**Annex**

**<Annex-1> Details of Broadcasting Deliberation and Resolution (November 2017-May 2022)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Category | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | May 2022 | Total (case) |
| Results of resolution | 0 | 3(1 recommendation; 2 opinions) | 7(4 recommendations; 3 opinions) | 2(1 recommendation; 1 opinion) | 2(1 recommendation;1 opinion) | 0 | 14 |

\* Violation of Article 31 of the *Regulations on Broadcasting Deliberation* (Respect for Cultural Diversity)

**<Annex-2> Details of Request for Correction of Discriminatory and Derogatory Information in Communications Deliberation (November 2017-May 2022)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Category | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | May 2022 | Total (case) |
| Number of deliberation cases | 1,356 | 2,638 | 1,886 | 1,580 | 1,369 | 519 | 9,348 |
| Requests for correction (deletion, blocking of access) | 1,166 | 2,352 | 1,406 | 473 | 308 | 267 | 5,972 |

\* Violation of Article 8, subparagraph 3, item f of the Regulations on Deliberation Regarding Information and Communications (content containing discrimination based on gender, religion, disability, age, social status, orientation, race, region, job, etc. or encouraging such discrimination without any reasonable grounds)

**<Annex-3> Number of Refugee Applications (Filed, Screened, and Pending)**

(Case level: F=First instance cases)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Category | 1994-2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| Filed | 9,539 | 5,711 | 7,541 | 9,942 | 16,173 | 15,452 | 6,684 | 2,341 |
| Screened (F1) | 7,416 | 4,522 | 7,061 | 6,416 | 6,601 | 10,013 | 14,032 | 9,676 |
| Pending (F1) | 2,123 | 3,312 | 3,792 | 7,318 | 16,890 | 22,329 | 14,981 | 7,646 |

**<Annex-4> National Efforts in the Context of COVID-19**

**Child Care Support**

Due to the unexpected spread of COVID-19 since 2020, various ministries have jointly planned and operated programs to prevent discontinuity in childcare inside and outside elementary schools, including homes and villages. Village care institutions operated by the MOHW and the MOGEF minimized the discontinuity in care, even in the context of COVID-19, through an emergency care system. Also, the MOGEF has expanded childcare services, and the Ministry of Employment and Labor has supported parental leave. In January 2020, the Government expanded the eligibility of family care leave from parents, spouses, children and parents of spouses to include custodial grandparents. People are allowed to take a maximum of 10 days of leave a year for not only diseases, aging, and accidents of families but also child-rearing. In particular, there has been an urgent need for care due to the closures of daycare centers and schools caused by the spread of COVID-19. The Government has supported workers who need to care for their children to take family care leaves without financial burden under the “emergency support project to support family care costs caused by COVID-19.”

**Support for Recovery of Female Employment**

Eight government ministries have jointly established measures to quickly overcome the female employment crisis, which has deepened mainly in the face-to-face service industry due to COVID-19. The measures provide urgent support, such as creating 780,000 jobs for women in the public and private sectors, expand jobs for females in the public and private sectors, strengthen employment and startup support services for female workers’ return to the labor market, support childcare and employment maintenance, and narrow the gender wage gap. With such measures, the Government has made efforts to recover the quality and quantity of female employment.

**Guarantee of Right to Education**

In April 2020, in a situation where face-to-face classes were difficult to hold due to COVID-19, the Government decided to gradually begin online classes to protect the safety of students and minimize their learning gaps. Since then, in connection with the social distancing phases, the Government has continued to support the expansion of school attendance and the normalization of educational activities. As a result, through the school’s efforts to fully restore their daily lives, all students have returned to school since May 2022 to guarantee their right to learn.

**Support for Persons with Disabilities**

Since February 2020, the Government has provided sign language interpretation for the briefings of the COVID-19 quarantine authorities to ensure the deaf people’s right to know and raise public awareness of sign language. In addition, the Government has supported the budget for the production of programs for persons with disabilities to help them watch broadcasts (closed captions, screen commentary, and Korean sign language). In October 2021, the Government established the Comprehensive Media Support Policy for the Underprivileged (2021-2025) to reduce the digital divide from media changes in preparation for the post-COVID-19 and has sought policies expanding mandatory broadcasting for the persons with disabilities, improving access to digital devices and services, etc.

**Support for Immigrants and Multicultural Families**

To provide COVID-19 information to multicultural families suffering from language problems, call centers provided COVID-19-related guidelines and information in 13 languages. The MOJ has also allowed foreigners to be tested for COVID-19 from the early stages, free of charge, at medical institutions without checking their visas. In this case, they were exempted from disadvantageous measures, such as enforcement or deportation. In addition, the Government implemented the incentive grant system under which foreigners without visas who have completed domestic vaccination and voluntarily left the Republic of Korea are exempted from fines, and their entry restrictions are deferred. From May 2020, a temporary release has been implemented for older persons and patients vulnerable to COVID-19 among foreigners detained in foreign detention facilities. The Government made efforts to alleviate overcrowding of detention facilities by activating departure orders that allow people to leave the country on their own instead of forced deportation orders by introducing the “departure order implementation deposit system” starting in January 2021. From December 2020, preemptive PCR diagnostic tests were conducted for foreigners under detention to deter the spread of COVID-19 in the detention centers. In August 2021, the Government vaccinated long-term foreign detainees and inoculated them three times. In March 2022, the Government designated residential treatment centers for detained foreigners to help them receive appropriate medical support when positive COVID-19 cases are found.(SDG3.8.)

**Support for Artists**

Through the “COVID-19 temporary support for artists” in the first half of 2022, the Government supported low-income and vulnerable artists who are suffering from fewer opportunities to perform their creative activities due to the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic. By providing KRW 100 billion in support to approximately 70,000 people, the Government has supported the stabilization of the livelihood of artists and continuance of their artistic activities.