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The Korean government authorities has not executed the death penalty for about 20 years after the execution of 23 convicted individuals on December 30<sup>th</sup>, 1997. By the fact, Korea is categorized as “Abolitionist in Practice” by Amnesty International. On November 18<sup>th</sup>, 2020, the government voted in favor of a moratorium on the use of the death penalty at the Third Committee of the 75th UN General Assembly. As of 2020, a total of 60 death row inmates were incarcerated in the cities of Seoul, Busan, Daejeon, Gwangju and Daegu. Researchers affiliated with KIC met with 32 of them twice who agreed to an interview and recorded their lives and thoughts. All present death row inmates are male. Among them are those who have been held under the bar for as long as 27 years. Their ages range from the late 20s to the late 70s, but are usually between 50 and 60. The subjects of this research were asked their daily, weekly, and monthly life, environment of prison, relation with peers in prison, religion and faith, the use of prisoners' money, hobbies, family relationships, mood swings, future plans and et cetera. In addition, the inmates were asked, among other things, about the opinion on the death penalty and alternative punishment, consideration of punishment (especially death penalty) at the time of criminal activity, fear of arrest or detection, abuse in criminal proceedings, objection to the prosecution's arraignment or judicial opinion, memory of the victim, crime-induced trauma. The findings of the survey pose the following implications on an alternative punishment for death penalty. First, death row inmates need some program and education for long prison life, and a hope for rehabilitation. Second, both the inmates and corrections officers were found to think life without parole can be an alternative to capital punishment.