

## Q&A

### 01 Who can use the Center's services?

- All members of Ewha can use the services offered by the Center, including administrative staff, faculty members, researchers, post-doctoral students, other temporary employees, students and overseas students.

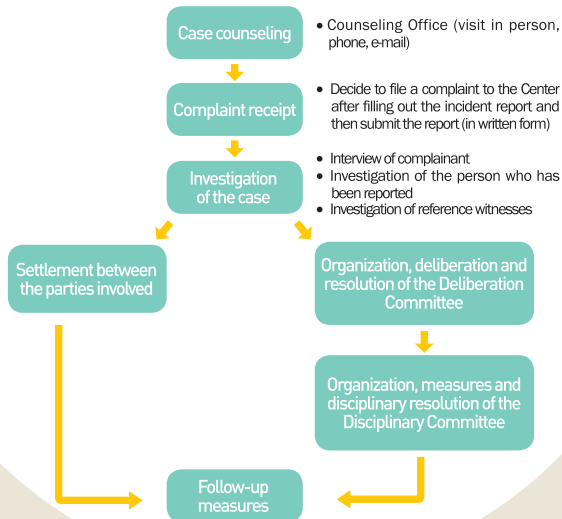
### 02 What does the Center do?

- The Human Rights Counseling Office provides counseling on cases of sexual harassment and sexual violence in schools, helps to deal with the cases, supports victims of sexual violence, and provides counseling and education to the perpetrators.
- The Education Research Office conducts preventive education, survey on the current state and research on the four major forms of violence (sexual harassment, sex trafficking, sexual violence, and domestic violence).

### 03 What types of support can I get from the Center?

- Psychological counseling and counseling on responses to cases
- Legal and medical information
- Support to resolve the case will be provided in connection with outside institutions, if necessary.

### 04 What are the case handling procedures?



## Ewha Womans University Human Rights Center

The Center for Human Rights is an institution that conducts education and research to raise awareness of human rights, providing counseling and handling human rights violation cases, including sexual harassment and sexual violence, in order to protect the human rights of members of Ewha Womans University and improve their rights and interests. The Center is your partner in creating a free learning environment and a comfortable workplace.

### Using the Human Rights Center

#### How to Seek Counseling Services

Phone or email inquiry ▶ Schedule an appointment ▶ Counseling

\* Counseling are available by reservation only. Please make sure to book your appointment by phone or email in advance before visiting us.

#### Counseling and Report

Tel : (02)3277-3229

E-mail : humanrights@ewha.ac.kr

Room 622, Ewha-Samsung Education Culture Building

(Mon~Fri 09:00~17:00. Lunch Break : 12:00~13:00)



Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence  
Prevention Education Materials for Ewha Members

Ewha Womans University  
**Human Rights Center**

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## SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### > DEFINITION

#### • Sexual violence in a broad sense

Sexual violence is defined as any act of physical, verbal, and psychological violation that infringes on the right to sexual self-determination without consent through the abuse of power or authority.

\* **Right to Sexual Self-Determination: The right to refuse undesired sexual acts and the right not to be forced into sexual acts against one's will**

#### • Sexual violence in a narrow sense

Sexual crimes such as rape, imitative rape, indecent act by compulsion, etc. as stipulated by law

### > TYPES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Rape	An act of forcibly inserting one's genitals into a victim's genitals by means of violence or intimidation
Imitative rape	An act of inserting one's genitals into a body part (excluding genitals), such as mouth or anus, or placing a body part (excluding genitals), such as fingers, or implements into the genitals or anus of the victim.
Quasi-rape	An act of committing rape by taking advantage of the victim's condition of unconsciousness or inability to resist.
Digital Sexual Assault	An act of violating the victim's right to sexual self-determination and character in cyberspace by photographing or recording their body and distributing it without their consent, or threatening to display it, or committing an obscene act using communication networks.
Others	Indecent acts by compulsion, quasi-indecent act by compulsion, intrusion upon publicly-used places with intent to satisfy one's sexual urges, etc.

### > RELEVANT LAWS

- 「Act on Special Cases Concerning the Punishment, etc. of Sexual Crimes」
- 「Criminal Act」

## SEXUAL HARASSMENT

### > DEFINITION

Sexual harassment refers to a case when in business, employment, and other types of relationships, a person makes someone feel sexual humiliation or repulsion, utilizing his/her position or in relation to his/her duties, etc. Sexually harassing behaviors include placing another person at a disadvantage on grounds of not complying with any verbal or physical behavior of a sexual nature or other demands, or granting him/her any benefit on condition of complying therewith.

### > TYPES OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Physical sexual harassment	Behavior that makes someone feel sexual unpleasantness or repulsion by making bodily contact with him/her or touching any specific body part of him/her in a sexual way without mutual consent
Verbal sexual harassment	Behavior that makes sexually inappropriate comments, uttering sexual analogies, sexually evaluating someone's appearance, or asking about or spreading rumors regarding his/her sexual life regardless of his/her intention
Visual sexual harassment	Behavior that makes someone feel sexual unpleasantness or repulsion through behavior that can be recognized by the sense of sight regardless of his/her intention
Other types of sexual harassment	Verbal or non-verbal behavior that is conventionally deemed to make others feel sexual unpleasantness or repulsion

### > RELEVANT LAWS

- 「Framework Act on Gender Equality」
- 「Equal Employment Opportunity and Work-Family Balance Assistance Act」
- 「National Human Rights Commissions of Korea Act」

## How to deal with the occurrence of sexual harassment / violence

### > What can I do if I find that one of my friends, colleagues or acquaintances has fallen victim to sexual harassment?

01. Upon witnessing sexual harassment, if possible, you can interrupt such behavior and separate the victim from the perpetrator. You may express your intention to report the case or help the victim.
02. It is very important for you, as a witness, to maintain the confidentiality of information on the persons who are directly involved and refrain from spreading rumors.
03. Never blame the victim. Instead, you should listen to his/her story, offer support to him/her, and reassure him/her that it is not his/her fault.
04. If you want to offer more help to the victim, you can gather necessary information for help from medical or specialized institutions and discuss the priority of next steps with the victim.

### > What can I do if I am being sexually harassed at school?

01. First of all, you have to make it clear that such conduct is unwelcome and demand that the perpetrator stops. If it is difficult to speak up on the spot, you can send a text message or an e-mail to the perpetrator after organizing your thoughts. You may ask someone that you can trust to deliver your message to the perpetrator on your behalf, if it is difficult for you to come forward in person.
02. Just in case, you should keep a record of the incidents that occur, including specific behaviors, dates, times, locations, witnesses if any, comments on your feelings, and the circumstances. This kind of documentation can be used as substantial evidence if you decide to file a complaint.
03. You may ask for help from the Center for Human Rights or a counseling body within the school. This will help you handle your current situation and seek a proper solution through expert advice. Counseling with the Center for Human Rights does not necessarily mean that you have to undertake official procedures. You can think over how to resolve the issue together with experts, and the counseling itself does not necessarily lead to a formal report. If necessary, your case can be handled according to school regulations and official procedures.
04. In the case of an emergency, please call the police (112) or the women's emergency hotline (1366) and visit a medical center. Please inform a medical professional that you were sexually assaulted and get a medical certificate issued. You can receive legal advice, as well as investigational, psychological, and emotional support, free of charge.

