

Session document number	Extract of Concluding Observations by International Human Rights Bodies, relating to the Issues of Korean Schools
<u>85th session</u> <u>August2014</u> <u>CERD/C/JPN/CO/7-9</u>	<p>Korean schools</p> <p>19. The Committee is concerned about the legislative provisions and government's actions that hinder the right to education of children of Korean origin, including: (a) the exclusion of Korean schools from the High School Tuition Support Fund; and (b) the suspension or continued decrease of funding allocated by local governments to Korean schools (art. 2, 5).</p> <p>Recalling its general recommendation No. 30 (2004) on discrimination against non-citizens, the Committee reiterates its recommendation included in paragraph 22 of its previous concluding observations that the State party ensure that there is no discrimination in the provision of educational opportunities and that no child residing in its territory faces obstacles to school enrolment. The Committee encourages the State party to revise its position and to allow Korean schools to benefit, as appropriate, from the High School Tuition Support Fund, as well as to invite local governments to resume or maintain the provision of subsidies to Korean schools. The Committee recommends that the State party consider acceding to the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education of 1960.</p>
<u>76th session</u> <u>February2010</u> <u>CERD/C/JPN/CO/3-6</u>	<p>22. The Committee notes with appreciation the efforts taken by the State party to facilitate education for minority groups, including bilingual counsellors and enrolment guidebooks in seven languages, but regrets the lack of information on the implementation of concrete programmes to overcome racism in the education system. Moreover, the Committee expresses concern about acts that have discriminatory effects on children's education including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) obstacles in connection with school accreditation and curricular equivalencies and entry into higher education; (d) the differential treatment of schools for foreigners and descendants of Korean and Chinese residing in the State party, with regard to public assistance, subsidies and tax exemptions; and (e) the approach of some politicians suggesting the exclusion of North Korean schools from current proposals for legislative change in the State party to make high school education tuition free of charge in public and private high schools, technical colleges and various institutions with comparable high school curricula (art. 2, 5). <p>The Committee, in light of its general recommendation No. 30 (2004) on discrimination against non-citizens, recommends that the State party ensure that there is no discrimination in the provision of educational opportunities and that no child residing in the territory of the State party faces obstacles in connection with school enrolment and the achievement of compulsory education. In this regard, it further recommends that a study on the multitude of school systems for foreigners and the preference for alternative regimes set up outside of the national public school system be carried out by the State party. The Committee encourages the State party to consider providing adequate opportunities for minority groups to receive instruction in or of their language and invites the State party to consider acceding to the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education.</p>
<u>58th session</u> <u>March2001</u> <u>CERD/C/304/Add.114</u>	<p>14. The Committee is concerned about reports of violent actions against Koreans, mainly children and students, and about inadequate reaction on the part of the authorities in this regard and recommends that the Government take more resolute measures to prevent and counter such acts.</p> <p>16. The Committee is concerned about discrimination affecting the Korean minority.</p> <p>Though efforts are being made to remove some of the institutional obstacles preventing minority students from international schools, including Korean schools, from entering Japanese universities, the Committee is particularly concerned that studies in Korean are not recognized and that resident Korean students receive unequal treatment with regard to access to higher education. It is recommended that the State party undertake appropriate measures to eliminate discriminatory treatment of minorities, including Koreans, in this regard and to ensure access to education in minority languages in public Japanese schools.</p>

C C P R	<u>94th session</u> <u>October2008</u> <u>CCPR/C/JPN/CO/5</u>	31. The Committee is concerned that State subsidies for schools that teach in the Korean language are significantly lower than those for ordinary schools, making them heavily dependent on private donations, which are not exempted or deductible from taxes, unlike donations to private Japanese schools or international schools, and that diplomas from Korean schools do not automatically qualify students to enter university (art. 26 and 27).
	<u>64th session</u> <u>October1998</u> <u>CCPR/C/79/Add.102</u>	13. The Committee is concerned about instances of discrimination against members of the Japanese-Korean minority who are not Japanese citizens, including the non-recognition of Korean schools. The Committee draws the attention of the State party to General Comment No. 23 (1994) which stresses that protection under article 27 may not be restricted to citizens.
C E S C R	<u>50th session</u> <u>May2013</u> <u>E/C.12/JPN/CO/3</u>	27. The Committee is concerned at the exclusion of Korean schools from the State party's tuition fee waiver programme for high school education, which constitutes discrimination (arts. 13 and 14). Recalling that the prohibition against discrimination applies fully and immediately to all aspects of education and encompasses all internationally prohibited grounds of discrimination, the Committee calls on the State party to ensure that the tuition fee waiver programme for high school education is extended to children attending Korean schools.
	<u>26th session</u> <u>September 2001</u> <u>E/C.12/1/Add.67</u>	32. The Committee expresses its concern about the fact that there are very limited possibilities for children of minorities to enjoy education in their own language and about their own culture in public schools. The Committee is also concerned about the fact that minority schools, such as Korean schools, are not officially recognized, even when they adhere to the national education curriculum, and therefore neither receive central government subsidies nor are able to provide qualification for university entrance examinations. 60. The Committee strongly recommends that mother-tongue instruction be introduced in the official curricula of public schools enrolling a significant number of pupils belonging to linguistic minorities. The Committee further recommends that the State party officially recognize minority schools, in particular Korean schools, when they comply with the national education curriculum, and consequently make available to them subsidies and other financial assistance, and also recognize their school leaving certificates as university entrance examination qualifications.
C R C	<u>54th session</u> <u>May2010</u> <u>CRC/C/JPN/CO/3</u>	72. The Committee is concerned that schools for children of Chinese, North Korean or other origin are insufficiently subsidised. It is also concerned that graduates from these schools may not be eligible for entrance examinations to universities and colleges in Japan. 73. The Committee encourages the State party to increase subsidies to non-Japanese schools and ensure that access to university and college entrance examinations is non-discriminatory. The State party is encouraged to consider ratifying the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education. 86. While noting the measures taken by the State party to improve the situation of the Ainu people, the Committee is concerned that children of Ainu, Korean, Burakumin origin and other minorities continue to experience social and economic marginalisation. 87. The Committee urges the State party to take the necessary legislative or other measures to eliminate discrimination against children belonging to ethnic minorities in all spheres of life and ensure their equal access to all services and assistance provided for under the Convention.
	<u>35th session</u> <u>January2004</u> <u>CRC/C/15/Add.231</u>	49. The Committee notes the State party's efforts to reform the education system and bring it into greater conformity with the Convention; however, it is concerned that: (d) Although eligibility criteria have been broadened for graduates from foreign schools in Japan applying to university, some continue to be denied access to higher education; 50. The Committee recommends that the State party: (d) Expand opportunities for children from minority groups to enjoy their own culture, profess or practise their own religion and use their own language;

※CERD=Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination / CCPR=Human Rights Committee/ CESCR=Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

CRC=Committee on the Rights of the Child

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