

E/1990/6/Add.35
15 May 2002

Original: ENGLISH

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
Substantive session of 2002

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT
ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS**

**Second periodic reports submitted by States parties under
articles 16 and 17 of the Covenant**

**Addendum
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA* ****

[9 April 2002]

* The initial reports concerning rights covered by articles 6 to 9 (E/1984/6/Add.7) and 10 to 12 (E/1986/3/Add.5) submitted by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were considered by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights at its first session in 1987 (see E/C.12/1987/SR.21-22). The initial report concerning rights covered by articles 13 to 15 (E/1988/5/Add.6) was considered by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights at its sixth session in 1991 (E/C.12/1991/SR.6, 8, 10).

** The information submitted by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in accordance with the guidelines concerning the initial part of reports of States parties is contained in the core document (HRI/CORE/1/Add.108).

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G. Preservation of natural heritage

113. In order to preserve scenic spots, natural monuments and other natural heritage and make the environment healthy and pure, the Law on Preservation of Scenic Spots and Natural Monuments and the Law on the Protection of the Environment have been adopted and their execution is seriously attended to. The preservation and maintenance of scenic spots and natural monuments are undertaken by the whole country under the responsibility of the General Bureau of Cultural Preservation. The State has surveyed and registered all of the scenic spots and natural monuments, defined their protective districts and ensures that not only the administrative organs but also the institutions, enterprises and organizations concerned take care of the scenic spots and the natural monuments in a scientific and technical way.

114. The State has enacted the Law on the Protection of the Environment, the Law on Prevention of Sea Pollution, the Law on Protection of Useful Animals, the Law on Control for the Protection of Land and Environment, etc. to protect the environment for the popular masses. The State has fixed special protection districts such as the protection districts of nature, of animals, of plants and of marine resources to preserve the natural environment in its original state. The months of general mobilization for land administration, of planting trees, of beautifying towns and of other environmental protection have been fixed to let all citizens pay attention to the protection of the environment.

H. Information system of science and technology

115. The State has established an integral system of collecting, analysing and processing the internal and external information necessary for the development of the country's science and technology to regularly impart them to the scientists, technicians and officials concerned. The State has the Central Information Agency of Science and Technology and the branch agencies under it in each province, and serves all counties, factories and enterprises various scientific and technological information through the Intranet connecting them. Besides, the State periodically publishes and disseminates 40-50 kinds of technical information matters such as the Information of New Technology, the Data of Practical Technology, etc. The Central Information Agency of Science and Technology not only translates and informs about up-to-date scientific and technical materials of other countries, but also searches for and serves the technical materials required by factories and enterprises.

116. The State organizes scientific and technological exhibitions, seminars, meetings for exchanging experiences at the central, provincial, municipal or country levels to give wide publicity to inventions and contrivances of economic significance, by which the scientific and technological achievements are introduced into production promptly.

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J. Creation of conditions for scientific research and creative activity

119. The State ensures every condition and convenience for the scientific research and creative activity of scientists and creators in conformity with the Law on Science and Technology, the Invention Law, and the Copyright Law and their enforcement regulations. The State systematically increases its investments in the field of science and technology, and preferentially provides scientists with dwellings, laboratories, research rooms, intermediary pilot plants, labour, facilities, materials and funds. To persons of literature and art, the State supplies at its own expense theatres, rooms for creative work, musical instruments, costumes and other materials needed for their creations and performances.

120. Scientists and the scientific research institutions exchange views and experiences through public discussions, seminars, exhibitions and publications. Full-time writers and artists exchange their achievements and experiences through panel discussions,

examinations or consideration of their work, public skills presentations, experience exchange meetings, etc. and part-time writers and artists through prize contests, national festivals, competitions, exhibitions, shows, etc.

K. International cooperation in science and culture

121. The State maintains a policy of developing exchanges and cooperation in science, technology and culture with other countries and international organizations under the ideal of independence, peace and friendship in its external relations.

122. The Regulation on Exchange and Agreement in Science and Technology with Foreign Countries (Cabinet Decision No. 31 of 17 March 1999) enacted under the Law on Science and Technology encourages the conclusion of agreements, protocols, programmes, contracts, etc. between Governments, academies of science and institutions, dispatching or accepting lecturers, technical advisers, scientists, technicians and experts in the form of delegations, inspection parties or practice groups, exchange of periodicals, books on science and technology, technical documents and samples for research, organization of exhibitions, joint research, and other international scientific and technological cooperation, stipulating their detailed procedures, methods and guarantees.