

Gunseo Global School

Human Rights Regulations

Enactment 2021.4.13.

Revision 2021.9.8

Chapter 1: General Provisions

Article 1 [Name] This regulation is referred to as the Gunseo Future International School, School Human Rights Regulations.

Article 2 [Purpose] This regulation stipulates all matters related to student life at this school so that students can develop independent learning ability, life as a global citizen, and a sense of law compliance. It aims to contribute to the development of the country and the realization of a society based on the rule of law.

Article 3 [Grounds for Application] This regulation is governed by Articles 8, 17, and 18 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Article 9 Paragraph 1, Item 7, No. 8, No. 9, and Article 30, Article 18 of the Enforcement Decree. It is based on the details of the student's school life in Article 31 and the Gyeonggi-do Student Human Rights Ordinance.

Article 4 [Obligations]

- ① The principal shall endeavor to realize the human rights of students when establishing policies related to education and curation.
- ② School principals, faculty members, guardians, etc. of students shall respect students' human rights and endeavor to prevent violation of the students' human rights.
- ③ Students must learn human rights, protect their own human rights, and strive to respect the human rights of others, including teachers.

Chapter 2: Human Rights and Rights of Students

Article 5 [Right not to be discriminated against] The student shall have the right not to be discriminated against without justifiable reasons, such as gender, religion, age, social status, region of origin, country of origin, ethnicity, language, disability, appearance, pregnancy or childbirth, family form, race, skin color, ideology or political opinion.

Article 6 [Right to be free from violence]

- ① Students have the right to be free from all physical and verbal violence, including harassment, bullying, and sexual violence.

- ② Corporal punishment is prohibited in schools.
- ③ Principals and teachers must do their best to prevent school violence and corporal punishment, such as harassment, gang bullying, and sexual violence.

Article 7 [Safety from Danger]

- ① The school shall make efforts to maintain the safety management system so as to ensure the safety of students.
- ② In the event of an accident in a school, the school shall promptly rescue the victim and cooperate with related agencies and local residents to prevent such damage.

Article 8 [Rights to Learn]

- ① Students shall not be infringed on their right to study without justifiable reasons based on laws and school regulations.
- ② The principal shall make every effort to guarantee the right to study for students with disabilities including temporary disabilities, students from multicultural families, students in arts and sports, and students with learning difficulties.

Article 9 [Freedom of Educational Activities] Schools should strive to ensure diversity in education and students' practical choices by developing and operating various programs according to students' opinions in educational activities.

Article 10 [Right to Rest]

- ① Students have the right to take adequate rest from the heavy burden of learning for the formation and development of a healthy and individual self.
- ② Schools must not infringe on students' right to rest by forcing them to engage in educational activities other than regular subjects.

Article 11 [Right to realize individuality]

- ① Students have the right to realize their individuality in appearance, such as attire and hair.
- ② The school shall not restrict the rights referred to in paragraph (1) unless it complies with the procedures for revising the school regulations, such as justifiable reasons and school regulations.

Article 12 [Freedom of Privacy]

- ① Students have the freedom of privacy, including possession and management of personal items without unfair interference.
- ② School staff shall not inspect belongings without the consent of the student, unless it is urgently necessary for the safety of students and staff. If a faculty member inevitably inspects a student's belongings because it is necessary for educational purposes, the inspection should be limited to the necessary minimum, and a collective inspection of all students should not be conducted.
- ③ In principle, faculty and staff should not read personal records of students, such as diaries or personal notebooks, and should be cautious even when necessary for educational purposes.

- ④ Schools should not ban students from possessing cell phones. However, the school may regulate the use and possession of mobile phones by students for legitimate reasons such as class hours and in accordance with the establishment and revision procedures of school regulations such as school regulations.
- ⑤ The school may install closed-circuit television (CCTV) only if it is difficult to achieve purposes such as safety in other ways, and shall collect students' opinions on whether to install or where to install and mark the installation location easily.

Article 13 [Right to Receive Privacy Protection]

- ① Students have the right to have their personal information protected, such as family, friendship, grades, and disposition records.
- ② Schools must follow lawful and appropriate means and procedures in collecting, processing and managing student information.
- ③ The school shall not disclose or provide personal information about students, such as unpaid educational expenses, to others without the consent of the principal or guardian.
- ④ If anyone becomes aware of personal information that may be disadvantageous to a student, he/she shall not divulge it without permission.

Article 14 [Rights to information]

- ① The student or guardian shall have the right to access the school records concerning the student himself at any time.
- ② The student has the right to claim the disclosure of information affecting the student about the school.
- ③ A student or guardian shall have the right to request correction or deletion of inaccurate information, contents not directly related to educational activities, contents that unfairly violate student rights, etc. among records of himself/herself.
- ④ Schools must disclose information related to school finances, such as budgeting and settlement of accounts, on the school website so that students can view it easily.

Article 15 [Freedom of Conscience and Religion] Students have freedom of conscience and freedom of religion, such as conception of the world, view of life or value and ethical judgment.

Article 16 [Freedom of Expression]

- ① Students have the right to freely express their opinions on matters affecting them.
- ② The school shall not engage in unreasonable and arbitrary interference or restrictions when students exercise their freedom of expression.
- ③ Schools must ensure maximum freedom of expression in student media activities such as school papers, and operation of internet websites, and provide necessary facilities and administrative and financial support.
- ④ Schools shall install and provide an opinion bulletin board exclusively for students, and support the student council so that it can autonomously manage and operate by listening to the opinions of students.
- ⑤ When a student post contains content that damages the reputation of the school or others, or

the content is prohibited in accordance within the bulletin board operation regulations set by the Student Council, there will be opportunity to voluntarily remove it within a certain period of time, after which it will be collected directly by the Student Council or it will be removed.

Article 17 [Rights to Self-Governing Activities]

- ① Students' autonomous activities such as clubs are guaranteed.
- ② Schools guarantee autonomy and independence in the activities of organizing, convening, and operating student autonomous organizations, and shall not restrict membership due to grades, etc.
- ③ The school guarantees class meeting time within the curriculum, and the specific class meeting time is included in the curriculum plan.

Article 18 [Right to participate in the enactment and revision of school regulations, such as school regulations]

- ① Students shall have the right to participate in the regulations and amendments of school regulations.
- ② Schools shall respect the human rights of students, enact and amend school regulations, such as school rules, and post them on the school website.
- ③ Schools must collect students' opinions in the process of enacting and revising school regulations, such as school regulations, and guarantee the right to submit opinions of self-governing organizations such as the student council.

Article 19 [Right to participate in policy making]

- ① Students have the right to participate in the school management and education policy decision-making process of the DOE (Department Of Education).
- ② Student self-government organizations such as the student council and voluntary associations of students have the right to express opinions on matters related to student rights.
- ③ The head of the school and the teachers shall endeavor to hear their opinions regularly through interviews with student representatives, etc.
- ④ The student representative may attend the School Steering Committee and speak on matters affecting the student.
- ⑤ The principal of a school shall ensure the participation of students when determining matters affecting the students.

Article 20 [Rights Regarding School Welfare]

- ① Students have the right to receive appropriate support such as counseling at school for overcoming various crisis situations such as poor learning, violence, family crisis, and delinquency, as well as identity development such as discovery of aptitudes and career searching.
- ② The school will preferentially support budgets to consider students who have difficulty realizing their rights due to economic, social and cultural reasons, such as poor students, disabled students, and multicultural families.
- ③ TSchools must establish or reorganize related systems so that students can receive counseling

and specific and practical assistance in order to enjoy social welfare rights.

- ④ For students who need special counseling and care, the school must establish a cooperative system with the relevant community organizations related to child welfare and human rights. Operating.

Article 21 [Rights to Educational Environment]

- ① Students have the right to receive education in a healthy and comfortable environment.
- ② The school shall endeavor to create an optimal educational environment, such as securing adequate quantity and quality books and library spaces, maintaining clean environment, securing toilets and appropriate changing and resting spaces, managing proper heating and cooling, and expanding green spaces.

Article 22 [Right to enjoy cultural activities]

- ① Students have the right to enjoy various cultural activities.
- ② Schools must develop and operate cultural programs such as education, performances, and exhibitions by collecting students' opinions to support students' diverse cultural activities.

Article 23 [Right to school meals]

- ① Students have the right to receive meals from safe food sources.
- ② The school shall provide students with information related to meals, such as meal ingredients and catering companies, and conduct regular opinion surveys on meals and reflect the results thereof.
- ③ Schools should strive to provide meals based on eco-friendly, local agricultural products.

Article 24 [Rights Regarding Health]

- ① Students have the right to maintain optimal health conditions, receive proper treatment when they are sick, and use health facilities conveniently.
- ② A female student shall have the right not to be disadvantaged if she is absent or unable to attend classes due to pain caused by menstruation, and the school shall take appropriate consideration measures to prevent disadvantages to female students during menstruation.
- ③ Schools should try to secure enough health rooms for students to use when they are sick.

Article 25 [Rights in Proceedings, etc.]

- ① Student guidance must be done in accordance with due process, such as prior notice of the cause, formation of a fair deliberation body, guarantee of opportunity for vindication, guarantee of appointment of representative, and guarantee of the right to request retrial.
- ② Schools should aim for the recovery and return of students subject to guidance in the lead-up and the procedures before and after, and cooperate with the local community and guardians for this.
- ③ The school shall not announce the contents of the guidance and shall not infringe on the human rights of students in the methods and procedures for teaching them.

Article 26 [Right to claim for consultation and investigation, etc.]

- ① Anyone, including students, shall have the right to request counseling, investigation, etc. to the student human rights advocate for violation of students' human rights.
- ② Anyone, including students, has the right to file a petition with the relevant institution regarding the human rights of all students.
- ③ Anyone, including students, shall be guaranteed confidentiality regarding the exercise of the right to claim and petition under Paragraphs 1 and 2, and shall not receive any disadvantageous treatment as a result of such exercise.

Article 27 [Guarantee of Rights of Minority Students] Schools shall make every effort to ensure that minority students, such as poverty, disability, single-parent families, multicultural families, and athletes, are properly guaranteed the rights requested according to their characteristics.

Article 28 [Guarantee of Student's suffrage]

- ① Students over the age of 18 may join a political party in accordance with the current laws such as the 「Party Act」.
- ② Students have the freedom to express their opinions and act freely on social issues and problems.
- ③ The student shall respect the opinions of others and shall not impose his or her views on others.

Article 29 [Guarantee of Students' Labor Rights]

- ① Students have the right to work and the school must strive to protect them.
- ② Schools should strive to help students understand the value of work, have their labor rights respected, and protect their rights by providing labor rights education.

Chapter 3: Student Life

Section 1 School Life

Article 30 [Basic Behavior] As a student, you must observe basic etiquette and order, respect and consider others, strive to create an autonomous learning environment, and respect the right to learn of others.

Article 31 [Facility Use and Environment]

- ① Students should respect other students' right to study in a pleasant environment.
- ② Students should not graffiti on school facilities, love the school facilities, use teaching materials carefully, and keep them in good order.

Article 32 [Respect for the property of others]

- ① Students shall value the personal property of other students and teachers.
- ② Students shall not touch other people's belongings without permission during the school day.

Article 33 [Relations with Friends] In school, mutual trust is built up by respecting etiquette between classmates and between upper and lower class students.

Article 34 [Correspondence of the opposite sex] Students observe the manners between the opposite sex and have a sense of gender equality.

- ① Male and female students respect each other, have a sense of gender equality, understand gender correctly, and act responsibly.
- ② Express a firm objection to the other person's unilateral stalking or sexual harassment and, in extreme cases, ask your homeroom teacher or counselor for help.
- ③ Meetings between male and female students should always be in an open area.
- ④ Sex education that awakens the dignity and responsibility of life must be completed.

Article 35 [Club Activities] After school club activities are recommended by linking special (development) activities with special aptitude educational activities, and the operation is as follows.

- ① Efforts shall be made to develop aptitudes and special skills in connection with special (development) activities and special skills/aptitude educational activities.
- ② When an authorized club is formed, the purpose and activity plan of the club are prepared and registered and applied to the teacher in charge of the club.
- ③ An authorized club has the qualification to participate in various events (portfolio day, school festival, other club-related events, etc) and must have at least one advisor. (Experts or parents can cooperate)
- ④ Authorized clubs may request various support from schools when participating in various events.

Article 36 [Other School Life] For the following matters, permission must be obtained from the homeroom teacher or the teacher in charge and the teacher representing the Ministry of Student Human Rights.

- ① When you have a student meeting on campus
- ② When you want to stay in the classroom during outdoor activities
- ③ When you're meeting outsiders on campus
- ④ When you want to use a special room
- ⑤ When you want to have an activity at school on holidays
- ⑥ When trying to post a notice on the bulletin board (post after checking with the Ministry of Student and Human Rights)
- ⑦ When you want to go into the classroom and promote different things
- ⑧ Do not enter prohibited areas until remodeling work is completed

Article 37 [School Uniform and Dressing]

- ① Students shall wear school uniforms in accordance with the "Regulations on Student Uniforms".
- ② The school owns all the designs of uniforms for Gunseo Future International School.
- ③ Specific markings, patterns, etc. on the lining of a school uniform shall be prescribed to be the same regardless of the school uniform brand.

- ④ The price below the upper limit set by the Gyeonggi-do Office of Education shall be reflected in the "school-sponsored purchase" plan.
- ⑤ School uniform purchase plan and budgeting must be reviewed by the school management committee.
- ⑥ Regarding the contract, the relevant regulations such as Gyeonggi-do public school accounting rules shall be complied with.
- ⑦ 'In principle, students who apply for "school-subject purchase" shall be issued a school uniform payment notice and received in the school administration office.
- ⑧ Uniform standards and designs are established through agreement of students, parents, and teachers.
- ⑨ Students are expected to wear school uniforms correctly and may wear free clothing appropriate to their student status with the permission of the principal.
- ⑩ Do not wear a school uniform with damage or change it to a different shape than its original shape.
- ⑪ Through the agreement of students, parents, and teachers, daily life clothes (group clothes that are comfortable for activities) can be prepared and worn.
- ⑫ Students have the right to realize their individuality in appearance, such as hair and makeup, and are not restricted by the school.

Article 38 [Guidelines for belongings and clothing] In accordance with Article 9, Paragraph 7 of the Enforcement Decree of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the inspection of belongings necessary for educational purposes (related matters related to school violence and the referral of the School Life Education Committee) may be conducted under the school principals order.

- ① Respect for the student's personality is given priority.
- ② In urgent cases, for the safety of students and faculty, the school principal shall report and obtain approval after conducting an inspection of belongings. When conducting an inspection of belongings, the instructor of the same gender shall explain the reasons and proceed with the consent of the students.
- ③ If any belongings that do not match the student's status are found, take precautions and provide guidance to the student, and contact the student's parent by phone to ask for their cooperation so that they do not possess it again.
- ④ In principle, the belongings found are kept by the homeroom teacher and returned or disposed of by contacting the parents of the student concerned.
- ⑤ If inappropriate clothing is not corrected despite the teacher's continuous guidance, the student's parents should be contacted by phone to ask for corrective cooperation. It can be referred to the committee for guidance.

Section 2 Suburban Life

Article 39 [Suburban Life] The regulations on students' suburban life shall comply with the Juvenile-Related Act, and in particular, the following matters shall be observed:

- ① As a student at our school, you must be proud of yourself, pay attention to your words and

actions, and strive for self-management without any violation of your status.

- ② Show courtesy when meeting school staff or senior students and classmates.
- ③ When participating in or visiting an organization or competition other than the school, it shall obtain approval or permission from the head of the school (School Principal).
- ④ They fulfill their duties as students, help the elderly and weak, and observe public morals and laws.
- ⑤ When participating in various educational activities conducted outside the school, students act according to the instructions of their supervisor.
- ⑥ Observe traffic rules and traffic ethics and pay attention to traffic safety.
- ⑦ Do not take harmful drugs such as alcohol, tobacco, solvents, or drugs.
- ⑧ Entry or employment in businesses harmful to youth is prohibited.

Article 40 [Responsibilities of Guardians] The student's guardian shall take interest in the following matters and guide the student to have an autonomous and proper suburban life, and shall notify the school immediately and consult in case of serious problems.

- ① Time for students to go out and return home
- ② Relationship with friends during student's off-campus life
- ③ Unusual student behavior

Section 3 Information and Communication

Article 41 [Cyber Life] For a decent and healthy cyber life, the following matters shall be observed:

- ① Create a healthy and correct cyber culture by using standard and correct words in cyberspace.
- ② Do not engage in cyber violence, sexual harassment, or slander, and respect and protect the human rights and privacy of others.
- ③ Provide healthy information and use it correctly.
- ④ Access to harmful pornographic or violent sites or bringing and distributing harmful illegal media into schools is prohibited.
- ⑤ Protect the information of others and thoroughly manage our own information.
- ⑥ Protect and respect the intellectual property rights of others.
- ⑦ Use authentic products. in computer programs
- ⑧ Observes the allotted time in the use of the computer

Article 42 [Management of Communication Devices] The following matters must be observed on campus.

- ① The use of cell phones in schools is autonomously managed by students themselves, and is not used during classes except for break time, such as storing them in a designated place. However, if the regulations on the use of mobile phones are not complied with, students may be subject to sanctions for the use of mobile phones in school.
- ② Computer and communication devices are used only for educational activities during classes.
- ③ Preserve high-tech equipment on campus and thoroughly manage it.
- ④ No cell phones are allowed during the examination period.

Section 4 Student Life Guidance

Article 43 [Safety Guidance] Safety guidance for students shall be conducted based on the following criteria.

- ① Instruct them to pay attention to safety during experiments, practice, and physical activity.
- ② Strictly manage school facilities safety.
- ③ Conduct safety and respect for their education.
- ④ Instruct them to be aware of various safety measures when playing in the water, hiking, or when around ice and fire.
- ⑤ A traffic guidance team consisting of teachers, students, and parents (volunteer groups) shall be operated to guide traffic safety when going to and from school.

Article 44 [Career Guidance] Career guidance shall be conducted based on the following criteria.

- ① Instruct them to make a specific job plan and use accurate information to form the right job outlook.
- ② Establish a clear path for further education and employment.
- ③ Career education using individual and group counseling is provided.
- ④ Invite experts during the semester or seek career guidance through field experiential learning.
- ⑤ Instruct them to develop a sense of professional ethics.

Article 45 [Suburban Living guide] Cooperate with parents (groups), related organizations, and civic groups to guide and lead students from committing delinquency in the suburbs.

Article 46 (Responsibilities of Guardians) In the event that a student causes damage to others or the school, whether on campus or off-campus, the student's guardian must not only compensate the victim for financial and psychological damage, but also take responsibility for neglecting family guidance and apologize morally.

Article 47 [Time and Method of Reward] The timing and method of awarding students shall be as follows:

- ① Exemplary students to be congratulated in Youth Month (May) and Student Day (November 3) organized by the Ministry of Student and Human Rights. Students have been recommended by the former teacher and awarded by the principal.
- ② It shall be recommended that less than 20% of the total number of students registered in each semester may be selected after consultation between the head of the student human rights department and the head of the grade department. A student may receive more than one award per Semester.

Article 48 [Types of Rewards] The types of student awards are as follows.

- ① Goodwill Award: A person who has good behavior and is recognized for having a good deed both inside and outside the school.

- ② exemplary award : A person who sets an example for others by being honest and sincere.

Article 49 (Grounds for Disqualification) A student who has received a student award but has exhibited behavior that is in violation of the school life regulations may be excluded from the award subject after deliberation by the student commendation judges. However, students who show signs of reflection and positive changes in behavior can be selected as a reward target through deliberation.

Chapter 4: Student Life Education

Article 50 [Student Life Education Committee]

① The Student Life Education Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "Committee") is in charge of student guidance.

1. Chairperson: The chairperson becomes the vice-principal and oversees the meeting.
2. Vice-Chairperson: The Vice-Chairperson shall be the head of the Student Human Rights Department and act on behalf of the Chairperson in the absence of the Chairperson.
3. Secretary: The secretary becomes a teacher in charge of daily life guidance of the Department of Student Human Rights and conducts meetings.
4. Members: It can be composed of the head of the school year management department, career teachers, counselors, etc.

② Parents and students of the lead student may attend the committee and make a statement of opinion.

③ The convening of the committee is at the recommendation of the head of the Student Human Rights Department, and resolutions are made with the attendance of more than half of the members and the consent of a majority of the members, but in case of a tie, the chairperson decides.

Article 51 [Principles of Students] The principles of student leadership shall be as follows:

① Student leadership is implemented by considering the respect of the student's personality as a priority.

② Student leadership focuses on preventive guidance rather than on post-occurrence measures.

③ The head of the school may consult with the guardian of the student about the student's guidance when taking measures to lead the student.

④ In the case of student guidance, the type of lead disposition is applied step by step according to the severity of the reason.

⑤ Student leadership considers the student's usual behavior and educational aspects.

⑥ Student leadership considers the educational aspect of all students of Gunseo Future International School.

Article 52 [Types of Forward Disposition] The types of forward disposition are as follows.

① Volunteer at school (3 hours - 10 hours) (within 2 hours per day, within 5 days.)

② Community service (within 5 hours per day, within 5 days)

- ③ Completion of special education (total number of days within 30 hours)
- ④ Suspension for 10 days at a time, within 30 days per year
- ⑤ Expulsion from school (provided that only non-students in compulsory curriculum apply).
- ⑥ As a result of deliberation by the Student Life Education Committee, the head of the school may impose a period of home learning not exceeding 10 days for reflection and behavior improvement before taking measures to expel the student.
- ⑦ The principal may withdraw or cancel the expulsion if it is determined that the target student can fully reflect and improve his/her behavior after the period of home study in Paragraph 1 above.
- ⑧ Article 49A student who has been given a probation may concurrently take the human rights-friendly student life guidance program, and the program types are as follows.

1. Reflection-oriented activities

- a. Looking back while writing: self-action implementation plan, essay, mind diary, exchange diary, letter writing, etc.
- b. Take care of your mind for a while: When talking or joking around, when you need emotional restraint, etc.
- c. Using Web-based classrooms: Reflecting on my behavior on problem behavior, etc.
- d. Practicing silence: reading quotes, walking silently, reflecting on behavior, etc.
- e. Creating a School Violence Prevention UCC and Performing a Role Play

2. Task-oriented activities

- a. Thinking by recitation: writing poetry, writing feelings, etc.
- b. Writing a book report: writing a plot, dealing with conflict situations, writing feelings, etc.
- c. Writing a review: Writing a review after watching a video, writing a thank-you letter, etc.
- d. Self-directed learning: Preparing for self-directed learning, making a plan, etc.
- e. Thinking of rules and rights: Do we have to abide by the rules, respect each other's rights, etc.
- f. Creating a portfolio by performing tasks: My traces album/history chronology, top 10 news of my life, etc.
- g. Brainstorming / Brain Lighting: Connecting human rights with body organs, setting a table for human rights, etc.

3. Participation-oriented activities

- a. Educational activity assistant: teacher work assistant activity, book maintenance activity, etc.
- b. Well-being helper activities: volunteering and completing a well-being helper diary, etc.
- c. Campaign activities: Preparing a campaign activity plan, preparing a report, campaign activities, etc.
- d. Community participation and sharing activities: Sharing and participation in connection with welfare facilities, etc.

4. Consultation-oriented activities

- a. Counseling programs: individual and group counseling, meeting with the principal of the school, meeting with parents, visiting teachers, etc.
- b. Take advantage of the Wee Center
- c. Art therapy program: dealing with emotions, getting to know the present self, making educational posters and slogans, etc.
- d. Theater Therapy Program: peer counseling, psychological drama, improvisation, situational drama, drama making, etc.
- e. Music therapy program: listening to music for mental and physical therapy, etc.
- f. Experience a parent's workplace: understanding parents, getting to know myself, writing a testimonial after experiencing a parent's workplace, etc.
- g. Accompanying the Priest: Together with the body, together with the mind, together with others, etc.

⑦ Other matters related to the preemptive disposition shall be decided by the School Life Education Committee in consultation.

Article 53[Objects of the Discipline program]

① Students who fall under each of the following subparagraphs are subject to the discipline program.

classification	clause	content	Student Leadership Criteria				
			school service	community service	special education	Suspension of Attendance	expulsion from school
A. attendance	(1)	◦ Unexcused absences, tardiness, truancy, and leaving in the middle of the class ◦ Unexcused tardiness, early departure, and 3 unexcused early leaving instances are considered as 1 day of absence.					
	(2)	◦ When the total number of unexcused absences, including the case of protest, reaches 10 days	○				
	(3)	◦ When the total number of unexcused absences, including Protests, reaches 16 days		○			
	(4)	◦ When the total number of unexcused absences, including the case of protest, reaches 21 days			○		
	(5)	◦ When the total number of unexcused absences, including the case of protest, reaches 26 days				○	
B. Drugs	(1)	◦ Students who smoke, drink or take drugs	○				
	(2)	◦ Students who caused a scandal by smoking, drinking, taking drugs		○	○	○	○
	(3)	◦ Students who are recognized as having no room for improvement due to habitual smoking and drinking			○	○	○
	(4)	◦ For students (who smell of alcohol) who went to school after drinking	○	○	○		
	(5)	◦ Students taking solvents, marijuana, hallucinogens or narcotics		○	○	○	○
C. decadent act	(1)	◦ A student who entered a prohibited area	○	○	○		
	(2)	◦ Student who gambled	○	○	○		
	(3)	◦ A student who has caused a rift between a man and a woman.			○	○	○
	(4)	◦ A student who has disturbed public morals through unhealthy dating.	○	○	○	○	○
	(5)	◦ A student who has been accused of a crime	○	○	○	○	○
D. Money and valuables	(1)	◦ A student who unfairly extorts or extorts money and valuables	○	○	○		
	(2)	◦ A student who stole money	○	○	○		
	(3)	◦ A student who habitually extorted money		○	○	○	○
	(4)	◦ Students who have committed other similar acts of gambling.	○	○	○		
E. Collective action	(1)	◦ Students attending an illegal rally	○	○			
	(2)	◦ Students who defame the school by exhibiting, appearing or participating in external events without the permission of the principal	○	○			
	(3)	◦ Students who have joined or participated in gang activities	○	○	○		
	(4)	◦ A student who caused social controversy by collective action	○	○	○	○	○
	(5)	◦ Students who instigated, led, or participated in collective leave of absence.	○	○	○	○	○
	(6)	◦ A student who instigated a student to disrupt order	○	○	○	○	○

F. etiquette	(1)	◦ Disrespectful student	<input type="radio"/>				
	(2)	◦ Students who complained or notified the school for poor conduct	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			
G. class	(1)	◦ Students who interfere with class or other people's learning	<input type="radio"/>				
	(2)	◦ Students who deliberately refuse to attend class	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
	(3)	◦ Students who cheated or helped others to cheat during the exam	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
	(4)	◦ Student who refused to take the exam	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
	(5)	◦ a student who led or instigated blank answer sheets with nothing written on during the exam.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	(6)	◦ Students who have leaked exam questions or stolen questionnaires	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
H. compliance	(1)	◦ Violation of public morals and absence from school group events	<input type="radio"/>				
	(2)	◦ Students who speak or act disrespectfully to teachers and students who disobey instructions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	(3)	◦ Students who do not respond to instruction during the student guidance period	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	(4)	◦ Students who have been taken to the police or arrested station and then released	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
	(5)	◦ Students who forged seals and certificates	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
	(6)	◦ Students who have written or disseminated exaggerated content on communication media	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
	(7)	◦ Driving without a license and driving under the influence of alcohol	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	(8)	◦ Theft	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	(9)	◦ A student found guilty under criminal law	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
	(10)	◦ Students driving a motorcycle (on boarding), driving a vehicle to and from school	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			
	(11)	◦ False statements and acts of instigating false statements	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
	(12)	◦ A person who has damaged the reputation of the school by making a false report, etc.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
	(13)	◦ Students with items that the student should not possess (such as weapons)	<input type="radio"/>				
	(14)	◦ A student who caused a scandal by participating in gang activities		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	(15)	◦ Students who intentionally damage or damage teaching materials, public facilities or posts	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
	(16)	◦ Students who are caught not submitting their cell phone when collecting mobile phones pursuant to Article 11, Paragraph 4 (1st: homeroom guidance, 2nd: parent visits to school, 3rd: referred to the School Life Education Committee)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
I. work-study	(1)	◦ A person who fails to comply with instructions or makes a fuss during the program	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	(2)	◦ Students who smoke (including tools and electronic cigarettes and related items), drink alcohol, or cook illegally	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	(3)	◦ Those who violate public morals (disturbance of sleeping, dumping trash, swearing, damage to nature, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		

	(4)	◦ A person who leaves the dormitory without permission	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
	(5)	◦ Others who defame the school	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
J. others	(1)	◦ Aggravated punishment will be imposed if a person is sentenced to lead more than twice as a result of repeating the case.					
	(2)	◦ Anything other than the lead standards is implemented through the resolution of the Student Life Education Committee.					

※ The above is a general guideline disposition standard, and the specific level of preemptive disposition is decided by the Student Life Education Committee depending on the case, and even if there is no applicable type, the decision of the Student Life Education Committee follows.

Article 54 [Guidance for Smoking Students (Including Electronic Cigarettes and Vital Sticks)]

- ① "Smoking students" refers to students who possess smoking-related articles and similar devices, such as possession of cigarettes and lighters, and regardless of whether or not they smoke, possession of smoking materials is considered smoking.
- ② Smoking should be checked by smell test, etc. but after detection, a smoking test may be ordered to determine whether or not a person smokes.
- ③ Students who are caught are given guidance through consultation with the School Life Education Committee.

Article 55 [Method of Discipline and Discipline] When a teacher of this school directs students, it is done in a way of discipline and admonition that respects human rights.

Article 56 [Guidance of expelled students] The instructions for expelled students shall be as follows. (However, only those other than students in the compulsory curriculum shall apply.)

- ① When a student is expelled from school, career counseling is conducted with students and parents, and career guidance is faithfully conducted through arranging other schools or vocational education and training institutions in cooperation with the local community.
- ② A student or his/her guardian may file a written request with the Disciplinary Coordination Committee within 15 days of the expulsion of the retrial of the expulsion measures, or within 10 days of the knowledge of the expulsion measures.

Article 57 [Counseling Guidance] In principle, the students subject to guidance are guided through counseling.

(However, in the absence of a counselor, the homeroom teacher and advisor are selected and operated.)

Article 58 [Parents' Guidance] When handling guidance, specify the guidelines and ask parents for active guidance by having parents go to school. (However, if you do not go to school after giving three notices, the decision of the relevant school committee will be followed.)

Article 59 [Revocation of the Discipline Policy] The cancellation of the discipline program is

implemented as follows.

- ① The cancellation of the preemptive disposition can be submitted to the principal after consultation between the homeroom teacher and the head of the Student Human Rights Department when the reform of the dispute is recognized as significant.
- ② For students who have been released from lead disposition, the homeroom teacher has a sense of responsibility and provides thorough individual guidance.
- ③ When you are referred to the School Life Education Committee for smoking (including e-cigarettes), you can get a non-smoking confirmation issued by the public health center and submit it to be released from the discipline program.

Article 60 [Aggravation and Reduction of Student Leadership]

- ① Who records student incidents that occurred during school life, and Aggravated punishment may be imposed in case of incidents beyond school service.
- ② After the occurrence of a lead incident, the School Life Education Committee decides on the reduction, aggravation, or higher-level lead action by going through the process of collecting the opinions of the teachers (class and subject teachers, etc.).

Article 61 [Notification of Contents of the Discipline program] When the discipline program is confirmed, the principal must receive the final approval and notify the guardian of the decision of the School Life Education Committee.

Article 62 [Effect of the Discipline Program] The effect of the forward disposition is as follows.

- ① Exclusion from commendation shall be in accordance with Article 49.
- ② If you are a member of the student council and have received more than social service in the same year, you may lose your position.

Article 63 [Treatment of re-violators during discipline processing]

- ① Re-violation during the discipline program period is subject to the next highest level of discipline program.
- ② The punishment period may be extended if a student who has received a reprimand does not show any sincerity.

Article 64 [Request for Retrial]

- ① Request or application for re-deliberation
 - 1) The principal may request the committee for re-deliberation if necessary.
 - 2) Students and their guardians may apply for a retrial to the school if they have an objection to the measure, and in such cases, the school shall provide an application form for retrial and guide the school to clearly state the reasons for the application.
- ② Determining whether to re-deliberate
 - 1) The principal decides whether to reexamine the application for reconsideration of students and guardians within 2 days.
- ③ re-deliberation
 - 1) When a request for re-deliberation is cited, the committee conducts re-deliberation.

- 2) Precautions related to Committee re-deliberation
 - a) It shall be treated in the same way as the original action procedure.
 - b) The results of the retrial cannot be more weighted than the original measure.
- ④ School principals' measures
 - 1) Principal's approval for the results of the committee's re-deliberation
 - 2) Notice to Students and Their Guardians
 - 3) Implementation of measures

[Provincial Office of Education Retrial Request and Reexamination Procedure]

① Appeal for retrial

- 1) If there is an objection to the expulsion measure during the preliminary discipline period.
- 2) Requests must be made within 15 days from the date of expulsion, and within 10 days from the date of notification of the expelled action. (Closing claims by due date first of the two)
- 3) Students and their guardians file a written appeal to the Provincial Office of Education's Disciplinary Coordination Committee.
- 4) When requesting a retrial, please indicate the following:
 - a) Name, Address, and Contact of Claimant
 - b) respondent
 - c) Date of expulsion and the date of notice of expulsion
 - d) Indicate the purpose and reason for the claim

② Retrial

- 1) The Disciplinary Coordination Committee requires the applicant, respondent, or related faculty to submit examination-related materials.
- 2) The school must promptly submit a copy of the relevant supporting materials within three days.
- 3) When the Disciplinary Coordination Committee requests the submission of data or information necessary for examination, the claimant and the respondent must submit it immediately, unless there is a special reason.
- 4) Where the Disciplinary Coordination Committee requests to appear, the claimant and the respondent must appear and make a statement. However, the claimant may make a written statement in special circumstances.
- 5) A member shall be excluded from the case if it falls under any of the following cases: if he or she is related to the expelled student or his/her guardian, or if he/she is involved in the expulsion measure.

6) If there is a reasonable cause that a member is likely to make an unfair decision, the claimant may explain the fact in writing and apply for a challenge; When there is an application for challenge, the decision of the Disciplinary Mediation Committee shall determine whether to challenge the relevant member.

③ subsequent procedure

- 1) decision on retrial
- 2) Send to the claimant and respondent
- 3) enforcement

[Other Procedures: Administrative Trial and Administrative Litigation]

① Administrative trial

1) The request must be made within 90 days from the date on which the disposition became known, and within 180 days from the date on which the disposition took place.

- 2) A claimant who has objections to the decision of the Disciplinary Coordination Committee to review a claim for expulsion from school may request an administrative trial within 60 days from the date of receipt of such notice.

② Administrative litigation

1) It shall be filed within 90 days from the date of notification that there is a disposition, etc. and within one year from the date of disposition, etc.

- a) A student or his/her guardian may request a reconsideration by submitting a request for reconsideration within 5 days of the decision of the Student School Life Education Committee.
- b) The principal shall make a decision on whether to reexamine within 7 days from the date of request for retrial and notify the concerned party of the result.

Chapter 5: Protection of the Human Rights of Students with Disabilities

Section 1 General Provisions

Article 65 [Purpose] This regulation is based on 「Act on Prohibition of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities and Regulation of Rights, Etc.」 and 「Act on Special Education for Persons with Disabilities, etc.」 to ensure human dignity, value, freedom and rights so that the human rights of students with disabilities can be realized in the school curriculum.

Article 66 [Responsibilities]

- ① Principals shall endeavor to realize the human rights of students with disabilities when establishing policies regarding education and curriculum.
- ② Principals, staff, etc. shall respect the human rights of students with disabilities and strive to prevent violations of the human rights of students with disabilities.

Section 2 Human Rights of Students with Disabilities

Article 67 [Right not to be discriminated]

- ① Students with disabilities have the right not to be discriminated against without justifiable grounds for the following reasons:
 1. When a student with a disability is treated unfavorably by restriction, exclusion, separation, refusal, etc. without justifiable grounds on the basis of disability
 2. In the case where a student with a disability is not treated unfavorably due to restrictions, exclusion, separation, refusal, etc. in terms of formality, but causes unfavorable results to students with disabilities by applying standards that do not consider disabilities without justifiable grounds;
 3. In case of refusing to provide reasonable accommodations to students with disabilities without justifiable reasons
 4. In the event of displaying or encouraging unfavorable treatment such as restriction, exclusion, separation or rejection of students with disabilities without justifiable reasons, or permitting or encouraging such actions
 5. In the case of conducting acts under subparagraphs 1 through 4 with respect to persons who act on behalf of or accompany students with disabilities for the purpose of helping students with disabilities;
 6. In the case of interfering with the legitimate use of aids for students with disabilities, etc. or engaging in acts prohibited pertaining to subparagraph 4 of aids for students with disabilities, etc.

Article 68 [Rights Regarding Education]

- ① Students with disabilities cannot be refused admission, cannot be forced to a transfer, and the school cannot refuse students with disabilities to transfer to the school.
- ② When a student with a disability who is currently enrolled in the school requests the provision of accommodations under each subparagraph of Article 5, Paragraph 1, it shall not be refused without justifiable grounds.
- ③ Students with disabilities shall not be restricted, excluded, or rejected from participating in all off-campus activities, including learning, such as specific classes or experiments, practice, field trips, or school trips.

Article 69 [Right to provide justifiable convenience]

- ① The following means must be actively sought and provided so that there are no disadvantages in the educational activities of students with disabilities attending the school.
 1. Rental and repair of various mobility aids to ensure that there are no disadvantages for the disabled to go to school and to move and access within educational institutions
 2. Provision of educational assistants when needed by students with disabilities
 3. To solve the disadvantage of participation in learning due to disability, purchase an enlarged reader, a desk for adjusting the height of hearing aids, various complementary and alternative communication tools, etc., and secure free space for wheelchair access
 4. Communication means such as large text materials necessary for the education of visually and hearing impaired students, screen reading, enlargement programs, and various auxiliary

- aids for the disabled, such as hearing aids
5. Provision of appropriate education and evaluation methods through learning diagnosis in applying the curriculum

Article 70 [Right to be free from violence]

- ① Students with disabilities have the right to be free from all kinds of violence, regardless of gender, age, type, degree, or characteristics of disability.
- ② Students with disabilities who have been subjected to harassment, etc. have the right to receive counseling, treatment, legal aid, and other appropriate measures, and shall not be disadvantaged because of reporting the harassment.
- ③ No one should make verbal expressions or actions that cause bullying, insult to the demeanor of disabled students in school on the grounds of disability.
- ④ No one shall commit violence or financial exploitation to a student with a disability on the basis of a disability.
- ⑤ No one shall infringe on the sexual self-determination rights of students with disabilities or engage in verbal expressions that stimulate shame, harassment, molestation and sexual violence using the disabled state.

Section 3 Human Rights Education

Article 71 [Training and Public Relations on Human Rights]

- ① The principal shall provide education for the protection of the human rights of students with disabilities at least once a year to the students of this school.
- ② The principal of the school shall provide training on the human rights of disabled students to faculty members.
- ③ The principal shall provide education on disability understanding for all students at least once per semester.
- ④ The principal shall provide special sex education for those who are eligible at least once per semester.
- ⑤ The head of the school shall promote education on the human rights of disabled students to parents through appropriate methods such as home communication, website installation, training, etc

Chapter 6 Regulations according to the enactment and revision procedures of the Human Rights Regulations for School Life

Article 72 [Purpose] The purpose of this regulation is to set out the necessary details for the 'revision procedure for human rights regulations for school life' pursuant to Article 9, Paragraph 1, Item 9 of the Enforcement Decree of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Article 73 [Scope of Application] When enacting or revising the "School Life Human Rights

Regulations," these regulations shall be complied with, except where there are special regulations.

Article 74 [Definition of Terminology] The 'School Life Human Rights Regulations' used in this regulation means 'student rewards, guiding dispositions, teaching methods other than guidance, appearance such as clothes, inspection of belongings necessary for educational purposes, It refers to the regulations on the 'Matters pertaining to students' school life, such as matters concerning the use of electronic devices such as mobile phones, protection of educational and research activities and maintenance of order within the school'.

Article 75 [Committee Operation]

- ① The 「Rules Revision Deliberation Committee」 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Committee') is established to enact or amend the school life human rights regulations of this school.
- ② This committee is composed of 9 members including one chairperson, and the chairperson is elected by election from among the members, and representatives of students, teachers, parents, and experts should be included. The composition consists of 3 students, 3 teachers, 2 parents, and 1 expert, and the number of faculty and students must be the same.
- ③ The representative of the faculty of the committee is elected according to a democratic procedure at the faculty meeting, but is selected from among the faculty except for the principal. The student representative of the committee is elected according to a democratic procedure, but only in cases where it is unavoidable due to the circumstances of each school and the schedule of the committee, it can be elected through the student council representative meeting. The parent representative of the committee shall be elected according to a democratic process through a process of giving all parents the information and opportunity to apply as a candidate for parent representative. However, if the number of applicants exceeds the number of parental representatives, the election date and time are set and the parents who attended are directly elected. The committee's experts are recommended by the members elected as representatives of students, parents, and teachers to appoint those with knowledge or experience in human rights. At this time, experts may be broadly recognized, including lawyers, group activists, university professors, social workers, youth instructors, counselors, retired teachers, etc.
- ④ Prior to the formation of the committee, the purpose, method, schedule, and activities of the committee must be announced to students, parents, and teachers through the school website.
- ⑤ The chairperson of the committee is elected from among the members, and a secretary prepares and discloses the minutes of the meeting. The committee must go through a process to collect the opinions of students in a democratic and rational way.
- ⑥ The term of office of the members is one year, and they may be reappointed only once. However, the term of office of a newly elected member due to the resignation of a member, etc. shall be the remaining term of the predecessor.
- ⑦ The committee opens with the attendance of a majority of members present, and resolutions are made with the consent of a majority of members present.
- ⑧ The committee collects opinions related to the agenda of the meeting and conducts literature research, and may have school officials, parent representatives, student representatives, and other persons determined by the resolution of the committee attend.

Article 76 [Proposal of Amendment]

① Amendments to the Human Rights Regulations in School Life may be proposed by any of the following:

1. Majority of the registered committee members
2. Majority of teachers
3. A parent representative (attached to parent meeting resolution)
4. A student council representative (attached with student council resolution)
5. A resolution shall be recognized if 30% of the relevant members agree, and a majority of the members of the Representative Organization are present and a majority of the members present agree.

② However, the time of proposition pursuant to Paragraph 1 shall be at the beginning of the school year in consideration of student learning activities, except when there is a need for revision due to revision of related laws and guidelines.

Article 77 [Documentation Survey and Opinion Collection]

① The committee may review the legality and feasibility of the amendment and take necessary measures such as surveys, debates, and public hearings to collect opinions.

② The specific procedures and methods of literature search and opinion gathering pursuant to Paragraph ① shall be decided by the Committee.

Article 78 [Deliberation and Decision]

① The committee confirms the amendment within 30 days from the date of receipt of the amendment and requests the School Steering Committee for deliberation.

② The procedures for the deliberation of the School Steering Committee and the decision of the principal shall follow the rules of the School Steering Committee.

Article 79 [Publication and Disclosure of Information]

① The school website is installed and home correspondence is sent.

Article 80 [Training and Education]

① Training and education are provided for students and staff regarding the revised human rights regulations for school life, and the fact of the revision is notified to parents through home correspondence.

Article 81 [Others] Matters not specified in this regulation or situations in which controversy arises in interpretation shall be decided through consultation with the 'Committee'.

supplementary provision

1. (Enforcement date) This regulation is effective from the date of the decision of deliberation by the School Steering Committee for the 2021 school year.
2. The regulations related to the student council shall be implemented separately as 'Gunseo Future

International School Student Council Regulations' as in [Attachment 1].