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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**

**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, Mr. 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 the 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);[[1]](#footnote-2)

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);[[2]](#footnote-3)

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).[[3]](#footnote-4)

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 position to achieve genuine dialogue and cooperation in the area of human rights and that it attached importance to UPR mechanism.

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

7. The DPRK is a socialist state guided by the political ideal of people-first principle. During the past five years, it had made continued efforts and remarkable achievements for the promotion and protection of human rights. It had taken prompt and pre-emptive measures to prevent the Covid-19 virus from entering and spreading in the country.

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

9. Many housings had been built in Pyongyang and other parts of the country, which were provided to people free of charge. The State had taken special measures in response to the floods that hit the country in July 2024. Efforts are being made to rebuild affected areas. Vulnerable displaced persons, such as children, have been brought to Pyongyang, where they receive health care and education at the State’s expense.

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

11. The annual adoption in the United Nations of the anti-DPRK human rights resolution represents 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 DPRK will continue to join the international community in their 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 was distressed about forced abortions and sexual violence against repatriated women.

15. Iceland made recommendations.

16. The Republic of Korea hoped that the DPRK engaged earnestly with the international community.

17. Indonesia welcomed measures to enroll 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 DPRK to multilateralism.

19. Iraq welcomed legislative developments regarding education and health care.

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

21. Israel was concerned about deep-rooted corruption in the DPRK, as well as minimal health services, discrimination, disappearances, forced labour and sexual violence.

22. Italy expressed support for the OHCHR program to advance human rights in the DPRK.

23. Japan remained deeply concerned about the issue of abductions and stated that time was short to resolve it.

24. During the statement of Japan, the DPRK 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 by HRC resolution 5/1. Noting that all States have the right to express their views, the Vice-President appealed to States that those be voiced in a respectful and dignified manner.

25. Kuwait hoped that the engagement by the DPRK 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 to Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine.

28. Liechtenstein made recommendations.

29. Lithuania deplored the DPRK's participation in Russia's war of aggression 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 DPRK had refused to engage with the mandated Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council for many years.

33. Mexico made recommendations.

34. Montenegro deeply regretted that the so-called 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 at 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 DPRK.

41. Pakistan appreciated continued efforts to ensure the right to housing of its citizens.

42. Panama made recommendations.

43. Paraguay expressed concern regarding the songbun social categorization system that limited access to fundamental rights.

44. The Philippines noted the enactment of laws covering the rights of the child 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 at the lack of progress in implementing the recommendations of the UN Commission of Inquiry.

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

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

53. Sri Lanka made recommendations.

54. The State of Palestine welcomed the implementation of previous UPR recommendations.

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

56. Sweden expressed concerns 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 progress achieved in implementing international human rights instruments.

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

60. Togo welcomed the free provision of healthcare.

61. Türkiye made recommendations.

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

63. During the statement of Ukraine, the DPRK made a point of order.[[4]](#footnote-5)

64. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland encouraged the DPRK 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 DPRK made a point of order.[[5]](#footnote-6)

66. The United States of America was deeply concerned about continued impunity for perpetrators of human rights abuses in the DPRK.

67. During the statement of the United States of America, the DPRK made a point of order.[[6]](#footnote-7)

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 DPRK 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 international human rights instruments to which it was a State party. Newly enacted laws included the Law on the Rearing of Children, Distance Education Law and Law on the Protection and Promotion of Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Amended laws included the Law on Election of Deputies to People’s Assemblies at All Levels, Public Health Law and Law on Labour Protection.

71. The DPRK had enacted the Law on the Treatment of Reform Institution Inmates and had amended the Lawyer’s Law, Criminal Procedure Law and 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 the Guaranteeing of Youth Education, the Law on Rejection of Reactionary Ideas and Culture and the Law on the Protection of Pyongyang Cultured Dialect, to protect national sovereignty and the social system from ideological and cultural poisoning by the hostile forces.

73. During the period under review, the DPRK had made every possible effort to promote the economic and social rights of its people. This was done, for example, through the construction of houses, with 50,000 dwellings scheduled to be built during the period of 2021 to 2025, covering the need of Pyongyang inhabitants. Construction of houses in rural areas was also under way. All of this 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 the northern part, to be replaced with large-scale, modern greenhouse farms, covering the needs of the population for vegetables. Over the coming ten years, modern locally run factories, hospitals, comprehensive culture centers and grain storage and processing facilities will be constructed in all of the two hundred towns and counties across the country. This was done in parallel with the building up of national defense capabilities. In the DPRK, people had led a peaceful and stable life for decades thanks to the country’s strong defense capabilities.

75. The enactment of the Communication Law, the Mobile Communication Law and the Regulations on Information Technology Service satisfied the needs of people for information and cultural entertainment. The Sci-tech Complex had been established in Pyongyang and sci-tech libraries, e-libraries and sci-tech spaces had been set up in all provinces, cities, counties, enterprises and institutions. Literary and art programmes of foreign countries were sent out either in their original language or in Korean. In its efforts to ensure citizens their right to access information the DPRK paid due attention to protecting national security, public order, public health or morals.

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

77. There was no law that legalized the so-called songbun classification system nor did the DPRK operate such system. Such allegations were based on misunderstanding or ignorance of the nature and characteristics of the social system of the country.

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 are preposterous.

79. The expression of “systematic, widespread and grave violations of human rights” was a stereotype fabrication spread by hostile forces. The DPRK was seriously concerned over the continued use of such fabrications and strongly demanded that this be stopped.

80. Regarding the establishment of an independent national human rights institution, it was agreed to maintain the existing work system of the National Committee for the Implementation of the International Human Rights Instruments, while taking measures to further enhance the functions and role of the institutions, organizations and members affiliated with the Committee.

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

82. Child labour was strictly forbidden by the Constitution, the Law on the Guarantee 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 Constitution of the Court, the Criminal Procedure Law and other related laws. The Law on Criminal Procedures was amended in June 2022 reducing the term of detention of the examinee and the accused so that speedy resolution of cases was ensured. 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 UN Standard Minimum Rules on the Treatment of Prisoners. Monitoring of reform institutions was the responsibility of the prosecutors’ office. It held regular visits to detention facilities and working places of inmates. Allegations of widespread violence in detention facilities were utterly groundless.

85. There were no political prisoners or political prisoner 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 the hostile forces to isolate and stifle the DPRK 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 executed behind closed doors, at a designated place. A public execution could be held in cases where the criminal committed repeated crimes in the past 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 offences, nor was it executed against pregnant women. In the DPRK, there were no extrajudicial executions.

88. Zimbabwe praised the DPRK's active participation in the UPR.

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

90. Algeria commended the legal framework on the rights of children and 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 for the strengthening of DPRK's collaboration with the UN Treaty Bodies, UN 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 full cooperation with the OHCHR, special procedures and 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 DPRK.

102. Chile urged the DPRK 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 last UPR 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 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 raised concern over the deterioration of human rights in the DPRK.

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

119. Georgia urged the DPRK 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 DPRK was becoming a matter of concern to international peace and security.

122. The delegation of the DPRK stated that the resolution establishing the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the DPRK was politically motivated and confrontational and was aimed at eliminating the socialist system on the pretext of human rights. That was the reason why the DPRK 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 by the sincere efforts of the DPRK. There was nothing more to discuss or explain.

124. It was a very worrisome development that recently, human rights had become a political tool serving the small group of Western countries and were abused for interfering and pressurizing other countries.

125. The DPRK had also adopted a series of measures designed for protection and promotion of the lives and health of mothers and children. 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 knowledge on treatment, nursing and feeding of children had been aired on TV. Mothers had been granted paid leave at State expense.

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

127. The DPRK paid special attention to the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities and took proactive policy, and legislative and practical measures. The State had made efforts to create a social climate of respecting the personality and dignity of persons with disabilities and a favorable environment for their participation in public activities, including through public awareness raising activities.

128. The DPRK would continue to closely cooperate with the international human rights mechanisms and the OHCHR. Under the leadership of the National Committee for Implementation of the International Human Rights Instruments, it implemented concluding observations issued by treaty bodies. The DPRK 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 DPRK 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 DPRK considered the UPR 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, Convention against Enforced Disappearances, and all other core international human rights treaties (Germany);**

130.2 **Ratify core international human rights treaties and optional protocols to which the DPRK 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 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 the ratification of pending international instruments for the protection of human rights (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

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 UN 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, 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 the core ILO Conventions, particularly the Forced Labour Convention, Abolition of Forced Labor Convention, the Minimum Age Convention and the Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention (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 to 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 (Ecuador); (Georgia);**

130.26 **Continue building on the success achieved in implementing international human rights treaties through the National Committees for the Implementation of 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 DPRK is a State Party (New Zealand);**

130.28 **Maintain constructive engagement with international human rights mechanisms and treaty bodies 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 UN bodies, human rights mechanisms and other stakeholders to further promote and protect human rights through constructive dialogue, consultation and cooperation (Thailand);**

130.31 **Allow entry of the UN special procedure mandate holders and the OHCHR to the country (Czechia);**

130.32 **Grant unrestricted access to UN 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 SDGs (Mexico);**

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

130.36 **Provide UN 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, as well as 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 (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

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 in increasing representation of social organizations, the national committee for the implementation of the international human rights instruments, and their active cooperation with the State's institutions in implementing the recommendations provided in the consideration of the UPR 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 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 legislations (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 Paris Principles (Namibia); (Nepal);**

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

130.53 **Redouble 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 towards 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 in upholding third State's responsibility of 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 promotion of the rights of disadvantaged groups such as women, children and people with disabilities (Türkiye);**

130.78 **Ensure the full realisation of civil and political rights, including the possibility of 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 the 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 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 DPRK 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 person (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

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 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

130.94 **Direct continued efforts to ensure 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 health care and improve living conditions (Belarus);**

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

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 for 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, as well as 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 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 necessary steps to implement a human-centric approach, especially on 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 the 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 high levels of food insecurity, particularly in the most remote areas of the country (Paraguay);**

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

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 improving the 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 the improved infrastructure and production of medical supplies (South Sudan);**

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

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

130.125 **Continue to develop the national education and health care 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 in accessing quality healthcare services, especially for vulnerable groups (Thailand);**

130.130 **Reduce the preventable infant and maternal mortality ratio 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 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 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

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 (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

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

130.139 **Continue its efforts in improving 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, as well as address malnutrition, particularly among marginalised 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 SDGs and the promotion of a culture of peace (Panama);**

130.149 **Continue to prioritise 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 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 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 treaty obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and 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 to 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 the increasing of women`s representation in policy-making 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 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

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 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 criminalise all forms of gender-based violence and investigate all reports of rape and sexual assault of women in detention (Ireland);**

130.174 **Revise the penal 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 Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Law, the Medical Law and the Family Law, harmonizing them with Article 46 of the Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Women, 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 (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

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 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 social challenges faced by children with disabilities (Sri Lanka);**

130.191 **Continue to enhance provisions 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 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

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 creating environment and conditions conducive to their engagement (South Sudan);**

130.196 **Intensify efforts to provide persons with disabilities 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 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 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 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 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 UN Commission of Inquiry and other accountability mechanisms (Estonia);**

131.3 **Thoroughly implement the recommendations of the Human Rights Council resolutions on the situation of human rights in the DPRK and those of the 2014 COI 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 of 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 High Commissioner for Human Rights (Luxembourg);**

131.8 **Cooperate fully with UN human rights mechanisms, including by extending a standing invitation to all Special Rapporteurs (Switzerland);**

131.9 **Cooperate fully with UN human rights mechanisms, including allowing visits by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the DPRK and other relevant bodies (Slovakia);**

131.10 **Fully cooperate with UN human rights mechanisms, including the Special Rapporteur on the DPRK (Ukraine);**

131.11 **Engage in dialogue and cooperation with human rights mechanisms, including the Special Procedures and the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (Japan);**

131.12 **Cooperate with the Special Rapporteur on human rights in the DPRK (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 DPRK and accept technical cooperation from UN human rights mechanisms (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

131.15 **Grant access to UN Special Procedures, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as well as other international humanitarian bodies (Spain);**

131.16 **Extend an open and standing invitation for special procedures 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/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 UN 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 DPRK (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 (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

131.31 **Ensure 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 DPRK, 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 POWs (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 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, which were abducted by the DPRK (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 UN Security Council resolutions including the most fundamental principles of the UN Charter 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 **Decriminalise 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; Youth Education Guarantee Law; and Pyongyang Cultural Language Protection Act (Australia);**

131.60 **Guarantee the right to freedom of expression by, amongst 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 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 WMDs, and exploits labor (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 labor camps and free persons detained in respect of the 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 labor and compulsory work and respect internationally recognized labor 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 labor 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 labor, particularly child labor 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 **Prioritise 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 DPRK (Lithuania);**

131.77 **End the practice of forced abortions for women repatriated to the DPRK 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 human trafficking (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 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 SOGIESC, 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. A/HRC/WG.6/47/PRK/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/WG.6/47/PRK/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/WG.6/47/PRK/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. For the text of the point of order and the statement of the Vice-President see para. 16. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)