



REPUBLIC OF KOREA

BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF R2P IMPLEMENTATION



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Responsibility to Protect



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The following Baseline Assessment Annex provides an overview of the Republic of Korea's efforts in implementing R2P as of 2019. For a full description of the methodology used in this study, see Part II of 'Implementing the Responsibility to Protect in the Asia Pacific: An Assessment of Progress and Challenges', available [here](#).

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Republic of Korea (ROK or South Korea) has performed strongly in implementing R2P.

The ROK performs strongest in terms of the implementation of existing international legal instruments, domestic implementation, and support for multilateral endeavours. It was the first East Asian state to appoint a national R2P Focal Point, has ratified all twelve key international legal instruments considered most relevant to R2P, ensures equal access to judicial institutions and has very strong domestic laws protecting human rights, eliminating discrimination, and protecting vulnerable segments of society (particularly in relation to sexual and gender-based violence). Its robust and diverse civil society is amongst the most vibrant in the region, successive government have ensured fair and equal access to judicial institutions, and civilian authorities maintain effective control over the security sector.

The ROK is amongst the strongest performers on the international dimensions of R2P as well, though many of its programs (for example refugee resettlement) are focused almost exclusively on problems associated with North Korea. Indeed, the ROK has highly restrictive asylum policies and in 2018 it refused to grant refugee status to 500 Yemenis seeking sanctuary from atrocity crimes in their own country. It has participated in and delivered official statements at all the UN General Assembly dialogues and debates on R2P and is one of the few Asian states that are members of the Group of Friends of R2P. It hosted the 2017 meeting of the R2P Focal Points Network. Additionally, the ROK has actively sought to further the R2P agenda at the United Nations. During its tenure as a member of the Security Council (2013-14) it chaired a High-Level Debate on the protection of

civilians in armed conflict and cosponsored Resolution S/RES/2150 on 'Threats to International Peace and Security - prevention of genocide'. Lastly, the ROK has been a key actor in supporting human protection in North Korea, for example hosting the Seoul office of the OHCHR, which focuses on the human rights situation under the Kim regime. It has also invested in promoting multilateral cooperation, trust and peace in Northeast Asia through the Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative (NAPCI).

Despite the resource constraints placed on the ROK due to the ongoing military tensions with the DPRK, the country has made small but important contributions to United Nations Peacekeeping operations that have a protection of civilians mandate and has been a generous financial contributor to UN peacekeeping. The Korea International Cooperation Agency conducts training programs for various human rights issues, including capacity building for diplomats with a special emphasis on R2P. However, whilst the state has good national provisions for peacekeeping training, there is limited explicit engagement with atrocity prevention and the ROK is not yet a signatory to the Kigali Principles.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Assessment	Indicator
Very Strong	Protection of populations from atrocity crimes
	Reduction of atrocity crime risks
	Appoint national R2P Focal Point
	Sign, ratify and implement relevant instruments of international law
	Sign and ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and cooperate fully with the Court
	Establish and maintain National Human Rights Institutions in accordance with the Paris Principles
	Participate in international peer review processes, including the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the UN Human Rights Council
	Cooperate fully with UN Human Rights mandate holders and those of relevant regional organisations
	Ensure equal access to justice
	Cultivate and protect and active, diverse and robust civil society
	Ensure a legitimate, effective and civilian controlled security sector
	Prevent nationals committing atrocity crimes overseas
	Participate in international, regional and national discussions on the further advancement of R2P
	Support the strengthening of the UN's capacity for atrocity prevention, including through the UN Human Rights system
	Support preventive actions on atrocity crimes
Support UN Security Council veto restraint on issues relating to atrocity prevention	
Strong	Ensure domestic promotion and protection of human rights, focusing on the elimination of discrimination
	Criminalise incitement to commit genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity
	Take measures to counter and prevent violent extremism
	Enact and implement laws protecting vulnerable groups, particularly in relation to sexual and gender-based violence
	Ensure the education system reflects the ethnic, national and cultural diversity of society, and sets examples of inclusiveness
	Leverage existing mechanisms and institutions (including regional and sub-regional organisations) to encourage States to fulfil their responsibility to protect
	Encourage and assist States to fulfil their R2P in situations of emerging or ongoing crisis, such as good offices and preventive diplomacy
	Strengthen regional and international networks for atrocity crime prevention
	Support the early warning and capacity building efforts of the UN Office on Genocide Prevention and R2P
Fair	Dealing with past atrocities
	Incorporate atrocity crime risks and dynamics into conflict analysis and/or development partnerships
	Protect individuals and groups fleeing atrocity crimes and their risk, in accordance with International Refugee Law

	Strengthen the role and capacity of regional organisations
	Support the development and work of regional human rights and other preventive capacities
	Support atrocity prevention through development and assistance partnerships
	Contribute to United Nations peacekeeping operations (especially those with a protection of civilians mandate)
	Develop the capacities needed to support civilian protection, including through the training of military and civilian personnel for peacekeeping
Very Weak	Establish domestic mechanisms to hold the government accountable for upholding its responsibility to protect
	Conduct a national assessment of risk and resilience
	Support the Kigali Principles

Republic of Korea Score: 74

The Republic of Korea was an early supporter of R2P and today stands as one of the Asia Pacific's principal supporters of the norm. It was the first East Asian state to appoint a Focal Point, has been an active participant in international and regional discussions on R2P, and has consistently demonstrated its support for all aspects of R2P and its implementation. Internationally, it tends to prioritise the situation in the DPRK.

Thematic Area	Indicator	Assessment	Notes
Basic Compliance	Protection of populations from atrocity crimes.	Very Strong	The government of the Republic of Korea (ROK) has effectively protected its population from atrocity crimes
	Reduction of atrocity crime risks.	Very Strong	An open and vibrant civil society, effective civilian controlled security forces and laws promoting equality and fairness all contribute to ensuring the risks of atrocity crimes occurring in the ROK are minimal.
	Dealing with past atrocities.	Fair	<p>There is a complex perception of past atrocity crimes in the ROK. Crimes committed against the State, particularly in the Korean War and during the Japanese occupation before it, are widely known and are a cause of deep enmity between the two countries.¹</p> <p>Yet atrocity crimes committed by South Korean troops, during either the Korean War or the Vietnam War are less well known and are not well received by the government or society. A Truth and Reconciliation Commission was established in 2005 to investigate violence and abuses on the peninsula by the ROK government and military forces, from Japanese occupation through to repressive military regimes in the later 20th century. This Commission has achieved important steps in recognising past violations and massacres, despite resistance from government institutions.²</p> <p>ROK atrocities committed in Vietnam and widely known by the US at the time, were covered up and ignored, and it is not an issue modern South Koreans wish to talk about, or even know.³ The continuing silence and diversion of the issue means justice for the victims remains elusive.⁴</p>
Policy Mechanisms	Appoint national R2P Focal Point.	Very Strong	In 2014, the ROK became the first state in the Asia Pacific region to appoint an R2P Focal Point. ⁵
	Incorporate atrocity crime risks and dynamics into conflict analysis and/or development partnerships.	Fair	The primary focus of ROK's atrocity prevention strategy is on reducing the human rights abuses that are occurring in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), and to work towards the unification of the Korean Peninsula, as outlined in the <i>North Korean Human Rights Act</i> . ⁶

¹ For example: Cockburn, Patrick, 2013. 'South Korea refuses to forgive Japan's wartime atrocities'. *The Independent*, 5 November. Available at: <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/south-korea-refuses-to-forgive-japan-s-wartime-atrocities-8923279.html>; Asia For Educators, 2009. *Korea as a Colony of Japan, 1910-1945*, http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/main_pop/kpct/kp_koreaimperialism.htm; Library of Congress, 1954. *Korean War Atrocities*, https://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military_Law/pdf/KW-atrocities-Report.pdf.

² McDonald, Hamish, 2008. 'South Korea owns up to brutal past'. *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 15 November. Available at: <https://www.smh.com.au/world/south-korea-owns-up-to-brutal-past-20081115-gdt2yw.html>; United States Institute of Peace, 2012. *Truth Commission: South Korea 2005*, <https://www.usip.org/publications/2012/04/truth-commission-south-korea-2005>; Selden, Mark and Kim Dong-choon, 2010. *South Korea's Embattled Truth and Reconciliation Commission*, https://fpif.org/south_koreas_embattled_truth_and_reconciliation_commission/; Dong-choon, Kim, 2010. *The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Korea: Uncovering the Hidden Korean War*, <https://apjjf.org/-Kim-Dong-choon/3314/article.html>.

³ Griffiths, James, 2018. 'The "forgotten" My Lai: South Korea's Vietnam War massacres'. *CNN*, 24 February. Available at: <https://edition.cnn.com/2018/02/23/asia/south-korea-vietnam-massacre-intl/index.html>.

⁴ Katzeff Silberstein, Benjamin, 2014. 'South Korea's Own History Problem'. *The Diplomat*, 21 August. Available at: <https://thediplomat.com/2014/08/south-koreas-own-history-problem/>.

⁵ ROK Permanent Mission to the United Nations, 2014. *Statement by Ambassador Paik Ji-ah, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations*, p. 2, <http://statements.unmeetings.org/media2/4493804/republicofkorea.pdf>.

⁶ The Korea Legislation Research Institute (KLRI), 2017. *North Korean Human Rights Act, Act No. 14070, Mar. 3, 2016*, Article 2,

			<p>The Act also mandates the creation of an <i>Advisory Committee for the Promotion of Human Rights in North Korea</i> to advise the government of the ROK on the creation of a <i>Basic Plan for the Promotion of Human Rights in North Korea</i>, a <i>Foundation for Human Rights in North Korea</i> and the establishment of the <i>Centre for North Korean Human Rights Records</i>.⁷</p> <p>Additionally, the ROK has undertaken further actions to address human rights abuses in the DPRK, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointing an Ambassador-at-Large on North Korean human rights;⁸ • Discussions with the UN Human Rights Council's Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the DPRK;⁹ • Awareness raising and calls to action through speeches at the UN General Assembly¹⁰ and Security Council¹¹, and • Developing regional strategies for enhancing peace and security such as the <i>Trust-Building Process on the Korean Peninsula</i>.¹²
	Establish domestic mechanisms to hold the government accountable for upholding its responsibility to protect.	Very Weak	There are no domestic mechanisms in place to hold the ROK government accountable to the responsibility to protect.
International Human Rights Obligations	Sign, ratify and implement relevant instruments of international law.	Very Strong	The ROK has ratified all of the twelve instruments of international human rights law (IHRL) most relevant to R2P, with minor reservations concerning ICCPR, CEDAW, CRC and the <i>Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities</i> . ¹³

http://elaw.klri.re.kr/eng_mobile/viewer.do?hseq=38344&type=lawname&key=north%20korea.

⁷ ROK Ministry of Unification (MOU), 2017. *Establishment of Advisory Committee for Promotion of Human Rights in North Korea*, http://unikorea.go.kr/unikorea/news/release/?boardId=bbs_0000000000000004&mode=view&cntId=47354&category=&pageIdx=12. (Google Translated).

⁸ ROK Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), 2016. *Former Ambassador for Human Rights Lee Jung-Hoon Appointed as Ambassador-at-large on North Korean Human Rights*,

http://www.mofa.go.kr/eng/brd/m_5676/view.do?seq=317149&srchFr=&srchTo=&srchWord=Foreign&srchTp=0&multiitmseq=0&itmseq_1=0&itmseq_2=0&company_cd=&company_nm=.

⁹ ROK MOFA, 2016. *Foreign Minister Meets with the New UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights Situation in the DPRK*, https://www.mofa.go.kr/eng/brd/m_5674/view.do?seq=317758&srchFr=&srchTo=&srchWord=&srchTp=&multiitmseq=0&itmseq_1=0&itmseq_2=0&company_cd=&company_nm=&page=37&titleNm

¹⁰ United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), 2016. *Keynote Address by H.E. Yun Byung-se*, https://gadebate.un.org/sites/default/files/gastatements/71/71_KR_en.pdf.

¹¹ United Nations, Security Council (UNSC), *The situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea*, 9 December 2016, S/PV.7830, p. 20-21.

¹² ROK MOU, n.d. *Trust-Building Process on the Korean Peninsula*, p. 6-7, https://www.ncnk.org/sites/default/files/content/resources/publications/trust_buidling_process.pdf.

¹³ United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, (UNOHCHR), n.d. *View the ratification status by country or by treaty*, http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx; United Nations Treaty Collection (UNTC), 2019. *1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide*,

https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-1&chapter=4&clang=en; UNTC, 2019. *8. Arms Trade Treaty*, https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVI-8&chapter=26&clang=en;

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 2015. *States Parties to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol*, p. 4, <https://www.unhcr.org/protect/PROTECTION/3b73b0d63.pdf>;

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), n.d. *Treaties, States Parties and Commentaries: Republic of Korea*, https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl.nsf/vwTreatiesByCountrySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=KR; International Criminal Court, n.d. *The States Parties to the Rome Statute*, https://asp.icc-cpi.int/en_menus/asp/states%20parties/Pages/the%20states%20parties%20to%20the%20rome%20statute.aspx#R.

		<p>Of the wider eighteen core IHRLs, the ROK is a state party to eleven.</p> <p>The ROK is also a state party to the <i>Chemical Weapons Convention</i>,¹⁴ <i>Biological Weapons Convention</i>, the <i>Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty</i> and the <i>Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty</i>.¹⁵ It has also ratified the <i>Convention Against Discrimination in Education</i> and the <i>Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons</i>.¹⁶</p> <p>The ROK retains the death penalty,¹⁷ although it is currently a de-facto abolitionist state.¹⁸</p>
Sign and ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and cooperate fully with the Court.	Very Strong	The Republic of Korea ratified the <i>Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court</i> in 2002. ¹⁹
Establish and maintain National Human Rights Institutions in accordance with the Paris Principles.	Very Strong	Under the <i>National Human Rights Commission Act</i> , the ROK created the National Human Rights Commission (NHRCK) with a mandate to "...ensure that inviolable fundamental human rights of all individuals are protected and the standards of human rights are improved." ²⁰ It retains a top "A" rating after its latest review. ²¹
Ensure domestic promotion and protection of human rights, focusing on the elimination of discrimination.	Strong	<p>The <i>Constitution of the Republic of Korea</i> grants all international laws and treaties signed by the ROK the same status as Korean domestic law.²²</p> <p>The constitution also declares that "All citizens shall be assured of human dignity and worth and have the right to pursue happiness. It shall be the duty of the State to confirm and guarantee the fundamental and inviolable human rights of individuals".²³ The constitution further guarantees that "All citizens shall be equal before the law, and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic, social or cultural life on account of sex, religion or social status".²⁴ The law also ensures that women enjoy the same legal rights as men, including equal pay for equal work.²⁵</p> <p>The ROK has several domestic laws specifically designed to limit discrimination. These include:</p>

¹⁴ Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), n.d. *OPCW Member States*, <https://www.opcw.org/about-opcw/member-states/>.

¹⁵ ROK MOFA, State Department of the United Nations, 2015. *Disarmament and Non-proliferation*, <http://un.mofa.go.kr/english/am/un/bilateral/Relations/Participation/index.jsp>.

¹⁶ United Nations, Human Rights Council (HRC), Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, Mutuma Ruteere, 20 April 2015, A/HRC/29/46/Add.1, para. 10.

¹⁷ Ministry of Government Legislation. 'Criminal Act'. (29 July 2005). *Korean Laws in English*. Chapter III, Section 1, Article 41(1). <<http://www.moleg.go.kr/english/korLawEng?pstSeq=52670>>.

¹⁸ Bae, Sangmin, 2009. 'South Korea's De Facto Abolition of the Death Penalty'. *Pacific Affairs*, vol. 82, no.3, p. 407-425, http://www.jstor.org.ezproxy.library.uq.edu.au/stable/25608914?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents.

¹⁹ International Criminal Court, 2003. *Republic of Korea*, https://asp.icc-cpi.int/en_menus/asp/states%20parties/asian%20states/Pages/republic%20of%20korea.aspx.

²⁰ KLRI Statutes of the Republic of Korea, 2017. *National Human Rights Commission of Korea Act*, http://elaw.klri.re.kr/eng_service/lawView.do?hseq=32353&lang=ENG.

²¹ Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), 2018. *Chart of the Status of National Institutions*, p. 3, <https://nhri.ohchr.org/EN/Documents/Status%20Accreditation%20Chart%20%288%20August%202018.pdf>.

²² ROK. *Constitution of the Republic of Korea, Chapter I, Article 6 (1)*. Seoul, 1988.

²³ Ibid. *Chapter II, Article 10*.

²⁴ Ibid. *Chapter II, Article 11(1)*.

²⁵ KLRI Statutes of the Republic of Korea, 2017. *Mother and Child Health Act*, http://elaw.klri.re.kr/eng_service/lawView.do?hseq=33648&lang=ENG.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Act on the Prohibition of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities, remedy against Infringement of their Rights, etc.</i>;²⁶ • <i>Act on Prohibition of Age Discrimination in Employment and Elderly Employment Promotion</i>;²⁷ • <i>Gender Impact Analysis and Assessment Act</i>;²⁸ • <i>Act on Promotion of Economic Activities of Career-Interrupted Women (interrupted through childbirth, child rearing, caring for family members etc.)</i>,²⁹ and • <i>The Framework Act on Gender Equality</i>, the purpose of which is to “...realize gender equality in all areas such as politics, economy, society, and culture”, reaffirming “All citizens are entitled to the right to receive gender-equal treatment in all domains including family and society and live a gender-equal life.”³⁰ 		
	Participate in international peer review processes, including the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the UN Human Rights Council.	Very Strong	<p>The ROK has participated numerous times in the UPR.³¹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2008, ROK participated in its first UPR. Out of a total of 33 recommendations, the State accepted 15, another two pended responses and the further 16 were commented upon but were given no clear position. None were rejected.³² • At its second UPR in 2012, ROK accepted 42 out of 70 recommendations, 27 were commented upon and one more had a response pending.³³ • At its third UPR in 2017, ROK supported 121 recommendations out of the 218 it received and noted the further 97.³⁴
	Cooperate fully with UN Human Rights mandate holders and those of relevant regional organisations.	Very Strong	<p>It has one report overdue by less than a year.³⁵</p> <p>The ROK has also actively participated in wider peer review processes, including country visits of UN mandate holders and Special Procedures, to which they have extended a Standing Invitation.³⁶</p>

²⁶ KLRI Statutes of the Republic of Korea, 2017. *Act on the Prohibition of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities, Remedy Against Infringement of Their Rights, etc.*, http://elaw.klri.re.kr/eng_service/lawView.do?hseq=32995&lang=ENG.

²⁷ KLRI Statutes of the Republic of Korea, 2017. *Act on Prohibition of Age Discrimination In Employment and Elderly Employment Promotion*, http://elaw.klri.re.kr/eng_service/lawView.do?hseq=37583&lang=ENG.

²⁸ KLRI Statutes of the Republic of Korea, 2017. *Gender Impact Analysis and Assessment Act*, http://elaw.klri.re.kr/eng_service/lawView.do?hseq=33723&lang=ENG.

²⁹ KLRI Statutes of the Republic of Korea, 2017. *Act on Promotion of Economic Activities of Career- Interrupted Women, etc.*, http://elaw.klri.re.kr/eng_service/lawView.do?hseq=39410&lang=ENG.

³⁰ KLRI Statutes of the Republic of Korea, 2017. *Framework Act on Gender Equality*, Articles 2 and 4, http://elaw.klri.re.kr/eng_service/lawView.do?hseq=35143&lang=ENG.

³¹ UNOHCHR, 2018. *Universal Periodic Review: Republic of Korea*, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/KRindex.aspx>.

³² UPR Info, 2008. *Responses to Recommendations: Republic of Korea*, https://www.upr-info.org/sites/default/files/document/korea_republic_of/session_02_-_may_2008/recommendations_rok_2008.pdf.

³³ UPR Info, 2012. *Responses to Recommendations: Republic of Korea*, https://www.upr-info.org/sites/default/files/document/korea_republic_of/session_14_-_october_2012/recommendations_and_pledges_republicofkorea_2012.pdf.

³⁴ UPR Info, 2017. *Responses to Recommendations: Republic of Korea*, https://www.upr-info.org/sites/default/files/document/korea_republic_of/session_28_-_november_2017/responses_to_recommendations_upr28_republic_of_korea.pdf.

³⁵ UNOHCHR, n.d. *Late and non-reporting States*, https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/LateReporting.aspx.

³⁶ UNOHCHR, n.d. *View Country visits of Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council since 1998*, https://spinternet.ohchr.org/_Layouts/SpecialProceduresInternet/ViewCountryVisits.aspx?Lang=en&country=KOR.

	Ensure equal access to justice.	Very Strong	<p>Article 11(1) of the constitution guarantees equal access to judicial institutions, and various other Articles ensure the presumption of innocence and the right to a speedy and fair trial (Articles 27(1), 27(3), 27(4) and Art. 28).³⁷</p> <p>The US Department of State’s 2016 Human Rights report stressed that the Republic of Korea has an independent and impartial judiciary.³⁸</p>
	Criminalise incitement to commit genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.	Strong	<p>Instigation of genocide or genocidal acts has been criminalised under Article 8 of the <i>Act on Punishment etc. of Crimes under Jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court</i>.³⁹ Under Article 13 of the same <i>Act</i>, the direction of soldiers by their military commanders to indiscriminately kill enemy combatants is also criminalised.⁴⁰</p> <p>Beyond this, the ROK has not criminalised incitement to commit war crimes, ethnic cleansing, crimes against humanity, or violent extremism. However, in 2015 it commissioned a study into the threat levels and risk factor for domestic violent extremism.⁴¹</p>
	Take measures to counter and prevent violent extremism.	Strong	<p>In 2018, the Korean Ministry for Foreign Affairs hosted the Inter-Regional Conference on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism in collaboration with the OSCE Transnational Threats Department.⁴² Over the years the ROK has recognised the threat of international terrorism and violent extremism, and Korean nationals have been targeted for their support of US interventions in Afghanistan and Iraq, as well as their deployment to those regions.⁴³ Continued state-sponsored terrorism from the DPRK against ROK remains a major concern.⁴⁴</p>
	Enact and implement laws protecting vulnerable groups, particularly in relation to sexual and gender-based violence.	Strong	<p>The ROK has numerous laws designed to protect vulnerable groups, including in relation to sexual and gender-based violence. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>Act on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection, etc. of Victims</i> aims to “prevent domestic violence and to protect and support victims thereof”.⁴⁵ • The <i>Sexual Violence Prevention and Victims Protection Act</i>, which aims to “contribute to the promotion of human

³⁷ ROK. *Constitution of the Republic of Korea*. Seoul, 1988.

³⁸ U.S Department of State, 2016. *Republic of Korea 2016 Human Rights Report*, p. 7, <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/265558.pdf>.

³⁹ KLRI, Statutes of the Republic of Korea, 2017. *Act on Punishment, etc. of Crimes Under Jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court*, http://elaw.klri.re.kr/eng_service/lawView.do?hseq=24229&lang=ENG.

⁴⁰ See also: Library of Congress, 2016. *Genocide, Crimes Against Humanity, and War Crimes Jurisdiction*, <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/genocide/chart.php#Korea>.

⁴¹ ROK Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), 2016. *2016 Diplomatic White Paper Part 5*, p. 317, http://www.mofa.go.kr/eng/brd/m_5684/view.do?seq=317960&srchFr=&srchTo=&srchWord=&srchTp=&multiitmseq=0&itmseq_1=0&itmseq_2=0&company_cd=&company_nm=&page=1&titleNm=.

⁴² Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), 2018. *Preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism focus of OSCE-supported inter-regional conference in Seoul*, <https://www.osce.org/secretariat/378169>.

⁴³ Lee, Kangil. 2016. “South Korea”, in R. Gunaratna and S. Kam, eds. *Handbook of Terrorism in the Asia-Pacific*. United Kingdom: Imperial College Press, p. 530 – 531.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 528.

⁴⁵ KLRI Statutes of the Republic of Korea, 2017. *Act on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection etc. of Victims*, http://elaw.klri.re.kr/eng_service/lawView.do?hseq=38392&lang=ENG.

rights by preventing sexual violence and by providing for means to protect and assist victims of sexual violence”.⁴⁶

- The *Framework Act on Gender Equality* states that “State and local governments shall prevent crimes of sexual violence, domestic violence, and sex trafficking as well as sexual harassment and protect victims” (Article 30), and that education must be provided to prevent sexual violence, domestic violence and sex trafficking (Article 31).⁴⁷
- The *North Korean Refugees Protection and Settlement Support Act* provides for “...matters relating to protection and support as are necessary to help North Korean residents escaping from the area north of the Military Demarcation Line”.⁴⁸
- The *Act on the Protection of Children and Juveniles against Sexual Abuse* addresses punishment for the commission of sex offences, assistance for children and juvenile victims of offences, and manages sex offenders.⁴⁹
- The *Act on Livelihood Stability and Memorial Services, etc. for Sexual Slavery Victims for the Japanese Imperial Army*, which is designed to “...protect and support victims who were mobilized compulsorily and forced to work as sexual slaves under the Japanese colonial rule.”⁵⁰

Legislation criminalizes rape and domestic violence and the police are said to generally respond promptly and appropriately to reported incidents, whilst the judicial system effectively enforces the law.⁵¹

The ROK has also adopted a *National Action Plan for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security*.

Protect individuals and groups fleeing atrocity crimes and their risk, in accordance with International Refugee Law.

Fair

The ROK is a rare destination country for refugees,⁵² with the government said to possess an ambiguous policy when it comes to accepting refugees and granting them refugee status.⁵³ There is almost the opposite view towards North Korean defectors, who are automatically granted citizenship

⁴⁶ KLRI Statutes of the Republic of Korea, 2017. *Sexual Violence Prevention and Victims Protection Act*, http://elaw.klri.re.kr/eng_service/lawView.do?hseq=33724&lang=ENG.

⁴⁷ KLRI Statutes of the Republic of Korea, 2017. *Framework Act on Gender Equality*.

⁴⁸ KLRI Statutes of the Republic of Korea, 2017. *North Korean Refugees Protection and Settlement Support Act*, http://elaw.klri.re.kr/eng_service/lawView.do?hseq=32871&lang=ENG.

⁴⁹ KLRI Statutes of the Republic of Korea, 2017. *Act on the Protection of Children and Juveniles Against Sexual Abuse*, http://elaw.klri.re.kr/eng_service/lawView.do?hseq=33019&lang=ENG.

⁵⁰ KLRI Statutes of the Republic of Korea, 2017. *Act on Livelihood Stability and Memorial Services, etc. for Sexual Slavery Victims for the Japanese Imperial Army*, http://elaw.klri.re.kr/eng_service/lawView.do?hseq=32488&lang=ENG.

⁵¹ U.S Department of State, 2016. *Republic of Korea 2016 Human Rights Report*, p.26.

⁵² Rich, Timothy S, and Kaitlyn Bison, 2018. ‘Answering the question: should South Korea accept refugees?’ *The Interpreter*, 14 December. Available at: <https://www.lowyinstitute.org/the-interpreter/answering-question-should-south-korea-accept-refugees>.

⁵³ Shin, Hugh. 2018. *South Korea is ill-prepared for a refugee crisis*, <https://www.policyforum.net/south-korea-is-ill-prepared-for-a-refugee-crisis/>.

			when arriving in the South. ⁵⁴ Yet, even in this context, the ROK government is not promoting mass defections from the DPRK, for fear of a large increase in asylum seekers could upset the economic and social progress the country has worked so hard to achieve. ⁵⁵
Domestic Implementation	Conduct a national assessment of risk and resilience.	Very Weak	The ROK has not undertaken a national assessment of atrocity crime risk using the analysis framework developed by the UN’s Special Advisor.
	Cultivate and protect an active, diverse and robust civil society.	Very Strong	The constitution guarantees free speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of the press (Article 21), the right to collective bargaining (Article 33), and to be entitled to “...a life worthy of human beings” (Article 34). ⁵⁶ The government have instigated the <i>Assistance for Non-Profit, Non-Governmental Organizations Act</i> to further promote non-profit and non-governmental organizations and strengthen civil society. ⁵⁷ Freedom House ranked ROK’s Freedom of the Press index at 34 out of 100, with 100 being ‘Least Free’. ⁵⁸
	Ensure a legitimate, effective and civilian controlled security sector.	Very Strong	Civilian authorities maintain effective control over security forces, with mechanisms in place to investigate abuse and corruption. ⁵⁹
	Ensure the education system reflects the ethnic, national and cultural diversity of society, and sets examples of inclusiveness.	Strong	Article 31(1) of the constitution states that “All citizens shall have an equal right to an education corresponding to their abilities.” ⁶⁰ Moreover, according to the <i>Framework Act on Education</i> , “No citizen shall be treated with discrimination in education for reasons of gender, religion, faith, race, social standing, economic status, or physical conditions, etc.” (Article 4). ⁶¹ The ROK achieved universal enrolment in primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education in 1998, and education is provided to all children regardless of their gender, region or socioeconomic status. ⁶² Affirmative action is employed to assist disadvantaged, low-income and disabled students, and gender parity in education is promoted. The overarching goal for the <i>Joint Proposal on Education Beyond 2015</i> is to “(e)nsure equitable and inclusive quality education and lifelong learning for all by 2030.” ⁶³ It also acknowledges the increasing cultural diversity in Korea due to migrant workers. However, the ROK’s 2017 national sex education curriculum does not mention homosexuality or

⁵⁴ Cohen, Roberta, 2007. *Human Rights and the North Korean Refugee Crisis*, <https://www.brookings.edu/on-the-record/human-rights-and-the-north-korea-refugee-crisis/>.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ ROK. *Constitution of the republic of Korea*. Seoul, 1988.

⁵⁷ KLRI Statutes of the Republic of Korea, 2017. *Assistance for Non-Profit, Non-Governmental Organizations Act*, Article 1, http://elaw.klri.re.kr/eng_service/lawView.do?hseq=34956&lang=ENG.

⁵⁸ Freedom House, 2017. *South Korea: Freedom of the Press Scores*, <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/2017/south-korea>.

⁵⁹ U.S Department of State, 2016. *Republic of Korea 2016 Human Rights Report*, p. 4.

⁶⁰ ROK. *Constitution of the republic of Korea*. Seoul, 1988.

⁶¹ KLRI, Statutes of the Republic of Korea, 2017. *Framework Act on Education*, http://elaw.klri.re.kr/eng_service/lawView.do?hseq=38869&lang=ENG.

⁶² ROK, 2015. *Education for All 2015 National Review*, <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0022/002297/229721E.pdf>.

⁶³ Ibid.

			sexual minorities. ⁶⁴ Human Rights Watch notes that the curriculum has not addressed LGBTI issues. ⁶⁵
	Prevent nationals committing atrocity crimes overseas.	Very Strong	The ROK is a signatory to the <i>Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court</i> , giving jurisdiction to the ICC to investigate and prosecute and Korean national who commits a crime (or atrocity crime) outside of the territory of the ROK. ⁶⁶
Bilateral and Multilateral Relations	Participate in international, regional, and national discussions on the further advancement of R2P.	Very Strong	<p>The ROK has actively participated in national, regional and international discussions on R2P. The ROK has participated in and delivered official statements at all the UNGA Interactive Dialogues on R2P.⁶⁷ All of its statements have been supportive of all aspects of R2P and its implementation.</p> <p>In 2016, the ROK and Timor-Leste co-hosted the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Network of R2P Focal Points in Seoul, and the ROK representative stressed that more states need to appoint R2P focal points and join the Global Network of R2P Focal Points, whilst also insisting on the need for the international community to do better in implementing R2P.⁶⁸</p> <p>The ROK is a member of the Group of Friends of R2P.⁶⁹</p> <p>The ROK also co-sponsored Security Council Resolution S/RES/2150 on 'Threats to International Peace and Security - prevention of genocide'.⁷⁰</p>
	Leverage existing mechanisms and institutions (including regional and sub-regional organisations) to encourage States to fulfil their responsibility to protect.	Strong	<p>The ROK was a member of the UN Security Council (UNSC) from 2013-2014 and was elected President of the Security Council in February 2013.⁷¹ During this time, it chaired a High-Level Debate on the protection of civilians in armed conflict.⁷²</p> <p>The ROK has been a member of the UN Human Rights Council four times: 2006-2008; 2009-2011; 2013-2015 and 2016-2018.⁷³</p> <p>UNSC Resolutions</p> <p>While on the UNSC, the ROK has supported all resolutions relevant to atrocity prevention,</p>

⁶⁴ Human Rights Watch (HRW), 2017. *South Korea Backslides on Sex Education*,

<https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/02/17/south-korea-backslides-sex-education>.

⁶⁵ HRW, 2015. *South Korea: Amend Sex Education Guidelines*, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2015/05/03/south-korea-amend-sex-education-guidelines>.

⁶⁶ Having adopted international treaties into domestic law, the Act now applies to a foreigner who commits the crime against South Korea or against its people outside of its territory, or to a foreigner who resides in South Korea. KLRI, Statutes of the Republic of Korea, 2017. *Act on Punishment, etc. of Crimes Under Jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court*, http://elaw.klri.re.kr/eng_service/lawView.do?hseq=24229&lang=ENG.

⁶⁷ Copies of these statements can be found by following the links on this page: Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect (GCR2P), 2016. *Summaries of UN General Assembly Interactive Dialogues on R2P*, <http://www.globalr2p.org/resources/897>.

⁶⁸ GCR2P, 2016. *Summary of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Global Network of R2P Focal Points, June 2016, Seoul, Republic of Korea*, <http://www.globalr2p.org/media/files/2016-summary-of-the-sixth-annual-r2p-focal-points-meeting.pdf>.

⁶⁹ GCR2P, 2013. *Statement of the Republic of Korea*, <http://www.globalr2p.org/media/files/republic-of-korea-transcripton.pdf>.

⁷⁰ United Nations Security Council, 2014. *Unanimously Adopting Resolution 2150 (2014), Security Council Calls for Commitment to Fight against Genocide*, <https://www.un.org/press/en/2014/sc11356.doc.htm>.

⁷¹ ROK MOFA, 2014. *2014 Diplomatic White Paper Part 5*, p. 250,

http://www.mofa.go.kr/eng/brd/m_5684/view.do?seq=315979&srchFr=&srchTo=&srchWord=&srchTp=&multiitm_seq=0&itm_seq_1=0&itm_seq_2=0&company_cd=&company_nm=&page=1&titleNm=

⁷² United Nations, UNSC, Statement by the President of the Security Council, 12 February 2013, S/PRST/2013/2, p. 1.

⁷³ United Nations Human Rights Council, 2018. *List of past members of the Human Rights Council*,

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/PastMembers.aspx>.

including Resolution 2150 (2014) on the Prevention of Genocide. It has also supported a number of draft resolutions, including a failed one entitled “The situation in the Middle East: Referral of the situation in Syria to the International Criminal Court”. Officials from the ROK stated that its failure to pass was “extremely regrettable” and “disappointing”.⁷⁴

UN General Assembly Resolutions

The ROK has supported all relevant resolutions at the General Assembly regarding atrocity crimes.⁷⁵

Human Rights Council Resolutions

The ROK has supported all resolutions relevant to atrocity prevention.⁷⁶

Encourage and assist States to fulfil their R2P in situations of emerging and ongoing crisis, such as good offices and preventive diplomacy.

Strong

The ROK hosts the Seoul office of the UNOHCHR, which focuses on the human rights situation in the DPRK.⁷⁷ In May 2016, the NHRCK and Seoul office of the UNOHCHR hosted the 2016 International Symposium on North Korean Human Rights.⁷⁸

The ROK created the *Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative* (NAPCI) in 2013 as a process for building multilateral cooperation and trust in Northeast Asia, to build peace in the region, and to encourage North Korea to engage with the international community and contribute to the denuclearization of the peninsula.⁷⁹

The ROK contributes humanitarian aid to North Korean civilians, especially pregnant women, children and babies, through NGOs and international organisations.⁸⁰

The ROK is one of the biggest regional financial supporters to United Nations human rights and humanitarian agencies.⁸¹

⁷⁴ International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect (ICRtoP), 2014. *Statement by the Republic of Korea at Security Council Meeting on: The situation in the Middle East: Referral of the situation in Syria to the International Criminal Court*, <http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/Statement%20by%20the%20Republic%20of%20Korea%20ICC.pdf>.

⁷⁵ GCR2P, 2017. *UN General Assembly Resolutions referencing R2P*, <http://www.globalr2p.org/resources/1133>. (Voting records for each resolution accessed using the UNGA’s voting records search, available at: <http://www.un.org/en/ga/documents/voting.asp>).

⁷⁶ GCR2P, 2016. *Human Rights Council Resolutions Referencing R2P*, <http://www.globalr2p.org/resources/977>. (Voting records are listed in the resolution).

⁷⁷ United Nations Human Rights Office Seoul, n.d. *About Us*, <http://seoul.ohchr.org/EN/Pages/ABOUT%20US.aspx>.

⁷⁸ NHRCK, 2016. *2016 International Symposium on North Korean Human Rights*, <http://www.nhrc.go.kr/site/program/board/basicboard/view?menuid=002002005&searchcategory=policy&pagesize=10&boardtypeid=7013&boardid=7001864>.

⁷⁹ ROK MOFA, 2015. *Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative*, p. 12-13, and 32-33, http://napci.sejong.org/download/eng_2015.pdf.

⁸⁰ ROK MOFA, 2016. *2016 Diplomatic White Paper Part 2*, p. 38, http://www.mofa.go.kr/eng/brd/m_5684/view.do?seq=317959&srchFr=&srchTo=&srchWord=&srchTp=&multiitmseq=0&itmseq1=0&itmseq2=0&companycd=&companynm=&page=1&titleNm=

⁸¹ UNHCR, 2016. *Contributions to UNHCR for the budget year 2016 (as at 30 September 2016, in US dollars)*, <http://www.unhcr.org/575e74567.html>; UNOHCHR, 2015. *Donor Profiles*, p.109, http://www2.ohchr.org/english/OHCHRReport2015/allegati/8_Donor_profiles_2015.pdf; UNOHCHR, 2016. *Voluntary contributions to OHCHR in 2016*, <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/AboutUs/FundingBudget/VoluntaryContributions2016.pdf>; UN Women, n.d. *Top Contributions*, <http://www.unwomen.org/en/partnerships/donor-countries/top-contributions>.

		The ROK has contributed funding to the OPCW Trust Fund for Syria Missions. ⁸²
Strengthen regional and international networks for atrocity crime prevention.	Strong	<p>Both individuals and government agencies from the ROK have participated in regional and international networks to further atrocity prevention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROK has promoted gender equality in global processes, such as the Development Assistance Committee subsidiary body on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, and by championing this issue at Busan (i.e. the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness);⁸³ • The ROK has directly engaged the African Union regarding the promotion of peace and security in African states and is a contributor to the African Union’s Peace Fund;⁸⁴ • In 2007, the NHRCK conducted training on human rights investigation techniques in conjunction with the Asia Pacific Forum (APF);⁸⁵ • In 2015, the NHRCK created a partnership with the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia to “...strengthen their cooperation across a range of areas, including human rights promotion and training.”⁸⁶
Strengthen the role and capacity of regional organisations.	Fair	The ROK is an active participant in many regional organisations including APEC, ASEAN + 3 (ASEAN and China, Japan and ROK) and ASEM (Asia-Europe Meeting). ⁸⁷ Yet their willingness to become a leader in these fora and improve upon them has at times been limited by differing political ideals of what a beneficial regional order would be for the ROK. The rivalry between China and Japan (and ROK’s relationship to each of them) and the continuing security concerns from the DPRK hinder the State’s efforts in realising their own idea of regional order. ⁸⁸
Support the development and work of regional human rights and other preventive capacities.	Fair	The ROK, through the NHRCK and other organisations has supported the advancement of human rights within the Asia Pacific, and in particular have raised the issue in regards to the DPRK. Former president of South Korea Kim Dae Jung has said Asian countries have the prerogative to take and improve upon human rights, sometimes

⁸² OPCW, 2016. *Statement by Minister Counsellor Yeonjean Yoon Acting Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the OPCW at the Eighty-First Session of the Executive Council*, https://www.opcw.org/fileadmin/OPCW/EC/81/en/ec81nat35_e_.pdf.

⁸³ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 2012. *Korea: Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Peer Review 2012*, <http://www.oecd.org/dac/peer-reviews/Korea%20CRC%20-%20FINAL%2021%20JAN.pdf>.

⁸⁴ African Union, 2018. *Press Release: The Commissioner for Peace and Security Receives The Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to the African Union*, <http://www.peaceau.org/uploads/pr-cps-rok-mtng-180418.pdf>.

⁸⁵ Asia Pacific Forum (APF), 2018. *Investigating violations of human rights*, <http://www.asiapacificforum.net/support/training/investigations/>.

⁸⁶ APF, 2015. *Mongolian and Korean NHRIs deepen cooperation*, <http://www.asiapacificforum.net/news/mongolian-korean-nhris-deepen-cooperation/>.

⁸⁷ European Parliament, 2015. *South Korea’s international integration*, [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/ATAG/2015/545721/EPRS_ATA\(2015\)545721_REV1_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/ATAG/2015/545721/EPRS_ATA(2015)545721_REV1_EN.pdf).

⁸⁸ Bridges, Brian. 2006. *From ASPAC to EAS: South Korea and the Asian Pacific Region*, p. 18-19, <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/49309523.pdf>.

			considered a Western concept within Asia. ⁸⁹ The reticence of the region as a whole to further human rights, and ROK's ambiguous role in regional organisations, are key hindrances in the further promotion of human rights.
	Support atrocity prevention through development and assistance partnerships.	Fair	<p>Little information has been found on partnerships for explicit technical assistance in the realm of atrocity prevention or response.</p> <p>However, there are wider relevant partnerships of note. The NHRCK is a member of the Asia-Pacific Forum and has been involved with various workshops and conventions. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2016, the NHRCK developed an <i>Index on Identification and Protection of Human Trafficking Victims</i> to help Korea meet international standards on human trafficking;⁹⁰ • The NHRCK hosted the Asian NGOs Network on National Human Rights Institutions (ANNI) meeting in 2017;⁹¹ • In 2016, the NHRCK and the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) started a "human rights policy development program" which involved human rights officers from Africa and Asia discussing human rights and establishing NHRIs.⁹²
United Nations, prevention, Peacekeeping, and assistance	Support the early warning and capacity building efforts of the UN Office on Genocide Prevention and R2P.	Strong	The ROK supported the Fifth committee of the General Assembly to fund three additional posts in the Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide (OSAPG) (whereas Venezuela, Cuba, and 7 other states voted against the measure). ⁹³
	Support the strengthening of the UN's capacity for atrocity prevention, including through the UN Human Rights system.	Very Strong	ROK has supported efforts to strengthen the prevention capacity of the UN. In its statement at the 2017 Informal Interactive Dialogue, the State gave voice to three issues within the UN architecture where R2P and atrocity prevention could be strengthened and better coordinated. It additionally noted "...the Human Rights Council needs to scale-up its engagement in the implementation of the responsibility to protect..." and remained willing to support further actions in the future. ⁹⁴
	Support preventive actions on atrocity crimes.	Very Strong	Among other projects, the ROK has funded research into violence monitoring systems in Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia as part of the Cross Regional Violence Monitoring Knowledge Exchange project (CRVME). It seeks to further cooperation over best practices in accurately

⁸⁹ Chiam, Sou. 2008. *Asia's Experience in the Quest for a Regional Human Rights Mechanism*, p. 145-146, <https://www.victoria.ac.nz/law/research/publications/vuwlr/prev-issues/vol-40-1/asia-chiam.pdf>.

⁹⁰ APF, 2016. *NHRCK develops index for protection of human trafficking victims*, <http://www.asiapacificforum.net/news/nhrck-develops-index-protection-human-trafficking-victims/>.

⁹¹ APF, 2017. *NGO coalition discuss threats facing human rights defenders*, <http://www.asiapacificforum.net/news/ngo-coalition-discuss-threats-facing-human-rights-defenders/>.

⁹² NHRCK, 2016. *NHRCK started human rights policy development program*, <http://www.humanrights.go.kr/site/program/board/basicboard/view?currentpage=2&menuid=002002001&pages>

⁹³ ICRtoP. 2011. *UN GA votes to fund three additional staff in the Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide*, <http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/index.php/component/content/article/35-r2pcs-topics/3150-un-ga-votes-to-fund-three-additional-staff-in-the-office-of-the-special-adviser-on-the-prevention-of-genocide>.

⁹⁴ GCR2P, 2017. *Statement by Ambassador Hahn Choonghee, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations, 6 September 2017 New York*, <http://www.globalr2p.org/media/files/2017-iiid-south-korea.pdf>.

<p>Contribute to United Nations peacekeeping operations (especially those with a protection of civilians mandate).</p>	<p>Fair</p>	<p>monitoring violence and support conflict-to-peace transitions.⁹⁵</p> <p>As of September 2017, the ROK has contributed peacekeepers to six missions, two of which had a protection of civilians mandate (UNMISS and UNAMID).⁹⁶ Previously, it has also contributed a small number of police, troops and/or military observers to Sudan (UNMIS) and Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI).⁹⁷</p> <p>Under Article 60, Section 2 of the constitution, the National Assembly has the right to dispatch armed forces to foreign states and in 2009 the Assembly passed the <i>United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Participation Act</i>. Under this Act, the government can make provisional agreements to deploy up to 1000 peacekeepers in non-combat roles without approval from the National Assembly, to rapidly respond to peacekeeping requests from the UN.⁹⁸</p> <p>The principal barrier to contributing further to UN peacekeeping is the ongoing military confrontation on the Korean peninsula. North Korean violations of the armistice force the Korean government to retain a strong military presence at home, which limits its ability to deploy significant numbers of troops overseas.⁹⁹</p> <p>In 2015, the ROK was the twelfth-highest financial contributor to UN peacekeeping.¹⁰⁰</p>
<p>Develop the capacities needed to support civilian protection, including through the training of military and civilian personnel for peacekeeping.</p>	<p>Fair</p>	<p>The Central Officials Training Institute conducts education on governance for central government officials from developing states as part of the UN Global Compact, and has committed to advancing human rights as a principle.¹⁰¹ However, it was delisted and expelled from the Compact as it did not communicate its progress.¹⁰²</p> <p>KOICA conducts training programs for various human rights issues and capacity building measures, including the CIAT¹⁰³ fellowship program and DEEP initiatives.¹⁰⁴</p>

⁹⁵ Morel, Adrian, 2016. *Violent Incidents Monitoring Systems: A Methods Toolkit*, <http://asiafoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/VIMS-Methods-Toolkit.pdf>; Barron, Patrick, Anders Engvall, Adrian Morel, 2016. *Understanding Violence in Southeast Asia: The Contribution of Violent Incidents Monitoring Systems*, p. 6, <http://asiafoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/UnderstandingViolenceinSEAsia.pdf>.

⁹⁶ ROK MOFA, n.d. *ROK-UN Relations*, http://www.mofa.go.kr/eng/wpge/m_5460/contents.do.

⁹⁷ Eun-sook, Chung, 2010. 'Korea's Law on UNPKO and Its Role in International Peacekeeping Missions'. *Korea Focus*, no. 166, February 2010, http://www.koreafocus.or.kr/design2/layout/content_print.asp?group_id=102934.

⁹⁸ KLRI Statutes of the Republic of Korea, 2017. *United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Participation Act*, http://elaw.klri.re.kr/eng_service/lawView.do?hseq=33674&lang=ENG.

⁹⁹ Lee, Shin-wha, 2014. *Peacekeeping Contributor Profile: South Korea*, <http://www.providingforpeacekeeping.org/2015/03/30/peacekeeping-contributor-profile-south-korea/>.

¹⁰⁰ United Nations, General Assembly, Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 55/235 and 55/236, 28 December 2015, A/70/331/Add.1.

¹⁰¹ Eun-Key, Yoon, 2010. *Central Officials Training Institute, Republic of Korea*, https://www.unglobalcompact.org/system/commitment_letters/12986/original/Central_Officials_Training_Institute.pdf?1293553790

¹⁰² United Nations Global Compact, n.d. *Central Officials Training Institute: Company Information*, <https://www.unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/participants/12986-Central-Officials-Training-Institute->

¹⁰³ KOICA, n.d. *What We Do*, https://www.koica.go.kr/koica_en/3441/subview.do.

¹⁰⁴ KOICA, n.d. *Project and Development Consulting (DEEP)*, https://www.koica.go.kr/koica_en/3440/subview.do.

	Support the Kigali Principles.	Very Weak	The ROK is not a signatory to the Kigali Principles on the Protection of Civilians. ¹⁰⁵
	Support UN Security Council veto restraint on issues relating to atrocity prevention.	Very Strong	The ROK is a signatory to the Code of Conduct regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes. ¹⁰⁶ It has also signed the declaration to support the “French/Mexican initiative on Veto restraint in case of Mass atrocities”. ¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁵ Asia Pacific Centre for the Responsibility to Protect (APR2P), 2018. *The Kigali Principles on the Protection of Civilians*, https://r2pasiapacific.org/files/2942/2018_kigali_principles.pdf.

¹⁰⁶ GCR2P, 2016. *List of Supporters of the Code of Conduct regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes, as elaborated by ACT*, <http://www.globalr2p.org/media/files/2017-01-25-coc-list-of-supporters.pdf>; ICRtoP, 2014. *Statement by the Republic of Korea at Security Council Meeting on: The situation in the Middle East: Referral of the situation in Syria to the International Criminal Court*.

¹⁰⁷ GCR2P, 2016. *Support to the French Mexican initiative on veto restraint in case of mass atrocities*, <http://www.globalr2p.org/media/files/veto-list.pdf>.