

WHITE PAPER
ON NORTH KOREAN HUMAN RIGHTS
2010

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9. Right to Belief and Expression: 137 incidents (98/39)

1) General Analysis of the Right to Belief and Expression

(1) Violations of the right to belief and expression

Type of act	Restriction on the practice of religion	Restriction on the advocacy of a certain ideology	Restriction on the evaluation or criticism of a certain political leader or political party	Restriction on the expression of a political view on a government policy	Restriction on information and communication	Total
Number of incidents	75	5	6	12	39	137
Percentage (%)	54.7	3.6	4.4	8.8	28.5	100.0

- Among reported violations against the right to belief and expression there were 75 cases of restrictions on the practice of religion (54.7%), 39 restrictions on information and communication (28.5%), and 12 restrictions on the expression of a political view on a government policy (8.8%).

(2) Violations of the right to belief and expression listed by year

Type of act/Year	Restriction on the practice of religion	Restriction on the advocacy of a certain ideology	Restriction on the evaluation or criticism of a certain political leader or political party	Restriction on the expression of a political view on a government policy	Restriction on information and communication	Total
1950's	0	3	0	1	0	4
	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	2.9%
1970's	0	0	2	0	2	4
	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	5.1%	2.9%
1980's	0	1	0	2	4	7
	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	28.6%	57.1%	100.0%
	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	16.7%	10.3%	5.1%
1990's	30	0	1	5	3	39
	76.9%	0.0%	2.6%	12.8%	7.7%	100.0%
	40.0%	0.0%	16.7%	41.7%	7.7%	28.5%
2000-2005's	32	0	2	1	9	44
	72.7%	0.0%	4.5%	2.3%	20.5%	100.0%
	42.7%	0.0%	33.3%	8.3%	23.1%	32.1%
2006-2009's	1	0	0	0	12	13
	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92.3%	100.0%
	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.8%	9.5%
Unspecified time	12	1	1	3	9	26
	46.2%	3.8%	3.8%	11.5%	34.6%	100.0%
	16.0%	20.0%	16.7%	25.0%	23.1%	19.0%
Total	75	5	6	12	39	137
	54.7%	3.6%	4.4%	8.8%	28.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

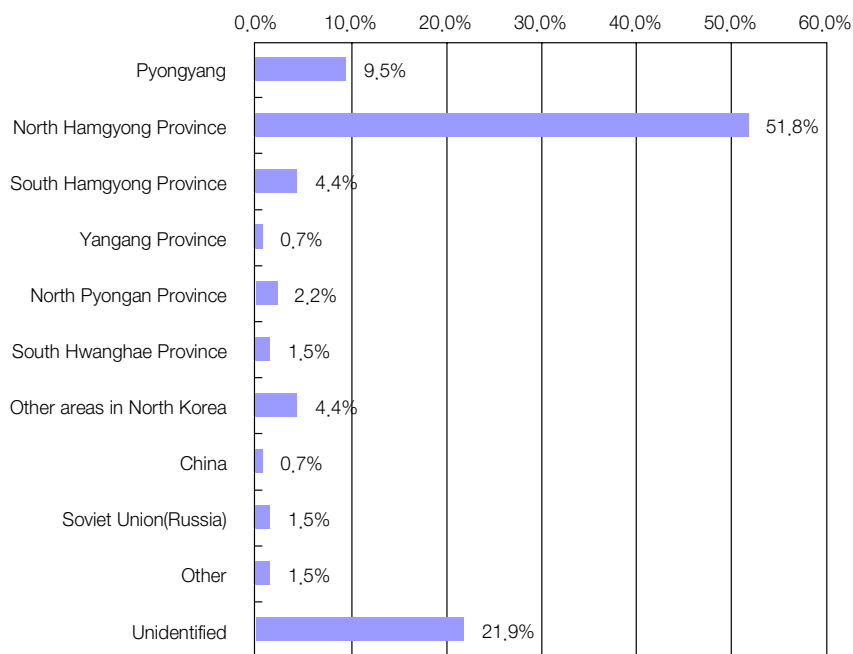
- Violations of the right to belief and expression were reported to have the most often taken place in 2000-2005's (32.1%) and followed by 1990's (28.5%). 70.1% of violations took place since 1990's.
- The majority of cases involving religious persecution were reported to have taken place since the 1990's (63 incidents out of 75 incidents, 84.0%).

(3) Violations of the right to belief and expression listed by region

Type of act/Region	Restriction on the practice of religion	Restriction on the advocacy of a certain ideology	Restriction on the evaluation or criticism of a certain political leader or political party	Restriction on the expression of a political view on a government policy	Restriction on information and communication	Total
Pyongyang	0	4	0	5	4	13
	0.0%	30.8%	0.0%	38.5%	30.8%	100.0%
	0.0%	80.0%	0.0%	41.7%	10.3%	9.5%
North Hamgyong Province	43	0	5	3	20	71
	60.6%	0.0%	7.0%	4.2%	28.2%	100.0%
	57.3%	0.0%	83.3%	25.0%	51.3%	51.8%
South Hamgyong Province	4	0	0	1	1	6
	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%
	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	2.6%	4.4%
Yanggang Province	1	0	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
North Pyongan Province	1	0	0	1	1	3
	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	100.0%
	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	2.6%	2.2%
South Hwanghae Province	1	0	0	0	1	2
	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	1.5%
Other areas in North Korea	2	0	1	0	3	6
	33.3%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	2.7%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	7.7%	4.4%
China	1	0	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Soviet Union(Russia)	0	0	0	1	1	2
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	2.6%	1.5%
Other	0	0	0	1	1	2
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	2.6%	1.5%

Type of act/Region	Restriction on the practice of religion	Restriction on the advocacy of a certain ideology	Restriction on the evaluation or criticism of a certain political leader or political party	Restriction on the expression of a political view on a government policy	Restriction on information and communication	Total
Unidentified	22	1	0	0	7	30
	73.3%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	23.3%	100.0%
	29.3%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.9%	21.9%
Total	75	5	6	12	39	137
	54.7%	3.6%	4.4%	8.8%	28.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The largest number of reported incidents related to North Hamgyong Province (57.3%) and South Hamgyong Province (5.3%). Restrictions on the practice of religion were the most frequently reported to have taken place in North Hamgyong Province and restrictions on the expression of a political view on a government policy and restrictions on the advocacy of a certain ideology reportedly occurred relatively often in Pyongyang.



〈Rate of Incidents in Violations of the Right to Belief and Expression by Region〉

(4) Violations of the right to belief and expression listed by location of incident

Detailed acts/ Location of incident	Restriction on the practice of religion	Restriction on the advocacy of a certain ideology	Restriction on the evaluation or criticism of a certain political leader or political party	Restriction on the expression of a political view on a government policy	Restriction on information and communication	Total
State Security Agency or Police interrogation/ detention facility	14	0	1	0	7	22
	63.6%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	31.8%	100.0%
	18.7%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	17.9%	16.1%
Labor training camp	1	0	0	0	2	3
	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%
	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	2.2%
Police holding camp	2	0	0	0	1	3
	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	100.0%
	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	2.2%
Political prison camp	4	0	0	0	1	5
	80.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	3.6%
Military detention facility	0	0	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.7%
Victim's home	7	0	2	0	14	23
	30.4%	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%	60.9%	100.0%
	9.3%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	35.9%	16.8%
Home of colleague or neighbor	0	0	0	0	2	2
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	1.5%
Victim's place of employment	0	0	1	5	2	8
	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	62.5%	25.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	41.7%	5.1%	5.8%

Detailed acts/ Location of incident	Restriction on the practice of religion	Restriction on the advocacy of a certain ideology	Restriction on the evaluation or criticism of a certain political leader or political party	Restriction on the expression of a political view on a government policy	Restriction on information and communication	Total
Government office or service institution	0	0	1	2	1	4
	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	16.7%	2.6%	2.9%
Educational facility	0	1	0	0	1	2
	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	1.5%
Public space	0	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.7%
Transport or connecting site (road, highway, bridge, vehicle, parking lot, station)	0	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.7%
Other	13	3	1	0	4	21
	61.9%	14.3%	4.8%	0.0%	19.0%	100.0%
	17.3%	60.0%	16.7%	0.0%	10.3%	15.3%
Unidentified	34	1	0	3	3	41
	82.9%	2.4%	0.0%	7.3%	7.3%	100.0%
	45.3%	20.0%	0.0%	25.0%	7.7%	29.9%
Total	75	5	6	12	39	137
	54.7%	3.6%	4.4%	8.8%	28.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Violations of the right to belief and expression were relatively frequently carried out in victim's home (16.8%).

(5) Violations of the right to belief and expression listed by charge against victim

Type of act/Charge against victim	Restriction on the practice of religion	Restriction on the advocacy of a certain ideology	Restriction on the evaluation or criticism of a certain political leader or political party	Restriction on the expression of a political view on a government policy	Restriction on information and communication	Total
Political offense	74	5	6	11	33	129
	57.4%	3.9%	4.7%	8.5%	25.6%	100.0%
	98.7%	100.0%	100.0%	91.7%	84.6%	94.2%
Felony offense	0	0	0	0	2	2
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	1.5%
Misdemeanor offense	1	0	0	0	2	3
	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%
	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	2.2%
Guilt-by-association	0	0	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.7%
Other	0	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.7%
Unidentified	0	0	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.7%
Total	75	5	6	12	39	137
	54.7%	3.6%	4.4%	8.8%	28.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 98.7% of the violations of the right to belief and expression incidents involving restrictions on the practice of religion involved a charge related to a political offense. In North Korea, the practice of religion is considered to be a political offense.
- The advocacy of a certain ideology and the evaluation or criticism of a certain political leader or political party is also considered to be a political offense.

(6) Violations of the right to belief and expression listed by age of victim

Type of act/Age	Restriction on the practice of religion	Restriction on the advocacy of a certain ideology	Restriction on the evaluation or criticism of a certain political leader or political party	Restriction on the expression of a political view on a government policy	Restriction on information and communication	Total
10-19's	1	0	0	0	1	2
	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	1.5%
20-29's	4	0	0	0	6	10
	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	60.0%	100.0%
	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	7.3%
30-39's	10	0	2	1	3	16
	62.5%	0.0%	12.5%	6.3%	18.8%	100.0%
	13.3%	0.0%	33.3%	8.3%	7.7%	11.7%
40-49's	5	0	0	2	4	11
	45.5%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	36.4%	100.0%
	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	10.3%	8.0%
50-59's	4	2	0	1	1	8
	50.0%	25.0%	0.0%	12.5%	12.5%	100.0%
	5.3%	40.0%	0.0%	8.3%	2.6%	5.8%
60-69's	3	0	0	1	0	4
	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	2.9%
70-79's	4	0	0	0	1	5
	80.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	3.6%
Unidentified	44	3	4	7	23	81
	54.3%	3.7%	4.9%	8.6%	28.4%	100.0%
	58.7%	60.0%	66.7%	58.3%	59.0%	59.1%
Total	75	5	6	12	39	137
	54.7%	3.6%	4.4%	8.8%	28.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- spacing rates of violations of the right to belief and expression occurred evenly in every age group except 10s and senior groups.

(7) Violations of the right to belief and expression listed by gender of victim

Type of act/ Gender	Restriction on the practice of religion	Restriction on the advocacy of a certain ideology	Restriction on the evaluation or criticism of a certain political leader or political party	Restriction on the expression of a political view on a government policy	Restriction on information and communication	Total
Male	23	3	6	8	19	59
	39.0%	5.1%	10.2%	13.6%	32.2%	100.0%
	30.7%	60.0%	100.0%	66.7%	48.7%	43.1%
Female	29	2	0	2	13	46
	63.0%	4.3%	0.0%	4.3%	28.3%	100.0%
	38.7%	40.0%	0.0%	16.7%	33.3%	33.6%
Group	0	0	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.7%
Unidentified	23	0	0	2	6	31
	74.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	19.4%	100.0%
	30.7%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	15.4%	22.6%
Total	75	5	6	12	39	137
	54.7%	3.6%	4.4%	8.8%	28.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of the cases of violations of the right to belief and expression, the number of male victims reported (43.1%) is more than reported female victims (33.60%).
- In reported cases of restrictions on the practice of religion, female victims were more frequently involved than male victims (38.7% and 30.7%, respectively).

2) Detailed Analysis of Violations against the Right to Belief and Expression

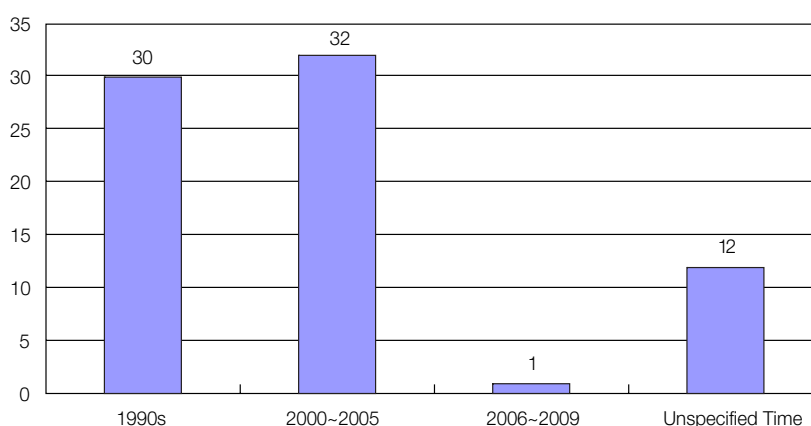
(1) Restriction on the Practice of Religion: 75 incidents (58/17)

a. Cases of restrictions on the practice of religion listed by year

Information type /Year	Restriction on the Practice of Religion			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
1990's	20	1	9	30
	66.7%	3.3%	30.0%	100.0%
	36.4%	33.3%	52.9%	40.0%
2000-2005's	27	2	3	32
	84.4%	6.3%	9.4%	100.0%
	49.1%	66.7%	17.6%	42.7%
2006-2009's	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	1.3%
Unspecified time	8	0	4	12
	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	100.0%
	14.5%	0.0%	23.5%	16.0%
Total	55	3	17	75
	73.3%	4.0%	22.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of the 75 reported incidents of restrictions on the practice of religion, 55 were observed. 3 reports were received via victims, and 17 reports via a third party.
- Of the cases where the date has been identified, 32 reported incidents took place in 2000-2005's and 30 in the 1990s.
- There are no reported cases prior to the 1990's. If a witness testified there was religious persecution and did not give specific detail of the punishment or type of violations associated with religious persecution, the incident was categorized as a restrictions on the practice of religion. However, if a witness

testified on religious persecution and detailed results or related violations against the freedom to practice religion, the case was categorized under the type of violations which resulted. For example, a case where a victim was detained due to his or her practice of religion was classified as illegal detention and not restriction on the practice of religion. This attributed to the gap between the actual amount of religious persecution and the number recorded herein. If all the religious persecution cases assigned to other categories are added up, there were 538. Therefore the total number of restrictions on the practice of religion was 613.



〈Number of Incidents in Violation of the Right to Practice Religion by Year〉

b. Cases of restrictions on the practice of religion listed by specific infringement

Specific infringement	Propagation of religion	Possession of religious object	Religious activity	Contact with religious person	Other	Total
Frequency	56	122	325	37	73	613
Percentage (%)	9.1	19.9	53.0	6.0	11.9	100.0

- The majority of religious persecution was reported to be for religious activity (53.0%), followed by possession of religious objects (19.9%), evangelizing (9.1%) and contact with religious figures (6.0%).

c. Cases of restrictions on the practice of religion listed by year

Year	1960's	1970's	1980's	1990's	2000-2005's	2006-2009's	Unspecified time	Total
Frequency	1	20	14	159	311	56	52	613
Percentage (%)	0.2	3.3	2.3	25.9	50.7	9.1	8.5	100.0

- Restrictions on the practice of religion were reported to have the most frequently occurred from 2000's to 2005's (50.7% followed by the 1990's (25.9%). In recent years (2006-2009's), a number of incidents of restrictions on the practice of religion have also been reported. These account for 9.1% of the total incidents. There are few cases reported to have taken place before 1990's.
- The sharp increase in the number of restrictions on the practice of religion reported since 2000's suggests that there may have been a change in the religious demography in North Korea.

d. Cases of restrictions on the practice of religion listed by nature of information provider

Information type/Nature of information provider	Restriction on the Practice of Religion			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Victim	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	4.0%
Colleague or neighbor of victim	2	0	3	5
	40.0%	0.0%	60.0%	100.0%
	3.6%	0.0%	17.6%	6.7%
Family or relative of victim	3	0	1	4
	75.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	5.5%	0.0%	5.9%	5.3%
Eye-witness	30	0	0	30
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	54.5%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%
Other	20	0	13	33
	60.6%	0.0%	39.4%	100.0%
	36.4%	0.0%	76.5%	44.0%
Total	55	3	17	75
	73.3%	4.0%	22.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Restrictions on the practice of religion directly observed were the most likely reported by eye-witnesses who were not directly related to the victims (54.5%). family members or relatives of victims directly observed and reported the religious persecution account for 5.5%.
- 3 victims who directly experienced religious persecution directly relayed their experiences (4.0%). Specific cases of violations are as follow.

E07-I-0256 (Kim 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *“Between 1998 to 2000, Seong and his were arrested with 3,4 other people in Hamyon county Saebyol district in North Hamgyong province for holding Christian*

services. The granny who ran a bicycle shop in Hamyon county was in charge of missionary activities and the Seongs regularly participated. The medical personnel Kim 00 and Jang 00 at the Hamyon hospital were also arrested. These people survived but I don't know what happened to the rest. Kim's mother was also arrested. Seongs' little children were left to their granny, but after she died in 2000 they became homeless."

E07-I-0293 (Kang 00, Female, South Hamgyong Province) *"Seon 00 often crossed the river and when she was caught she was sentenced to five years of imprisonment at the Cheongori prison in Heoryong, North Hamgyong province. She received amnesty and only served two years in the prison. But after a year of her release, she brought Bibles from China. She received 10 years in the same prison and died in two years, in 2005. She probably died of malnutrition."*

E08-I-0114 (Yang 00, Male, South Pyongan Province) *"I was imprisoned at a Onsung county SSA after forced repatriation from China in 2005. A man from Cheongjin, North Hamgyong province, was in the cell next to mine and he used to sing Christian songs. A state security agent told him to admit having faith in God and sing a praise; and he did. He disappeared that night; according to a rumor, he was secretly executed."*

E08-I-0264 (Shin 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *"In 2005, the central group searched Kim's house and found a Bible. Kim was 46 years old at the time. His wife and daughter were sent to political prison camps. He was not home at the time. He came to North Korea to help his family, and then got arrested."*

E08-I-0344 (Park 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *"My friend Kim 00's mother traveled to China for smuggling and converted to Christianity. Kim often went to China often and an ethnic Korean who knew*

Kim's mother gave Kim a Bible. Kim's mother read the Bible in secret. In fall 2002, the local police was investigating cell phones in the village. Kim had a cell phone too, so the police detected the signal and searched the house. The police found the Bible. The entire family was imprisoned at Suseong prison in Cheongjin. Visits were not allowed. I heard in 2005 that Kim's mother and father died, but they did not tell us why they died. Of course, we could not find their bodies either."

(2) Restriction on the advocacy of a Certain Ideology: 5 incidents (3/2)

There are five reports of restrictions on the advocacy of a certain ideology. the most of the reports are from publications. The contents are as follow.

Soenghaerang, 『Wisteria House』 2000, Jisik Nara, p.268-270
(summarized quotation) "Kim Won-ju was investigated by the Central Party's surveillance committee in 1956. The committee gathered people from South Korea and prevented them from going out or communicating with one another. Two people were confined in a cell and debated about South Korean political system while writing self-critical confessions."

Yun Woog, 『North Korean New Generation X-File』 1996, One Mind Publication, p.252 *(summarized quotation)* "Professor Kim told his students that "Russia is utopia" after he returned from two years of study in 1984 to Donetsk, Russia. He was arrested for political education target. After six months of unpaid forced labor, he was restored to the position."

(3) Restriction on the Evaluation or Criticism of a Certain Political leader or Political Party: 6 incidents (6/0)

There are six reports of restriction on the evaluation of criticism of a certain political leader or political party. Some important cases are as follow.

E10-I-8299 (Park 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *"I was well acquainted with the woman while I worked in smuggling. I once told her that Kim Jong-il is a liar, and she reported to the State Security Agency and the Party in 2000. I was under surveillance ever since, and arrested in 2004. I was held at the 00 district SSA for a month and released as an economic offender. Thanks to my acquaintance with a high ranking official, I was luckily released as an economic offender."*

E10-I-8262 (Kim 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *"#22 is where political offenders are taken to. An entire family maybe imprisoned for criticizing Kim Il-sung. There was a doctor of internal medicine in the 00 -dong, 00 city. One day, the doctor's husband got drunk and told his friend that Kim Jong-il is despicable and his child is studying abroad. The friend reported to the SSA. The man was arrested and taken to Heoryong #22 control center and the doctor is widowed."*

(4) Restriction on the Expression of a Political View on a Government policy:
12 incidents 6/6)

There are 12 incidents of restriction on the expression of a political view on a government policy. The following is a case that allows a comprehensive understanding of the oppression.

E08-I-2494 (Choi 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *"Kim 00 traded antique goods under the request of the SSA. Kim was arrested by Chinese border guards when crossing the Duman River after selling antiques in China. Kim was sent to 00 SSA. The Agency, however, pretended to have no involvement and imprisoned him. Kim's father protested that the North Korean constitution imprisoned his son for three years when the law is supposed to protect its citizens. The Agency's organizational secretary expelled Kim's father from the party and sent Kim to Jeungsan prison in South Pyongan province."*

(5) Restriction on Information and Communication: 39 incidents (25/14)

Detailed act	Post	Telephone	Restriction on use of and/or listening to information	Other	Total
Number	7	15	13	4	39
Percentage (%)	17.9	38.5	33.3	10.3	100.0

Out of the 39 reported incidents of restrictions on information and communication, there were 15 cases involving using telephone and 13 cases involving restrictions on the use of and/or listening to information.

E09-I-2005 (Park 00, Female, Yangang Province) *"I was arrested by the SSA for having a phone conversation with my daughter who is in South Korea. If a phone call is detected by the Agency, the Agency handles the case. There is the #27 SSA radio signal detection department, which has its stations along the border and records and tracks phones. If a police detects a phone call, it is handled by the police. Within the Agency, while making phone calls are among the lightest crimes I had to give much bribery though. I paid the penalty of 100,000 Won and another 500,000 Won. I also had to "pay" the police and government administrators who visited me at home. In North Korea, one has to hideaway until one's case is forgotten; otherwise it is very difficult."*

E10-I-11154 (Chung, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *"000 brought a movie from China, titled "When the Azalea blooms." During a vacation, 000 watched the movie with a friend who attends Manyong Great Revolution School. After the vacation 000's friend told his classmates about the movie. One of the classmates, with strong commitment to the revolutionary ideology, reported to the SSA. The Agency tracked down 000, who was publicly executed within the Cheongjin SSA. 000's mother and sister were taken away as well."*

E10-I-8281 (Lee 00, Female, South Hamgyong Province) *"In 2008, I was fined 200,000 Won for possessing a mobile phone. I was also sentenced to 6 months in the 000 labor training camp."*