

COVID-19 Response Guide for Protection and Management of International Students in 2020-2 semester

1 Background

- As the global spread of COVID-19 continues, it is necessary to implement measures for the protection and management of international students in each phase of entry into Korea for the second semester.
- Management of all international students without omission by feeding the information on whether they are monitored, and the protection/management status and etc., in order to guarantee the right to study for those who entered the country and completed self-quarantine considering the academic schedule of the second semester.

2 Protection and Management Plans for 2020-2 Semester

1. Continuous protection and management for each phase of foreign entrants

- (pre-entry) Recommend taking remote classes in their countries and encourage dispersion of arrivals so that they are not unequally distributed at certain time.
- (upon arrival) Prevent infection by foreign entrants via cooperation with local governments, provision of means of transportation from the airport to the dormitory, and diagnostic tests for the symptomatic cases, etc.
- (post-entry) Systematic protection and management, such as daily monitoring of health conditions at least once a day and conducting pre-emptive diagnostic tests during self-isolation period.

2. Activate on-line classes in their own country via remote courses

- (College) Prevent disadvantages for international students by alleviating restrictions on the number of credits taken for the next semester and guaranteeing them for subjects requiring face-to-face classes, such as experiments and practical classes for the next semester.
- ➔ (Ministry of Education) In the case of non-entry due to taking on-line courses, **prolonged implementation**

of 'special exemption for non-entry reports' is expected.

3. Management of the time of arrival regarding the overseas entrants management system

1) Establishing an entry time management plan and sharing with local governments

- Establish an entry management plan by period in consideration of the academic management plan such as remote and face-to-face classes, and consideration of expected number of international students entering the country, period of self-quarantine, etc.

2) Management of arrival timing in conjunction with the academic management - quarantine system

- Induce international students to enter the country first, in the case that dormitories, private home, temporary isolation facilities, etc. are secured and the timing of entry is shared with local governments.
- Meanwhile, when local governments are expected to face difficulties in self-quarantine management and diagnostic tests due to the concentration of arrivals at certain times, the local government induces dispersion.

4. Securing and strengthening the management of self-isolation housing for international students

1) Secure the self-isolation housings

- Active guidance to enter the country if students have a place where they can live independently such as ① single room dormitory, ②temporary quarantine facilities, ③private housing such as one-room.

2) Thorough guidance on self-quarantine

- Thorough monitoring such as checking health condition more than once a day, subject to

punishment when students deviate from self-isolation and prevention of self-quarantine deviance.

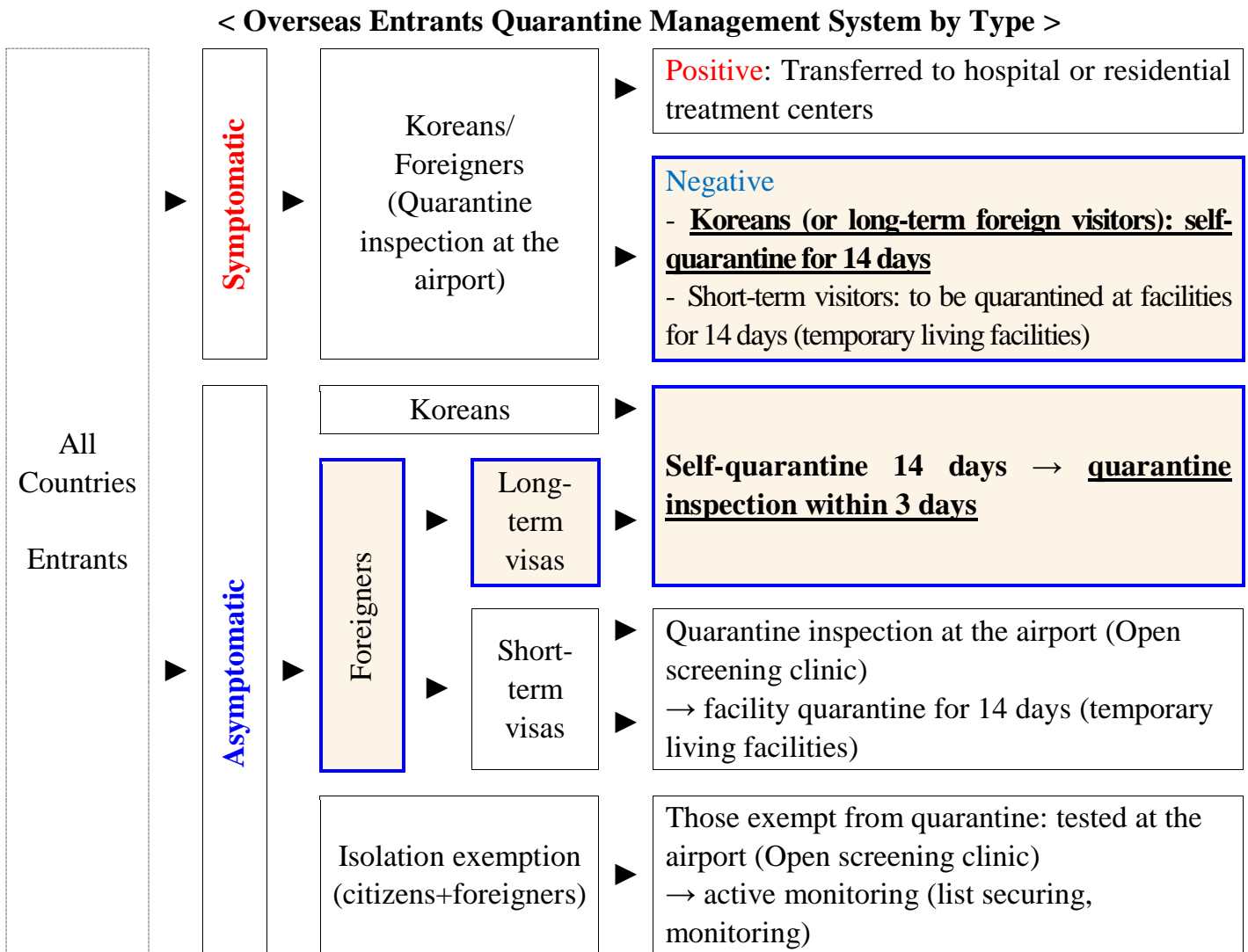
- Cases of self-quarantine deviance

- Decide to deport 3 Vietnamese students (voluntary departure, May 8th)
- Expel Malaysian graduate students from school (fine of 500,000 KRW, voluntary departure, April 25th)

- Those who deviate from self-quarantine will be subjected to wear a safety band.

□ Overseas Entrants Control System

- Self-/ facility-quarantine for 2 weeks for all overseas entrants and prevent community infection with a full diagnostic test within a 3 days of arrival.



□ Country- specific Risk Assessment

- After the COVID-19 risk assessment, the government has designated countries subjected to enhanced quarantine and has implemented measures such as **visa and air travel restrictions** (June 23rd ~),

·Countries subject to enhanced quarantine (6 countries)

- Pakistan, Bangladesh (June 23rd), Kazakhstan, Kirghiz (July 8th), the Philippines, Uzbekistan (July 20th)

·Trend-monitoring countries (10 countries)

- Japan, the USA, Indonesia, India, Russia, Turkey, South Africa, Afghanistan, Kuwait, Qatar

- (Countermeasures) ① Visa restrictions, ② irregular flight restrictions, ③ mandatory submission of PCR negative confirmation before boarding flight, etc.

1. Guidelines for COVID-19 Response (for local governments) 9-1 edition appendix

Q1. Who is the subject of the examination?

- You may be examined if you are classified as a symptomatic case or suspected case according to the case definition in this guideline.
- You do not need to be examined for vague anxiety, so please trust your doctor's professional diagnosis.

Suspected cases	Those who have clinical symptoms within 14 days after contacting the positive case
Inspection subjects	① Those who are suspected as the positive case due to the clinical symptoms by the diagnosis of doctor
	② Those who have a history foreign countries visits and have symptoms within 14 days after returning home
Symptomatic cases	③ Those who have a mechanical connection to domestic mass outbreaks and who have COVID-19 clinical symptoms within 14 days
Main clinical symptoms: fever (over 37.5°C), cough, dyspnea, chill, myalgia, headache, sore throat, anosmia, ageusia, pneumonia, etc.	

Q2. Where is the examination site?

- You can take an examination at a screening clinic and general medical institution where samples can be collected.
- You can check the screening clinic available for treatment on the website of the Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- * Website of KCDC -> COVID-19 -> finding selected clinics and public safety hospitals
- For more information, please contact the Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention call center (☎1339, area code +120) or the health center.

Q3. How to set the contact range?

- The range of contacts will be determined by the city and provincial immediate response team by assessing the exposure level.
- The contact range is set by considering the symptoms of the confirmed patient, whether the mask is worn, and the exposure history (contact location, contact period, etc.), the contact range is set from 2 days before the symptom occurs (2 days before the sample collection date for the asymptomatic patient).

Q4. What should do when a person become a contactee?

- Isolate (self-, facility-, hospital) from the day of final contact with the confirmed patient for 14 days.
- The Mayor/Governor or the head of the City/Gun/Gu shall issue an isolation notice to the contact person, guide the living rules, designate a person in charge on a 1:1 basis, and contact him/her twice daily to check whether s/he has fever or respiratory symptoms until the isolation is lifted.

Q5. What are the precautions during self-quarantine period?

- Those who are subjected to self-quarantine should live alone in an independent space, open windows with doors closed to ventilate frequently, and use spaces with toilets and washbasins that can be used as alone as possible.
- If you use a public toilet or washbasins, disinfect it after use (home disinfectants such as chlorine bleach) and then let others use it.
- It is required for the self-quarantined to use personal items such as personal towels, utensils, and mobile phones, to laundry clothes and bedding alone, to eat alone and not to let others to use table wares before washing

them separately.

Q6. Is there any legal punishment standard for those who sent out during self-quarantine?

- In accordance with 「the Infectious Disease Control and Prevention Act」 Article 79-3, a person may be sentenced to up to one year in prison or fined up to 10 million won.

Q7. What is the difference between cleaning and disinfection?

- Cleaning with detergent (or soap) and water reduces the risk of spreading infections by removing germs, viruses, dust and impurities from the surface. Disinfection is the killing of infectious disease pathogens such as surface germs and viruses. Disinfecting the remaining pathogens on the surface after cleaning further reduces the risk of spreading the infection.

Q8. Can COVID-19 be prevented only by cleaning?

- In general, viruses can survive on the surface of other substances for at least two to three days, and as a result, contaminated surfaces can propagate the viruses when people come into direct contact with these surfaces.
- Cleaning does not kill germs or viruses, but it can wipe away them which is resulting in reducing the risk of infection by reducing the number of pathogens. If you suspect that a virus has been found on the surface due to a confirmed or suspected patient, it should be cleaned and disinfected. Disinfection can kill viruses on the surface.
- Therefore, it is important to clean and disinfect frequently encountered areas in order to prevent the virus from spreading.

Q9. For the case of foreigner with no symptoms, can s/he leave the country if s/he wants to go back home?

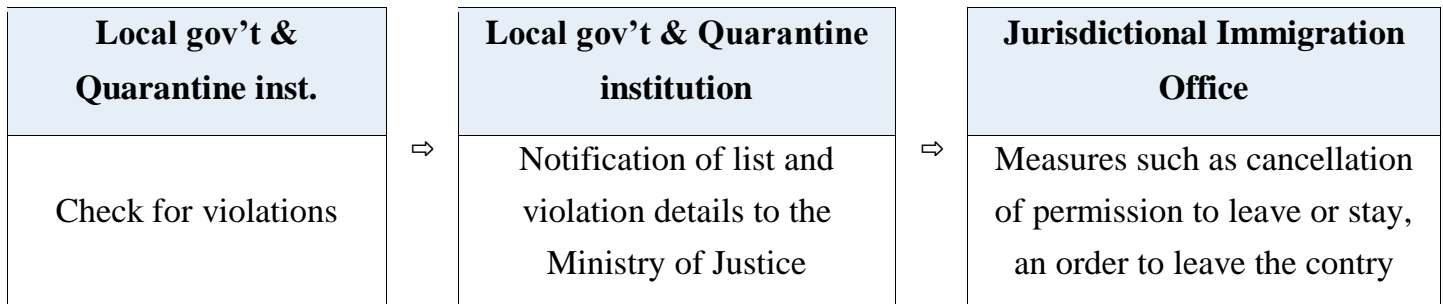
- No. You cannot leave the country. If you received a quarantine notice from health center, external activities and departure cannot be permitted during the quarantine period, regardless of symptoms. However, in the case of short-term stay foreigners who leave the port for the purpose of returning to their home country, they can leave the country if the result of the local government's diagnosis is negative during the facility isolation.

2. How to Monitor Self-quarantined people? (3rd edition)

Q1. What are the procedures for absconders?

- Immediate prosecution for the deviance without justifiable grounds according to the ‘One-strike out principle’.
- Apart from the prosecution, it is required for the absconders to wear a safety band linked to the self-quarantine safety protection application. If one refuses to wear it, facility isolation will be enforced.

* If one refuse to install a self-quarantine safety protection app or do not have a mobile phone, one should be put into facility isolation.



Q2. What is the general punishment standard for absconders?

- In accordance with 「the Infectious Disease Control and Prevention Act」, a person may be sentenced to up to one year in prison or fined up to 10 million won.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• strict punishment for violators + exercise the right to indemnity at the same time- Active accusation in accordance with 「the Infectious Disease Control and Prevention Act」 Article 79-3, 「the Quarantine Act」- Criminal charge: Criminal charges on charges of negligence, etc. in the event of additional confirmed cases- Exercise the right to indemnity: Claims for damages for expenses incurred in disinfection, business losses, etc.- Report at Immigrant office or CDCH (foreigners): report lists and violation details- Violators are excluded from the support of living expenses, etc.

Q3. What happens when a person refuses to self-quarantine at the place where s/he filled out in the quarantine declaration form?

- If there is no justifiable reason, the person is subject to accusation. In particular, since an isolation notice has been issued in accordance with 「the Infectious Disease Control and Prevention Act」, the obligation to self-quarantine is granted.

Q4. Is it possible to change the location of the self-quarantine?

- The address on the quarantine notice issued upon arrival is the principle, and if the location of isolation is inevitable changed, one should contact the person in charge of the local health center in advance and move after the change.
- Be sure to write down the place for actual self-quarantine on the special quarantine report and app, and notify of imprisonment of up to one year or a fine of up to 10 million won in case of violation.

Q5. Who should install the ‘self-quarantine safety protection app’?

- Overseas entrants are subject to mandatory installation (excluding short-term residents)

Q6. Who should wear the ‘Safety band’?

- Those who has received an isolation notice, but violated quarantine measures, such as leaving the isolation site without justifiable reasons.

Q7. What are the procedures for those who refuse to wear ‘safety band’?

- Issuance of an isolation notice that changes from self-quarantine to facility quarantine, and measures to persecute if one refuses facility quarantine, etc.