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CEDAW, Women's rights activism and current agendas in South Korea

消歧委员会、女权运动 与韩国的当前任务

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Korea Women's Associations United (KWAU)

韩国妇女联合会

June 12, 2023

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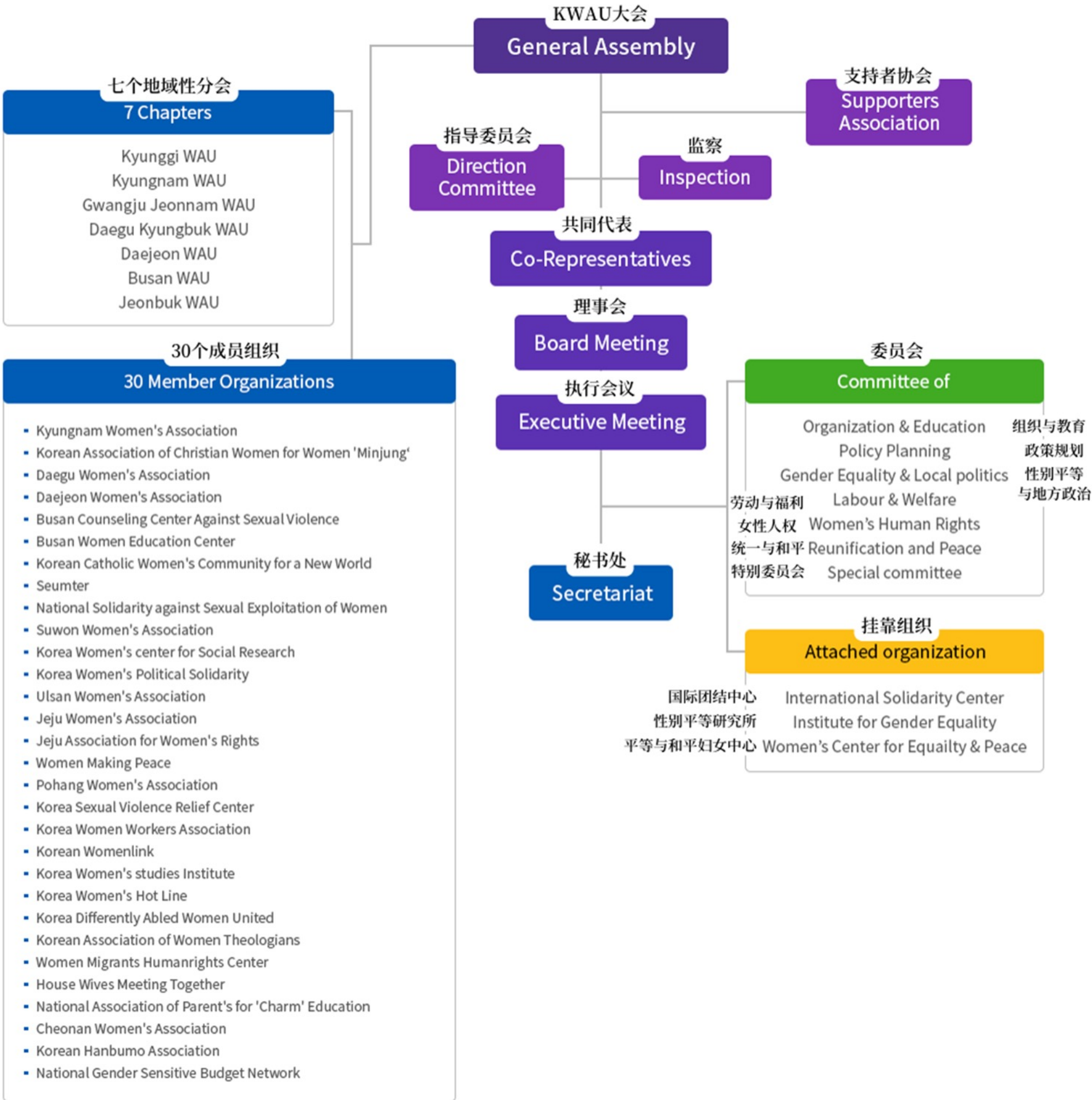


1. Introduction of KWAU 韩国妇女联合会介绍

Korea Women's Associations United (KWAU)
韩国妇女联合会

- Founded in 1987
创建于1987年
- An umbrella organization of 7 chapters and 30 member organizations that strive to achieve gender equality, democracy, and peaceful reunification in the Korean peninsular by facilitating solidarity and collective actions among women's groups

是个包括7个分会和30个成员组织的伞状组织，旨在通过促进女权组织的团结和合作来取得性别平等、民主和朝鲜半岛和平统一



1. Introduction of KWAU 韩国妇女联合会介绍

Objectives 目标

- Elimination of gender-based discrimination and violence
消除性别歧视和性别暴力
- Together work, together care
一起工作一起关注
- Strengthening social safety nets for marginalized women's economic and social rights
巩固社会安全网络，保护被边缘化的妇女的经济权利和社会权利
- Increase in women's representation in politics & decision-making
增加妇女在政治和决策方面的代表

1. Introduction of KWAU 韩国妇女联合会介绍

Objectives 目标

- Peace and Reunification in the Korean peninsula
和平统一朝鲜半岛
- Capacity building and improving leadership skills of feminist activists
为女权活动者提供能力建设，提高领导技能
- Building international solidarity for achieving gender equality
促进全球团结起来争取性别平等
- Enhancing gender awareness and amplifying women's voices in society (the national women's festival in celebration of the Int'l Women's day on March 8)
强化性别意识，在社会中替妇女发声（庆祝三八国际妇女节的全韩妇女庆典）

2. Brief history of Korean women's movement 韩国妇女运动简史

Global
全球

- Ratification of CEDAW (1984)
1984年批准《消歧公约》
- BPfA & Gender Mainstreaming (1995)
1995年《北京行动纲领》和性别主流化

Nat'l
全国

- 2 Progressive Governments (1998-2007) 1998-2007
两届进步政府
- Rapid development of policy frameworks on gender equality (1990s~ early 2000s)
政策框架和性别平等的快速发展（90年代至00年代早期）

- Korean Democratization (1987)
韩国的民主化 (1987)

- IMF Economic Crisis (1997)
国际货币基金组织
与亚洲经济危机

- Establishment of gender ministry (2001)
建立性别平等和家庭部

1980s

1990s

2000s

2. Brief history of Korean women's movement 韩国妇女运动简史

1980s

- Organizing women's rights and democracy movements against military dictatorship
组织反对军事独裁的女权和民主运动
- Establishing diverse progressive women's organizations (1980s-1990s)
建立多样化的女性进步团体（80年代—90年代）

1990s

- Demanding the advancement of legal/policy frameworks for gender equality
要求政府制定法律/政策框架，促进性别平等
- Demanding the institutionalization of gender equality in government agencies
要求在政府内部设立性别平等机构

2000s

**Feminist
engagements**
女权主义者参与

2. Brief history of Korean women's movement 韩国妇女运动简史

Global
全球

- Growing Influence of neoliberalism
新自由主义日渐增加的影响

- Global Metoo Movement (2017)
全球Metoo运动 (2017)
- Global Covid-19 Pandemic (2020-2022)
全球新冠大流行 (2020-2022)

Nat'l
全国

- 2 Consecutive Conservative Government (2008-2016)
连续两届保守政府 (2008-2016)

- Impeachment of the president Park Guen-Hye(2017)
弹劾朴槿惠总统 (2017)
- Korea Metoo Movement (2018~)
韩国的Metoo运动 (始于2018年)
- **Anti-Feminist backlashes & the president Yoon Seok-yeol (2022)**
反女权的强烈反应和现任尹锡悦总统

2000s

2010s

2020s

2. Brief history of Korean women's movement 韩国妇女运动简史

2000s

2010s

2020s

- Demanding **women's participation in politics** and decision-making
要求**女性参与政治**和决策
- Advocating for women as agents of change for inclusive **development** 倡导女性作为包容性**发展**的代理人

- Transforming social norms to **narrowing gaps between law and practice**
改变社会规范，**缩小立法和实践的差距**
- Accelerating **substantive gender equality**
增进**实质意义上的性别平等**
- **Advocating** emerging agendas
倡导新兴议程

Feminist
engagements
女权主义者参与

2. Brief history of Korean women's movement 韩国妇女运动简史

Strategies of women's groups for the abolishment of the "Hoju" system

女权组织推翻“户主制”采取的策略

- ❖ Diverse street rallies and petitions calling for the abolishment of the "Hoju" (male-oriented family registry system) (abolished in 2005)
多样化的街头集会抗议，要求废除“户主制”（以男性为当家人的家庭登记制度，2005年废除）
- ❖ Broadening networks with lawyers, media, influencers, government officials, politicians, etc
扩大和律师、媒体、网红、政府官员和政客等圈子的联系
- ❖ Campaigns for increasing the number of women politicians in the National Assembly
推动提高女性在韩国国会中的从政人数
- ❖ The use of international mechanisms (CEDAW)
利用国际机制（消歧委员会）



2. Brief history of Korean women's movement 韩国妇女运动简史

Women's groups' strategies for the adoption of the gender quota system

女权组织促进实现性别配额制度的策略

- ❖ Establishing the civil society coalitions **consisting of more than 300 organizations**
建立由超过300个组织构成的公民社会联盟
- ❖ **Agenda-making by organizing seminars, submitting petitions to the parliament, and lobbying the party leaders**
通过组织研讨会、向议会提交动议、游说党派领导来提出要求



2. Brief history of Korean women's movement 韩国妇女运动简史

Women's groups' strategies for the adoption of the gender quota system

女权组织促进实现性别配额制度的策略（续）

- ❖ Making the list of prospective female candidates for party nominations in the 2004 general election

在2004年大选中提出推出女性候选人作为党派提名

- ❖ The use of UN mechanisms (CEDAW) and the global trends on affirmative actions

利用联合国的机制（消歧委员会）和全球平权行动的势头



2. Brief history of Korean women's movement 韩国妇女运动简史

Women's groups' key strategies for the creation of the gender ministry (2001)

女权组织推动创建性别平等和家庭部（2001）采用的关键策略

- ❖ The use of UN mechanisms and global feminist waves : Beijing International Women's Conference(1995) and the gender mainstreaming
利用联合国机制和全球的女权浪潮：北京世界妇女大会（1995）和性别主流化
- ❖ Lobbying the political parties about the necessity of a ministry for implementing women-related laws and policies which have been rapidly developed in 1990s
游说政党专门建立一个部门，来落实90年代开始迅速发展与女性有关的法律和政策



2. Brief history of Korean women's movement 韩国妇女运动简史

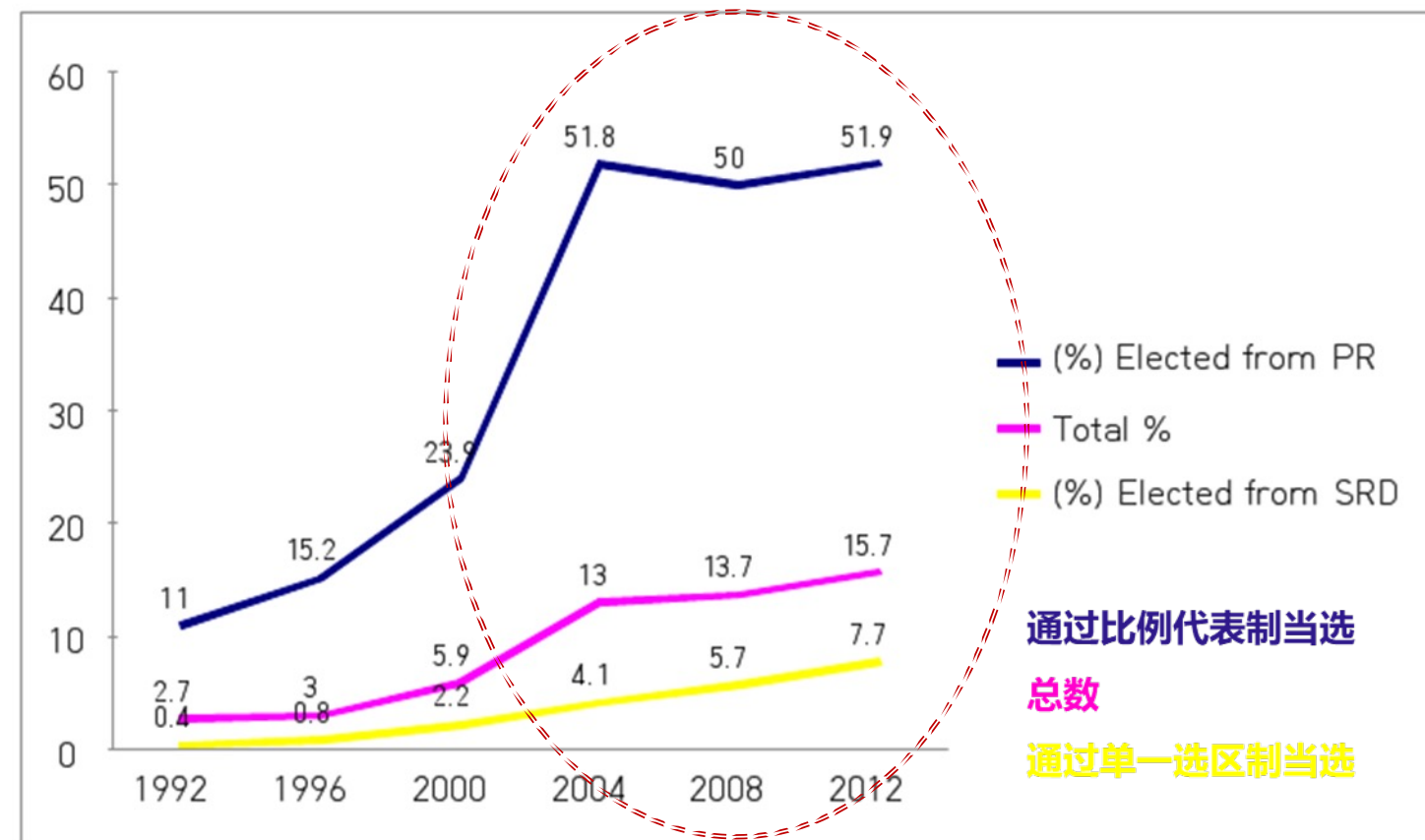
- Rapid increase in the political participation of women (2000-2004) : Adoption of gender quota system

妇女参政数量激增（2000-2004）：性别配额制得到采纳

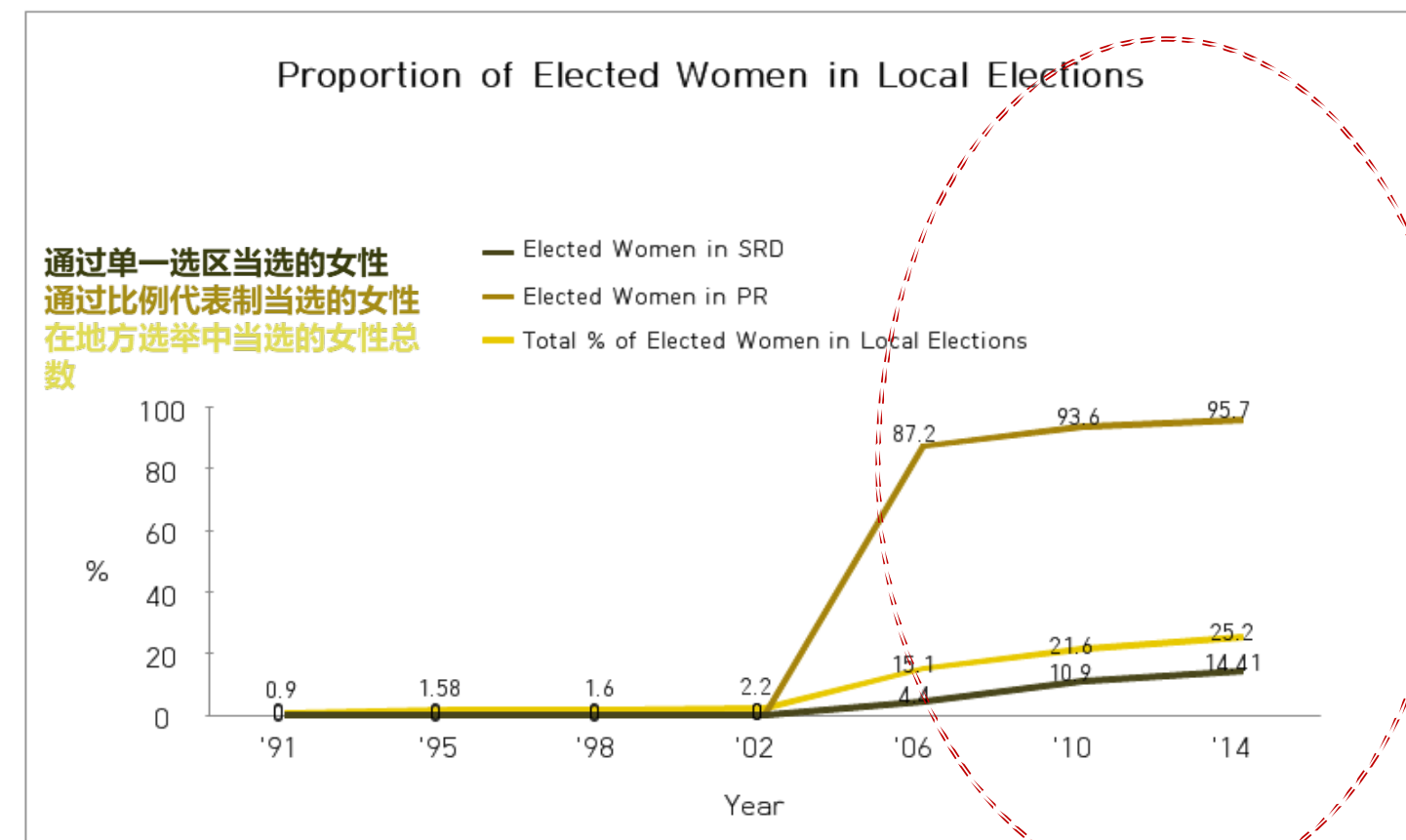
- As of 2023 截止2023

- The proportion of women politician in the Nat'l Assembly : 19% 韩国国会中女性从政人数的比例：**19%**

- Municipal councils: 14.8%, local council: 25% (result of 2022 local election) 市议会女性占比：**14.8%**，地方议会女性占比：**25%**（据**2022年地方选举结果**）



Proportion of Female Member of the National Assembly
韩国国会中的女性成员比例



Proportion of Female Member of Local Councils
地方议会中女性成员比例

2. Brief history of Korean women's movement 韩国妇女运动简史

Role of women's activism in the development of law & policies for the past 30 years

过去三十年里女权运动在推动法律和政策进步方面的作用

Times 时间	Major changes to laws and policies 法律与政策的重大改变	
1989	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enactment and Revision of Equal Employment Act(1989, 1995, 2001~) Revision of Civil Law(1989) : Equal Inheritance Rights of Family Property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 《就业平等法》的颁布与修订 (1989, 1995, 2001~) 修订《民法》(1989): 规定了家庭财产的平等继承权
1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enactment and Revision of Child-care Act (1990 and 2003) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 颁布和修订《儿童保育法》(1990,2003)
1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enactment of Act on the Punishment of Sexual Assault Crimes and Protection of Victims thereof 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 颁布《性暴力特别法》
1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Act on Women's Development → Basic Act on Gender Equality (2015) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 《妇女发展基本法》→《两性平等基本法》(2015)
2000-2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid development of Gender Quotas in Political Acts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 性别配额制在政治法规中得到快速发展
2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enactment of Act on the Punishment of Sex Trafficking and Procurement Crimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 颁布《性买卖防止法》
2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendment of Civil Law: Abolishment of "Hoju" system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 修订《民法》，废除“户主”制
2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Framework Act on Prevention of Violence against Women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 防止针对妇女的暴力的框架法
2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Constitutional Court ruled the abortion ban "unconstitutional" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 宪法法院裁定，禁止堕胎的法律“违宪”
2018~2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of legal provisions on online sexual crimes Advancement of legal /policy frameworks on gender-based violence after the Metoo movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 通过了关于网络性犯罪的法律规定 在Metoo运动之后，推进关于性暴力的法律/政策框架

3. Current dynamics of women's agendas and movement 当今女权议程和运动态势

- 2008-2016: During the period of the two conservative governments, women's policies were deteriorated and the space for civil society was shrunk
两届保守政府执政期间，女权政策弱化，公民社会空间缩减
- 2016 : Candlelight Civil Movement 烛光民权运动
- 2017 : President Park Geun-Hye was impeached and the “feminist” President Moon Jae-in took office
朴槿惠总统被弹劾，“女权主义”文在寅总统上任
- 2018: the Metoo movement and the growing influence of young feminist activism
Metoo运动和年轻女权主义者影响增加
- 2022: the “anti-feminist” Yoon Seok-yeol took office
“反女权”的尹锡悦总统上任



3. Current dynamics of women's agendas and movement

当今女权议程和运动态势

Growing influence of (young) feminist activism (since 2017~ 2021) (年轻) 女权主义者影响增加

Growing backlashes 反弹增加

- Metoo movement: Establishment of gender equality-dedicated division in 8 government ministries, advances in laws/policies on gender-based violence
Metoo运动：在八个政府部门建立专司性别平等的办公室，推进关于性别暴力的法律/政策
- The constitutional court ruled that the abortion ban was unconstitutional in 2019
宪法法院2019年裁决禁止堕胎违宪

- Young male political leaders who have claimed that men are the targets of “reverse discrimination”
年轻男性政界领导声称男性遭受“逆向歧视”
- Crimes of false accusation of sexual violence
虚假控告性暴力构成犯罪
- Increasing attentions of media and positions to so-called “men’s rights groups” and a fictional frame of “gender-conflict, gender-war (between men and women)”
关于所谓的“男权组织”和虚构的“性别冲突，男女战争”的说法不断获得媒体关注



3. Current dynamics of women's agendas and movement

当今女权议程和运动态势

Yoon Seok-yeol government (May 2022.~)

尹锡悦政府 (2022年5月始)

→ No.1 promise : abolishment of the gender ministry

首要承诺：取消性别平等和家庭部

- ❖ No reasonable backgrounds 废除该部无合理理由
- ❖ Harmful effects if the plan is realized 计划一旦实现的贻害
- ❖ Strong resistances from the women's groups : the provision on the abolishment of the gender ministry was finally not included in the passed bill on government reorganization (Feb, 2023)

女权组织的强烈抵制：废除性别平等和家庭部的条款最终没有被纳入现已通过的政府组织法案之中 (2023年2月)

T TIME 韩国总统尹锡悦利用反女权主义赢得大选

South Korea's Yoon Suk-yeol Used Anti-Feminism to Win ...

Yoon called for the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family to be abolished, and accused its officials of treating men like "potential sex..."

1 day ago



G The Guardian “遭受重创”：“反女权主义者”当选韩国总统，性别平等的希望被搁置

'Devastated': gender equality hopes on hold as 'anti-feminist' voted South Korea's president

The election of an avowed "anti-feminist" as the next president of South Korea has been greeted with dismay amid accusations Yoon Suk-yeol...

3 hours ago

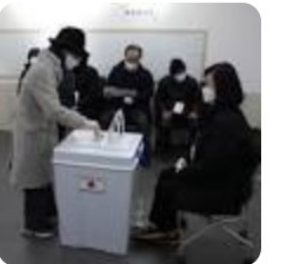


D The Diplomat 反女权主义和韩国的总统选举

Anti-Feminism and South Korea's Presidential Election

Meanwhile, both of the main candidates, the PPP's Yoon Suk-yeol and the Democratic Party's Lee Jae-myung, pushed anti-feminist messages,...

1 day ago



F Fortune 韩国选出了对比特币友好，却责怪女权主义带低生育率的总统

South Korea elects new Bitcoin-friendly president, who blames feminism for low birth rates

South Korea elects new Bitcoin-friendly president, who blames feminism ... the leader of South Korea's People Power Party, Yoon Suk-yeol,...

1 day ago



3. Current dynamics of women's agendas and movement 现今女权议程和运动态势

The strategies of women's movement to stop the abolishment plan of the gender ministry

女权运动为保住性别平等和家庭部采取的策略

- Established the Korean CSO coalition network (over 900 organizations)
建立韩国公民社会联盟网络（超过900个组织机构参与）
- Organized diverse groups who support for the agendas (scholars, human rights activists, labor unions, etc.)
组织支持该议程的多样化社群（学者、人权活动者、劳工组织等）
- Organized several nation-wide rallies and online petition campaigns
组织了多个全国性的集会和线上请愿活动
- Visited the offices of parliamentarians in every SMDs (Single-member districts)
走访了每个单一选区的议员办公室

3. Current dynamics of women's agendas and movement 现今女权议程和运动态势

The strategies of women's movement to stop the abolishment plan of the gender ministry

女权运动为保住性别平等和家庭部采取的策略(续)

- Conducted diverse gender – awareness campaigns in society
组织多种提高性别意识的社会运动
- International Solidarity 全球团结
 - ❖ Used the international mechanisms (CEDAW, BPfA)
利用国际机制（消歧委员会，《北京行动纲要》）
 - ❖ Organized the joint statement by international NGOs
与国际非政府组织联合发表声明
 - ❖ Publicized the int'l articles criticizing the Yoon's anti-feminist policies
在国际上发表文章批评现任政府的反女权政策



여성가족부 폐지 저지 전국행동 국회 대응 활동

<p>1 의원실 방문·면담·의견서 전달</p>	<p>2 1인 피켓팅 등 거리 캠페인</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">성평등 전달 추진체계 강화는</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="2369 1371 2778 1647"> <p>여성가족부 폐지 반대</p> <p>1인 피켓팅 등 거리 캠페인</p> </div> <div data-bbox="2788 1371 3198 1647"> <p>SDGs Goal 5 실현</p> <p>여성차별철폐 법안 이행</p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">국제 사회의 요구</p>	
<p>3 홍보물 제작 배포</p>	<p>4 여가부 폐지 반대 현수막 게시</p>

여성가족부 폐지 저지와 성평등 정책 강화를 위한 범시민사회 전국행동

3. Current dynamics of women's agendas and movement 现今女权议程和运动态势

The current Yoon government's anti-feminist policy visions (2022~)

现任政府的反女权政策目标（2022年始）

- ❖ See women as the tool for the population policy or passive groups of beneficiaries or victims
视女性为实现人口政策的工具或者消极受益人或受害人
- ❖ Deleted the terms of “women”, “gender equality” and “diversity” in policy frameworks and school textbooks
在政策框架和教科书中删除“女性”、²¹“性别平等”和“多元化”的词汇

3. Current dynamics of women's agendas and movement 现今女权议程和运动态势

The current Yoon government's anti-feminist policy visions (2022~)

现任政府的反女权施政理念目标（2022年始）

- ❖ Canceled the plan to revise the criminal code to define rape based on consent and the law on family to embrace diverse types of family
取消了刑法典修正计划，本来该计划打算以“不同意”定义强奸罪（即使不存在暴力威胁）；同时不再修订拟接纳多元化家庭类型的家事法
- ❖ Promised to revise the law to strengthen penalties on crimes of false accusation of sexual violence
承诺加强惩治虚假性暴力指控的修法
- ❖ “Structural gender discrimination does not exist”: The big gap between law and practice is not well recognized
“不存在结构性的性别歧视”：并未充分认识到立法和实践之间的巨大差距

3. Current dynamics of women's agendas and movement

现今女权议程和运动态势

Yoon government's anti-civil society/human rights policy visions (2022~)

现任政府反公民社会/人权的施政理念

- ❖ Breakdown of a collaborative governance system between the government and the civil society
破坏了政府和公民社会合作的治理制度
- ❖ Crackdown on labor unions
打击工会
- ❖ Threatening of civil rights such as freedom of expression and assembly
危及诸如言论自由和集会自由的公民权利
- ❖ Large-scale monitoring on project subsidies provided to CSOs in the previous government
大规模监控上任政府发放给公民社会组织的项目补助
- ❖ Under the neoliberalism policy vision, human rights values are being framed as “not fair” (quotas for social minority groups, women's policies)
在新自由主义的施政理念下，人权价值观念成了“不公平”（少数者群体的配额、妇女政策）

3. Current dynamics of women's agendas and movement 现今女权议程和运动态势

Current situations in Korea

韩国的现状

- ❖ Rapid development in legal and policy systems in more than 30 years
法律政策方面飞速发展了30余年
- ❖ Strong women's activism
强劲的女权主义
- ❖ the highest gender wage gap, glass-ceiling index among OECD countries, WEF Gender Gap Index : 99th out of 146 countries (2022)
在经合组织成员国中男女薪酬落差最大, “玻璃天花板” 指数垫底 (世界经济论坛2022年发布的性别落差指数: 146个国家中名列99)

3. Current dynamics of women's agendas and movement 现今女权议程和运动态势

Backlash and regressive waves

反弹和倒退浪潮

- ❖ People often mistake 'the establishment of law/policy on gender equality' as the 'complete realization of gender equality'
人们常误以为“在法律/政策上建立性别平等”就是“实现了性别平等”
- ❖ Politicians are actively using the anti-feminism sentiments for their own political purposes
政客们蓄意利用反女权主义情绪实现自己的政治目的
- ❖ Regressive policy trends on gender equality and human rights under the current regime
现任政府在性别平等和人权方面的倒行逆施

4. Points for thoughts 几点思考

- ❖ Who takes power affects gender equality policies. 谁掌控权力会影响性别平等政策
- ❖ The conservative governments: (progressive) feminist organizations are not recognized as governance partners and the civil space itself is threatened.

保守派政府：不认为（进步的）女权组织是政府治理的合作伙伴，公民社会空间受到威胁

- ❖ The (comparatively) progressive governments: feminist issues have not been necessarily considered priorities

（比较）进步的政府：没有赋予女权问题必要的优先性

- the adoption of anti-discrimination law and the LGBT rights
表现在未能通过反歧视法，维护LGBT群体的权利
- sexual violence cases against young female workers by the local governments heads from the progressive parties
进步党派的地方政府领导对年轻女性实施性暴力的案件



South Korea's President says he's a feminist. Three of his allies have been accused of sex crimes



韩国的尹锡悦是如何利用反女权主义的反弹来赢得总统职位的?
How South Korea's Yoon Suk-yeol Capitalized on Anti-Feminist Backlash to Win the Presidency

4. Points for thoughts 几点思考

- **Gender equality in East Asia and feminist activisms**
东亚地区的性别平等和女权运动
- **China, Taiwan (China), Japan, Hong Kong SAR, South Korea**
中国、台湾地区、日本、香港特区、韩国
 - ❖ **Economically well developed, not ODA recipient countries**
经济发展较好，非政府开发援助受援国
 - ❖ **Low birth rates, aging society**
低出生率，老龄化社会
 - ❖ **Patriarchal cultural values and severe gender-based discrimination**
父权制传统观念和性别歧视
- **Asian feminism vs East –Asian feminist movement**
亚洲女权主义与东亚女权运动
- **Challenges and possibilities in international solidarity**
国际团结方面的挑战和可能



Towards stronger East-Asian Feminist Solidarity! 东亚女权主义者团结起来!

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