



EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

2009 - 2014

---

*Plenary sitting*

---

15.4.2014

B7-0414/2014

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

with request for inclusion in the agenda for a debate on cases of breaches of human rights, democracy and the rule of law

pursuant to Rule 122 of the Rules of Procedure

on North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea - DPRK)  
(2014/2696(RSP))

**Gerald Häfner, Barbara Lochbihler, Nicole Kiil-Nielsen, Tarja Cronberg,  
Raül Romeva i Rueda**  
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**European Parliament resolution on North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea - DPRK)  
(2014/2696(RSP))**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to which the DPRK is a party,
  - having regard to its resolutions of 14 March 2013 on nuclear threats and human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, of 24 May 2012 on the situation of North Korean refugees, of 8 July 2010 on North Korea,
  - having regard to the statement by the spokesperson of Catherine Ashton on the recent inter-Korean agreements of 19 August 2013 and the statement of EU HR Catherine Ashton concerning the expulsion of nine North Koreans from Laos of 5 June 2013 and on nuclear threats and human rights in North Korea of 13 March 2013,
  - having regard to the declaration by DPRK of 13 March 2013 that it ended the 1953 Armistice and that it "is not restrained by the North-South declaration on non-aggression",
  - having regard to the UN Human Rights Council resolution of 26 March 2014 and of 21 March 2013 as well as the UN General Assembly resolution of 18 December 2013 on the Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
  - having regard to the establishment of the commission of inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was established on 21 March 2013 by the UN Human Rights Council
  - having regard to Rule 122 of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas the UN commission of inquiry delivered its report on human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 7 February 2014;
- B. whereas the professional, thorough and inclusive work methods applied by this inquiry commission can serve as example for the work of future fact finding missions requested by the UN Human Rights Council in cases in which governments refuse all cooperation, as has been the case for the DPRK;
- C. whereas the 80 witnesses who testified in 4 public hearings, the more than 240 confidential interviews with victims and other witnesses and the 80 written submissions that the commission received from Member States and relevant stakeholders allow the assumption that the findings of the commission of inquiry are credible and correspond much to the reality on the ground;

- D. whereas the Commission has come to the conclusion that "systematic, widespread and gross human rights violations have been and are being committed by the DPRK", many of which amount to "crimes against humanity" in international law, "pursuant to policies established at the highest level of the state" ;
- E. whereas the "gravity, scale and nature of these violations", concludes the Commission, "reveal a State that does not have any parallel in the contemporary world" and that "the unspeakable atrocities" that have been committed against the hundreds of thousands of past and present inmates of the prison camps "resemble the horrors of camps that totalitarian States established during the twentieth century;
- F. whereas in the DPRK, the state claims absolute control over every aspect of its citizens' lives, absolute monopoly over information, movement inside and outside the country and social life; whereas the leadership is taking some 25 million people hostage; and whereas the government has even been extending this practice beyond the borders of the state with systematic abduction and denial of repatriation of well over 200 000 persons from other countries, many of whom have suffered subsequent enforced disappearance;
1. Takes note with extreme concern of the findings of the UN Commission of Inquiry;
  2. Re-iterates its strongest condemnation of the decade-long state terror exercised in a systematic manner by the present and past Supreme Leaders of the DPRK and the affiliated administrators, and calls on Kim Jong Un to stop the policy of extermination, murder, enslavement, torture, imprisonment, rape, forced abortions and other sexual violence, persecution on political, religious, racial and gender grounds, the forcible transfer of populations, the enforced disappearance of persons, the inhumane act of knowingly causing prolonged starvation and the institutionalised impunity for the perpetrators;
  3. Comes to the conclusion that there is strong evidence to believe that the DPRK governments have committed crimes against humanity on a large scale and calls on the Security Council to refer the situation in the DPRK to the International Criminal Court for prosecution;
  4. Underlines that the described violations have far too long been taking place under the observing eyes of the international community and appeals to the EU member states and all member of the UN General Assembly to move the suffering of the North Korean population to the forefront of the political agenda;
  5. Believes that the leadership of the DPRK has failed its fundamental obligation to protect its population from mass atrocities and therefore calls on the UN Security Council to take urgent measures to increase the pressure on the North Korean state to fulfil its primary responsibility;
  5. Calls for sanctions against North Korean individuals who can be associated with grave and systematic human rights violations;
  6. Calls on the EEAS and the EU Member States to support the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in the establishment of special structures to ensure accountability for the crimes through continued collection of evidence and documentation;

7. Calls on all UN members and particularly on North Korea's neighbours to come to the aid of North Korean citizens who manage to escape from the country by granting the right to stay, legal protection and basic services equivalent to those afforded to their own citizens, and to imperatively refrain from cooperating in any form with the DPRK administration on the extradition or repatriation of North Korean citizens;
8. Welcomes any humanitarian project between the two Koreas, such as reunions of separated South and North Korean families, that can concretely ease the suffering of the population and calls on both governments to increase these type of initiatives;
9. Calls on the UN - as proposed by the Inquiry Commission - to convene a high-level political conference between the parties to the Korean War with the aim to conclude a final peaceful settlement of the war and a procedure to intensify cooperation, as for example in the Helsinki process;
10. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Government of the DPRK, the VP/HR, the Council, the EEAS, the Commission, the Parliaments of the Member States, the UN Secretary General, the UN Human Rights Council and the Government and Parliament of the Republic of Korea.