

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION CONFERENCE

Promotion of Peace on the Korean Peninsula and Rights of Persons with Disabilities Through Sports, Leisure and Culture



11 June 2019
11:30~12:45
Conference Room no. 11
at UN HQ (New York)



Co-host and
sponsors



Opening Remarks

Hello everyone. My name is Choi He-Ri, a standing commissioner of the National Human Rights Commission of Korea.



I would like to thank Majid Rashed, President of APC and Danlami Basharu, Chairperson of Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities(CRPD) for attending this symposium. I also would like to say thank-you to the Catalina Devandas Aguilar, UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Catherine Carty, Chair of IT Tralee and UNESCO, Kim, Mi-Yeon, Member of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities(CRPD), Jang, Hyang-Sook, Vice Chairman of Asian Paralympic Committee, and Lee, Kyu-Chang, Senior Research Fellow of Korea Institute for Nation Unification (KINU) for taking time from your busy schedule to be here as a panelist.

I would also like to express my sincere thanks to the members of the Asian Paralympic Committee, the UN DESA, the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations, KINU, Korea Paralympic Committee, and Korea Disabled People's Development Institute for working together for this event.

Korea is the only divided country in the world, one of the last relics of the Cold War. Overcoming the Cold War is not possible by meetings of policy and decision makers alone. History has shown us that a small ping

pong ball can cross over the wall of ice. As shown in the inter-Korean relations that have rapidly advanced since the formation of the united Korean team at the PyeongChang Olympic Games, we have witnessed that the young athletes of the Team Korea will be able to melt down even the Military Demarcation Line.

The theme of this international symposium is "Promotion of Peace on the Korean Peninsula and Rights of Persons with Disabilities through Sports, Leisure and Culture." This symposium will be the stage to discuss how the spirit of human rights advocacy to promote the human rights of persons with disabilities and the spirit of sports beyond borders can be enhanced by improving the inter-Korean relations and international cooperation, taking a step forward from the social inclusion and participation of persons with disabilities through sports, leisure and culture, which is the agenda of the 12th Conference of the States Parties to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

The global trend of the human rights policy is changing towards helping persons with disabilities live in their community together with other people, instead of protecting them in isolation from society. In Korea, the issue of deinstitutionalization has surfaced in full swing. Sports will play a very important role in social participation of persons with disabilities. For them, sports mean more than just rehabilitation.

Dr. Ludwig Guttmann, known as the founder of the Paralympics, said, "It's not just the body that withers away on the bed, but the ego, too," bringing patients with mobility issues out of their bed and facing the world through sports. His spirit has led to the Paralympics today. This symposium will share experiences of the officials and persons with disabilities from

South and North Korea who participated in the PyeongChang Paralympics. It is also expected that during this event, experts will discuss and seek ways of mutual cooperation and development by sharing the cases of social participation of persons with disabilities from the two Koreas through sports and comparing them the rights promotion movement of persons with disabilities people around the world.

I hope that all organizations and experts attending this event will work together maintaining a close network to improve the human rights of persons with disabilities in North and South Korea through sports.

I would like to say thank you again to all who are here and helped us to make this event happen and ask for your continued interest in improving the human rights of persons with disabilities in North and South Korea.

Thank you very much.

Choi, He-Ri

Standing Commissioner of NHRCK

Welcoming Remarks

Ladies and Gentlemen and distinguished guests

It is an honour to welcome you here today to this special session where we will hear about how sport is helping to promote peace and the rights of persons with disabilities on the Korean Peninsula.



In my position as President of the Asian Paralympic Committee, I am privileged to see first-hand the power of sport to change the lives of persons with disabilities.

For the individual, aside from the health benefits, it can give people the confidence to become more involved and contribute to society.

More widely, it can challenge society's perceptions of what people with disabilities are capable of, leading to more inclusion.

And for governments, it provides a platform to demonstrate their commitment to improving the lives of their citizens with impairment, making a fairer society for all.

Whilst there is a way to go to achieve this around the world, it is especially true in my region of Asia, where poverty and conflict create so many barriers for people with disabilities.

That makes the role of the Paralympic Movement in Asia so important and we are working hard to meet the challenges.

I'm pleased to report that the Movement here is growing, with new Paralympic committees being formed and more athletes competing on the world stage.

Last year, two big para-sport events were held in the region.

The first was the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Paralympic Games.

Here we were delighted to see two athletes from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea compete at a winter games for the first time, thanks to support they received from ourselves and the Korean National Paralympic Committee.

Then in October, we staged the biggest ever Asian Para Games, where athletes from 43 countries came together in Jakarta to inspire and excite the world.

The Games were shown on TV across the region and the performances of many of the athletes have made them heroes in their own countries.

They have become role models for all young people, not just those with disabilities.

They show that diversity is something to be celebrated, that however different we may appear to be on the surface, there is much more that we have in common.

And of course, this amazing ability of sport to build bridges was demonstrated so well in Jakarta when the Unified Korean team marched at the Opening Ceremony and later competed in swimming and table tennis as one team, and they won a bronze medal in both events.

So, I'm delighted that this session is being run so that you can hear more about it and that the Asian Paralympic Committee's Vice President, Ms Jang is here to share the story.

My motto as President is "Together we are stronger"

Majid Rashed
President of APC

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Welcoming Remarks

Daniela Bas

Director of DISD, UN DESA

Congratulatory Remarks

Distinguished guests,
Ladies and gentlemen,
Distinguished colleagues.



It gives me great pleasure to warmly congratulate the National Human rights Institution of South Korea and all other sponsors of this side event on INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION CONFERENCE FOR PROMOTION OF RIGHTS AND SOCIAL PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES THROUGH SPORTS, LEISURE AND CULTURE. I am highly delighted that the issue of the participation of persons with disabilities in recreation, leisure, sports and cultural activities is fast gaining ground in various states parties. Article 30 of the Convention accords pride of place to recreation, leisure, cultural and sporting activities. Article 30 (5) specifically enjoins States Parties to take appropriate measures to enable persons with disabilities to participate on an equal basis with others in recreational, leisure and sporting activities, including children with disabilities.

Today, leisure, recreation and sporting activities are not merely for enhancing the body system, but they serve as a useful avenue for economic empowerment, adding to the GDP of states and attracting laurels for several countries. In my country, Nigeria, it is noted that participation of persons with disabilities in these activities have earned for the country a name and image, even more so than persons without disabilities who return with single medals from the Olympics. Through the Paralympics, many athletes with disabilities, are excelling in their various chosen fields of

endeavour and making their countries proud. From South Africa to the United States of America, from Nigeria to South Korea, athletes with disabilities are toiling hard to set good examples of remarkable feat to upcoming athletes with disabilities.

We need to note that the Convention provides that States Parties shall enable persons with disabilities to participate in leisure, recreation and sports on an equal basis with others. Thus, persons with disabilities are expected to be accorded the same standard of support when they achieve successes in their chosen fields of play. For example, equal amount of encomiums should be showered on the person with disability who achieves great feats in the same manner that it is given to a person without disability. Some states parties tend to accord more recognition to athletes without disabilities who win medals at sports events as opposed to persons with disabilities. In some countries, houses and monetary gains are given to athletes without disabilities as against athletes with disabilities as gifts by their governments in recognition of their exploits in their fields of endeavour. This cannot be said to be treating persons on an equal basis.

Moreover, we note that recreational and sporting grounds for persons with disabilities leave a lot to be desired in certain countries. Athletes with disabilities, particularly in developing countries, do not get the same opportunities to develop their careers. Football pitches and other grounds for sports appear dilapidated, but then such athletes have to struggle to make the best of their careers. It is necessary that states parties be reminded of the provisions of article 30 in order to give equal recognition to persons with disabilities and persons without disabilities.

Of equal importance is the participation of persons with disabilities in cultural activities. Article 30 (1) of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with disabilities provides that States Parties should recognize and take all “appropriate measures” to ensure that persons with disabilities can take

part in cultural activities on an equal basis with others. Persons with disabilities should equally enjoy access to cultural materials, television and films, including access to theatres, museums, cinemas, libraries and tourism services, etc.

I must stop here so that I can give room for others to make contributions to this very important topic.

I thank you.

BY, DANLAMI U. BASHARU,
CHAIR, CRPD.

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am delighted to be here with you and say a few words as we close this conference, which served as a timely opportunity to discuss the linkages between social inclusion, peace and sports on the margins of the Conference of the State Parties to the CRPD.



I would like to express my gratitude to all the speakers and panelists for sharing their expertise and insights on this important topic. My appreciation also goes to all those who have worked so hard to make this event possible.

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recognizes the full participation of persons with disabilities in all aspects of life, including sports, as a significant human right. States Parties are required to take all appropriate measures to enable persons with disabilities to participate on an equal basis with others in sporting activities and ensure their access.

At the same time, as recognized in the political declaration adopted at the Nelson Mandela Summit in 2018, sports have the power to defuse conflict and combat discrimination. This is the reason why “Sports for Development and Peace” has been one of the themes high on the UN agenda. The Olympic and Paralympic movements, in particular, provide unique opportunities for promoting peace, especially through the adoption of the Olympic Truce resolution prior to each Olympic Game.

The PyeongChang Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games held in Korea

in February 2018 were a shining example that showcased sports as an enabler for peace and reconciliation. As you may recall, tension was extremely high and constantly on the rise on the Korean Peninsula in the months leading up to the PyeongChang Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games. My Government worked very hard to seize the rare opportunity offered by PyeongChang to turn around the serious security situation and reach rapprochement with the DPRK at the height of tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

The DPRK reciprocated by sending a high-powered delegation and athletes to PyeongChang and participated in the Games under a unified Korean flag. For the Paralympic Games, a delegation of 24, including athletes, came from the DPRK to participate. As such, the PyeongChang Winter Olympics and Paralympics greatly contributed to deescalating tensions on the Korean Peninsula, which led to three inter-Korean Summits and two historic US-DPRK Summits with a view towards achieving denuclearization of the DPRK and lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula. Indeed, the PyeongChang Winter Olympics and Paralympics lived up to its commitment to become the “Olympics of Peace.”

Today’s event was meaningful as we shared these and other experiences and explored ways to promote peace and the rights of persons with disabilities through sports and vice versa. I sincerely hope that we can follow up on the main takeaways from our discussions today and further advance our common efforts to achieve our shared goals.

Thank you. /END/

Ambassador **Cho, Tae-yul**
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea
Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations

1. Background & Objective

- Article 30.5 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) recognizes the enjoyment of rights by persons with disabilities in all areas of life including sports, leisure, culture, etc. as human rights, and requires States Parties to take all appropriate measures to enable persons with disabilities to participate on an equal basis with others in recreational, leisure and sporting activities.
- Accordingly, this events will take place to share cases of successful social participation of persons with disabilities in both developed and developing countries including two Koreas through sports, leisure and culture. These efforts will encourage domestic implementation of the Convention and expand international exchanges and cooperation which will lead to the promotion of rights of persons with disabilities.

2. Implementation Plan

- When : 11. June 2019, 11:30 am - 12:45 pm
- Where : Conference Room 11, UNHQ
- Co-host and sponsors :
Asia Paralympic Committee (APC), DISD/UNDESA, National Human Rights Commission of the Republic of Korea(NHRCK), Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations, Korea Paralympic Committee(KPC), Korea Institute for Nation Unification(KINU), Korea Disabled People's Development Institute(KODDI)

3. Participants and Details of Program

11:30	Opening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening Remarks : Choi, He-Ri, Standing Commissioner of NHRCK • Welcoming Remarks : Majid Rashed, President of APC Daniela Bas, Director of DISD, UN DESA • Congratulatory Remarks : Danlami Basharu, Chairperson of Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities(CRPD)
11:50	Keynote Speeches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Cooperation for Social Participation of Persons with Disabilities and peace in Korean Peninsula (Catalina Devandas Aguilar, UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) • The Role of Social Participation through Sports, Leisure and Culture of Persons with Disabilities (Catherine Carty, Chair of IT Tralee and UNESCO)
12:10	Presentation and Panel Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asian Paralympic Committee's presentation on participation of athletes with disabilities in 2018 PyeongChang Paralympics and 2018 Jakarta Palembang Asian Games(Experts of APC and NPC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jang, Hyang-Sook, Vice Chairman of Asian Paralympic Committee Representatives and Experts of various international organizations and NGOs ets. - Lee, Kyu-Chang, Senior Research Fellow of KINU - Katharina Rose, Geneva Representative of GANHRI(TBC) - Kim, Mi-Yeon, Member of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities(CRPD)
12:40	Closing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambassador Cho, Tae-yul Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations

[Keynote Speeches]

- International Cooperation for Social Participation of Persons with Disabilities and peace in Korean Peninsula 1
Catalina Devandas Aguilar
(UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities)
- The Role of Social Participation through Sports, Leisure and Culture of Persons with Disabilities 5
Catherine Carty (Chair of IT Tralee and UNEaSCO)

[Presentation and Panel Discussion]

Asian Paralympic Committee’s presentation on participation of athletes with disabilities in 2018 PyeongChang Paralympics and 2018 Jakarta Palembang Asian Games(Experts of APC and NPC)

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Promotion of Peace on the Korean Peninsula and Rights of Persons with Disabilities Through Sports, Leisure and Culture

[Keynote Speeches]

International Cooperation for Social Participation of Persons with Disabilities and peace in Korean Peninsula

Catalina Devandas Aguilar

(UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities)

International Cooperation for Social Participation of Persons with Disabilities and peace in Korean Peninsula

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Promotion of Peace on the Korean Peninsula and Rights of
Persons with Disabilities Through Sports, Leisure and Culture

[Keynote Speeches]

The Role of Social Participation through Sports, Leisure and Culture of Persons with Disabilities

Catherine Carty
(Chair of IT Tralee and UNESCO)

The Role of Social Participation through Sports, Leisure and Culture of Persons with Disabilities

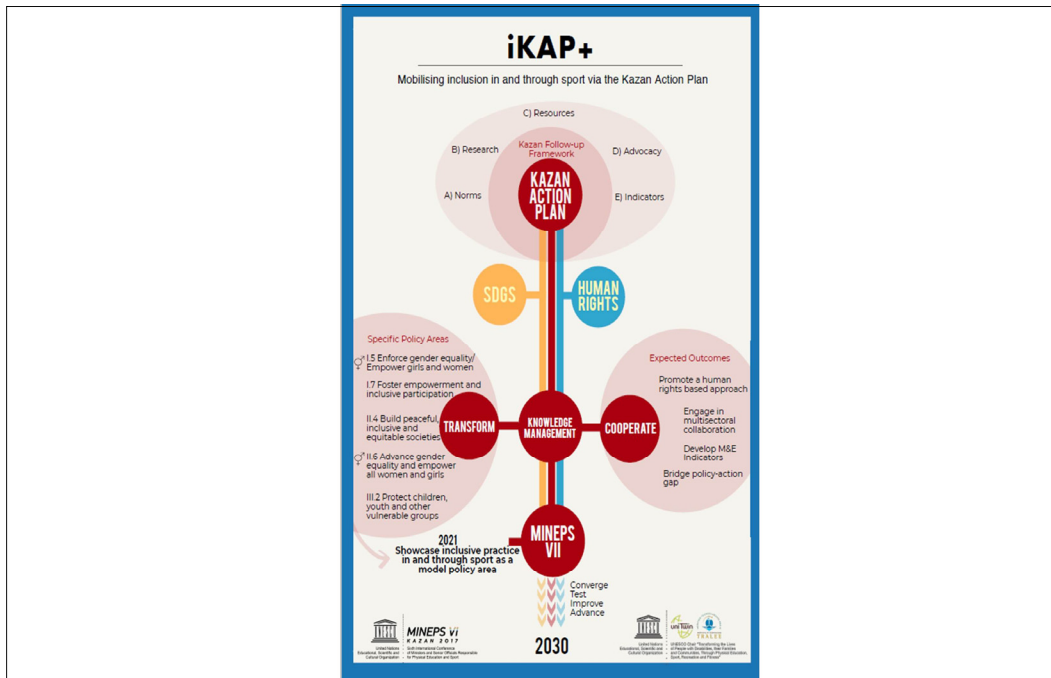


Catherine Carty
(Chair of IT Tralee and UNESCO)

The Role of Social Participation through Sports, Leisure and Culture of Persons with Disabilities

Promotion of Peace on the Korean Peninsula and Rights of Persons with Disabilities Through Sports, Leisure and Culture

CRPD Conference of State Parties - 11 June 2019



OUR AIM

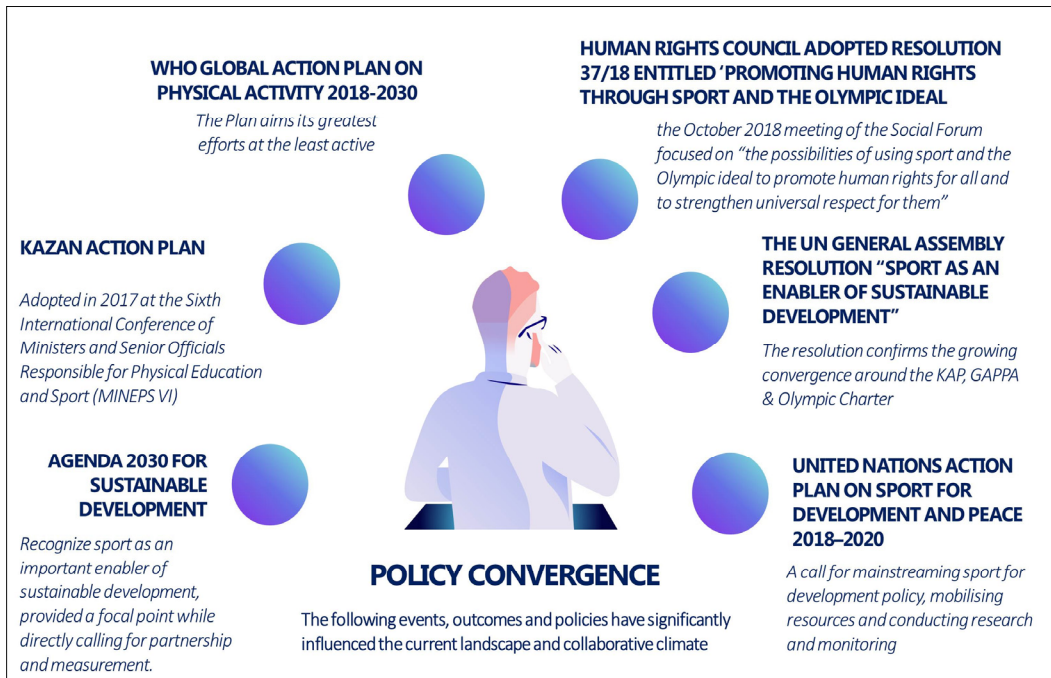
We are calling on Human Rights Treaty Bodies (CRPD, CEDAW, CRC, CESCR) to work with us to leverage the treaty instrument to support current global actions to increase the realisation of human rights in sport and through sport starting with the most vulnerable and leaving no-one behind.

COLLECTIVE ACTIONS TO SUPPORT POSITIVE CHANGE

We believe this is a symbiotic ask, and the sport sector and Human Right Bodies can both benefit from mobilising our respective capacities to realise human rights.



WHY NOW?



93%
Women with disabilities are inactive at levels that promote health
Parnes and Hashemi, 2007

Internationally comparable data on disability inclusion in and through physical education, physical activity and sport is poor

Best available high level figures indicate that persons with disabilities are three times less active than persons without disabilities

People with sensory impairments (hearing and visual impairments) have the lowest level of participation - only 12% of people with a visual impairment and 10% of people with a hearing impairment take part in sport for 30 minutes once a week

It is significant that the deconditioning and loss of function experienced by persons with disability due to inactivity impacts more on quality of life and health than the presenting disability

DRAFT NOTE CRPD and Sport*

14 CRPD?
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2006. It reaffirms that anybody with any type of disability must enjoy all human rights. It also identifies where specific actions or protections need to be taken to make sure that persons with disabilities can enjoy their human rights and what to do in cases where their rights have been violated. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is composed of 18 independent experts from around the world. They monitor the implementation of the Convention, in particular through receiving and considering the reports of states who have ratified the treaty.

What is the relationship between human rights, disability and sport?
In July 2017 the Kazan Action Plan (KAP) was adopted "to facilitate international and multi-stakeholder policy convergence, ease international cooperation and foster capacity-building efforts of governmental authorities and sports". The sports sector globally is unifying and advancing its human rights activities considerably. Participation in sport has been shown to have numerous benefits including promoting health and mental well-being. Being physically active helps to prevent serious conditions, such as type-2 diabetes and obesity. Participation in sports also increases confidence, self-esteem and social skills such as teamwork, leadership and discipline. However, high level figures indicate that persons with disabilities are three times less active than persons without disabilities. Alarmingly children with disabilities are reportedly 4.5 times less active than their peers without disabilities and 93% of women with disabilities are inactive at levels that promote health. CRPD has recognized the right of persons with disabilities to participate in sport through a number of its articles.

Sport is being used to reflect physical education, physical activity and sport throughout this note

PREPARING THE NATIONAL REPORT

Government Ministries
When preparing the official country report and/or reply to List of Issues, it is vital to ensure that all relevant ministries are consulted with to ensure full information on all aspects of implementation is available. It may be necessary to re-assess which ministries are consulted with. Ministers who should be consulted include:

- > Sports (including general sports policy not just elite/professional)
- > Education (including physical education)
- > Labour
- > Urban development
- > Health
- > Communications
- > Children

Sports Organisations and the Private Sector:
There has been a growing awareness that the private sector has a role to play in human rights implementation. In August 2009, OSCE recognised the importance of partnerships with the private sector who can be an important driver of development, but also have a negative impact on local populations. The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, endorsed by the UN Human Rights Council in June 2011, affirmed that businesses should report transparently on human rights.

While the Treaty Bodies address their recommendations exclusively to States, they have made recommendations to States regarding the regulation of the private sector. CRPD articles make five specific references to private enterprises:

- 4.1.e. eliminate discrimination on the basis of disability by any person, organization or private enterprise.
- 9.2.b. ensure that private entities that offer facilities and services which are open or provided to the public take the account of aspects of accessibility for persons with disabilities.
- 21.2. urging private entities that provide services to the general public, including through the internet, to provide information and services in accessible and usable formats for persons with disabilities.
- 24.4. request health professionals to provide any of the same services to persons with disabilities as to others, including on the basis of free and informed consent by, their skills, raising awareness of the human rights, dignity, autonomy and needs of persons with disabilities through training and the promulgation of ethical standards for public and private health care.
- 27.1.f. promote the employment of persons with disabilities in the private sector through appropriate policies and measures, which may include alternative action programmes, incentives and other measures.

The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommends that States hold consultations with civil society during the preparation of their national reports. Given that States may be asked questions regarding their response to the actions of private sector, State parties should actively seek to consult with private sector representatives to ensure the most accurate information possible is available to the State and the Committee. Furthermore, given the key role of the private sector and sports organisations in ensuring people with disabilities have equitable access to sports, by including private sector and sports organisations in the consultative process, States can gain a more complete view on activities taking place within their country and identify examples of good practice.

SUGGESTED REPORTING INDICATORS

- 1) Are there **measurable** resources, including budget lines, for inclusion of people with disabilities in sport?
- 2) Do national sports bodies have specific inclusion and equality policies? Do these policies recognise specific groups of people with disabilities?
- 3) Is reporting on inclusion of people with disabilities a requirement of receiving public funding for sport?
- 4) Are there publicly available guidelines on inclusion in sport?
- 5) What percentage of persons with disabilities are involved in sport or physical activities?
- 6) Have any qualitative studies on the experiences of persons with disabilities in sports and physical activity been undertaken? If so what were the findings from such reports?
- 7) What percentage of paralympic, blind, deaf and hearing impaired athletes have been included in national sports bodies?
- 8) Are sports coaches/practitioners given sensitivity training on the multiple intersecting barriers that persons with disabilities may face in accessing sports?
- 9) Have any qualitative studies on the new horizons of sports been conducted? What were the findings of such reports?

Is an intersectional approach with recognises the double discrimination that women and girls with disabilities face, taken towards policy development legislative development programme design?

- 1) What percentage of national sports bodies have policies to protect children, youth and other vulnerable groups? Do sports coaches/practitioners working with children or other vulnerable groups required to undertake a criminal background check?
- 2) Has the State Party run any public awareness campaigns in line with article 8.2.A? Did such a campaign include a physical activity component? Were there any follow-up studies on the impact of such campaigns on public perceptions of athletes with disabilities and persons with disabilities participating in sport and physical activity?
- 3) Are there any officially issued guidelines regarding best practice for media representation of persons with disabilities in sport and physical activity?

- 1) What percentage of public sport and recreational facilities are accessible to persons with disabilities?
- 2) Is accessibility a requirement when building all new public sport and recreational facilities?
- 3) Are there a process of retroactively bringing public sport and recreational facilities to ensure that they are accessible to persons with disabilities?
- 4) Are venues for sporting events accessible for spectators with disabilities? Are there any examples of good practice in accessibility for persons with disabilities? Qualitative experiences of persons with disabilities in accessing public sport and recreational facilities?
- 5) Are public websites and applications that contain information on public sport and recreational activities and facilities accessible to persons with disabilities?
- 6) Is there public information available on the accessibility of public sport and recreational activities and facilities?

- 1) What percentage of national sports bodies have policies to protect children and vulnerable adults with disabilities from sexual abuse? Are sports coaches/practitioners, including volunteers, working with children and vulnerable adults with disabilities legally required to undertake a criminal background check?
- 2) Are all such requirements legally required to have clear, easy to understand, confidential and accessible reporting mechanisms in place to handle complaints of harassment or abuse?
- 3) Is there legislation in place that outlines when reporting of harassment and abuse to public authorities is mandatory?

OUR KEY ASKS TO THE TREATY BODIES

- 1 Consider a **General Recommendation on Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport (PEPAS)**.
- 2 Advocate and endorse the development of a **Human Rights Fact Sheet on PEPAS**.
- 3 Ensure, through direct reference in guidance notes and or list of issues, that **state and non-state reporting mechanisms include representation from the PEPAS sector**.
- 4 Endorse and promote the development of **reporting templates and advocacy tools and PEPAS**.

Discussion



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



UNESCO Chair "Transforming the Lives
of People with Disabilities, their Families
and Communities, Through Physical Education,
Sport, Recreation and Fitness"

Catherine Carty,
UNESCO Chair Manager



Promotion of Peace on the Korean Peninsula and Rights of Persons with Disabilities Through Sports, Leisure and Culture

[Presentation and Panel Discussion]

**Asian Paralympic Committee's
presentation on participation of athletes
with disabilities in 2018 PyeongChang
Paralympics and 2018 Jakarta Palembang
Asian Games(Experts of APC and NPC)**

Opening of Case Presentation



Jang, Hyang-Sook

(Vice Chairman of Asian Paralympic Committee Representatives and Experts of various international organizations and NGOs etc.)

Opening

Good morning, everyone

My name is Hyang Sook JANG, Vice President of APC

It is my greatest honor to speak to you on peace and inclusion through inter Korea para sports activities.

What is more exciting is that I initiated the para sports exchanges between two national bodies as the first President of KPC.

Democratic Republic of Korea has achieved a lot in short time, since its first introduction to Paralympic Families.

As you may already know, para sports activities between two of us had been on and off due to political circumstances.

However, since the PyeongChang Paralympic Games, we all felt a

momentum coming towards us.

It was not taboo to speak to each other or cheer together for our athletes.

The last Indonesia Asian Para Games was another game-changing moment.

Entire world witnessed a first ever Joint participation and formation of Unified team of two Koreas in Para sports history.

Especially, singing along “Our hope” with President Majid Rashed and NPC President of two Koreas still lingers in my heart.

As you can see,

para Sports is a foremost factor in promoting rights of people with disability in DPRK.

Through para sports, rights of people with disability started to become more visible in society.

Para sports is a driving force to empower people with disability in DPRK, for a more equitable society.

Dear friends,

I encourage you to continue your support towards para sports exchange between two Koreas for better world.

Now, I would like to introduce our dearest speaker from the Korea Paralympic Committee.

Michael Shin will now present the cases of the PyeongChang Paralympic Games and Indonesia Aisan Para Games for deepen your thoughts.

Please welcome him with a round of applause.

Major contributions to para sports

- Vice President, Asian Paralympic Committee(APC) (2019~present)
- Advisor, Korea Paralympic Committee(KPC) (2016~present)
- Chef de Mission of Unified Team KOREA(COR) Delegation, Indonesia 2018 Asian Para Games(2018)
- Team Leader of Team Korea, Beijing Joint Training (2018)
- Chef de Mission of Team Korea, Dubai 2017 Asian Youth Para Games (2017)
- Member at Large, Pyeongchang Organizing Committee for the 2018 Olympic & Paralympic Winter Games (POCOG) (2011~2013)
Member at Large, International Paralympic Committee(2009~2013)
- Member at Large, Bidding Committee for the 2018 Olympic & Paralympic Winter Games(2005~2011)
- President, Korea Paralympic Committee(KPC) (2005~2009)

Professional career

- Member at Large, National Human Rights Commission of Korea(2010~2012)
- Member, National Assembly of Republic of Korea(2004~2008)
- Team Leader, Civil Society Organization Support Group of Busan 2002 Far East and South Pacific Games for the Disabled(FESPIC) Games(2002)
- Chairperson, Korea Differently Abled Women Union(1999~2002)
- Chairperson, Busan Differently Abled Women Solidarity(1998~2002)

Awards

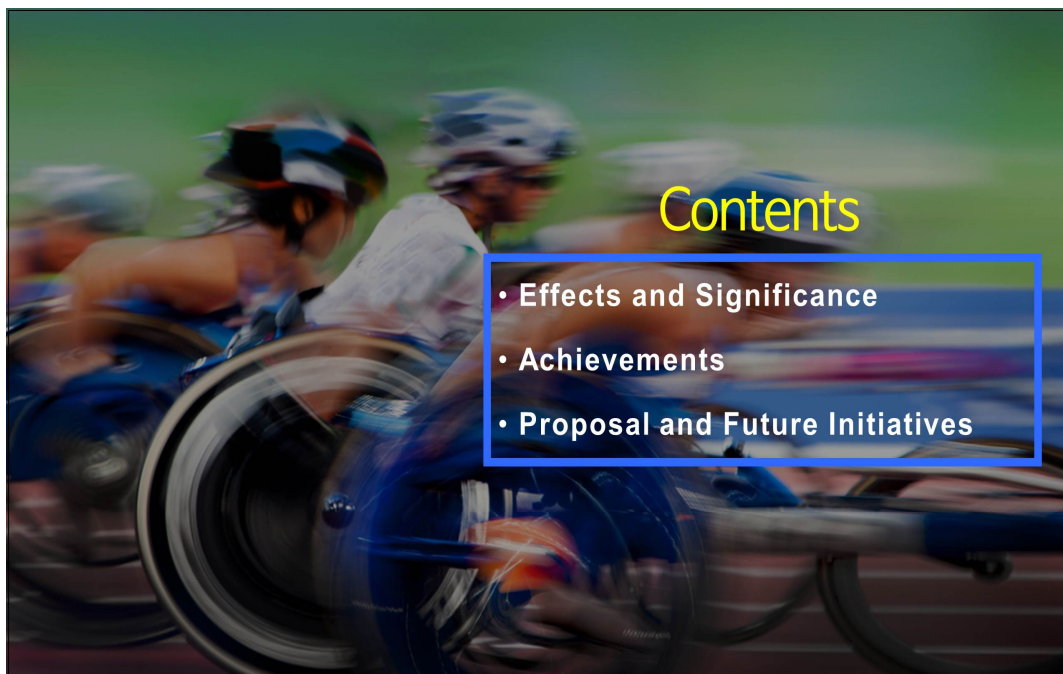
- Girin Medal, Order of Sport Merit(2011)
** In Recognition to her contribution to winning bids for the PyeongChang 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games*
- Busan Women's Award(2008)
- Presidential Award(2002)
** In Recognition to her contribution to rights of persons with impairment*

Case Presentation

Michael Shin, Ph.D.

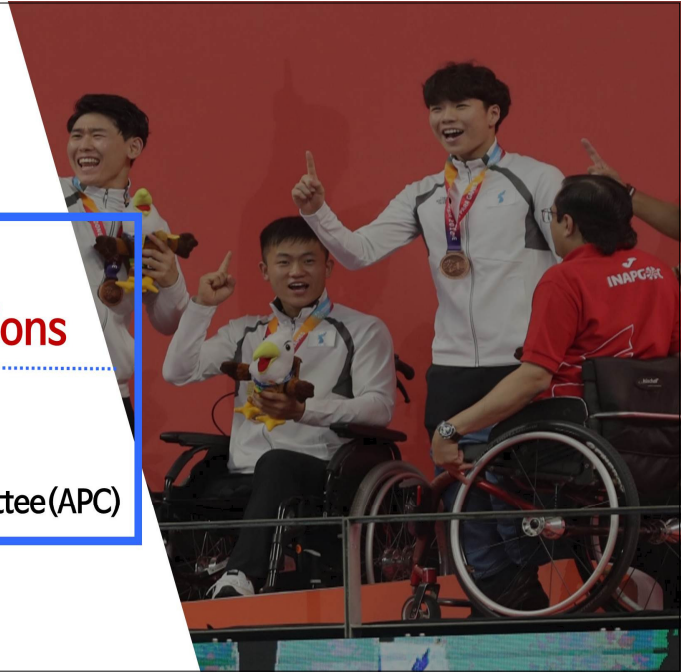
(Korea Paralympic Committee, Dept. of international Sports, Director)

- 2006~present director of International Sports Department, Korea Paralympic Committee
- 2013~2018 Head of Paralympic Planning Team, PyeongChang Organizing Committee of Olympic and Paralympic Games
- 2015~2017 Member of Sports Policy Evaluation Committee, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism of Korea
- 2012 Ph.D in Sports Management, Korea National Sports University



Significance of Inter-Korea Relations

Hyangsook Jang
Vice President of
Asian Paralympic Committee (APC)













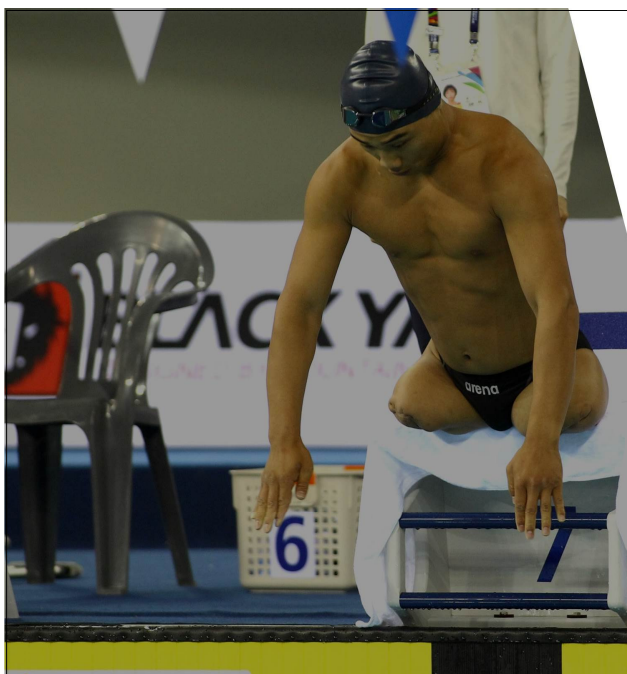
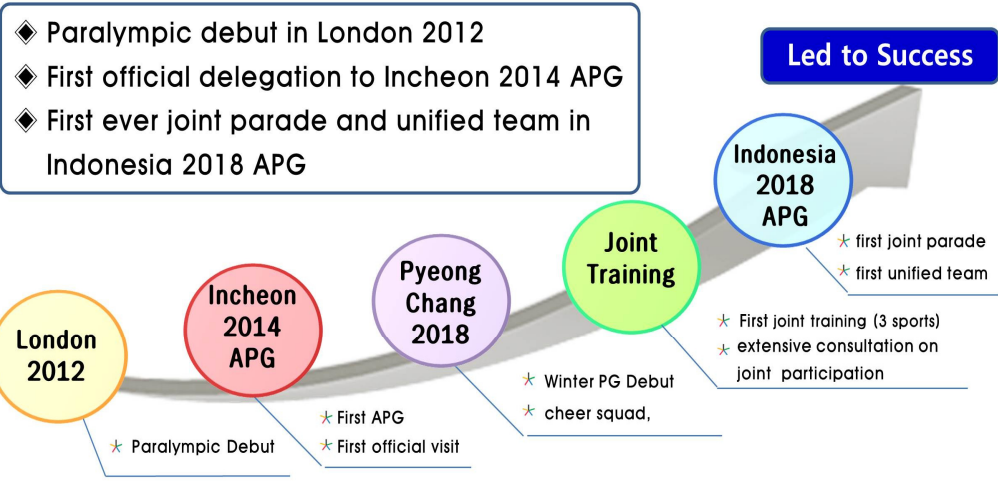


Achievements and Further Initiatives

Michael Shin, Ph.D.
Director of Intl. Sports Department
Korea Paralympic Committee (KPC)

Story Stream ; Inter Korea Relations

Significant improvement in short span of time for NPC DPRK



London 2012 Paralympic Debut

- Delegation : 24 persons (1 athlete / 23 officials)
- First participation in multi sports competition since **its formal approval to IPC Membership**(March 2012)
- * KPC encouraged both IPC and NPC DPRK to facilitate the process KPC
- Received updated sports specific information and issues through IPC
- No direct communication or activities conducted due to political tension
- Continuous participation in multi sports event since London 2012

**Incheon 2014
Asian Para Games**

- First participation in APG
- First appearance in para sports event hosted by KOREA
- 29 delegations(9 athletes/ 20 officials) in Athletics, Swimming, Archery, Table tennis
- **First medal in Swimming and Table tennis** in para sports event.
- No direct communication or activities conducted due to political tension





**PyeongChang 2018
Paralympic Winter Games**

- **First appearance** in Paralympic Winter Games with **24 delegation** (2 athletes /22 officials)
- Catalyst of **future joint efforts**
- Reduced tension between two countries through DPRK's participation in Olympic & Paralympic Winter Games
- Various cultural exchanges
- Entered the opening ceremony **together with Paralympic flame**
- extensive consultation for **future sports exchanges**

First ever Joint Training

- To prepare for Indonesia 2018
- Total of **41delegation** in Athletics, Table Tennis and Swimming
- Conducted at China Disability Sports Training Center in Beijing
- To balance sports performance and identify sports class for DPRK side
- Agreement on joint parade, uniform, unified flag, anthem and detailed operation plan for joint participation
- Introduce new para sports to DPRK



Indonesia 2018 APG First Joint participation

- Full support of APC
- Joint parade and unified team
- Joint parade with unified flag symbolizing, "We are One"
- Decision made in last minute; intense joint training session in Indonesia
- First ever medals won by unified team (Silver for Table Tennis / Bronze for Swimming)
- Positive feedback on joint participation of Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games
- Unprecedented media and public attention

Evaluation

1) Success

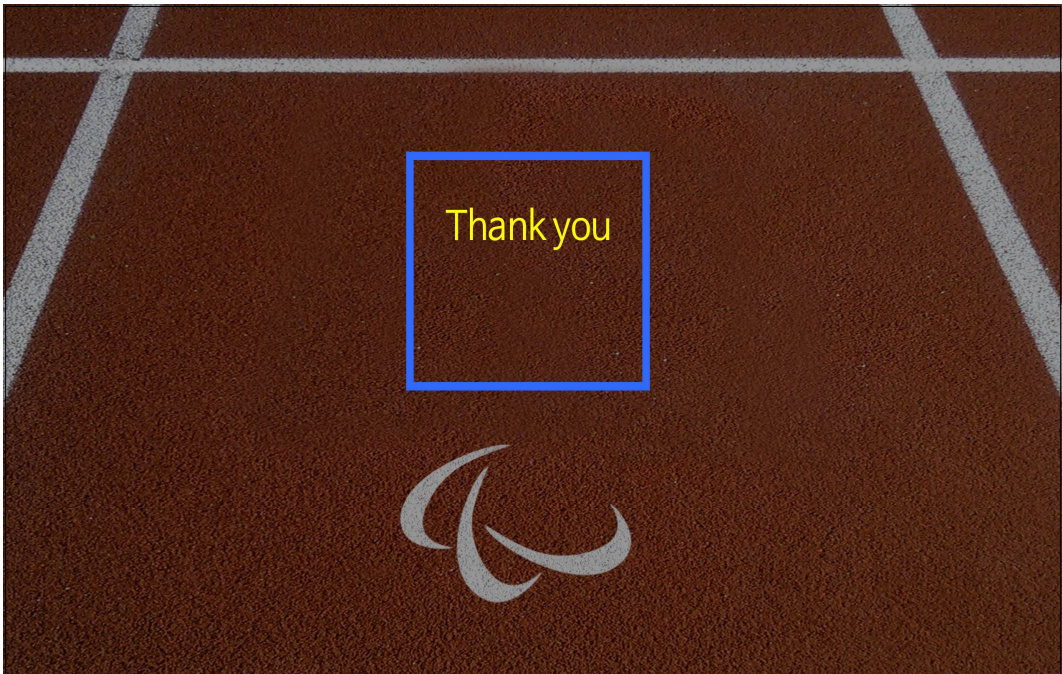
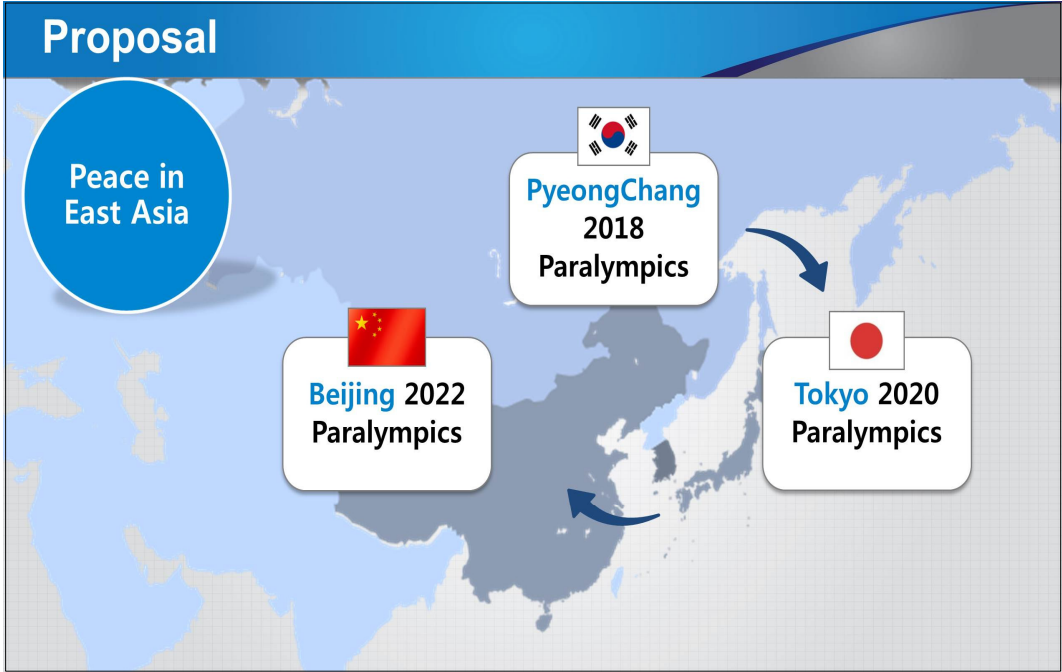
- **First ever joint parade and successful operation of unified team**
- Information analysis on NPC DPRK's structure, status and performance level of athletes
- Identified strong will for **joint participation to Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games**
- Identified **determination of international bodies** to support joint participation

2) Limitation

- Temporary exchanges, **difficulties in forming regular exchange program**
 - ※ International tension and political tension in Korean peninsula
- Talks led by the Government, difficulties having direct communication with sports bodies
- Limited resources, discrepancy in competitiveness, structure, and environment
 - ※ Need to strengthen basic infrastructure sports program, equipment and facilities

Further Initiatives

- > Support of neighboring countries, such as **China and Japan**
- > Financial stability in cooperation with international cooperation agency, UN and other ODA entities(KOICA)
- > Isolate political environment and promote peace and inclusion through para sports activities
- > Strengthen role of IPC, APC and other international bodies
- > Focus on promoting rights of persons with disability and peace through para sports activities
- > Create a norm that para support is part of humanitarian cause



DPRK's Initial Report on the Implementation of the CRPD and Ways to Promote the Rights of People with Disabilities



Lee, Kyu-Chang
(Senior Research Fellow of KINU)

In December 2018, the DPRK submitted its Initial Report on the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The country submitted the report prior to the due date of January 6, 2019, indicating its willingness to address the issue. This paper explore several key characteristics from the perspective of international cooperation to enhance the rights of people with disabilities in North Korea.

I. Characteristics from the Perspective of International Cooperation

First, the Initial Report specifies the activities of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the adoption of some of the Rapporteur's recommendations. The Initial Report states the

UN Special Rapporteur's visit to North Korea on May 2017 (Paragraph 5). It also stresses that "the DPRK, (...) in serious consideration of the recommendations given by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities during her visit to the country, undertook a comprehensive review of disability-related domestic laws (...)" and that it "has prepared draft amendments to several of them, which are in the process of consideration." (Paragraph 28 and 29.) Those paragraphs indicate that cooperation with the UN Special Rapporteur is required to facilitate the promotion of rights of people with disabilities in the DPRK.

Second, the Report reveals that disability policy in North Korea is being executed in the form of the Action Plan and National Strategic Plan. According to the Initial Report, Pyongyang is implementing disability policy under an Action Plan and National Strategic Plan. It had launched and executed the Action Plan 2008-2010, Action Plan 2013-2015 and Action Plan 2016. According to the Report, the National Strategy for the Economic Development 2016-2020 is "also inclusive of persons with disabilities." In addition, the report specifies "currently, the National Strategic Plan for the Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2018-2020 is under implementation." (Paragraph 30.) It is necessary to monitor how those Action Plans and National Strategic Plans are devised and whether Pyongyang will cooperate with the international community in the process and to appreciate the concrete details of those Plans. The CRPD's review on the Initial Report is expected to provide such an opportunity. If the DPRK is to establish new Action Plans and National Strategic Plans in the future, it will be necessary to ensure that future Plans include measures to promote the rights of North Korean residents with disabilities through bilateral and multilateral dialogues on human rights and relevant technical cooperation.

Third, Pyeongyang expresses their areas of interest in the Report. The Initial Report shows the North Korean regime's two priorities in enhancing the rights of people with disabilities. One is the promotion of rights for women with special needs. According to the Report, the DPRK has Associations of Women with Disabilities, whose "main functions" are "public awareness-raising, needs assessment, organization of economic, sports and cultural activities of women with disabilities." It suggests that "capacity-building of the staff of these associations" is "a top priority." (Paragraph 43) The other area of interest is "ensuring them access," referred to as "one of the priorities." (Paragraph 65.) This emphasis on accessibility might be an implication of the 2017 visit by the UN Special Rapporteur. In an event to share the results of her visit to Pyeongyang in May 2017, Special Rapporteur Catalina Devandas-Aguilar said that the DPRK lacked infrastructure for persons with disabilities and most social infrastructure was inaccessible to them.¹⁾ She pointed out that inaccessible residential buildings, environmental barriers and limited access to public transport were all serious challenges to people with disabilities who are entitled to live an independent life and engage in every aspect of life.²⁾

Fourth, the Report admits some of the shortcomings, a rare move for Pyeongyang. The Initial Report is exceptional in that the North Korean regime acknowledges where it is lacking to enhance the rights of its people with physical impairments or mental support needs. One of the two challenges admitted is accessibility. The Report's authors concede that "in the light of the requirements of the CRPD", the relevant international standards—"a lot of work needs to be done to facilitate accessibility of

1) "UN Special Rapporteur: Most Social Infrastructure Is Inaccessible to People with Disabilities", Voice of America <<https://www.voakorea.com/a/4231696.html>> (Published on January 31, 2018).

2) *Ibid.*

persons with disabilities to physical environment.” (Paragraph 76) The other issue is ensuring people with disabilities to lead community life. The Report admits that “standardization of the Korean sign language is yet to be perfected, and public service establishments have difficulties in providing satisfactory services to deaf persons due to communication problems and are not equipped with enough facilities to accommodate the needs of blind persons.” (Paragraph 118)

Fifth, the DPRK appears open to international cooperation and dissatisfied with sanctions imposed on them in the Report. The Initial Report gives weight to how Pyeongyang has cooperated with the international community to uphold the rights of its people with special needs (Paragraph 199 to 204). In the 2014 Report of the DPRK Association for Human Rights Studies, the regime declared its commitment to faithfully complying with obligations under international human right treaties and to engaging in dialogue and cooperation with the international community to fulfill the goals.³⁾ However, Pyeongyang argued in the Initial Report that “efforts of the DPRK for the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities and its cooperation with international organizations and foreign countries are facing great challenges due to the unjustifiable UNSC sanctions against the DPRK.” (Paragraph 205)

3) DPRK Association for Human Rights Studies, *Report of the DPRK Association for Human Rights Studies*, (Pyeongyang: DPRK Association for Human Rights Studies, 2014), pp. 81.

II. Ways to Promote the Rights of People with Disabilities in the DPRK

Today, the concept of human rights is no longer limited to the narrow traditional definition. In fact, it is expanding to pursue peace and development in a comprehensive manner. As for development, development cooperation circles across the world are increasingly focusing on capacity-building and knowledge-sharing through technical cooperation such as education, training and know-how sharing. The CRPD appears to support this approach. Stating bilateral cooperation, multilateral cooperation and cooperation through private institutions as three forms of development cooperation, the CRPD points out that development cooperation (international cooperation being “inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities”), capacity-building (“facilitating and supporting capacity-building of those persons”) and knowledge-sharing (“facilitating (...) access to scientific and technical knowledge” and sharing of knowledge) are all in need (Article 32).

Several parts of the Initial Report indicate that the DPRK is aware of the importance of development cooperation as a means to enhance the rights of persons with physical impairments or mental support needs. The Report states that “food security, public health, education, child protection and disaster risk reduction” are all relevant to this issue in addition to the narrowly defined human rights (Paragraph 200). It also says that “international cooperation for the capacity-building of the staff of disability-specialized organizations were proactively conducted.” (Paragraph 201.)

To improve human right conditions for people in North Korea including those with disabilities, the outside world needs to start with bilateral and multilateral dialogue in areas acceptable for the regime before expanding the scope of cooperation. In this regard, priority areas and shortcomings

mentioned in the Initial Report are noteworthy in their potential to become a starting point for international development cooperation. To put it another way, bilateral and multilateral human rights dialogue and technical cooperation with the DPRK should concentrate on those issues.

Discussion

Katharina Rose
(Geneva Representative of GANHRI(TBC))

The Rights of Persons with Disabilities through the leisure and sport



Kim, Mi-Yeon
(Member of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with
Disabilities(CRPD))

The Rights of Persons with Disabilities through the leisure and sport

MI YEON KIM

Member, Committee on the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities

Article 30 of CRPD

- What the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Saying...

1. An Equality basis with others

- **Enjoy Access** : cultural materials, television programmes, films, theatre and other cultural activities, places for cultural performances or services, monuments and sites of national cultural importance.

1. An Equality basis with others

- **In Accessible Formats** : called alternate formats, ways of presenting printed, written, or visual material.
- **Types of Accessible Formats** : Braille, Large Print, Computer Files and Accessible Web Content, Audio, Audible announcements of stops on public transit

2. States Parties shall take...

- Appropriate measures to have the opportunity to develop and utilize their creative, artistic and intellectual potential, not only for their own benefit, but also for the enrichment of society.

2. States Parties shall take...

- **All Appropriate Steps**, in accordance with international law, to ensure that laws protecting intellectual property rights do not constitute an unreasonable or discriminatory barrier to access by persons with disabilities to cultural materials.

2. States Parties shall take...

- **To Encourage and Promote the participation**
- **To Ensure** have an opportunity to organize, develop and participate in disability-specific sporting and recreational activities

3. Persons with disabilities shall be...

- **Entitled** : to recognition and support of their specific cultural and linguistic identity, including sign languages and deaf culture.
- **Enabling** : to participate on an equal basis with others in recreational, leisure and sporting activities.

3. Persons with disabilities shall be...

- **Have a Rights of Access** to services from those involved in the organization of recreational, tourism, leisure and sporting activities.

4. Children with Disabilities shall be...

- To Ensure children with disabilities have equal access with other children to participation in play, recreation and leisure and sporting activities, including those activities in the school system.



Promotion of Peace on the Korean Peninsula and Rights of
Persons with Disabilities Through Sports, Leisure and Culture

Reference (참고자료)

개회사

여러분 반갑습니다. 대한민국 국가인권위원회 상임위원 최혜리입니다.



이번 심포지엄에 참석해 주신 마지드 라셰드 APC 위원장님과 단라미 바사루 유엔장애인권리협약 위원장님께 먼저 감사의 말씀을 드립니다. 바쁜 일정에도 불구하고 오늘 패널로 참석해 주신 카타리나 데반데스 아길라 유엔장애인인권특별보고관님, 케셀린 카티 유네스코 프로젝트 추진단장님, 김미연 유엔장애인권리협약 위원님, 장향숙 아시아패럴림픽위원회 부위원장님, 이규창 통일연구원 수석연구원님께도 감사의 말씀을 드립니다.

아울러 이번 행사를 공동으로 준비해 주신 아시아패럴림픽위원회, UN경제사회국, 한국유엔대표부, 통일연구원, 대한장애인체육회, 한국장애인개발원 관계자 여러분께 다시 한번 진심으로 감사의 말씀을 드립니다.

한반도는 세계 유일의 분단국가라는 냉전의 유물이 남아있는 지역입니다. 냉전의 극복은 정책결정권자들의 만남으로만 이루어지는 것이 아닙니다. 우리는 작은 탁구공 하나가 얼음의 벽을 타고 넘어갈 수 있음을 역사에서 확인한 바 있습니다. 가까운 평창 올림픽에서 남북단일팀 성사 이후 급진전 된 남북관계에서도 확인할 수 있듯이, 우리는 어린 운동선수들의 만남이 휴전선도 녹여낼 수 있다는 것을 확인하였습니다.

이번 국제심포지엄의 주제는 “스포츠를 통한 한반도 평화정착과 장애인 권리 증진”입니다. 유엔장애인권리협약 제12차 당사국회의의 주요의제인 ‘문화활동, 레크리에이션, 레저와 스포츠를 통한 장애인의 포용적 사회참여’에서 한 발 더 나아가 이념과 국경을 초월하는 스포츠 정신과 장애인 권리증진이라는 인권옹호의 정신이 남북관계의 개선과

국제적 협력을 통해 어떻게 더욱 강화될 수 있는지를 모색하는 자리가 될 것입니다.

장애인 인권정책의 세계적인 흐름은 장애인을 격리시켜 보호하는 것이 아니라, 지역 사회에서 함께 어울려 살아갈 수 있도록 하는 방향으로 나아가고 있습니다. 한국에서도 장애인 탈시설화에 대한 본격적인 사회적 논의가 시작되고 있습니다. 스포츠는 이러한 장애인의 사회참여에 매우 중요한 역할을 할 것입니다. 장애인에게 스포츠는 재활 그 이상의 의미를 갖습니다.

패럴림픽의 창시자로 불리는 루드비히 구트만 박사는 ‘침대에서 시들어 가는 것은 육체만이 아니라 자아’라고 하면서 거동이 불편한 환자들을 침대 밖으로 나오게 하여 스포츠를 통해 세상과 마주하게 했습니다. 그리고 그의 그런 정신은 지금의 패럴림픽으로 이어지고 있습니다. 이번 국제심포지엄에서는 평창 패럴림픽에 공동참여했던 남북한 장애인들과 관계자들의 참여경험을 공유하게 될 것입니다. 또한 전문가들의 논의를 통해 스포츠를 통한 남북한 장애인들의 사회참여 사례를 공유하고 국제적인 장애인들의 권리 증진 운동과 비교하면서 상호협력과 발전방안을 도출하기를 기대합니다.

아무쪼록 오늘 심포지엄을 계기로 이 자리에 참석한 모든 기관과 전문가들이 긴밀한 네트워크를 유지하면서 스포츠를 통한 남북한 장애인의 인권개선을 위해 함께 노력해 나가기를 희망합니다.

오늘 심포지엄에 참여하시고 협조해주신 모든 분들께 다시 한 번 깊이 감사드리며 앞으로도 남북한 장애인 인권개선에 많은 관심을 가져주시고 지속적으로 지원해 주실 것을 당부드립니다.

감사합니다.

최혜리

국가인권위원회 상임위원

사례발표 개회사

장향숙

(Vice Chairman of Asian Paralympic Committee Representatives and Experts of various international organizations and NGOs ets.)



굿 모닝.

APC 부위원장인 장향숙입니다.

제가 KPC 회장인 2007년, 남북 장애인체육교류를 처음 시작한 사람으로서 오늘 UN에서 장애인체육을 통한 한반도 평화정착이라는 뜻 깊은 주제로 말씀드리게 되어 영광.

북측과 최초 교류 시 국제기구 가입방법 등 장애인체육 정보 제공과 체육 용품을 북측에 전달한 이후, 10여년만에 북한의 장애인체육은 많은 발전.

중간 중간 마다, 한반도에서 펼쳐지는 여러 역학적인, 또 정치적인 상황으로 인해 교류와 중단을 반복하던 남북 장애인체육교류는 2018년 평창 패럴림픽을 통해서 폭발적인 발전. 예전과 달리 언론 및 남측 관계자와 미팅하는 것을 두려워하지 않음. 남과 북이 함께 응원하고 서로 이해하는 분위기가 형성.

이러한 기초를 이어받아, 2018 인도네시아 장애인아시아경기대회에서는 사상최초로

남북 공동입장을 진행. 남녀 북남의 기수운영과 탁구와 수영에서 꿈꾸지 못했던 단일팀을 운영, 나아가 탁구에서 은, 수영에서 동메달을 획득.

장애인체육을 통해 북한의 장애인들의 인권 및 권익을 대변하는 의미가 있다고 생각한다. 체육을 통해서 북한이 장애인의 존재를 알렸고, 체육을 통해서 장애인이 전면에 나서고, 체육을 통해서 영광을 얻고 박수와 응원을 얻음.

여기 계신 모든 분들이 남과 북의 장애인체육 교류를 박수쳐주시고, 응원하여 체육을 통한 한반도의 항구적인 평화 확산과 북측 장애인의 인권 증진을 위한 supporter이자 증인이 되어주시기를 부탁드립니다.

북한의 유엔 장애인권리협약 이행 최초보고서 특징과 북한 장애인 권리 증진 방향



이규창
 (통일연구원 선임연구위원)

북한이 2018년 12월 유엔장애인권리위원회에 장애인권리협약 이행에 관한 최초보고서(이하 “최초보고서”)를 제출했다. 제출 기한인 2019년 1월 5일에 앞서 최초보고서를 제출한 것인데 장애인 문제에 대해 적극적인 북한의 태도를 엿볼 수 있다. 본 토론문에서는 북한 장애인들의 권리 증진을 위한 국제협력의 관점에서 최초보고서의 몇 가지 주요한 특징을 살펴본다.

I. 국제협력 관점에서의 특징

첫째, 유엔 장애인특별보고관의 방북 활동 소개 및 권고 수용. 최초보고서는 유엔 장애인특별보고관의 2017년 5월 방북 사실 및 북한에서의 활동을 기술하고 있다(제5항). 그리고 유엔 장애인특별보고관의 권고를 수용하여 관련 국내법 개정 작업 진행 중임을 강조하고 있다(28항, 29항). 이는 북한 장애인들의 인권 증진을 위해 유엔 장애인특별보고관과의 협력이 필요함을 시사한다.

둘째, 실행계획, 전략계획을 통한 장애인정책 추진. 최초보고서에 따르면 북한은 실

행계획(Action Plan), 전략계획(National Strategic Plan)을 수립하여 장애인정책을 시행하고 있는 것으로 나타나고 있다. 즉, 실행계획 2008-2010, 실행계획 2013-2015, 실행계획 2016을 수립·시행하였으며, 경제발전전략 2016-2020에 장애인문제가 포함 되어 있고, 현재 장애자권리보호를 위한 전략계획 2018-2020이 시행 중에 있다고 한다(제30항). 최초보고서에 대한 유엔 장애인권리위원회의 심의 등을 활용하여 실행계획, 전략계획의 작성과정과 국제사회와의 협력 여부, 구체적인 내용 파악이 필요하다. 그리고 북한이 향후 실행계획과 전략계획을 수립할 경우 양자, 다자 인권대화 및 기술 협력을 통해 북한 장애인 인권 증진을 위한 사항들이 반영되도록 할 필요가 있다.

셋째, 관심사항 표명. 최초보고서는 북한이 장애인 권리 증진을 위해 크게 두 가지 분야를 우선 추진 과제로 삼고 있음을 보여주고 있다. 하나는 장애여성의 권리 증진과 관련한 것이다. 최초보고서는 조선장애여성협회가 장애여성의 인식제고, 수요평가, 장애 여성의 경제·체육·문화활동 조직을 주요 활동 영역으로 하고 있으며, 조선장애여성협회 일군들의 역량 구축이 최우선추진과제(top priority)라고 기술하고 있다(제43항). 다른 하나는 북한 장애인들의 접근성 보장이 우선과제 중의 하나라고 천명하고 있다(제65항). 최초보고서가 북한 장애인들의 접근성 문제를 비중있게 다루고 있는 것은 2017년 유엔 장애인특별보고관의 방북이 영향을 미친 것으로 보인다. 2017년 5월 평양을 방문한 카타리나 데반다스 아길라(Catalina Devandas-Aguilar) 유엔 장애인특별보고관은 방북 결과를 설명하는 자리에서 북한에 장애인들을 위한 기반시설이 미비하며, 대부분의 사회기반시설에 장애인들의 접근이 가능하지 않았다고 하였다.¹⁾ 그러면서 아길라 특별보고관은 장애인 접근이 불가능한 주택시설과 환경적 장벽, 대중교통에 대한 접근 제한 등은 북한 장애인들이 독립적인 삶을 살아가고 생활의 모든 면에 참여하는 장애인들의 권리에 영향을 미치는 중대한 어려움이라고 지적했다.²⁾

넷째, 이례적인 미비점 인정. 최초보고서는 이례적으로 북한 장애인들의 권리 증진을 위해 부족한 점을 인정하고 있다. 최초보고서가 인정하고 있는 것은 두 가지인데 하나는 접근성에 관한 것이다. 최초보고서는 북한 장애인들의 접근성을 촉진하기 위한 환경 개선 등 국제기준인 유엔 장애인권리협약에 비춰 많은 개선사항이 존재한다고 기술하

1) 미국의소리방송, “유엔 특별보고관 “북한 대부분 사회기반시설, 장애인 접근 불가,”
<https://www.voakorea.com/a/4231696.html>(보도일: 2018. 1. 31).

2) 위의 기사.

고 있다(제76항). 다른 하나는 북한 장애인들의 공동체 삶과 관련한 것이다. 최초보고서는 수화의 표준화가 아직 완성되지 않았고, 의사소통문제로 인해 농아자들에게 공공서비스시설을 만족하게 제공하지 못하고 있으며 맹인들의 수요를 충족시킬만한 시설을 갖추지 못하고 있다며 부족한 점을 인정하고 있다(제118항).

다섯째, 국제협력에 대한 열린 태도와 제재에 대한 불만. 최초보고서는 북한이 장애인들의 권리 증진을 위해 국제사회와 협력을 해왔음을 비중있게 다루고 있다(제199항~제204항). 북한은 2014년 발표한 조선인권연구협회 보고서에서도 국제인권조약상의 의무를 성실히 이행할 것이며 이를 위해 국제사회와 대화와 협력을 할 것임을 천명한 바 있다.³⁾ 다만 북한은 최초보고서에서 장애인 인권 개선을 위한 국제협력이 유엔 안보리 제재로 심각한 도전에 직면해 있다고 주장하고 있다(제205항).

II. 북한 장애인 권리 증진 방향: 인권과 개발협력의 선순환

최근 인권 개념은 자유권, 사회권 등 협의의 인권에서 평화와 개발까지 통합적으로 접근하는 광의의 인권으로 영역이 확대되고 있다. 특히, 개발협력의 경우 교육, 훈련, 노하우전수 등의 기술협력을 통한 역량구축, 지식공유가 강조되고 있는 추세에 있다. 유엔 장애인권리협약도 장애인 권리 증진을 위한 세 가지 형태의 국제협력 즉, 양자간, 다자간, 민간단체를 통한 국제협력을 규정하면서 개발협력, 역량구축, 지식공유가 필요함을 규정하고 있다. 국제개발협력에 장애인을 포함할 것, 역량구축 촉진 및 지원, 지식에 대한 접근 촉진 및 공유가 그것들이다(제32조).

최초보고서는 북한이 장애인의 권리 증진을 위한 개발협력의 중요성을 인식하고 있음을 여러 곳에서 보여주고 있다. 장애인 문제에는 협의의 인권 문제 뿐만 아니라 식량안보, 공공보건, 교육, 아동보호, 재난위기감축 등의 영역이 포함됨을 인식하고 있다(제200항). 아울러 최초보고서는 장애관련 기관 일군들의 역량구축을 위한 국제협력을 적극적으로 진행하고 있다고 기술하고 있다(제201항).

장애인을 포함한 북한 인권 개선을 위해서는 북한이 수용가능한 분야부터 양자, 다자 인권대화를 통해 점진적으로 접촉면을 확대할 필요가 있다. 이 같은 점에서 본다면 북

3) 조선인권연구협회, 『조선인권연구협회 보고서』(평양: 조선인권연구협회, 2014), p. 81.

한이 최초보고서를 통해 관심을 표명한 우선추진과제들, 북한 스스로 부족하다고 인정한 사항들은 개발협력과 관련된 것들로 국제사회와 접점을 찾을 수 있다는 점에서 주목할 만하다. 다시 말해 이 과제들을 중심으로 양자·다자차원의 인권대화와 기술협력을 추진할 필요가 있다.

Promotion of Peace on the Korean Peninsula and Rights of Persons with Disabilities Through Sports, Leisure and Culture

| 인 쇄 | 2019년 6월

| 발 행 | 2019년 6월

| 발행인 | 최 영 애 (국가인권위원회 위원장)

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