

1. Accessibility to indiscriminated public education(Target 4.5 & 4.a)

Issues
☞ Unmet needs for quality of education for people with disabilities
☞ 72% of students with disabilities stop their schooling due to economic difficulties...44% of persons with disabilities achieved below middle school education
☞ Participation of lifelong education program for persons with disabilities rates only 1%...Lack of support hinders them from participation
Practices
☞ National survey on educational status of students with severe and multiple disabilities
☞ Consultation with the National Assembly members to revise the Special Education Act

2. Political learning(democratic citizenship education) in formal and informal education(Target 4.7)

Issues
☞ The comprehensive admission system for the college entrance, the economic power and the information power of the parents greatly influences the advancement and the career path... Structural Inequality of Educational Opportunities
☞ There is a big difference in learning due to not being specifically institutionalized in democratic citizenship education, global citizenship education, cultural diversity and peace education for the sustainable development.
Practices
☞ Pushing forward with Democratic Citizens' Learning Network
☞ Linkage between community-based village movement and global citizenship education

SDG 8 | Inequality in job opportunity and labor rights

Issues and practices related 4 targets of SDG 8 are as follows: Target 8.5, 8.6, 8.7 and 8.8.

Issues
☞ [Labor rights] Restriction on the freedom of association and collective bargaining, along with delaying ratification of ILO core conventions
☞ [Women] Gender wage gap in Korea is 2.5times of OECD average, while the women's chance of economic activity participation is the lowest in the world.
☞ [Youth Employment] High entry barriers in labor market, precarious employment, lack of educational opportunity regarding labor right
☞ [Disability] Persons with severe disabilities have been exempted from a national minimum wage; their unemployment rate is twice higher than persons without disabilities
☞ [Small business workers] Exclusion from application of the Labor Standard Act
Practices
☞ Endeavoring to amend the Laws concerning the ILO Core Conventions, through Social Dialogue
☞ "Minimum Wage 10,000 Won (USD 8.4)" Campaign and negotiations
☞ Joint Task Force Team (CSOs and the Ministry of Employment and Labor) for mitigation of minimum wage exemption on persons with severe disabilities
☞ Reinforcing of education on the labor rights
☞ Introduction of the Worker Center (a.k.a. "Arbeitskammer") and expansion of the coverage of the Labor Standard Act
☞ Joint actions of women and labor organizations against gender wage gap

SDG 10 | The disabled in inequality politically, economically and socially

Issues and practices related 4 targets of SDG 10 are presented as follows: the economical, social and political status of the disabled(Target 10.1, 10.2 & 10.4), and reformation of discriminated laws, policies, and practices(Target 10.3)

1. The economical, social and political status of the disabled(Target 10.1, 10.2 & 10.4)

Issues
☞ Poverty of persons with disabilities is twice higher than their counterpart
☞ Burden of families of persons with disabilities remains, despite of alleviation on Family' s Obligatory Support Rules
☞ 30.9% of persons with disabilities experience discrimination in job seeking and low payment
Practices
☞ Disability movement on abolishing the Family' s Obligatory Support Rules
☞ Expansion of beneficiaries and realistic payment of the Disability Pension
☞ Promotion of implementation of the UNCRPD and Anti-Discrimination Act of ROK
☞ Request for increase of disability budget up to an average level of OECD's and for employment of persons with disabilities

2. Reformation of discriminated laws, policies, and practices(Target 10.3)

Issues
☞ Comprehensive anti-discrimination law legislation has been delayed since the proposal of the Disability Discrimination Act 2007
Practices
☞ Coalition among 118 groups over the last 8 years for anti-discrimination law

SDG 13 | Climate action through green energy and transportation, and education for future generation

Issues and practices related 2 targets of SDG 13 are provided as follows: integrative policy of renewable energy and green transportation for reduction of green house gases(Target 13.2) and education for climate adaptation(Target 13.3).

1. Integrative policy of renewable energy and green transportation for reduction of green house gases(Target 13.2)

Issues
☞ Impacted communities by centralized power system continue to be marginalized from renewable energy projects
☞ Policy to reduce diesel car and air pollution unclear
☞ Climate and energy policy uncoupled
Practices
☞ Influencing the local governments on ambitious energy transition vision
☞ Campaign on the rights to buy renewable electricity
☞ Community Renewable Energy
☞ Awareness on Paris Agreement and climate action
☞ Campaign to stop coal-fired power plant

2. Education for climate change adaptation(Target 13.3)

Issues
☞ Insufficient Nationwide survey on environmental awareness of climate change adaption issues
☞ Lack of systematic education on climate change adaptation for future generations and vulnerable groups

Practices
☞ “Youth Climate Action“ formed - Future generations set themselves up as the main counterparts of climate change

SDG 16 | End violence against the disabled and children, and establish participatory governance

Issues and practices related 6 targets of SDG 16 are mentioned as follows: end all forms of violence against the disabled and children(Target 16.1 & 16.2), criminal proceedings securing the rights of the disabled(Target 16.3 & 16.9), participatory governance(Target 16.7) and public access to information(Target 16.10).

1. End all forms of violence against the disabled and children(Target 16.1 & 16.2)

Issues
☞ Persistence of violence against persons with disabilities in home, school, and facility
☞ Lack of support for women with disabilities, victims of sexual violence
☞ Increase of child abuse and sexual assault crimes In the last 10 years...Problem in social perception of children as objects rather than subjects and the adult perspective approach to child policy
Practices
☞ Legal actions against the violence cases in special schools
☞ Initiate a movement for enacting a law to close down residential facilities for persons with disabilities
☞ Supports for women with disabilities victimized in sexual violence
☞ Establishment of special law for child abuse policy improvement activities and raise

awareness of child abuse citizens
☞ Opportunities for children’s self-participation, such as apolicy proposal based on the child’s rights.

2. Criminal proceedings securing the rights of the disabled(Target 16.3 & 16.9)

Issues
☞ Needs for expanding accessibility for persons with disabilities in the criminal justice process and reforming the Guardianship
Practices
☞ Persisting in asking to provide convenience in the criminal justice process
☞ Participating in a research group for supporting persons with disabilities in the justice process operated by the Office of Court Administration
☞ Organizing a task force team for reforming the Guardianship

3. Participatory governance(Target 16.7)

Issues
☞ Lack of inclusiveness and representativeness in government committees
☞ Paradox of exclusion after the institutionalization of Participatory Budget: undermining diverse citizens’ participation channels, and excluding the socially weak
Practices
☞ Policy advocacy activities to establish a Deliberative Multi-stakeholder Engagement system in SDGs implementation at national and local level
☞ Participatory Budget School for grassroots activists and citizens

4. Public access to information(Target 16.10)

Issues
☞ Exclusive and non-transparent information disclosure and it’ s procedures undermine citizen’s right to know
☞ Increased non-disclosure tendency of

<p>informations for meeting led to a decline in the transparency and accountability of government decision making</p>
Practices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Developing laws to improve the information disclosure

SDG 17 | Strengthen global partnership through increasing ODA and fair trade

Issues and practices related 3 targets of SDG 17 are presented as follows: implementation of ODA commitment(Target 17.2), global partnership through fair trade(Target 17.16), and partnership between government and civil society in the area of international development cooperation(Target 17.17).

1. Implementation of ODA commitment (Target 17.2)

Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Shortfall of Korea's ODA volume of the OECD average ☞ High proportion of tied aid particularly in least developed countries
Practices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Advocacy activities such as press releases, street campaigns, and organizing international forums

2. Global partnership through fair trade(Target 17.16)

Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Public procurement policy for expansion of Fair Trade market in Korea ☞ Raising public awareness of Fair Trade
Practices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Proliferation of a global civil movement, the Fair Trade Towns(FTTs) movement ☞ Fair Trade activities based on Social Economy and Civil Society

3. Partnership between government and civil society in the area of international development cooperation(Target 17.17)

Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Establishment of the policy framework for partnership with civil society ☞ Still low partnership with civil society ☞ Total to and through CSOs, percentage of bilateral aid to and through CSOs: Aid for CSOs. 2019.
Practices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Establishment of a normative framework in partnership with government ☞ Regular dialogues for strengthening the partnership



Introduction

Review of 2019 HLPF themes in perspective of inequality

Korean Civil Society Contribution Report for 2019 HLPF is prepared as a contribution report by stakeholders based on the para. 89 of *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*.

Korea SDGs Network has published and submitted the contribution report every year since 2017 in time for UN High Level Political Forum(HLPF) in order to advocate SDGs implementation in Korea and share Korean CSOs' voices and practices with global partners¹⁾.

In line with the theme of 2019 HLPF, Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality, issues and CSOs' practices of SDG 4, 8, 10, 13, 16, and 17 in Korea are presented in this report.

The issues on the 6 SDGs are focused on how our conventional policies and practices has contributed to unequal society, and then several activities by CSOs to solve the problems are introduced briefly. By compiling issues and activities in terms of inequality, Korean civil society attempts to see the issues and practices comprehensively.

Collaboration of CSOs and Trade Union

This report is basically made by member organizations of Korea SDGs Network and other CSOs related to the HLPF themes of the year. For this year, not only CSOs but also Trade Union involved in publishing the report. Along with 27 member organisations of Korea SDGs Network, two non-member CSOs and two Trade Unions joined.

1) Korean Civil Society Reports of 2017 and 2018 can be found in the website of Korea SDGs Network (www.sdgforum.org) and UN SD Knowledge Platform(<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>)

- Non-member CSOs: Fiscal Reform Institute, and the Center for Freedom of Information and Transparent Society(CFIT)
- Trade Unions: the Federation of Korea Trade Union(FKTU), and the Korean Government Employees' Union Policy Research Institute(KGEUPRI),

Preparation for 11 weeks

This report has been prepared for 11 weeks from March 21 to May 30, 2019. Drafting team composed of 14 CSOs and 2 Trade Unions has worked for 6 weeks from March 21 to May 6, and then the draft has been circulated online among not only Korea SDGs Network but also public through email group and the website of Korea SDGs Network(www.sdgforum.org) for 19 days from May 7~24.

Based on the inputs, the final report was open to the public in May 30 in the event of the 1st Open Forum on SDGs co-organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs(MoFA) and Korea SDGs Network. After translation, the English report will be submit to UNDESA on June 10, 2019.

Features and Limitation of the Report

Thanks to the involvement of trade unions and other CSOs in the area of children's rights and participatory governance, the report of this year could include more issues and field activities. In addition, focusing on issues and practices of inequality could provide an opportunity to see different issues comprehensively, which enlightens our integrative perspective.

Furthermore, collaboration of the report gives a foundation for network and solidarity among CSOs and stakeholders in different thematic areas. Naturally, it also contributes to the recognition and awareness of SDGs among government, congress, civil society, and business group.

However, there is a challenge to include all the crucial issues and meaningful practices related to 6 SDGs in Korea because limited CSOs and social actors involved in the report who have interest in SDGs. Naturally, many other issues and practices that cannot be covered by Korea SDGs Network and its partners are left behind. Based on the recognition of our limitation, Korea SDGs Network will keep making an effort for outreach.



Reduce unequal structure: Reforming legal system of Sustainable Development and institutionalizing Deliberative Public Engagement mechanism

One of the main structural problem to create inequality between generations, and economic, social and environmental issues is **the elite minority based decision-making process** that are not transparent and inclusive. To solve it, it is necessary to make our decision-making structure and process integrated, inclusive, transparent and accountable to the people.

Based on the recognition, Korea SDGs Network has urged to **reform the legal system and institution for sustainable development**. The Sustainable Development Law under the Ministry of Environment(established in 2010) needs to be upgraded to the framework law under the president, which makes it possible comprehensive and integrative coordination of national policies towards sustainable society. Together with the legislative change, it has been asked to establish the National Commission on Sustainable Development that is inclusive and accountable.

In addition, it has been demanded to **institutionalize a regular and inclusive Deliberative Public Engagement mechanism for SDGs implementation**.

The reform bill was submitted to the congress on July 2017, but the bill is still pending in the Environment and Labor Committee of National Assembly. Meanwhile, the Korea SDGs have been announced by government in December 2018 after a stakeholder consultation process for 9 months. However, the deliberative public engagement mechanism for SDGs implementation is neither institutionalized nor mentioned in the Korea SDGs as a follow-up and monitoring system.

Considering 2020 General Election, Korea SDGs Network promotes SDGs

recognition among congress persons and aides through dialogues and policy forums.

To institutionalize the deliberative public engagement mechanism step by step, Korea SDGs Network also promotes SDGs public forums in partnership with government. Examples include the Korea SDGs Forum in partnership with the Ministry of Environment to revise and supplement Korea SDGs established in 2018, and the Open Forum on SDGs in partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to discuss about Korean issues and practices in line with UN SDGs' annual themes.



SDG 4 | Indiscriminated Public Education, Strengthening Political Learning in Formal and Informal Education

1. Accessibility to indiscriminated public education(Target 4.5 & 4.a)

1) Issues

(1) Unmet needs for quality of education for people with disabilities

The number of special education students in Korea is 90,780 in 2018, which was increased 1,427 students more than in 2017. In 2018, 64,443 (71.0%) were placed in mainstream schools, whilst 25,910 (17.2%) were in special schools, and 418 (0.05%) were in special education support centers. 48,848(75.8%) students with disabilities in mainstream schools were placed in special classes (*Special Education Statistics*, the Ministry of Education, 2018).

Students with disabilities should receive a good quality of education that meets their individual learning level. However, both special schools and special classes in mainstream schools are 13.8% overcrowded in 2018 (*National Audit Requirements Materials*, Member of the National Assembly Cho Seungrae's office, 2018). A number of agonizing news were reported that teachers in special schools including Taebaek Future School, Seoul In Gang School, Seoul Gyonam School, and Sejong Nuri School, abused or were involved in physical harassment towards students with disabilities('Developmental Disability National Responsibility, Voices of integration crying out again in 10 years', *Beminor*, December 27, 2018 Article).

The above reports evidence inequitable educational situation where students with disabilities are neither ensured for a good quality of learning nor human rights. These difficulties are more of a structural problem driven from insufficient teaching staff and low budget in special education at national level. And the current Special Education Act for Persons with Disabilities does not have an impact on enhancing the quality of special education (*Basic Study on the Revision of Special Education Law for Persons with Disabilities*, National Institute of Special Education, 2018,).

(2) 72% of students with disabilities stop their schooling due to economic

difficulties...44% of persons with disabilities achieved below middle school education

Current education level for all persons with disabilities is no schooling 10.4%, primary school 27.3%, middle school 16.4%, high school 30.4% and university students 15.1%. 44% persons with disabilities achieved either middle school education or below level of the education (*Survey on the Status of the people with disabilities*, Ministry of Health and Welfare, 2017).

[Table 3-1. Education level of persons with disabilities]

	Physical	CP	Sight	Hearing	Speech	Learning	Autism	Mental
None	11.2	9.3	8.9	18.6	18.6	7.4	3.1	1.3
Primary	28.9	26.3	26.9	32.7	25.4	23.3	31.1	15.1
middle	18.8	15.6	15.8	14.2	18.6	12.2	7.6	11.9
high	27.6	29.6	29.4	22.3	25.1	48.5	51.5	42.1
Futher	13.5	19.1	19.0	12.2	12.3	8.6	6.7	29.6
Sum(%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No of Students	1,260,272	283,103	261,215	282,149	19,042	196,135	21,482	103,628

	Kidney	Heart	Respiratory	Liver	Facial	intestinal	Epigastric	Total
None	2.8	0.0	8.1	2.7	1.7	9.4	0.0	10.4
Primary	22.6	23.5	14.4	1.9	14.1	24.8	14.1	27.3
middle	17.8	9.8	28.0	12.6	15.0	11.5	13.8	16.7
high	35.2	42.8	38.3	48.2	46.8	37.4	66.1	30.4
Futher	21.6	23.8	11.2	34.6	22.6	16.8	6.0	15.1
Sum(%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No of Students	83,583	6,174	14,033	11,042	3,174	15,542	9,520	2,570,094

* Source: *Survey on the Status of the people with disabilities*, Ministry of Health and Welfare, 2017: p.312

The biggest reason for no admission or dropping is found as a financial difficulty, which is 72.5%. Other reasons are shown as 'Parents did not allow' (11.9%), 'Do not want to go around' (6.4%), and 'Due to severe disability' (5.5%) (Ministry of Health and Welfare, 2017, Survey of the people with disabilities).

(3) Participation of lifelong education program for persons with disabilities rates only 1%...Lack of support hinders them from participation

According to the Disability Survey undertaken by Ministry of Health and Welfare in 2017, over 99% of persons with disabilities have not participated in lifelong education programs. The average participation rate as low as from 0.2% to 1.6%.

The survey found that more supports needed in 'program promotion' (29%), 'grants for learning' (22.6%), 'transport' (21.4%), 'special curriculum for persons with disabilities' (17.1%), 'assistants in classes' (4.7%), 'Understanding of disability by lecturer and staff' (3.6%), etc. These unmet needs aggravate continual education opportunities and educational environment for persons with disabilities (Ministry of Health and Welfare, 2017, Survey of the people with disabilities).

2) Practices

(1) National survey on educational status of students with severe and multiple disabilities

Having observed the situation where students with disabilities continue to experience human rights violations and discrimination in educational settings, Korean Parents' Network for People with Disabilities and Korean disability community requested the National Human Rights Commission for conducting a national survey on educational situation of students with severe and multiple disabilities in 2018.

The Survey on Human Rights Abuse or Disability Discrimination by Students with Multiple Disabilities, conducted by the National Human Rights Commission found 52.9% of respondents experienced at least one human rights violation or disability discrimination. Experience of violations of privacy (36.0%), violence (19.1%), verbal abuse (17.3%) and harassment (15.9%) were also found. The survey reported students with severe/multiple disabilities are exposed to human rights violations and discrimination at school (National Human Rights Commission, 2018).

Based on these results, the disability community asserted needs for active remedies and measures to safeguard the students from human rights violations or to discrimination against disabilities and for provision of preventive education.

(2) Consultation with the National Assembly members to revise the Special Education Act

The National Institute of Special Education conducted 'Baseline Research on the Revision of the Special Education Act for Persons with Disabilities' (2018) in response

to request for a quality of education for students with disabilities. The research found that total revision of the Act is needed to improve the quality of special education.

As a following work, Korean Parents' Network for People with Disabilities plan consultation with professionals and relevant experts to review the Act and the Draft and cooperation with Joe Sungrae, a member of National Assembly (Education Committee) to revise the Act.

2. Political learning(democratic civic education) in formal and informal education(Target 4.7)

1) Issues

(1) The comprehensive admission system for the college entrance, the economic power and the information power of the parents greatly influences the advancement and the career path... Structural Inequality of Educational Opportunities

Institutional education has created a side effect of sequencing learners through standardized tests before asking for free and creative ideas of human beings.

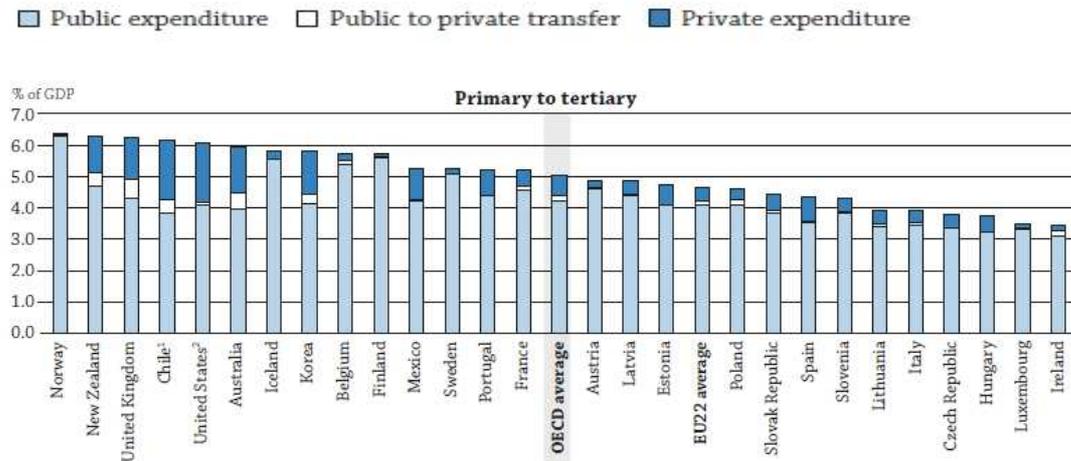
In addition, according to the economic support of parents, admission for higher education and career path are influenced. This phenomenon enlarges and reproduces unfair and unequal society. Especially, there is a voicing of criticism that new screening system for college admission is instigating private education.

National Assembly Education, Culture, Sports, and Tourism Committee, Democratic Party lawmaker Yoon, Eun-hye and education civic group 'world without worry about private tutoring' announced the survey for 24,912 students, parents. According to the survey, 27.5% of student, 29.4% of parents, 25.2% of teachers pointed out that the new screening system for college admission is the one that encourages private education. (Survey on the actual condition of college admission system, 2017)

In the private education expenditure, from primary to tertiary, occupies a high proportion compared to the Nordic countries.

SDGs should set up a system to provide all national education service for free. All taxes paid by the state should be used to support human well-being. Investing in education guarantees the citizen's rights and is the basic idea of education to nurture good citizens. Without this concept, we can not lay the foundation for learning to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development.

[Picture 3-1. Total expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by source of funds (2015)]



(https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/education/education-at-a-glance-2018_eag-2018-en)

(2) There is a big difference in learning due to not being specifically institutionalized in democratic citizenship education, global citizenship education, cultural diversity and peace education for the sustainable development.

According to Article 2 (Educational Ideology) of the Fundamentals of Education Act, civic education such as democratic citizenship education, global citizenship education, cultural diversity, peace education, etc.) is within educational philosophy. However, it is recognized as a separate and an extra subject.

In Article 2 (Education Ideology) of the Fundamentals of Education Act, education is the practice of all human beings under the ideology of 'Hongik Human' and to contribute to the realization of the development of the democratic state and co-prosperity of all mankind.

Since International Education Forum in 2015 teacher training for a global citizenship education has been done and leading teacher groups have been organized. Gyeonggi Provincial Office of Education even has published textbooks of global citizenship education for teachers. However, practice in the field is not generalized to the necessity, and educational achievement is at a low level.

Due to no specific programming time and a low level of awareness for those educations presented in SDG 4.7, it is recognized as a level of experiential activity outside the regular national education curriculum.

Global citizenship education has been suggested as one of the educational goals to pursue in the national curriculum since the late 1990s. However, in the revised curriculum, the definition of concept of global citizen, the educational goal to pursue, the topic of related learning, and the specific curriculum are not presented so that the global citizenship education is still not familiar to teachers.

As a result of surveying teachers' perceptions and experiences on global citizenship education, 61.9% of the respondents have not taught global citizenship education. In the survey more than 60% of teachers answered 'I have never heard of global citizenship education' or 'heard of global citizenship education but I am not sure what it is', (Lee, Sung-Hoe et al, The research on the Conditions and Tasks of Global Citizenship Education, 2015)

It should be implemented in such a way as to provide basic information that can be used to look at changes in attitudes, perceptions, or behaviors of teachers, students, parents, local residents, etc.

Regarding the implementation system, there is no integrated departments in charge of civic education (democratic citizenship education, global citizenship education, multicultural education, peace education, environmental education, etc.) in 16 provincial offices of education. So it is to become bureaucratic as part of short-term activities or cross-curricular learning, lacking consistency in policy. The fragmented governance structure shows the absence of the philosophy and perspective of Korean public education on civic education. Therefore, it is urgent to institutionalize the integrated implementation system prior to the contents of civic education and institutionalization of curriculum.

In order to strengthen institutional education for nurturing a global citizen and political learning with lifelong learning perspective, it can be discussed specifically in the context of school education and civil society education by constituting the relevant ministries and civil society TF. A monitoring system should be established to look at changes in attitudes, perceptions, and behavior not only for knowledge delivery.

2) Practices

(1) Pushing forward with Democratic Citizens' Learning Network

- Efforts to establish systems such as the National Assembly seminar with the civil society related to the democratic citizenship education support law.

- Worked on democratic citizenship learning network in Seoul
- Worked on establishing Coporation 'Citizen and Future' for democratic citizenship education
- Translated foreign literature regarding to Constitution and Democracy such as 'A Practical Guide to Constitution Building'.
(<https://www.idea.int/publications/catalogue/practical-guide-constitution-building>)
- Created and shared textbooks with using out of these resources. Participants learned not only English but also worldview, national structure, institution, international law, world modern history, conflict and dispute.

(2) Linkage between community-based village movement and global citizenship education

Most of the global citizenship education conducted in some schools is limited in the delivery of knowledge and value of globalization due to limitation of education time and delivery methods. Although various NGOs, including international development organizations, are conducting global citizenship education, in many cases they are limited to one-off or event-based education. In order to support youth's substantive social participation in line with the recent global citizenship' trend which emphasizes ongoing reflection and active practice, 'Global Citizen Leadership Dream School' supported by Gyeonggi Provincial Office of Education has been run.

This school focuses on youth's perspectives and behavior change based on the idea of 'Think Globally and Act Locally' as a community based activity. Through this programs, a realistic direction to global citizen education which can be implemented together with the community outside the school in the perspective of lifelong education is presented.

※ Further issues and practices on Target 4.7 can be found in the attached report written by CIATE Korea, a civil society network on target 4.7 consisting of CSOs and individuals who work for educational issues.



SDG 8 | Inequality in Job Opportunity and Labor Rights

This section presents the national issues and some cases of good practices of trade unions and CSOs in Korea on the opportunities of decent work participation and labor rights free from discrimination with regard to 4 targets of SDG8 (SDG 8.5, 8.6, 8.7 & 8.8)

1. Issues

As the social polarization in Korea has been widened since 1990s, the income gap among groups of workers has been increasing.

The main reasons are as follows:

- Government's flexible labor market policies especially hostile to trade unions
- Increasing irregular workers and indirect employment
- Labor regime characterised by low wage and long working hours
- Unfair structures between large corporations and small-and medium-sized enterprises, as well as contractors and subcontractors
- Poor social security system

The Moon Jae-In administration, launched in 2017, suggesting the "Income-led growth" and "the realization of Labor-respecting Society" as its strategic goal and task, promoted reformative labor policies such as regularizing the irregular workers initiatively in public sector, shortening the working hours by legislation, as well as raising the minimum wage, which have mitigated the gaps among groups of workers inside the labor market.

However, as oppositions against the "Income-led growth strategy" and political offensives were growing, overall labor policies have been put into the state of "speed control" or "regression", which aggravated conflicts between labor movements and government. Moreover, the government has delayed the ratification of ILO core conventions for the sole reason of employers' opposition.

Despite the positive changes in the government's labor policies, there still remains a considerable blind spot in the opportunities of decent work participation and labor rights protection.

1) [Labor rights] Restriction on the freedom of association and collective bargaining, along with delaying ratification of ILO core conventions

Out of 8 ILO Core Conventions, Korean government has ratified only 4, not ratifying the other 4 concerning the freedom of association and the elimination of forced labor.

By the "Trade Union Act" limiting the membership eligibility of a trade union and the trade union activities, restrictions on the labor rights have persisted so far, in the forms of the clauses:

- to prohibit the layoffs, the unemployed, and teachers from joining trade unions
- to limit the extent of public servants available to join a trade union
- to outlaw the payment of wages by the employer to full-time union officials

Ratified	Equal treatment	C100(Equal Remuneration Convention) C111(Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention)
	Prohibition of child labor	C138(Minimum Age Convention) C182(Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention)
Not ratified	Freedom of the association	C87(Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention) C98(Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention)
	Prohibition of forced labor	C29(Forced Labor Convention) C105(Abolition of Forced Labor Convention)

2) [Women] Gender wage gap in Korea is 2.5times of OECD average, while the women's chance of economic activity participation is the lowest in the world.

Rate of gender wage gap in Korea is 34.26% as of 2017, which is 2.5times of OECD average (13.8%).

Korea was ranked 124th out of 149 countries in the category of “Economic participation and Opportunity”(World Economic Forum, 2018, “The Global Gender Gap Report”).

91.2% of all female employees are working in smaller enterprises with less than 300 employees as of August 2017 in contrast to 84.7% of male workers (Statistics Korea, 2018).

Especially the number of women (21.7%) working in enterprises with less than 5 employees is much higher than that of men (14.3%) (Statistics Korea, 2018).

Judging from the fact that the level of workers’ wage in enterprises with less than 300 employees is only 35.6% of that in enterprises with more than 300 employees, the wage of women workers is much lower than that of men (Statistics Korea, 2017).

3) [Youth Employment] High entry barriers in labor market, precarious employment, lack of educational opportunity regarding labor right

The rate of NEET in Korea is 23.58%, which is 4th among OECD countries, as of January 2019 (KSSA, the Korean Social Security Association 2018, Vol.34 No.4).

Generally, NEET rate is measured for young people aged 15 to 29. However, in Korea, the real ratio of NEET might be higher, because most young workers enter the labor market after mid 20s.

The job vacancy for youth has been dwindling. The number of job vacancy as of Jan 2019 is 166,700, down by 39,717 from the last year (Statistics Korea, 2019, Local Area Labor Force Survey).

The number of young workers (aged 15~29) earning under hourly minimum wage is 678,000, accounting for 18.4% of all young workers. Among them, the rate of teenage workers (aged 15~19) earning under minimum wage is 60.9% (KLI, Korean Labor Institute, Feb, 2019, Monthly Labor Review).

During “Field practice program”, many students of special-purpose or vocational high schools are facing severe discrimination, including violence, excessive work, unpaid wage and dangerous job.

The Field practice program was implemented in 1997, for vocational high school students to be detached to related industrial fields and experience the works as an educational curriculum. However, incidences including deaths due to safety accidents

and emotional labor under coercion had been continually occurred, therefore the government abolished the program in 2017. But it was furtively resumed just after a year by reason that the employment rate of a high school graduates went down.

More than half of apprentices are reported to have been detached without educations on the labor law and the proper actions to prevent occupational accident and sexual harassment.

4) [Disability] Persons with severe disabilities have been exempted from a national minimum wage; their unemployment rate is twice higher than persons without disabilities

As of 2018, labor force participation rate of persons with severe disabilities, aged over 15 was 22.1%, employment rate 20.2%, and unemployment rate 8.4%.

Compared to the whole population, labor force participation rate, employment rate of persons with severe disabilities were noticeably low and unemployment rate was more than double.

[Table 4-1. Estimated economic activity between persons with/without disabilities(%)]

Type	over 15	economically active population			Economically inactive population	Labor force participation rate	employment rate	un employment rate
		total	employed	Un-employed				
Amounts	2,495,043	922,897	861,648	61,249	1,572,146	37.0	34.5	6.6
PSD	787,264	173,653	159,033	14,620	613,611	22.1	20.2	8.4
PMD	1,707,779	749,244	702,615	46,629	958,535	43.9	41.1	6.2
Total	44,141,000	28,184,000	27,064,000	1,121,000	15,956,000	63.9	61.3	4.0

* Source: Korea Employment Agency for the Disabled, 2018, Survey on Economic activity of the disabled

** PSD: Persons with severe disabilities, PMD: Persons with mild disabilities

Most of employment for persons with severe disabilities is in separate workplaces like sheltered workplaces operated by vocational rehabilitation centers, and they receive significantly less than minimum wage despite of same labor, for the reason that they are program users as same as workers.

As of December 2017, the mandatory employment of persons with disabilities reached only 46.1%, which indicates a half of eligible entities did not comply with the rules. (Ministry of Employment and Labor, 2018, Press release)

Though they are employed, most of the jobs are not desirable in aspects of wage, working condition, benefits etc, and available job types are also limited.

Job quality is even poorer for persons with severe disabilities, elderly persons with disabilities and women with disabilities.

5) [Small business workers] Exclusion from application of the Labor Standard Act

There are selective applications of the Labor Standard Act to workers in workplaces with less than 5 employees.

They are not guaranteed many of basic labor rights (issue of written labor contract, restriction of unfair dismissal, restriction of dismissal because of business conditions, priority of re-hirement, documentary notification of dismissal, requisition of relief of unfair dismissal, retirement pay, suspension allowance, 40 hour work a week, restriction of extended work etc.).

In 2017, 14.6% of all workers are working in small enterprises with less than five employees. (Ministry of Employment and Labor, 2017, "Current situation of workplaces")

2. Practices

1) Endeavoring to amend the Laws concerning the ILO Core Conventions, through Social Dialogue

Since July 2018, amendment of the Trade Union Act concerning the ILO Core Conventions was discussed at the Economic, Social and Labor Council (ESLC), a social dialogue body. However, employers' associations demanded proportional strengthening of their power (e.g. approval of the substitute works, prohibition of strikes inside the workplace), as the right of association is guaranteed to a wider extent. Since then, the social dialogue has been shut down.

The government has been taking a firm stance of "legislation first" because of the political reasons, and trade unions including FKTU (Federation of Korean Trade Unions) insist "ratification first".

The ILO Core Conventions are international standards for guaranteed minimum labor rights, and Korean government has pledged the international society to ratify those conventions for many times. The government should ratify those conventions, not denying that it has the responsibility of guaranteeing the labor rights.

2) "Minimum Wage 10,000 Won (USD 8.4)" Campaign and negotiations

Korean trade unions and civil society organizations have conducted a campaign for

the minimum wage increase up to 10,000 won since early 2010s in order to resolve the social polarization and secure a livelihood of low-wage-workers. The campaign became popular with many people's supports. In 2017, the new administration of Moon set up the target of increasing the minimum wage to 10,000 won until 2020.

As the minimum wage for 2018 was decided to be raised at a high rate (16.4%), the realization of "Minimum wage 10,000 won" seemed to be possible. However, under the pretext of lightening the burden of medium and small-size businesses and alleviating negative impacts on the economy and employment, the Minimum Wage Act was amended by the government and the ruling party to expand the inclusion scope of minimum wage components. This amendment cut back the positive effects of the real income increase.

Moreover, the minimum wage for 2019 has been increased far less than 15.3%, the least increasing rate to make the minimum wage 10,000 won by 2020.

Recently, the government and the ruling party tried to revise the minimum wage setting system without any discussions with the trade unions, and it intensified the social conflicts.

As the minimum wage increase not only improves the living standards of precarious workers like women, youths, irregular workers, etc, but also relieves the social polarization, the raise of the minimum wage should be continued.

3) Joint Task Force Team (CSOs and the Ministry of Employment and Labor) for mitigation of minimum wage exemption on persons with severe disabilities

NGO Coalition on CRPD, submitted a parallel report to UN for the initial review on Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2014. The report addressed the issue on the unequal treat to workers with disabilities to be exempted from the national minimum wage and need for a national policy for wage compensation, which has well been adopted in the Conclude Observations of UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

On 15th Sep 2015, CSOs held an open forum to discuss ways to conserve minimum wage for the workers with severe disabilities in order to implement recommendations from UNCRPD Committee.

In April 2017, open forum for conservation minimum wage for the workers with severe disabilities took place.

In April 2017, '2017 Solidarity of Persons with Disabilities for Presidential Election' required presidential candidates to ensure 'the national minimum wage for the workers with severe disabilities'.

In Dec. 2017, Korea Differently Abled Federation and Korea Employment Agency for the Disabled held an open forum to discuss minimum wage conservation and employment invigoration of the persons with severe disabilities.

In Nov. 2017, persons with severe disabilities and their parents suggested three policies to protect right to work of the persons with disabilities to Ministry of Employment and Labor.

- 10,000 public jobs for persons with disabilities
- Deleting 'minimum wage exclusion' clause
- Reformation of Korea Employment Agency for the Disabled

In Feb. 2018, Two Private-public joint Task Force Teams was established to discuss the above suggested policies.

- TFT for making 10,000 public jobs for the persons with severe disabilities
- TFT for restructuring the minimum wage exemption

In order to ensure decent jobs and same wage as others to persons with severe disabilities, the clause 7 of the Minimum Wages Act should be removed. Furthermore, active measures by the government should be taken in order to ensure minimum wages to the workers (mostly in vocational rehabilitation centers).

Jobs under minimum wage will be gradually decreased, if public sector create various jobs paid minimum wage or more, with consideration of persons with severe disabilities.

Moreover, increase of employment subsidies, reinforcing mandatory employment and various employment supports, including supported employment for persons with developmental disabilities are needed to assist persons with severe disabilities to realize their rights to work.

4) Reinforcing of education on the labor rights

After the death of an adolescent apprentice in 2012, education programs on the labor laws have been increased and extended to the youth and citizens.

FKTU has been organizing education programs for vocational high school students on the labor laws by the aids of its own 19 regional legal service centers to raise

understanding about the labor laws and having sense of labor rights.

Now, by October 2018, 221 labor rights education programs for adolescents, citizens, workers are conducted by 67 organisations.

However, the educations are proceeded without government's overall management and politic support and conducted by individual organization regionally. It could not guarantee specialty and continuity.

Recently, the ESLC discussed to find a way to reinforce labor rights educations and organise the governance that manage those overall education programs.

It is needed to proceed organised labor rights educations through the formal education system, to foster professionals for labor rights educations, to construct a central organisation for labor rights education, and to legislate the law to vitalize labor rights educations.

5) Introduction of the Worker Center (a.k.a. "Arbeitskammer") and expansion of the coverage of the Labor Standard Act

Over a half of all workers are irregular workers in Korea. 90% of all workers are not organised in trade unions, and most of them are precarious, working in the small businesses. (FKTU et al., 2017, "the necessities and design of the Korean chamber of labor through case study of foreign countries")

In Korea, trade unions are mainly organised in enterprise unit, so precarious workers are not easy to join trade unions. The Worker Center is to be a representative body for those workers.

- "The Worker Center (workers autonomy)" is a legal counterpart of 'the Chamber of Commerce and Industry'. Its membership covers all workers.
- The Worker Center provides legal services, education and training programs and many others. Within the workers' living area, it protects and speaks for workers' economic and social interests.

Seoul and Gyeonggi-do lead out introducing a Korean chamber of labor. The previous model of "Labor Center — Labor Welfare Center" would be gradually transformed into 'the Worker Center'. It would cover, represent, protect and support those workers that are not organised and work in small businesses, and build a new model of social dialogue.

Meanwhile, trade unions insist to expand the coverage of the Labor Standard Act to workers in enterprises with less than five employees. Though The ruling party

prepared the bill, it remained pending because of oppositions by conservative parties and employers associations.

6) Joint actions of women and labor organizations against gender wage gap

Gender wage gap has been only decreased by 7.1%p during 10 years, from 41.7% in 2007 to 34.6% in 2017 (OECD, 2019, Gender wage gap)

Since 2017, women and labor organizations have been conducting 'Stop at 3 o'clock' campaign and rally of leaving office at 3p.m on the International Women's Day(8th March), to improve understanding of level of gender wage gap and its reasons. The campaign and rally is showing that women are working with no pay after 3 o'clock as the gender wage gap is 36% (in 2015). By stop working, women protest against the gender wage gap.

Moreover, since 2017, 18th May is declared as "Ending the gender wage gap day" and a rally is staged every year. This means that since irregular women workers' average pay is about 38% that of regular men workers, irregular women workers are working with no pay since 18th May until the end of year. It pinches out that gender wage gap is getting bigger when the employment status is concerned.



SDG 10 | The Disabled in Inequality Politically, Economically and Socially

1. The economical, social and political status of the disabled(Target 10.1, 10.2 & 10.4)

1) Current Situation

(1) Poverty of persons with disabilities is twice higher than their counterpart

According to the 2017 National Disability Survey of the Ministry of Health-Welfare (MOHW), 380,000 of persons with disabilities in ROK receive Living Benefits by the National Basic Living Security Act, which is the 15% of the whole population of persons with disabilities.

Average monthly income of their household is 2.421million KRW(approx. 2400USD), which has been increased by 8.3% of one in 2014, 2.235million KRW, but is still the 66.9% of the whole population's average monthly income.

The ratio of persons with disabilities who earns less than 10million KRW a year was 22.5% in 2016, and it was slightly reduced to 22.3% in 2017, but it is still almost twice higher than 11.7%, the rate of whole population.

As of 2016, 40.9% of persons with disabilities were in the lower part of the median income, which is two times higher than percentage of the whole population(19.5%). The poverty gap between the median Income and average income of the lower part, was 37% for persons with disabilities and 35.4% for the whole.

(2) Burden of families of persons with disabilities remains, despite of alleviation on Family's Obligatory Support Rules

'Abolition of the Family's Obligatory Support Rules' is an urgent task as it affects to the poor including persons with disabilities and it has been partially implemented in Education and Residence Benefits.

The Family's Obligatory Support Rules, restrict access to the national security system, as long as any member of family (lineal relatives only) has income. The Rules has been heavily criticized for the premodern concept, imposing responsibility of social security to families, without considering substantive relationships of family members.

Amendment of the Rules relieve the obligation only when care takers are either over 60 years old or have disability, but still should be in in the bottom 70 percent income group, the obligation is abolished in Living and Medical benefit, but the effect is very minimal.

Disability Pension, which is the main income security system for persons with disabilities, still limits the beneficiaries by the disability rate and additional cost caused by disability is not covered by the Pension, despite of increase of the basic benefit

Disability Benefit is mere 20~40thousand KRW(approx. 20~40 USD) and only accessible up to the 120% of income level.

(3) 30.9% of persons with disabilities experience discrimination in job seeking and low payment

According to the 2017 NDS, 30.9% of persons with disabilities have been discriminated during job-seeking process and 36.4% experienced discrimination in the process of insurance contract.

As of 2017, annual average income of persons with disabilities was 36.83 million KRW; earned income was 19.42 million KRW(52.7%) and public transferred income 5.72 million KRW(15.5%)

Compared to a national annual average income of 50.1 million KRW, consisted of earned income 32.76 million KRW(65.4%), public transferred income 2.95 million KRW(5.9%), the earned income of persons with disabilities is lower.

2) Practices

(1) Disability movement on abolishing the Family's Obligatory Support Rules

A Sit-in Protest for amendment of NBLSA in Jogyesa Temple in 2010, and 1,842 days' protest for Abolition of the Family's Obligatory Support Rules started in raised public awareness on problems lies in the system. As a result, the new government declared the abolition as the first task.

In the 2017 Presidential election, main candidates promised to abolish the system as a result of the activism by CSOs.

The activism drew out the abolition of the family support duty in Education and Residence benefits. CSOs and the government have established a joint council of 'the Public-private consultative body' to make a roadmap for the full abolition of the system.

(2) Expansion of beneficiaries and realistic payment of the Disability Pension

Disability Pension is representative income security system for persons with disabilities, but is given only to people from the 1st to the 3rd-multiple-disability and bottom 70% income group, out of 6 grades. CSOs, therefore, insist expansion of the beneficiaries as the most urgent task.

Also, CSOs made a strong suggestion to make the Disability benefit realistic, for persons with mild disabilities, so that it can actually compensate the additional cost, caused by disability.

(3) Promotion of implementation of the UNCRPD and Anti-Discrimination Act of ROK

NGOs are monitoring implementation and writing a parallel report on UN CRPD, which ratified in 2008.

Especially, NGOs have urged the government to ratify the Optional Protocol and full ratification on the reserved clause about insurance contact of the pwd.

After the Anti-Discrimination Act (ACT ON THE PROHIBITION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, REMEDY AGAINST INFRINGEMENT OF THEIR RIGHTS, ETC.) enacted in 2008, NGOs has worked in various areas for its full implementation. NGOs file group complaints to improve the disability policies and practices and individual complaints for adequate remedies for individuals. These

actions raised public opinions on limits of the Anti-Discrimination Act and the needs for its amendment.

(4) Request for increase of disability budget up to an average level of OECD's and for employment of persons with disabilities

The budget on disability welfare of ROK in comparison with GDP is at the bottom among OECDs, rates only a quarter to the average of the OECD's.

The persistent works taken by the disability community achieved abolishing the 'Disability Rating System' which has been applied for 31 years. NGOs now request expansion of the budget to ensure exercise of the rights of persons with disabilities.

Request for public support to make adequate jobs available for persons with disabilities, in accordance with the current government's policy, made both to central and local governments.

NGOs also urge the Ministry of Health and Welfare to increase jobs for persons with disabilities and to repeal the minimum wage exception clause applied to persons with disabilities, as advised by the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities through its Concluding Observations, with a view that severely disabled people, who has been defined as 'Economically inactive population', would not be excluded.

2. Reformation of discriminated laws, policies, and practices(Target 10.3)

1) Issue: Comprehensive anti-discrimination law legislation has been delayed since the proposal of the Disability Discrimination Act 2007

In ROK, comprehensive anti-discrimination law which is to protect equality for everyone and to prohibit discrimination against age, sex, disability, race, sexual orientation has not been adopted yet.

Apart from Anti-Discrimination Act on Disability, no other particular anti-discrimination act has been adopted so far

UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and other UN committees recommended several times to establish the comprehensive anti-discrimination law, but the government has not carried out.

Since the Disability Discrimination Act was proposed in 2007, Korean civil societies and human rights groups have been devoted to establish the comprehensive anti-discrimination law in every aspect over the last 10 years, but it has not been achieved yet.

2) Practice: Coalition among 118 groups over the last 8 years for anti-discrimination law

'Solidarity for Enactment of Anti-Discrimination Law', composed of 118 civil societies, was launched in 2011, and has continued consultations, public campaigns, divers works for enactment of the law.

SDG 13 | Climate Action through Green Energy and Transportation, and Education for Future Generation

1. Integrative policy of renewable energy and green transportation for reduction of green house gases(Target 13.2)

1) Issue

(1) Impacted communities by centralized power system continue to be marginalized from renewable energy projects

○ Renewable target too weak: the Korean government set the target of renewable share of power generation as 30~35% by 2040, which means majority energy source would be unsustainable fossil fuel or nuclear but also slowdown energy transition, which has renewable target of 20% by 2030. (MOTIE, 3rd National Energy Master Plan, June 2019).

[Table 6-1. Share of electricity generation by source in 2030]

Year	Nuclear	Coal	LNG	Renewable	Oil	Pumped hydro
2017	30.3%	45.4%	16.9%	6.2%	0.6%	0.7%
2030	23.9%	36.1%	18.8%	20.0%	0.3%	0.8%

* Source: 8th Basic Plan of Long-term Electricity Supply and Demand(MoTIE, 2017)

The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy(MoTIE) explain that we have enough energy potential to meet over 40% of renewable energy target by 2040 but “if share of renewable electricity generation increase over 35%p, cost to manage variability of renewable source and backup equipment like ESS and gas turbine would increase rapidly.

○ **Rights to buy renewable electricity not assured**: Though there is increasing demands among corporations and citizens to buy electricity generated from renewable energy, it's impossible to buy renewable energy under the current law and system.

○ **Communities excluded from renewable energy projects**: It has been social problem that many renewable energy projects have been developed and owned by people from other regions rather than community. Information Asymmetry and profit sharing mechanism have been lacked, increasing local conflicts.

○ **Capacity of local government limited**: There is no staff dedicated to support local renewable energy development and community participation.

○ **Sustainable policy of bioenergy lacked**: South Korea's consumption of biomass has increased rapidly to burn biomass at the coal-fired power plants or large scale biomass power plants, particularly since 2012 when it implemented Renewable Portfolio Standards(RPS) scheme. As domestic production of biomass has been poor, Korea has imported most of biomass from the developing countries in South-Eastern countries.

[Table 6-2. Wood pellet supply by year (Unit: ton)]

Year	Total	Domestic	Import	self-sufficiency(%)
2013	550,271	65,603	484,668	11.9
2014	1,940,103	90,462	1,849,641	4.7
2015	1,552,821	82,137	1,470,684	5.3
2016	1,769,213	52,572	1,716,641	3.0
2017	1,773,294	67,446	1,705,848	3.8

* Source: Korea Forest Service, 2018

○ **Set ambitious target for renewable**: To break free from nuclear and fossil fuel, South Korea must set the renewable energy target at least 50% by 2040.

○ **System to buy renewable electricity**: Reform the current power market to ensure the rights to purchase electricity generated from renewable energy source. End public subsidies on fossil and nuclear energy.

○ **Expand support for community renewable energy**: Policy and administration to support local renewable energy projects and ensure communities to participate should be strengthened.

○ **Sustainable bioenergy policy**: Develop sustainable policy on bioenergy including decentralized and community based bioenergy development.

(2) Policy to reduce diesel car and air pollution unclear

○ **Rapid increase of diesel car:** Registrations of diesel car reached nearly 10 million, overwhelming clean cars.

[Table 6-3. Car registrations by fuel type]

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Petrol	9,276,235	9,399,738	9,587,351	9,808,633	10,092,399	10,369,752	10,629,296
Diesel	7,001,950	7,395,739	7,938,627	8,622,179	9,170,456	9,576,395	9,929,537
LPG	2,415,485	2,391,988	2,336,656	2,257,447	2,167,094	2,104,675	2,035,403
Hybrid	75,003	103,580	137,522	174,620	233,216	313,856	405,084
CNG	37,003	39,708	40,457	39,777	38,880	38,918	38,934
Electricity	860	1,464	2,775	5,712	10,855	25,108	55,756
Hydrogen	-	-	-	29	87	170	893
other	63,997	68,647	74,567	81,488	90,364	99,421	107,652

* Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport. Press release(2019.1.16.)

○ **Tax reform delayed:** Relative price between petrol and diesel is 100:85, big difference from the OECD average of 100:93. Low tax on diesel has been one of the main elements to prefer buying diesel cars.

[Table 6-4. Environmental Impact Cost Estimation by fuel type(Unit:0.1bKRW, KRW/ℓ)

	Petrol	Diesel	LPG	Total
CO	48,581	18,707	9,499	76,787
NOX	10,555	147,903	3,126	161,584
SOX	23	40	6	69
VOC	615	417	35	1,067
PM2.5	64	19,148	0	19,212
CO2eq.	7,430	13,895	3,358	24,683
Total	67,268	200,109	16,024	283,401

* Source: Dongkyu Lee, Korea Institute of Public Finance, 2017

[Table 6-5. Ratio of price by transport fuel type]

	Petrol	Diesel	LPG
OECD Average	100	93	
World Average	100	91	55
South Korea	100	85	50

* Source: Jaei Goo(2019)

○ **Public transportation is poor except Seoul:** Even most big cities have low modal share of public transportation. Modal share of public transportation in 7 big cities recorded around 30% except Seoul. Passenger satisfaction of public transportation also has appeared low.

○ Develop target index on clean car: The government only have a target to increase clean cars to some millions. To combat air pollution and climate crisis, we need to replace current rapid increasing diesel and petrol cars with clean cars. Share of clean car should be target index to measure the sustainable transport policy.

○ Increase the public investment on public transportation: To improve public transport infrastructure and service, public budget and investment should be increased. By public consultation, the government should develop sustainable transport policy including prioritizing public transportation, developing safe bicycle roads.

○ Roadmap to phase out diesel car: Long term policy to promote sustainable transport should be developed like banning new diesel car sales in 2030.

○ Oil tax reform and end fossil fuel subsidy: Increase the tax on diesel, cut the public subsidies on fossil fuels. Reform the Transportation, energy, environment tax, currently spent 80% for road construction. to be spent for clean air and public transport.

(3) Climate and energy policy uncoupled

○ Emissions keep increasing: South Korea's greenhouse gas emissions recorded 694 million CO₂ ton, which is over the target for 2020. The government expect the emissions would increase further.(Greenhouse Gas Inventory & Research Center of Korea, 2018). South Korea is 7th largest CO₂ emissions country in 2016 and 3rd fastest increasing between 2000~2016 among the OECD (IEA, 2018)

○ Gap between the Paris Goal and South Korea's target: South Korea's target emission in 2030 is 536 million CO₂ ton, reviewed as 'highly insufficient' to hold global warming to below 2 °C let alone with the Paris Agreement's stronger 1.5 °C limit.(Climate Action Tracker, 2018.12).

○ Expansion of coal power plant: Coal-fired power plants emitted 184,186GgCO₂, appeared largest emissions source. Though the government announced not to allow any new coal-fired power plant, still 4 new coal projects are under construction. South Korea didn't set the long term vision to phase out coal-fired power plants yet.

○ Roadmap to phase out coal: To meet the climate target, the government should set the target to reduce share of coal-fired power plant from current 40% to below 20%. Introduce law to phase out coal power, as soon as possible and adopt new CO₂ emissions standard. Cancel the new constructing coal projects.

○ Strengthen the Climate target: Strengthen the emissions reduction target to meet the Paris Goal.

2) Practices

(1) Energy transition

○ Influencing the local governments on ambitious energy transition vision: Civil society groups have produced 100% renewable energy vision and proposed the government to adopt and implement it. Civil society groups influenced the local government like Seoul, Chungnam, Gyeonggi Province to develop local energy transition vision.

○ Campaign on the rights to buy renewable electricity: The National Assembly and civil society groups work together on renewable energy and launched the initiative on the rights to buy renewable energy electricity. A member of the National Assembly proposed bills to reform the system and the initiative influenced the government to develop green pricing and considering reform the Power Purchase Agreement system for renewable.

○ Community Renewable Energy: There are more and more communities that form cooperatives to develop solar power and share profits with members. Samgaksan high school is the first school to install solar power on the rooftop with a cooperative joined by students, teacher and community members together.

(2) Climate Action

○ Awareness on Paris Agreement and climate action: Civil society groups campaigned on '1.5 degree to save the earth and us' in 2018 in light of IPCC's special report on 1.5 degree to increase public awareness on climate crisis and urge the politicians to strengthen policy.

○ Campaign to stop coal-fired power plant: After 8 years of civil movements against coal-fired power plant construction project in Dangjin, Chungnam Province, the project finally was dropped in the end of 2017. Now civil society groups work together to phase out coal-fired power plants and stopped lifespan expansion plan of power companies in 2019.

2. Education for climate change adaptation(Target 13.3)

1) Issues

(1) Insufficient Nationwide survey on environmental awareness of climate change adaption issues

In order to collect information from the public's perspective on major issues and policies related to the environment, the Ministry of Environment is carrying out a "national awareness survey on environmental preservation" participated by general public and environmental experts, However, there is a limitation due to long survey interval of 5 years.

In particular, Ministry of Environment has carried out 'Survey on Perceptions of Citizens to Climate Change', as part of the national surveys on climate change awareness, but no additional survey has been conducted since the second survey in 2008.

It is important to identify and promote public recognition, because the effect of policies are maximized when the people sympathize and acknowledge government policies. Therefore, in order to understand the public perception and demand arising from the negative impacts of climate change, and to further strengthen the capacity of the people to adapt to climate change, it is necessary to conduct investigation at regular intervals.

(2) Lack of systematic education on climate change adaptation for future generations and vulnerable groups

According to the Korea Environment Institute(KEI), the level of public awareness on climate change is high, but the level of responding to climate change is low. About 59.5% of the respondents answered 'I know to some degree' about ongoing climate change, and 3.2% responded 'I have never heard of it'. On the recognition about the government's climate change adaptation policy(Including prevention of infectious diseases from climate change, health management of those vulnerable to heat and UV ray, and the provision of a meteorological disaster prevention system), the percentage of respondents who answered 'I have heard about it' and 'I have never heard about it' were 50.9% and 16.0%, respectively(KEI, 2016, National Environmental Awareness Research).

In terms of respondents, 83.9% of respondents with household members aged 70 or over were less aware of the government's climate change adaptation policies. (51.6% and 32.3% of the respondents answered 'I have heard about it' and 'I have never heard about it'). This figure is ironic, considering that 74.2% of respondents with household members aged 70 years or older responded that they were "already affected" by the negative impacts of climate change.

Among the different social classes (upper/upper-middle, middle, lower-middle, and lower classes in this survey), the respondents who answered that they knew the government's adaptation policy for climate change was the highest in 'upper/upper-middle class' (50.1%).

In particular, according to a survey conducted by the KEI in 2017, less than half of the climate change vulnerable groups are aware of ongoing climate change issue, with the figure of recognition merely at 15.06%(KEI, 2017, Operation and management of climate change vulnerable stratum support program).

Despite the fact that specified PR strategies related to climate change adaptation and continuous education is vital, temporary promotion and education in forms of distributing newsletters and brochures have been carried out so far(Joint ministry, 2018, The 2nd National Climate Change Adaptation Measures Implementation Plan).

Although systematic education of climate change adaptation is important for the future generation, the Ministry of Education is lacking contribution. Moreover, Ministry of Education is absent from the government groups in charge of planning out detailed curriculum of climate change adaptation contents in current education system. The Ministry of Education also showed no contribution for the budget set aside for the National Climate Change Adaption Measures until 2020.

2) Case: "Youth Climate Action" formed – Future generations set themselves up as the main counterparts of climate change

According to <Climate Change Performance Index(CCPI) 2018 Report>, Korea's climate change response index is at its lowest. There is a growing awareness that political decisions are not compatible with responding to climate change, and the number of youth organizations dealing with climate change issues is increasing.

'Green Environment Youth Korea' is carrying out projects to inform about climate change issues and solve problems at local level. Among these projects, <Honeybee

Project> was carried out twice to inform the about honeybees' ecosystem crisis caused by climate change, and als to lead the participants to plant wildflowers. The first <Honeybee project> (2014) was co-organized by the Guro-gu Office and GEYK, sponsored by Urban Bees Seoul, and a total of 52 Seoul citizens participated. The second <Honeybee Project> (2016) was hosted by GEYK, and sponsored by the Seoul Municipal Youth Training Center and Blue Asia. A total of 40 citizens participated.

In particular, the second <Honeybee project> aimed to raise awareness among youths about climate change and intergenerational equity.

In addition, the <Power Shift Korea> project was launched in 2014 to raise awareness of youths' response to climate change and to seek solutions. In <Instant Shift for Low Carbon Life> project, which was planned as part of the <Power Shift Korea> project in 2018, five experts from fashion, food, architecture, finance and investment sectors, shared discussion with 50 youths about their current climate change responses and possible solutions. Also, vigorous discussions about the transition to low-carbon life took place.

As part of international effort, 'GEYK' attended annual meetings of the United Nations Conference on Climate Change. In addition, they are making efforts to spread the voices of young people through writing statements, holding press conferences, campaigns, and various events. Specifically, to deliver on the youth's perspective of climate change actions, GEYK collaborated with YOUNGO(Youth Constituency) to create and submit policy suggestions to 'Adaptation', 'Transparency', 'Loss and damage', and 'Action on Climate Empowerment' working groups. Annually, The Korea Pavilion introduces the climate change policies and youth activities of Korea, China, Japan, and Taiwanese youths. It also seeks to deliver ideas of youths to the attendees of the Conference of the Parties.

In order to encourage the government to address climate change issues, the 'Youth Climate Action(YCA)', composed of the youth climate change advisory team, youth support group, adult support group, and attorneys, was established in 2018. On March 15, 2019, YCA held the "315 Global Climate Strike". Also, YCA- affiliated lawyers are planning to hold 'Climate Litigation Forum' every other month this year to inform about climate change and environmental litigation to members. The Youth Climate Action will prepare for a model trial from following September, and the actual model trial will take place in December.

SDG 16 | End Violence against the Disabled and Children, and Establish Participatory Governance

1. End all forms of violence against the disabled and children(Target 16.1 & 16.2)

1) Issues

(1) Persistence of violence against persons with disabilities in home, school, and facility

984 cases of suspected abuse against persons with disabilities were reported from January to Jun 2017, the first year of the establishment of the regional advocacy organizations for persons with disabilities under the <Act on Welfare of Persons with Disabilities>. Among all types of disabilities, the majority of the cases were abuses against persons with intellectual disabilities, which takes about 77%. 17 national advocacy organizations for rights of persons with disabilities, commissioned by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, dealt with the abuses against persons with disabilities.

According to the National Survey on persons with disabilities in 2017, verbal and/or emotional abuses were overwhelming, and domestic violence still occurred, even though home must be the safest place.

[Table 7-1. Types of abuses against persons with disabilities]

NO	Types of Abuses	Ratios
1	Verbal abuse	81.0
2	Emotional abuse	47.6
3	Neglect and/or abandonment	16.4
4	Physical violence	16.2
5	Financial abuse	13.1
6	Domestic violence and/or discrimination	5.3

* Source: the Ministry of Health and Welfare, 2017, the National Survey on persons with disabilities

For example, in 2018 there was an assault by a teacher and a national service conscript in a special school. They maltreated students with disabilities (forced a student to eat chilli paste and confined him/her to a room) and committed verbal abuse (threatened a student who could express his/her own opinion to cover up an assault in school). Therefore, the criminal justice procedures against the perpetrators including the teachers from 3 schools in Seoul are ongoing (Press release, 7th of March, 2019, the Seoul Northern District Prosecutor's Office, 'Investigation result of Abuses against students with disabilities of Special school in Seoul').

In a residential home in Gyeonggi-do, staffs forced persons with disabilities to fight each other, shot a video clip, and circulated it with insults and mockeries. Also, labor exploitations against persons with disabilities occurred in a farm operated by a residential home in Jeollabuk-do (Press conference release 7th May, 2019, Jangsu Bethel Shelter for persons with disabilities).

Meanwhile, throughout the nation, there are only 8 shelters for victims with disabilities. There is a lack of shelters for persons with disabilities, when comparing to 58 shelters for child victims of abuses. Because of the lack of shelters, many victims with disabilities cannot escape or they have no choice but to get back to places of violence.

[Table 7-2. Current Shelters for victims with disabilities]

Sub-national	Total	Seoul	Busan	Daegu	Incheon	Gwangju	Daejeon	Ulsan	Sejong
No of Shelter	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-national	Gyeonggi	Gangwon	Chungbuk	Chungnam	Jeonbuk	Jeonnam	Gyeongbuk	Gyeongnam	Jeju
No of Shelter	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1

(2) Lack of support for women with disabilities, victims of sexual violence

26 Sexual Abuse Counseling Centers across the country provided counseling and support for 27,972 cases in 2015. 73% of counseling is about sexual abuse/violence and 17,921 cases (64.1%), which is more than half of total cases, are for women with disabilities, victimized by sexual assault (National Council on Sexual Violence, 2015, Disability Data Analysis).

Compared to numbers of victims, there is great shortage of shelters for women with disabilities victimized by domestic violence.

Allocation of low budget by the Ministry of Women and Family has resulted in poor working condition of staff working in Sexual Abuse Counseling Centers, whose payment is below national minimum wage and in difficult management of the centers.

Shelters for women/victims of sexual violence are also very limited, and more seriously women with disabilities in the shelters are not ensured safe and independent life after leaving a shelter, owing to insufficient support.

[Table 7-3. Shelters for women with disabilities]

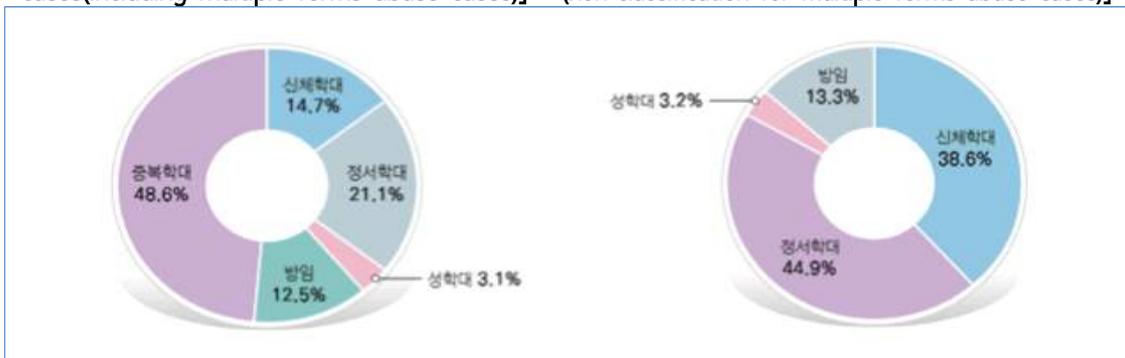
Items	No of shelters	No of admission	No of victims
Sexual violence shelter	11	Non-disclosed	Non-disclosed
Domestic violence shelter (incl. 1 shelter for sexual and domestic violence)	3	Non-disclosed	Non-disclosed

(3) Increase of child abuse and sexual assault crimes In the last 10 years...Problem in social perception of children as objects rather than subjects and the adult perspective approach to child policy

According to the National Child Abuse Report in 2017, among the 22,367 cases of child abuse, multiple forms of abuse took the highest percentage, 10,875cases (48.6%). Among Multiple forms abuse cases, the mix of physical abuse and emotional abuse (39.2%) were the highest with 8,757 cases.

[Picture 7-1. Types of Child abuse cases(including multiple forms abuse cases)]

[Picture 7-2. Types of Child abuse cases (non-classification for multiple forms abuse cases)]

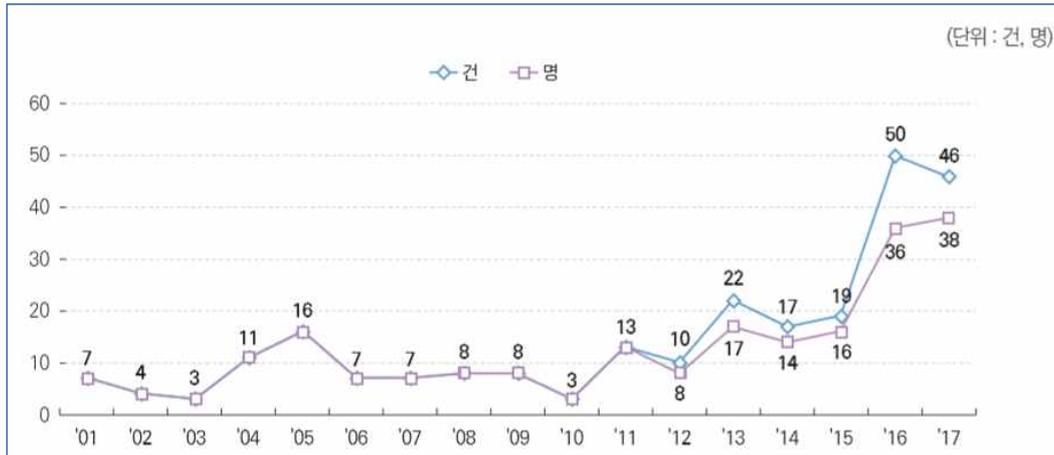


* Source: Central Child Protection Agency, 2017, National Child Abuse Report

There were 46 cases of dead children in 2017, with 38 children died. In these cases, 22 cases were due to physical abuse (47.8%), which is estimated to be higher in the number of children who died due to actual child abuse, since only the cases reported by child protection agencies were tallied.

The steady increase in child abuse deaths from 2001 to 2017 means that the National Child Protection System is not working effectively.

[Picture 7-3. Number of cases of children death per year]

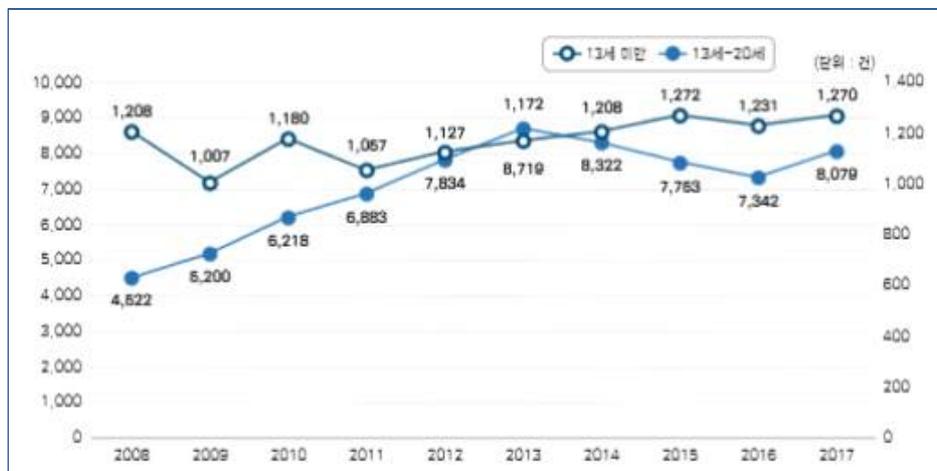


* Source: Central Child Protection Agency, 2017, National Child Abuse Report

Meanwhile, there were a total of 1,270 sexual crimes against children under the age of 13, and the number of cases are rising since 2011. Sexual crimes against children under the age of 13 increased by 5.1%.

In addition, the number of sexual crimes against children and adolescents has increased over the past decade, with the number of sexual crimes committed by those aged between 13 and 20 declining since 2013 and then rising again in 2017, especially those aged 13. Sexual crimes against 20-year-olds increased by 78.7 percent.

[Picture 7-4. Trend in the number of sexual crimes committed against children and adolescents(2008 ~2017)]



* Source: Central Child Protection Agency, 2017, National Child Abuse Report

Despite various efforts by the government and civil society, such as the government's system reform regarding the eradication of child violence and the campaign for the improvement of public awareness, children who are exposed to violence often do not know any procedures or remedies for protection. For example, over the past four years, the accumulated number of victims of 'Online Body fishing'²⁾ totaled 31,000, half of whom are underage(The Market Economy article 02.26).

Although this is a serious crime that could result in up to 10 years in prison or up to 100 million won in fines for violating the Children's Welfare Act, it is found that many of the victims are not getting any information to request help, and thus are not reporting the crimes and are not compensated for the damage. According to a report by the Korea Cyber Security Association, it is a big problem that no one is informing teenagers about cyber crime who are exposed to body-fishing(The Money Today article, 2018.03.13.).

It is urgent to establish a child protection system that provides an easy and quick way for children who experience violence so they how to respond. This includes comprehensive consideration of how to strengthen the relief system in case of infringement of rights.

This continuing problem of child abuse and violence continues due to many child protection policies are made in adult perspective, rather than child's perspective. United Nations recommended the "respecting the child's perspective on all aspects of prevention" (UN, 2006).

In February 2019, the U.N. Commission on the Rights of the Child asked the Korean government to provide information on plans, implementation and monitoring measures to achieve SDGs through child participation, This means that children's participation should be guaranteed in establishment and inspection process of the country's sustainable development goals.

However, in the course of the government's decision-making process, children are still alienated, and typically, the participation and perspective of children during the national SDGs establishment in 2018 has not been guaranteed. Child violence-related goals and indicators are not fully reflecting reality.

Children should participate in various decision-making processes as 'more active

2) It refers to a new crime in which a victim's naked body is filmed through video chatting and uses it to make threats.

stake holders' with equal common interests with adults, and SDGs information should be provided to them. SDGs education and publicity should also be easily understood and accessed to ensure meaningful participation of children and adolescents.

2) Practices

(1) Legal actions against the violence cases in special schools

In regard to the violence cases in special schools, DPOs(Disabled Persons Organizations) and lawyers from a legal support group of a private counseling center for persons with disabilities have organized a task force team and offered legal supports to victims with disabilities and their parents in the criminal justice process.

The task force team has urged measures to support the victims and to prevent recurrence to related authorities including the Offices of Education by asking an interview with them and holding press conferences.

The prosecution exempted 8 among 12 perpetrators in the ** special school from indictment. Therefore, the task force held a press conference, asked an interview to the prosecutors in charge, and submitted a bill of complaint.

(2) Initiate a movement for enacting a law to close down residential facilities for persons with disabilities

Even though human rights violations including violence have been repeated in residential facilities for persons with disabilities, the Government and relevant local authorities have taken a passive attitude toward active measures like as closing facilities.

Therefore, national DPOs declared 'Statement on Enactment of the Act for Closing Residential Homes for Persons with Disabilities' and initiated a movement for closing the facilities down within the next 10 years, converting into community-based residential services for residents, strengthening the public welfare service.

Main contents of 'Act for Closing Residential Homes for Persons with Disabilities' (draft):

- Prohibition of establishing new residential facilities for persons with disabilities and of new admission to residential facilities
- Immediate closing residential facilities for offenders with disabilities
- Closing large-scale facilities accommodating over 30 residents within the next 5 years

- Closing all residential facilities until 20thApril,2028
- Providing houses for independent living and individually tailored support services for persons with severe disabilities

(3) Supports for women with disabilities victimized in sexual violence

Counseling Center for Women with Disabilities on Sexual Violence and a non-profit organization 'Women with Disabilities Empathy' provide counseling and supports to women with disabilities, experienced various violence, human rights violation, discrimination. The provision include therapeutic program, self-support group activities/education, which empower women with disabilities to live as autonomous citizens with their rights.

- Published *the Report on current supports provided by CSOs and ways forwards*, with recommendation for policies and system
- Improved national policies for increasing shelters through persistent consultations with the Ministry of Women and Family in partnership with National Council on Sexual Violence

(4) Establishment of special law for child abuse policy improvement activities and raise awareness of child abuse citizens

After the death of child abuse in Ulju-gun in October 2013, The children's Foundation lauched the 'Ulju Child Abuse Death Case Investigation Committee and System Improvement Committee' with NGOs, lawyers and member of congress.

After conducting a two-month investigation into 24 institutions and individuals related to the case and conducting interviews with five central ministries including the Ministry of Welfare, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education, and the National Police Agency, we called for the government to improve the system. As a result, in september 2014, the special law on punishment of child abuse crimes was reflected in the revision of the Child Welfare Law.

Nevertheless, the incidence of child abuse has increased steadily. Therefore, in order to improve the public perception of corporal punishment which caused by parent's idea that children are their property and to recall the public awareness of the obligation to report, the Children's Foundation promotes nationwide campaigns using a variety of platforms including online and offline awareness video production and distribution.

(5) Opportunities for children's self-participation, such as a policy proposal based on the child's rights.

The Children's Foundation undertakes activities that involve children to reflect their views in various child protection projects, such as the improvement of the system and awareness campaigns.

In January 2017, eight advocacy center campaigned a "vote from the future" to propose children's pledges to the 19th presidential candidates. Children's opinions were received in 11,303 cases through discussion sessions, interview surveys and opinion writing methods at local children's centers, including elementary and secondary schools nationwide, and children's policy pledges were presented at the National Assembly

[Picture 7-5. A presentation on children's policy pledges]



[Picture 7-6. listening to children's voice]



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In addition, since 2018, the Seoul Child Advocacy Center is doing Child-Friendly Accountability (CFAcc), a child protection activity developed by the International Federation of Children's Foundation. It consists of three activities (investigation, analysis, and action) in which children are aware of child violence, understand child protection laws and policies, and act actively to improve protection gaps and ultimately aim to implement SDG 16.2.

[Policy proposal for improvement of school violence system(talk concert, campaign)]



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2. Criminal proceedings securing the rights of the disabled(Target 16.3 & 16.9)

1) Issue: Needs for expanding accessibility for persons with disabilities in the criminal justice process and reforming the Guardianship

- Severe lack of regulations for legal support for persons with disabilities in criminal justice process:
 - <Act on the Prohibition of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities, Remedy against Infringement of their Rights, etc> Article 26 : Intermediary policy
 - <Civil Procedure Act> Article 143 : In the event that any person has any disabilities in hearing or speaking, the court shall have an interpreter conduct the interpretation
 - <Civil Procedure Act> Article 143-2 : Where a party has difficulty in making his/her statements necessary to clarify the litigation relations due to his/her mental or physical limitations caused by a disability, he/she may be accompanied by his/her statement assistant when appearing before the court to give his/her statements if the court so permits.
 - <Criminal Procedure Act> Article 33: When the criminal defendant is deaf, if no defense counsel is available, the court shall appoint a defense counsel ex officio.
 - <Criminal Procedure Act> Article 181 : A statement by persons with visual and/or hearing disabilities may be required to interpreted by an interpreter.
 - <Criminal Procedure Act> Article 55: Where the criminal defendant is unable to read the protocol of trial, he/she may demand the protocol of trial to be read to him/her.
 - <Criminal Procedure Act> Article 163-2 : If a victim of a crime is incompetent to discern right from wrong or make a decision due to his/her physical or mental disability, the court shall allow a person who has a reliable relation with the victim to sit in company with the victim, unless such company is likely to cause a trouble in the proceedings or there is any inevitable reason otherwise.
 - <Act on Guarantee of Rights of and Support for Persons with Developmental Disabilities> : Arrangement of the prosecutors and police officers in charge of persons with developmental disabilities

Even though <Act on the Prohibition of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities> regulates to support accessibility in all procedures, the support system in the criminal justice process only provides sign language interpretation, intermediary, and reliable company policy.

There is no way to investigate situations of persons with disabilities in correctional facilities and these facilities do not provide any information or data regarding to situations within the facilities. It is suspected that persons with developmental disabilities, who are not registered, have been victimized by human rights violations because of their difficulties of recognition.

The national police agencies, the prosecutions, and the courts have developed and applied their guidelines for supporting persons with disabilities. However, few of these guidelines have been applied in reality. Many authorities do not have enough knowledge of these guidelines, because there is no education program for the guidelines.

There have been concerns on severe violations against rights of self-determination in the Guardianship, which authorizes other people to exercise the right of representation on legal rights of persons with disabilities.

The United Nations have recommended to abolish the current Guardianship and to convert into the supportive policies, like as intermediaries. However, the Government still does not seem to have a will to reform or change the policies.

2) Practices

(1) Persisting in asking to provide convenience in the criminal justice process

In a lawsuit for assuring persons with visual and/or hearing impairments rights for watching movies, the plaintiffs strongly asked sign language interpretations and captioning for audience who are deaf or have hearing impairments. Therefore, simultaneous sign language interpretations and captioning for audience are provided at the first time in trial process.

In a lawsuit related with an accident which a person with disability fell from a wheelchair lift in Singil subway station, many persons with disabilities who are wheelchair users attended the trial. Therefore, this lawsuit provided an opportunity to raise an issue on providing convenience for persons with disabilities in courts.

(2) Participating in a research group for supporting persons with disabilities in the justice process operated by the Office of Court Administration

The Office of Court Administration organized a research group for supporting persons with disabilities in the justice process, so Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) asked to participate in the study group. They become to participate and persist in raising problems and alternatives in this group.

(3) Organizing a task force team for reforming the Guardianship

In October, 2018, the task force team to reform the Guardianship held a press conference for its establishment. This task force team consists of 12 organizations including Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs).

This task force has made endeavors to abolish the types of the Guardianship which commits severe violations against rights, including filing a constitutional appeal.

3. Participatory Governance(SDG 16.7)

1) Issue: Lack of inclusiveness and representativeness in government committees

For inclusive, equal, represented, and accountable participatory governance, the authority of the participatory system and the composition of committee members are quite important.

In Korea, there is a citizen participation system in government legally guaranteed such as local referendum, public recall, claim to establish or repeal ordinance, petition, appointment of government committee, and public hearing. The most generally operated participation system in is the government committee in Korea.

Focusing on the government committees, how it has contributed to unequal decision-making in government is pointed out, and then civil society's activities are presented to solve the problem.

Seriously under-represented disabled people in government committee, and less than 30% of women in local government committees

According to *The 2018 Status of Government Committee* by the Ministry of Public Administration and Security, total 558 commissions and committees are established by laws and presidential executive orders as of June 2018: 37 administrative

commissions and 521 advisory committees.

As the resolutions of committees influence over government policies directly and indirectly, the decision-making is required to be inclusive, integrative, transparent, and accountable.

Inclusive and integrative decisions are depended on the composition of committees. In national government, gender equality gap is not an issue because it conforms to the legal standard of prohibition of exceeding 60% of one gender. As of June 2018, women members in government committees are average 40.7%.

[Table 7-4. Women ratio of committees in national government]

Major Group	Average ratio(%)
Women	40.7

* Source: the Ministry of Administration and Security, 2018, The 2018 Status of Government Committees

However, according to a report by a NGO, *Report on local government committee monitoring in 2018*(The Human Rights Forum of Persons with Disabilities in Korea(the Able Forum), 2018), in 17 sub-national governments, women ratio is only 29.6% in committees and still needs to be improved.

The more serious under-represented issue is the low awareness of the inclusiveness of the disabled in decision-making process in government. There is no official statistics of the ratio of the disabled in government committees at national and local level and no legal quota for the disabled even though the population of the disabled is 5% in Korea, which means one of 20 people is the disabled.

According to the report by the Able Forum in 2018, total 2,623 committees are established in 17 sub-national governments as of December 2017, and 19.3 members per committee are appointed in average. However, the ratio of the disabled in committees is only 0.5%.

[Table 7-5. Composition of committee members in 17 sub-national governments]

Major Group	Average ratio(%)
Women	29.6
Disabled	00.5

* Source: The Human Rights Forum of Persons with Disabilities in Korea, 2018, Report on local government committee monitoring in 2018

For equal representation and inclusiveness in decision-making, at least 1 member must be the disabled in a committee with 20 members. It can be said that the

disabled has generally been excluded systematically in governance.

One example is the composition of the National Committee on Sustainable Development that must consider the inclusiveness of its decision-making more strongly than any other committees. As of April 2019, total 26 civil members are appointed in the committee, women ratio of which is just 38.5% which is less than the legal standard. Even worse, no one from the disabled, the aged, and youth involves in the committee.

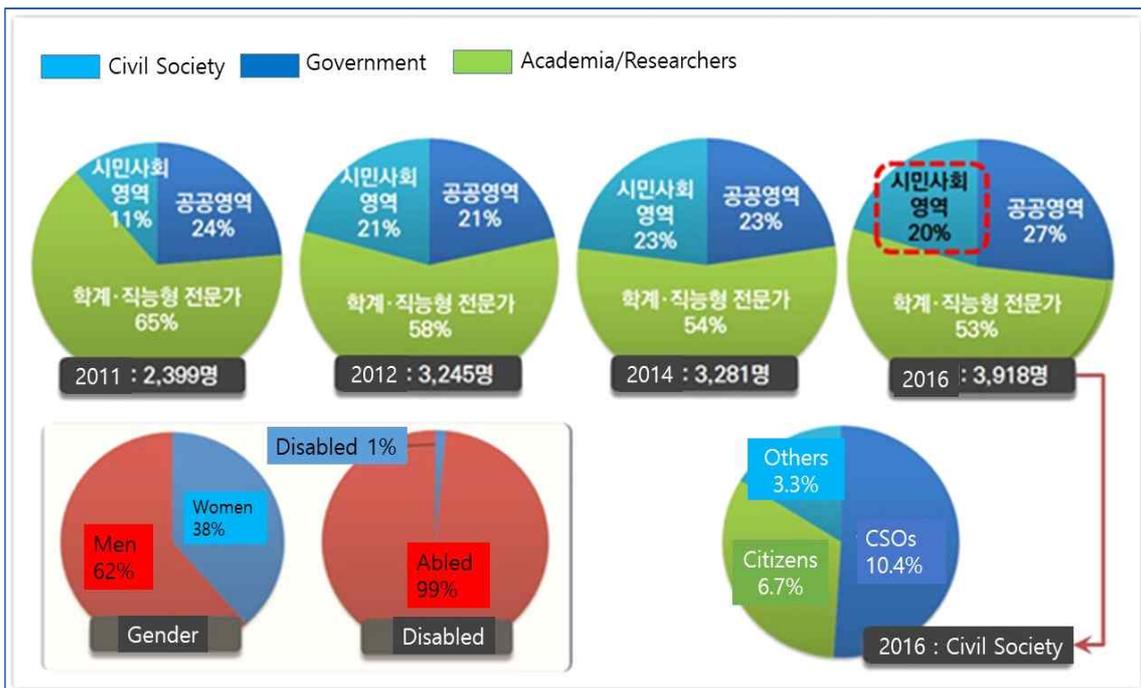
[Table 7-6. Member composition of the National Committee on Sustainable Development]

Major Group	Average ratio(%)
Women	38.5
The Disabled	00.0

* Source: The Sustainable Development Portal, <http://ncsd.go.kr>, visited on April 24, 2019.

In case of Seoul metropolitan government, 53% of total committee members are from academia and research institutes, while 15% from CSOs. And even there is no transparent criteria and process to appoint members from CSOs. Under this biased decision making structure, inclusive and integrated policy can be in difficulty.

[Picture 7-5. Member composition of committees in Seoul metropolitan city]



* Source: Jung, Byeongsoon, 2017, "Transformation of governance structure and limitation of government committees", presentation paper for the 3rd Capacity Building Seminar of Korea SDGs Network, June 21, 2017.

2) Practice: Policy advocacy activities to establish a Deliberative Multi-stakeholder Engagement system in SDGs implementation at national and local level

Korea SDGs Network, consisting of 27 CSOs and national coalitions from women, disabled, housing, education, healthcare, governance, environment, social economy, fair trade, and international development cooperation was established in April 2017. It has urged to establish a deliberative multi-stakeholder engagement system in SDGs implementation at national and local level since its birth.

The concept of deliberative multi-stakeholder engagement system is based on UN’s High Level Political Forum(HLPF) and its multi-stakeholder engagement and coordination mechanism. It aims to improve inclusiveness, integrity, representativeness, transparency, and accountability of decision-making in government supplementing committee system, and then upgrade the participatory governance which contributes to the equal society.

For advocacy, Korea SDGs Network has published *Korean Civil Society Report for HLPF* every year since 2017 and submitted to UN DESA. The report for 2017 HLPF can be found from the stakeholder’s report menu of the UN’s Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform(<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>).

Another activity Korea SDGs Network did is to organize **8 SDGs policy seminars and forums at national and international level** for its own capacity building as well as attracting attention of government officials. Keeping follow-up UN SDGs process is also one of advocacy strategy to hold government’s attention.



<The 5th Seminar: SDG 6, 7, 12, 15>

<The 6th Seminar: SDG 11>



<The 7th Seminar: 2018 HLPF and its future>

<The 8th Seminar: 2019 HLPF themes>



<Side event in 2018 HLPF: Multi-stakeholder engagement in Korea SDGs organized by the Ministry of Environment and Korea SDGs Network>



<Side event in 2018 HLPF: The Global Invisible Mosaic to network grassroots implementation organized by Canadian NGO and Korea SDGs Network>

As a result, after Korean government's VNR in 2016, more than 10 formal and informal dialogues between government and civil society has been continued for the past 2 years, which gives an opportunity to build trust each other. In addition, multi-stakeholder participation system that Korea SDGs Network demanded in the process of the establishment of Korea SDGs in 2018 was accepted even though the participatory system was not operated properly in time and information sharing for deliberation. **Last year civil society including academia criticized that Korea SDGs were not inclusive and integrated** because of improper operation of participation by government, and declared **a boycott of Korea SDGs** in the end.

From this year, Korea SDGs Network organizes **the Open Forum on SDGs in partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs** in order to provide a space where diverse stakeholders including governments and politicians discuss about SDGs implementation in Korea comprehensively in line with annual HLPF themes.

In the meantime, the conflicts between civil society and government on the Korea SDGs has a turning point to recover inter-trust this year because the government accepted to organize **multi-stakeholder forums(the K-SDGs Froum) to revise and supplement the Korea SDGs** that civil society asked for. The task Force team for the K-SDGs Forum including civil society, business, and local groups was launched in May and the first stakeholders forum will take place in July.

For **promotion of reform bill**, Korea SDGs Network is organizing a dialogue with several politicians of ruling party and initiate a stakeholders' network focusing on political approach.

※ Detail issues and practices of 'Participatory Budget' in Korea is available only in Korean version report because of no budget for translation.

3. Public access to information(Target 16.10)

1) Issues

(1) Exclusive and non-transparent information disclosure and its procedures undermine citizen's right to know

Until now, Korean government agencies have collected the resident registration number of the claimant by requiring the resident registration number to be submitted when the individual requests information disclosure based on the law(Official Information Disclosure Act).

This system is practically infringing upon the right of the underage citizens and those without the resident's number, and the ordinary citizens are also anxious about the collection of the resident's number and the leakage of personal information. These situations are undermining requests for information, an core exercise of right to know.

On the other hand, closed information designated by the OIDA is too comprehensive and ambiguous, government agencies have intentionally reduced citizens' right to know by abusing it and not disclosing important information to citizens. The aggregated data has a "disclosure" rate of about 90%, but disclosure is not the information that the claimant wants and its quality is very low often. This means that the remaining 10% of the non-disclosure information may be more important information in terms of democracy.

In addition, governments and public institutions may charge statutory fees when providing information in response to an information disclosure request. In some cases, claimants do not acquire information in order to avoid cost burden because they were not informed in advance about the fees.

In the current OIDA, there is no liability or penalty for government, public agencies or officials to intentionally delay the disclosure of information and its procedure or disclose false information.

(2) Increased non-disclosure tendency of informations for meeting led to a decline in the transparency and accountability of government decision making.

In 2017, 20% of the total non-disclosure of the government and public

institutions' non-disclosure reasons such as "To perform fair public duties "(Article 9 (1) of the OIDA) accounted for. Such non-disclosure trends have been increasing every year(2017 Official Information Disclosure Annual Report).

[Table.7-9 Government and public institutions' non-disclosure reasons]

단위: 건. () : %

구분	Total	Legally Confidential docs.	National Security	Invasion of Public Interest like lives	Info on Trials	Hindrance of Fair Performance	Privacy	Trade Secret Protection	Disadvantage to Particular Stakeholder's interest	Non-existence of Info
2017년	25,131	6,218	351	329	2,518	4,935	6,482	3,583	715	0
	(100)	(25)	(1)	(1)	(10)	(20)	(26)	(14)	(3)	(0)
2016년	22,335	5,626	375	411	2,494	3,771	6,193	2,786	679	0
	(100)	(25)	(2)	(2)	(11)	(17)	(28)	(12)	(3)	(0)
2015년	18,043	4,578	280	412	2,128	2,681	5,278	2,117	569	0
	(100)	(25)	(2)	(2)	(12)	(15)	(29)	(12)	(3)	(0)
2014년	16,835	4,600	423	354	1,981	2,200	5,183	1,610	484	0
	(100)	(27)	(2)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(31)	(10)	(3)	(0)
2013년	15,290	4,381	179	262	1,504	2,358	4,434	1,665	507	0
	(100)	(29)	(1)	(2)	(10)	(15)	(29)	(11)	(3)	(0)
2012년	16,560	5,004	235	229	1,700	2,004	4,913	1,746	729	0
	(100)	(30)	(1)	(1)	(10)	(12)	(30)	(11)	(5)	(0)
2011년	31,136	5,221	175	291	1,673	2,480	4,510	1,608	645	14,533
	(100)	(17)	(1)	(1)	(5)	(8)	(14)	(5)	(2)	(47)
2010년	33,008	10,914	144	140	815	1,100	2,724	1,054	497	15,620
	(100)	(33)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(8)	(3)	(2)	(47)

* Source: 2017 Official Information Disclosure Annual Report

The majority of these informations are related to various meetings in the course of administrative proceedings or decisions made by governments and public institutions, which are closed by reason of interfere with perform fair public duties when disclosed.

However, as the tendency for meeting-related informations to be comprehensively closed is strengthened, the rationality of decision-making and the responsibility of public officials continue to be raised.

2) Practice: Developing laws to improve the information disclosure

From 2016 onwards, The Center for Freedom of Information and Transparent Society(CFOI) has been conduct research on improving the laws and system on information disclosure. CFOI and Korea Archivist Association the Korea Recording Experts Association co-hosted the 20th anniversary open forum on the establishment of the ODIA on October 7, 2016.

CFOI Shares research results of with National Assembly member Sun-mi

Jin (currently Minister of Gender Equality and Family). July 2, 2018 initiated an amendment to the ODIA, which includes the core contents of the research. When the 20th National Assembly does not pass the current bill, the next 21st National Assembly CIOI will to resubmit an amendment that would supplement the current amendment.

The brief summary of the amendment:

- ① Reify informations related to the national security and informations on government agency in charge national security duties , which is the subject of exemption from the current ODIA. (Article 4)
- ② The public agency should not ask the claimant for the purpose of request the information and the purpose of the use of the information to be disclosed, and declare that the claimant should not be disadvantaged or treated because he did not respond to such ask. (Article 6)
- ③ Specification of information to be publicized for administrative information, disciplinary information and audit results are specified as publicity information. (Article 7)
- ④ Only the information defined as secret and confidential by law, not the order delegated by law, will be non-disclosure information. And It specified the requirements to be non-disclosure information, such as information on national security, defense, unification of Korea peninsula and diplomatic relations. (Article 9)
- ⑤ Claimants do not pay for information that is published in the form of an electronic file without further conversion. And if the claimant has to pay a fee, the claimant must be informed of the amount of a fee and basis of the calculation before notifying information disclosure. (Article 17)
- ⑥ If the Information Disclosure Council meeting is not held, the public agency will notify the applicant in writing. (Article 18)
- ⑦ The Information Disclosure Committee is changed from the Minister of Public Administration and Security to the Prime Minister. (Article 22)
- ⑧ Built in provision of punishment for public officials who intentionally disclosed false information, or who has conciliated claimant to cancel or change the legitimate information disclosure request. (Article 29 and 30)

In order to ensure transparency and accountability of government decision-making, CIOI was active for the establishment of the 'Conference Opening Act'.

On May 19, 2017, a public lecture was held on the necessity of the Open Meeting Act in the case of the United States law, and the and two open forums were held on October 27, 2018, April 26, 2018.

In July 2018, with the support of Dong-cheon Foundation, CFOI has published two syudies, <A Study on the conduct of the Open Meeting system through the Central Administrative Institution Designated Meetings> and <A Study on Open Meeting Laws of United States>.



SDG 17 | Strengthen Global Partnership through Increasing ODA and Fair Trade

1. Implementation of ODA commitment (Target 17.2)

1) Issues

(1) Shortfall of Korea's ODA volume of the OECD average

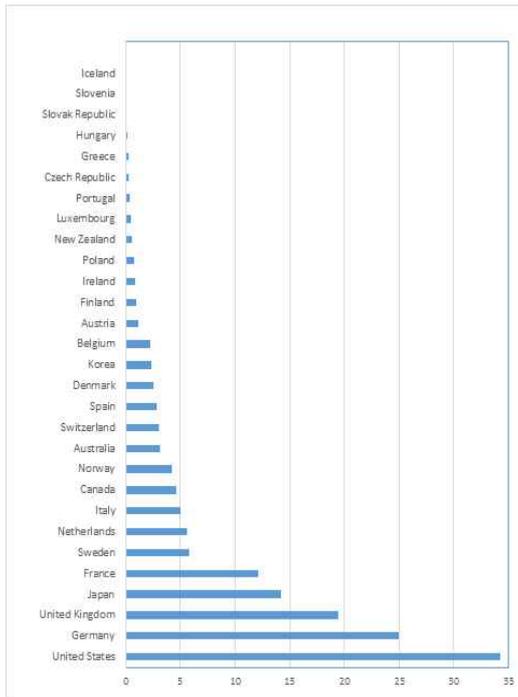
The Government of the Republic of Korea has joined the global efforts, contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with a goal of lessening the imbalance between developed and developing countries and promoting global peace and prosperity. In 2015, the government failed to fulfill its initial commitment of raising the official development assistance (ODA) to 0.25 percent of gross national income (GNI) by 2015 in accordance with UN's recommendation for the member states of OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to contribute 0.7 percent of ODA/GNI. In the Korea's second Mid-term Strategy for International Development Cooperation (2016-2020), the government adjusted the ODA/GNI ratio target practically to 0.2 percent of ODA/GNI by 2020, and 0.3 percent by 2030 planning to increase the rate of contribution annually by 0.01 percent from 2021 through 2030.

Korea's ODA volume has been increased from 1,755 million US dollars in 2013 to 2,417 million dollars in 2018. Among the 29 member states of the DAC, the Republic of Korea ranks 15th in terms of ODA volume. On the other hand, Korea's ODA/GNI, which made a leap from 0.13 percent in 2013 to 0.16 percent in 2016, decreased to 0.15 percent in 2018, falling more than a half short of the OECD DAC average (0.31 percent). Korea's ODA/GNI ranks 23rd out of 29 OECD DAC member states excluding European Union.

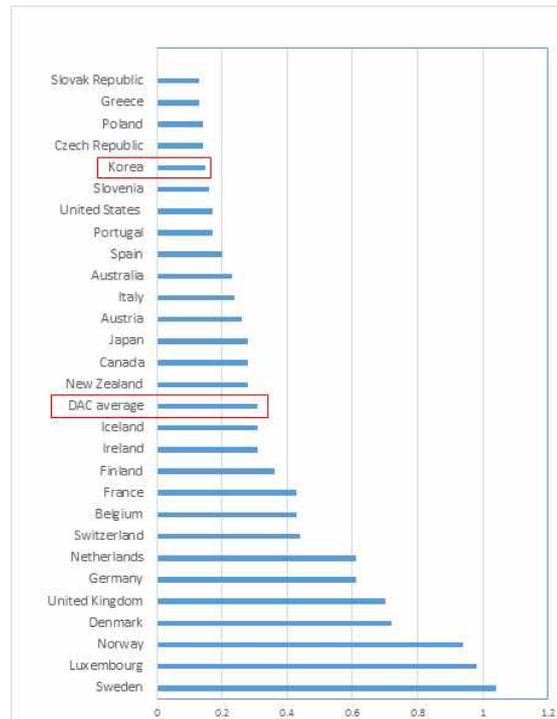
[Table 8-1. ODA Volume and ODA/GNI ratio(Net Disbursement Criteria)(Unit in US\$1 million, %)]

	Category	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ODA	South Korea	1,755	1,857	1,915	2,246	2,201	2,417
	DAC average	134,847	137,539	131,563	144,921	147,160	149,323
ODA /GNI	South Korea	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.15
	DAC average	0.30	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31

* Extracted from OECD. 2019. Net ODA (indicator). (Accessed on 17 April 2019)



[Chart1. ODA volume of DAC members, 2018]



[Chart2. ODA/GNI ratio of DAC members, 2018]

Based on the evaluation of ODA/GNI of the Korean government, the civil society is concerned about the government's ambitious goal of achieving 0.2 percent of the ODA/GNI by 2020 and 0.3 percent by 2030.

Korean civil society suggests the government should sustain its increases in ODA volume and present a constructive roadmap to ensure the achievement of its commitment, which is adjusted practically in 2016, to the international community. It also recognizes the need for the government to establish a public consensus on the expansion of the volume of ODA (based on net disbursement).

(2) High proportion of tied aid particularly in least developed countries

Tied aid is often criticized for its donor-oriented approach and its limitation of eligible bidders for ODA projects and sources of supplies and services to donor countries from a limited selection of countries. On the other hand, untied aid has no restrictions on the eligibility of bidding countries. This enhances a sense of ownership of partnering countries and thus improves the effectiveness of the aid. The international community is calling for more untied aid.

According to the latest OECD DAC Peer Review of Korea in 2017 (OECD, 2018), the percentage of Korea's untied ODA in the least developed countries (LDCs) (45.9%) in

2015 was below the average of Korea's total ODA (48.7%) and the DAC's effort-sharing benchmark of 60 percent of bilateral aid to LDCs that is untied (OECD, 2014).

The percentage of untied aid of Korea's ODA is gradually expanding, but still falls short of its goal and it even decreased in 2015 and 2017.

**[Table 8-2. Status of untied aid of Korea and other DAC member countries
(Based on the commitment)(Unit in %)]**

Category	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Korea	61.7	62.3	58.0	62.3	56.0
DAC Average	85.1	84.9	80.6	84.9	-

* Extracted from Data Sheet of Worldwide ODA Statistics by Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF) of Export-Import Bank of Korea. 2018.

Based on the commitment of Korea's ODA in 2017, the rate of untied aid in grants is 88.3% of grants, while that of untied aid in loans is 43.5 %. Given that the scale of loans is larger than grants, the actual level of tied aid would be larger. Therefore, the civil society supposes that Korea will need a lot of efforts to make further progress on untying ODA, particularly in least developed countries, to achieve the goal of expanding the rate of untied aid (55% of loans, 95% of grants) by 2020.

[Table 8-3. Status of untied aid of Korea(Based on the commitment)(Unit in US\$1 million, %)]

Category	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Grants	Aid(in millions)	673.89	626.98	627.39	599.99	589.79
	Percentage (%)	87.5%	91.7%	84.8%	86.3%	88.3%
Loans	Aid(in millions)	1,200.2	1,273.43	1,222.1	1,429.69	1,451.69
	Percentage(%)	47.2%	47.8%	42.7%	52.2%	43.5%

* Extracted from Data Sheet of Worldwide ODA Statistics by EDCF of Export-Import Bank of Korea. 2018.

2) Practices: Advocacy activities such as press releases, street campaigns, and organizing international forums

In 2018, Korean Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) launched activities to raise awareness of the issues involved in the process of expansion of ODA by the government and suggested alternative ways by holding forums, publishing commentaries and articles.

CSOs that work for peace, environment, women's rights, and international development called for a fact-finding mission that investigates loss of human life and property and environmental damage caused by the collapse of the auxiliary dam

called Xe Pian-Xe Nam Noy hydropower Dam in Lao PDR, in which Korea's loans were invested through Public Private Partnership with a Korean corporation.

PIDA, a Korean watchdog CSO monitoring Korean development policy and programs, published an online newsletter in November 2018, where they addressed the National Assembly's audit of ODA and raised the issue of ODA being pursued while there is lack of careful reviews and planning due to the fragmented system of aid implementation by the government.

2. Global partnership through fair trade(Target 17.16)

1) Issues

(1) Public procurement policy for expansion of Fair Trade market in Korea

According to the 2017 Annual Report of iCOOP Korea and the 2017-18 Fairtrade International Annual Report, the market size of Fair Trade in Korea accounts for around 37 million euro, which is relatively small compared to that of other countries where Fair Trade has been vitalized.

Consumption of Fair Trade products helps resolve the unfair structure of supply chain, in ensuring producers stable livelihoods and facilitating sustainable production. Supply Chain refers to the network of all entities, directly or indirectly interlinked, involved in the process from the creation of a product to its delivery to the end user. Suppliers, producers, distributors, customers, etc. are involved in the flow of products and information within a supply chain.

As an effort to resolve the global issue of inequality through expanding Fair Trade consumption, adopting the principles of Fair Trade to public procurement system is worth considering. As of 2017, the market size of public procurement in Korea is approximately 92 billion euro (Public Procurement Service, 2018, Statistics for Procurement). The scale of the market that reflects values of Fair Trade is required to be enlarged in such a way that market is integrated with the Preferred Purchasing Programme for socially marginalised groups such as people with disabilities, women, social enterprises, etc.

Adopting the Fair Trade principles to public procurement provides an opportunity for the public sector to achieve key policy goals such as implementing SDGs and to

contribute to the expansion of Fair Trade market.

<Case> Fair Trade adoption to Public Procurement in France

France announced the 2014-2020 National Action Plan for sustainable public procurement (Plan National d'Action pour des Achats Publics Durables, PNAAPD).

The Plan includes practices such as: strengthening competitiveness of Fair Trade Organisations through developing new markets and expanding the existing market; incorporating indicators for Fair Trade market; informing ODA(Official Development Assistance) officers of benefits of Fair Trade and inspiring them to utilize Fair Trade for their activities; and creating a practical guideline for purchasing Fair Trade products.

Through the Plan, France provided the institutional basis for French Public Procurement policies to adopt Fair Trade for sustainability.

** Source: Julius Sen, Elitsa Garnizova and Alexander Negencov. 2015. Local and regional authorities promoting fair trade. European Union*

(2) Raising public awareness of Fair Trade

Fair Trade is a movement as well as business. Thus, public awareness of Fair Trade needs to precede the growth of Fair Trade market.

It is important to raise public awareness of their potential role as one of the key actors for resolving the inequality structure both within and outside the nation, through Fair Trade consumption.

2) Practices

(1) Proliferation of a global civil movement, the Fair Trade Towns(FTTs) movement

Since the announcement of Incheon Metropolitan City in 2010 to become a FTT, the FTTs movement in Korea is gaining progress rapidly and in 2018 Seoul Metropolitan City has become the largest Fair Trade City in the world. The FTTs movement is a global civil movement, which represents public-private cooperation where such diverse local-based stakeholders as local authorities, FTOs(Fair Trade Organisations), local communities, etc. are required to participate and cooperate with each other for the common goal of Fair Trade.

As of 2018, there are 4 FTTs in Korea (Incheon Metropolitan City, Bucheon City, Seoul Metropolitan City and Hwasung City) and currently, a few of primary and regional local authorities are in the process of becoming FTTs by officially declaring their aim and achieving the FTTs goals.

[The Korea Fair Trade Towns Steering Committees' 5 goals for FTTs]

1. Local authority or local council passes a Resolution supporting Fair Trade and agreeing to use Fair Trade products.
2. Fair Trade products are readily available in the area's shops & served in local cafes/catering establishments.
3. Fair Trade products are used by a number of local work places & community organisations(faith groups, schools, universities etc).
4. Attract media coverage & popular support for the campaign.
5. A local Fair Trade steering group is convened to ensure continued commitment to its Fair Trade Town status.

* Source: Korea Fair Trade Town Steering Committee, 2018

(2) Fair Trade activities based on Social Economy and Civil Society

Korea Fair Trade Organization (hereafter, KFTO) is an association of 11 FTOs in social economy sector and 1 local association. The member organisations contribute to expanding Fair Trade through education and promotion campaigns as well as trading fairly with producers. As of 2018, the 11 FTOs in KFTO are trading with 65 producer organisations in 25 countries, which correspond to 136,141 households (KFTO, 2019). As of December 31st, 2018, there are 12 member organizations: Korea Food for the Hungry International Happiness Sharing, the Fair Story, PTCoop, Beautiful Coffee, Asia Fair trade Network, iCOOP, Earth Man, Fair Trade Korea Co.,LTD., Café Timor, Tripti, GONGGI handicrafts and Incheon council of Fair Trade Organizations. In 2018, the member organizations of KFTO contributed total 1 million euro approximately to producers, which is increased by 150,000 euro compared to 2016 (KFTO, 2017; 2019). In 2018, for Fair Trade development total 167 training and promotion campaigns were conducted by the member organizations of KFTO, in which over 140,000 people participated(KFTO, 2019). KFTO has been in solidarity with the National Assembly Fair Trade Forum for the expansion of Fair Trade, through institutional improvement and generating the direction of legislation.

Korean consumer co-operatives have been a key contributor in growing Fair Trade market in Korea. They engage in the Fair Trade movement as an expansion of practice for their ethical values.

Korea YMCA engages in the Fair Trade movement for community development and capacity building of coffee producers in Timor-Leste. Beautiful Coffee supports producer partners in Nepal through the public-private cooperation project with

KOICA(Korea International Cooperation Agency).

3. Partnership between government and civil society in the area of international development cooperation(Target 17.17)

1) Issue

(1) Establishment of the policy framework for partnership with civil society

The government launched Public-Private Partnership Programs with civil society in 1995 in recognition of the mutual complementary role that civil society plays in international development cooperation by effectively working with the most vulnerable people.

In the Second Mid-term Strategy for International Development Cooperation (2016-2020), the government proclaimed to strengthen its partnerships with the private sector including CSOs as one of three core ODA strategies, highlighting the SDGs' principle of leaving no one behind. However, CSOs, more treated as a target of financial support than a partner, were not given enough opportunities to fully participate in policy dialogues and decision-making processes.

During the 2017 OECD DAC Peer reviews, the Korean government was advised to establish an institutional framework that recognizes the diverse role that civil society plays as an "independent development actor in its own rights", and to clarify and deepen its partnerships with civil society. Civil society has also continuously demanded the government to stipulate the comprehensive partnership that it claims to establish with civil society.

In response, the government announced the implementation plan for 2017 OECD DAC Peer Review Recommendations at the 31st International Development Cooperation Committee held on June 22, 2018. It approved to establish a partnership framework with in 2018 that sets goals, principles and means for promoting an effective partnership with civil society.

Along with 25 meetings and consultations in total, the government and CSOs jointly produced the "Policy Framework for Government-Civil Society Partnership in International Development". And it was eventually adopted at the 32nd International Development Cooperation Committee on January 15, 2019.

Now, the government and civil society need to work together to develop strategies and action plans for implementing the policy framework effectively throughout overall programs and policy making processes.

(2) Still low partnership with civil society

The current government recognizes the importance of the partnership with civil society and has slightly increased the rate of cooperation from 2 to 3 percent in total bilateral ODA. However, this falls far short of 15 percent, the average rate of OECD DAC members, ranking nearly the lowest among OECD DAC member states.

While there is a gradual increase in cooperation with the civil society, the total volume of ODA is also increasing. This stagnates the percentage of cooperation with civil society in total ODA (or bilateral ODA).

[Table 8-4. Status of ODA to and through CSOs (USD Million)]

Category		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
DAC	Bilateral ODA	93,458	94,806	94,239	103,110	105,559
	Total to and through CSOs	17,749	18,770	19,504	19,801	19,930
	Percentage of bilateral aid to and through CSOs (%)	15	17	16	15	15
Korea	Bilateral ODA	1,310	1,396	1,469	1,548	1,615
	Total to and through CSOs	27	33	38	38	44
	Percentage of bilateral aid to and through CSOs (%)	2	2	2	2	3

* Source: (1) Bilateral ODA: OECD Status (<https://stats.oecd.org/qwids/>).

(3) Total to and through CSOs, percentage of bilateral aid to and through CSOs: Aid for CSOs, 2019.

According to the statistical inquiry system by Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), which cooperates with civil society in the largest scale, the percentage of aid for public private partnership maintains only 6-8%, falling below 10%. It should be noted that the statistics filed in this report include academia and corporations as well as civil society; the actual size of the cooperation with civil society is significantly lower. This shows the need for Korean government to devise detailed plans to enlarge the scale of cooperation with civil society.

[Table 8-5. Status of KOICA's Public Private Partnership]

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total PPP(USD Million)	26	31	29	44	38 ¹⁾	41 ²⁾
Percentage of PPP in total disbursement by KOICA (%)	6.2	6.9	6.0	8.1	6.5	7.6

¹⁾ Combination of KOICA contribution of 12 million USD (1.62%) and subsidies by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of 26 million USD (4.88%).

²⁾ Combination of KOICA contribution of 18 million USD (3.39%) and subsidies by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of 23 million USD (4.20%).

The government needs to diversify modalities for partnership with civil society so that CSOs can contribute more effectively to development cooperation by using their unique capacity and strengths. It is also recommended for the government to seek and develop further innovative and strategic means of cooperation with civil society other than the existing programs.

2) Practices

(1) Establishment of a normative framework in partnership with government

To be an equal partner of the government, rather than a target of support, as a complementary agent in the field of international development cooperation, 13 CSOs formed a core working group and participated in the process of establishing the "Policy Framework for Government-Civil Society Partnership in International Development Cooperation". For 7 months from May to December 2018, a total of 4 preparatory meetings, 14 drafting meetings, 4 government-civil society consultation meetings, and 3 open dialogues among CSOs were held.

Diverse opinions of civil society were drafted into a document, and were submitted to the government. On December 6, 2018, after a number of consultations with the government, a joint government-civil society document was approved.

As the policy paper was adopted in the 32nd Committee for International Development Cooperation(CIDC) on January 15, 2019, the government and civil society successfully fulfilled the recommendation by OECD DAC to construct an ormative framework for partnership with civilsociety.

This jointly produced policy which enlists the common objectives, direction, and contents for partnerships with CSOs in international development is highly significant. It is a result of the relentless efforts made by CSOs over the past decade to create various channels for raising issues of lacking stipulation of partnership between

government and civil society and requesting policy changes including at HLF-4 and through OECD DAC Peer Reviews.

(2) Regular dialogues for strengthening the partnership

Until recently, dialogue sessions between the government and CSOs in the field of international development were held irregularly. After two years, at the dialogue session hosted by Office for Government Policy Coordination, held on August 28, 2018, representatives of CSOs demanded to hold regular government-civil society policy dialogues and archives the result of meetings available to the public.

After the government and CSOs agreed to hold regular policy dialogues, the first session was held in the second part of 2018 where the government and civil society shared major issues in development and discussed ways of promoting cooperation with civil society.

To facilitate subject-based discussions in depth, policy dialogues for ODA hosted by Office for Government Policy Coordination were separated from the working-level dialogues for Public Private Partnership hosted by KOICA. As a result, a regular channel for strengthening partnership was established, by creating an enabling environment for civil society for future development cooperation with the government.

As the working-level dialogues hosted by KOICA began to take place from the second half of 2018, a working group in solidarity was formed amongst organizations that carry out KOICA's projects, contributing to the development and improvement of KOICA's public private partnership.

In 2018, CSOs conducted a meeting with KOICA's Customer Satisfaction Center to evaluate and suggest ways of improving KOICA's partnership with civil society. CSOs also conducted two interviews to evaluate incubating programs and projects in partnership with civil society to suggest policy changes.

Appendix 1 | List of Draft Writers

Chapter	Draft writers
SDG 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Korean Parents' Network for People with Disabilities(4.5, 4.a) • Global Citizen Leadership Academy(4.7) • Joongrang Cultural Institute(4.7)
SDG 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Federation of Korea Trade Union(FKTU) • The Korean Government Employees' Union Policy Research Institute(KGEUPRI) • Solidarity Against Disability Discrimination(SADD)
SDG 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Korea Disabled Forum(KDF)(10.1, 10.2, 10.4)
SDG 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Environment Youth Korea(GEYK)(13.3) • Korean Federation of Environmental Movement(KFEM)(13.2)
SDG 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women with Disabilities Empathy(16.1) • Disability Discrimination Acts Solidarity in Korea(16.1) • ChildFund Korea-Seoul Center(16.2) • The Korea Center for Sustainable Development(16.7) • Fiscal Reform Institute(16.7) • The Center for Freedom of Information and Transparent Society(CFIT)(16.10)
SDG 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Korea NGO Council for Overseas Development Cooperation(KCOC)(17.2, 17.17) • Korea Civil Society Forum on International Development Cooperation (KoFD)(17.2, 17.17) • GoodNeighbors(17.2, 17.17) • TaiWha Methodist Social Welfare Foundation(17.2, 17.17) • Korea Fair Trade Organization(17.16)

Appendix 2 I

Member List of Korea SDGs Network

※ As of March, 2019, 27 CSOs and national coalitions and 3 individuals

- **Women (3)** Kyunggi Women's Associations United, Korea Women's Associations United(KWAU), Korea Women's Hot Line
- **Persons with disabilities (5)** Open Network, Korea Differently Abled Federation(KDAF), Korea Disabled Forum(KDF), Disability Discrimination Acts Solidarity in Korea, 한국신장장애인협회
- **Economy (2)** Korea Fair Trade Organization, Korea Social Economy Network(KSEN)
- **Education (3)** CIATE KOREA, Global Citizen Leadership Academy, Joongrang Cultural Institute
- **Housing/Urban Issues (1)** Korea Center for City and Environment Research(KOCER)
- **Health Care (1)** Korea Health Welfare Social Cooperative Federation(KHWSCF)
- **Peace (1)** PEACEMOMO
- **Governance (1)** The Korea Center for Sustainable Development(KCSD)
- **Environment (8)** Green Environment Youth Korea(GEYK), Green Future, Green Energy Strategy Institute, Green Korea United(GKU), Korean Women's Environmental Network(KWEN), Ulsan's Network for River and Watershed, Korea Federation for Environmental Movements(FoE Korea), Citizen's Movement for Environmental Justice(CMEJ)
- **International cooperation (2)** Korea NGO Council for Overseas Development Cooperation (KCOC), Korea Civil Society Forum on International Development Cooperation (KoFID)
- **Individuals (3)**