



Open Doors UK & Ireland submission to the All-Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) on North Korea inquiry into the human rights violations in North Korea between 2014 and 2020.

Open Doors UK & Ireland is part of an international NGO network which has for 60 years supported and strengthened persecuted Christians. We now work in over 65 countries worldwide, in close consultation with church leaders and Christians who experience first-hand the reality of the denial of Article 18 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

Our aim is freedom of religion to be understood as a fundamental right, covering far more than just the right to worship privately in a building, and taken seriously in policy decisions. Since 2014, we have been increasingly concerned about the institutional and legalised persecution of Christians in the Democratic Republic of North Korea, especially considering it is a signatory to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Every year at Open Doors we collate in depth research to compile a World Watch List which ranks the countries where Christians face the most extreme persecution. Since 2002, North Korea has been ranked number 1 on the Open Doors World Watch List for the most extreme levels of Christian persecution and this extends to any other religion that is seen to defy state control and ultimately the supreme leader.

Human rights violations and the persecution of Christians in North Korea are consistently abysmal. From 2014 to present day, and despite the increases in international condemnation, human rights violations in the Democratic Republic of North Korea have become a familiar trend. It remains one of the most repressive countries in the world. How much worse can it get?

SUMMARY OF INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

North Korea has committed to respect and protect fundamental rights in the following international treaties:

1. [International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights](#) (ICCPR)
2. [International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights](#) (ICESCR)
3. [Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women](#) (CEDAW)
4. [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#) (CRC)

North Korea is not fulfilling its international obligations by regularly violating or failing to protect the following rights of Christians:

- Christians are arbitrarily executed for their faith (ICCPR Art. 6)
- Christians are deported to political prison camps, tortured, and forced to a life of hard labor (ICCPR Arts. 7 and 8)
- Every aspect of life in North Korea is constantly monitored and controlled by the state (ICCPR Art. 17)
- Christians are not allowed to hold or express their beliefs and worship, either in public or private (ICCPR Art. 18)
- Christians are not allowed to gather or meet to worship (ICCPR Art. 21)
- Christians are categorized as 'hostile' and discriminated against on the basis of their faith (ICCPR Art. 26)

HOW ARE RELIGIOUS MINORITIES DENIED THE RIGHT TO ARTICLE 18 OF THE UDHR?

North Korea is one of the most isolated, closed countries in the world, with one of the worst human rights records. Ruled by the Kim family since its establishment in 1948, North Korea has been defined as a “State that does not have any parallel in the contemporary world” and a “totalitarian State [...] that [...] seeks to dominate every aspect of its citizens’ lives and terrorizes them from within.”¹ The country is ruled by a single party and one leader, currently Kim Jong Un, and has two ideologies as its basis, one called “Juche” (“self-reliance”, meaning that man is the master of his destiny) and the other “Kimilsungism”, about the worship of the Kim leaders, all-powerful entities guiding North Korea and helping it flourish.²

¹“Report of the commission of inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea”, 7 February 2014, para. 80. Available at: <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G14/108/66/PDF/G1410866.pdf?OpenElement>.

² “North Korea: Country Dossier”, *World Watch Research*, February 2020, pp. 8. Available at: <http://opendoorsanalytical.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/North-Korea-WWL-2020-Country-Dossier-February-update.pdf>.

Freedom of religion or belief, freedom of assembly and freedom of expression are non-existent in North Korea. No ideology or religion can exist apart from “Juche” and “Kimilsungism”. Christianity is considered as a serious threat to state’s loyalty and to the power of the leader, and it is therefore ferociously oppressed. Apart from 4 state-sponsored churches existing in Pyongyang – claimed to be a mere show for external visitors – any manifestation of religious beliefs is prohibited. Due to the country’s isolation and lack of access, it is difficult to verify figures, but Open Doors estimates that there are between 300,000 and 500,000 Christians in North Korea. It is almost impossible for Christians to gather for worship, and if some dare to, it must be done in utmost secrecy.

Hopes that the recent engagement between North Korea and the US would bring improvements to human rights violations in North Korea were met with disappointment. Human rights issues were not part of the agenda of such meetings and no concrete actions followed so far.

Our research shows that if North Korean Christians are discovered - no matter if they are heirs of the Christian communities from before the Korean War or if they found Christian faith in other ways (e.g. during the great famine in the 1990s which caused tens of thousands of citizens to seek help in China, often finding it in Chinese churches) – not only are they deported to labour camps as political criminals or even killed on the spot, their families will share their fate as well. Christians do not have the any freedoms in society; meeting other Christians to worship is almost impossible and if some dare to, it must be done in utmost secrecy. The churches shown to visitors in Pyongyang serve mere propaganda purposes.

Prisoner 42: life in a North Korean labour camp – 28 January 2021

<https://vimeo.com/504844945>

Interview with secret Open Doors fieldworker – 31 December 2020

<https://vimeo.com/493407556>

SEVERE VIOLATIONS OF BASIC RIGHTS AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AGAINST CHRISTIANS

Being a Christian in North Korea is considered a political crime. If the North Korean Government discovers that someone is a Christian, they may be deported to a political prison camp (kwanliso), and there incarcerated, forced to do hard labour, or be arbitrarily executed.³ In the past, the entire family of the accused would be sent to a prison camp by “guilt of association”, and such cases still occur, although they are less frequent. The North Korean Government continues to deny the existence of political prison camps despite the undeniable evidence collected by international stakeholders.⁴

NORTH KOREA IS COMMITTING “UNSPEAKABLE ATROCITIES” AGAINST PRISONERS, AMOUNTING TO CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

³ North Korea: Country Dossier”, *World Watch Research*, February 2020, pp. 8. Available at: <http://opendoorsanalytical.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/North-Korea-WWL-2020-Country-Dossier-February-update.pdf>.

⁴“Report of the commission of inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea”, *Ibid.*

The UN Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Col) found in 2014 that in political prison camps prisoners are "gradually eliminated through deliberate starvation, forced labor, executions, torture, rape," and that North Korea is committing "unspeakable atrocities" against prisoners, amounting to crimes against humanity.⁵

Other severe violations of fundamental rights inflicted on Christians originate from the so-called "Songbun" classification system. Established in the early years after the institution of North Korea, the system categorizes all North Korean citizens in three classes – the core, the wavering, and the hostile class – under which there are 51 sub-categories. Those labelled as 'hostile' include Christians, persons believed to have collaborated with the Japanese during the period of colonization, and those with relatives in South Korea.⁶ For all North Koreans' (except for military elites) freedom of movement inside the country is severely restricted, and the Government imposes an absolute ban on travel abroad. For those citizens classified as 'hostile', restrictions are even more extensive and severe. Open Doors reports that Christians have been forcefully deported and banished to remote regions, with no possibility of leaving, and forced to do hard labour such as mining and lumber cutting. Even North Koreans who are descendants from Christian families, but do not hold that faith themselves, may encounter the same fate.⁷ North Korea has a ration system that has been reported to be discriminatory based on Songbun: individuals segregated to remote areas, for example, receive either smaller rations, or no rations at all in times of food shortage.⁸

North Koreans who take the risk of fleeing the country, despite the strict border controls, and who are forcibly repatriated are considered criminals and face torture, arbitrary detention, imprisonment, and deliberate starvation. Once repatriated, individuals go through a thorough investigation. If the Government finds that they have been in contact with Christian churches and missionaries or they have converted to Christianity, they may be sent to political prison camps, imprisoned in ordinary detention centres, or even summarily executed.⁹

HUMAN TRAFFICKING, SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND RAPE

North Korean women and girls are uniquely vulnerable to sex trafficking and sex trade. Victims are usually trafficked from North Korea on false offers of employment, and later sold as brides or sex slaves into China and other south east Asian countries. Victims are trafficked to the border and then transported to safe houses, brothels, or buyers. Sexual violence and rape are common during these journeys, and if the victims are not sold immediately, they are confined in safe houses and subjected to rape and gangrape.¹⁰ Some of these trafficked women and girls meet churches and missionaries and

⁵ *Ibid*, para. 56-63 and 76-77.

⁶ "North Korea: Country Dossier", *Ibid*. See also "The price is rights: The violation of the right to an adequate standard of living in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea", *UN Office of the Human Rights Commissioner*, May 2019. Available at: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/KP/ThePricelsRights_EN.pdf.

⁷ See "White Paper on Human Rights in North Korea", *Korean Institute for National Unification*, September 2019, pp. 121-137. Information is also based on Open Doors' research and interviews with North Korean defectors.

⁸ *Ibid*. pp. 64. See also "Report of the commission of inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea", *Ibid.*, Para. 46-55.

⁹ *Ibid*, Para. 42.

¹⁰ "Sex slaves: the prostitution, cybersex & forced marriage of North Korean women and girls in China", *North Korea Future Initiative*, 2019, pp. 28-29. Available at:

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5dc1aed040fe330ac04da331/t/5e20241750880c2dddc45bfc/1579164720911/Sex+Slaves+-+Korea+Future+Initiative>.

convert to Christianity. Women and girls who are caught and forcibly repatriated to North Korea are initially held in a pre-trial detention centre run by the Ministry of State Security, where their identity is determined before they are searched and interrogated.

“For the ‘crime’ of being trafficked and sold, the Government of North Korea incarcerated me in a camp where I was forced to endure acts that will haunt me for the rest of my life.”¹¹

Searches can be very invasive and humiliating, and interrogations often involve beatings.¹² If pregnant, prison officers force victims to get an abortion, or if the pregnancy is too advanced, they kill the baby once it is delivered.

If the Ministry of State Security finds out that the victims had any contacts with Christians or converted to Christianity while in China, victims are considered political prisoners and sent to a political prison camp. Christian women and girls or women and girls who have been in contact with Christians during their time away are therefore condemned to an even worse fate.

FOREIGN NATIONALS DETAINED IN NORTH KOREA

The North Korean Government has detained foreign nationals in North Korea under charges of espionage, committing harmful activities against the nation and its leader and illegal religious activities. Sharing one’s faith or bringing religious literature in the country, besides one Bible for personal use, may lead to detention and forced labour. For example, Kim Jung-Wook (also known as Kim Jong Uk), Christian missionary from South Korea, was arrested in North Korea in October 2013 after entering the country with religious materials and sentenced to a life of hard labour.¹³ Freedom of religion or belief for any external visitor to North Korea is therefore severely limited and any exercise of such right outside the very limited scope allowed by the North Korean authorities is met with extreme consequences such as imprisonment and hard labour.

RELIGIOUS LANDSCAPE OF NORTH KOREA

No reliable data showing a statistical, religious break-down is available. The Open Doors estimate for the number of Christians is 400,000 but could be as high as 500,000. WCD data (accessed February 2020) lists the number of Buddhists at 390,000. The categories "Ethno-religionist" and "Other" (which includes Chinese folk, New religionist, Sikh, Spiritist, Taoist, Confucianist, Jain, Shintoist and Zoroastrian) are listed at over 3 million each.

Religion in North Korea translates to the personality cult surrounding the leaders’ family. Citizens have to attend weekly information meetings and self-criticism sessions and memorize more than 100 pages of ideological material, including documents, poems and songs which all praise the morals and majesty of the Kims. Reportedly, approximately 100,000 Juche “research centres” exist throughout the country.

¹¹ Testimony of a survivor who now lives in the UK. In: “Sex slaves: the prostitution, cybersex & forced marriage of North Korean women and girls in China”, *Ibid.*, pp. 10.

¹² “Human rights violations against women detained in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea”, *United Nations’ Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights*, July 2020. Available at: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/KP/HR_Violations_against_Women_DPRK_EN.pdf.

¹³ <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/may/31/south-korean-missionary-sentenced-to-life-of-hard-labor-by-north-korea>.

Even pre-school children are indoctrinated at an early stage. Changes in the education of North Korea's pre-schoolers were announced in August 2020 and lessons about the greatness of the leaders, especially Kim Jong Un, have now been extended to 90 minutes daily.

There are still followers of Buddhism and Confucianism in the country, although worshipping the leaders in theory leaves no room for any other religion. However, these religions belong to the cultural mind-set, adherents can live their faith without anyone noticing and these religions are thus tolerated. Christianity, on the other hand, is seen as a dangerous foreign religion which must be combatted aggressively. There is consequently no room for Christians in North Korea, and they must live their lives in utmost secrecy. Reports of Church leaders meeting freely often serve propaganda purposes so to purport a notion of religious freedom to an outside world. The reality:-gathering in large groups is impossible for Christians and it is life-threatening to be even recognized as being a Christian.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The international community, and the United States in particular, when engaging with North Korea in any capacity, should always **prioritize and address human rights violations** – freedom of religion or belief included – committed by the North Korean Government.
2. To end **severe violations of fundamental rights and crimes against humanity**, and to ensure the respect of freedom of religion or belief, the North Korean Government should:
 - Cease using the Songbun classification system to discriminate against and persecute individuals categorized as “hostile”, such as Christians, and ensure their basic rights are respected; immediately stop tracking, arbitrarily arresting, using torture and other inhumane or degrading treatment, and arbitrarily executing Christians.
 - Eliminate domestic travel restrictions associated with the Songbun classification system; eliminate restrictions for individuals classified as “wavering” or “hostile” from travel inside the country and abroad, and cease relocating, confining, detaining and forcing them to do labour in remote areas on the basis of their Songbun classification.
 - Enable humanitarian assistance to reach those who are most in need because of their Songbun classification.
 - Ensure that the right to leave and enter North Korea is guaranteed for all citizens, in law and in practice; immediately implement policies to ensure that those who return or are repatriated to North Korea are guaranteed their fundamental rights and are not subjected to imprisonment or other forms of punishment; stop investigating returned or repatriated citizens to establish whether they converted to Christianity during their time away.
3. **To protect North Korean women and girls** from illegal sex trafficking, sexual violence, rape and other severe violations of their human rights and dignity:
 - The North Korean Government must ensure that victims of human trafficking repatriated to North Korea are not subjected to imprisonment or other forms of punishment, and that they are given access to adequate protection mechanisms and medical, psychological and social support.
 - The North Korean Government should immediately cease considering conversion to Christianity or contact with churches as grounds for deportation of repatriated victims of sexual trafficking to a political prison camp.

- The North Korean Government must take immediate measures to end forced abortions, violence intended to provoke miscarriage, and infanticides in detention facilities, including through specific legislation prohibiting such practices; conduct prompt and impartial investigations into allegations of such acts and ensure the prosecution of those responsible.
4. The North Korean Government should **respect foreign visitors' right to freedom of religion or belief and urgently allow consular assistance** to all foreign individuals who are currently detained in North Korea; immediately cease any violation of their fundamental rights and immediately release detained foreigners charged on the basis of their religious activities.
 5. The North Korean Government should **allow an official visit of the UN Special Rapporteur** to investigate and report on the human rights situation in North Korea.

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