# Resolution on nuclear threats and human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

2013/2565(RSP) - 14/03/2013 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted a resolution on nuclear threats and human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

The resolution was tabled by the ALDE, EPP, ECR, S&D, GUE/NGL and Greens/EFA groups.

Parliament recalls the DPRK's launch of 12 December 2012, which used ballistic missile technology, and the nuclear test conducted on 12 February 2013.

**Nuclear threats**: Members condemn the nuclear tests and missile activities as well as the DPRK's official announcement that the country reserves its right to carry out a pre-emptive nuclear strike. They urge it to **refrain from further provocative actions** and sign and ratify **the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty** and to rejoin the **Non-Proliferation Treaty without delay.**

They welcome the **further strengthening of sanctions** by the Council and the UN Security Council vote of 7 March 2013 following the most recent nuclear test. Parliament affirms its desire for a diplomatic and political solution to the DPRK nuclear issue, calling on the DPRK to re-engage constructively with the members of the Six-Party Talks, in order to work towards a nuclear-free Korean peninsula. China, in particular, is asked to exert its influence over the DPRK to ensure that the situation does not escalate further.

**Human rights:** Parliament expresses its deepest concern over the **deteriorating human rights** situation in the DPRK, which has been described by UN Special Rapporteurs for North Korea as being in a category of its own, as egregious, widespread and systematic, and as possibly amounting to crimes against humanity.

Expressing particular concern about the **severity of the food situation** the country is facing, Members call on **the Commission to maintain existing humanitarian aid programmes** and channels of communication with the DPRK, and to secure their safe delivery to the targeted parts of the population.

Calling on the DPRK to engage in a **meaningful dialogue on human rights** with the European Union, Members want the government to declare a moratorium on all executions, to put an end to extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances, to release political prisoners and to allow its citizens to travel freely.