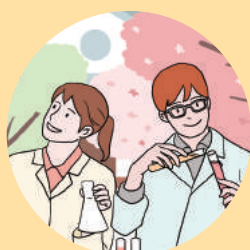
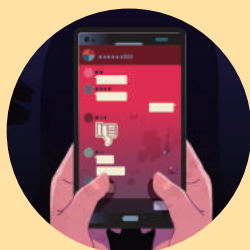

Guidebook for International Students:

Preventing and Responding to
Sexual Harassment and Violence
on Campus



KOREA UNIVERSITY
The Center for Human Rights & Gender Equity

Guidebook for International Students: Preventing and Responding to Sexual Harassment and Violence on Campus

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a band-aid in your bag



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Welcome to Korea:

This guidebook is a band-aid in your bag



Welcome to Korea!

Welcome to Korea and to your new university! You may be coming from nearby countries with very similar culture and norms to Korea, or you might have flown long hours to land in this exotic country where you've found different cultures and social norms. Some are staying here for a semester as an exchange student or starting a new semester as a freshman in their program, while others are preparing to advance their career as a researcher and graduate student. Regardless of how familiar you are with the Korean culture and the reasons that brought you here, it is overwhelming to live in another country faraway from your close family and friends. We know that and we do not want to overwhelm you by advising you with precautions you need to be aware of. As much as we hope you only have an enjoyable experience while in Korea, we are worried that you may encounter unwanted situations at the same time. We just want to give you a heads up on your legal status, rights you hold as international students, and sexual violence that commonly happen (but not frequently) in Korea, particularly in university settings.

Think of this guidebook as your band-aid in your bag. It is best not to be used, but in case of an emergency where you may get hurt, the band-aid and information you've learned from this book will come very useful and handy.

Status of International Students in Korea and University

Foreigners' legal status in Korea



Legally speaking, you are a foreigner (of course) but are treated equally as Korean nationals with a few exceptions (e.g., rights to vote). That being said, you have the right to report any victimization or crime incidents you've experienced or witnessed, and you have the right to be protected under the Korean law. More importantly, you may be subject to a punishment by the Korean law (precisely, the Korean criminal law and the penal code).

International students' status in universities

Your status at universities is just the same as other domestic students in Korea with a few exceptions (e.g., scholarship, student loans, etc.). You can freely use the resources at school and should be able to access any service that you need. Most universities in Korea have a department or a person appointed to deal with sexual misconducts involving students. In other words, you can report any sexual misconduct you witness or experience. You can also be reported and may face school sanctions if you commit any sexual misconduct, whether it was committed with or without your knowledge.



Types of Sexual Violence in Korea: Sexual Harassment and Sex Crimes

The following types of sexual violence will be covered in the following chapters. The types include the most frequently reported sexual violence among university students.

- Sexual harassment and sexual misconduct
- Stalking and unwanted sexual advance
- Unwanted sexual contact and sexual assault (indecent assault)
- Rape and incapacitated rape
- Digital sex crime

Recommended Reading - Housing Options and Preventive Tips

If you are staying at a school dormitory

Dorms are secured with several preventive measures (e.g., entry control and CCTV). However, it still leaves your rooms and personal belongings to your responsibility. In case of any incident or emergency, please contact the staff and follow their instruction.

If you are staying at a lodging/boarding house (*Hasuk*)

A boarding house is one of the common housing options for students including international students. It tends to have weak entrance control, since only a keypad lock is used and a passcode is shared with many others (both residents and non-residents) and remains unchanged for a long period. You may consider installing an extra lock for your room and window, which are easily available online. If installing an extra locker requires any drilling, you may need the owner's consent to avoid any legal liability afterward.

If you are staying at a capsule hotel (*Goshiwon*):

Many international students choose Goshiwon for short- and long-term residence. Depending on the option you chose, you may have to share living spaces such as the kitchen, bathroom, and shower with other residents. Make sure that you lock your door properly and report any incidents to the place manager.



Sexual Harassment and Misconducts on Campus

Sexual violence and misconducts in a classroom and a university context



We all want to believe that a university is a safe place with trustworthy and kind people. Unfortunately, in reality, This idea is just utopian. Sexual violence happens between students, a student and a professor, a student and a school staff, a student and a teaching assistant (TA), between professors, and between university staffs. Although the extent of sexual violence differs from other settings, the types of sexual violence that can happen on campus mimics those of the real world. Here, sexual violence is defined as any sexual act, attempted sexual act, or unwanted sexual remark or advance, using coercion, threats of harm, or physical force by any person regardless of his/her relationship to the victim.

On campus, teaching assistants, professors, and employees sometimes abuse their power or the hierarchy. Not all but some may threaten or deceive students to have sexual contact, including a sexual intercourse. For instance, a TA may say, “If you have sex with me, I’ll help you get an A”, or a professor might say, “If you go out with me, I’ll give you good grades and write a good letter of recommendation for your career.”

Q

Is this common?

It is not common but does happen. There are some people with bad intentions who misuse their authority to make a sexual advance or leverage relationships on or off-campus.



Q

What should I do if it happens?

If someone verbally abuses you (sexual harassment), you can always report it to the university even without any physical evidence. It is widely acknowledged that collecting hard evidence in sexual harassment is not an easy task. Thus, contextual evidence (e.g., witnesses, recordings, or a third party who can state the situation) can be used as a supporting material and evidence for your testimony. If you become a victim of sexual violence (e.g., sexual assault and rape), it is important to report the incident to the police as soon as possible to collect physical evidence and to get timely treatment and support. After reporting to the police, you can also report that to the university if you want additional school sanctions on the perpetrator or seek more school protection on you.



Recommended Reading - Sexual Harassment in a Part-time Job



"In my part-time job, my boss and other employees sexually harass me and make unwanted sexual contacts. They hug me from the back and come very close to me, saying this is 'normal' in my country. However, I find it very offensive. They ask very personal questions such as many partners I have had, and if I would be interested in dating a Korean. Then they just laugh at my answer and reaction. I am not so sure if I can report this to the police or university because a) I am working without a work visa (I only have a student visa) and b) I am not sure if this is something I can report to the police."

You should still report it and protect yourself. Sexual violence (unwanted sexual contact such as hugging and holding hands) is a criminal offense and felony in Korea. It is clear that perpetrators not only abuse their authority but also commit a crime, by taking advantage of your vulnerable position as a part-timer and an international student without a proper work visa. You should protect yourself from the current situation and further harm. Reporting a crime as a victim does not necessarily mean that you will also get punished. If you are unwilling or hesitant to report it to the police because of your visa status and you are worried that this may backfire against you, it is recommended to call the police (call: 182) or to consult with legal counsel before reporting to the police. At school, you can ask for advice from the International Center or Counseling Center. If the part-time job is affiliated with your school, you can and should report it to the university.

Alcohol, Drinking Culture, and Sexual Violence from Peers

Welcoming events for you!

Spring is the time to officially get ready for a new semester at your new university. At your major cohort meetings or student club gatherings, you will meet new classmates from different backgrounds. To adapt to a new environment smoothly, it might be useful to know about Korean welcoming events.

Q

What is the Freshmen Orientation ('Sae-teo'; 새학이)?

'Sae-teo' is the abbreviation for the Korean word 'Saenegi Baeumteo,' which means an orientation for freshman students.

Q

Some of my friends have warned me that sexual violence can happen during the event. Is this true?

Although it is not common, several cases of sexual harassment and violence during a 'Sae-teo' have been reported. To make this event much safer, many universities and student organizations run programs such as 'Student Watch' and organize preventive educational programs before or during 'Sae-teo.' These efforts will prevent sexual harassment or any sexual violence. If you feel something has gone wrong, you should report it to the police or the Human Rights Center on campus.



Recommended Reading - Frequently Asked Questions about ‘Sae-teo’

Q

What are the differences between ‘Sae-teo’ and official orientations organized by the university?

‘Sae-teo’ is an event organized mainly by a student body, where students spend time socializing with peers in the same academic majors or clubs, often in a remote location. There will be opportunities to socialize and build relationships with others during ‘Sae-teo,’ which serves as an ice-breaking time for new students to get to know their classmates or upperclassmen through a short trip or a gathering outside the campus.

On the other hand, ‘Official Orientations’ are organized by the university authority to provide useful information and logistics about campus life to freshmen. It is usually held on campus, and in most cases, it is notified to students via email or text message directly from the school office.

Q

Do I need to go?

Attendance is not mandatory but encouraged for students to participate to get to know others and obtain useful information. This event can serve as an ice breaker and foster relationship-building among students. You do not have to attend this event if you feel uncomfortable, but this is one of the chances for you to get acquainted with new people and the school. If upperclassmen are forcing you to participate, you can just say ‘no’. There are still other ways and opportunities to get to know your classmates during the semester.

Q

Do I have to pay?

It depends on the organizing committee. You might be charged for accommodation, food, and transportation (chartered buses), since it is organized by students and is partially financially supported by the school, if any.

Q

What are the main activities during the ‘Sae-teo’?

During the day, the main activities can range from sports to indoor games. If the lodging has a back yard, students usually play mini-football or badminton, while the other group prepare dinner. During and after the dinner, the student committee usually arranges a group-game including simple quiz games. Alcoholic beverages will likely to be involved during group activities, so it is important to know your alcohol limit and resist the forced drinking from others if you don’t want it.

Social Gatherings and Korean Drinking Culture

When a new semester starts, there are many gatherings/parties held among your classmates, academic major cohort, and club members. It is advised that you inform yourself of the Korean legal issues regarding drinking ahead of time. Additionally, it would be useful to understand different kinds of Korean alcohol.

Drinking in Korea

- The legal drinking age is 19 across all cities in Korea. You are allowed to drink if you have your government-issued ID, passport, or Alien Registration Card. You are only allowed to enter any club after verifying your age. You may be able to enter bars but they will have your age checked to serve you any alcoholic beverages.
- Although the Korean drinking culture is changing, it is still common to observe 'binge drinking,' especially at group gatherings.
- Drinking near public parks is not illegal. However, drinking on university campus including open area may be banned depending on the city and school's regulations.

Drinking Tip

- Do not drink fast - pace yourself if your friends are drinking too fast.
- Be a moderate drinker if you drink.
- Consistently check if you and your friends are okay.



Korean alcoholic drink

Soju (소주)

It is one of the most widely consumed drinks in Korea. The drink is clear but strong distilled rice liquor with a 20 - 24 percent alcohol and vodka-like tastes. Since you are expected to drink it bottoms up, it is important to check your pace and limit. Understand your tolerance before you drink. Soju is sometimes mixed with beer, and this is called 'So-mek', the abbreviation of 'Soju' and 'Mek-ju (Beer)'.

Fruit soju (과일소주)

It is a flavored form of soju with a distinct fruit taste, such as grapefruit, apple, blueberry, lemon, and yuzu. Although it tastes like sweet non-alcohol, you should be aware that it has as high alcohol percentage as standard soju.

Makkoli (막걸리)

It is a traditional Korean alcohol drink, made from fermented rice.



University Festivals, Social Meetups, and Unwanted Sexual Contacts

In May, many universities hold a spring festival. Although each university has different styles and atmospheres, spring festival is the largest event for most universities and is open for outsiders and alumni. May is a popular time to explore different universities and enjoy festivals.

Q

What are the university festivals like in Korea?

A festival consists of many performances by popular singers and celebrities, exhibitions, and flea markets. Within campus, each major cohort and club prepare their tents and booths to sell food and drinks. To ensure student safety, government restrictions on selling alcohol on campus during the festival have been placed since 2018. International students can also set up their booths and sell their traditional food.

Q

Is the university festival open for everyone?

Festivals are usually open to outside visitors as well, who can also enjoy the performances and the booths. Event organizers might charge them for performance tickets, but in most cases, they can be enjoyed for free.

Q

During the festival, a group sitting at another table was trying to sit with us. Does this commonly happen?

It can happen and is okay to sit with others and make friends with them. However, you should not be forced to do so. If you feel uncomfortable, it is absolutely okay to say 'no'.

Q

What should I do when an unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment and other types of sexual violence occurs during the festival?

Unfortunately, a relatively large number of unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment, and other types of sexual violence occur during the festival season. You should report it immediately to the school authority, counseling center, center for equality, international student center, or the human rights center on campus. Reporting to the police is always a highly recommended option as well.



You can always say 'no' to alcohol.



Q

Is there any drinking etiquette I should know?

Even if you don't drink, Koreans think that it is polite to fill up the other person's glass when it's empty. If those with a higher social rank (i.e., professor or upperclassmen) attempt to fill your glass, hold the glass high with two hands to show you would like a refill. However, despite these recommended drinking etiquettes, there is no strict you should follow in a social gathering. Do not feel obligated to follow all the etiquettes you heard from your friends or online, and never force yourself to drink if you don't want to.

Q

Is it rude to say 'no' to alcohol in Korea?

Directly refusing a drink can be considered rude to some people, as some Koreans think that alcohol helps them build a better relationship. So, you may be hesitant to turn down the drinks, especially from older students or adults. However, most Koreans will understand if you don't drink for personal, medical, or religious reasons. Korean culture is also shifting to drinking less for people who don't like alcohol or who want to stay sober. If you don't want to drink, simply say 'no' and other people will understand.

Q

Do I have to drink when upperclassmen or professors offer alcohol?

You should be able to say 'no' regardless of who is asking you to drink. In Korea, Confucian traditions remain a fundamental part of society and social relations. Part of it is to show respect to older people, such as professors. However, if you don't like to drink, you can just leave the cup half-full and explicitly say you don't want to drink alcohol when they ask you to drink more.

Q

What is a culturally accepted behavior when declining the offer?

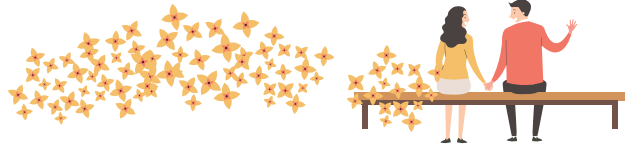
You can simply say 'no' to drink alcohol and instead order a soda, soft drink, or water. Some people fill their soju cup with water or soda to make toast. One way to avoid drinking is to accept the drink and then just leave it next to you. You can make a motion to sip it after the toast or drink it very slowly. Someone may feel obligated to refill your glass if it is empty. You can simply fill the glass with water or soda, or you can gently say 'I would not like to drink.'

Q

Can I attend a dinner even when I don't want to drink?

Yes. Drinking is not mandatory and forcing others to drink should not be allowed. However, if you know some people may force you to drink, it might be better for you to avoid or sit far away from them at the dinner table. Forcing others to drink is frowned upon, even among Koreans. Creating a good atmosphere and building relationships can also be done without alcohol.

Love, Relationship, and Safety



When you start to have a close relationship with classmates and new friends at university, you might also start a romantic relationship on campus. Thus, it can be helpful to know Korean relationship jargons and tips.

Q

What is CC?

CC is the Korean abbreviation of “Campus Couple.” It refers to a couple who are attending the same university, especially in the same academic department.

Q

What is ‘skinship (스킨십)’?

In Korea, the term “skinship” is used to describe the act of intimate touching between friends or couples. It includes acts such as holding hands/arms, hugging, and kissing.

Q

I heard that in Korean culture, people don’t usually say ‘No.’

My partner also barely refuses or says no when we are dating; should I consider this as a ‘Yes’?

It depends on your partner’s personality. If your Korean partner doesn’t say ‘No’ or explicit ‘Yes’, you might want to have more conversation with him or her. You should never jump to a conclusion that not saying ‘No’ actually means ‘Yes.’

Q

My partner threatens me that I will have trouble on campus if we break up. Where can I get help?

You can get help both from the school and the police. It might vary depending on the school policy, but in general, your school can provide resources to students for this kind of situation. You can talk to the counseling center, center for equality, human rights center, or the international students center.

Q

My Korean partner keeps trying to make a sexual advance. I want to slow it down. Is this rude or offensive if I say so?

No. It is your own choice and your rights; there are no such common rules for a romantic relationship. If you feel uncomfortable and feel pressured, you don’t have to follow your partner’s advance or lead.



The Danger of Dating Violence

Dating violence is any type of violence by a current or former intimate partner. Its nature can be physical, emotional, or sexual. Previously, dating violence was not recognized as a type of violence. It can inflict a mental or physical harm on the victim by the offender and is often an isolating experience. Some victims are threatened by revenge porn. The topic of revenge porn will be expanded further in the next section.

Types of Dating Violence

- **Physical:** This occurs when a partner is pinched, hit, shoved, slapped, punched, or kicked.
- **Psychological/emotional:** This means threatening a partner or harming his or her sense of self-worth. Examples include name-calling, shaming, bullying, embarrassing on purpose, or keeping him/her away from friends or family.
- **Sexual:** This is forcing the partner to engage in a sexual act when he or she does not or cannot consent. This can be physical or nonphysical. Threatening to spread rumors if a partner refuses to have sex is an example of nonphysical way to force the partner.
- **Stalking:** This refers to a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics that are unwanted and causing fear to the victim.

Q

Can threats without any physical harm be considered dating violence?

Yes. Dating violence also includes threats to use physical forces or other types of threats that could cause the fear of crime (victimization) for a specific person (e.g., an (ex) intimate partner). Any form of violence from the current or former intimate partners is considered dating violence.

Q

Can the university help the victims of dating violence?

Can the international students ask for help too?

Yes. you should be able to access the necessary resources if you are an international student. However, participation in some programs might be limited. If you don't speak fluent Korean, visit the international student center on campus to discuss your needs and concerns.

Q

Is it possible to ask the school to intervene? I don't think it's enough to report the damage to the police.

Of course. The kinds of support might vary by the school's policy, but schools offer help in general. You can talk to the counseling center, center for equality, human rights center, and the international student center.

Consent, consent, and consent!

When you finish your final exam, you might be busy parties, and other social gatherings throughout the summer and winter breaks. During the busy days, you might be exposed to an unexpected crime and face a risk even without noticing. This can happen between a romantic couple. Let's take a closer look at some of the most common examples of sexual violence related to alcohol, such as incapacitated rape and sexual assault.

Q

What is "Incapacitated Rape/ Sexual Assault"?

Incapacitated rape and sexual assault refer to the act of sexual intercourse or contact by taking advantage of a person's mental and physical disability or the state of inability to protest. It is a criminal act under Article 229 of the Criminal Code. Typical examples of incapacitated rape and sexual assaults are the rape of an individual(s) who has become intoxicated and drunk. Even if the perpetrator did not intend to rape, certain acts still can be considered as incapacitated rape if s/he was trying to have sexual intercourse with the other who was unable to give consent due to temporary incapacitation by alcohol. Physical resistance should not be required on the part of the victim to demonstrate a lack of consent.

Q

Do I become a criminal offender if I kiss or have sex with someone drunk?

No, that's not what is implied. Physical contact with a drunk person is not necessarily rape or sexual abuse. However, if the other person was too drunk and was incapacitated to make a judgment based on the evidence of various circumstances, it means that the person was not able to give consent for the sexual contact. Having sexual contact without consent and manipulating the incapacitated individual may fall under a legal term of rape or sexual assault.

Consider a similar but slightly different stance. If you had sex or kissed someone while drinking, were you victimized? The answer is 'No.' Being in physical contact under the influence of alcohol or drugs does not always mean an incapacitated rape or sexual assault.

Q

What can be the evidence for incapacitated rape?

Sometimes the victim of incapacitated rape or sexual assault do not report the case because he/she thinks there is no evidence. However, in such a case, CCTV footage and circumstantial evidence like witnesses can be greatly helpful. Physical evidence such as the victim's gait and the objective judgment of witnesses can be used as well.

Q

This can happen commonly when people are drinking, right?

No. "Drinking mistakes" cannot be an excuse for such incidents. The perpetrator must take responsibility for the behavior, even if s/he was under the influence of alcohol. Also, victims often accuse themselves by saying 'I drank too much' or 'I should have controlled my tolerance.' However, you should not take it for granted that you have become a victim of crime just because you drank alcohol.

Digital Sex Crime



You may have heard of several digital sex criminal cases from the news. Digital sex crimes mean any types of a sexual offense that involves the use of digital devices in creating or distributing images or videos that contain another person's body, which may be sexually stimulating or cause humiliation against the will of the person photographed without consent. For example, if you share a naked picture of your date, it is a digital sex crime. If that picture is shared via instant messengers or is posted online, it is another digital crime, and you can be punished by committing serious sex crimes.

Some may not recognize this as a serious crime and unknowingly commit such crime. Then they are likely to face charges and associated consequences such as fine or prison sentence, and the chance for prosecution is higher because electronic evidence is well preserved in your device. For example, taking pictures or videos of others' body parts without consent is criminal behavior in Korea, even though they are not shared with others. In addition, distributing sex videos that were consent only in filming is a violation of criminal law.

Illegal Uses of Cameras

You may travel to different places or regions in South Korea. When you are using public bathrooms, subway stations, hotel rooms, and changing rooms, you might be exposed to sexual crime, such as hidden cameras. Someone may take a picture or video of you without your consent, or a camera may be installed in small holes or cracks in walls to take pictures or videos of your private body parts. More than 6,000 crimes related to illegal filming were reported in 2017 according to the Korea National Police agency.



If you become a victim of such crimes in public places or outside the campus, you should report it immediately to the police. Foreigners are also allowed to report. If you have any evidence or witness, it can help the investigation proceed faster. It is also useful to remember the offender's appearance, type of device used to take the photo/video, and other characteristics. Offenders often relapse into a criminal behavior and re-commit the same or a different crime. Thus, reporting a crime can greatly help prevent future crimes.

Distribution of illegally filmed videos

Most Korean porn videos are illegally filmed, and the participants are victims, not actors

Many porn videos circulated in Korea are recorded without the consent of the victims in the videos. They were illegally recorded without the consent of all or some of the participants. They are filmed with the hidden cameras installed by a criminal gang or criminal offender. Sometimes, romantic partners take videos with or without the other partner's consent and release them on online websites.

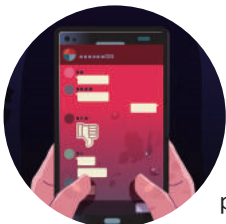


Watching the videos is a passive criminal act

In Korea, the “Webhard Cartel” proliferates illegal sex videos to circulate. Heavy uploaders, web hard sellers, filtering firms, and digital eraser companies all act in collusion to maximize their economic gains. In principle, filtering companies should block the illegally filmed videos and should detect whether they were filmed under the individual's consent. However, since it is not working, illegal videos spread easily online and the victims end up asking the webhard managers to delete the videos. The time taken for erasing them is long so the victims rather ask private professional digital erasers to take down their videos from the website. However, such companies sometimes turn out to be part of the cartel as well.

We can stop this: Don't consume such videos

We should focus on the fact that illegal porn is proliferating on websites under the name of ‘Korean porn.’ In other words, the cartel makes money because many people sneak into such illegal porn websites. After all, this vicious circle cannot stop if there are still people watching such videos. The most fundamental solution is to raise awareness of the public that they are watching the ones filled with the victim's pain.



Sexual exploitation using digital devices and applications

In 2020, one of the most hideous sex crimes in Korean history was revealed. A group of people including college and high school students sexually had been exploiting over 100 Korean women including minors, and shared and sold to their videos and photos to the members of Telegram channels and groups. The leader actively sought potential victims and forced them to send him private information and pictures. The victims were further threatened to film pornographies by themselves and send them to the leader, which were sent to members. Not only the members consumed the illegal and exploitative pornographies, but did they also ask and pay the exploiters to force the victims to do specific behaviors or even be raped. This criminal case has prompted the Korean government to revise the laws on sexual violence to punish those who possess, purchase, store, and watch illegal sex pornographies. In other words, watching and downloading such videos can bring serious legal consequences.

Get Help and Stop Further Victimization: Reporting Sexual Misconducts



In case you witness or experience any sexual violence, you can report it to the university authority or the police. In this chapter, you can find contact lists to report a crime or to get the necessary resources. Please keep in mind that decision to report your victimization is entirely yours and you don't have to if you feel pressured and too much worried. However, reporting victimization can help stop wrongdoings of the perpetrators and potentially prevent further victims.

Get support from your friends and family members

We wish we can say another way. But the journey to report crime and to recover from victimization may not be easy. It is strongly recommended to get support from people around you to get through the ordeal.

Help from the university

You can get help from the university, of course. The available services vary across university, you can **a)** report victimization if perpetrator is a member of the university (i.e., students, professors, assistants, and staffs), **b)** get counseling, **c)** get protection, and **d)** have the university accommodate special needs.

- Ask for help from the Student Service Team
- Ask for help from the International Offices
- Ask for help from a professor and/or your advisor
- In cases of sexual harassment or sexual violence, you can contact the "Counseling Center" or "Human Rights Center".
- International students are also members of the university, so you have the right to seek and receive adequate help from the university. Be proactive to seek help from universities and peers.

Off-campus : law authorities and governmental services

You can report a crime or victimization if it happened in Korea, regardless of the nationality of an offender and a victim.

- **112 (national police; in cases of emergency): report the crime victimization or crime witness. The national police will be dispatched.**

If you say “*Tong-Yeuk*” (which means “translation” in Korean) on the phone, you can have a translation service. After asking for the translation, say the language you feel most comfortable with.

There might be a long waiting period to be transferred to the ‘translation’ service.

- **182 (National Police; In Cases of Non-Emergency)**

If you have any general questions for police in non-emergency cases, you can call the number above.

If you say “*Tong-Yeuk*” (which means “translation” in Korean) on the phone, you can have a translation service. After asking for the translation, say the language you feel most comfortable with.

There might be a long waiting period to be transferred to the ‘translation’ service.

- **1588-7722 (Public Metro Traffic Law Police)**

You can report any crimes that occurred in the public subway or the train in Korea.

Online : for victims of digital sex crimes

If you suspect a digital sex crime, you can report the damage and request the deletion of pictures and videos.

- **Digital Sex Crime Victim Support Center**

(디지털성범죄피해자지원센터): 02-735-8994, <https://www.women1366.kr/stopds/>

- **Korea Cyber Sexual Violence Response Center**

(한국사이버성폭력대응센터): 02-817-7959, <http://cyber-lion.com/>



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