



经济及社会理事会

Distr.  
GENERAL

E/CN.4/2003/G/61  
2 April 2003  
CHINESE  
Original: ENGLISH

人权委员会  
第五十九届会议  
议程项目 12(a)

纳入妇女的人权和性别公平观：  
暴力侵害妇女

2003年4月1日朝鲜民主主义人民共和国常驻联合国  
日内瓦办事处代表致人权委员会主席的信

兹附上朝鲜民主主义人民共和国政府就暴力侵害妇女、其原因及后果问题特别报告员拉迪卡·库马拉斯瓦米女士报告(E/CN.4/2003/75/Add.1)中所载的有关朝鲜民主主义人民共和国境内妇女权利情况的指称所提出的意见\*。谨请将之作为人权委员会第五十九届会议议程项目 12(a)下的正式文件分发。

大使衔  
常驻代表  
Ri Tcheul(签名)

\* 附件不译，原文照发。

Annex

**Comments on the alleged situation of women's rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea contained in the report of Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy, Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences (E/CN.4/2003/75/Add.1)**

The report (E/CN.4/2003/75/Add.1) of Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy, Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, in paragraphs 966 and 967, unfortunately refer to the situation of women's rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) in a distorted way based on the unsubstantiated information submitted by an irresponsible non-governmental organization (NGO).

The Government of the DPRK has been systematically ensuring the promotion and protection of women's rights, both legally and practically, through the Constitution providing gender equality and other laws, as well as various measures of social benefits.

The root-cause of violence against women in the DPRK, as alleged by the Special Rapporteur, does not exist at all.

First of all, trafficking in women is prohibited by law and practice as well.

It is true that in mid-1990s there have been some incidents of certain number of our citizens including women and girls illegally transgressing the DPRK-China border to reach the north-eastern part of China in search of food, due to lack of food as a result of continued natural disasters and persistent economic embargo by hostile forces. However, most of those border-transgressors voluntarily return to their native places as the food situation gradually improves thanks to the active measures taken by the Government of the DPRK to increase agricultural production and generous assistance provided by the international humanitarian aid agencies.

The cause of concern in this regard is the fact that certain aliens have been deeply involved in seducing, kidnapping and finally trafficking the DPRK citizens including women and girls at the instigation and with financial support of the anti-DPRK plot organizations and institutions such as "Committee on human rights in North Korea" in the United States, "Fund for relief of North Korean refugees" in Japan, "Citizens alliance on human rights in North Korea" in south Korea and " Droits de l'Homme Sans frontieres" in Belgium etc.

The DPRK authorities concerned are closely cooperating with their counterparts in China to detect and bring to justice those responsible for seducing, kidnapping and trafficking our citizens.

Secondly, it is completely wrong to argue in the report that women in the DPRK are subjected to several methods of torture and forcible abortion in prison or during interrogations.

The information contained in the report can be construed as nothing but fabrications uttered, under forced scenario, by a handful of traitors who the forces hostile to the DPRK have tempted and brainwashed underground into betraying their motherland.

"Christian Solidarity Worldwide", an NGO cited by Special Rapporteur as a source of information, is one of those bogus and plot organizations that have been recruited for unjustifiable purpose of defaming and stifling the DPRK.

For all reasons mentioned above, the Government of the DPRK expresses its deep concern over and resolute rejection to paragraphs 966 and 967 of the report taking up issues, which have been neither confirmed by the Special Rapporteur nor exist in reality.

We reiterate that the vital principles of objectivity and impartiality should be strictly observed in the preparation of reports by Special Rapporteurs.

-----