



Procedure file

Basic information		
RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects	2013/2565(RSP)	Procedure completed
Resolution on nuclear threats and human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea		
Subject		
6.10.03 Armaments control, non-proliferation nuclear weapons		
6.10.09 Human rights situation in the world		
Geographical area		
North Korea		

Key players	
European Parliament	

Key events			
13/03/2013	Debate in Parliament		
14/03/2013	Results of vote in Parliament		
14/03/2013	Decision by Parliament	T7-0096/2013	Summary
14/03/2013	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2013/2565(RSP)
Procedure type	RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects
Procedure subtype	Resolution on statement
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 132-p2
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed

Documentation gateway					
Motion for a resolution		B7-0132/2013	11/03/2013	EP	
Motion for a resolution		B7-0134/2013	11/03/2013	EP	
Motion for a resolution		B7-0135/2013	11/03/2013	EP	
Motion for a resolution		B7-0136/2013	11/03/2013	EP	
Motion for a resolution		B7-0137/2013	11/03/2013	EP	
Motion for a resolution		B7-0138/2013	11/03/2013	EP	
Joint motion for resolution		RC-B7-0132/2013	11/03/2013		
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T7-0096/2013	14/03/2013	EP	Summary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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