



Plenary sitting

B8-0088/2016

19.1.2016

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 135 of the Rules of Procedure

on North Korea
(2016/2521(RSP))

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on behalf of the EFDD Group

B8-0088/2016

**European Parliament resolution on North Korea
(2016/2521(RSP))**

The European Parliament,

- having regard to its previous resolutions on the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK),
- having regard to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to all relevant international human rights instruments, including the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) adopted and ratified by the DPRK,
- having regard to the Statement by the High Representative/Vice-President Federica Mogherini of the 16 January 2016 on the alleged nuclear test in DPRK, and especially her concerns on this test as <<a grave violation of DPRK's international obligations not to produce or test nuclear weapons>>,>>
- having regard to the Constitution of DPRK, notably the articles regarding human rights and personal freedoms,
- having regard to the UN General Assembly Resolution on the "Situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea" (adopted the 21st January 2015) and its deep concern at the <<grave human rights situation, the pervasive culture of impunity and the lack of accountability for human rights violations in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea>>,>>
- having regard to the results of the last EU-DPRK Political Dialogue (14th Session) held in June 2015 in Pyongyang,
- having regard to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) of 1966,
- having regard to the findings and evidences of the UN Human Rights Council "Report of the Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" (2013-2014),
- having regard to the last alleged nuclear test of January 2016,
- having regard to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948,
- having regard to Rule 135 of its Rules of Procedure,

A. Whereas after four years of the new leadership nothing has changed in DPRK regarding the human rights and their poor condition;

- B. Whereas massive, vast, systematic, gross and comprehensive violations of human rights still happen, despite fundamental freedoms and human rights are enshrined in the Constitution of North Korea and in many treaties and conventions signed by DPRK;
- C. Whereas since the UN Human Rights Council "Report of the Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" of 2014 the situation of human rights in DPRK has not improved but worsened;
- D. Whereas the DPRK Government is clearly planning and implementing a massive and systematic "state terrorism" and generalized violation of human rights, and also deliberately uses these aberrant practices to keep its power and the ruling totalitarian *élite*;
- E. Whereas the Government still runs a vast systems of *gulags* and concentration camps to detain, in extremely poor conditions, political prisoners, dissidents, religious figures and protesters, usually arbitrarily arrested and detained only according to political accusations and suspects and without any kind of fair trial;
- F. Whereas repression hits also the relatives and the families of the prisoners and the detainees, in order to annihilate any kind of dissent and impose the loyalty of the population to the ruling regime;
- G. Whereas DPRK has an extensive and well-structured security system which closely monitors the life of nearly every citizen and does not allow any kind of basic freedom in the country;
- H. Whereas freedom of religion is neglected and believers and worshippers are systematically persecuted and usually arrested and deported to concentration camps;
- I. Whereas the abnormal military expenditure is draining a huge amount of resources from the population and the state budget, and it is directly contributing to the poor state of the DPRK's economy and therefore to the mass violation of human rights across the whole North Korean society;
- J. Whereas the last events, notably the alleged test of a thermonuclear bomb, do not encourage any kind of dialogue about human rights, peace, stability and development neither in the country nor in the region, leaving the North Korean population in an extremely difficult condition;
- K. Whereas, according to the declaration of the UN Human Rights Council <<these crimes against humanity entail 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 and the inhumane act of knowingly causing prolonged starvation>>;

- L. Whereas, according to the declaration of the UN Human Rights Council, <<the gravity, scale and nature of these violations reveal a State that does not have any parallel in the contemporary world>>;
- M. Whereas within DPRK there is no independent institution able to assess, evaluate or monitor the situation of human rights, nor any body or agency able to defend them in a concrete way;
- N. Whereas DPRK's military bravado is seriously hampering any possibility to cooperate with the country in the field of human rights;
1. Is deeply worried and concerned by the systematic, massive, widespread and constant suppression and denial of basic human rights in DPRK, especially because this denial is deliberately planned, implemented and carried out by the State itself and its agencies and bodies;
 2. Calls for an immediate stop of the massive suppression of human rights and calls the DPRK's Government for the respect of its constitutional and international commitments regarding human rights;
 3. Is deeply concerned by the worsening of the situation of human rights in DPRK, especially by the lack of basic rights, personal, religious and political freedoms, by the wide network of concentration camps and *gulags* and the extremely dire conditions for the prisoners, and by the extensive and oppressive security system;
 4. Welcomes the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly that condemns the "long-standing and ongoing systematic, widespread and gross violations of human rights" in the DPRK;
 5. Calls the Government of DPRK to stop immediately to use the systematic suppression of human rights as a political tool to control and monitor its own population;
 6. Denounces the last nuclear test as an extremely negative message for the world peace, regional stability and the situation of human rights in DPRK;
 7. Deplores the continuous provocations of DPRK, condemning every missile and nuclear test as well as the aggressive rhetoric and hate speech against the US, South Korea and Japan;
 8. Calls on the Governments of the United States, Russia, China, South Korea, Japan and the EEAS to ensure a better coordination on the issue of human rights in DPRK, using both bilateral channels and multilateral *fora*;
 9. Calls on the EEAS in coordination with the Member States to raise again the issue of Human Rights and security in DPRK within the United Nations and the UN Security Council, encouraging the international community to react against the unacceptable behaviour of North Korea;

10. Hopes that soon the *Six Party Talks* can resume, and instructs the EEAS to support as much as it can this process, with a special focus on the issue of human rights;
11. Calls to the EEAS to regularly monitor the evolution of the human rights conditions in DPRK and to report annually to the European Parliament;
12. Is deeply worried by the bravado of the North Korean Government and calls on the Authorities in Pyongyang to stop immediately any military provocation and resume, as soon as possible, a political dialogue in the Far East Asia region and beyond, with the main aim to improve the poor condition of human rights in DPRK;
13. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, the governments and parliaments of the Member States, to the government and parliament of DPRK.