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**Human Rights Council**

**Fifty-eighth session**

24 February–4 April 2025

Agenda item 6

**Universal periodic review**

 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review[[1]](#footnote-2)\*

 Democratic People’s Republic of Korea

 Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-seventh session from 4 to 15 November 2024. The review of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea was held at the 8th meeting, on 7 November 2024. The delegation of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea was headed by the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Jo Chol Su. At its 16th meeting, held on 13 November 2024, the Working Group adopted the report on the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

2. On 10 January 2024, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea: Eritrea, Paraguay and United Arab Emirates.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea:

 (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);[[2]](#footnote-3)

 (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);[[3]](#footnote-4)

 (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).[[4]](#footnote-5)

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Angola, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, the Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

 I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

 A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea stated that it remained consistent in its willingness to achieve genuine dialogue and cooperation in the area of human rights. It attached importance to the universal periodic review mechanism.

6. The national report had been drafted by a group led by the National Committee for the Implementation of International Human Rights Instruments, comprising officials of State institutions, representatives of the Socialist Women’s Union and the Federation of Persons with Disabilities and academic experts. Wide-ranging consultations had been conducted for the purpose of drafting the report.

7. The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea was a socialist State guided by the political ideal of the people-first principle. During the past five years, it had made continuous efforts and remarkable achievements for the promotion and protection of human rights. It had taken prompt and pre-emptive measures to prevent the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) from entering and spreading in the country.

8. The State provided children with daily dairy products, school equipment and uniforms. Children without parents were brought up entirely at the State’s expense. Women were respected as patriots and received general social welfare and exclusive benefits.

9. A great deal of housing had been built in Pyongyang and in other parts of the country, and was provided to people free of charge. The State had taken special measures in response to the floods that had hit the country in July 2024. Efforts were being made to rebuild affected areas. Vulnerable displaced persons, such as children, had been brought to Pyongyang, where they had received healthcare and education at the State’s expense.

10. The delegation stated that those achievements had been made in the face of unprecedented difficulties emanating from increasing political and military pressure from hostile forces, the global health crisis, natural disasters and economic difficulties.

11. The annual adoption in the United Nations of the anti-Democratic People’s Republic of Korea human rights resolution represented a grave political provocation and an intolerable violation of the sovereignty of the country, calculated to smear and demonize its socialist system.

12. At the same time, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea would continue to join the international community in its efforts for the promotion and protection of human rights through genuine dialogue and cooperation.

 B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

13. During the interactive dialogue, 86 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

14. Germany stated that it was distressing to hear about forced abortions and sexual violence against repatriated women.

15. Iceland made recommendations.

16. The Republic of Korea hoped that the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea would engage earnestly and faithfully implement the recommendations.

17. Indonesia welcomed measures to enrol all school-age children with disabilities in schools and provide quality education for them.

18. The Islamic Republic of Iran hailed the commitment of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to multilateralism.

19. Iraq welcomed legislative developments regarding education and healthcare.

20. Ireland was concerned about reports of arbitrary arrest and detention and restrictions on the freedoms of opinion and expression.

21. Israel was concerned about deep-rooted corruption in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and about minimal health services, discrimination, disappearances, forced labour and sexual violence.

22. Italy expressed support for the OHCHR programme to advance human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

23. Japan stressed the need to resolve the abductions issue immediately, given the ageing of abductees and their families.

24. During the delegate’s statement, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea made a point of order, calling upon the Vice-President to ensure observance of the rules of procedure for the use of recognized United Nations terminology. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council reminded States of the legal framework set out in Council resolution 5/1. Noting that all States had the right to express their views, the Vice-President appealed to States to voice their views in a respectful and dignified manner.

25. Kuwait hoped that the engagement of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea would promote and safeguard human rights.

26. The Lao People’s Democratic Republic commended the efforts to ensure successful implementation of the 5-Year Plan for National Economic Development.

27. Latvia condemned the continuous support of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea for the war of aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine.

28. Liechtenstein made recommendations.

29. Lithuania deplored the participation of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea in the war of aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine.

30. Luxembourg remained deeply concerned about mass detentions without a fair trial and the use of torture in political prison camps.

31. Malaysia made recommendations.

32. Malta noted that the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea had refused to engage with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea for many years.

33. Mexico made recommendations.

34. Montenegro deeply regretted the fact that the *songbun* sociopolitical classification of citizens was still in force.

35. Namibia commended efforts to create the conditions for people to enjoy their rights in all spheres of life.

36. Nepal noted the launch of the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction
2019–2030.

37. The Kingdom of the Netherlands noted the abundance of political prison camps and the use of torture in all detention facilities.

38. New Zealand was deeply concerned about the practices of arbitrary detention, torture, forced abortion and sexual and gender-based violence.

39. Nicaragua acknowledged the successes achieved in ensuring quality medical services for citizens.

40. Norway remained deeply concerned about the human rights situation in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

41. Pakistan appreciated the continued efforts made to ensure that citizens enjoyed the right to housing.

42. Panama made recommendations.

43. Paraguay expressed concern about the *songbun* social categorization system, which limited access to fundamental rights.

44. The Philippines noted the enactment of laws on the rights of children and persons with disabilities.

45. Portugal made recommendations.

46. India made recommendations.

47. The Russian Federation acknowledged the significant impact of measures to protect the rights of socially vulnerable groups.

48. Senegal welcomed the implementation of national action plans to respond to requirements related to human rights issues.

49. Singapore noted the efforts made to modernize medical institutions and expand the telemedicine system.

50. Slovenia was deeply concerned about the lack of progress in implementing the recommendations of the commission of inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

51. South Sudan commended the enacting and amending of human rights-related laws and regulations.

52. Spain expressed concern about gender violence, torture, discrimination and the humanitarian crisis.

53. Sri Lanka made recommendations.

54. The State of Palestine welcomed the implementation of recommendations made during previous review cycle.

55. The Sudan welcomed the Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

56. Sweden expressed concern about the overall human rights situation, including the rights to freedom of expression and freedom of assembly and association.

57. Switzerland made recommendations.

58. The Syrian Arab Republic commended the progress achieved in implementing international human rights instruments.

59. Thailand appreciated the rebuilding of infrastructure following the natural disasters.

60. Togo welcomed the provision of healthcare free of charge.

61. Türkiye made recommendations.

62. Ukraine was deeply concerned about the ongoing severe human rights abuses and the culture of impunity.

63. During the statement of Ukraine, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea made a point of order.[[5]](#footnote-6)

64. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland encouraged the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to allow humanitarian and human rights actors immediate and unhindered access to the country.

65. During the statement of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea made a point of order.[[6]](#footnote-7)

66. The United States was deeply concerned about continued impunity for perpetrators of human rights abuses in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

67. During the statement of the United States of America, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea made a point of order.[[7]](#footnote-8)

68. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended legislative efforts and public policies to promote and protect human rights.

69. Viet Nam welcomed policies and measures to ensure access to basic services.

70. The delegation of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea stated that it had adopted a series of legislative measures for the promotion and protection of human rights, paying due attention to incorporating the requirements of the international human rights instruments to which it was a party. Newly enacted laws included the Law on the Rearing of Children, the Distance Education Law and the Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In addition, amendments had been made to legislation, including the Law on the Election of Deputies to People’s Assemblies at All Levels, the Public Health Law and the Law on Labour Protection.

71. The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea had enacted the Law on the Treatment of Reform Institution Inmates and had amended the Lawyers’ Law, the Criminal Procedure Law and the Civil Procedure Law with a view to protecting the rights of citizens in criminal and civil matters.

72. The State had also enacted and enforced the Law on Guaranteeing Youth Education, the Law on Rejecting Reactionary Thought and Culture and the Law on Protecting the Pyongyang Cultural Language in order to protect national sovereignty and the social system from ideological and cultural poisoning by hostile forces.

73. During the period under review, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea had made every possible effort to promote the economic and social rights of its people. It had, for example, built houses, with a total of 50,000 dwellings scheduled to be built between 2021 and 2025, covering the needs of the residents of Pyongyang. The construction of houses in rural areas was also under way. All of that was provided to people free of charge.

74. During the period 2019–2024, major military bases had been withdrawn from several parts of the country, including in the north, to be replaced with large-scale, modern greenhouse farms, covering the population’s needs for vegetables. Over the forthcoming 10 years, modern, locally run factories, hospitals, comprehensive cultural centres and grain storage and processing facilities would be constructed in all of the 200 towns and counties across the country. That was done in parallel with the building up of national defence capabilities. In the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, people had led a peaceful and stable life for decades thanks to the country’s strong defence capabilities.

75. The enactment of the Communication Law, the Mobile Communication Law and the Regulations on Information Technology Services had satisfied people’s needs for information and cultural entertainment. The Sci-Tech Complex had been established in Pyongyang and science and technology libraries, e-libraries and science and technology spaces had been set up in all provinces, cities, counties, enterprises and institutions. Literary and arts programmes from foreign countries were broadcast either in the original language or in Korean. In its efforts to ensure that citizens enjoyed the right to access information, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea paid due attention to protecting national security, public order, public health and morals.

76. The Constitution protected the right of citizens to freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of religion. Citizens freely expressed their views, engaged in press activities and were provided with the conditions necessary for religious activities. The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea imposed restrictions to protect other persons’ rights, national security and public order.

77. There was no law that legalized the so-called *songbun* classification system nor did the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea operate such a system. Such allegations were based on misunderstanding or ignorance of the nature and characteristics of the country’s social system.

78. Allegations of forced labour in construction projects were conspiratorial propaganda. In addition, overseas workers worked under contracts concluded with the institutions and organizations of the relevant countries. Allegations of overseas forced labour were preposterous.

79. The expression of concern about “systematic, widespread and grave violations of human rights” was a stereotypical fabrication spread by hostile forces. The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea was seriously concerned about the continued use of such fabrications and strongly demanded that they be stopped.

80. Regarding the establishment of an independent national human rights institution, it had been agreed that the existing system of work of the National Committee for the Implementation of International Human Rights Instruments would be maintained, while measures would also be taken to enhance further the functions and role of the institutions, organizations and members affiliated with that Committee.

81. The education system was people-centred, providing all people with education from preschool to higher level and life-long education under the full responsibility and expense of the State. The State had narrowed the education gap between urban and rural areas and had created the conditions to ensure the right to life-long learning. The State had enacted the Distance Education Law in April 2020 and had further improved the distance education system.

82. Child labour was strictly forbidden by the Constitution, the Law on the Protection and Promotion of Child Rights and labour-related laws. Student activities on farms were educational activities carried out according to the curriculum.

83. The right to a fair trial was fully guaranteed by the Constitution, the Law on the Composition of the Court, the Criminal Procedure Law and other related laws. The Law on Criminal Proceedings had been amended in June 2022, reducing the term of detention of the examinee and the accused to ensure the speedy resolution of cases. The alleged impunity of law enforcement officials was inconceivable, as misconduct was penalized under the Criminal Law.

84. The Law on the Treatment of Reform Institution Inmates, enacted in May 2022, duly referred to the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules). The monitoring of reform institutions was the responsibility of the Central Public Prosecutors’ Office. It conducted regular visits to detention facilities and inmates’ workplaces. Allegations of widespread violence in detention facilities were utterly groundless.

85. There were no political prisoners or political prison camps in the vocabulary of the Criminal Law or the Criminal Procedure Law. The laws used only terms such as criminals who committed anti-State offences and reform institutions. Those who committed anti-State crimes as provided in the Criminal Law were spies and terrorists who were sent by hostile forces. Such prisoners were kept separately from ordinary prisoners.

86. The economic hardship caused by the vicious acts of hostile forces to isolate and stifle the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and the successive natural disasters had led some people to illegally cross the border. Most of them had returned home and none of them had been called to account for their actions.

87. According to the Criminal Law, the death penalty was imposed on those who had committed crimes against the State and those who had committed extremely serious crimes that were unpardonable in the socialist system. The death penalty was carried out behind closed doors, at a designated place. A public execution could be held in cases where the criminal had committed repeated crimes, causing serious harm without repentance and where the family of the victim requested a public execution. The death penalty was not imposed on those who were under 18 years of age at the time they had committed the crime, nor was it carried out on pregnant women. In the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, there were no extrajudicial executions.

88. Zimbabwe praised the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea on its active participation in the universal periodic review.

89. Albania was deeply concerned about violations of the rights to life, liberty, health and freedom of movement.

90. Algeria commended the legal framework on the rights of children and of persons with disabilities.

91. Australia expressed concern about the appalling regression since the 2014 commission of inquiry report.

92. Azerbaijan noted the improvements in the living conditions of persons with disabilities.

93. Belarus noted practical measures to protect the rights of vulnerable groups.

94. Belgium looked forward to the strengthening of the collaboration of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea with the human rights treaty bodies, the special procedures and OHCHR.

95. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed the strengthening of the regulatory framework regarding persons with disabilities and persons living in rural areas.

96. Brazil encouraged the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to ensure its full cooperation with OHCHR, the special procedures and the treaty bodies.

97. Brunei Darussalam commended the adoption of the Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

98. Burkina Faso noted the strengthening of the legal framework to promote the well‑being of children, women and persons with disabilities.

99. Burundi commended the development of the education and health sectors and the reduction of maternal mortality.

100. Cambodia commended efforts to promote and protect economic, social and cultural rights.

101. Canada was seriously concerned about the human rights situation in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

102. Chile urged the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to openly cooperate with United Nations human rights mechanisms.

103. China noted the progress in education, healthcare and infrastructure.

104. The Congo commended the progress in education and healthcare.

105. Costa Rica made recommendations.

106. Côte d’Ivoire welcomed projects for the modernization of rural hospitals by 2030.

107. Croatia regretted that the recommendations from the previous review cycle continued to be largely unimplemented.

108. Cuba highlighted the results achieved in implementing recommendations from previous cycles.

109. Czechia made recommendations.

110. Denmark expressed concern about the widespread and systematic use of torture in detention.

111. Ecuador made recommendations.

112. Egypt noted the enactment and amendment of laws to enhance human rights.

113. Eritrea commended the measures for local and rural development.

114. Estonia noted with great concern the harsh measures to control access to information and to suppress any form of freedom of expression.

115. Ethiopia commended the efforts to promote and protect human rights.

116. Finland made recommendations.

117. France voiced concern about the deterioration of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

118. The Gambia commended the enactment of laws protecting the rights of children and of persons with disabilities.

119. Georgia urged the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to introduce a moratorium on the use of capital punishment.

120. The Niger appreciated the progress made in promoting and protecting economic, social and cultural rights.

121. Slovakia stressed that the human rights situation in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea was becoming a matter of concern with regard to international peace and security.

122. The delegation of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea stated that the resolution establishing the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea was politically motivated and confrontational and was aimed at eliminating the socialist system on the pretext of human rights. That was why the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea had always categorically rejected the resolution and the Special Rapporteur. For the same reason, it opposed and rejected the commission of inquiry and its report, which was full of deception and distortions.

123. The abduction issue had been resolved conclusively and completely long ago thanks to the sincere efforts of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. There was nothing more to discuss or explain.

124. It was very worrisome that recently, human rights had become a political tool serving a small group of Western countries; human rights were being abused in order to interfere and pressurize other countries.

125. The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea had adopted a series of measures designed to protect and promote the lives and health of mothers and children. The primary attention of the State had been directed at improving the nutrition of children, including through the adoption in February 2022 of the Law on the Rearing of Children. A system of monthly monitoring and evaluation of the growth and development of children by medical workers in all nursery schools and kindergartens had been put in place. Basic information on the treatment, nursing and feeding of children had been broadcast on television. Mothers had been granted paid leave at the State’s expense.

126. The State had paid special attention to the management of maternal health. Maternal health management guidelines and tables had been upgraded so that all pregnant women received regular health check-ups, vaccinations and food supplements such as iron and folic acid. The upgraded telemedicine system connected provincial maternity hospitals with the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital.

127. The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea paid special attention to the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities with a proactive policy and legislative and practical measures. The State had made efforts to create a social climate of respect for the personality and dignity of persons with disabilities and a favourable environment for their participation in public activities, including through public awareness-raising activities.

128. The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea would continue to cooperate closely with the international human rights mechanisms and OHCHR. Under the leadership of the National Committee for the Implementation of International Human Rights Instruments, it implemented concluding observations issued by the treaty bodies. The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea was preparing for the consideration of its initial report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, scheduled to be held in August 2025. The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea was holding a series of serious consultations on the possible ratification of international human rights treaties to which it was not yet a party.

129. The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea considered the universal periodic review to be an effective mechanism to achieve genuine promotion and protection of human rights through constructive dialogue and cooperation. It would make every effort to carefully consider and implement the accepted recommendations.

 II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

130. **The following recommendations will be examined by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty‑eighth session of the Human Rights Council:**

130.1 **Ratify and implement the optional protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as ratify and implement the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and all the other core international human rights treaties (Germany);**

130.2 **Ratify the core international human rights treaties and optional protocols to which the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea is not yet a party, in particular the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Namibia);**

130.3 **Ratify the core human rights treaties to which it is not yet a party (Paraguay);**

130.4 **Sign and ratify the core international human rights treaties, such as the Convention against Torture (Türkiye);**

130.5 **Ratify and implement all the core international human rights treaties, including the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, to further enhance its human rights commitments (Gambia);**

130.6 **Consider ratifying the pending international instruments for the protection of human rights (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

130.7 **Start the process of acceding to the remaining core international human rights conventions that it has not ratified, including the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Indonesia);**

130.8 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Chile);**

130.9 **Adhere to the International Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);**

130.10 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Albania);**

130.11 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark) (Portugal);**

130.12 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol (New Zealand);**

130.13 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and reform its judicial system to ensure respect for the right to a fair trial and end sentences that constitute cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

130.14 **Ratify the first and Second Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and establish an official moratorium on executions of persons sentenced to death (Spain);**

130.15 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. and formally abolish the death penalty for all cases and under all circumstances (Portugal);**

130.16 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Slovenia);**

130.17 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Ecuador) (Estonia) (Liechtenstein) (Namibia);**

130.18 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and fully align national legislation with all obligations under the Statute (Latvia);**

130.19 **Accede to the International Labour Organization and ratify its core conventions (Namibia);**

130.20 **Become a member of the International Labour Organization and ratify its core conventions, particularly the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105), the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) (Sri Lanka);**

130.21 **Consider joining the International Labour Organization and ratifying its main conventions (Senegal);**

130.22 **Consider the possibility of becoming a member of the International Labour Organization and share its good practices in this area with other countries, particularly developing ones (Niger);**

130.23 **Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Georgia);**

130.24 **Consider ratifying the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Senegal);**

130.25 **Ratify the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Ecuador) (Georgia);**

130.26 **Continue building on the success achieved in implementing international human rights treaties through the National Committee for the Implementation of International Human Rights Instruments (Syrian Arab Republic);**

130.27 **Positively engage with United Nations human rights treaty bodies and strengthen coordination at the national level to ensure implementation of the human rights treaties to which the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea is a State party (New Zealand);**

130.28 **Maintain constructive engagement with international human rights mechanisms and treaty bodies for the instruments to which it is a State party (Pakistan);**

130.29 **Cooperate with the Human Rights Council and all its mechanisms (Costa Rica);**

130.30 **Increase its engagement with the international community, particularly with United Nations bodies, human rights mechanisms and other stakeholders to further promote and protect human rights through constructive dialogue, consultation and cooperation (Thailand);**

130.31 **Allow the United Nations special procedure mandate holders and OHCHR to enter the country (Czechia);**

130.32 **Grant unrestricted access to United Nations special procedure mandate holders (Australia);**

130.33 **Grant international mechanisms unrestricted access to the country (Albania);**

130.34 **Engage with United Nations treaty bodies and allow access to special procedures to enhance international cooperation on human rights and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (Mexico);**

130.35 **Adopt a cooperative approach in addressing different issues regarding its relations with the international community, such as allowing the return of United Nations agencies and facilitating them to carry out their mandates (Türkiye);**

130.36 **Provide United Nations agencies and other humanitarian actors with unhindered access to vulnerable populations in all provinces of the country (Switzerland);**

130.37 **Facilitate the prompt return of United Nations agencies and other humanitarian actors and allow unhindered humanitarian access to all counties and provinces (Norway);**

130.38 **Allow without delay United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, and other humanitarian and development actors, unhindered access to vulnerable populations throughout the territory (France);**

130.39 **Provide United Nations agencies and other humanitarian actors unhindered access to vulnerable populations in all counties and provinces (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**

130.40 **Strengthen cooperation with international organizations in the fields of health, education, nutrition and food security (Pakistan);**

130.41 **Strengthen measures to ensure access to health and food, including by granting permission for international organizations to resume operations in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (Sweden);**

130.42 **Improve access to food and healthcare and allow international humanitarian organizations unimpeded access to provide food and medical aid to those in need (Slovakia);**

130.43 **Increase collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to develop a programme of capacity-building and technical assistance activities that contributes to the implementation of recommendations made by all human rights mechanisms (Panama);**

130.44 **Continue its efforts to increase the representation of social organizations in the National Committee for the Implementation of International Human Rights Instruments and their active cooperation with the State’s institutions in implementing the recommendations provided in the consideration of the universal periodic review reports (State of Palestine);**

130.45 **Strengthen the institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights (Sudan);**

130.46 **Take further steps to strengthen the national human rights legal framework, in line with the commitments already made in international human rights treaties (Zimbabwe);**

130.47 **Take additional legislative measures aimed at the protection and promotion of human rights (Eritrea);**

130.48 **Make further efforts to ensure the effective implementation of human rights-related legislation (Viet Nam);**

130.49 **Continue to implement legislation in the field of human rights (China);**

130.50 **Continue implementing measures to strengthen the legislative framework for the protection and promotion of human rights and making further practical efforts to enforce these measures (Ethiopia);**

130.51 **Consider establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Namibia) (Nepal);**

130.52 **Establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Latvia);**

130.53 **Redouble its efforts to create a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Côte d’Ivoire);**

130.54 **Abolish the death penalty for all crimes and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Iceland);**

130.55 **Abolish the death penalty or establish a moratorium on the death penalty (France);**

130.56 **Establish a moratorium on executions as a first step towards the abolition of the death penalty (Albania);**

130.57 **Introduce a moratorium on executions as a first step towards the abolition of the death penalty (Italy);**

130.58 **Establish a moratorium on the death penalty (Latvia);**

130.59 **Declare an immediate moratorium on the use of the death penalty, followed by its abolition (Liechtenstein);**

130.60 **Establish an immediate moratorium on the death penalty, followed by its abolition without undue delay (Lithuania);**

130.61 **Introduce an immediate moratorium on the use of the death penalty (Montenegro);**

130.62 **Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, with a view to its abolition (Paraguay);**

130.63 **Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, with a view to its abolition (Costa Rica);**

130.64 **Declare an immediate moratorium on the execution of persons who were under 18 at the time of the offence and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Croatia);**

130.65 **Reduce the number of crimes punishable by the death penalty (Chile);**

130.66 **Restrict the death penalty to crimes that meet the threshold of most serious crimes under international law (Belgium);**

130.67 **Ensure that those who are repatriated are not subjected to punishment, torture, enforced disappearance or arbitrary detention (Ireland);**

130.68 **Ensure that conditions in detention facilities are in compliance with its obligations for the humane treatment of persons (Georgia);**

130.69 **Guarantee appropriate conditions of detention for minors, ensuring that detention conditions are in line with international standards (Portugal);**

130.70 **Improve prison conditions by addressing overcrowding and inadequate medical care and ensure that prisoners are protected from torture and inhumane treatment (Gambia);**

130.71 **Initiate reform of rule of law institutions, in accordance with international human rights norms and standards (Denmark);**

130.72 **Continue its efforts to uphold third States’ responsibility for international wrongful acts (State of Palestine);**

130.73 **Prioritize the fight against impunity by introducing mechanisms of prevention, accountability and access to compensation claims, in particular with respect to persons acting on behalf of the State (Germany);**

130.74 **Implement effective actions to ensure the right to a fair trial, in compliance with international human rights law, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Ecuador);**

130.75 **Ensure respect for the rule of law and accountability for human rights violations and justice for all victims (Latvia);**

130.76 **Take the necessary legislative measures to guarantee the full exercise of the freedoms of expression, assembly and association and the right to information, especially in the area of access to the Internet and international communications (Spain);**

130.77 **Fulfil its international obligations in ensuring protection of fundamental human rights and in the promotion of the rights of disadvantaged groups such as women, children and people with disabilities (Türkiye);**

130.78 **Ensure the full realization of civil and political rights, including the possibility for all its citizens to communicate freely, directly, safely and regularly with their family members and others, even if they live in other countries, without any interference other than justified exemptions which are in line with international human rights law and standards (Finland);**

130.79 **Amend all legal provisions restricting freedom of expression and bring the respective laws into line with international standards (Estonia);**

130.80 **Guarantee the right to freedom of religion, in accordance with article 68 of its Constitution (Gambia);**

130.81 **Ensure freedom of expression and the independence of the media (Luxembourg);**

130.82 **Allow everyone to freely access all types of media and information, including online (Ecuador);**

130.83 **Allow individuals to freely access all types of media and information, online and offline (Canada);**

130.84 **Ensure that individuals have free access to all types of media and information, including online (Czechia);**

130.85 **Ensure freedom of movement for all individuals (France);**

130.86 **Guarantee the right to freedom of movement for all citizens and end all restrictions that hinder the free flow of food and medicine within the country (Norway);**

130.87 **Amend the Criminal Code and other legislation to remove the requirement for permission to travel abroad and within the country, in line with international human rights treaties to which the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea is a State party (Malta);**

130.88 **Ensure that all persons enjoy the right to peaceful assembly and that limitations to this right comply with provisions set out in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Portugal);**

130.89 **Ensure the right to privacy, according to which any surveillance must comply with the human rights standards of legality, necessity, proportionality and legitimacy (Liechtenstein);**

130.90 **Lower the level of surveillance and allow its population to develop freedom of conscience (Luxembourg);**

130.91 **Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

130.92 **Take appropriate legal measures to ensure that all workers, both within and outside the country, have access to a legal framework that provides fair and safe working conditions in accordance with international human rights standards (Spain);**

130.93 **Continue the effective implementation of laws that provide the local and rural population with the best living conditions (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

130.94 **Direct continued efforts to ensuring the effective implementation of legislation for local and rural development to provide the local and rural population with refined living conditions (Eritrea);**

130.95 **Ensure effective implementation of legislation to provide the local and rural population with civilized living conditions (South Sudan);**

130.96 **Continue efforts to ensure the effective implementation of measures to provide the local and rural population with civilized living conditions (Cuba);**

130.97 **Continue national efforts to provide adequate living conditions for local and rural residents within the framework of available national resources (Syrian Arab Republic);**

130.98 **Strengthen social support for people living in rural areas, including by continuing to implement measures to improve their access to quality healthcare and improve living conditions (Belarus);**

130.99 **Continue strengthening public policies to close the gaps between rural and urban areas in the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

130.100 **Intensify efforts to address poverty and ensure adequate living conditions in rural or remote areas (Iraq);**

130.101 **Continue to enhance the access to food, water, sanitation, healthcare, education and other essential services for the people, particularly those living in rural and remote areas (Viet Nam);**

130.102 **Step up efforts to address the growing disparities between Pyongyang and other parts of the country – in particular, rural and border areas – towards attaining the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights (Malaysia);**

130.103 **Continue to promote the economic, social and cultural rights of citizens, including the formulation of the five-year national economic development plan and the implementation of practical measures to ensure its successful implementation (Nicaragua);**

130.104 **Continue its work to improve the living standards of citizens, eliminate poverty, expand the list of social benefits and ensure the participation of women in the activities of all government bodies (Russian Federation);**

130.105 **Improve the supervision of the implementation of policies and legislative measures adopted to protect and promote the economic, social and cultural rights of citizens (Azerbaijan);**

130.106 **Continue to promote political and legislative measures to protect the economic, social and cultural rights of citizens (Cuba);**

130.107 **Improve the supervision of the implementation of policy and legislative measures adopted to protect and promote the economic, social and cultural rights of citizens (Eritrea);**

130.108 **Increase budget allocations to the agricultural sector and continue efforts to ensure sustained food security in the country (Zimbabwe);**

130.109 **Redouble efforts to ensure food security (Congo);**

130.110 **Ensure that access to food in the country is free from discrimination and that public distribution of food covers persons in marginalized and vulnerable situations (Finland);**

130.111 **Take the steps necessary to implement a human-centric approach, especially to the right to food and medical care, so as to ensure an adequate standard of living (Türkiye);**

130.112 **Continue implementing its national measures and policies to ensure food security and to promote the welfare of its people (Cambodia);**

130.113 **Continue to be committed to economic development and sustainable growth in order to continuously improve the living standards of the people (China);**

130.114 **Take concrete steps to reduce the high level of food insecurity, particularly in the most remote areas of the country (Paraguay);**

130.115 **Continue investment in the public health system (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

130.116 **Continue to work to strengthen its healthcare system (Singapore);**

130.117 **Continue ongoing efforts pertinent to the modernization of the health and education sectors (Algeria);**

130.118 **Continue taking measures to improve the management of children’s nutrition and diseases (Kuwait);**

130.119 **Continue to provide comprehensive support for the institution of the family (Russian Federation);**

130.120 **Take practical measures to provide citizens with quality medical care, including by improving medical infrastructure (Russian Federation);**

130.121 **Continue to take effective and practical measures to ensure quality medical service to its citizens, including the improvement of infrastructure and production of medical supplies (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

130.122 **Continue to take effective and practical measures to ensure quality medical service to citizens, including improving infrastructure and producing medical supplies (South Sudan);**

130.123 **Continue to adopt effective measures and practices to ensure high-quality medical service for citizens (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

130.124 **Adopt practical measures to strengthen health infrastructure and enhance access to quality public health services for all citizens (Zimbabwe);**

130.125 **Continue to develop the national education and healthcare systems and increase access to them for the country’s residents (Belarus);**

130.126 **Enhance the efficiency of its healthcare system to ensure the availability, accessibility and quality of free healthcare services to all, without discrimination (Brazil);**

130.127 **Ensure access to appropriate healthcare for vulnerable groups, including children and people with disabilities, in particular in rural areas (Italy);**

130.128 **Guarantee access to appropriate and affordable healthcare, particularly for children, persons with disabilities, women and prisoners, especially in rural areas (Switzerland);**

130.129 **Further address barriers to accessing quality healthcare services, especially for vulnerable groups (Thailand);**

130.130 **Reduce the preventable infant and maternal mortality ratios to less than half of the present level within the next four years (Estonia);**

130.131 **Strengthen measures to improve maternal health and reduce infant mortality (Philippines);**

130.132 **Continue to increase budgetary allocations for the education sector to provide all children with favourable educational conditions and environment (Lao People’s Democratic Republic);**

130.133 **Continue to increase budgetary allocations for the education sector in order to provide all children with favourable educational conditions (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

130.134 **Scale up efforts to ensure access to quality education for all (Nepal);**

130.135 **Ensure access to quality education for all, including in rural areas and for children with disabilities (Paraguay);**

130.136 **Persevere to ensure access to quality education for all (Congo);**

130.137 **Continue to take effective measures to enhance the quality of education for all school-age children (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

130.138 **Continue working on educational programmes that aim to raise public awareness of human rights (Kuwait);**

130.139 **Continue its efforts to improve the quality of teacher training and exchanging experiences gained with other countries, including through enhancing international exchange and cooperation in the education field (State of Palestine);**

130.140 **Incorporate human rights education into the training of Ministry of State Security officers (Canada);**

130.141 **Continue national efforts related to human rights education and training (Egypt);**

130.142 **Continue providing resources and develop strategies for the achievement of greater access to higher education, especially for persons with disabilities (Brunei Darussalam);**

130.143 **Enhance access to free and quality basic education, and address malnutrition, particularly among marginalized groups such as women, children and persons with disabilities (Malaysia);**

130.144 **Continue efforts to strengthen the education system to integrate children with disabilities into the regular school system (Iraq);**

130.145 **Introduce comprehensive sexuality education into the general education curriculum (Iceland);**

130.146 **Integrate climate change considerations into the implementation of the action plans by the Government (Burundi);**

130.147 **Take further measures to ensure effective recovery from natural disasters, as well as proactive measures on preparedness and risk mitigation to build resilience (Thailand);**

130.148 **Adopt a structural strategy to redirect military spending towards increasing social investment, the realization of all human rights, the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the promotion of a culture of peace (Panama);**

130.149 **Continue to prioritize support for economic, social and cultural human rights in the implementation of the five-year plan for national economic development (Belarus);**

130.150 **Continue efforts directed at the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals and further strengthen international exchange and cooperation in this area (Ethiopia);**

130.151 **Continue its national policies and programmes aimed at implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (Sudan);**

130.152 **Continue its efforts to fulfil its international obligations by further developing and implementing comprehensive national plans and programmes under the Sustainable Development Goals (Algeria);**

130.153 **Fulfil its obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, enact laws for the protection and non-discrimination of women and girls as well as monitor their implementation (Germany);**

130.154 **Fulfil its treaty obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and eradicate discriminatory laws, regulations and practices affecting women and children (Croatia);**

130.155 **Enact laws that prohibit discrimination against women as defined in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and eliminate gender-based discrimination in social institutions and practices (Iceland);**

130.156 **Enforce laws that prohibit discrimination against women in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and eliminate all forms of gender-based discrimination (Sri Lanka);**

130.157 **Enact legislation to eradicate gender discrimination, criminalizing domestic violence and sexual harassment (Chile);**

130.158 **Improve regulations to prevent gender-based discrimination and violence, particularly towards women and girls – including in penal facilities and the military (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

130.159 **Foster an enabling environment that would allow for greater participation of women in the country’s political, economic, social and cultural affairs (Philippines);**

130.160 **Continue its policies and legislative measures to encourage women to participate in public activities, including by increasing women’s representation in policymaking institutions (South Sudan);**

130.161 **Continue the implementation of policies and legislative measures to encourage women to participate in public activities, including by increasing women’s representation in standard-setting bodies (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

130.162 **Continue policies and legislative measures to encourage women’s participation in public activities and enhance women’s representation in decision-making bodies (Egypt);**

130.163 **Continue working to further guarantee women’s rights (Burkina Faso);**

130.164 **Continue to intensify measures for the empowerment of women (Burundi);**

130.165 **Continue its efforts to further advance women’s empowerment in all sectors (Cambodia);**

130.166 **Continue to focus on the promotion of the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities (Algeria);**

130.167 **Continue efforts towards the promotion and protection of the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities (Ethiopia);**

130.168 **Criminalize all forms of gender-based violence against women, establish effective protection and reporting mechanisms, and ensure that the perpetrators of such violence are prosecuted (Iceland);**

130.169 **Criminalize all forms of gender-based violence against women and girls, and hold perpetrators accountable (Lithuania);**

130.170 **Criminalize all forms of gender-based violence against women and girls and prosecute perpetrators (Costa Rica);**

130.171 **Criminalize all forms of gender-based violence against women and establish effective protection, assistance and reporting mechanisms for women who have been victims of gender-based and/or sexual violence (Brazil);**

130.172 **Criminalize all forms of gender-based violence, including sexual and domestic violence, and revise national laws to explicitly prohibit all forms of gender-based discrimination, in accordance with international human rights standards (Italy);**

130.173 **Reform national laws to criminalize all forms of gender-based violence and investigate all reports of rape and sexual assault of women in detention (Ireland);**

130.174 **Revise the Criminal Code to criminalize all forms of violence against women (Côte d’Ivoire);**

130.175 **Strengthen efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls by reviewing the Criminal Code, the Criminal Procedure Law, the Law on Medical Care and the Family Law, harmonizing them with article 46 of the Law on the Protection and Promotion of Women’s Rights, which prohibits domestic violence and mandates its prevention (Mexico);**

130.176 **Combat all forms of gender-based violence against women and criminalize all forms of sexual violence (Albania);**

130.177 **Take the necessary legislative measures to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence, including domestic violence, by criminalizing all forms of such violence and holding the perpetrators of crimes accountable (Slovenia);**

130.178 **Strengthen its legislation to penalize all forms of violence against women, and ensure the development of effective protection and reporting mechanisms (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

130.179 **Institute mechanisms to effectively address gender-based violence, including domestic violence (Philippines);**

130.180 **Establish effective protection and reporting mechanisms for women victims of gender-based violence (Togo);**

130.181 **Establish comprehensive reporting and recourse mechanisms to ensure that all forms of gender-based violence, including sexual and reproductive violence, are thoroughly investigated, prosecuted and criminalized, in the domestic sphere, at work and in detention settings (Belgium);**

130.182 **Eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women, including sexual violence and trafficking in women (Indonesia);**

130.183 **Take further steps to combat gender-based violence (Nepal);**

130.184 **Protect women and girls against human trafficking and criminalize all forms of gender-based violence (Norway);**

130.185 **Continue efforts to combat gender-based violence and discrimination (India);**

130.186 **Implement measures to prevent sexual exploitation and provide support services for survivors, including legal reforms and the establishment of safe reporting mechanisms (Slovakia);**

130.187 **Continue its efforts to further strengthen children’s rights (Burkina Faso);**

130.188 **Continue to make efforts in child nutrition, provision of education, quality of medical service and disease prevention, in order to improve the rights of the child (India);**

130.189 **Persist in its efforts to improve child nutrition and manage childhood diseases (Singapore);**

130.190 **Enhance access to education and take action to overcome the social challenges faced by children with disabilities (Sri Lanka);**

130.191 **Continue to enhance the provision of government facilities and services for children, older persons and persons with disabilities (Pakistan);**

130.192 **Further increase attention and input in support of specific groups including persons with disabilities, older persons and children (China);**

130.193 **Continue with the adoption of measures aimed at encouraging persons with disabilities to participate in public activities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

130.194 **Continue to take measures to provide persons with disabilities with an environment and conditions conducive to their participation in public activities (Azerbaijan);**

130.195 **Take measures aimed at encouraging persons with disabilities to participate in public activities and at creating an environment and conditions conducive to their engagement (South Sudan);**

130.196 **Intensify efforts to provide persons with disabilities with an environment and conditions conducive to their participation in social activities (Brunei Darussalam);**

130.197 **Continue its work to improve legislation in the area of protection and promotion of the rights of socially vulnerable groups, including creating the conditions for persons with disabilities to participate in public life (Russian Federation);**

130.198 **Guarantee the social inclusion of persons with disabilities by providing adequate assistive or mobility devices and ensuring accessibility to all necessary services (Lithuania);**

130.199 **Continue to implement comprehensive measures to support persons with disabilities (Belarus);**

130.200 **Continue the efforts to improve the rights of persons with disabilities and deepen the cooperation with the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Sweden);**

130.201 **Deploy additional efforts aimed at ensuring the protection of persons with disabilities (Burundi);**

130.202 **Develop international exchange and cooperation in the field of promoting the rights of persons with disabilities (Cuba);**

130.203 **Continue to incorporate the principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Rights of the Child into domestic legislation to protect persons with disabilities and children (India);**

130.204 **Expand human rights awareness-raising activities to the wider general public, particularly on the rights of children with disabilities to education, healthcare and social inclusion (Indonesia);**

130.205 **Continue efforts directed at providing children with disabilities with quality education and a safe educational environment (Azerbaijan);**

130.206 **Continue its efforts to further improve assistance and mobility support services for persons with disabilities (Burkina Faso).**

131. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and have been noted by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea:**

131.1 **Ratify outstanding international human rights instruments, including the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, in line with the recommendation previously accepted, and fully comply with those already ratified (Republic of Korea);**

131.2 **Acknowledge and implement the recommendations of the United Nations commission of inquiry and other accountability mechanisms (Estonia);**

131.3 **Thoroughly implement the recommendations in the Human Rights Council resolutions on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and those in the 2014 commission of inquiry report (Japan);**

131.4 **Implement all commission of inquiry recommendations, including on torture, abductees, the death penalty and political prison camps (Australia);**

131.5 **Fully implement the recommendations of the 2014 commission of inquiry report, including releasing political prisoners and clarifying the fate and whereabouts of all missing persons (Croatia);**

131.6 **Fully implement the recommendations of the commission of inquiry, including dismantling all political prison camps, releasing political prisoners and clarifying the fate and whereabouts of all disappeared persons, including those subjected to forcible repatriation from neighbouring countries (Denmark);**

131.7 **Implement the recommendations in the final report of the commission of inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea in cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (Luxembourg);**

131.8 **Cooperate fully with United Nations human rights mechanisms, including by extending a standing invitation to all special rapporteurs (Switzerland);**

131.9 **Cooperate fully with United Nations human rights mechanisms, including allowing visits by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and other relevant bodies (Slovakia);**

131.10 **Fully cooperate with United Nations human rights mechanisms, including the Special Rapporteur on the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (Ukraine);**

131.11 **Engage in dialogue and cooperation with human rights mechanisms, including the special procedures and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (Japan);**

131.12 **Cooperate with the Special Rapporteur on human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (Türkiye);**

131.13 **Allow full and unfettered access to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (Chile);**

131.14 **Grant access to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and accept technical cooperation from United Nations human rights mechanisms (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

131.15 **Grant access to United Nations special procedures, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, and other international humanitarian bodies (Spain);**

131.16 **Extend an open and standing invitation to special procedure mandate holders to visit the country and, in particular, cooperate with OHCHR and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (Paraguay);**

131.17 **Engage with and give access to the United Nations Special Rapporteur and other mandate holders (Norway);**

131.18 **Abolish the practice of social categorization through the *songbun* system and ensure equal treatment, in law and in practice, of all its people in dignity and rights (Paraguay);**

131.19 **End discrimination based on the *songbun* system, ensuring equal access to economic, social and cultural rights for the whole population (Chile);**

131.20 **End State-sanctioned discrimination underpinned by the *songbun* system, including the criminalization and persecution of religious believers (Croatia);**

131.21 **Put an immediate stop to all public executions and abolish the death penalty in all cases, including urgently reversing the five new charges that have been declared punishable by death under the Law on Rejecting Reactionary Thought and Culture in 2024 (New Zealand);**

131.22 **Decriminalize political dissent and opposition to the State, ensuring that no individual is sentenced to death for exercising his or her fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of expression, the freedom of movement and the freedom of peaceful assembly and association (Italy);**

131.23 **Immediately cease the use of torture and other cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment in places of detention (Liechtenstein);**

131.24 **Cease all forms of torture and mistreatment of detainees, and allow unimpeded access for international observers, including United Nations special procedures, to all detention facilities (Ukraine);**

131.25 **Cease all kinds of inhuman or degrading treatment, including in detention facilities (Türkiye);**

131.26 **Protect against all forms of torture and other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and end forced labour and sexual and gender-based violence throughout the penal system (Switzerland);**

131.27 **Put an end to enforced disappearances, executions, torture and inhuman treatment, including of those forcibly repatriated to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (Canada);**

131.28 **End politically motivated imprisonment and the use of torture in all places of detention and ensure fair trials (France);**

131.29 **Abolish political prison camps and release all political prisoners, discontinue the use of torture, prevent enforced disappearances and arbitrary and public executions, and introduce a moratorium on the use of the death penalty (Czechia);**

131.30 **Take immediate and effective action to abolish all political prison camps and to discontinue the use of torture in all detention facilities, in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Sustainable Development Goal 16 (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**

131.31 **Ensure that those who have been forcibly repatriated, especially women and girls, are not subjected to inhumane treatment such as torture (Republic of Korea);**

131.32 **Immediately close political prison camps and release all political prisoners unconditionally (Luxembourg);**

131.33 **Release all political prisoners, disband all political prison camps and immediately cease the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of persons on the grounds of their political or other opinion, and take steps to improve conditions in detention facilities (Liechtenstein);**

131.34 **Immediately close all political prison camps and unconditionally release all prisoners of conscience, including relatives being held on the basis of “guilt by association” (Sweden);**

131.35 **Dismantle political prison camps and release all political prisoners (Albania);**

131.36 **Dismantle all political prison camps, release all political prisoners, and implement safeguards against arbitrary detention, ensuring due process and fair trial rights (Ukraine);**

131.37 **Immediately dismantle political prison camps, release unjustly detained political prisoners, and institute protections against arbitrary detention that guarantee respect for fair trials and other protections (United States of America);**

131.38 **Release all prisoners detained on political grounds (Malta);**

131.39 **Immediately resolve the issues of abductees, detainees and unrepatriated prisoners of war, as well as the issue of separated families, and particularly, promptly release six Korean nationals who are held against their will by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, including three Korean missionaries: Kim Jung Wook, Kim Kook Kie and Choi Chun Gil (Republic of Korea);**

131.40 **Provide a comprehensive and transparent record of all abductions, including of foreign nationals, and facilitate reunification of divided families, including abductees, detainees and unrepatriated prisoners of war (United States of America);**

131.41 **Take concrete measures against abductions and enforced disappearances (Israel);**

131.42 **Take concrete actions toward the immediate resolution of the abductions issue, including the swift return of all abductees (Japan);**

131.43 **Provide full and credible information to families of persons who have been abducted and forcibly disappeared (Lithuania);**

131.44 **Provide information on the whereabouts of missing or forcibly repatriated persons, including the 4,777 persons listed in the 2017 report published by the Government of the Republic of Korea on the facts of victims of abduction during the Korean War (Mexico);**

131.45 **Provide information on the fate and whereabouts of South Korean, Japanese and other third-country nationals who were abducted by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (Ukraine);**

131.46 **Provide the families of all missing persons in its territory with full information on their fate and whereabouts and, if they have survived, allow them and their descendants to return to their countries of origin, and identify and repatriate the physical remains of those who have died (Costa Rica);**

131.47 **Clarify the whereabouts and fate of repatriated persons to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (Finland);**

131.48 **Return immediately and unconditionally all abductees to their families and countries of origin (Slovakia);**

131.49 **End the practice of collective punishment for family members of detained persons (Malta);**

131.50 **Stop facilitating Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine and refrain from assisting serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law (Czechia);**

131.51 **Immediately end its complicity in Russia’s war against Ukraine and return to compliance with international law (Ukraine);**

131.52 **Immediately cease violations of international law and multiple Security Council resolutions, including the most fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and stop providing assistance and direct support to Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine (Estonia);**

131.53 **Stop providing support to Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine, resulting in grave human rights violations (Latvia);**

131.54 **Decriminalize the rightful exercise of fundamental freedoms, free from State-sanctioned surveillance and monitoring, including the freedoms of expression, movement both domestically and internationally, education and information (New Zealand);**

131.55 **Abolish all laws preventing freedom of speech which is a fundamental human right and enables the freedom of expression and opinion (Israel);**

131.56 **Decriminalize the exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression (Australia);**

131.57 **Decriminalize actions that amount to the legitimate exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression (Czechia);**

131.58 **Repeal or reform all practices and laws suppressing the right to freedom of opinion and expression, especially the Reactionary Ideology and Culture Rejection Act, the Youth Education Guarantee Act and the Pyongyang Cultural Language Protection Act (Republic of Korea);**

131.59 **Repeal elements of the Reactionary Thought and Culture Rejection Law, the Youth Education Guarantee Law and the Pyongyang Cultural Language Protection Act (Australia);**

131.60 **Guarantee the right to freedom of expression by, among others, repealing the Reactionary Thought and Culture Rejection Law, the Youth Education Guarantee Law and the Pyongyang Culture Language Protection Act (Belgium);**

131.61 **Repeal the Reactionary Thought and Culture Rejection Law, the Youth Education Guarantee Law, and the Pyongyang Cultural Language Protection Act (United States of America);**

131.62 **Take measures to put an end to the systemic repression of human rights, including violations of the freedoms of conscience and religion, and release missionaries subjected to unjust or arbitrary detention (Italy);**

131.63 **Rectify the negative effects of its extreme militarization, which represses fundamental rights, diverts scarce resources away from its people toward the development of illicit weapons of mass destruction, and exploits labour (Republic of Korea);**

131.64 **Bolster efforts to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and all forms of forced labour (Philippines);**

131.65 **Cease and abolish the forced labour camps and free persons detained, in respect of human dignity and integrity (Israel);**

131.66 **End all instances of forced labour and deportation, including those governed under civilian and military regulations (Malta);**

131.67 **Immediately end the use of forced labour, including the conscription of soldiers and the production of munitions through forced labour (Slovakia);**

131.68 **Cease all forms of forced labour and compulsory work and respect internationally recognized labour rights (United States of America);**

131.69 **Abolish all forms of forced labour and child labour in the country and overseas, including in the prison system and the military, as well as, inter alia, through the deployments of “shock brigades” and the mobilization of children and students as labour force (Panama);**

131.70 **Abolish the practice of forced labour in all its forms, including child labour and labour in detention facilities (Slovenia);**

131.71 **Abolish the practice of domestic and overseas forced labour, particularly for prisoners and children, in line with international labour standards (Gambia);**

131.72 **Enact and enforce legislation that explicitly prohibits all forms of forced labour, particularly child labour, and exploitation in all settings, including schools and homes (Montenegro);**

131.73 **Continue efforts to abolish child labour (Nepal);**

131.74 **Prioritize the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights of the population over military expenditure when planning and implementing the national budget (Luxembourg);**

131.75 **Prioritize human rights over military expenditure, including to ensure freedom from hunger for its people (Australia);**

131.76 **End the practice of prosecuting women who have escaped the country and have subsequently been repatriated back to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (Lithuania);**

131.77 **End the practice of forced abortions for women repatriated to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea while pregnant (Canada);**

131.78 **Abolish discrimination against women and ensure women’s leadership at all levels and sectors (Czechia);**

131.79 **End impunity for sexual and gender-based violence (Australia);**

131.80 **End all forms of violence against women and girls and end trafficking in persons (France);**

131.81 **Amend national laws to protect children’s rights, ensuring that all forms of child labour are eliminated and corporal punishment is prohibited (Chile);**

131.82 **Ensure all rights of the child and eradicate child labour (Lithuania);**

131.83 **Put in place effective mechanisms to monitor and combat child labour (Togo);**

131.84 **Protect children under the age of 18 from all forms of forced labour, in line with target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Switzerland);**

131.85 **Protect children from the risk of forced labour, exploitation and military training (Norway);**

131.86 **Take measures to address the issues related to the labour mobilization of children (Sri Lanka);**

131.87 **Revise legal terminology on persons with disabilities to address discrimination and align with international best practices (United States of America);**

131.88 **Acknowledge the existence of persons of diverse sexual orientation or gender identities and expressions or sexual characteristics, address discrimination and violence against these groups and provide them with comprehensive legal protection (Iceland).**

132. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

 Annex

 Composition of the delegation

 The delegation of Democratic People’s Republic of Korea was headed by H.E. Mr. JO Chol Su, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva and composed of the following members:

* Mr. RI, KYONG HUN, Director-General of the Department of Legislation, Presidium of Supreme People’s Assembly;
* Mr. KANG, MYONG CHOL, Deputy Director-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
* Ms. KIM, SUN HWA, Deputy Director, Presidium of Supreme People’s Assembly;
* Mr. PAK, KWANG HO, Director of the Central Court;
* Ms. HAN, CHAE SUN, Director of the Ministry of Public Health;
* Ms. RI, HYE RYON, Senior Officer, Ministry of Education;
* Mr. CHOE, MYONG NAM, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
* Mr. KIM, JUN RYONG, Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
* Ms. KIM, SO HYE, Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
* Mr. PAK, HYON CHOL, Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
* Mr. PANG, KWANG HYOK, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
* Mr. HO, TONG HYOK, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva.

1. \* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. [A/HRC/WG.6/47/PRK/1](http://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/WG.6/47/PRK/1). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. [A/HRC/WG.6/47/PRK/2](http://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/WG.6/47/PRK/2). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. [A/HRC/WG.6/47/PRK/3](http://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/WG.6/47/PRK/3). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. For the text of the point of order and the statement of the Vice-President, see para. 24 above. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)