

(4) to promote the free flow of information into and out of North Korea, and
(5) to promote progress toward the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula under a democratic system of government.

SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) CHINA.—The term “China” means the People's Republic of China.

(3) HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.—The term “humanitarian assistance” means assistance to meet humanitarian needs, including needs for food, medicine, medical supplies, clothing, and shelter.

(4) NORTH KOREA.—The term “North Korea” means the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(5) NORTH KOREANS.—The term “North Koreans” means persons who are citizens or nationals of North Korea.

(6) SOUTH KOREA.—The term “South Korea” means the Republic of Korea.

TITLE I—PROMOTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF NORTH KOREANS

SEC. 101. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING NEGOTIATIONS WITH NORTH KOREA.

It is the sense of Congress that the human rights of North Koreans should remain a key element in future negotiations between the United States, North Korea, and other concerned parties in Northeast Asia.

SEC. 102. SUPPORT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS.

(a) Support.—The President is authorized to provide grants to private, nonprofit organizations to support programs that promote human rights, democracy, rule of law, and the development of a market economy in North Korea. Such programs may include appropriate educational and cultural exchange programs with North Korean participants, to the extent not otherwise prohibited by law.

(b) Authorization of Appropriations.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the President \$2,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2005 through 2008 to carry out this section.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended.

SEC. 103. RADIO BROADCASTING TO NORTH KOREA.

(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should facilitate the unhindered dissemination of information in North Korea by increasing its support for radio broadcasting to North Korea, and that the Broadcasting Board of Governors should increase broadcasts to North Korea from current levels, with a goal of providing 12-hour-per-day broadcasting to North Korea, including broadcasts by Radio Free Asia and Voice of America.

(b) Report.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Broadcasting Board of Governors shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that—

(1) describes the status of current United States broadcasting to North Korea; and

(2) outlines a plan for increasing such broadcasts to 12 hours per day, including a detailed description of the technical and fiscal requirements necessary to implement the plan.

SEC. 104. ACTIONS TO PROMOTE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION.

(a) Actions.—The President is authorized to take such actions as may be necessary to increase the availability of information inside North Korea by increasing the availability of sources of information not controlled by the Government of North Korea, including sources such as radios capable of receiving broadcasting from outside North Korea.

(b) Authorization of Appropriations.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the President \$2,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2005 through 2008 to carry out subsection (a).

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended.

(c) Report.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and in each of the 3 years thereafter, the Secretary of State, after consultation with the heads of other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report, in classified form, on actions taken pursuant to this section.

SEC. 103. UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS.

It is the sense of Congress that the United Nations has a significant role to play in promoting and improving human rights in North Korea, and that—

(1) the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR) has taken positive steps by adopting Resolution 2003/10 and Resolution 2004/13 on the situation of human rights in North Korea, and particularly by requesting the appointment of a Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in North Korea; and

(2) the severe human rights violations within North Korea warrant country-specific attention and reporting by the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, the Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances, the Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary, or Arbitrary Executions, the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression, the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief, and the Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women.

TITLE II--ASSISTING NORTH KOREANS IN NEED

SEC. 201. REPORT ON UNITED STATES HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.

(a) Report.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and in each of the 2 years thereafter, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in conjunction with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes—

(1) all activities to provide humanitarian assistance inside North Korea, and to North Koreans outside of North Korea, that receive United States funding;

(2) any improvements in humanitarian transparency, monitoring, and access inside North Korea during the previous 1-year period, including progress toward meeting the conditions identified in paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 202(b); and

(3) specific efforts to secure improved humanitarian transparency, monitoring, and access inside North Korea made by the United States and United States grantees, including the World Food Program, during the previous 1-year period.

(b) Form.—The information required by subsection (a)(1) may be provided in classified form if necessary.

SEC. 202. ASSISTANCE PROVIDED INSIDE NORTH KOREA.

(a) Humanitarian Assistance Through Nongovernmental and International Organizations.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) at the same time that Congress supports the provision of humanitarian assistance to the people of North Korea on humanitarian grounds, such assistance also should be provided and monitored so as to minimize the possibility that such assistance could be diverted to political or military use, and to maximize the likelihood that it will reach the most vulnerable North Koreans;

(2) significant increases above current levels of United States support for humanitarian assistance provided inside North Korea should be conditioned upon substantial improvements in transparency, monitoring, and access to vulnerable populations throughout North Korea; and

(3) the United States should encourage other countries that provide food and other humanitarian assistance to North Korea to do so through monitored, transparent channels, rather than through direct, bilateral transfers to the Government of North Korea.

(b) Humanitarian Assistance to the Government of North Korea.—No department, agency, or entity of the United States Government may provide humanitarian assistance to any department, agency, or entity of the Government of North Korea unless such United States Government department, agency, or entity certifies in writing to the appropriate congressional committees that the Government of North Korea has taken steps to ensure that—

(1) such assistance is delivered, distributed, and monitored according to internationally recognized humanitarian standards;

(2) such assistance is provided on a needs basis, and is not used as a political reward or tool of coercion;

(3) such assistance reaches the intended beneficiaries, who are informed of the source of the assistance; and

(4) humanitarian access to all vulnerable groups in North Korea is allowed, no matter where in the country they may be located.

(c) Nonhumanitarian Assistance to the Government of North Korea.—No department, agency, or entity of the United States Government may provide nonhumanitarian assistance to any department, agency, or entity of the Government of North Korea unless such United States Government department, agency, or entity certifies in writing to the appropriate congressional committees that the Government of North Korea has made substantial progress

- (1) respecting and protecting basic human rights, including freedom of religion, of the people of North Korea;
 - (2) providing for significant family reunification between North Koreans and their descendants and relatives in the United States;
 - (3) fully disclosing all information regarding citizens of Japan and the Republic of Korea abducted by the Government of North Korea;
 - (4) allowing such abductees, along with their families, complete and genuine freedom [Page: H6514]to leave North Korea and return to the abductees' original home countries;
 - (5) significantly reforming its prison and labor camp system, and subjecting such reforms to independent international monitoring; and
 - (6) decriminalizing political expression and activity.
- (d) Waiver.—The President may waive the prohibition contained in subsection (b) or (c) if the President determines that it is in the national security interest of the United States to do so. Prior to exercising the waiver authority contained in the preceding sentence, the President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains the determination of the President pursuant to the preceding sentence and a description of the assistance to be provided.

SEC. 203. ASSISTANCE PROVIDED OUTSIDE OF NORTH KOREA.

- (a) Assistance.—The President is authorized to provide assistance to support organizations or persons that provide humanitarian assistance to North Koreans who are outside of North Korea without the permission of the Government of North Korea.
- (b) Types of Assistance.—Assistance provided under subsection (a) should be used to provide—
- (1) humanitarian assistance to North Korean refugees, defectors, migrants, and orphans outside of North Korea, which may include support for refugee camps or temporary settlements; and
 - (2) humanitarian assistance to North Korean women outside of North Korea who are victims of trafficking, as defined in section 103(14) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(14)), or are in danger of being trafficked.
- (c) Authorization of Appropriations.—
- (1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, there are authorized to be appropriated to the President \$20,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2005 through 2008 to carry out this section.
 - (2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended.

TITLE III—PROTECTING NORTH KOREAN REFUGEES

SEC. 301. UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD REFUGEES AND DEFECTORS.

- (a) Report.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report that describes the situation of North Korean refugees and explains United States Government policy toward North Korean nationals outside of North Korea.
- (b) Contents.—The report shall include—
- (1) an assessment of the circumstances facing North Korean refugees and migrants in hiding, particularly in China, and of the circumstances they face if forcibly returned to North Korea;
 - (2) an assessment of whether North Koreans in China have effective access to personnel of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and of whether the Government of China is fulfilling its obligations under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, particularly Articles 31, 32, and 33 of such Convention;
 - (3) an assessment of whether North Koreans presently have unobstructed access to United States refugee and asylum processing, and of United States policy toward North Koreans who may present themselves at United States embassies or consulates and request protection as refugees or asylum seekers and resettlement in the United States;
 - (4) the total number of North Koreans who have been admitted into the United States as refugees or asylees in each of the past five years;
 - (5) an estimate of the number of North Koreans with family connections to United States citizens; and
 - (6) a description of the measures that the Secretary of State is taking to carry out section 303.

subsection (b) shall be provided in unclassified form. All or part of the information required by subsection (b)(6) may be provided in classified form, if necessary.

SEC. 302. ELIGIBILITY FOR REFUGEE OR ASYLUM CONSIDERATION.

(a) Purpose.—The purpose of this section is to clarify that North Koreans are not barred from eligibility for refugee status or asylum in the United States on account of any legal right to citizenship they may enjoy under the Constitution of the Republic of Korea. It is not intended in any way to prejudice whatever rights to citizenship North Koreans may enjoy under the Constitution of the Republic of Korea, or to apply to former North Korean nationals who have availed themselves of those rights.

(b) Treatment of Nationals of North Korea.—For purposes of eligibility for refugee status under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157), or for asylum under section 208 of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1158), a national of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall not be considered a national of the Republic of Korea.

SEC. 303. FACILITATING SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION AS A REFUGEE.

The Secretary of State shall undertake to facilitate the submission of applications under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157) by citizens of North Korea seeking protection as refugees (as defined in section 101(a)(42) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(42))).

SEC. 304. UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES.

(a) Actions in China.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Government of China has obligated itself to provide the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) with unimpeded access to North Koreans inside its borders to enable the UNHCR to determine whether they are refugees and whether they require assistance, pursuant to the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, and Article III, paragraph 5 of the 1995 Agreement on the Upgrading of the UNHCR Mission in the People's Republic of China to UNHCR Branch Office in the People's Republic of China (referred to in this section as the "UNHCR Mission Agreement");

(2) the United States, other UNHCR donor governments, and UNHCR should persistently and at the highest levels continue to urge the Government of China to abide by its previous commitments to allow UNHCR unimpeded access to North Korean refugees inside China;

(3) the UNHCR, in order to effectively carry out its mandate to protect refugees, should liberally employ as professionals or Experts on Mission persons with significant experience in humanitarian assistance work among displaced North Koreans in China;

(4) the UNHCR, in order to effectively carry out its mandate to protect refugees, should liberally contract with appropriate nongovernmental organizations that have a proven record of providing humanitarian assistance to displaced North Koreans in China;

(5) the UNHCR should pursue a multilateral agreement to adopt an effective "first asylum" policy that guarantees safe haven and assistance to North Korean refugees; and

(6) should the Government of China begin actively fulfilling its obligations toward North Korean refugees, all countries, including the United States, and relevant international organizations should increase levels of humanitarian assistance provided inside China to help defray costs associated with the North Korean refugee presence.

(b) Arbitration Proceedings.—It is further the sense of Congress that—

(1) if the Government of China continues to refuse to provide the UNHCR with access to North Koreans within its borders, the UNHCR should initiate arbitration proceedings pursuant to Article XVI of the UNHCR Mission Agreement and appoint an arbitrator for the UNHCR; and

(2) because access to refugees is essential to the UNHCR mandate and to the purpose of a UNHCR branch office, a failure to assert those arbitration rights in present circumstances would constitute a significant abdication by the UNHCR of one of its core responsibilities.

SEC. 305. ANNUAL REPORTS.

(a) Immigration Information.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 12 months thereafter for each of the following 5 years, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a joint report to the appropriate congressional committees and the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the operation of this title during the previous year, which shall include—

(1) the number of aliens who are nationals or citizens of North Korea who

and

(2) the number of aliens who are nationals or citizens of North Korea who applied for refugee status and the number who were granted refugee status.

(b) Countries of Particular Concern.—The President shall include in each annual report on proposed refugee admission pursuant to section 207(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157(d)), information about specific measures taken to facilitate access to the United States refugee program for individuals who have fled countries of particular concern for violations of religious freedom, identified pursuant to section 402(b) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6442(b)). The report shall include, for each country of particular concern, a description of access of the nationals or former habitual residents of that country to a refugee determination on the basis of—

(1) referrals by external agencies to a refugee adjudication;

(2) groups deemed to be of special humanitarian concern to the United States for purposes of refugee resettlement; and

(3) family links to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this legislation. I urge all of my colleagues to do so as well.

I would first like to commend my dear friend and distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr.

[Page: H6515]Leach), for his introduction of the North Korean Human Rights Act; and I want to thank my good friend, the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. Faleomavaega), for his hard work on this bill as well.

Mr. Speaker, United States policy towards North Korea has been an important item on the foreign policy agenda for over a decade, stretching through both the Clinton and the Bush administrations. Given the threat to the United States and to our key allies posed by North Korea's pursuit of weapons of mass destruction, the focus of our diplomatic resources has correctly been on ending the destabilizing nuclear and missile programs of North Korea.

While it is inevitable that security matters will remain at the heart of our dialogue regarding North Korea, I am very much concerned that the United States has paid insufficient attention to the human rights situation in the North and the humanitarian consequences of the horrendous misrule by North Korea's leadership.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation before the House is designed to correct this imbalance. The North Korean Human Rights Act will ensure that the United States does not fail to tackle North Korea's appalling human rights record as we attempt to resolve our differences with the North.

As we know all too well, the human rights situation in North Korea is one of the world's worst. Over a decade, a vast number of North Korean citizens starved to death because of their government's gross incompetence, while the North Korean leadership dined on sushi flown in fresh from Japan. Hundreds of thousands of citizens languish in brutal North Korean gulags with no hope of release.

The political system itself is Stalinist to the core. No elections. No freedom of the press. No freedom of assembly. No words of dissent. No criticism of the government or of North Korean leader Kim Jong Il.

In short, Mr. Speaker, the North Korean people have no hope of changing their government unless the international community stands up for human rights and democracy in the North and continues to push the North aggressively for change.

The misrule in the North has also created a significant refugee situation in Northeastern China. Hundreds of thousands of North Koreans have fled to China in hopes of gaining their freedom. The Chinese Government has refused to treat these North Koreans as refugees, and many have been pushed back over the border to a most uncertain fate.

It is critically important that the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees have access to this floating population, and that North Korean refugees be treated appropriately.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation before us tackles all of these important subjects. It will direct that human rights remain on the negotiating table with the North. It demands better accountability for international food aid to North Korea. It encourages a solution on the North Korean refugee issue in China. And it attempts to increase American broadcasting into North Korea.

This bill is exceptionally well researched and well-crafted, and I strongly support its passage.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

circumstances in North Korea have provoked one of the great humanitarian tragedies of our time. It is understandable that there are so many refugees, understandable that so many people have voted with their feet to seek greater opportunity in neighboring countries like China, like Mongolia.

But this Congress is simply trying, in a humanitarian way, to deal with that circumstance. We are not trying to express any geopolitical strategy, other than to help people that need our assistance.

Beyond that, I would say that there is strong bipartisan support, I think I can say that, for the administration trying to work as carefully as possible on the geostrategic issues in the six-party context, but this bill is about humanitarian issues and nothing else.

Mr. Speaker, I urge this Congress to take a unanimous vote on this subject.

[Begin Insert]

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4011, the North Korea Human Rights Act, of which I am an original cosponsor.

The human rights conditions in North Korea are abysmal. As we know, the North Korean regime apports and withholds resources based on perceived citizen loyalty to the regime. From 1994 to 1998 at least two million North Koreans perished from starvation and related diseases, while nearly 50 percent of all North Korean children are malnourished to the point that it threatens their physical and mental health.

This dire situation has forced many North Koreans to risk life and limb to flee into China. As many as 300,000 North Korean refugees are hiding in the Chinese countryside. Chinese authorities continue an aggressive crackdown—actively hunting down North Korean refugees and forcibly repatriating them to North Korea. Once returned to North Korea, they face torture, imprisonment, and even execution.

The International Relations Subcommittee on Asia has held hearings on North Korea's human rights abuses, where we have heard testimony from North Korean defectors. Ms. Lee, a former North Korean party official, described life in a North Korean gulag. She said, "A prisoner has no right to talk, laugh, sing or look in a mirror. Prisoners must kneel down on the ground and keep their heads down deeply whenever called by a guard. They can say nothing except to answer questions when asked. Prisoners have to work as slaves for up to 18 hours a day. Repeated failure to meet the work quotas means a week's time in a punishment cell. A prisoner must give up their human worth." She also told us, with the help of simple—yet shocking—illustrations, about chemical weapons tests and other atrocities that she witnessed which were performed on prisoners.

Unfortunately, this grim reality has been glossed over. This bill is an important statement as to how the United States Congress views the situation in North Korea. It is also the moral policy given the horrendous human rights condition north of the border.

In order to ensure his survival, Kim Jong Il tries to keep an iron grip on all information in North Korea. Control of information is absolutely crucial—because the system is based on lies. The propaganda is so great, that defectors actually report that they believed that their impoverished country was wealthier than South Korea. U.S. backed Radio Free Asia is countering this propaganda, bringing objective news to the North Korean people. Surveys indicate that North Korean defectors are listening to RFA's broadcasts.

That is why this bill calls for the increase of radio broadcasts into North Korea to twelve hours per day. And because of the problem of access to suitable radios in North Korea, the legislation requests a report detailing the steps the U.S. government is taking to increase the availability of information inside North Korea—including the provision of radios—to maximize North Koreans access to foreign broadcasts like Radio Free Asia.

Whatever one's views on how to handle the North Korea challenge, I believe that there is a strong consensus to bring about change in North Korea. Mr. Speaker, as you know, the concept here is to do as we did with Eastern Europe—flooding repressed people with broadcasts from Radio Free Europe. When we talk with Lech Walesa and Vaclav Havel, they tell us that the biggest factor in changing attitudes behind the Iron Curtain was the ability to listen to Radio Free Europe's broadcasts.

This legislation is a responsible initiative to promote human rights, refugee protection, and increased transparency in the delivery of humanitarian aid to the North Korean people. It deserves our support.

[End Insert]

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Leach) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4011, as amended.

rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.
END

한반도인권회의

날짜 : 2004년 7월 28일

장소 : 참여연대 3층 회의실

참석 : 최민(평화네트워크), 서보혁, 이승용/김남혁(좋은벗들), 정용욱(평화인권연대), 정상훈(천주교인권위원회), 박정은(참여연대 평화군축센터), 이주영(인권운동사랑방), 강곤(민변), 양광운(천주교 정의구현사제단)

<다음 회의>

☞ 날짜 : 8월 4일(수) 저녁 7시

☞ 장소 : 참여연대 회의실

☞ 논의 안건 :

- 1) 관련 동향 공유(준비 : 정용욱-해외, 최민-국내, 정상훈-북)
- 2) 보고서의 세부 기획안(목차) 논의 (준비 : 이승용, 이주영, 박정은, 최민 등)
- 3) 북한인권법의 법적, 정치적 분석 (준비 : 강곤, 서보혁)
- 4) 한반도인권회의의 영문 명칭 확정
- 5) 한반도인권회의의 자료 공유를 위한 인터넷 게시판 만들기 (준비 : 양광운)

<회의 결과>

1. 동향 공유 및 관련 대응 논의

1)국내외 동향 브리핑 (최민 : 평화네트워크, 정용욱 : 평화인권연대)

==> 관련 자료는 별도의 파일로 첨부합니다.

2)북한인권법안 관련 논의

①2004년 7월 21일 미 하원 통과. 만장일치로 통과한 만큼, 연대는 아니더라도 상원 통과 가능성도 상당히 높음.

대선 일정, 6자 회담 등이 변수.

②FCNL 등을 통해 미 상원에서의 북한인권법안 통과 가능성 등 전망해 보는 것이 필요함.

③국내 : 열린우리당 정봉주 의원 등 북한인권법안 반대 서명 조직하려다 일단 당 차원의 논의 지켜 보고 있는 상황. 8월 2일(월) 열릴 예정이던 열린우리당 차원의 북한인권법안 관련 조찬 간담회는 연기

됨.(7월 30일 상황). 조찬 간담회 열릴 경우, 한반도인권회의 차원에서 김동균변호사(민변), 이주영 활동가(인권운동사랑방) 참여하려고 했음.

④해외 : 성명서 발송 필요.

a. 미 상원 법사위, 국제관계위(FCNL 경유)

b. 국내 상주 외신들

c. 해외 인권단체, 평화단체 등

d. 노틸러스 연구소, 부르킹스 연구소, 미국 민주당 정책연구소 등 미국 내 싱크탱크 집단 등

==> 위의 활동을 위해, 해외 관련 개인 및 단체 목록을 정리, 체계화하기로 함.(최민, 박정은, 이주영 / d : 서보혁)

⑤북한인권법안에 대한 보다 면밀한 정치적, 법적 분석 필요 : 강곤(민변), 서보혁

3)탈북자 집단 입국 관련 동향 공유

①통일부(정동영 장관) 탈북자 종합 대책 마련한다는 데 그 내용을 검토하는 것이 필요함.

②이번 집단 입국은 기획 탈북, 망명과는 성격이 다름. 동남아 지역에 탈북자 다수임. 대사관에서 교민, 선교단체들의 도움을 받아 보호하고 있음. 해당국에서 문제가 생기니까 한국에 집단입국하게 됨.

③집단 입국 계속될 것임. 반복 보수 단체들은 북한과 중국을 압박하는 한편, 한국의 대북정책을 압박하는 수단으로 사용할 것임.

4)해외 언론이 북 인권 관련 뉴스들을 어떻게 다루고 있는지 공유함.

2. 유엔의 특별보고관 제도의 업무에 대한 내용 공유

==> 별도로 첨부하는 파일 자료 참조. (발제 : 서보혁)

3. 유엔 북한인권 특별보고관 보고서 기획안 논의

1)기획안 준비(이승용)

2)보고서 작성의 원칙

① 국제인권규약에 입각하여 구성한다.

② 사회권 영역을 충분히 다루되, 자유권도 소홀하지 않도록 한다.

③ 인권 개념의 진전을 보여주는 권리인 발전권 영역도 북한 인권 문제를 구조적으로 접근하기 위한 차원에서 다룬다.

④ 증언을 충분히 포함하되, 자료의 원천을 다양화한다. 탈북자 증언(국가인권위, 좋은벗들), 북의 제도 현황, 북 정부의 입장, 국제기구 등 유엔 자료, 북한 법 연구회 자료 참조

3)보고서 구성

①서론

- a. 북한 인권에 대한 인식 및 접근 방법
- b. 현재 국제사회의 북한 인권 논의에 대한 평가
- c. 특별보고관의 보고의 목적
- d. 북의 정치, 경제, 문화적 또는 자연재해 등의 특이 사항

②사회권 실태

③자유권 실태

④발전권 실태

==> 이에 대한 논의 내용 : 발전권 실태를 다루면, 인권 문제에 대한 책임이 불명확해지고, 미국의 경제제재에 대한 내용으로 과도하게 치우치지 않을까 하는 우려가 제기됐음. 그러나, 발전권이 인권 개념의 발전 속에서 점차 중요해지고 있으며(인권 문제의 구조적 원인과 해법 모색, 국제질서에 대한 사고 가능케 함. 유엔 내에서 이미 보편적 지위를 차지하고 있음), 북의 열악한 인권 상황의 다양한 원인들(고립된 북 상황, 경제제재 등), 북의 변화 움직임, 북 인권 개선을 위한 구조적 접근과 국제협력의 의무 등 다양한 논의를 담을 수 있다는 점에서 발전권 실태 항목을 포함시키기로 함.

⑤특수한 인권 영역

- a. 재외 탈북자
- b. 한반도 분단 상황에서 발생한 인권 문제 : 이산가족, 납북자, 북-일 간 피랍자, 북-미 간 미군 포로

⑥제언

4)보고서 집필

- ①서론/ ⑥제언 : 공동 토론 후 대표 집필
- ②사회권 실태 : 좋은벗들
- ③자유권 실태 : 집필자를 찾기로 함.(진보적 법학자 및 북한법연구회 회원 등) 조율 담당 : 이주영
- ④발전권 실태 : 집필자 이대훈, 박순성 등 추천. 조율 담당 : 박정은
- ⑤재외 탈북자 : 좋은벗들 / 분단 상황에서 발생한 인권 문제 : 최민

*보고서 전체 분량 : 최대 50쪽 넘지 않게 함.

4. 한반도인권회의 8~9월 활동 계획표(안) 논의, 공유

	활동	비고
8월 1주 (8/2 ~ 8/8)	① 보고서 작성, 검토 ② 탈북자 및 관련자 면담 ③ 북한인권법 등 미국 내 움직임에 대한 대응 활동 계속	① 보고서 작성 시, 인권 실태 부분은 집필자 초고 작성 후 한반도인권회의 검토함. 우리의 입장, 요구 부분은 한반도인권회의 토론 후 대표 집필 ② 보고서 작업 및 이후 북한인권특별보고관 방한 프로그램을 위해, 관련자 면담 등 추가 조사
8월 2주 (8/9 ~ 8/15)		
8월 3주 (8/16 ~ 8/22)		
8월 4주 (8/23 ~ 8/29)		
9월 1주 (8/30 ~ 9/5)		
9월 2주 (9/6 ~ 9/12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [NGO-국내] 보고서 사전 내부 워크숍(9/10~11) 	*워크숍 참가 대상 : 한반도인권회의 참여 단체+인권/평화/인도적 지원/종교/시민단체 + 관련 연구자/개인
9월 3주 (9/13 ~ 9/19)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 보고서 완성 • 북한인권 특별보고관 방한 프로그램 기획 	
9월 4주 (9/20 ~ 9/26)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [언론-국내] 북 인권 보고서 발표 기자회견 및 토론회 • [언론-해외] 글 기고 • [정부/국회] 보고서 전달 및 간담회 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 보고서 영역 및 감수 (~9월 30일)
9월 5주 (9/27 ~ 10/3) 9/26~29 (추석 연휴)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [특별보고관] 보고서 미리 발송 (10/1) • [NGO-해외] 보고서 발송 (10/1) 	
10월 1주 (10/4 ~ 10/10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [언론-해외] 국내 상주 외신 기자회견(10/4 or 10/5) • 국가인권위 주최 북한인권 국제 심포지움(10/6) • [특별보고관] 간담회/ 탈북자 면담 프로그램 등 	

특별보고관 관련 자료

□ 임명

- 특별보고관이나 위원회 대표의 경우, 인권위의 의장에 의해 선출됨. 인권위 의장은 일반적으로 인권위 사무국과 의논을 하지만, 최종결정은 의장의 권한임.

□ 임기

- 국가별 임무(mandate)는 인권위에 의해 연례적으로 심의되며, 주제별 임무는 3년마다 심의됨. 임기가 연장되기 위해서 인권위는 임무를 심의하고 그 범위를 정하는 결의안을 통과시켜야 함.
- 1999년 4월 인권위는 전문가의 임기를 6년으로 제한하고, 임무를 완수하지 못할 경우에 변환적 조치로서 3년 추가 연장을 가능하도록 함.

□ 임금

- 유엔에 의해 임명된 인권전문가는 그 임무를 수행하는데 있어 유엔으로부터 임금이나 그 어떤 재정적 보상도 받지 않음. 인권전문가들은 유엔의 특별절차가 차이를 만들어 낼 것이라는 인권에 대한 의지와 확신으로 업무를 수행함.

□ 업무방식

- 모든 인권전문가들은 각각의 결의안에 따라 다른 임무를 가지고 있으나, 비교적 공통된 업무방식을 가지고 있음. 최근 들어, 전문가들은 임무를 수행하기 위한 특정한 접근방식과 방법론을 발달시켰으며, 1999년 제6차 전문가 연례회의에서 구체적 업무방식에 관한 설명서¹⁾에 합의함.

- 모든 인권전문가들은 인권위, 유엔총회와 같은 정부간 기구에 실태조사, 결론 및 권고사항이 포함된 보고서를 제출함. 일부 전문가들은 개념적 연구를 수행하기도 하고, 일부는 보다 실질적인 접근방법을 택하기도 함.

- 대부분의 전문가들은 주어진 사안에 대한 연구 및 조사, 당사국 방문, 인권침해 피해자로부터 사례수집 및 검토, 정부당국에 개입의 순서를 밟음. 기술협력 프로그램을 권고하는 경우도 있음.

- 특별보고관은 구체적으로 다음과 같이 업무를 수행할 수 있음.

- 긴급청원
- 당사국 방문
- 규범적 업무
- 후속조치
- 비정부행위자와 접촉
- 비정부기구와 협력

* 기술협력 프로그램

1 Manual for Special Rapporteurs/Representatives/Experts and Chairpersons of Working Groups of the Special Procedures of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Advisory Services Programme. E/CN.4/2000/4, 1999년 12월 18일.

o 최근 논의

Since the drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the importance of ensuring that human rights are protected under the rule of law has been emphasized by the United Nations and has guided its activities for the promotion and protection of human rights. Accordingly, the United Nations Technical Cooperation Programme in the Field of Human Rights has been engaged since 1955 in assisting States, at their request, in the building and strengthening of national structures that have a direct impact on the overall observance of human rights and the maintenance of the rule of law.

The programme is comprehensive, providing practical assistance for the building of national and regional human rights infrastructures.

Components of the programme focus on the incorporation of international human rights standards in national laws and policies; on the building or strengthening of national institutions capable of promoting and protecting human rights and democracy under the rule of law; on the formulation of national plans of action for the promotion and protection of human rights; on human rights education and training; and on promoting a human rights culture. Such assistance takes the form of expert advisory services, training courses, workshops and seminars, fellowships, grants, provision of information and documentation, and assessment of domestic human rights needs.

Technical cooperation is a key area of activity of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), an area in which the Office makes a substantial contribution to integrated development cooperation, realization of the right to development and "international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all".

Technical cooperation activities are seen by the United Nations as a complement to, but never a substitute for, the monitoring and investigating activities of the human rights programme. As emphasized in various reports of the Secretary-General on the subject and in Commission on Human Rights resolutions, the provision of advisory services and technical assistance does not reduce a Government's responsibility to account for the human rights situation in its territory and, where applicable, does not exempt it from monitoring through the various procedures established by the United Nations.

The Programme is funded from the regular budget of the United Nations and from the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights. The Voluntary Fund became operational in 1988 and is administered by a Board of Trustees.

Programme development, implementation, support and follow-up are carried out by the Activities and Programme Branch of the OHCHR. A coordinator of technical cooperation activities, in cooperation with the geographic desk officers, ensures the maintenance of a programmatic framework for the technical cooperation programme and consistency in the application of existing technical cooperation practices and procedures.

o 적용사례

Follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action : . 17/05/2002.

HRI/MC/2002/Misc.4. (Chairpersons Meeting)

Convention Abbreviation:

Fourteenth meeting of chairpersons
of the human rights treaty bodies
Geneva, 24-26 June 2002
Item 10 of the provisional agenda

B. Technical cooperation

6. An important feature of the follow-up to the World Conference is the provision of technical cooperation to States. Through its programme of advisory services and technical cooperation, OHCHR is engaged in assisting States in building and strengthening national capacities (structures, institutions, processes) which have a direct impact on the observance of human rights, including by combating racism, xenophobia and racial discrimination. The following components have been identified as having particular relevance to the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. For additional information see the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Commission resolution 2001/5 on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (E/CN.4/2002/21), paras. 23-35.

- (a) National human rights action plans and/or national plans of action for human rights education;
- (b) National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights;
- (c) Education and training;
- (d) Ratification of international instruments and legislative reform; and
- (e) Regional institutions and activities.

다른 유엔기구와의 관계

- 유엔 사무총장은 이러한 전문가의 업무를 지지하도록 요청받고 있으며, 여기서 사무총장의 지지라 함은, 유엔 정규예산으로 재정적 지원이나 인권고등판무관의 지원뿐만 아니라 정치적 지지까지

도 내포하는 것임. 기타 다양한 유엔기구들도 인권전문가의 업무를 지원하도록 요청됨.

- 인권전문가가 임무를 수행하는 동안 인권고등판무관실과 해당지역 유엔 상근직원의 도움을 받음. 전문가들은 뉴욕 주재의 유엔 사무국 및 다양한 특별기구들과 정기적으로 협의를 함. 해당국가의 유엔 상주팀의 도움 없이는 전문가들은 심각한 어려움을 겪을 것임.

□ 법적 지위

- 유엔 인권임무를 부여받은 전문가는 1946년 “유엔의 특권과 면제에 관한 협약(1946 Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations)”에 의해, 법적으로 “임무수행중인 전문가”로 분류됨. 임무를 수행하는 동안, 전문가들은 동협약 제22장 제6조에 의한 다음과 같은 기능적 특권과 면책을 누림.

- a) 체포와 감금 및 개인적 소지품 압류로부터의 면제
- b) 임무를 수행하는 중 구두 또는 서면으로 행한 말과 행동에 대한 법적절차로부터의 면책. 이 면책은 유엔의 임무를 더 이상 수행하지 않게 되더라도 해당됨.
- c) 모든 서류와 문서에 대한 불가침
- d) 유엔과 통신을 위한 목적으로, 암호의 사용 및 인편에 전달되었거나 혹은 봉함된 문서·서신왕래에 대한 권리
- e) 화폐 및 환율에 대한 제한과 관련, 단기간 공식적 임무로 파견된 외국정부대표와 동등한 대우
- f) 개인적 소지품과 관련, 외교특사와 동등한 면책

□ 인권전문가에 대한 감독

- 인권전문가는 정치적 차원의 사안을 다루고 있음. 따라서, 몇몇 전문가의 업무의 객관성과 공정성이 논란이 된다는 사실은 놀랄만한 일이 아님.

- 인권위는 이들 전문가들이 임무수행중에는 해임될 수 없고, 독립적이며 어떠한 법적절차로부터도 면책된다는 사실을 염두에 두면서 이들의 업무를 감독하고 있음. 인권위는 전문가의 보고서를 심사하고, 전문가의 업무를 환영하거나 혹은 비판하는 방식으로 결의안을 통과시키거나 또는 간단히 기록만을 하기도 함.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION CHAIRMAN NOMINATES EXPERTS FOR FACT-FINDING MECHANISMS

9 July 2004

The Chairman of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Mike Smith (Australia), has nominated 14 human rights experts to fill positions in the fact-finding mechanisms of the main international human-rights body. The nominations were made in consultation with representatives of the different regional groups.

The experts will be charged with studying questions ranging from freedom of religion to the right to education, as well as the situation in specific countries. Nine of them, known variously as special rapporteur or independent expert, will be serving mandates newly established at the Commission's session last spring. The other six experts will occupy posts that were renewed at that session. Further consultations are needed before the nomination of an expert on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of a member of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances can be made.

For a number of the mandates, endorsement by the Economic and Social Council is required before their appointment becomes final.

Mandate-holders are independent from any government and serve in their individual capacity. They represent different sectors of society and have long-standing experience and a recognized record in human rights. They report to the Commission and in some cases to the United Nations General Assembly on their work and recommendations.

□ 국가인권 상황에 관한 특별보고관의 보고서 양식(예)

E/CN.4/1998/62

16 February 1998

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Fifty-second session

Item 10 of the provisional agenda

Situation of human rights in Nigeria

Report submitted by the Special Rapporteur of the
Commission on Human Rights, Mr. Soli Jehangir Sorabjee,
pursuant to Commission resolution 1997/53

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

I. MANDATE AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR

- A. Terms of reference
- B. Communications with the Government regarding the requested mission
- C. Sources of information

II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

III. NIGERIA'S INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

IV. ANALYSIS OF ALLEGATIONS RELATING TO THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN
NIGERIA

- A. Mechanisms for the protection of human rights
- B. Analysis of allegations pertaining to specific rights
- C. Measures taken by the Nigerian Government

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- A. Conclusions
- B. Recommendations

=====

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iraq, Mr. Andreas Mavrommatis

Economic and Social Council

E/CN.4/2001/42

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Fifty-seventh session

Item 9 of the provisional agenda

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iraq, Mr. Andreas Mavrommatis

Executive Summary

Introduction

I. Humanitarian issues

II. Religious intolerance and persecution

III. Extrajudicial, summary and arbitrary executions

IV. ARMED RAIDS ON VILLAGES

V. TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT

VI. ARBITRARY ARREST AND DETENTION, FAIR TRIAL AND DUE PROCESS OF LAW

VII. MASS RELOCATIONS OF NON-ARABS AND ARABIZATION OF AREAS FROM WHICH
THEY ARE EXPELLED

VIII. MISSING PERSONS

IX. RECOMMENDATIONS

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E/CN.4/2003/41

27 December 2002

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Fifty-ninth session

Item 9 of the provisional agenda

Report on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, submitted by
Mr. Paulo Sergio Pinheiro, Special Rapporteur, in accordance with
Commission resolution 2002/67

Introduction

I. ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR

- A. Fact-finding mission
- B. Other activities

II. ENJOYMENT OF BASIC FREEDOMS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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- B. Freedom of expression, information and press
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- D. Conditions in prisons
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III. INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN ETHNIC AREAS

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Introduction

1. The mandate of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Myanmar was established by the Commission in its resolution 1992/58 and extended most recently in resolution 2002/67 (approved by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 2002/269).

2. In its resolution 2002/67, the Commission requested the Special Rapporteur to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session and to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session, keeping a gender perspective in mind when seeking and analysing information (para. 8 (a)). The Special Rapporteur accordingly submitted an interim report to the General Assembly (A/57/290 and Corr.1). The present report is based upon the findings of his third fact-finding mission to Myanmar undertaken in October 2002 and information received by him up to 10 December 2002 and is to be read in conjunction with his interim report.

I. ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR

- A. Fact-finding mission

3. The Special Rapporteur conducted his third fact-finding mission to Myanmar from 17 to 28 October 2002. As during his previous missions, he received full cooperation from the Government, for which he expresses once again his sincere appreciation. He was able to carry out his programme in its entirety and enjoyed complete freedom of movement and access to private persons and others of interest.

4. While in Yangon, the Special Rapporteur met with the Secretary 1 of the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC); the Foreign Minister and his Deputy; the Home Minister; the Head of Department of the Office of Military Intelligence; the Chief of the Bureau of Special Investigation; the Directors-General of the Prisons and the Police Departments; the Chiefs of the Special Branch and the Criminal Investigation Departments; and members of the governmental Human Rights Committee. The Special Rapporteur visited Insein Central Prison, where he interviewed confidentially 16 prisoners, including recent political prisoners and those whom he had met during his previous visit in February 2002. He also had meetings with the General Secretary and members of the Central Executive Committee of the National League for Democracy (NLD), representatives of ethnic and other political parties, the United Nations country team, the diplomatic community, international civil society organizations, members of the international and local business community, as well as religious leaders and recently released political prisoners.

5. The Special Rapporteur travelled to Hpa-an (capital) and Kya-in-seikkyi township in Kayin (Karen) State from 23 to 25 October, where he met with local civilian and military authorities and visited the state court and district- and township-level police offices, including lock-ups. He also met with representatives of two ceasefire groups, and Buddhist and Christian religious leaders. On his way to Yangon, the Special Rapporteur stopped in Mawlawmyine, capital of Mon State, where he met with the Commander of the South-Eastern Command responsible for Mon and Kayin States and visited the local NLD office. Finally, on 27 October, he also travelled to Bago Division to visit Thayarwaddy prison where he interviewed 11 prisoners.

6. The Special Rapporteur followed his mission to Myanmar with a four-day visit to Thailand (29 October-1 November), during which he had meetings with the Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, United Nations officials, and representatives of the diplomatic community, the media and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). He also travelled to Chiang Mai to hear the preliminary results of research developed by his team in the context of his mission to gather directly, and in a systematic manner, first hand testimonies from victims of, and witnesses to, human rights violations, and other persons who may have direct knowledge of the circumstances or context of such violations in the Shan, Kayin (Karen), Kayah (Karenni) and Mon ethnic areas of Myanmar. The purpose of this research project was to provide a solid background based on first-hand empirical survey to enable the Special Rapporteur to build up his own knowledge and understanding of the situation in these areas.

7. On his way to and from Myanmar, the Special Rapporteur had consultations with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to Myanmar.

B. Other activities

8. After his mission, the Special Rapporteur travelled to New York to introduce his interim report and to present to the General Assembly, in his statement on 6 November 2002, his initial impressions and findings, which are elaborated further in the present report in light of information received during and after the mission.

9. While at United Nations Headquarters, the Special Rapporteur met with several representatives of the Myanmar authorities, other States, NGOs and private individuals who imparted their views and information on the situation of human rights in Myanmar.

10. The Special Rapporteur wrote four follow-up letters to Myanmar authorities (on 13, 19 and 28 November and 10 December) regarding his cooperation with them in the implementation of his mandate, including on the issues relating to the proposed investigation under his mandate of allegations of sexual violence against women in Shan State and on conditions of arrest, detention and release of detainees, including the recent instances of political arrests and imprisonment.

11. During the reporting period, the Special Rapporteur sent five urgent appeals (including two jointly with the Special Rapporteurs on torture and on freedom of opinion and expression) and two allegation letters jointly with the Special Rapporteurs on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, on the human rights of migrants, and on the right to food.

제목 [한반도인권회의] 북한인권법에 대한 칼럼(크리스틴 안)
보낸날짜 Fri, 6 Aug 2004 14:50:51 +0900
보낸이 "이주영" <jylee0530@empal.com>
받는이 <rights@chol.com>

미국에 위치한 식량권 단체(Food First) 에서 경제, 사회권 프로그램 코디네이터로 일하는 재미동포 크리스틴 안이 보내온 칼럼입니다. 크리스틴 안이 IPS라는 대안언론매체에 기고한 글입니다. IPS의 사이트는 <http://ipsnews.net/index.asp> 입니다. 읽어보시라고 보내드립니다.

크리스틴 안은 Korea Solidarity Committee의 샌프란시스코 베이 지역의 회원으로도 활동하고 있는데, Korea Solidarity Committee는 SF, CHicago, LA, NY, DC 지역에 회원들이 있는데, 8월 5일부터 15일까지는 한국군의 이라크 파병에 대해 항의하는 시위를 미국 주재 한국 대사관 앞에서 열고, 북한인권법에 대한 항의 행동도 구상 중이라고 합니다.

크리스틴 안(Food First) 의 북한인권법안에 대한 칼럼

IPS Columnist Service

PLANNED US LAW ON NORTH KOREA WOULD ONLY MAKE THINGS WORSE

By Christine Ahn (913 words)

NOT FOR PUBLICATION IN AUSTRALIA, CANADA, NEW ZEALAND, CZECH REPUBLIC, IRELAND, STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

IPS COLUMNIST SERVICE, AUGUST 2004

Editor's note:

On July 22, 2004, the US House of Representatives unanimously passed the North Korea Human Rights Act (NKHRA), writes Christine Ahn, who coordinates the Economic and Social Human Rights Program at the Institute for Food and Development Policy and is a member of the Korea Solidarity Committee of the San Francisco Bay Area.

In this article, the author writes that the bill was backed by a coalition of right-wing evangelical groups and pro-war thinktanks that believe the collapse of the regime will usher in freedom for Koreans. It demonstrates US policymakers' complete ignorance of North Korea, the conditions that caused famine there, and the ensuing human rights crisis.

The NKHRA is based on the assumption that the famine in North Korea was a result of Kim Jong Il's mismanagement of the country. Most experts, on the other hand, agree that the main causes of a series of catastrophic events beyond North Korea's control: the collapse of the Soviet Union, which brought an end to the shipments of oil needed to run tractors and other agricultural machinery, and the historic droughts and floods.

A letter signed by over 100 NGOs states that the bill would not improve human rights but would undermine international humanitarian aid and negotiations for peace on the Korean peninsula.

PLANNED US LAW ON NORTH KOREA WOULD ONLY MAKE THINGS WORSE

By Christine Ahn (*)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug (IPS) – From the mid 1990s to early this century, the famine in North Korea over 5 million people and ravaged 5 percent of the population. A documentary filmmaker who traveled the country extensively said it was impossible to describe what he saw, that "it was worse than war

Today, the arduous march appears to have finally passed. Even the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reports that 2003– 2004 was the best harvest North Korea had in nine years. But they are still facing a food deficit of 944,000 tons of food, meaning that at least 6.5 million North Koreans will go hungry.

Washington, however, has a different idea for what North Koreans need.

On July 22, 2004, the House of Representatives unanimously passed the North Korea Human Rights Act (NKHRA) to "improve" the human rights conditions of North Koreans. The bill was introduced by Republican Jim Leach and backed by a coalition of right-wing evangelical Christian groups and thinktanks, including the Defense Forum Foundation, that believe the collapse of the regime will bring freedom to North Koreans. Its Senate counterpart, the North Korea Freedom Act, has been said to be a manual to topple the North Korean regime.

This bill will make USD 24 million dollars in taxpayer funds annually available to US-based NGOs for improving the human rights of North Koreans. It will also expand radio service to North Korea, strengthen monitoring of humanitarian aid to North Korea, and permit North Korean defectors to apply for a US visa.

This bill demonstrates US policymakers' complete ignorance of North Korea, the conditions that have caused the famine there, and the ensuing human rights crisis.

The NKHRA is based on the assumption that the famine in North Korea was a result of Kim Jong Il's mismanagement of the country. However, most experts agree that the main cause of famine was catastrophic events beyond North Korea's control. The first was the collapse of the Soviet Union, which brought an end to the shipments of oil needed to run tractors and other agricultural machinery. The second cause was the historic droughts and floods that destroyed 300,000 hectares of agricultural land and devastated 1.9 million tons of grain.

Ironically, the most vocal opposition to the NKHRA has come from a wide spectrum of South Korean human rights groups, including Sarangbang for Human Rights, People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy, and Good Friends, a respected humanitarian organization that has worked the most with North Koreans.

A letter signed by over 100 NGOs states that the bill would not improve human rights but rather hinder international humanitarian aid and negotiations for peace on the Korean peninsula. According to a widely-respected March 2004 report by Good Friends, "We cannot separate the problem of human rights from the food shortage.

The human rights improvement that North Korean residents want most is large-scale humanitarian aid before anything else."

Although food aid should not come with strings attached, the NKHRA stipulates that before more aid is given, the US government would need assurances about the North's improvements in human rights.

Since 1995, the United States has provided about 1.9 million tons of food aid to North Korea. When the current administration took office, food aid to that country dropped from 500,000 to about 100,000 tons clearly as a result of its political agenda. Undersecretary of State John Bolton characterized the current administration's aim as follows:

이주영, 인권운동사랑방 상임활동가
서울 종로구 명륜동 2가 8-29 3층 (110-522)
전화 : (02) 741 5363
팩스 : (02) 741 5364

한반도인권회의

날짜 : 2004년 8월 4일(수)

장소 : 참여연대 3층 회의실

참석 : 오정록/김유성(평화네트워크), 서보혁, 이승용/강여경/고명수(좋은벗들), 정용욱(평화인권연대), 박정은(참여연대 평화군축센터), 이주영(인권운동사랑방)

<다음 회의>

☞ 날짜 : 8월 10일(화) 저녁 6시 (이날은 일찍 회의하고, 더위 쫓는 특별 뒤풀이를 합니다.)

☞ 장소 : 참여연대 회의실

☞ 논의 안건 :

- 1) 관련 동향 공유(준비 : 정용욱-해외, 최민-국내, 정상훈-북)
- 2) 보고서 실태 부분 관련 논의 (준비 : 이승용, 이주영, 박정은, 최민 등)
서론에 대한 논의 (준비 : 서보혁)
- 3) 탈북 문제 해법 찾기 토론 (8. 10 또는 그 다음주 회의 : 이금순 혹은 이진영 박사 초청)
- 4) 한반도인권회의 영문 명칭 확정
- 5) 한반도인권회의 자료 공유를 위한 인터넷 게시판 만들기 (준비 : 양광운)

<회의 결과>

1. 북한인권법안에 관한 분석 (서보혁)

2. 국내외 동향 공유 및 관련 대응 논의

1)국내외 동향 브리핑 (오정록 : 평화네트워크, 정용욱 : 평화인권연대)

==> 관련 자료 별도의 파일로 첨부합니다.

2)탈북자 기획입국 문제에 대한 시민사회 토론회 개최 제안서에 대한 논의

①제안 취지 : 최근 이루어진 탈북자 집단 입국의 문제점을 남북관계, 한반도 평화 실현의 관점에서

살펴보자는 것.(통일연대 제안)

②논의 내용 : 현재의 남북경색 국면은 NLL 문제, 조문 문제 등이 맞물려 있는 것이며, 집단 입국 사안은 이에 대한 비중이 낮다. 이 문제로 인해 남북 관계가 총체적으로 경색됐다고 보기 어렵다. 정부의 남북 화해 협력 기조가 크게 달라지지 않을 것이다. 북 역시 이 문제를 계속적으로 강하게 제기하지는 않을 것으로 보인다. 또한 이번 집단 입국 문제는 기존의 기획탈북, 기획입국과는 조금 다른 맥락에 있다. 한편, 탈북자 문제를 이야기할 때는 남북 화해협력의 기조 외에도 탈북자 인권 보호의 차원이 함께 논의되어야 한다. 탈북자의 인권과 관련해선, 재외 탈북자들을 어떻게 보호할 것인가의 문제와 더불어 근원적인 해법이 무엇인지가 같이 논의되어야 한다. '한반도인권회의' 차원에서 이 토론회를 공동 개최하기는 어렵다. 개별 단체들이 알아서 주최 여부 판단하되, 탈북자 인권을 함께 균형적으로 다루어야 한다는 시각이 견지되어야 할 것이다.

3)오영필 구명운동본부의 요청

①기획탈북/기획망명을 조직하는 두리하나 선교회와 동경방송에 대한 문제제기를 함께 하자고 요청해옴

②기획망명에 대한 입장 등을 더 확인해 볼 필요 있음.

③'한반도인권회의' 차원에서 결합하지 않는다.

4)탈북 문제에 대해서는 '한반도인권회의' 내부의 심화 토론이 필요함.

①이금순 내지 이진영 박사를 초청, 탈북 문제의 원인과 현황, 해법과 이 문제와 북 인권 문제와의 관계 등에 대한 내부 토론을 진행한다.

②다음 회의인 8월 10일(화) 또는 그 다음회의 때 진행한다.

③초청 담당 : 이승용(좋은벗들)

3. 보고서 기획안 논의

1)사회권(좋은벗들) : 논의된 내용

-인권적 개념에 맞게, 정리하기

-인권의 범위를 넘어서, 체제의 원리를 변경할 것을 요구하는 내용은 담지 않기로 함.

-90년대 후반의 탈북자 증언 외에도, 북한 내에 상주하는 유니세프, WFP, FAO, WHO 등의 최신 통계 등을 사용하자.

2)자유권(인권운동사랑방) : 논의된 내용

- 도움 줄 수 있는 사람 더 찾아봐야 함.
- 자유권 내에 세부적인 쟁점들을 좀더 구체화해오기로 함.
- 사회주의 국가의 헌법, 형법 원리가 인권에 반하지 않을 때, 그 부분을 존중하면서, 그 원리가 현실에서 어떻게 구현되었는지를 점검해 보도록 함.

3)발전권(참여연대 평화군축센터)

- 북의 발전권 현실과 관련, 박순성 선생님이 집필하기로 함.
- 그 외 도움 줄 수 있는 사람 찾는 중임.

*다음 회의 때 좀더 구체화된 기획 내용을 점검하기로 함.

4. 한반도인권회의 영문 명칭(안)

- 1)Korean Human Rights Network
- 2)Solidarity for Human Rights in Korea

*다음 회의 때, 둘 중 확정하기로 함. 회의에 참석하지 않는 분들도 이메일 통해 의견을 주시기 바랍니다.

제목 [한반도인권회의]10일(화) 회의 / 관련 자료 보냅니다.

보낸날짜 Mon, 9 Aug 2004 16:11:45 +0900

보낸이 "이주영" <jylee0530@empal.com>

받는이 <rights@chol.com>

안녕하세요. 인권운동사랑방 이주영입니다.

1. 한반도인권회의 10일 내일(화) 저녁 6시에 참여연대 회의실에서 열립니다. 잊지 말고, 꼭 참여해주세요.

2. 북한인권법안 전문 한글 번역을 어느 곳에서 해서 주셨습니다. 파일로 첨부했습니다.

3. 지난 주에 Food First에서 일하는 Christine Ahn(크리스틴 안)의 북한인권법안에 대한 글을 보내드렸는데요. 뒤늦게 확인해 보니, 중간에 글이 잘렸더군요. 전체 글을 보실 수 있는 사이트 주소를 알려드립니다. <http://www.koreasolidarity.org/bbs/view.php?id=news&no=165>

4. 이성훈님이 업코리아라는 곳에 실린 장세규(재미목사)의 글을 읽어보라고 보내주었습니다. 그 글은 아래 사이트 3면 볼 수 있습니다.
http://www.upkorea.com/view/common.asp?s_articleID=200472894919_0900000000000.html&sort1=9

"워싱턴에서 본 북한인권법안 저지 시도 - 북한인권법에 대한 무지 드러나"가 제목입니다.

이 글에 대해 유정에 선생님의 의견을 주셨습니다. 그 내용을 아래에 붙입니다. 참고하며 읽어보세요.

유정에 선생님의 의견 1.

장목사의 글을 자세히 살펴 보았습니다. 그분이 말씀하시는 주요점들의 대부분이 진단의 입장으로는 현실에 가깝다고 말할 수 있습니다. 첫째와 두번째로 지적한 북한인권법과 법안을 대하는 미국정가의 분위기등에 대해서는 인권회의 쪽에서 열린우리당및 인권회의쪽 분들과 대화를 나누어 보고 평가 하실 수 있다고 봅니다. ("첫째는 북한인권법안 자체에 대한 무지를 들 수 있다...둘째로는 북한인권법안을 대하는 미국 정가의 분위기에 대한 무지이다.")

이 부분에 대해서는 장목사가 해석하는 부분에는 동의하지 않습니다. 가령, 법안이 수정되어 가는 과정과 그 과정에서 마지막 장목사의 논리 (한인사회의 역할 등등)을 연결시켜보면 한인 보좌관 몇몇만 설득시킬 수 있다면 인권법안같은 정치적으로 민감한 법안이 보좌관선상에서 대충 만들어질 수 있다는 것입니다. ("북한인권법안과 관련하여 발제 의원들의 보좌관들이 자주 모여 간담회와 연구 모임을 갖고는 했다. 그 모임 중의 하나를 참석해보고 무척 놀랐던 적이 있다. 북한인권법안을 다루고 있던 상하원 의원들의 담당 보좌관들 중의 상당수가 한인계였다....")

제가 알기로는 인권법안과 탈북자문제는 워포위초국방차관까지 관심을 갖고 한국의 고위관리에게 집중적으로 질문해 왔던 것으로 알고있습니다. 다시 말하면 겉으로는 장목사가 주장한 것 처럼 비취질지라도 더 깊게 무게를 갖고 복잡한 국제관계속에서 이 법안에 대한 동력을 살펴 보아야 효력있는 대처를 할 수 있다고 봅니다. 그러나 장목사가 설명하는 미의회의 법안과정, 절차에 대해서는 한국쪽에서 일정부분 받아 드리어 다음에는 어떤 부분을 어떻게 활용해 나가야 하는 부분입니다. ("세째로는 북한인권법안이 상정되고 하원에서 통과되기까지의 토론 과정과 입법절차에 대한 무지이다.") 특히 한국의 소장파의원들을 어떻게 이런 문제에 대해 이해를 시키는가 하는 부분과 인권회의에서 어떻게 적절하게 미 의회절차및 과정을 활용하여 우리민족과 동북아 평화에 이바지하는 가 하는 것입니다.

장목사의 마지막 지적은 생각해 보셔야 할 것입니다. ("마지막으로 한국의 정책 입안자들과 정치인들은 미국내 한인사회의 역할에 대해서도 좀 더 깊은 이해를 가졌으면 한다. 한국의 정책입안자들과 정치인들은 미국 한인사회의 영향을

새롭게 발견하는 노력을 기울여야 할 것이다.") 저는 한민사회의 역할이 조금더 적극적으로 활용되어야 한다고 생각하지만 그분이 주장하는 것의 초점에는 동의하지 않는다고 생각합니다. 긴 이야기가 될 것 같아서 여기서는 설명을 생략하겠습니다만, 한민사회의 바람직한 역할은 우리민족과 개인, 국제관계사이에서 이해되고 풀어 나아가야 할 사안입니다.

오늘 워싱턴의 친구와 연락이 되면 다시 이메일 보내겠습니다만, 제가 생각컨데 그분의 주장은 주장으로 받아 들이고 기회가 있으면 대화를 트십시오.


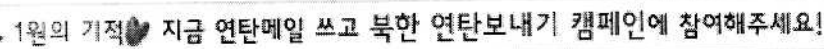
유정애 선생님의 의견 2.

방금 워싱턴에 있는 친구와 대화를 했습니다. 장목사의 글은 개인적으로 쓴 것이지 KASM을 대표하는 것은 아니라는 것입니다. 오히려 KASM의 입장은 KASM의 웹사이트에 (http://www.kasm.org/PDFs/KASM_Position_on_Refugee.pdf) 올려져 있습니다. 한번 읽어 보십시오.

장목사의 개인적 성향은 극우라고 할 수 있다고합니다. 그러나 북에 대해서는 국제적 왕따를 시켜 붕괴를 시킨다기 보다는 Engagement을 지지하는 입장이라합니다. 그를 잘 아는 이 친구의 말을 빌리자면 "극우와 극좌를 동시에 왔다갔다"하는 "극우"성향의 인물이라고 합니다. 그러나 문제는 장목사가 지속적으로 KASM을 자신의 입장을 옹호하는데 쓸 것이냐는 것입니다.

더위 잘 이기시고, 모두 내일 회의에서 뵙겠습니다.

이주영, 인권운동사랑방 상임활동가
서울 종로구 명륜동 2가 8-29 3층 (110-522)
전화 : (02) 741 5363
팩스 : (02) 741 5364
이메일 : jylee0530@empal.com, humanrights@sarangbang.or.kr
홈페이지 : www.sarangbang.or.kr


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제목 [한반도인권회의]유엔 북한인권 특별보고관 관련 기사
 보낸날짜 Fri, 13 Aug 2004 19:24:10 +0900
 보낸이 "이주영" <jylee0530@empal.com>
 받는이 <rights@chol.com>

유엔 북한인권 특별보고관에 대한 두 개의 기사입니다. 8월 11일자 연합뉴스와 IPS 뉴스 서비스의 기사입니다. 참고로 IPS 뉴스에는 북한인권법안이 마치 미 의회를 완전히 통과한 것처럼 잘못 작성된 부분이 있네요.

2004/08/11 16:05 송고



유엔 북한인권특별보고관 내달 15일 방한

(서울=연합뉴스) 장용훈, 김현 기자= 지난달 유엔 북한인권 특별보고관으로 임명된 위딧 문타폰(51) 태국 국립 출라롱콘대학 법학과 교수가 내달 15일 인권종진과 관련한 세미나 참석차 방한한다.

위딧 문타폰 보고관은 11일 연합뉴스와 전화 인터뷰에서 이같이 밝히고 "북한에 (도) 들어갈 수 있게 되길 바란다"고 말했다.

그는 또 "북한측이 내가 맡은 일을 누군가 균형된 입장에서 북한을 포함한 모든 곳의 인권 개선을 위해 노력하도록 해주는 '기회의 창구'라고 봐주면 좋겠다"고 기대했다.

북한을 포함해 남한과 중국 등에 대한 방문을 희망한 그는 "정부 소식통과 정부 간 소식통들, 시민사회 소식통 및 기타 소식통, 특히 희생자의 증언을 통한 균형된 정보를 추구하고 이용할 것"이라고 덧붙였다.

그는 오는 10월 유엔총회에 북한인권 특별보고관 활동에 관한 구두보고를 하는 데 이어 내년 3월까지 최종 서면보고서를 작성하게 된다.

jyh@yna.co.kr

hkim@yna.co.kr;

NORTH KOREA:

Tough Road Ahead for First U.N. Rights Envoy

<http://www.ipsnews.net/interna.asp?idnews=25031>

Marwaan Macan-Markar

BANGKOK, Aug 11 (IPS) - A respected Thai human rights scholar faces a mammoth challenge in open doors in North Korea - deemed as one of the world's most secretive and oppressive country.

Vitit Muntarbhorn, a 51-year-old international law professor at the prestigious Chulalongkorn University, expressed his concerns about the task ahead, following his appointment as the first United Nations human rights envoy to investigate and report about the human rights climate in the East Asian nation.

"The physical access to the country is a challenging one," he revealed in an interview with IPS. "I will earn my credibility."

His appointment this month as the U.N. Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as the totalitarian state is officially known, does not entail him the privilege to enter Pyongyang at his own choosing.

That decision is left to the North Korean government, which is lead by the reclusive President Kim Jo known in his country of 23 million people as the 'Dear Leader'.

Military-ruled Burma offers a glimpse of how difficult such an invitation to an U.N. human rights envc Rangoon's junta declined entry to successive U.N. human rights envoys for eight years since 1992.

Yojo Yokota, a Japanese, who was appointed the first U.N. human rights envoy to investigate politic liberties in Burma, was not permitted entry into Rangoon during his tenure from 1992-1996.

His successor, Rajsoomer Lallah from Mauritius was also given the cold shoulder by the military gov during his term as U.N. human rights envoy for Burma from 1996-2000.

Both special rapporteurs had to submit their reports to the annual U.N. Human Rights Commission h in Geneva based on information gathered beyond Burma's borders.

It was only the Brazilian academic Paulo Sergio Pinheiro who broke new ground, when Rangoon exte invitation to a human rights envoy in December, 2000.

Vitit's appointment brings to four the number of Asian countries that have special human rights envor by the U.N. Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR). They are Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia and N

"The international political implications of the appointment cannot be minimised, since North Korea i rouge state," Gotham Ayra, head of Forum-Asia, a Bangkok-based regional human rights lobby, tol

"On the one hand, it can be seen as more criticism to come. But on the other, this is a positive deci the situation in North Korea would be better known with credibility," he added.

He also welcomed the choice of an Asian for the role, since "with closer cultural affinity, the learning narrower."

Vitit has also gained the confidence of the human rights community due to the work he accomplishe another U.N. assignment from 1990-1994 - as the U.N. Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, prostitution and child pornography.

The groundwork for the current appointment was laid at this April's sessions in Geneva of the UNCHI rights forum of the global body, when it passed a resolution singling out the pervasive rights violati Korea and endorsing a need for a special envoy.

That resolution, a milestone at the UNCHR, expressed concern "about reports of systemic, widespre violations of human rights."

They included torture, public executions, extra-judicial detentions and imposition of the death penalt reasons.

The resolution also took Pyongyang to task for "the existence of a large number of prison camps an extensive use of forced labour and lack of respect for the rights of persons deprived of the liberties.

In July, a bill passed in the U.S. Congress - the North Korean Human Rights Act - listed a litany of p abuses, including an estimated 200,000 political prisoners in North Korean jails, some of whom have for fatal chemical experiments.

Since the 1990s, between half a million to three million North Koreans have died due to famine.

And the increasing stream of defectors from North Korea, which was established as an independent ruled country in 1948, reflects the dissatisfaction that prevails within its borders.

This year alone 1,210 have fled, and in 2003 the numbers was 1,285 while in 2002 it was 1,140.

Yet despite being deemed a pariah state and one among the three nations who make up U.S. Presid W. Bush's 'Axis of Evil,' the country has not walled itself off from the entire U.N. family.

Currently five U.N. agencies maintain a presence in North Korea, with the largest being the World Fo Programme (WFP), which has access to 161 of the 203 counties in the country.

The very fact that the international community has a presence here is an achievement," Gerald But spokesman on North Korea, said in a telephone interview from Beijing.

But while the situation in North Korea has "progressively improved" over the past three years, "we s access to all the people," he added.

In fact, U.N. officials working in the totalitarian state have to get approval from the authorities to trav consequently cutting off random encounters with the local population.

Bourke cautions against hopes of a breakthrough with the appointment of the first human rights envc Korea. "The only way forward here is slow motion, taking small steps," he said. "You are not going dramatic change."

Vitit appears ready to summon up his diplomatic skills and patience to make headway. "I would urge Korean authorities to see it as a window of opportunity." (END/2004)



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제목 [한반도 인권회의] 북 인권 관련 8.4-8.17 국내언론 모니터링
 보낸날짜 Fri, 20 Aug 2004 16:52:11 +0900
 보낸이 "이주영" <jylee0530@empal.com>
 받는이 <jylee0530@empal.com>

다른 분들에게는 8월 18일에 전달된 내용입니다. 한메일 이용자 분들로부터만 메일이 일괄
 반송되어 오늘 다시 보냅니다.

----- Original Message -----

From : 최민(alscii@naver.com)
 To : 이주영(jylee0530@empal.com)
 Sent : Wednesday, Aug 18, 2004 05:04 PM
 Subject : 한반도 인권회의 8.4-8.17 국내동향

메일링리스트 전체로 전달이 안 되는 것 같아서요...
 중요한 건 없는데요, 동향은 그때그때 보는 게 좋을 것 같은데 2주치가 쌓여서
 메일로 보내드립니다. 전 그럼 다음 회의에는 이번주치만 해 갈게요^^ㅋㅋ
 다들 수고하세요

 2004. 8. 4- 8.17 국내 동향

동아일보 8월 9일[월요포럼]허영/국가정체성 의혹 해소하라

'정체성논란' 관련해서 의문사위 등 다른 문제와 함께 지속적으로 거론되고 있음.
 북한인권법 하원 통과에 대해 문제제기하는 것이 북한에 대해 편향된 시각이 반영된
 대표적인 사례라는 논리.

[통일뉴스 8월 4일]'탈북자 집단입국 소동'은 北체제 붕괴전략의 산물이다
 [통일뉴스 8월 8일]대지의 운영공동체를 위하여-기획입국과 미국의 '북한인권법안'에 반대하며
 [참다운인권을 생각하는 사람들 8월 3일]미국은 '북한인권문제'조작 음모를 즉각 중단하라

인권법안에 이어 동남아 탈북자 대량입국 등으로 통일운동 진영에서
 이에 대한 강한 반발이 계속되고 있다.

'북한구원운동(Save North Korea)' 영화제작 배우 모집 공고/ 탈북난민보호운동본부

재미있는 소식. 2004년 3월에 결성된 교회연합운동 '북한구원운동'에서 북한인권탄압과 기독교 박해에 관한
 30분 분량의 영화를 제작, 이에 배우를 모집 중이다. 다양한 방식의 활동을 기획하고 있다는 감탄.

문답으로 풀어보는 북한인권 쟁점 [2004-08-07 22:37] 업코리아

미국외의 다른 나라에서도 외국의 인권 문제에 대해 법안 등을 만든 적이 있는가,
 내정 간섭이 아닌가, 실질적인 효과를 거두기 어려운 것은 아닌가라는 세 가지 질문을 던지고
 이에 반박하는 형식으로 북한인권법안을 옹호하고 있다.

"폭우로 北 이재민 4만 가구" 8월 10일 연합뉴스
 러 대북지원식량...가운데 단비 8월 10일 연합뉴스

폭우로 이재민이 4만 가구 발생했다는 소식과
 대북 식량 지원이 급강한 가운데 얼마 전 러시아가 지원한 3만 5천 톤의 식량이 큰 도움이 되었다는 소식이 있다.

8월 10일 연합뉴스, "탈북자 급증, 북한 인권문제 제기" (유엔 특별보고관 태국 워싱턴교수)
 8월 11일 연합뉴스, 유엔 북한인권특별보고관 내달 15일 방한

연합뉴스에서 이를 연달아 북한인권특별보고관 관련 기사를 냈음.
 워싱턴 교수는 네이션과의 인터뷰에서 '북한이 자신을 기회의 창구'로 생각해주기를 바라며 중립적이고 균형있게 풀어
 했다.
 또 연합뉴스와의 전화 인터뷰에서 다음달 15일 방한할 것이라고 말했다.

[문화일보0816] <오늘의 이슈> "탈북조장없다" 북 오해 풀기
[동아일보 0817] 정부, 북 눈치보나... 탈북정책 변화조짐
[조선일보 0816 사설] 남북대화 위해 脫北 동포 목숨을 던져주나
[세계일보 2004-08-16][사설]"탈북자 入國 유감" 발언 부적절하다

정동영 통일부 장관이 "우리 사회의 (탈북자) 지원 단체가 인도적 견지에서 도와주는 것에서 벗어나 북한 주민의 탈북을 유도하거나 조장하는 일이 있다면 이것은 대북화해협력정책에 부합하지 않을 뿐만 아니라 남북관계에도 좋지 않은 영향을 미칠 수 있다"고 발언하고,반기문 외교부 장관도 이에 대해 동조하는 발언을 해서 화제가 되고 있다. 대부분의 언론은 정부가 탈북자 문제에 책임도 못 지면서, 북한 눈치 보느라 열심히 하는 NGO를 탓하고 있다는 비판적 분위기. 이런 분위기 속에 북한인권 문제가 계속 기존 보수 단체의 전유물로 인식되어 가는 것이 큰 문제인듯.

[경향신문 2004-08-13] 탈북자 송환 비난시위

결국 탈북난민보호운동본부가 아테네에서 올림픽전야에 중국의 탈북자 강제 송환정책을 비난하는 퍼포먼스를 펼쳤! 올림픽 보도를 통해 주요 TV에도 다 보도됨...-.-;;

[08-14 프레시안] 북한, 유엔에 "내년부터 인도지원 안받겠다" 통고

교도 통신 인용 보도. 정확한 이유와 배경이 밝혀지지 않고 있음

최 민, 평화네트워크 www.peacekorea.org
alscii@naver.com, network@peacekorea.org
서울시 종로구 필운동 184-3 3층
733-3509 (후원계좌) 조흥은행 325-04-581037

최 민, 평화네트워크 www.peacekorea.org
alscii@naver.com, network@peacekorea.org
서울시 종로구 필운동 184-3 3층
733-3509 (후원계좌) 조흥은행 325-04-581037

기쁜20M! [네이버메일] 따뜻한 사연을 전하세요. 네이버 메일!



지식까지 찾아주는 검색 - 네이버
[지식IN] 입대하는 애인에게 챙겨줘야 할 준..



지역정보 삼 오픈이벤트!
[지역] 압구정치과? 일산안과? 어디든 착착!

1원의 기적! 지금 연탄메일 쓰고 북한 연탄보내기 캠페인에 참여해주세요!

엠포스 인기 검색어!
크라마농인(29위) 파라과이(940위) 라토스원(104위)



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바이러스체크 후 저장

파일삭제

한반도인권회의

날짜 : 2004년 8월 25일(수) 저녁 7시

장소 : 참여연대 3층 회의실

참석 : 최민/김유성(평화네트워크), 정용욱(평화인권연대), 강여경/이승용/고명수(좋은벗들), 박정은(참여연대 평화군축센터), 이주영(인권운동사랑방), 김희진(국제엠네스티 한국지부)

<알림>

☞ 북 인권 보고서 초안 내부 토론회 (9월 10일(금) 오후 3시부터 밤까지)

◇ 장소 : 참여연대 2층 강당

◇ 저녁 식사 이전 : 사회권, 자유권, 발전권, 특수한 인권 / 저녁 식사 이후 : 서론과 결론

☞ www.hinbo.net 에 한반도인권회의의 사회단체 포럼 게시판이 생김. 진보넷 아이디어를 개설하고, 회원 가입 신청하세요.

<8월 25일 회의 결과>

1. 관련 동향 공유

- 1) 해외 : 정용욱(평화인권연대) => 자료 파일 첨부
- 2) 국내 : 최민(평화네트워크) => 자료 파일 첨부

2. 북 인권 관련, 유엔 북한인권 특별보고관 및 국제인권단체의 방한과 관련

- 1) 위뭇 특별보고관, 9월 15일~17일 외교부 주최 Good Governance 회의에 참석함. 9월 17일 4시~5시반에 민간단체와의 만남 가능하다고 함. 한반도인권회의와 북한인권시민연합이 주축이 되는 단체들을 같은 자리에서 불지, 다른 자리에서 불지 아직 정해지지 않았음. (Source : 이성훈 님) 가능하면, 북한인권시민연합 쪽과 별도로 위뭇 보고관을 만나는 자리 갖도록 함.
- 2) 위뭇 특별보고관, 10월 5일~8일 국가인권위 주최 북한인권 국제세미나에 참석함. 그 기간 중, 한반도인권회의가 보고서를 전달하고, 간담회를 가져야 할 것임.
- 3) 같은 기간, 국제엠네스티, 휴먼라이츠워치, 까리파스 등의 국제인권단체들도 방한함. 10월 5일이나 6일 저녁 시간에.

3. 보고서 진행 상황

1)사회권(담당 : 좋은벗들) 목차 구성했음. 유엔 사회권위원회 보고서, 2월 발표 좋은벗들 인권 보고서, 유엔 권고 사항 참조하고, 최근 자료 업데이트 해서 구성할 것임.

2)자유권(담당 : 인권운동사랑방) 애초 제출했던 기획안대로 준비 중. 자료 검토하고 있음. 인권운동사랑방 인권운동연구소에서 북 인권 세미나를 함께 했던 이광길 님이 함께 함.

3)발전권(담당 : 참여연대 평화군축센터) 참여연대 이대훈, 박원석 님이 준비 중임. 10일에는 구두로 내용을 발표할 것임.

4)특수한 인권

-탈북자(담당 : 좋은벗들)

-이산가족, 납북자, 전쟁포로(담당 : 평화네트워크) : 유형 및 현황, 문제점과 제안으로 구성하려고 함

5)서론과 결론 부분도 10일 내부 토론에서 논의될 수 있도록 준비할 것임.

* 보고서 내부 토론 : 9월 10일(금) 오후 3시부터 밤까지.

한반도인권회의 참가자, 북 인권 관련 활동가, 연구자 등 관련자들 모두 참여해, 내실있는 토론이 진행될 수 있도록 함. 보고서 집필 중인 개인, 단체들이 적극적으로 참여를 조직하기로 함.

* 9월 6일(월)에 일단 진행된 수준까지의 원고를 공유하기로 함.

4. 한반도인권회의 영문 명칭 확정 : Solidarity for Korean Human Rights

5. 한반도인권회의 자료 공유를 위한 인터넷 게시판

1)[한반도인권회의] 포럼 개설 : www.iinbo.net 에서 상단 '공동체' 사회단체 포럼에 들어가서, 바로가기(go) '북인권' 또는 이름 검색 (한반도인권회의) 하면 됨.

공동 운영자(이후 다시 논의해 교체할 수 있음) : 김유성(평화네트워크), 이주영(인권운동사랑방)

2)한반도인권회의 참가자 및 북 인권 관련자들은 진보넷 아이디를 개설하고, 가입 요청하시면 활동 참여의 수위 별로 게시판 접근할 수 있도록 하겠습니다.

3)지금까지 한반도인권회의의 회의록, 자료들을 등록하는데, 시간이 며칠 걸릴 것입니다.

제목 [한반도인권회의]상원 북한 특별법 심의 대응 움직임(미국)
보낸날짜 Fri, 3 Sep 2004 18:01:23 +0900
보낸이 "이주영" <jylee0530@empal.com>
받는이 <rights@chol.com>

안녕하세요.

유정에 선생님이 보내주신 메일을 공유합니다. 미국의 Church World Service의 Victor Hsu가 미 상원에서 논의될 북한에 대해 우려를 표명하는 팩스 보내기를 제안하는 내용입니다. NCC의 황필규 목사님에 따르면, Victor Hsu는 대북 지지하고 있고 한반도 문제 전문가라고 합니다. 예전에 저희 의견서를 보내고, 잘 받았다는 답신을 받기도 했었습니다. 미 상원에 직접 우려를 전달할 방안에 대해 고심을 했었는데, 미국 내에서 이런 움직임이 있어 참 다행입니다.

----- Original Message -----

From : Chong-Ae Yu(chongaeyu@hotmail.com)
To : jylee0530@empal.com
Sent : Thursday, Sep 02, 2004 09:34 PM
Subject : FW: Advocacy on North Korea Human Rights Act

> Juyung ssi.
>

>For your information. Forwarded message is from Victor Hsu from Church
>World Service -- U.S. National Council of Church's service organization
>overseas -- to alert others in the U.S. re the anticipated legislation on NK
>human rights in the U.S. Senate by Senator Sam Brownback. Finally, it seems
>some of the NGOs in the U.S. may be moving on this issue. I'll need to talk
>to Victor in the next couple of days to ascertain the status.

>Yu Chong-Ae

>>From: "Victor Hsu" <vhsu@churchworldservice.org>
>>To: "Victor Hsu" <vhsu@churchworldservice.org>
>>Subject: Advocacy on North Korea Human Rights Act
>>Date: Wed, 01 Sep 2004 21:35:19 -0500



>>
>>All:
>>

>>As you know, there has been much discussion in Washington DC and around
>>the world about US policy towards North Korea. The discussion in
>>Washington DC finally (or temporarily) culminated in the North Korea
>>Human Rights Act that was passed in the House of Representatives on July
>>21 by acclamation and without discussion, just prior to the summer
>>recess.

>>
>>The stage now moves to the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee. In
>>fact, Senator Brownback has been circulating a similar version of a
>>draft legislation known as the North Korea Freedom Act which has been
>>under scrutiny here and in Korea for some time. Many informed observers
>>and Korea experts have raised serious questions about the intent of such
>>a legislation. Some see it to be an attempt to strengthen the Bush
>>administration's hand in its talks with North Korea. Others see it to
>>be an attempt to put a break on the Agreed Framework negotiated by the
>>Clinton administration in 1994 and to put an end to any form of
>>assistance to North Korea. It is also perceived by many as an attempt
>>to slow the pace of Inter-Korean cooperation.

>>
>>It is unclear what the Senate action is going to be. Apparently,

>>there is a provision for Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist to invoke a
 >>special rule to place the House legislation for a vote in the Senate
 >>without going through a Senate committee process.
 >>
 >>Last weekend a group of concerned people gathered together to consider
 >>what an appropriate response should be. This included several leaders
 >>of Korean American organizations. After a day-long meeting they suggest
 >>two related course of action.
 >>
 >>1. Writing letters to key Senators about the proposed legislation and
 >>
 >>2. Designate September 16 (10 AM to 4 PM) as advocacy day in
 >>Washington DC on the proposed legislation.
 >>
 >>I am attaching herewith a proposed sample letter for your use in
 >>drafting your own letters to the few Senators listed below. Please be
 >>sure to put in your own words your concerns. You may wish to highlight
 >>any aspect of the legislation. The more variety there is in the letters
 >>received by the Senators the more impact we will generate.
 >>
 >>It is STRONGLY suggested that you fax your letter as snail mail usually
 >>is problematic ever since the anthrax scare and may not reach the
 >>Senators. You may wish to send your letter to one or a group of
 >>Senators of your choice.
 >>
 >>You will find their fax numbers next to their names. Please be sure to
 >>use area code (202).
 >>
 >>Richard G. Lugar 228-0360
 >>Joseph Biden 224-0139
 >>Chuck Hagel 224-5213
 >>Sam Brownback 228-1265
 >>Christopher Dodd 224-1083
 >>John F. Kerry 224-8525
 >>Barbara Boxer 415-956-6701
 >>Ted Kenney 224-2417
 >>Carl Levin 224-1388
 >>Diane Feinstein 228-3954
 >>Bill Frist 228-1264
 >>
 >>Please mark September 16 on your calendar. More information will
 >>follow through your network though not necessarily from me.
 >>
 >>Thank you for your cooperation.
 >>
 >>Victor.
 >>
 >>
 >>+++++
 >>+++++
 >>
 >>Victor W. C. Hsu
 >>Senior Advisor
 >>Church World Service
 >>Suite 700
 >>475 Riverside Dr.
 >>New York, NY 10115
 >>Tel. 1-212-870-2373
 >>Fax 1-212-870-3523
 >>Cell. 1-574-329-8189
 >>E-mail: vhsu@churchworldservice.org
 >>website: www.churchworldservice.org
 >

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이니셜놀이(5위) 영화에매(4위) 개인회생제도(4위)



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