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Refugee Act

[Law No. 11298 (proclaimed 10 February 2012, enforced 1 July 2013)]

Chapter 1

General Provisions

Article 1 (Purpose)

This Act aims to stipulate matters on the status and treatment of refugees pursuant to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (hereinafter “the Refugee Convention”) and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees (hereinafter “the Refugee Protocol”).

Article 2 (Definitions)

Definitions of the terms in this Act are as follows:

1. A “refugee” refers to an alien who is unable or unwilling to avail him/herself of the protection of his/her country of nationality owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion; or who, not having a nationality, is unable or, owing to such fear, unwilling to return to the country of his/her former residence (hereinafter “the country of habitual residence”) prior to entry into the Republic of Korea.
2. “A person who is recognised as a refugee” (hereinafter “recognised refugee”) refers to an alien who is recognised as a refugee in accordance with this Act.
3. “A person who is given permission to stay on humanitarian grounds” (hereinafter “humanitarian status holder”) refers to an alien to whom subparagraph 1 does not apply but for whom there are reasonable grounds to believe his/her life or personal freedom may be egregiously violated by torture or other inhumane treatment or punishment or other circumstances, and who is given permission to stay by the Minister of Justice in accordance with the Presidential Decree.
4. “A person who has applied for refugee status” (hereinafter “refugee status applicant”) refers to an alien who has filed a refugee status application and to whom any of the following applies:
 - (a) The person’s refugee status application is being examined under the refugee status determination procedure;
 - (b) The person’s refugee status application was rejected or the person’s appeal against the denial of refugee status was dismissed, and the filing period for an

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- appeal, administrative appeal or administrative litigation concerning the decision has not expired; or
- (c) The person's administrative appeal or administrative litigation concerning the denial of refugee status is ongoing.
5. A "refugee seeking resettlement" refers to an alien who is a refugee outside the territory of the Republic of Korea and who wishes to resettle in the Republic of Korea.
6. An "alien" refers to a person who is not a national of the Republic of Korea.

Article 3 (Prohibition of *Refoulement*)

Recognised refugees, humanitarian status holders and refugee status applicants shall not, in accordance with Article 33 of the Refugee Convention and Article 3 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, be forcibly returned.

Article 4 (Application of Other Laws)

For matters concerning the status and treatment of recognised refugees, humanitarian status holders and refugee status applicants not stipulated under this Act, the Immigration Control Act shall apply.

Chapter 2

Refugee Status Application and Determination

Article 5 (Refugee Status Application)

- (1) An alien in the territory of the Republic of Korea who wishes to attain refugee status may apply for refugee status to the Minister of Justice. To this end the alien must submit his/her refugee status application to the Chief of an Immigration Office (hereinafter "Office Chief"), Head of an Immigration Branch Office (hereinafter "Branch Head") or Director of an Immigration Processing Center (hereinafter "Center Director").
- (2) When applying pursuant to paragraph 1, the applicant must provide the documents listed in each subparagraph below:
1. Passport or Alien Registration Card or, if neither is available, a statement explaining the reasons; and
 2. If available, supplementary information, including any documents, for reference in the determination of refugee status.

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- (3) The refugee status application shall be submitted in writing. If an applicant cannot fill out the application form due to illiteracy or disability, the official who receives the application shall fill out the form on behalf of the applicant and either sign or put his/her name and seal, along with the applicant's signature or name and seal.
- (4) An immigration officer shall give full support and aid to any person who requests information on refugee status applications or expresses the intent to apply for refugee status.
- (5) The Minister of Justice shall issue a certificate of receipt to a refugee status applicant immediately after his/her application is received.
- (6) A refugee status applicant may stay in the Republic of Korea until the determination of his/her refugee status becomes final (and, if an administrative appeal or litigation concerning the denial of his/her refugee status is ongoing, until the proceeding concludes).
- (7) Specific methods and procedures for refugee status applications, other than those specified in paragraphs 1 to 6, shall be stipulated by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice.

Article 6 (Applications at the Port of Entry)

- (1) An alien who wants to apply for refugee status at the time of immigration inspection must submit the refugee status application form to the respective Office Chief or Branch Head with jurisdiction over the port of entry in accordance with the Immigration Control Act.
- (2) The Office Chief or the Branch Head may restrict a person who submitted a refugee status application form at the port of entry in accordance with paragraph 1 to stay at a designated location within the port of entry for up to seven days.
- (3) The Minister of Justice shall decide within seven days of the submission of a refugee status application whether to refer the application to the refugee status determination procedure, but if the Minister of Justice fails to decide within this period, the applicant's entry into the country shall be permitted.
- (4) A refugee status applicant at the port of entry shall be provided with basic food, accommodation and clothing during the time period specified under paragraph 2, in accordance with the Presidential Decree.
- (5) Details necessary for refugee status determination procedures at the port of entry other than those specified by paragraphs 1 to 4 shall be stipulated by the Presidential Decree.

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Article 7 (Notice of Relevant Information on Refugee Status Applications)

- (1) The Office Chief, Branch Head or Center Director (hereinafter “Chief”) shall place documents necessary for refugee status applications at the Immigration Office (hereinafter “the Office”), Immigration Branch Office (hereinafter, “the Branch Office”), Immigration Processing Center (hereinafter “the Center”) or port of entry within their jurisdiction and provide public notice (including notice by electronic means, such as an online notice) on the procedure of an application pursuant to this Act, on the rights of refugee status applicants and other relevant information.
- (2) Details of the placement of the documents and provision of notice pursuant to paragraph 1 shall be stipulated by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice.

Article 8 (Refugee Status Determination)

- (1) The Chief who receives an application pursuant to Article 5 shall interview the refugee status applicant without delay, investigate the facts and report the results to the Minister of Justice in an attachment to the refugee status application.
- (2) If requested by a refugee status applicant, the interview(s) shall be conducted by an official(s) of the same gender.
- (3) The Chief may, if deemed necessary, record or videotape the interview process. In the case of a refugee status applicant requesting that the interview be recorded or videotaped, the Chief may not refuse the request.
- (4) The Minister of Justice shall keep on staff at the Office, Branch or Center refugee status determination (hereinafter “RSD”) officers responsible for interviews and factual investigations. Details concerning the qualifications and work performance of RSD officers shall be determined by the Presidential Decree.
- (5) The Minister of Justice may omit part of the determination procedure provided in paragraph 1 for a refugee status applicant to whom any of the following applies:
 1. The refugee status applicant concealed facts in the application through means that include, but are not limited to, the submission of false documents or false statements;

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2. The refugee status applicant re-applied for refugee status without material change in circumstances after a previous application was denied or previous refugee status recognition was cancelled pursuant to Article 22; or
 3. The refugee status applicant is an alien who has stayed in the Republic of Korea for one year or longer and who applied for refugee status when the expiration of the sojourn period was imminent, or is an alien subject to forcible removal who applied for refugee status for the purpose of delaying the enforcement of the removal order.
- (6) A refugee status applicant shall engage in the refugee status determination procedure in good faith. The Minister of Justice may terminate the procedure if an applicant fails to appear three or more consecutive times despite requests for appearance for interviews or other procedures.

Article 9 (Collection of Evidence Favourable to Refugee Status Applicants)

The Minister of Justice shall make all efforts to collect evidence favourable to a refugee status applicant and shall use such evidence in the determination process.

Article 10 (Factual Investigation)

- (1) If necessary to determine or, pursuant to Article 22, cancel or withdraw refugee status, the Minister of Justice may require refugee officers within the Ministry of Justice or RSD officers from the Offices, Branches and Centers to perform factual investigations.
- (2) If necessary for the investigation pursuant to paragraph 1, the applicant and other relevant persons may be requested to appear, answer questions or submit documents or materials.
- (3) When refugee officers or RSD officers complete the factual investigation pursuant to paragraph 1 in relation to the recognition, cancellation or withdrawal of refugee status, the head of the division in charge of refugees within the Ministry of Justice or the Chiefs shall report the outcome to the Minister of Justice without delay.

Article 11 (Cooperation by Relevant Administrative Organisations)

- (1) The Minister of Justice may demand, if necessary for the determination of refugee status, cooperation from chiefs of relevant administrative agencies, local municipalities (hereinafter, "chiefs of relevant government agencies") or other

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related organisations on such matters as the submission of information or factual investigation.

- (2) Chiefs of relevant government agencies or related organisations whose cooperation is requested pursuant to paragraph 1 may not decline the request without just cause.

Article 12 (Right to Assistance of an Attorney)

A refugee status applicant has the right to receive the assistance of an attorney.

Article 13 (Presence of a Trusted Individual)

RSD officers, if requested by a refugee status applicant, may permit the presence of a trusted individual, to the extent that such presence does not obstruct the fairness of the interview.

Article 14 (Interpretation)

When a refugee status applicant cannot fully express him/herself in Korean, the Minister of Justice shall provide an interpreter, who meets the qualifications as determined by the Presidential Decree, to interpret during the course of interviews.

Article 15 (Confirmation of Refugee Interview Report)

If a refugee status applicant does not understand the written record of the interview, RSD officers shall allow him/her to confirm the interview record in a language the applicant understands by providing a translation or an interpretation after the completion of the interview.

Article 16 (Right to Access and Copy Relevant Documents)

- (1) A refugee status applicant may request access to or a copy of the interview record or relevant materials such as documentary evidence submitted by him/herself.
- (2) If a refugee status applicant requests access to and a copy of relevant documents pursuant to paragraph 1, immigration officers shall respond without delay. However, this right may be limited if there is clear cause to believe that access to and/or copying of the materials would materially hinder the fairness of the determination procedure.
- (3) Specific means and procedures for the access to and/or copying of the materials pursuant to paragraph 1 shall be determined by the Presidential Decree.

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Article 17 (Prohibition of Disclosure of Personal Information)

- (1) No one shall release nor disclose to any other person the address, name, age, occupation, appearance or any other identifying information or any photograph of any refugee status applicant or trusted individual present in an interview pursuant to Article 13, except with the consent of the applicant or trusted individual.
- (2) No one shall disclose personal information or any photograph of any refugee status applicant or others in paragraph 1 through publication, broadcast or information communication networks without the consent of the individual, including the applicant.
- (3) No information on any refugee status application shall be provided to the applicant's country of origin.

Article 18 (Recognition of Refugee Status)

- (1) If the Minister of Justice determines that a refugee status application has merit, he/she shall make a decision to recognise the applicant as a refugee and issue the Certificate of Refugee Recognition to the applicant.
- (2) When the Minister of Justice decides that the applicant is not a refugee, he/she shall issue to the applicant a Notice of Denial, which states the reasons for denial and informs the applicant that he/she may appeal within thirty days.
- (3) A denial notice pursuant to paragraph 2 shall state the reasons for the decision (including decisions concerning the applicant's factual and legal claims), the time limit and means of appeal.
- (4) Determination of refugee status pursuant to paragraph 1 or 2 shall be made no later than six months after the date on which the application was received. Should there be unavoidable circumstances, however, this period may be extended by up to six months.
- (5) When the period of determination is extended pursuant to the proviso in paragraph 4, the applicant shall be notified at least seven days before the initial period expires.
- (6) The Certificate of Refugee Recognition under paragraph 1 and the Notice of Denial under paragraph 2 shall be issued in person to the applicant or the applicant's representative via the Chiefs and others, or serviced via postal delivery in accordance with Article 14 of the Administrative Procedures Act.

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Article 19 (Limitation on Recognition of Refugee Status)

Notwithstanding Article 18 (1), the Minister of Justice may decide not to recognise an applicant as a refugee, even when the refugee status applicant qualifies for refugee status, if there is substantial cause to believe any of the following applies to the applicant:

1. The applicant is at present receiving protection or assistance from organs or agencies of the United Nations other than the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (hereinafter “UNHCR”). The forgoing does not apply if such protection or assistance has ceased for any reason without the position of such persons being definitively settled in accordance with the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations;
2. The applicant has committed a crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity, as defined in international conventions or generally recognised international rules;
3. The applicant has committed a serious non-political crime outside the Republic of Korea prior to his/her admission into the Republic of Korea; or
4. The applicant has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 20 (Detention to Verify Identity)

- (1) Immigration officers may, for the purpose of verifying a refugee status applicant’s identity, detain the applicant with an Order of Detention issued according to Article 51 of the Immigration Control Act by the Chiefs if it is evident that the applicant deliberately destroyed his/her passport or other means of identification or used false identification for the purpose of concealing his/her identity and receiving refugee recognition.
- (2) Any person who is detained pursuant to paragraph 1 shall be immediately released when his/her identity is verified or is not verified within ten days. However, if the verification of identity is delayed due to unavoidable circumstances, the Chiefs may extend the detention period by up to ten days.

Article 21 (Appeal)

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- (1) A person whose refugee status application is denied pursuant to Article 18 (2) or 19, or whose refugee status is cancelled or withdrawn pursuant to Article 22, may appeal to the Minister of Justice within thirty days of the date on which the decision was received. To appeal, the person shall submit to the Chiefs a written appeal with attached documents explaining the reasons for the appeal.
- (2) If an appeal is filed in accordance with paragraph 1, an administrative appeal pursuant to the Administrative Appeals Act may not be lodged.
- (3) When a written appeal is received pursuant to paragraph 1, the Minister of Justice shall without delay refer the case to the Refugee Committee, established under Article 25.
- (4) The Refugee Committee, established under Article 25, may perform factual investigations directly or via refugee research officers pursuant to Article 27.
- (5) Further details of the determination procedure of the Refugee Committee shall be determined by the Presidential Decree.
- (6) After the review of the Refugee Committee, the Minister of Justice shall decide in accordance with Article 18 whether to grant refugee status.
- (7) The Minister of Justice shall make a decision concerning the appeal within six months from the day the written appeal is received. However, if the decision concerning the appeal cannot be made during this period due to unavoidable circumstances, the period may be extended by up to six months.
- (8) When the review period of an appeal is extended pursuant to paragraph 7, the applicant shall be notified at least seven days before the initial period expires.

Article 22 (Cancellation of Decision to Recognise Refugee Status)

- (1) The Minister of Justice may cancel recognition of refugee status if the recognition of refugee status is subsequently found to be based on the submission of false documents, false statements or concealed facts.
- (2) The Minister of Justice may withdraw the decision to recognise refugee status if any one of the following applies to the recognised refugee:
 1. The person has voluntarily re-availed him/herself of the protection of the country of his/her nationality;
 2. The person, having lost his/her nationality, has voluntarily re-acquired it;
 3. The person has acquired a new nationality, and enjoys the protection of the country of his/her new nationality;
 4. The person has voluntarily re-established him/herself in the country which he/she left or outside which he/she remained owing to fear of persecution;

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5. The person, because the circumstances in connection to his/her recognition as a refugee have ceased to exist, can no longer continue to refuse to avail him/herself of the protection of the country of his/her nationality; or
 6. The person has no nationality and, because the circumstances in connection to his/her recognition as a refugee have ceased to exist, he/she is able to return to the country of his/her former habitual residence.
- (3) When canceling or withdrawing refugee status pursuant to paragraph 1 or 2, the Minister of Justice shall notify the person with a written Notice of Cancellation or Withdrawal of Recognition of Refugee Status, which states the grounds for the decision and informs the person that he/she may appeal within thirty days. Article 18 (6) applies *mutatis mutandis* to the notification procedure.

Article 23 (Closed Hearings)

The Refugee Committee or a court may, at the request of the refugee status applicant or at its discretion, make the decision to close review or hearing sessions to the public if it deems it necessary for the safety of the refugee status applicant, his/her family or others.

Article 24 (Acceptance of Refugees Seeking Resettlement)

- (1) The Minister of Justice may permit resettlement in the Republic of Korea of refugees seeking resettlement, after the Foreigners' Policy Committee reviews their size, regions of origin, and whether they can be accepted in accordance with Article 8 of the Framework Act on the Treatment of Foreigners Residing in the Republic of Korea. Permission for resettlement shall be deemed recognition of refugee status pursuant to Article 18 (1).
- (2) Details including requirements and procedures for resettlement permission in the country in accordance with paragraph 1 shall be stipulated by the Presidential Decree.

Chapter 3 The Refugee Committee

Article 25 (Establishment and Organisation of the Refugee Committee)

- (1) A Refugee Committee (hereinafter "the Committee") shall be established within the Ministry of Justice to review appeals pursuant to Article 21.

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- (2) The Committee shall consist of at most fifteen members, including one chairperson.
- (3) The Committee may have one or more sub-committees.

Article 26 (Nomination of Committee Members)

- (1) The Minister of Justice shall appoint or name members of the Committee among persons to whom one of the following applies:
 1. A person who is licensed to practice law;
 2. A person who holds or used to hold a position equivalent to or higher than associate professor teaching law at a school as defined in Article 2 subparagraph 1 or Article 2 subparagraph 3 of the Higher Education Act;
 3. A person who holds or used to hold a position as a fourth level governmental officer or above in charge of refugee matters; or
 4. A person who otherwise has professional expertise and experience in refugee matters.
- (2) The Chairperson is nominated from among the Committee members by the Minister of Justice.
- (3) The term of office for members is three years. Members may serve consecutive terms.

Article 27 (Refugee Research Officer)

- (1) Refugee research officer(s) shall serve with the Committee.
- (2) A refugee research officer, by order of the Chairperson, shall investigate appeals and dispose of other work of the Committee.

Article 28 (Operation of the Refugee Committee)

Details regarding the operation of the Committee other than those specified in Articles 25 to 27 shall be determined by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice.

Article 29 (Exchange and Cooperation with UNHCR)

- (1) The Minister of Justice shall cooperate when UNHCR makes requests for statistics and other information on the following matters:
 1. The current situation of recognised refugees and refugee status applicants;
 2. Compliance with and implementation of the Refugee Convention and the Refugee Protocol; and

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3. Acts and regulations on refugee affairs (including those in the pre-legislative announcement stage).
- (2) At the request of UNHCR or a refugee status applicant, the Minister of Justice shall cooperate with UNHCR so that UNHCR may do any of the following:
 1. Interview a refugee status applicant;
 2. Participate in interviews with a refugee status applicant; or
 3. Submit opinions on determinations of refugee status applications or appeals.
- (3) The Minister of Justice and the Refugee Committee shall accommodate UNHCR so that UNHCR may fulfill its mandate of supervising the implementation of and compliance with the Refugee Convention and the Refugee Protocol.

Chapter 4

Treatment of Recognised Refugees and Others

Section 1 Treatment of Recognised Refugees

Article 30 (Treatment of Recognised Refugees)

- (1) A recognised refugee who stays in the Republic of Korea is treated in accordance with the Refugee Convention notwithstanding other laws and regulations.
- (2) The central and municipal governments shall accordingly establish and implement policies, prepare and amend relevant Acts and regulations, support relevant bureaux and departments and take other necessary measures concerning the treatment of refugees.

Article 31 (Social Security)

Notwithstanding Article 8 of the Framework Act on Social Security and other provisions, an alien who is recognised as a refugee and stays in the country shall be provided social security at the same level as that of Korean nationals.

Article 32 (Basic Livelihood Security)

Notwithstanding Article 5-2 of the National Basic Living Security Act, an alien who is recognised as a refugee and stays in the country shall, in accordance with his/her application, have rights under Articles 7 to 15 of the same Act.

Article 33 (Guarantee of Education)

- (1) If a recognised refugee or his/her child is a minor as defined by the Civil Act, he/she shall receive primary and secondary education identical to that provided to Korean nationals.

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- (2) As determined by the Presidential Decree, the Minister of Justice may provide support to a recognised refugee to receive the required education, in consideration of age, academic capability and educational environment.

Article 34 (Social Integration Program and Others)

- (1) The Minister of Justice may provide a recognised refugee with social integration programs, such as Korean language education, as determined by the Presidential Decree.
- (2) For recognised refugees seeking vocational training, the Minister of Justice may provide, as determined by the Presidential Decree, support for such training.

Article 35 (Recognition of Academic Degrees)

As determined by the Presidential Decree, a recognised refugee's academic achievements acquired abroad may be recognised.

Article 36 (Recognition of Qualifications)

As determined by relevant Acts and regulations, a recognised refugee's qualifications or part of his/her qualifications acquired abroad may be recognised.

Article 37 (Permission for Entry of Spouses and Others)

- (1) The Minister of Justice shall permit the entry into the country of any spouse and minor children of a recognised refugee upon request for entry, provided that Article 11 of the Immigration Control Act does not apply.
- (2) The scope of spouse and minor children in paragraph 1 shall be defined in accordance with the Civil Act.

Article 38 (Recognised Refugees Excluded from the Application of the Principle of Reciprocity)

Notwithstanding other laws, the principle of reciprocity shall not apply to recognised refugees.

Section 2 Treatment of Humanitarian Status Holders

Article 39 (Treatment of Humanitarian Status Holders)

The Minister of Justice may permit a humanitarian status holder to engage in wage-earning employment.

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Section 3 Treatment of Refugee Status Applicants

Article 40 (Provision of Living Expenses)

- (1) The Minister of Justice may provide living and other expenses to refugee status applicants as specified by the Presidential Decree.
- (2) As determined by the Presidential Decree, the Minister of Justice may permit a refugee status applicant to engage in wage-earning employment six months after the date on which the refugee application was received.

Article 41 (Provision of Residential Facilities)

- (1) The Minister of Justice may establish and operate residential facilities for refugee status applicants, as determined by the Presidential Decree.
- (2) Details necessary for the operation of residential facilities pursuant to paragraph 1 shall be determined by the Presidential Decree.

Article 42 (Support in Medical Services)

The Minister of Justice may provide a refugee status applicant with medical services support as determined by the Presidential Decree.

Article 43 (Guarantee of Education)

Refugee status applicants and their family members who are minor aliens may receive primary and secondary education at the same level as that of Korean nationals.

Article 44 (Limitations on Benefits for Certain Refugee Status Applicants)

For a refugee status applicant to whom Article 2 subparagraph 4 (c) or Article 8 (5) 2 or 3 applies, the benefits available under Article 40 (1) and Articles 41 to 43 may be partly or wholly limited in accordance with the Presidential Decree.

Chapter 5

Supplementary Provisions

Article 45 (Operation of Refugee Assistance Center, etc.)

- (1) The Minister of Justice may establish and operate refugee assistance centers for the efficiency of the work specified by Articles 34, 41 and 42.
- (2) The Minister of Justice may, if deemed necessary, delegate part of the work under paragraph 1 to one or more private organisations.

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(3) Use, operation and management, delegation to the private sector and other matters shall be determined by the Presidential Decree.

Article 46 (Delegation of Authority)

The Minister of Justice may delegate part of the authority under this Act to the Chiefs as determined by the Presidential Decree.

Chapter 6 Penal Provisions

Article 47 (Punishments)

A person to whom any of the following applies shall be subject to imprisonment not exceeding one year or fines not exceeding 10 million Korean Won:

1. A person who has violated Article 17; or
2. A person who was recognised as a refugee or permitted to stay on humanitarian grounds by means of submitting false documents, giving false statements or by withholding facts.

Addenda

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on 1 July 2013.

Article 2 (Applicability)

This Act applies to refugee status applications submitted on or after the enforcement of the Act.

Article 3 (Revision of Other Acts)

(1) Part of the Road Traffic Act is revised as follows:

Article 84 (1) 3 (c) shall be as below:

“a person who is recognised as a refugee pursuant to Article 76-2 of the Immigration Control Act” shall change to “a recognised refugee under the Refugee Act”.

(2) Part of the Medical Care Assistance Act is revised as follows:

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In Article 3-2, “a person who is recognised as a refugee pursuant to the provision of Article 76-2 of the Immigration Control Act” shall change to “a recognised refugee under the Refugee Act”.

(3) Part of the Framework Act on the Treatment of Foreigners residing in the Republic of Korea is revised as follows:

“a person who is recognised as a refugee pursuant to Article 76-2 of the Immigration Control Act” shall change to “a recognised refugee under the Refugee Act”.

(4) Parts of the Immigration Control Act are revised as follows:

Article 2 subparagraph 3 shall be as below:

3. “Refugee” refers to a refugee under Article 2 (1) of the Refugee Act.

In Article 16-2 (1), “reasons prescribed in Article 1 A (2) of the Refugee Convention” shall change to “reasons prescribed in Article 2 subparagraph 1 of the Refugee Act”.

In Article 62 (4), “a person who has applied for recognition as a refugee” shall change to “refugee status applicant pursuant to the Refugee Act” and paragraph (4) 1 shall change as below, and in paragraph (4) 2, “Article 76-4” shall change to “Article 21 of the Refugee Act”.

1. If the decision on refugee status determination has not been made after the application for refugee status pursuant to the Refugee Act.

Articles 64 (3), 76-2 to 76-4, 76-8 to 76-10, 78 (1) 2, 80 (2) 3 and 95 subparagraph 10 shall be deleted.

The title of Chapter VIII-2 “Recognition, Etc. of Refugees” shall change to “Issuance of Refugee Travel Documents Etc.”.

In Article 76-5 (1), “a person recognised as a refugee under Article 76-2 (1)” shall change to “a recognised refugee pursuant to the Refugee Act”.

In Article 76-6 (1), “a person recognised as a refugee under Article 76-2 (1)” shall change to “a recognised refugee pursuant to the Refugee Act”, and subparagraph 3 shall change as below:

3. If a person receives a notice of refugee status cancellation or withdrawal pursuant to the Refugee Act.

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In Article 76-7, “a person who is recognised as a refugee” shall change to “a recognised refugee under the Refugee Act”.

In Article 99-2, “reasons as prescribed in Article 1 A (2) of the Refugee Convention” shall change to “reasons as prescribed in Article 2 subparagraph 1 of the Refugee Act”.