

WHITE PAPER
ON NORTH KOREAN HUMAN RIGHTS
2010

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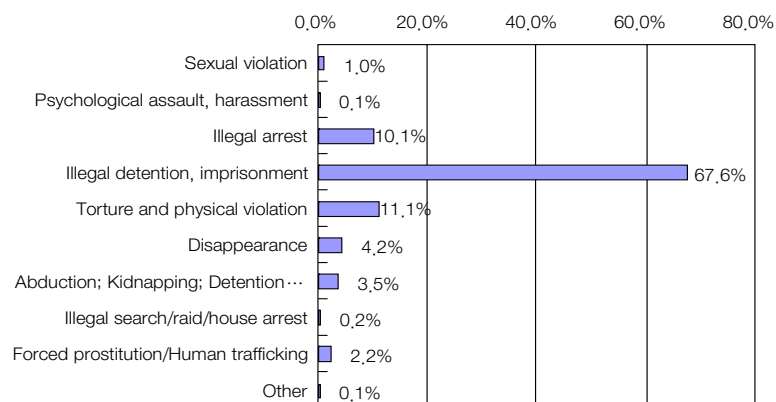
2. Personal Integrity and Right to Liberty: 13,587 incidents (11,777/1,810)

1) General Analysis of Violations of Personal Integrity and Right to Liberty

(1) Violations of personal integrity and right to liberty

Type of act	Sexual violation	Psychological assault, harassment	Illegal arrest	Illegal detention, imprisonment	Torture and physical violation	Disappearance	Abduction; Kidnapping; Detention (including foreigners)	Illegal search/raid/house arrest	Forced prostitution/ Human trafficking	Other	Total
Number	139	16	1,369	9,182	1,502	567	479	28	297	8	13,587
Percentage (%)	1.0	0.1	10.1	67.6	11.1	4.2	3.5	0.2	2.2	0.1	100.0

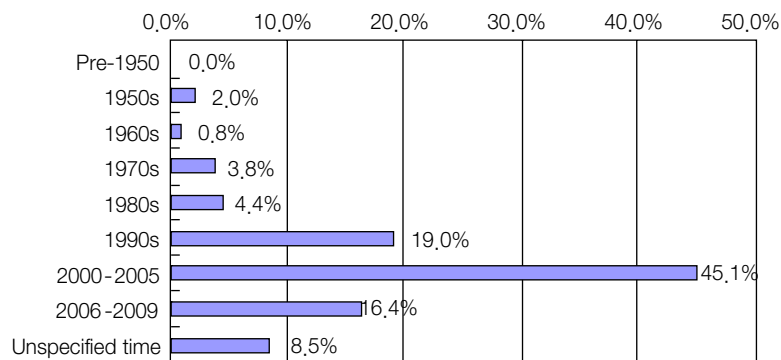
- Incidents violating personal integrity and the right to liberty accounted for 60.8% of all human rights violations recorded.
- Of these incidents, illegal detention and imprisonment (67.6%), torture and physical violations (11.1%), illegal arrest (10.1%), disappearance (4.2%), and abduction, kidnapping and detention (3.5%) accounted for the vast majority of violations.
- Therefore, illegal detention and imprisonment, together with incidents which occurred in the detention facilities themselves, were the most frequently reported category of human rights violations in North Korea.



(2) Incidents violating personal integrity and the right to liberty listed by year

Type of act/Year	Sexual violation	Psychological assault, harassment	Illegal arrest	Illegal detention, imprisonment	Torture and physical violation	Disappearance	Abduction; Kidnapping; Detention (including foreigners)	Illegal search/ raid/ house arrest	Forced prostitution/ Human trafficking	Other	Total
Pre-1950	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	40.0%	20.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1950's	0	0	3	16	4	6	242	0	0	0	271
	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	5.9%	1.5%	2.2%	89.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	1.1%	50.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
1960's	0	2	14	54	1	18	14	1	0	0	104
	0.0%	1.9%	13.5%	51.9%	1.0%	17.3%	13.5%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	12.5%	1.0%	0.6%	0.1%	3.2%	2.9%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
1970's	1	1	70	296	21	84	38	3	0	1	515
	0.2%	0.2%	13.6%	57.5%	4.1%	16.3%	7.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	100.0%
	0.7%	6.3%	5.1%	3.2%	1.4%	14.8%	7.9%	10.7%	0.0%	12.5%	3.8%
1980's	5	1	73	350	78	76	11	3	2	2	601
	0.8%	0.2%	12.1%	58.2%	13.0%	12.6%	1.8%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	100.0%
	3.6%	6.3%	5.3%	3.8%	5.2%	13.4%	2.3%	10.7%	0.7%	25.0%	4.4%
1990's	45	0	364	1,511	337	173	12	13	126	2	2,583
	1.7%	0.0%	14.1%	58.5%	13.0%	6.7%	0.5%	0.5%	4.9%	0.1%	100.0%
	32.4%	0.0%	26.6%	16.5%	22.4%	30.5%	2.5%	46.4%	42.4%	25.0%	19.0%
2000-2005's	44	6	539	4,600	713	96	6	7	111	1	6,123
	0.7%	0.1%	8.8%	75.1%	11.6%	1.6%	0.1%	0.1%	1.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	31.7%	37.5%	39.4%	50.1%	47.5%	16.9%	1.3%	25.0%	37.4%	12.5%	45.1%
2006-2009's	19	1	183	1,678	264	52	2	1	28	0	2,228
	0.9%	0.0%	8.2%	75.3%	11.8%	2.3%	0.1%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	13.7%	6.3%	13.4%	18.3%	17.6%	9.2%	0.4%	3.6%	9.4%	0.0%	16.4%
Unspecified time	25	5	122	675	83	62	153	0	30	2	1,157
	2.2%	0.4%	10.5%	58.3%	7.2%	5.4%	13.2%	0.0%	2.6%	0.2%	100.0%
	18.0%	31.3%	8.9%	7.4%	5.5%	10.9%	31.9%	0.0%	10.1%	25.0%	8.5%
Total	139	16	1,369	9,182	1,502	567	479	28	297	8	13,587
	1.0%	0.1%	10.1%	67.6%	11.1%	4.2%	3.5%	0.2%	2.2%	0.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The largest number of this type of violation was reported as having taken place in the 1990's and 2000's, 2.0% in the 195'0s, 0.8% in the 1960's, 3.8% in the 1970's, 4.4% in the 1980's, 19.0% in the 1990s, 45.1% in 2000-2005's and 16.4% in 2006-2009's. This suggests that this type of human rights violation is on the rise.
- The relatively high number of incidents in the 1950's compared to 1960's can be attributed to the Korean War when many people were abducted and detained. 86.8% of recorded incidents which occurred in 1950's took place as a form of abduction, kidnapping and detention.
- Incidents reported as haven taken place over the last three years (2006-2009's) included a variety of rights abuses related to violations of personal integrity and right to liberty including sexual violation (13.7%), illegal detention and imprisonment (18.3%) and illegal arrest (13.4%). In the time period psychological assault and harassment as well as abduction, kidnapping and detention were observed at a high rate. The observation allows an inference that human rights conditions in the North is deteriorating, especially in the areas of personal integrity and freedom.

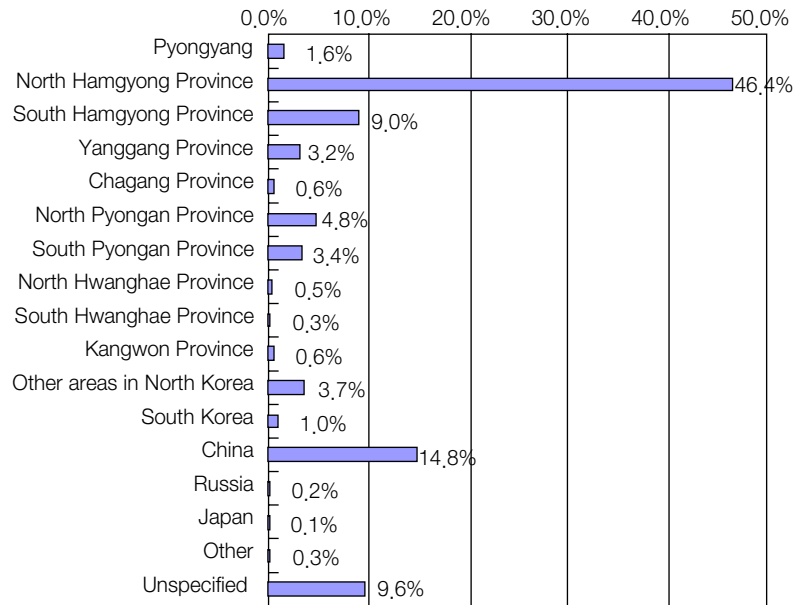


(3) Incidents violating personal integrity and the right to liberty listed by region

Type of act/Region	Sexual violation	Psychological assault, harassment	Illegal arrest	Illegal detention, imprisonment	Torture and physical violation	Disappearance	Abduction; Kidnapping; Detention (including foreigners)	Illegal search/ raid/ house arrest	Forced prostitution/ Human trafficking	Other	Total
Pyongyang	4	1	41	96	24	43	8	3	2	1	223
	1.8%	0.4%	18.4%	43.0%	10.8%	19.3%	3.6%	1.3%	0.9%	0.4%	100.0%
	2.9%	6.3%	3.0%	1.0%	1.6%	7.6%	1.7%	10.7%	0.7%	12.5%	1.6%
North Hamgyong Province	63	3	330	4,730	842	247	53	11	23	2	6,304
	1.0%	0.0%	5.2%	75.0%	13.4%	3.9%	0.8%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	45.3%	18.8%	24.1%	51.5%	56.1%	43.6%	11.1%	39.3%	7.7%	25.0%	46.4%
South Hamgyong Province	11	1	17	1,033	109	37	9	0	1	0	1,218
	0.9%	0.1%	1.4%	84.8%	8.9%	3.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.9%	6.3%	1.2%	11.3%	7.3%	6.5%	1.9%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	9.0%
Yanggang Province	1	0	37	284	73	24	2	0	7	0	428
	0.2%	0.0%	8.6%	66.4%	17.1%	5.6%	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.7%	0.0%	2.7%	3.1%	4.9%	4.2%	0.4%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	3.2%
Chagang Province	1	0	5	36	26	7	0	0	0	3	78
	1.3%	0.0%	6.4%	46.2%	33.3%	9.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	100.0%
	0.7%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	1.7%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	37.5%	0.6%
North Pyongan Province	8	3	15	504	100	22	1	0	1	0	654
	1.2%	0.5%	2.3%	77.1%	15.3%	3.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.8%	18.8%	1.1%	5.5%	6.7%	3.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	4.8%
South Pyongan Province	2	2	16	355	45	32	1	5	0	1	459
	0.4%	0.4%	3.5%	77.3%	9.8%	7.0%	0.2%	1.1%	0.0%	0.2%	100.0%
	1.4%	12.5%	1.2%	3.9%	3.0%	5.6%	0.2%	17.9%	0.0%	12.5%	3.4%
North Hwanghae Province	3	1	8	36	8	6	0	0	0	0	62
	4.8%	1.6%	12.9%	58.1%	12.9%	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.2%	6.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
South Hwanghae Province	3	0	5	21	5	6	0	0	1	0	41
	7.3%	0.0%	12.2%	51.2%	12.2%	14.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%

Type of act/Region	Sexual violation	Psychological assault, harassment	Illegal arrest	Illegal detention, imprisonment	Torture and physical violation	Disappearance	Abduction; Kidnapping; Detention (including foreigners)	Illegal search/raid/house arrest	Forced prostitution/Human trafficking	Other	Total
Kangwon Province	2	0	7	54	11	6	6	2	0	0	88
	2.3%	0.0%	8.0%	61.4%	12.5%	6.8%	6.8%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	1.1%	1.3%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Other areas in North Korea	2	0	56	367	14	36	30	0	1	0	506
	0.4%	0.0%	11.1%	72.5%	2.8%	7.1%	5.9%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.0%	4.1%	4.0%	0.9%	6.3%	6.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	3.7%
South Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	0	0	0	140
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	29.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
China	24	2	481	1,144	157	3	4	2	191	1	2,009
	1.2%	0.1%	23.9%	56.9%	7.8%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	9.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	17.3%	12.5%	35.1%	12.5%	10.5%	0.5%	0.8%	7.1%	64.3%	12.5%	14.8%
Soviet Union (Russia)	0	2	8	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	23
	0.0%	8.7%	34.8%	30.4%	21.7%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	12.5%	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	11
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	36.4%	63.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Other	2	0	13	8	1	1	16	0	2	0	43
	4.7%	0.0%	30.2%	18.6%	2.3%	2.3%	37.2%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	3.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%
Unidentified	13	1	330	507	82	92	202	5	68	0	1,300
	1.0%	0.1%	25.4%	39.0%	6.3%	7.1%	15.5%	0.4%	5.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	9.4%	6.3%	24.1%	5.5%	5.5%	16.2%	42.2%	17.9%	22.9%	0.0%	9.6%
Total	139	16	1,369	9,182	1,502	567	479	28	297	8	13,587
	1.0%	0.1%	10.1%	67.6%	11.1%	4.2%	3.5%	0.2%	2.2%	0.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of these reported cases, North Hamgyong Province accounts for 46.4%, China accounts for 14.8%, South Hamgyong Province accounts for 9.0%, North Pyongan Province accounts for 4.8% and South Pyongan Province accounts for 3.4%, Yanggang Province accounts for 3.2%, Pyongyang accounts for 1.6%, South Korea accounts for 1.0%. Other areas took less than 1% share.
- The relatively high number of these incidents attributed to South Korea reflects the high number of abductions of victims from South Korea.
- The number of incidents in China related to violations of personal integrity and the right to liberty sharply increased to 14.8% from the 12.6% recorded in the 2009 White Paper. This may be attributed to human rights violations in China reported by North Korean defectors.

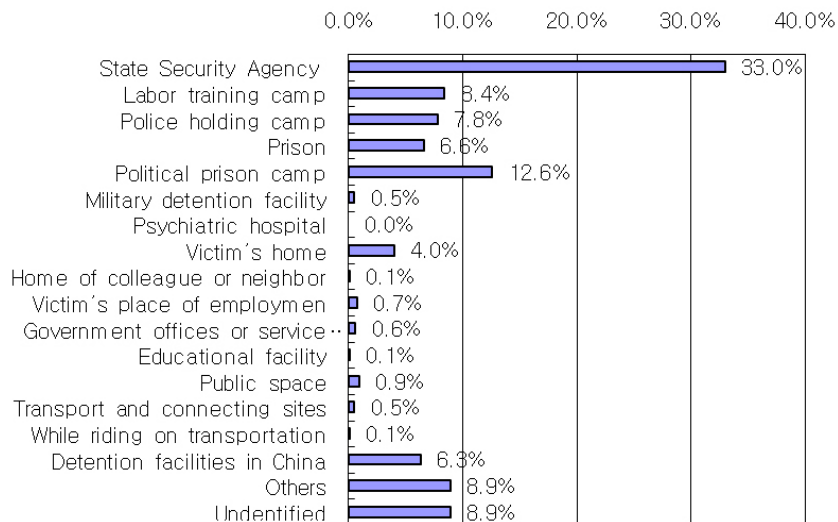


(4) Incidents violating the personal integrity and the right to liberty listed by location of incident

Type of act/Location of incident	Sexual violation	Psychological assault, harassment	Illegal arrest	Illegal detention, imprisonment	Torture and physical violation	Disappearance	Abduction; Kidnapping; Detaining (including foreigners)	Illegal search/ raid/ house arrest	Forced prostitution/ Human trafficking	Other	Total
State Security Agency and the police interrogation and detention facility	26	4	10	3,534	858	44	0	0	0	2	4,478
	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%	78.9%	19.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	18.7%	25.0%	0.7%	38.5%	57.1%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	33.0%
Labor training camp	8	0	1	1,031	96	0	0	0	0	0	1,136
	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	90.8%	8.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.8%	0.0%	0.1%	11.2%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.4%
Police holding camp	10	0	1	891	157	2	1	0	0	0	1,062
	0.9%	0.0%	0.1%	83.9%	14.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.2%	0.0%	0.1%	9.7%	10.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%
Prison	2	0	0	839	58	2	0	0	0	1	902
	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	93.0%	6.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	3.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	6.6%
Political prison camp	15	2	2	1,600	77	14	1	0	0	0	1,711
	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%	93.5%	4.5%	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.8%	12.5%	0.1%	17.4%	5.1%	2.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.6%
Military detention facility	4	1	8	32	18	3	0	0	0	0	66
	6.1%	1.5%	12.1%	48.5%	27.3%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.9%	6.3%	0.6%	0.3%	1.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Psychiatric hospital	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	60.0%	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Victim's home	7	2	220	0	19	240	30	25	3	1	547
	1.3%	0.4%	40.2%	0.0%	3.5%	43.9%	5.5%	4.6%	0.5%	0.2%	100.0%
	5.0%	12.5%	16.1%	0.0%	1.3%	42.3%	6.3%	89.3%	1.0%	12.5%	4.0%
Home of colleague or neighbor	3	0	13	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	18
	16.7%	0.0%	72.2%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.2%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%

Type of act/Location of incident	Sexual violation	Psychological assault, harassment	Illegal arrest	Illegal detention, imprisonment	Torture and physical violation	Disappearance	Abduction; Kidnapping; Detaining (including foreigners)	Illegal search/ raid/ house arrest	Forced prostitution/ Human trafficking	Other	Total
Victim's place of employment	5	3	47	2	5	22	4	2	5	1	96
	5.2%	3.1%	49.0%	2.1%	5.2%	22.9%	4.2%	2.1%	5.2%	1.0%	100.0%
	3.6%	18.8%	3.4%	0.0%	0.3%	3.9%	0.8%	7.1%	1.7%	12.5%	0.7%
Government offices or service institution	5	2	4	43	11	2	6	0	1	1	75
	6.7%	2.7%	5.3%	57.3%	14.7%	2.7%	8.0%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%	100.0%
	3.6%	12.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	1.3%	0.0%	0.3%	12.5%	0.6%
Educational facility	1	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	9
	11.1%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	44.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	100.0%
	0.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.1%
Public space	3	0	72	1	9	9	18	0	7	1	120
	2.5%	0.0%	60.0%	0.8%	7.5%	7.5%	15.0%	0.0%	5.8%	0.8%	100.0%
	2.2%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.6%	1.6%	3.8%	0.0%	2.4%	12.5%	0.9%
Transport and connecting sites	5	0	43	0	2	2	6	0	6	0	64
	7.8%	0.0%	67.2%	0.0%	3.1%	3.1%	9.4%	0.0%	9.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.6%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	1.3%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.5%
While riding on transportation	0	0	10	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	18
	0.0%	0.0%	55.6%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Detention facilities in China	2	0	0	777	72	0	0	0	0	0	851
	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	91.3%	8.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	8.5%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%
Other	24	1	443	404	80	52	59	0	150	0	1,213
	2.0%	0.1%	36.5%	33.3%	6.6%	4.3%	4.9%	0.0%	12.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	17.3%	6.3%	32.4%	4.4%	5.3%	9.2%	12.3%	0.0%	50.5%	0.0%	8.9%
Unidentified	19	1	492	25	37	168	348	1	125	0	1,216
	1.6%	0.1%	40.5%	2.1%	3.0%	13.8%	28.6%	0.1%	10.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	13.7%	6.3%	35.9%	0.3%	2.5%	29.6%	72.7%	3.6%	42.1%	0.0%	8.9%
Total	139	16	1,369	9,182	1,502	567	479	28	297	8	13,587
	1.0%	0.1%	10.1%	67.6%	11.1%	4.2%	3.5%	0.2%	2.2%	0.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

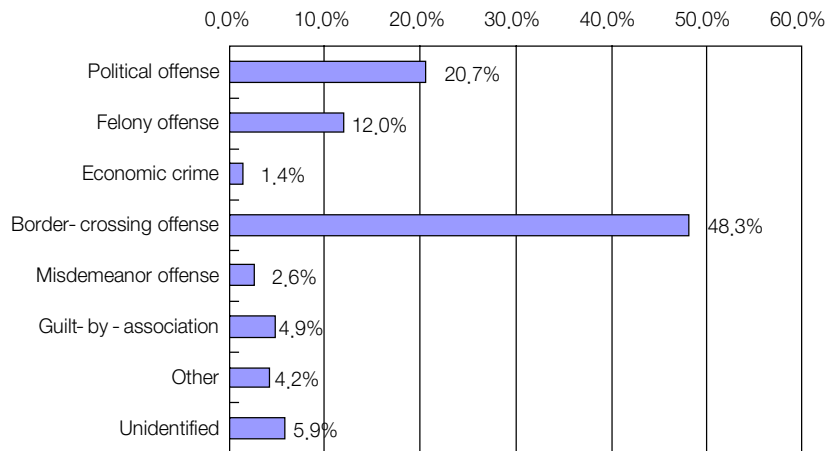
- These types of reported violations most commonly occurred in State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facilities (33.0%) and political prison camps (12.6%). This suggests that these institutions are responsible for large numbers of violations against personal integrity and the right to liberty.
- Violations of the right to personal integrity and liberty took place across many different detention facilities in North Korea. 20.6% of these violations took place in labor training camps, police holding camps and prisons (8.4%, 7.8% and 6.6% respectively).
- The majority of persons illegally detained or imprisoned were held in political prison camps (17.4%), State Security Agency or Police facilities (38.5%).
- Of the reported allegations related to torture and physical violations, nearly all took place in State Security Agency or Police facilities (57.1%).
- Overall, personal integrity and the right to liberty of North Korean people were most frequently violated in Political Prison camps, State Security Agency and Police interrogation/detention facilities.



(5) Incidents violating the personal integrity and the right to liberty listed by original charge against victim

Type of act/Original charge against victim	Sexual violation	Psychological assault, harassment	Illegal arrest	Illegal detention, imprisonment	Torture and physical violation	Disappearance	Abduction; Kidnapping; Detention (including foreigners)	Illegal search/ raid/ house arrest	Forced prostitution/ Human trafficking	Other	Total
Political offense	4	0	459	1,811	146	285	97	8	0	0	2,810
	0.1%	0.0%	16.3%	64.4%	5.2%	10.1%	3.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.9%	0.0%	33.5%	19.7%	9.7%	50.3%	20.3%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	20.7%
Felony offense	96	7	110	538	650	26	26	2	181	0	1,636
	5.9%	0.4%	6.7%	32.9%	39.7%	1.6%	1.6%	0.1%	11.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	69.1%	43.8%	8.0%	5.9%	43.3%	4.6%	5.4%	7.1%	60.9%	0.0%	12.0%
Economic crime	0	0	23	133	20	9	0	2	1	0	188
	0.0%	0.0%	12.2%	70.7%	10.6%	4.8%	0.0%	1.1%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	1.4%	1.3%	1.6%	0.0%	7.1%	0.3%	0.0%	1.4%
Border-crossing offense	17	6	621	5,408	464	32	6	1	2	2	6,559
	0.3%	0.1%	9.5%	82.5%	7.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	12.2%	37.5%	45.4%	58.9%	30.9%	5.6%	1.3%	3.6%	0.7%	25.0%	48.3%
Misdemeanor offense	5	2	39	184	111	10	1	1	0	3	356
	1.4%	0.6%	11.0%	51.7%	31.2%	2.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%	100.0%
	3.6%	12.5%	2.8%	2.0%	7.4%	1.8%	0.2%	3.6%	0.0%	37.5%	2.6%
Guilt-by-association	0	0	61	465	17	107	0	12	0	1	663
	0.0%	0.0%	9.2%	70.1%	2.6%	16.1%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.2%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	5.1%	1.1%	18.9%	0.0%	42.9%	0.0%	12.5%	4.9%
Other	14	1	7	37	45	7	346	1	112	2	572
	2.4%	0.2%	1.2%	6.5%	7.9%	1.2%	60.5%	0.2%	19.6%	0.3%	100.0%
	10.1%	6.3%	0.5%	0.4%	3.0%	1.2%	72.2%	3.6%	37.7%	25.0%	4.2%
Unidentified	3	0	49	606	49	91	3	1	1	0	803
	0.4%	0.0%	6.1%	75.5%	6.1%	11.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.2%	0.0%	3.6%	6.6%	3.3%	16.0%	0.6%	3.6%	0.3%	0.0%	5.9%
Total	139	16	1,369	9,182	1,502	567	479	28	297	8	13,587
	1.0%	0.1%	10.1%	67.6%	11.1%	4.2%	3.5%	0.2%	2.2%	0.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Violation of the personal integrity and the right to liberty most frequently resulted from charges related to border crossing offenses (48.3%), political offenses (20.7%), felony offenses (12.0%), and guilt-by-association (4.9%).
- These reported cases suggest that relatively low numbers of incidents violating personal integrity and liberty following charges related to economic crimes (1.4%) and misdemeanor offenses (2.6%).
- Individuals charged with the political offenses (50.3%) or guilt-by-association (18.9%) were highly vulnerable to disappearance.



(6) Incidents violating the personal integrity and the right to liberty listed by age of victim

Type of act/Age of victim	Sexual violation	Psychological assault, harassment	Illegal arrest	Illegal detention, imprisonment	Torture and physical violation	Disappearance	Abduction; Kidnapping; Detention (including foreigners)	Illegal search/ raid/ house arrest	Forced prostitution/ Human trafficking	Other	Total
0-9's	0	1	10	50	1	3	0	0	0	0	65
	0.0%	1.5%	15.4%	76.9%	1.5%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	6.3%	0.7%	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
10-19's	20	0	67	557	125	14	12	1	30	3	829
	2.4%	0.0%	8.1%	67.2%	15.1%	1.7%	1.4%	0.1%	3.6%	0.4%	100.0%
	14.4%	0.0%	4.9%	6.1%	8.3%	2.5%	2.5%	3.6%	10.1%	37.5%	6.1%
20-29's	45	2	255	2,062	355	24	33	4	112	1	2,893
	1.6%	0.1%	8.8%	71.3%	12.3%	0.8%	1.1%	0.1%	3.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	32.4%	12.5%	18.6%	22.5%	23.6%	4.2%	6.9%	14.3%	37.7%	12.5%	21.3%
30-39's	15	2	245	2,227	342	47	10	1	62	1	2,952
	0.5%	0.1%	8.3%	75.4%	11.6%	1.6%	0.3%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.8%	12.5%	17.9%	24.3%	22.8%	8.3%	2.1%	3.6%	20.9%	12.5%	21.7%
40-49's	2	0	129	946	131	37	8	1	15	1	1,270
	0.2%	0.0%	10.2%	74.5%	10.3%	2.9%	0.6%	0.1%	1.2%	0.1%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.0%	9.4%	10.3%	8.7%	6.5%	1.7%	3.6%	5.1%	12.5%	9.3%
50-59's	1	0	40	268	25	24	8	1	1	0	368
	0.3%	0.0%	10.9%	72.8%	6.8%	6.5%	2.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.7%	0.0%	2.9%	2.9%	1.7%	4.2%	1.7%	3.6%	0.3%	0.0%	2.7%
60-69's	0	0	23	110	16	13	7	0	0	0	169
	0.0%	0.0%	13.6%	65.1%	9.5%	7.7%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	1.2%	1.1%	2.3%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%

Type of act/Age of victim	Sexual violation	Psychological assault, harassment	Illegal arrest	Illegal detention, imprisonment	Torture and physical violation	Disappearance	Abduction; Kidnapping; Detention (including foreigners)	Illegal search/ raid/ house arrest	Forced prostitution/ Human trafficking	Other	Total
70-79's	0	0	11	22	10	8	49	0	0	0	100
	0.0%	0.0%	11.0%	22.0%	10.0%	8.0%	49.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.2%	0.7%	1.4%	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
80-89's	0	1	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	12
	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Unidentified	56	10	589	2,938	497	397	343	20	77	2	4,929
	1.1%	0.2%	11.9%	59.6%	10.1%	8.1%	7.0%	0.4%	1.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	40.3%	62.5%	43.0%	32.0%	33.1%	70.0%	71.6%	71.4%	25.9%	25.0%	36.3%
Total	139	16	1,369	9,182	1,502	567	479	28	297	8	13,587
	1.0%	0.1%	10.1%	67.6%	11.1%	4.2%	3.5%	0.2%	2.2%	0.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Shown in descending order by percentage of reported incidents categories are: Unidentified (36.3%), 30's (21.7%), and 20's (21.3%). This may reflect the violation of personal integrity and right to liberty most likely occurred to individuals in their 20's and 30's who are comparatively socially active.
- Looking at the victims of sexual violations whose ages were identified, reveal the majority of victims are in 20's (32.4%), followed by 10's (14.4%) and 30's (10.8%). This shows that young women are vulnerable to sexual violations.
- Analysis of the 10 year old age group which only took 6.1% of total incidents related to violation of personal integrity and right to liberty, reveals that 14.4% were sexually violated 10.1% were forced prostitution or human trafficking, 8.3% of victims in 10's were tortured and physically violated, 6.1% were illegally detained, 4.9% were illegally arrested, 3.6% were illegally searched, raid or detained in their houses, 2.5% were abducted, kidnapped and detained, indicating that even young people are exposed to violations of human rights.

(7) Incidents violating the personal integrity and the right to liberty listed by gender of victim

Type of act/Gender	Sexual violation	Psychological assault, harassment	Illegal arrest	Illegal detention, imprisonment	Torture and physical violation	Disappearance	Abduction; Kidnapping; Detention (including foreigners)	Illegal search/ raid/ house arrest	Forced prostitution/ Human trafficking	Other	Total
Male	0	4	664	3,867	689	294	341	10	2	6	5,877
	0.0%	0.1%	11.3%	65.8%	11.7%	5.0%	5.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	100.0%
	0.0%	25.0%	48.5%	42.1%	45.9%	51.9%	71.2%	35.7%	0.7%	75.0%	43.3%
Female	138	8	546	4,750	744	108	36	10	291	2	6,633
	2.1%	0.1%	8.2%	71.6%	11.2%	1.6%	0.5%	0.2%	4.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	99.3%	50.0%	39.9%	51.7%	49.5%	19.0%	7.5%	35.7%	98.0%	25.0%	48.8%
Group	0	0	7	43	2	40	0	0	0	0	92
	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%	46.7%	2.2%	43.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Unidentified	1	4	152	522	67	125	102	8	4	0	985
	0.1%	0.4%	15.4%	53.0%	6.8%	12.7%	10.4%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.7%	25.0%	11.1%	5.7%	4.5%	22.0%	21.3%	28.6%	1.3%	0.0%	7.2%
Total	139	16	1,369	9,182	1,502	567	479	28	297	8	13,587
	1.0%	0.1%	10.1%	67.6%	11.1%	4.2%	3.5%	0.2%	2.2%	0.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of those victims whose gender is known, 48.8% were female and 43.3% were male. Especially, females made up the majority of victims in specific categories, for example woman were victims in 99.3% of sexual violation cases, and 98.0% of cases involving forced prostitution and human trafficking.

2) Detailed Analysis of Specific Acts Violating Personal Integrity and Right to Liberty

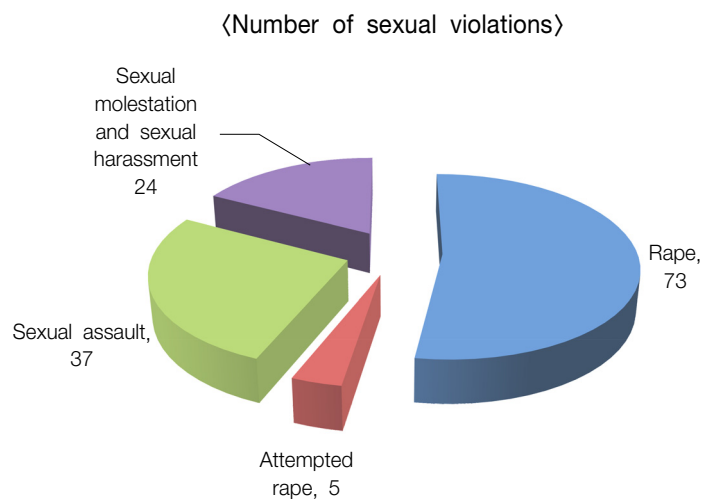
(1) Sexual Violation: 139 (104/35)

a. Analysis of sexual violations

① sexual violations

Detailed act	Rape	Attempted rape	Sexual assault	Sexual molestation and sexual harassment	Total
Number	73	5	37	24	139
Percentage (%)	52.5	3.6	26.6	17.3	100.0

- Incidents of sexual violation included cases of rape (52.5%), sexual assault (26.6%), sexual molestation and sexual harassment (17.3%), and attempted rape (3.6%).



② Sexual violations listed by year

Detailed act/ Year	Rape	Attempted rape	Sexual assault	Sexual molestation and harassment	Total
1970's	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
1980's	1	0	4	0	5
	20.0%	0.0%	80.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.0%	10.8%	0.0%	3.6%
1990's	23	1	14	7	45
	51.1%	2.2%	31.1%	15.6%	100.0%
	31.5%	20.0%	37.8%	29.2%	32.4%
2000-2005's	26	0	7	11	44
	59.1%	0.0%	15.9%	25.0%	100.0%
	35.6%	0.0%	18.9%	45.8%	31.7%
2006-2009's	9	0	7	3	19
	47.4%	0.0%	36.8%	15.8%	100.0%
	12.3%	0.0%	18.9%	12.5%	13.7%
Unspecified time	13	4	5	3	25
	52.0%	16.0%	20.0%	12.0%	100.0%
	17.8%	80.0%	13.5%	12.5%	18.0%
Total	73	5	37	24	139
	52.5%	3.6%	26.6%	17.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- There was no report before 1970's. However, violations of this type have been reported across the decades replace with; 'rising gradually.' 0.7% of reported incidents occurred in the 1970's, 3.6% in the 1980's, 32.4% in the 1990s, 45.4% in the 2000's. Of the reported sexual violations, many of the incidents happened in the 1990's and 2000s.

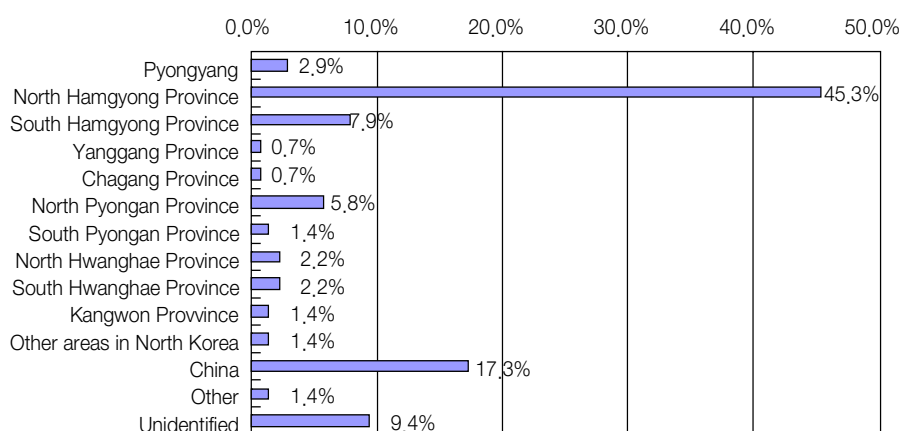
③ Sexual violations listed by region

Detailed act/Region	Rape	Attempted rape	Sexual assault	Sexual molestation and harassment	Total
Pyongyang	2	2	0	0	4
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.7%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%
North Hamgyong Province	32	1	17	13	63
	50.8%	1.6%	27.0%	20.6%	100.0%
	43.8%	20.0%	45.9%	54.2%	45.3%
South Hamgyong Province	7	0	3	1	11
	63.6%	0.0%	27.3%	9.1%	100.0%
	9.6%	0.0%	8.1%	4.2%	7.9%
Yanggang Province	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Chagang Province	0	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.7%
North Pyongan Province	3	0	3	2	8
	37.5%	0.0%	37.5%	25.0%	100.0%
	4.1%	0.0%	8.1%	8.3%	5.8%
South Pyongan Province	1	0	1	0	2
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	1.4%
North Hwanghae Province	2	0	1	0	3
	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.7%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	2.2%
South Hwanghae Province	1	0	2	0	3
	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	2.2%
Kangwon Province	0	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	1.4%
Other areas in North Korea	1	0	1	0	2
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	1.4%

Detailed act/Region	Rape	Attempted rape	Sexual assault	Sexual molestation and harassment	Total
China	16	0	5	3	24
	66.7%	0.0%	20.8%	12.5%	100.0%
	21.9%	0.0%	13.5%	12.5%	17.3%
Other	0	0	0	2	2
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	1.4%
Unidentified	7	2	2	2	13
	53.8%	15.4%	15.4%	15.4%	100.0%
	9.6%	40.0%	5.4%	8.3%	9.4%
Total	73	5	37	24	139
	52.5%	3.6%	26.6%	17.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The highest rate of sexual violations (45.3%) was reported in North Hamgyong Province. It reflect the demography of North Korean defectors who provided the information.

Of the reported violations except incidents in North Hamgyong Province, 17.3% of reported sexual violations occurred in China, 7.9% in South Hamgyong Province, 5.8% in North Pyongan Province, 2.9% in Pyongyang, 2.2% in North/South Hwanghae Province. The rate is much higher in China because defector women are exposed to sexual violations.



④ Sexual violations listed by gender of victim

Detailed act/ Gender	Rape	Attempted rape	Sexual assault	Sexual molestation and harassment	Total
Female	72	5	37	24	138
	52.2%	3.6%	26.8%	17.4%	100.0%
	98.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.3%
Unidentified	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Total	73	5	37	24	139
	52.5%	3.6%	26.6%	17.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- All victims of reported sexual violations were females with the exception of 1 person whose sex was not identified.

⑤ Cases of sexual violations listed by age of victim

Detailed act/ Age	Rape	Attempted rape	Sexual assault	Sexual molestation and harassment	Total
10-19	14	0	4	2	20
	70.0%	0.0%	20.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	19.2%	0.0%	10.8%	8.3%	14.4%
20-29	27	2	12	4	45
	60.0%	4.4%	26.7%	8.9%	100.0%
	37.0%	40.0%	32.4%	16.7%	32.4%
30-39	5	0	5	5	15
	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	100.0%
	6.8%	0.0%	13.5%	20.8%	10.8%
40-49	1	0	1	0	2
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	1.4%
50-59	0	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.7%
Unidentified	26	3	15	12	56
	46.4%	5.4%	26.8%	21.4%	100.0%
	35.6%	60.0%	40.5%	50.0%	40.3%
Total	73	5	37	24	139
	52.5%	3.6%	26.6%	17.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

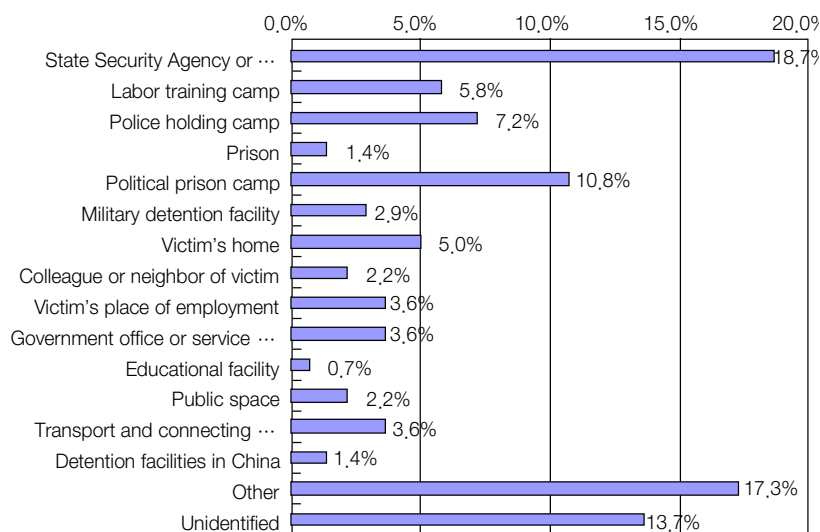
For the majority of reported incidents of sexual violations, the age of the victim is unknown (40.3%). Of those incidents where the age of the victim is known, the majority were in the 20s (32.4%). Teenagers and women in their thirties are relatively more exposed to sexual violations, 14.4% and 10.8% respectively. Other age groups have much lower rates of violations.

⑥ Cases of sexual violations listed by location of incident

Detailed act/Location of incident	Rape	Attempted rape	Sexual assault	Sexual molestation and harassment	Total
State Security Agency or Police interrogation/ detention facility	8	0	8	10	26
	30.8%	0.0%	30.8%	38.5%	100.0%
	11.0%	0.0%	21.6%	41.7%	18.7%
Labor training camp	5	0	0	3	8
	62.5%	0.0%	0.0%	37.5%	100.0%
	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	5.8%
Police holding camp	5	0	3	2	10
	50.0%	0.0%	30.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	6.8%	0.0%	8.1%	8.3%	7.2%
Prison	1	0	1	0	2
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	1.4%
Political prison camp	4	0	9	2	15
	26.7%	0.0%	60.0%	13.3%	100.0%
	5.5%	0.0%	24.3%	8.3%	10.8%
Military detention facility	1	1	2	0	4
	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	20.0%	5.4%	0.0%	2.9%
Victim's home	3	1	2	1	7
	42.9%	14.3%	28.6%	14.3%	100.0%
	4.1%	20.0%	5.4%	4.2%	5.0%
Colleague or neighbor of victim	2	0	1	0	3
	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.7%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	2.2%
Victim's place of employment	5	0	0	0	5
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
Government office or service institution	3	1	0	1	5
	60.0%	20.0%	0.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	4.1%	20.0%	0.0%	4.2%	3.6%
Educational facility	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Public space	2	0	1	0	3
	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.7%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	2.2%

Detailed act/Location of incident	Rape	Attempted rape	Sexual assault	Sexual molestation and harassment	Total
Transport and connecting site (Road; highway, bridge, vehicle, parking lot, station)	4	0	1	0	5
	80.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.5%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	3.6%
Detention facilities in China	2	0	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Other	18	0	3	3	24
	75.0%	0.0%	12.5%	12.5%	100.0%
	24.7%	0.0%	8.1%	12.5%	17.3%
Unidentified	9	2	6	2	19
	47.4%	10.5%	31.6%	10.5%	100.0%
	12.3%	40.0%	16.2%	8.3%	13.7%
Total	73	5	37	24	139
	52.5%	3.6%	26.6%	17.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Cases of sexual violations most frequently took place in State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facilities (18.7%) and political prison camps (10.8%).
- The exceptionally high rate of sexual violations in confinement facilities shows that these are the blind spot of human rights in North Korea.



⑦ Cases of sexual violations listed by nature of information provider

Detailed act/ Nature of Information provider	Rape	Attempted rape	Sexual assault	Sexual molestation and harassment	Total
Victim	27	3	16	16	62
	43.5%	4.8%	25.8%	25.8%	100.0%
	37.0%	60.0%	43.2%	66.7%	44.6%
Colleague of victim (neighbor)	7	1	1	0	9
	77.8%	11.1%	11.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	9.6%	20.0%	2.7%	0.0%	6.5%
Family or relative of victim	1	0	1	3	5
	20.0%	0.0%	20.0%	60.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.0%	2.7%	12.5%	3.6%
Colleague of perpetrator	3	0	5	2	10
	30.0%	0.0%	50.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	4.1%	0.0%	13.5%	8.3%	7.2%
Eye-witness	17	1	5	2	25
	68.0%	4.0%	20.0%	8.0%	100.0%
	23.3%	20.0%	13.5%	8.3%	18.0%
Other	18	0	9	1	28
	64.3%	0.0%	32.1%	3.6%	100.0%
	24.7%	0.0%	24.3%	4.2%	20.1%
Total	73	5	37	24	139
	52.5%	3.6%	26.6%	17.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of those who provided information on cases of sexual violations, victims accounted for 44.6%, eye-witnesses (18.0%), colleagues of perpetrators (7.2%), colleagues or neighbors of victim (6.5%) and family or relatives of victim (3.6%).

b. Detailed analysis of cases involving sexual violations

① Rape: 73 incidents (52/21)

② Cases of rape listed by year

Information type/Year	Rape				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
1970's	0	0	1	0	0
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1980's	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.0%	23	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
1990's	7	12	3	1	23
	30.4%	52.2%	13.0%	4.3%	100.0%
	28.0%	44.4%	15.0%	100.0%	31.5%
2000-2005's	6	10	10	0	26
	23.1%	38.5%	38.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	24.0%	37.0%	50.0%	0.0%	35.6%
2006-2009's	5	3	1	0	9
	55.6%	33.3%	11.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	20.0%	11.1%	5.0%	0.0%	12.3%
Unspecified time	6	2	5	0	13
	46.2%	15.4%	38.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	24.0%	7.4%	25.0%	0.0%	17.8%
Total	25	27	20	1	73
	34.2%	37.0%	27.4%	1.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 31.5% of cases of rape took place in 1990s. 47.9% of rape incidents occurred after 2000's, indicating 79.4% of cases of rape. There were also 9 cases reported in recent 4 years (2006-2009's).

⑥ Cases of rape listed by region

Information type/ region	Rape				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Pyongyang	1	0	1	0	2
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	2.7%
North Hamgyong Province	14	8	10	0	32
	43.8%	25.0%	31.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	56.0%	29.6%	50.0%	0.0%	43.8%
South Hamgyong Province	2	3	2	0	7
	28.6%	42.9%	28.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	8.0%	11.1%	10.0%	0.0%	9.6%
Yanggang Province	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
North Pyongan Province	1	2	0	0	3
	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.0%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%
South Pyongan Province	0	1	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
North Hwanghae Province	0	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	2.7%
Suth Hwanghae Province	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Other areas in North Korea	0	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	1.4%
China	2	11	3	0	16
	12.5%	68.8%	18.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	8.0%	40.7%	15.0%	0.0%	21.9%
Unidentified	4	2	1	0	7
	57.1%	28.6%	14.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	16.0%	7.4%	5.0%	0.0%	9.6%
Total	25	27	20	1	73
	34.2%	37.0%	27.4%	1.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Where place of reported cases of rape, North Hamgyong Province was most commonly reported (32 cases or 43.8%). Rapes have been also reported to have taken place in most regions of North Korea and China.

© Cases of rape listed by location of incident

Information type /Location of incident	Rape				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
State Security Agency or police interrogation/detention facility	3	3	2	0	8
	37.5%	37.5%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	12.0%	11.1%	10.0%	0.0%	11.0%
Labor training camp	5	0	0	0	5
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.8%
Police holding camp	2	2	1	0	5
	40.0%	40.0%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	8.0%	7.4%	5.0%	0.0%	6.8%
Prison	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Political prison camp	2	0	2	0	4
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	8.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	5.5%
Military detention facility	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Victim's home	0	3	0	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%
Colleague or neighbor of victim	1	0	1	0	2
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	2.7%
Victim's place of employment	1	2	2	0	5
	20.0%	40.0%	40.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.0%	7.4%	10.0%	0.0%	6.8%
Government office or service institution	0	2	1	0	3
	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	7.4%	5.0%	0.0%	4.1%

Information type /Location of incident	Rape				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Educational facility	0	1	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Public space	1	0	1	0	2
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	2.7%
Transport and connecting site (road, highway, bridge, transport vehicle, transport center or office)Suspension or reduction of essential food ration	2	1	1	0	4
	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	8.0%	3.7%	5.0%	0.0%	5.5%
Detention facilities in China	0	1	1	0	2
	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.7%	5.0%	0.0%	2.7%
Other	4	8	6	0	18
	22.2%	44.4%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	16.0%	29.6%	30.0%	0.0%	24.7%
Unidentified	3	4	1	1	9
	33.3%	44.4%	11.1%	11.1%	100.0%
	12.0%	14.8%	5.0%	100.0%	12.3%
Total	25	27	20	1	73
	34.2%	37.0%	27.4%	1.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Reported rapes usually occurred in the interrogation or detention facilities of the State Security Agency or Police (11.0%), labor training camp (6.8%), victim's place of employment (6.8%) and political prison camp (11.1%). This may reflect a situation where it is hard for detainees of these facilities to resist the demands of the authorities. There were also 2.7% of reported rapes occurred in China. The following are more detailed accounts of the rapes.

E10-I-10904 (000, Female, South Hamgyong Province) *"In 2000 I was detained in a police detention facility. At the time, a state security agent was a preliminary hearing officer. He is now an inspection officer. Before I was imprisoned he liked me a lot. When I was arrested, he said "now I will rape you." He called me whenever he wanted. I could not avoid the rape because it took place in confined places such as toilet."*

E10-I-4133 (Nam00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *"I was imprisoned in a 00 labor training camp in North Hamgyong province in 2006, under a charge of border crossing. At the time, Han 00, Park 00, Lee 00 and other women in their 20s were imprisoned there too. They were all raped repeatedly by officers in the labor training camp. They were raped multiple times every day. Women in 50s were raped too."*

E08-I-5573 (Yang 00, Female, South Pyongan Province) *"Lee 00 was on her way home after a visit to her aunt. There is no taxi in North Korea. Bicycles are the main means of transportation. At around 6 pm, a policeman Choi 00, who was riding a bicycle, offered her to a ride. She trusted Choi because he was a policeman and accepted his offer. On the way, Choi told Lee that he needed to go to toilet and walked down to a fish farm under a bridge. Then Choi told Lee to come down as well. Lee brought the bicycle down without hesitation. She was raped, and Choi threatened to tell others. She was raped 3-4 times afterwards. Choi did not run into any troubles for the crime."*

E10-I-4145 (Park 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *"In 2007, Song 00 was arrested in China and repatriated to Haesan SSA and then transferred to Haesan labor training camp. She was raped and became pregnant. A 28 years old officer raped her. But he was not the only one who raped her. There were six others. It was because she was pretty. The*

officers at the Haesan labor training camp released her, afraid of potential troubles.”

E08-I-4367 (Kang 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“When I was repatriated in 1998 and detained in a 00 police holding camp, there was a manager with the last name Cha. One day he summoned me to his office on the second floor and he raped me. Cha intimidated me by saying that “you know what will happen if you talk about this (rape) to others. If you are smart enough you would behave appropriately.” Though I did not know his name, I knew that he was a policeman and raped any woman who was young and attractive. I still have nightmares because of what happened. When I resisted him on the first day, he kicked and slapped me during rape. I did not go when he summoned me the second time. Then, in front of all other prisoners, he asked me “why aren’t you coming upstairs?” I had no choice but to go, because everyone eyed me suspiciously.”*

② Attempted rape: 5 incidents (4/1)

E08-I-0231 (Lee 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“In 1993, at an 00 army base in North Hamgyong province, a manager in his 50s attempted to rape Park 00 by ordering her to clean his office. Park came out of the office and went back, accompanying a friend. The manager threatened Park and said he only needed one person to clean the office. He called in a different woman every day for cleaning. Low level party secretaries demanded sexual intercourse by offering party membership, especially to women who had a medical certificate of virginity.”*

E10-I-10029 (000, Female, South Hamgyong Province) *“In year 00, a young political guide raped many women, because he managed the army hospital. The army hospital has nurses, who treat patients during the day and guard the hospital during the night. There were fifteen nurses at the hospital.*

One night, I was on the post at around 2 AM when he called me. Without turning the light on he unarmed me and forced me onto the bed. He pressed his lips on mine but I resisted, keeping my mouth shut tightly. He said that in the future I should do the same if a man tries to kiss me and let me go. I don't know his name because I never called him by name. His face is round, skinny and about 170 centimeters tall."

③ Sexual assault: 37 incidents (26/11)

Ⓐ Sexual assault cases listed by year

Information type/Year	Sexual assault			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
1980's	0	0	4	4
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	36.4%	10.8%
1990's	2	8	4	14
	14.3%	57.1%	28.6%	100.0%
	20.0%	50.0%	36.4%	37.8%
2000-2005's	3	2	2	7
	42.9%	28.6%	28.6%	100.0%
	30.0%	12.5%	18.2%	18.9%
2006-2009's	1	6	0	7
	14.3%	85.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.0%	37.5%	0.0%	18.9%
Unspecified time	4	0	1	5
	80.0%	0.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	40.0%	0.0%	9.1%	13.5%
Total	10	16	11	37
	27.0%	43.2%	29.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- There are reported incidents of sexual assault for each decade since the 1980's.

② Sexual assault cases listed by region

Information type/region	Sexual assault			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
North Hamgyong Province	6	4	7	17
	35.3%	23.5%	41.2%	100.0%
	60.0%	25.0%	63.6%	45.9%
South Hamgyong Province	1	1	1	3
	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	100.0%
	10.0%	6.3%	9.1%	8.1%
North Pyongan Province	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	18.8%	0.0%	8.1%
South Pyongan Province	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%
North Hwanghae Province	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	2.7%
South Hwanghae Province	0	1	1	2
	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	6.3%	9.1%	5.4%
Kangwon Province	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	5.4%
Other areas in North Korea	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	2.7%
China	2	2	1	5
	40.0%	40.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	20.0%	12.5%	9.1%	13.5%
Unidentified	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	5.4%
Total	10	16	11	37
	27.0%	43.2%	29.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

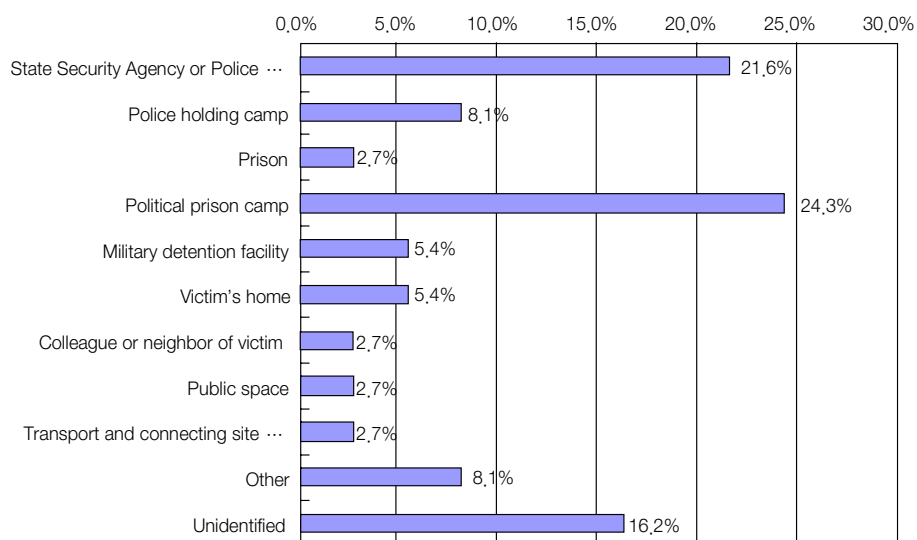
- The majority of recorded reports of sexual assault took place in Hamgyong Province (45.9%)

© Sexual assault listed by location of incident

Information type/ Location of incident	Sexual assault			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
State Security Agency or Police interrogation/ detention facility	0	5	3	8
	0.0%	62.5%	37.5%	100.0%
	0.0%	31.3%	27.3%	21.6%
Police holding camp	2	1	0	3
	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	20.0%	6.3%	0.0%	8.1%
Prison	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%
Political prison camp	5	0	4	9
	55.6%	0.0%	44.4%	100.0%
	50.0%	0.0%	36.4%	24.3%
Military detention facility	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	5.4%
Victim's home	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	5.4%
Colleague or neighbor of victim	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	2.7%
Public space	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	2.7%
Transport and connecting site (road, highway, bridge, transport vehicle, transport center or office)	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%

Information type/ Location of incident	Sexual assault			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Other	0	2	1	3
	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	12.5%	9.1%	8.1%
Unidentified	1	3	2	6
	16.7%	50.0%	33.3%	100.0%
	10.0%	18.8%	18.2%	16.2%
Total	10	16	11	37
	27.0%	43.2%	29.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of reported locations of sexual assault, 9 incidents took place in political prison camp (24.3%)



E09-I-1891 (Park 00, Female, South Hamgyong Province) *"In 2007, district police office examined unclothed women. Everyone was forced to sit down and stand up repeatedly for 500 times. A woman named Lee 00 hid 4,000 won in her womb. A police officer found out about it and took it out with his hands. The man had a really large hand and she died right then, bleeding. The officers told us to pretend like we didn't see anything, and that they'd take her to a hospital. The name of the policeman is 000, from Pyongyang. However the name is likely an assumed name because policemen fear revenge of released detainees."*

E09-I-2006 (Lee 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *"In 2005, I was raped by a preliminary judge Kim 00 in North Hamgyong province. I could not resist because my niece was being interrogated at the time. Kim was a big man so I could not run or resist."*

E10-I-0952 (Park 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *"I was about to cross the river in 2000 with a broker. An army officer took out a knife and said his wife was pregnant and he wanted to have sexual intercourse. He was younger than me. I could not overpower him because we were on the riverbank and it was late in the evening. He raped me even though I screamed and struggled. His name is Kim 00 and he is a platoon leader. I never thought that such a thing would happen even in North Korea. He still raped me right on the riverbank, where it is very dangerous. I wonder if every army officer does that when crossing the river."*

④ Sexual molestation and harassment: 24 incidents (22/2)

Ⓐ Sexual molestation and harassment listed by year

Information type/Year	Sexual assault			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
1990's	4	2	1	7
	57.1%	28.6%	14.3%	100.0%
	66.7%	12.5%	50.0%	29.2%
2000-2005's	1	9	1	11
	9.1%	81.8%	9.1%	100.0%
	16.7%	56.3%	50.0%	45.8%
2006-2009's	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	18.8%	0.0%	12.5%
Unspecified time	1	2	0	3
	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	16.7%	12.5%	0.0%	12.5%
Total	6	16	2	24
	25.0%	66.7%	8.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Reports of sexual molestation involve incidents that took place from the 1990's onwards. Of the reported cases, 58.3% of them are reported to have taken place after 2000's.

② Sexual molestation and harassment cases listed by region

Information type/Region	Sexual assault			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
North Hamgyong Province	4	8	1	13
	30.8%	61.5%	7.7%	100.0%
	66.7%	50.0%	50.0%	54.2%
South Hamgyong Province	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	4.2%
Chagang Province	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	4.2%
North Pyongan Province	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	8.3%
China	1	2	0	3
	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	16.7%	12.5%	0.0%	12.5%
Other	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	8.3%
Unidentified	1	1	0	2
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	16.7%	6.3%	0.0%	8.3%
Total	6	16	2	24
	25.0%	66.7%	8.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The majority of recorded reports of sexual molestation and harassment after 1990 took place in Hamgyong Province (54.2%). There are also significant cases of reported sexual molestation and harassment of North Korean defectors in China (12.5%).

© Sexual molestation and harassment listed by location of incident

Information type/ Location of incident	Sexual assault			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
State Security Agency or police interrogation/detention facility	2	7	1	10
	20.0%	70.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	33.3%	43.8%	50.0%	41.7%
Labor training camp	0	2	1	3
	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	12.5%	50.0%	12.5%
Police holding camp	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	8.3%
Political prison camp	2	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%
Victim's Home	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	4.2%
Government office or service institution	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	4.2%
Other	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	18.8%	0.0%	12.5%
Unidentified	2	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%
Total	6	16	2	24
	25.0%	66.7%	8.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The most sexual assault cases took place in interrogation or detention facilities of the State Security Agency or Police (41.7%). Sexual assaults frequently take place at labor training camps (12.5%), police holding camp (8.3%) and political prison camps (8.3%). The following are detailed accounts of such assaults.

E09-I-0986 (Park 00, Female, South Hamgyong Province) *"In 1999 during a preliminary hearing, prison guards forced me to mimic sexual intercourse with my Chinese husband. I refused. But other male prisoners, who seemed to know the guards well (for having been imprisoned for a long time) exerted coercion, saying that they could not sleep until the "interrogation" was complete. The guards changed shifts around one to three AM. Whenever he was in a bad mood, the officer woke me up and made me repeat it. He made me take off my underwear as well. That was the most difficult for me."*

E10-I-2552 (Kim 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *"In 1998 I went in to a house in provincial China. There was a mentally challenged woman and her husband was not present. Three days later, three ethnic Korean men came, all of them older than my self. They told me sister to come out. When she did not come back in five minutes, I went outside to discover that two had disappeared and one of them was sexually harassing my sister. I hit his shoulder with a shovel and ran away with my sister. Eventually we were caught by people around the border. In the police station I reported about the man who harassed my sister. The police acknowledged the crime but did not do anything to investigate the case."*

E10-I-7041 (Kim 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *"I was arrested in Jilim, China, in 2005. I was detained in the Chinese border police office and repatriated to North Korea in late march. While I was in the border police office I was subject to degrading acts; an officer undressed and examined me and inserted his hand into my womb. Later I was transferred to*

North Hamgyong province 00 county SSA, then to 00 police station and then 00 district police holding camp.”

E10-I-3819 (Park 00, Female, Kangwon Province) *“In 2000 I was enlisted in the army in 2000 to earn foreign currency. But I was discharged prematurely. In order to obtain party membership there is no other option besides blind obedience to superior officers. There is a saying in North Korea that “no woman in the military is wholesome.” I wanted to persevere until entering the party but I gave up. To get the membership I would have had to surrender to their demand (sexual intercourse). I was victimized for rejecting the demands. The psychological pressure was immense. They did not even greet me on the day I left the army. 0 A unit manager at the office of the Party registration demanded the thing.”*

E10-I-1383 (Park 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“In August 2004, I was detained at a 00 county SSA in North Hamgyong province. To check if I concealed money, the officer inserted his hand in my womb. I was completely naked. I was slapped when I gave a disturbed look to the female guard. The guard pulled the hair of a woman next to me and cursed a senior woman. She also made us sit down and stand up repeatedly and to hold up our legs, as if in gymnastics.”*

(2) Psychological Assault and Harassment: 16 incidents (11/5)

a. Psychological assault and harassment cases

Target of harassment	Victim	Friend or colleague of victim	Total
Number	15	1	16
Percentage (%)	93.8	6.3	100.0

- Most cases so far recorded have involved harassment targeting the victim directly (93.8%). Reports of violations involving harassment of a friend or a colleague of victim are rarer.

b. Psychological assault and harassment cases listed by year

Target of harassment/Year	Victim	Friend or colleague of victim	Total
1960's	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	13.3%	0.0%	12.5%
1970's	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.7%	0.0%	6.3%
1980's	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	100.0%	6.3%
2000-2005's	6	0	6
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	40.0%	0.0%	37.5%
2006-2009's	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.7%	0.0%	6.3%
Unspecified time	5	0	5
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	33.3%	0.0%	31.3%
Total	15	1	16
	93.8%	6.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Psychological assault and harassment cases were reported to have occurred since the 1960's and continue to date. The cases in 2000-2005's made up 37.5% of total cases of psychological assault and harassment.

c. Psychological assault and harassment cases listed by region

Target of harassment/Region	Victim	Friend or colleague of victim	Total
Pyongyang	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.7%	0.0%	6.3%
North Hamgyong Province	3	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	20.0%	0.0%	18.8%
South Hamgyong Province	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.7%	0.0%	6.3%
North Pyongan Province	3	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	20.0%	0.0%	18.8%
South Pyongan Province	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	13.3%	0.0%	12.5%
North Hwanghae Province	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.7%	0.0%	6.3%
China	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	13.3%	0.0%	12.5%
Soviet Union (Russia)	1	1	2
	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	6.7%	100.0%	12.5%
Unidentified	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.7%	0.0%	6.3%
Total	15	1	16
	93.8%	6.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Psychological assaults and harassment occur throughout North Korea. NorthHamgyong, North Pyongan and South Pyongan have higher rates. Outside the North, psychological assaults and harassment occur in China and Russia, each at 12.5%.

d. Psychological assault and harassment cases listed by gender

Target of harassment/ Gender	Victim	Friend or colleague of victim	Total
Male	3	1	4
	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	20.0%	100.0%	25.0%
Female	8	0	8
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	53.3%	0.0%	50.0%
Unidentified	4	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	26.7%	0.0%	25.0%
Total	15	1	16
	93.8%	6.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of the reports of psychological harassments, female victims were more commonly reported than male victims (female: 8 people, 50.0% and male : 4 people, 25.0%).

e. Psychological assault and harassment cases listed by age of victim

Target of harassment/ Age	Victim	Friend or colleague of victim	Total
0-9	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.7%	0.0%	6.3%
20-29	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	13.3%	0.0%	12.5%
30-39	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	13.3%	0.0%	12.5%
80-89	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.7%	0.0%	6.3%
Unidentified	9	1	10
	90.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	60.0%	100.0%	62.5%
Total	15	1	16
	93.8%	6.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Reported victims of psychological harassments include a child under 10 years old and an old person over 80 years old.

f. Psychological assault and harassment cases listed by location of incident

Target of harassment/ Location of incident	Victim	Friend or colleague of victim	Total
State Security Agency or Police interrogation/ detention facility	4	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	26.7%	0.0%	25.0%
Political prison camp	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	13.3%	0.0%	12.5%
Military detention facility	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.7%	0.0%	6.3%
Victim's home	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	13.3%	0.0%	12.5%
Victim's place of employment	2	1	3
	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	13.3%	100.0%	18.8%
Government offices or service institution	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	13.3%	0.0%	12.5%
other	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.7%	0.0%	6.3%
Unidentified	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.7%	0.0%	6.3%
Total	15	1	16
	93.8%	6.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Incidents of psychological assault and harassment were recorded as having taken place in a wide variety of locations, including interrogation and detention facilities and political prison camps, government offices or service institutions as well as the victim's own home or place of employment.

g. Psychological assault and harassment cases listed by target of harassment and charge against victim

Target of harassment/ Charge against victim	Victim	Friend or colleague of victim	Total
Felony offense	6	1	7
	85.7%	14.3%	100.0%
	40.0%	100.0%	43.8%
Border-crossing offense	6	0	6
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	40.0%	0.0%	37.5%
Misdemeanor offense	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	13.3%	0.0%	12.5%
Other	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.7%	0.0%	6.3%
Total	15	1	16
	93.8%	6.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Victims of psychological assault were most likely to have been originally charged with a felony offense (43.8%) or border crossing offense (37.5%).

h. Psychological assault and harassment cases listed by nature of information provider

Target of harassment/ Nature of information provider	Victim	Friend or colleague of victim	Total
Victim	6	0	6
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	40.0%	0.0%	37.5%
Perpetrator	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	13.3%	0.0%	12.5%
Colleague or neighbor of victim	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	100.0%	6.3%
Family or relative of victim	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	13.3%	0.0%	12.5%
Colleague of perpetrator	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.7%	0.0%	6.3%
Other	4	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	26.7%	0.0%	25.0%
Total	15	1	16
	93.8%	6.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Reports of psychological harassment cases were mostly provided by victims (37.5%) and also provided by various types of individuals such as the perpetrator or a colleague of the perpetrator.
- Though psychological assaults and harassment are not openly observed, the following are some of the reported incidents.

(3) Illegal Arrest: 1,369 incidents (1,079/290)

E08-I-4368 (Kang 00, Female, South Hamgyong Province) *“I defected again in 2000. I had been a victim of human trafficking so I ran away when the senior woman took me to China along with three women I did not know. I was hiding in a church but when everyone went to South Korea in 2000 I had to marry a Chinese man. I married a man in 00-Hyun, 00 County in Jilim, China. My parents in law look down upon me, an illegal resident, and indirectly threatened to report me to the police.”*

E09-I-2993 (Lee 00, Female, Kangwon Province) *“In 2006, I was apprehended in a police holding camp for violating the border crossing. They gave me a very hard time because they know what crime I had committed. They did all they could to kill me in the camp, since I would report if I was released. They never beat me but harassed and demoralized me. Including the time of preliminary hearings, I was never imprisoned.”*

a. Cases of illegal arrests

Information type	Illegal arrest				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Number of incidents	654	425	289	1	1,369
Percentage (%)	47.8	31.0	21.1	0.1	100.0

- Illegal arrest is usually connected to illegal detention. 78.8% of incidents involving illegal arrest were directly observed or experienced. 21.1% of information was reported second-hand.

b. Cases of illegal arrest listed by year

Information type/Year	Illegal arrest				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Pre-1950	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%
1950's	0	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.2%
1960's	7	1	6	0	14
	50.0%	7.1%	42.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.1%	0.2%	2.1%	0.0%	1.0%
1970's	41	4	25	0	70
	58.6%	5.7%	35.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.3%	0.9%	8.7%	0.0%	5.1%
1980's	44	6	23	0	73
	60.3%	8.2%	31.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.7%	1.4%	8.0%	0.0%	5.3%
1990's	184	92	88	0	364
	50.5%	25.3%	24.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	28.1%	21.6%	30.4%	0.0%	26.6%
2000-2005's	225	255	59	0	539
	41.7%	47.3%	10.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	34.4%	60.0%	20.4%	0.0%	39.4%
2006-2009's	93	52	37	1	183
	50.8%	28.4%	20.2%	0.5%	100.0%
	14.2%	12.2%	12.8%	100.0%	13.4%
Unspecified time	60	15	47	0	122
	49.2%	12.3%	38.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	9.2%	3.5%	16.3%	0.0%	8.9%
Total	654	425	289	1	1,369
	47.8%	31.0%	21.1%	0.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

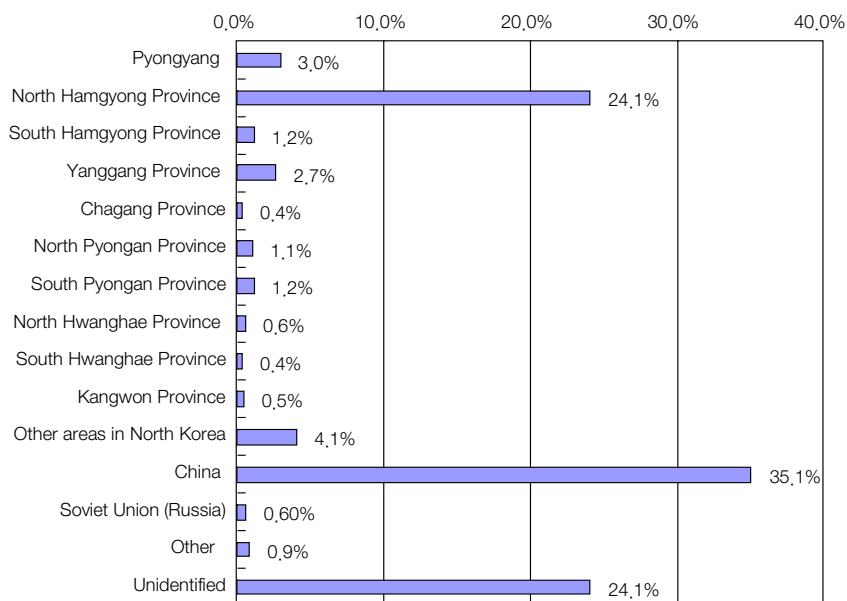
- Reports of incidents of illegal arrest were most frequently in the 1990s. The reports sharply increased in 2000-2005's (39.4%) and have continued to occur.

c. Cases of illegal arrest listed by region

Information type/ Region	Illegal arrest				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Pyongyang	12	6	23	0	41
	29.3%	14.6%	56.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.8%	1.4%	8.0%	0.0%	3.0%
North Hamgyong Province	167	69	94	0	330
	50.6%	20.9%	28.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	25.5%	16.2%	32.5%	0.0%	24.1%
South Hamgyong Province	9	2	6	0	17
	52.9%	11.8%	35.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.5%	2.1%	0.0%	1.2%
Yanggang Province	16	12	8	1	37
	43.2%	32.4%	21.6%	2.7%	100.0%
	2.4%	2.8%	2.8%	100.0%	2.7%
Chagang Province	1	0	4	0	5
	20.0%	0.0%	80.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.4%
North Pyongan Province	6	4	5	0	15
	40.0%	26.7%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.9%	0.9%	1.7%	0.0%	1.1%
South Pyongan Province	4	6	6	0	16
	25.0%	37.5%	37.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	1.4%	2.1%	0.0%	1.2%
North Hwanghae Province	5	0	3	0	8
	62.5%	0.0%	37.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.6%
South Hwanghae Province	1	2	2	0	5
	20.0%	40.0%	40.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.4%
Kangwon Province	5	1	1	0	7
	71.4%	14.3%	14.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%
Other areas in North Korea	36	7	13	0	56
	64.3%	12.5%	23.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.5%	1.6%	4.5%	0.0%	4.1%
China	184	263	34	0	481
	38.3%	54.7%	7.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	28.1%	61.9%	11.8%	0.0%	35.1%

Information type/ Region	Illegal arrest				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Soviet Union (Russia)	4	2	2	0	8
	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%
Other	5	4	4	0	13
	38.5%	30.8%	30.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.9%	1.4%	0.0%	0.9%
Unidentified	199	47	84	0	330
	60.3%	14.2%	25.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	30.4%	11.1%	29.1%	0.0%	24.1%
Total	654	425	289	1	1,369
	47.8%	31.0%	21.1%	0.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- High rates of illegal arrest were reported to have taken place in China (35.1%, 481 incidents), and North Hamgyong Province (24.1%, 330 incidents). Figures of incidents reported to have taken place in other areas were lower than 3%. Specially, victims of illegal arrest in China were forcibly repatriated to North Korea.
- Note, in cases recorded overseas (China, Russia and other countries), victims were arrested by North Korean agents as well as by overseas authorities.



d. Cases of illegal arrest listed by gender

Information type/ Gender	Illegal arrest				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Male	326	175	163	0	664
	49.1%	26.4%	24.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	49.8%	41.2%	56.4%	0.0%	48.5%
Female	237	243	65	1	546
	43.4%	44.5%	11.9%	0.2%	100.0%
	36.2%	57.2%	22.5%	100.0%	39.9%
Group	3	0	4	0	7
	42.9%	0.0%	57.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.5%
Unidentified	88	7	57	0	152
	57.9%	4.6%	37.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	13.5%	1.6%	19.7%	0.0%	11.1%
Total	654	425	289	1	1,369
	47.8%	31.0%	21.1%	0.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of cases where gender was identified, 48.5% of total cases of illegal arrest were male and 39.9% were female.

e. Cases of illegal arrest cases listed by age of victim

Information type/Age	Illegal arrest				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
0-9's	5	1	4	0	10
	50.0%	10.0%	40.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.7%
10-19's	30	29	8	0	67
	44.8%	43.3%	11.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.6%	6.8%	2.8%	0.0%	4.9%
20-29's	85	136	33	1	255
	33.3%	53.3%	12.9%	0.4%	100.0%
	13.0%	32.0%	11.4%	100.0%	18.6%
30-39's	96	105	44	0	245
	39.2%	42.9%	18.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	14.7%	24.7%	15.2%	0.0%	17.9%
40-49's	75	34	20	0	129
	58.1%	26.4%	15.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	11.5%	8.0%	6.9%	0.0%	9.4%
50-59's	17	8	15	0	40
	42.5%	20.0%	37.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.6%	1.9%	5.2%	0.0%	2.9%
60-69's	15	3	5	0	23
	65.2%	13.0%	21.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.3%	0.7%	1.7%	0.0%	1.7%
70-79's	7	1	3	0	11
	63.6%	9.1%	27.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.1%	0.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Unidentified	324	108	157	0	589
	55.0%	18.3%	26.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	49.5%	25.4%	54.3%	0.0%	43.0%
Total	654	425	289	1	1,369
	47.8%	31.0%	21.1%	0.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

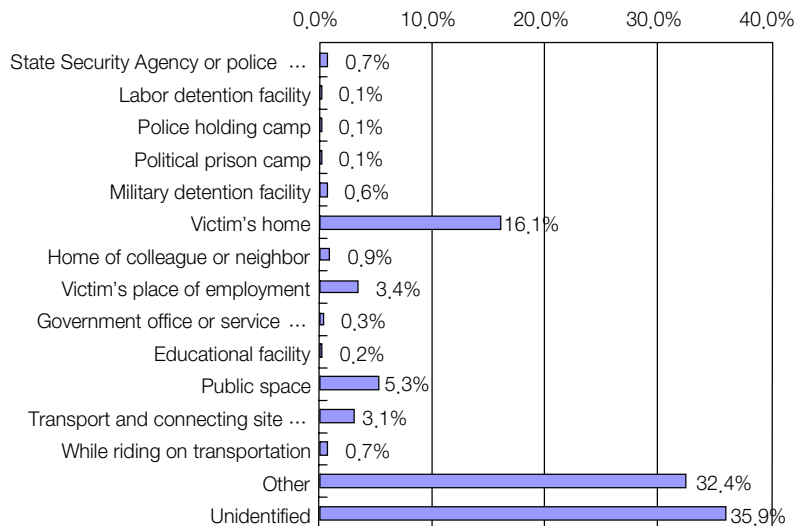
- Cases of arrest involved victims from across all age groups. From these recorded incidents it suggests that children and the elderly, as well as the general adult population are at risk of this type of human rights violation in North Korea.
- The highest number of incidents reported involved victims in their 20's (18.6%), followed by those in their 30's (17.9%), and 40's (9.4%).

f. Cases of illegal arrest listed by location of incident and information type

Information type/ Location of incident	Illegal arrest				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
State Security Agency or police interrogation/ detention facility	7	1	2	0	10
	70.0%	10.0%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.1%	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%
Labor detention facility	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Police holding camp	0	1	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Political prison camp	1	0	1	0	2
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%
Military detention facility	0	5	3	0	8
	0.0%	62.5%	37.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Victim's home	111	51	58	0	220
	50.5%	23.2%	26.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	17.0%	12.0%	20.1%	0.0%	16.1%
Home of colleague or neighbor	5	7	1	0	13
	38.5%	53.8%	7.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	1.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
Victim's place of employment	19	14	14	0	47
	40.4%	29.8%	29.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.9%	3.3%	4.8%	0.0%	3.4%
Government office or service institution	1	1	2	0	4
	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%
Educational facility	2	0	1	0	3
	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%

Information type/ Location of incident	Illegal arrest				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Public space	24	33	15	0	72
	33.3%	45.8%	20.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.7%	7.8%	5.2%	0.0%	5.3%
Transport and connecting site (road; highway, bridge, vehicle, parking lot, station)	9	29	5	0	43
	20.9%	67.4%	11.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	6.8%	1.7%	0.0%	3.1%
While riding on transportation	4	2	4	0	10
	40.0%	20.0%	40.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	0.5%	1.4%	0.0%	0.7%
Other	189	198	56	0	443
	42.7%	44.7%	12.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	28.9%	46.6%	19.4%	0.0%	32.4%
Unidentified	281	83	127	1	492
	57.1%	16.9%	25.8%	0.2%	100.0%
	43.0%	19.5%	43.9%	100.0%	35.9%
Total	654	425	289	1	1,369
	47.8%	31.0%	21.1%	0.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Victims were most likely to be arrested at home (16.1%) and followed by in a public space (5.3%) and at work (3.4%).



g. Cases of illegal arrest listed by charge against victim

Information type/ Charge against victim	Illegal arrest				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Political offense	276	37	145	1	459
	60.1%	8.1%	31.6%	0.2%	100.0%
	42.2%	8.7%	50.2%	100.0%	33.5%
Felony offense	55	20	35	0	110
	50.0%	18.2%	31.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	8.4%	4.7%	12.1%	0.0%	8.0%
Economic crime	15	6	2	0	23
	65.2%	26.1%	8.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.3%	1.4%	0.7%	0.0%	1.7%
Border-crossing offense	236	333	52	0	621
	38.0%	53.6%	8.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	36.1%	78.4%	18.0%	0.0%	45.4%
Misdemeanor offense	16	14	9	0	39
	41.0%	35.9%	23.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.4%	3.3%	3.1%	0.0%	2.8%
Guilt-by-association	19	5	37	0	61
	31.1%	8.2%	60.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.9%	1.2%	12.8%	0.0%	4.5%
Other	1	6	0	0	7
	14.3%	85.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Unidentified	36	4	9	0	49
	73.5%	8.2%	18.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.5%	0.9%	3.1%	0.0%	3.6%
Total	654	425	289	1	1,369
	47.8%	31.0%	21.1%	0.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Charges related to border crossing offenses were most likely associated with an incident of illegal arrest (45.4%), followed by charges related to political offenses (33.5%), felony offenses (8.0%), guilt-by-association (4.5%), misdemeanor offenses (2.8%) and economic crime (1.7%).

E10-I-2573 (Han 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) “ I was arrested for the first time in 1990, crossing the border to China. The border guards confiscated my possessions and put me into a cave house built in the border guard office. I ran away from the cave and arrested once again. I was cuffed and transferred to 00 SSA. They interrogated me for ten days to see if I were exposed to Christianity. When it was apparent that I was not, I was transferred to a police holding camp.”

E09-I-3010 (Lee 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) “I owned a CD and lent it out for 300 won. When it was discovered by an office called 109 standing committee, I was arrested at my friend’s house without an arrest warrant. I was tried at a court for several months. The 109 committee was known for dealing with CDs and illegitimate films.

E10-I-5016 (Lee 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) “My husband knew a man named Hur 00. He was detained at a SSA 2~3 years ago. He died in six months, without ever being released. His mother-side and father-side families all defected to South Korea and Hur himself used to work in ties to South Korea. He was arrested by the SSA even though there was no other grounds beside that his families defected to the South.”

E10-I-2381 (Park 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) “My mother’s cousin, named Choi 00, lives in 00. Choi’s grandmother and family were on their way to defect to South Korea, but they were caught at the 00 in an inspection at a lodging. They all went to a control center. That was in 2009. Her grand daughter had already defected to the South. The grand daughter found out that the entire family disappeared and asked her mother; the mother told her that they were now in the control center. These are naïve people who do not even know how to lie even when they are caught. If you tell others that someone tried to defect to South Korea, the person will be taken to a control center with 100% certainty.”

(4) Illegal Detention and Imprisonment: 9,182 incidents (8,186/996)

a. General analysis of illegal detention and imprisonment incidents

① Illegal detention and imprisonment cases listed by location of incident

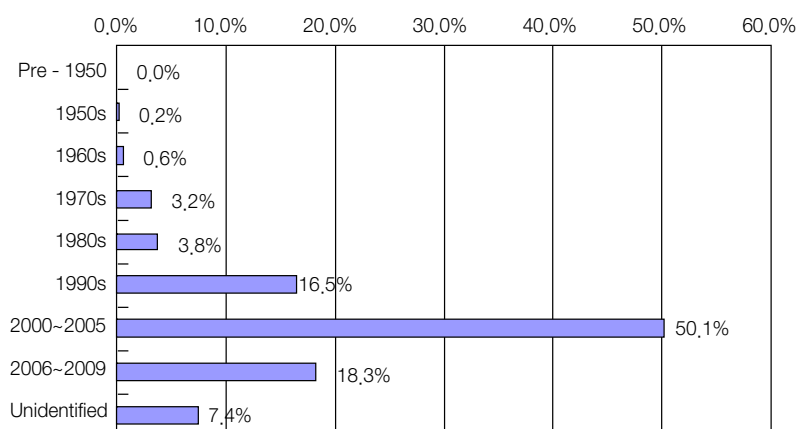
Location of incident	State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility	Labor training camp	Police holding camp	Prison	Political prison camp	Military detention facility	Psychiatric hospital	Detention at a privately owned place of prostitution, etc.	Other imprisonment or restrictions on the movement	POWs held in a military camp during war	Held in a government or military facility without any legal authorization	Total
Number of incidents	3,532	1,031	892	839	1,598	32	3	6	1,248	0	1	9,182
Percentage (%)	38.5	11.2	9.7	9.1	17.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	13.6	0.0	0.0	100.0

- Illegal detention and imprisonment is the most commonly reported human rights violation in North Korea. Victims were most frequently detained at interrogation or detention facilities of the State Security Agency or police (38.5%) or political prison camps (17.4%).

② Illegal detentions and imprisonment cases listed by location of incident and year

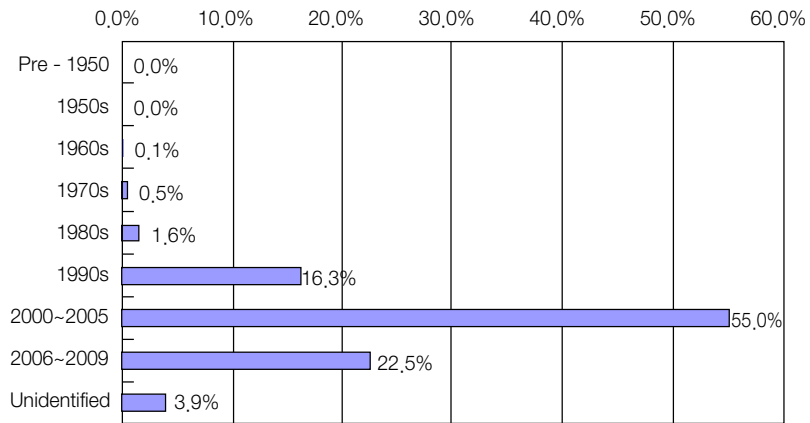
Location/ Year	State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility	Labor training camp	Police holding camp	Prison	Political prison camp	Military detention facility	Psychiatric hospital	Detention at a privately owned place of prostitution, etc.	Other imprisonment way or restriction on movement	POWs held in a military camp during war	Held in a government or military facility without any legal authorization	Total
Pre-1950's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1950's	1	1	0	3	8	0	0	0	3	0	0	16
	6.3%	6.3%	0.0%	18.8%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
1960's	5	0	0	13	34	0	0	0	2	0	0	54
	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	24.1%	63.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
1970's	18	0	0	9	263	0	2	0	4	0	0	296
	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	88.9%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	16.5%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%
1980's	57	7	15	39	226	0	0	0	6	0	0	350
	16.3%	2.0%	4.3%	11.1%	64.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.6%	0.7%	1.7%	4.6%	14.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%
1990's	577	145	131	172	344	11	0	0	130	0	1	1,511
	38.2%	9.6%	8.7%	11.4%	22.8%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%	0.0%	0.1%	100.0%
	16.3%	14.1%	14.7%	20.5%	21.5%	34.4%	0.0%	0.0%	10.4%	0.0%	100.0%	16.5%
2000-2005's	1,942	646	556	314	299	13	0	3	827	0	0	4,600
	42.2%	14.0%	12.1%	6.8%	6.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	18.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	55.0%	62.7%	62.3%	37.4%	18.7%	40.6%	0.0%	50.0%	66.3%	0.0%	0.0%	50.1%

Location/ Year	State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility	Labor training camp	Police holding camp	Prison	Political prison camp	Military detention facility	Psychiatric hospital	Detention at a privately owned place of prostitution, etc.	Other imprisonment way or restriction on movement	POWs held in a military camp during war	Held in a government or military facility without any legal authorization	Total
2006-2009's	794	174	154	182	109	7	1	1	256	0	0	1,678
	47.3%	10.4%	9.2%	10.8%	6.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	15.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	22.5%	16.9%	17.3%	21.7%	6.8%	21.9%	33.3%	16.7%	20.5%	0.0%	0.0%	18.3%
Unspecified time	138	58	36	107	315	1	0	2	18	0	0	675
	20.4%	8.6%	5.3%	15.9%	46.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.9%	5.6%	4.0%	12.8%	19.7%	3.1%	0.0%	33.3%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%
Total	3,532	1,031	892	839	1,598	32	3	6	1,248	0	1	9,182
	38.5%	11.2%	9.7%	9.1%	17.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	13.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



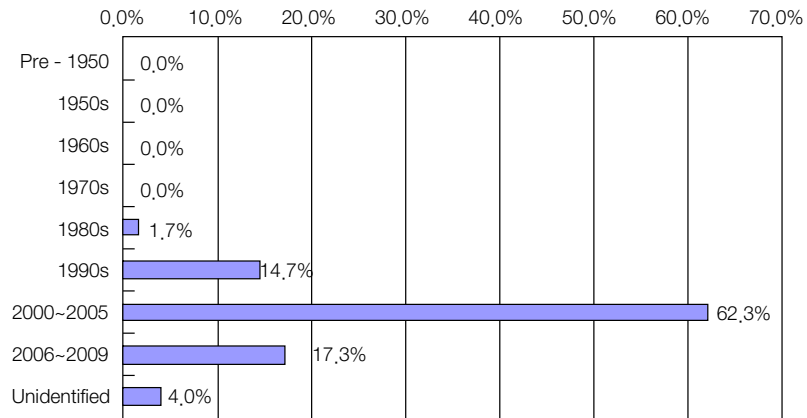
- Based on the number of reported incidents, the number of illegal detentions and imprisonments appears to be increasing (pre-1950's, 0.0% of reports; 1950's, 0.2% of reports; 1960's, 0.6% of reports; 1970's, 3.2% of reports; 1980's, 3.8% of reports; 1990's, 16.5% of reports; 2000-2005's, 50.1% of reports; 2006-2009, 18.3% of reports; Unidentified, 7.4% of reports).

reports; 2006-2009's, 18.3% of reports).



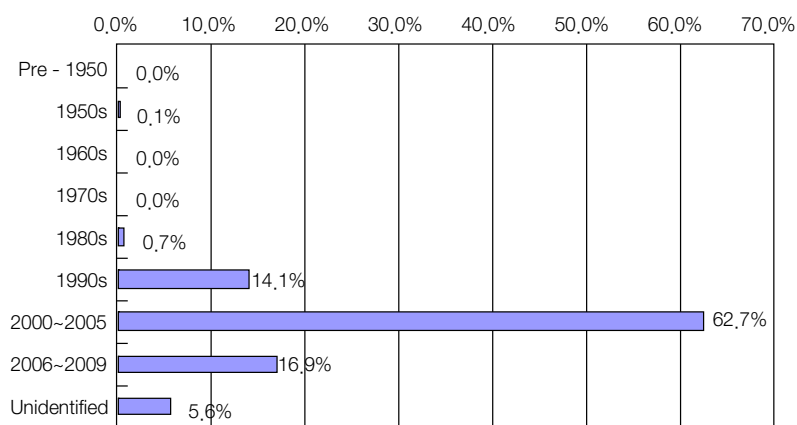
〈The number of illegal detention cases at interrogation and detention facilities of State Security Agency of police〉

- The number of reported illegal detention in the SSA and police stations grew in the 1990's, and continues to expand after 2000's. The rate is still growing.



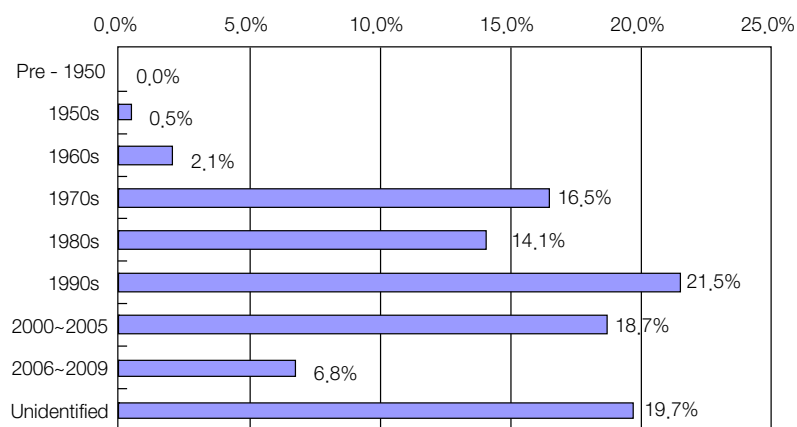
〈The number of illegal detention cases in police holding camp〉

- The same pattern of growth is observed in the number of illegal detention in police holding camps as in the SSA and police stations.



〈The number of illegal detention cases in labor training camp〉

- Since the 1990's, the number of illegal detention in the SSA, police stations, interrogation facilities, labor training camp and police holding camp is growing rapidly. There seems to be a close relationship between the growth and increased number of defectors following the food shortage, since these facilities handle defectors after forced repatriation.



〈The number of illegal detention cases in political prison camp〉

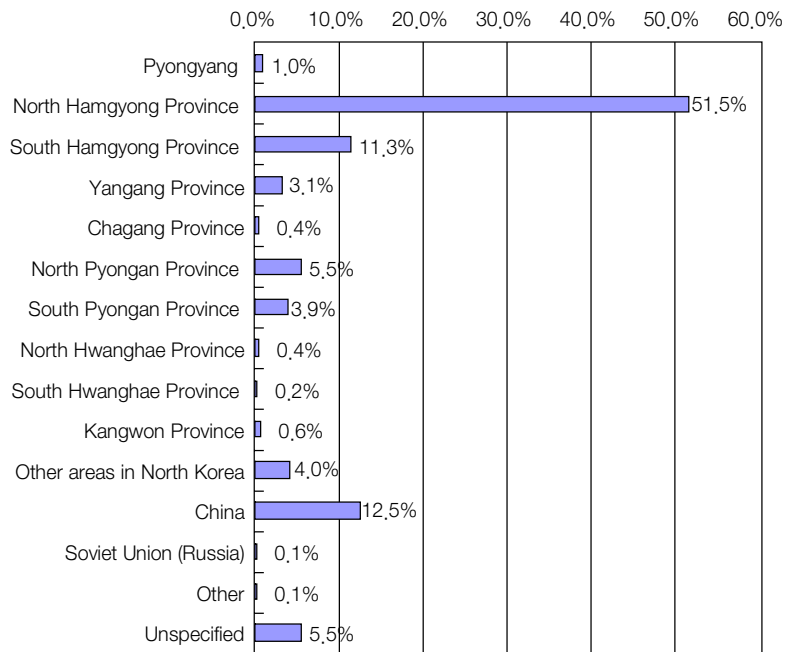
- The number of illegal detention in political prison camps has been consistent since the 1970's. The rates were 16.5% in 1970's, 14.1% in 1980's, 21.5% in 1990's and 25.5% after 2000's. Between 2006's and 2009's 109 incidents of illegal detention is reported. Hence, contrary to North Korean government's claim that there is no political prison camp, the existence of such facility is quite obvious.

③ Illegal detentions and imprisonment cases listed by region

Location/ Region	State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility	Labor training camp	Police holding camp	Prison	Political prison camp	Military detention facility	Psychiatric hospital	Detention at a privately owned place of prostitution, etc.	Other imprisonment or restrictions on the movement	POWs held in a military camp during war	Held in a government or military facility without any legal authorization	Total
Pyongyang	71	2	5	13	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	96
	74.0%	2.1%	5.2%	13.5%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.0%	0.2%	0.6%	1.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
North	2,588	753	636	259	414	18	0	2	60	0	0	4,730
Hamgyong Province	54.7%	15.9%	13.4%	5.5%	8.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	73.3%	73.0%	71.3%	30.9%	25.9%	56.3%	0.0%	33.3%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	51.5%
South	76	90	16	184	658	1	0	0	7	0	1	1,033
Hamgyong Province	7.4%	8.7%	1.5%	17.8%	63.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	100.0%
	2.2%	8.7%	1.8%	21.9%	41.2%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	11.3%
Yanggang Province	196	27	45	0	1	2	0	0	13	0	0	284
	69.0%	9.5%	15.8%	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.5%	2.6%	5.0%	0.0%	0.1%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%
Chagang Province	22	2	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
	61.1%	5.6%	27.8%	2.8%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	0.2%	1.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
North	323	15	142	14	7	0	1	0	2	0	0	504
Pyongan Province	64.1%	3.0%	28.2%	2.8%	1.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	9.1%	1.5%	15.9%	1.7%	0.4%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%
South	33	45	19	194	61	2	0	0	1	0	0	355
Pyongan Province	9.3%	12.7%	5.4%	54.6%	17.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.9%	4.4%	2.1%	23.1%	3.8%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%
North	11	1	1	17	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	36
Hwanghae Province	30.6%	2.8%	2.8%	47.2%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	2.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%

Location/ Region	State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility	Labor training camp	Police holding camp	Prison	Political prison camp	Military detention facility	Psychiatric hospital	Detention at a privately owned place of prostitution, etc.	Other imprisonment or restrictions on the movement	POWs held in a military camp during war	Held in a government or military facility without any legal authorization	Total
South Hwanghae Province	15	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
	71.4%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Kangwon Province	31	3	2	15	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	54
	57.4%	5.6%	3.7%	27.8%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%	1.8%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Other areas in North Korea	37	35	5	66	212	0	2	0	10	0	0	367
	10.1%	9.5%	1.4%	18.0%	57.8%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.0%	3.4%	0.6%	7.9%	13.3%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%
China	11	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	1,127	0	0	1,144
	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	98.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	66.7%	90.3%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%
Soviet Union (Russia)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	7
	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	57.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Other	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
	50.0%	25.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Unidentified	111	50	11	75	238	5	0	0	17	0	0	507
	21.9%	9.9%	2.2%	14.8%	46.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.1%	4.8%	1.2%	8.9%	14.9%	15.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%
Total	3,532	1,031	892	839	1,598	32	3	6	1,248	0	1	9,182
	38.5%	11.2%	9.7%	9.1%	17.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	13.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Illegal detentions were most frequently reported in North Hamgyong Province (51.5%), followed by South Hamgyong Province (11.3%). However, the majority of illegal detentions in the political prison camps were most frequently reported in South Hamgyong Province (41.2%), followed by North Hamgyong Province (25.9%). This is due to Yodök Political prison camp, which is located in South Hamgyong Province. It is one of the few camps where detainees may be released after serving a period of detention (other camps hold prisoners indefinitely). Also, a number of interviewees had previously been detained there.

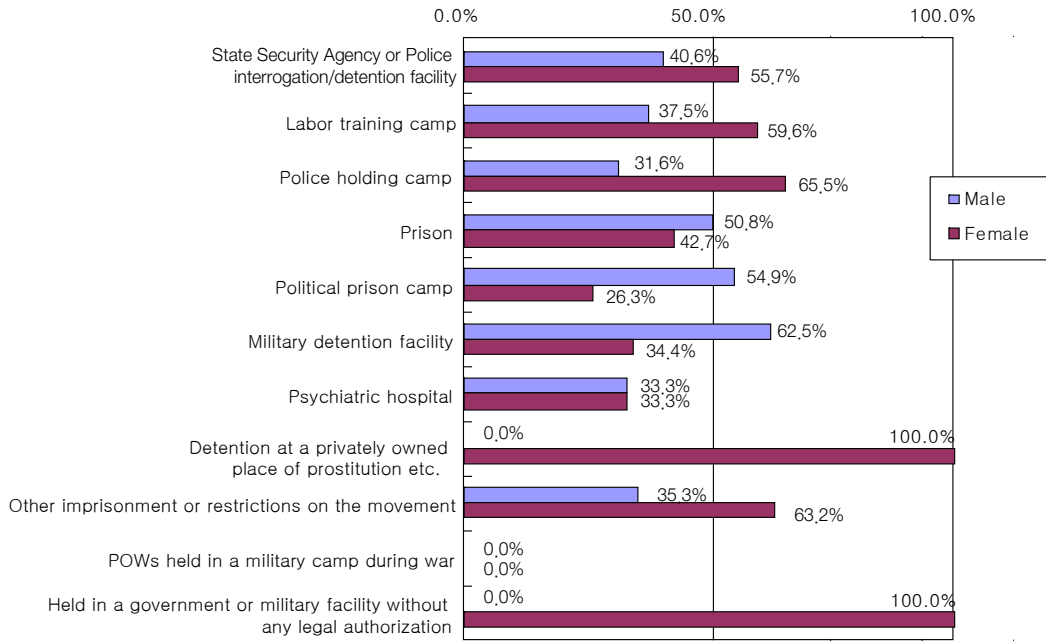


(The number of illegal detention cases listed by region)

④ Illegal detentions and imprisonment listed by gender of victim

Location of incident /Gender	State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility	Labor training camp	Police holding camp	Prison	Political prison camp	Military detention facility	Psychiatric hospital	Detention at a privately owned place of prostitution, etc.	Other imprisonment or restrictions on the movement	POWs held in a military camp during war	Held in a government or military facility without any legal authorization	Total
Male	1,433	387	282	426	877	20	1	0	441	0	0	3,867
	37.1%	10.0%	7.3%	11.0%	22.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	11.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	40.6%	37.5%	31.6%	50.8%	54.9%	62.5%	33.3%	0.0%	35.3%	0.0%	0.0%	42.1%
Female	1,966	614	584	358	420	11	1	6	789	0	1	4,750
	41.4%	12.9%	12.3%	7.5%	8.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	16.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	55.7%	59.6%	65.5%	42.7%	26.3%	34.4%	33.3%	100.0%	63.2%	0.0%	100.0%	51.7%
Group	8	1	2	2	29	0	0	0	1	0	0	43
	18.6%	2.3%	4.7%	4.7%	67.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Unidentified	125	29	24	53	272	1	1	0	17	0	0	522
	23.9%	5.6%	4.6%	10.2%	52.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.5%	2.8%	2.7%	6.3%	17.0%	3.1%	33.3%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%
Total	3,532	1,031	892	839	1,598	32	3	6	1,248	0	1	9,182
	38.5%	11.2%	9.7%	9.1%	17.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	13.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of victims whose gender was identified, male (42.1%) and female (51.7%) make up similar proportion of detainee. However, it should be noted that victims detained at State Security Agency or police interrogation or detention facilities or a police holding camp or labor training camp were more commonly female. This may be related with proportion of gender of North Korean defectors.
- Compared to the incidents in political prison camps and prison, men make up the majority of the prison population (54.9% and 54.9%, respectively).



⑤ Illegal detentions and imprisonment cases listed by age of victim

Location/ Age	State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility	Labor training camp	Police holding camp	Prison	Political prison camp	Military detention facility	Psychiatric hospital	Detention at a privately owned place of prostitution, etc.	Other imprisonment or restrictions on movement	POWs held in a military camp during war	Held in a government or military facility without any legal authorization	Total
0-9	14	0	2	0	21	0	0	0	13	0	0	50
	28.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	42.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
10-19	211	73	58	23	50	5	0	3	134	0	0	557
	37.9%	13.1%	10.4%	4.1%	9.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%	24.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.0%	7.1%	6.5%	2.7%	3.1%	15.6%	0.0%	50.0%	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%
20-29	867	318	246	155	112	8	0	1	354	0	1	2,062
	42.0%	15.4%	11.9%	7.5%	5.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	17.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	24.5%	30.8%	27.6%	18.5%	7.0%	25.0%	0.0%	16.7%	28.4%	0.0%	100.0%	22.5%
30-39	984	259	266	189	133	4	1	0	391	0	0	2,227
	44.2%	11.6%	11.9%	8.5%	6.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	27.9%	25.1%	29.8%	22.5%	8.3%	12.5%	33.3%	0.0%	31.3%	0.0%	0.0%	24.3%
40-49	420	103	82	102	114	3	0	0	122	0	0	946
	44.4%	10.9%	8.7%	10.8%	12.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	12.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	11.9%	10.0%	9.2%	12.2%	7.1%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%	9.8%	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%
50-59	110	29	11	21	73	1	0	0	23	0	0	268
	41.0%	10.8%	4.1%	7.8%	27.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.1%	2.8%	1.2%	2.5%	4.6%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%
60-69	43	6	4	14	34	3	0	0	6	0	0	110
	39.1%	5.5%	3.6%	12.7%	30.9%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	0.6%	0.4%	1.7%	2.1%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
70-79	11	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	22
	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	40.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%

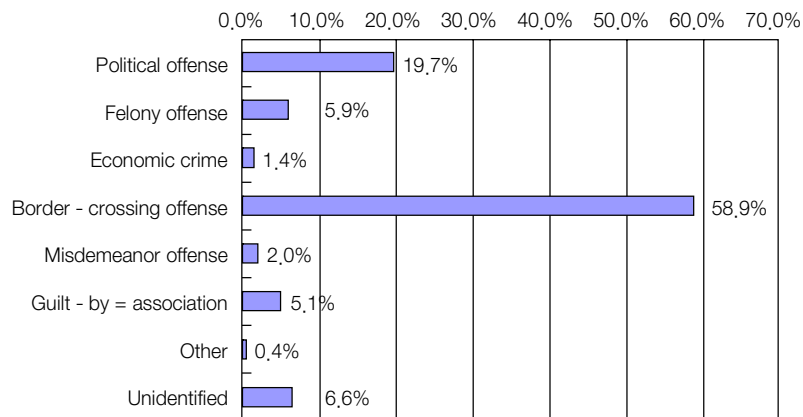
Location/ Age	State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility	Labor training camp	Police holding camp	Prison	Political prison camp	Military detention facility	Psychiatric hospital	Detention at a privately owned place of prostitution, etc.	Other imprisonment or restrictions on movement	POWs held in a military camp during war	Held in a government or military facility without any legal authorization	Total
80+	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unidentified	871	243	223	334	1,051	8	2	2	204	0	0	2,938
	29.6%	8.3%	7.6%	11.4%	35.8%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	24.7%	23.6%	25.0%	39.8%	65.8%	25.0%	66.7%	33.3%	16.3%	0.0%	0.0%	32.0%
Total	3,532	1,031	892	839	1,598	32	3	6	1,248	0	1	9,182
	38.5%	11.2%	9.7%	9.1%	17.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	13.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Among the reported cases, where the age of the victim was identified, victims in their 20s and 30s made up relatively high percentage of total cases (22.5% and 24.3% respectively). However, cases of illegal detention were reported to have affected people of all ages.
- Victims in prisons camps, where the age of the victim could be identified, were from all age ranges.
- The imprisonment of very young or very old victims is often as a result of a 'guilt-by-association' charge, which can result in the imprisonment of whole family.

⑥ Imprisonment and detentions cases listed by charge against victim

Location of incident/ Charge against victim	State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility	Labor training camp	Police holding camp	Prison	Political prison camp	Military detention facility	Psychiatric hospital	Detention at a privately owned place of prostitution, etc.	Other imprisonment or restrictions on movement	POWs held in a military camp during war	Held in a government or military facility without any legal authorization	Total
Political offense	747	73	37	182	696	3	0	0	73	0	0	1,811
	41.2%	4.0%	2.0%	10.0%	38.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	21.1%	7.1%	4.1%	21.7%	43.6%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	19.7%
Felony offense	205	42	14	191	41	1	2	6	36	0	0	538
	38.1%	7.8%	2.6%	35.5%	7.6%	0.2%	0.4%	1.1%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.8%	4.1%	1.6%	22.8%	2.6%	3.1%	66.7%	100.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%
Economic crime	34	16	8	41	31	2	0	0	1	0	0	133
	25.6%	12.0%	6.0%	30.8%	23.3%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.0%	1.6%	0.9%	4.9%	1.9%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Border-crossing offense	2,338	799	742	297	91	21	0	0	1,120	0	0	5,408
	43.2%	14.8%	13.7%	5.5%	1.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	20.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	66.2%	77.5%	83.2%	35.4%	5.7%	65.6%	0.0%	0.0%	89.7%	0.0%	0.0%	58.9%
Misdemeanor offense	44	57	28	26	19	3	0	0	7	0	0	184
	23.9%	31.0%	15.2%	14.1%	10.3%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	5.5%	3.1%	3.1%	1.2%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Guilt-by-association	43	3	1	8	408	0	1	0	1	0	0	465
	9.2%	0.6%	0.2%	1.7%	87.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	0.3%	0.1%	1.0%	25.5%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%
Other	19	2	0	3	8	1	0	0	3	0	1	37
	51.4%	5.4%	0.0%	8.1%	21.6%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	0.0%	2.7%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	0.4%
Unidentified	102	39	62	91	304	1	0	0	7	0	0	606
	16.8%	6.4%	10.2%	15.0%	50.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.9%	3.8%	7.0%	10.8%	19.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%
Total	3,532	1,031	892	839	1,598	32	3	6	1,248	0	1	9,182
	38.5%	11.2%	9.7%	9.1%	17.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	13.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Illegal detention was most likely to result from a charge related to a border crossing offenses (58.9%), a political offenses (19.7%) or through guilt-by-association (5.1%) as opposed to felony offenses (5.9%) and misdemeanor offenses (2.0%), and economic offenses (1.4%) which together only constituted 9.3% of total incidents.
- The majority of sampled prisoners in the political prison camps were charged with political offenses (43.6%) or detained due to the guilt-by-association system (25.5%).



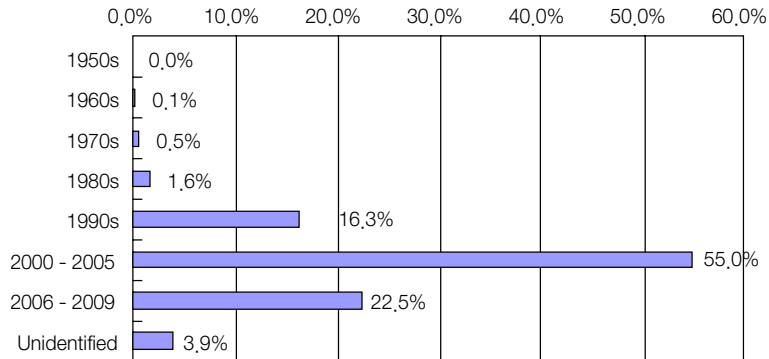
b. Detailed analysis of illegal detention and imprisonment cases

① State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facilities: 3,532 incidents (3,234/298)

Ⓐ Detention and imprisonment cases in State Security Agency interrogation /detention facilities listed by year

Information type /Year	State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
1950's	0	1	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1960's	2	0	3	0	5
	40.0%	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.1%
1970's	8	3	7	0	18
	44.4%	16.7%	38.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	0.2%	2.4%	0.0%	0.5%
1980's	34	14	9	0	57
	59.6%	24.6%	15.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.7%	0.7%	3.0%	0.0%	1.6%
1990's	197	303	77	0	577
	34.1%	52.5%	13.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	15.7%	15.3%	25.9%	0.0%	16.3%
2000-2005's	595	1,251	95	1	1,942
	30.6%	64.4%	4.9%	0.1%	100.0%
	47.4%	63.2%	32.0%	100.0%	55.0%
2006-2009's	357	361	76	0	794
	45.0%	45.5%	9.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	28.4%	18.3%	25.6%	0.0%	22.5%
Unspecified time	63	45	30	0	138
	45.7%	32.6%	21.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.0%	2.3%	10.1%	0.0%	3.9%
Total	1,256	1,978	297	1	3,532
	35.6%	56.0%	8.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Recorded incidents suggest a growth in the number of illegal detentions at State Security Agency or Police detention and interrogation facilities since 1950's (and especially since 1980's). In particular, the number of detention cases in 2000-2005's (55.0%) has sharply increased. This may be due to the increase of forced repatriations of North Koreans who have escaped from North Korea in large numbers since the 1990's.



〈The number of detention cases in state security agency or police interrogation and detention facilities listed by year〉

⑥ Detention and imprisonment cases in State Security Agency or Police interrogation and detention facilities listed by region

Information type/Region	State Security Agency or Police interrogation and detention facility				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Pyongyang	39	19	13	0	71
	54.9%	26.8%	18.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.1%	1.0%	4.4%	0.0%	2.0%
North Hamgyong Province	894	1,516	177	1	2,588
	34.5%	58.6%	6.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	71.2%	76.6%	59.6%	100.0%	73.3%
South Hamgyong Province	24	46	6	0	76
	31.6%	60.5%	7.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.9%	2.3%	2.0%	0.0%	2.2%
Yanggang Province	84	89	23	0	196
	42.9%	45.4%	11.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.7%	4.5%	7.7%	0.0%	5.5%
Chagang Province	4	14	4	0	22
	18.2%	63.6%	18.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.7%	1.3%	0.0%	0.6%
North Pyongan Province	125	181	17	0	323
	38.7%	56.0%	5.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.0%	9.2%	5.7%	0.0%	9.1%
South Pyongan Province	7	17	9	0	33
	21.2%	51.5%	27.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	0.9%	3.0%	0.0%	0.9%
North Hwanghae Province	5	6	0	0	11
	45.5%	54.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
South Hwanghae Province	1	11	3	0	15
	6.7%	73.3%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	0.6%	1.0%	0.0%	0.4%

Information type/Region	State Security Agency or Police interrogation and detention facility				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Kangwon Province	12	16	3	0	31
	38.7%	51.6%	9.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Other areas in North Korea	15	5	17	0	37
	40.5%	13.5%	45.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	0.3%	5.7%	0.0%	1.0%
China	1	8	2	0	11
	9.1%	72.7%	18.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%
Soviet Union (Russia)	1	1	1	0	3
	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%
Other	3	1	0	0	4
	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Unidentified	41	48	22	0	111
	36.9%	43.2%	19.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.3%	2.4%	7.4%	0.0%	3.1%
Total	1,256	1,978	297	1	3,532
	35.6%	56.0%	8.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- These incidents were most commonly reported in North Hamgyong Province (73.3%, 2,588 incidents), followed by North Pyongan Province, which accounted for 323 incidents (9.1%), Yanggang Province for 196 incidents (5.5%), South Hamgyong for 76 (2.2%) and Pyongyang for 71 incidents (2.0%).
- The proportion of detention and illegal imprisonment is highest for the North Hamgyong Province and North Pyongan Province near the Chinese border. This may be because there are State Security Agency or police interrogation and detention facilities located near the Chinese border. This is where North Korean defectors are first detained after being forcibly repatriated to North Korea from China.

E10-I-9344 (Kang 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *"I was repatriated in 2000 and transferred to 00 SSA for 17 days. According to the regulation I had to sit cross legged with hands placed on either knee. If there are three cells there are hall ways surrounding them. I had to sleep where the toilet was. One day I was caught and beaten by policemen. My face was black with bruises. I fomented my face with wet clothes; the bruises were gone within a week."*

E08-I-5689 (Lee 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *"In 2000 I was released from a police holding camp and came to Musan county. The police detention facility in Musan is the most brutal. Residence is circular in the Musan detention facility; at the center is the officer's room where he can look into every single room surrounding it. The room is narrow in the front and wider in the back. 25 people sleep in each room, in two rows. Everyone sleeps on his side and sits down knee-to-knee. We had 10 minutes of exercise per day. Everyone, regardless of seniority, received beatings. It's bloody there. One can see a bleeding person every single day. If an officer does not want to do the beating, he orders other prisoners to do it until he sees blood."*

E10-I-0021 (000, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *"Between February and March 2008 a secretary in a mine in Kogunwon, North Hamgyong province was arrested for watching South Korean drama. The secretary got the drama through other connections, but it was clear that that he would be severely punished. I think he got seven years in prison. Two other women watched the drama with him. At first the incident was dealt with at the Gyongwon county SSA but later it was transferred to the provincial level. The secretary was in his 50s and had a wife and family. There was another person who swathe drama. Choi 00 from 00 Ri, a male in his 30s. He took the TV and recorder to the agency in the Gyongwon county SSA. Choi 00 was released after bribing them with 600,000 won. He was supposed to go to a prison but went to a labor training camp for 6 months instead."*

② Labor training camp: 1,031 incidents (958/73)

① Detention and imprisonment cases in labor training camps listed by year

Information type/Year	Labor training camp				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
1950's	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.1%
1980's	5	1	1	0	7
	71.4%	14.3%	14.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.5%	0.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.7%
1990's	41	90	14	0	145
	28.3%	62.1%	9.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	12.3%	14.4%	19.4%	0.0%	14.1%
2000-2005's	193	420	32	1	646
	29.9%	65.0%	5.0%	0.2%	100.0%
	57.8%	67.3%	44.4%	100.0%	62.7%
2006-2009's	68	94	12	0	174
	39.1%	54.0%	6.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	20.4%	15.1%	16.7%	0.0%	16.9%
Unspecified time	27	19	12	0	58
	46.6%	32.8%	20.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	8.1%	3.0%	16.7%	0.0%	5.6%
Total	334	624	72	1	1,031
	32.4%	60.5%	7.0%	0.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Reports suggest that since the 1990's labor training camps are being used more frequently as places of illegal detention and imprisonment. The majority of these cases were reported by the victims themselves (60.5%). Labor training camps as places of illegal detention and imprisonment in 2000-2005's made up the largest proportion of total incidents of illegal detention and imprisonment (62.7%).

⑥ Detention cases in labor training camps listed by region

Information type/Region	Labor training camp				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Pyongyang	1	1	0	0	2
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
North Hamgyong Province	209	491	53	0	753
	27.8%	65.2%	7.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	62.6%	78.7%	73.6%	0.0%	73.0%
South Hamgyong Province	47	40	2	1	90
	52.2%	44.4%	2.2%	1.1%	100.0%
	14.1%	6.4%	2.8%	100.0%	8.7%
Yanggang Province	7	17	3	0	27
	25.9%	63.0%	11.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.1%	2.7%	4.2%	0.0%	2.6%
Chagang Province	1	0	1	0	2
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.2%
North Pyongan Province	4	11	0	0	15
	26.7%	73.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%
South Pyongan Province	27	15	3	0	45
	60.0%	33.3%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	8.1%	2.4%	4.2%	0.0%	4.4%
North Hwanghae Province	0	1	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
South Hwanghae Province	0	4	2	0	6
	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.6%	2.8%	0.0%	0.6%
Kangwon Province	0	3	0	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%

Information type/Region	Labor training camp				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Other areas in North Korea	15	15	5	0	35
	42.9%	42.9%	14.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.5%	2.4%	6.9%	0.0%	3.4%
Other	0	2	0	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Unidentified	23	24	3	0	50
	46.0%	48.0%	6.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.9%	3.8%	4.2%	0.0%	4.8%
Total	334	624	72	1	1,031
	32.4%	60.5%	7.0%	0.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The majority of incidents involving detention in labor camps were reported to have taken place in North Hamgyong Province (73.0%: 753 incidents), followed by South Hamgyong Province (8.7%: 90 incidents). The remaining reports were distributed relatively evenly across the other regions.

E10-I-5262 (Kim 00, Male, South Hamgyong Province) *“I was in the second unit of the 00 labor training camp, where we did agricultural work. There were about 65 people in the unit 2. About 30% had been detained for smuggling goods from China and the rest were involved in drugs, theft, and fraud. Overall there were unit 1 to unit 3 (engineering unit), medicinal plants unit (2 people) and 병반 (15 people). In February there was a degree of amnesty on Kim Jong-il’s birthday. Almost all of us have had our terms shortened, especially the smugglers. However, thieves and drug traffickers did not receive benefits.”*

E10-I-0993 (Park 00, Male, Yangang Province) *“I went to the labor training camp because I have no power or employment. I could not find a job*

even if I wanted to, because I had been in a prison. I was in the 00 labor training camp in Yangang province for six months. I was arrested in 2008 and released on 00. I did not have a hard job there; I guarded other detainees. The camp has some hard works; farming, weeding or timbering. A lot of people are released because of ill health. However, once they recover, they have to come back to finish their terms.”

E10-I-5034 (Lee 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“I was tried in the court in 2000. The decision was “traitor of the people—even if you desecrate the Party’s honor, we will safeguard socialism. You betrayed us once again. You will serve in the labor training camp for two years.” There is originally a separate labor training camp for police stations. Men’s camp is in Oro, and women’s in Jeung-san. The one in Jeung-san is half prison and half labor training camp. When I was sentenced, however, I was stationed in the labor training camp in 00 (place of residency).”*

E09-I-1492 (Park 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“In 2007, I was at a 5.18 standing committee in 00 country. I was sentenced to six months in the 00 country labor training camp. The camp did mining. Detainees had to go into the mine with bare feet to carry sand and cement to build a power plant. Also they had to deliver timbers, 20 centimeters wide and 3 meters and 50 centimeters long. Those were the contract systems. Oak timber went to the committee and other sturdy types of trees went to the mine. We also did constructions. There were about 200 people. There were deserters frequently, because the work was so hard.”*

③ Police holding camps: 892 incidents (862/30)

① Detention cases in Police holding camps listed by year

Information type/ Year	Police holding camps			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
1980's	12	3	0	15
	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.2%	0.5%	0.0%	1.7%
1990's	36	89	6	131
	27.5%	67.9%	4.6%	100.0%
	12.5%	15.5%	20.0%	14.7%
2000-2005's	159	382	15	556
	28.6%	68.7%	2.7%	100.0%
	55.2%	66.6%	50.0%	62.3%
2006-2009's	60	87	7	154
	39.0%	56.5%	4.5%	100.0%
	20.8%	15.2%	23.3%	17.3%
Unspecified time	21	13	2	36
	58.3%	36.1%	5.6%	100.0%
	7.3%	2.3%	6.7%	4.0%
Total	288	574	30	892
	32.3%	64.3%	3.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The first reported detention case in police holding camps was in the 1980's and has increased since then. An inference can be made that police holding camps became an active institution after 1980's.

- The majority of incidents in police holding camps were reported to have taken place in 2000-2005's (62.3%).

⑥ Detention cases in Police holding camps listed by region

Information type/ Region	Police holding camps			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Pyongyang	1	4	0	5
	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%
North Hamgyong Province	200	416	20	636
	31.4%	65.4%	3.1%	100.0%
	69.4%	72.5%	66.7%	71.3%
South Hamgyong Province	7	7	2	16
	43.8%	43.8%	12.5%	100.0%
	2.4%	1.2%	6.7%	1.8%
Yanggang Province	12	30	3	45
	26.7%	66.7%	6.7%	100.0%
	4.2%	5.2%	10.0%	5.0%
Chagang Province	2	6	2	10
	20.0%	60.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	0.7%	1.0%	6.7%	1.1%
North Pyongan Province	47	93	2	142
	33.1%	65.5%	1.4%	100.0%
	16.3%	16.2%	6.7%	15.9%
South Pyongan Province	10	8	1	19
	52.6%	42.1%	5.3%	100.0%
	3.5%	1.4%	3.3%	2.1%
North Hwanghae Province	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Kangwon Province	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%
Other areas in North Korea	4	1	0	5
	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
Unidentified	5	6	0	11
	45.5%	54.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.7%	1.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Total	288	574	30	892
	32.3%	64.3%	3.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Most reports were received for North Hamgyong Province (71.3%, 636 incidents) with some reports originating from North Pyongan Province (15.9%, 142 incidents). There were fewer reports of detentions in police holding camps from other provinces. Police holding camps in North Hamgyong Province and North Pyongan Province were located in the cities of Ch'ongjin and Shinūiju near border with China, respectively.

E10-I-7958 (Kim 00, Male, South Hamgyong Province) *"In 2008, I was detained at a police holding camp in Chongjin district, North Hamgyong province for border crossing. At the camp I made and delivered blocs, even though I was seriously under-fed. I could not get up once I lowered my head. The shift was from 5 AM to dusk but sometimes we went on without sleep. Many died from overwork and ill health. Those who are ill are sent home by a pick up system. The police holding camp was quite arduous. I ate food such as soup seasoned with salt. Managers in the camp are supervisors from the police department. Prison guards beat us. They treated us according to their mood."*

E10-I-7949 (Song 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *"I went to a provincial police holding camp in 2008 for three months. I worked strenuously. I worked on block production. I stacked up brokers. The work is extremely tough. Without eating I had to run around all day. Each meal was about 200g, but I could not even swallow it. I exchanged food with cigarette. Later with malnutrition I was just bones. The camp released me because I was so weak. If people die due to malnutrition, the camp dumped the bodies in mountains. Men were treated below dogs. If the police don't like someone, he would beat him with a shovel. There is a surveillance system among prisoners to sort out one does not work or attempts to run. If production quota is unachieved, the prisoners in manager positions are punished. Therefore prisoners pressurize one another. Such things are only in North*

Korea. When I was imprisoned in China, it felt like I was staying in a hotel; I did not want to leave.”

E10-I-3752 (Han 00, Female, South Hamgyong Province) *“I was detained at a police holding camp in 2007 for border crossing. The timbering shift started at 7 AM. After breakfast, we left for the mountain at 8 AM. It took 3~4 hours to get there. We arrived around 10:30 AM and left at 1 PM, carrying timber. We arrived back in the camp at 3~4 PM. Then we had lunch and did laundry. Dinner was at 7 PM. Until 10 PM we had to participate in group entertainment activities for revolutionizing activities. After that we would go to sleep.”*

E10-I-7535 (Choi 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *“I was caught smuggling in 2007. After an interrogation at the SSA I was transferred to a police holding camp, where I stayed for three months. At the Agency it was extremely hard because I was confined in a cell and the interrogation was quite strenuous. I was beaten a lot for not confessing anything. At first, I was in a single cell at the Agency. Then I moved to a shared cell. I was transferred to a police holding camp because I did not commit any distinct crime. The camp was difficult because of the heavy work load. From eating to sleeping, everything was a struggle.”*

E09-I-3053 (Seong, Female, South Hwanghae Province) *“I was detained for three months in 2008 in a police holding camp in Cheongjin. The meal consisted of corn and pickled radish. It did not seem like they really meant to feed us. Forced labor took place in a farm, where we arrive by 4 AM. After breakfast at 7 AM we have to work a whole day. The camp divided the workforce into farming division and construction division.”*

④ Prison: 839 incidents (722/117)

① Detention cases in prison listed by year

Information type/Year	Prison				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
1950's	0	3	0	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
1960's	2	7	4	0	13
	15.4%	53.8%	30.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.4%	3.7%	3.5%	0.0%	1.5%
1970's	6	0	3	0	9
	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.1%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	1.1%
1980's	30	7	2	0	39
	76.9%	17.9%	5.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.6%	3.7%	1.7%	0.0%	4.6%
1990's	112	41	19	0	172
	65.1%	23.8%	11.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	21.0%	21.7%	16.5%	0.0%	20.5%
2000-2005's	192	83	39	0	314
	61.1%	26.4%	12.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	36.0%	43.9%	33.9%	0.0%	37.4%
2006-2009's	111	41	28	2	182
	61.0%	22.5%	15.4%	1.1%	100.0%
	20.8%	21.7%	24.3%	100.0%	21.7%
Unspecified time	80	7	20	0	107
	74.8%	6.5%	18.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	15.0%	3.7%	17.4%	0.0%	12.8%
Total	533	189	115	2	839
	63.5%	22.5%	13.7%	0.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

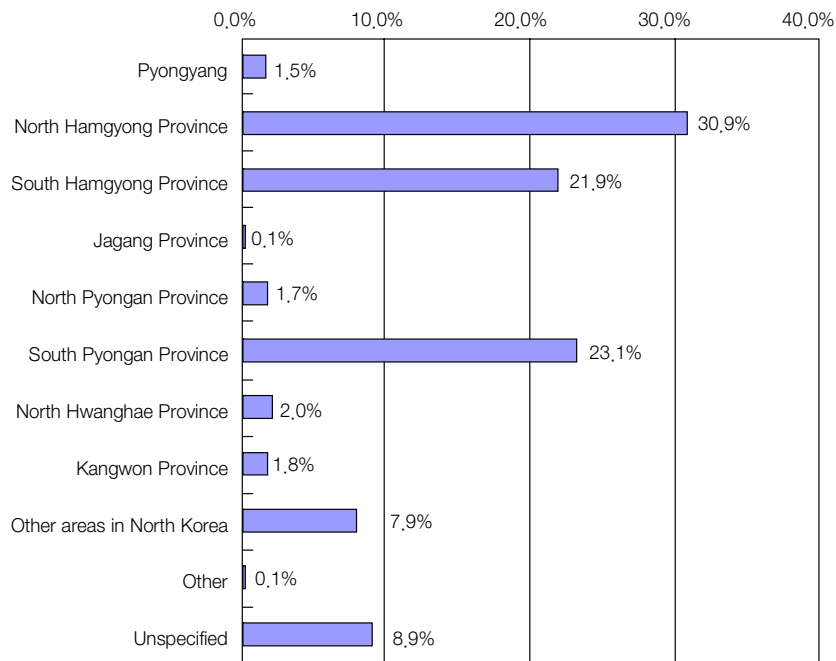
- The number of reported cases of detention in prison has steadily increased since 1950's. In particular, the number of incidents reported to after 1990's have sharply increased (1990's; 20.5%, 2000-2005's; 37.4%).

② Detention cases in prison listed by region

Information type/Region	Prison				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Pyongyang	7	6	0	0	13
	53.8%	46.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.3%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%
North Hamgyong Province	159	58	42	0	259
	61.4%	22.4%	16.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	29.8%	30.7%	36.5%	0.0%	30.9%
South Hamgyong Province	118	50	16	0	184
	64.1%	27.2%	8.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	22.1%	26.5%	13.9%	0.0%	21.9%
Chagang Province	0	1	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
North Pyongan Province	9	4	1	0	14
	64.3%	28.6%	7.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.7%	2.1%	0.9%	0.0%	1.7%
South Pyongan Province	122	52	19	1	194
	62.9%	26.8%	9.8%	0.5%	100.0%
	22.9%	27.5%	16.5%	50.0%	23.1%
North Hwanghae Province	11	5	1	0	17
	64.7%	29.4%	5.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.1%	2.6%	0.9%	0.0%	2.0%
Kangwon Province	9	4	2	0	15
	60.0%	26.7%	13.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.7%	2.1%	1.7%	0.0%	1.8%
Other areas in North Korea	41	3	21	1	66
	62.1%	4.5%	31.8%	1.5%	100.0%
	7.7%	1.6%	18.3%	50.0%	7.9%
Other	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%

Information type/Region	Prison				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Unidentified	56	6	13	0	75
	74.7%	8.0%	17.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.5%	3.2%	11.3%	0.0%	8.9%
Total	533	189	115	2	839
	63.5%	22.5%	13.7%	0.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The highest number of illegal detention cases in prisons was reported in North Hamgyong Province (30.9%). This was followed by South Pyongan Province, which accounted for 23.1% and 21.9% in South Hamgyong Province.
- While cases of illegal detention in prison were most frequently reported in North Hamgyong Province, the South Pyongan Province also had a relatively high rate of prison detentions compared to other regions.



E10-I-5246 (Lee 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *"The trial was held in 00 People's Court in 2006. Ten people waited outside and each one of them was called in for a trial. A judge, attorney, lawyer, a 참신 and a clerk were there. The trial took about five minutes. The sentence was as follows: "This person has committed such and such crimes, therefore according to such provision and clause, the person is sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment." The lawyer did not have the right to speak and did not say anything during the trial. After the preliminary hearing the lawyer had come to the custody. He asked, "did you experience any human rights abuses?" I answered "no," because I knew that I would be punished for saying yes. Then he asked, "do you acknowledge your crime?" I answered "yes." That was all he asked. Generally, lawyers are forced to do the job. But I heard that if you bribe the lawyer, he might say something during the trial to reduce the sentence. However, since 2004, anyone arrested for the second time received 3 years of imprisonment. I went to the Cheongori prison. On Kim Il-sung's birthday my term was reduced by two years. So I was released by 2007. I was under malnutrition before the imprisonment; I had been 70 kg, but after the interrogation at the SSA I was 42 kg. At the degree 3 of malnutrition, I had no fat in my body and I was all bones. I could only sit because I could not lie down. I could not walk very well either. At a prison, persons with a degree 1 malnutrition have to work while people with degree 2 and 3 malnutrition do not. I told a prison guard that "I don't think I will make it out of here alive. I cannot endure any longer." Then he said "it's a fool to die here. You have to get out alive. I will help you, so just think about making it alive." Afterwards he let me stay in the cell and gave me more food by controlling others' meals. If someone in the cell dies, the guards are criticized severely. So the guards pay much attention to keeping every prisoner alive."*

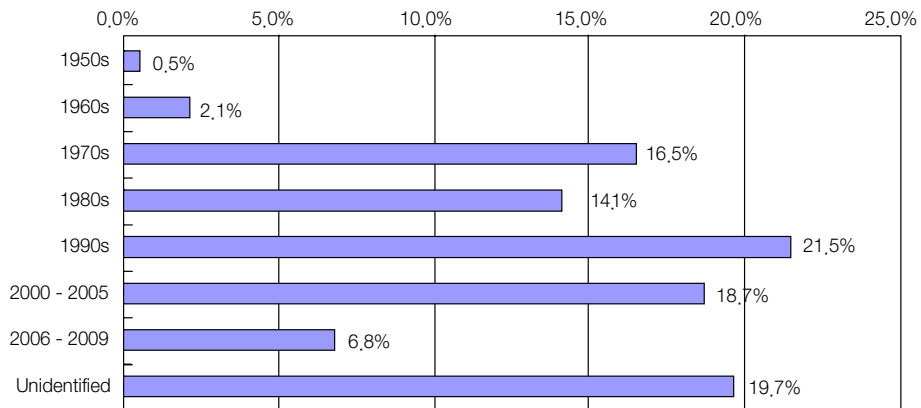
E10-I-6858 (Park 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *"In 2000, I was imprisoned at the 00 prison for border crossing. I was trialed in 2000. 인민참심원, chief judge, lawyer, attorney and three convicts were present. All three were sentenced imprisonment. They attorney and lawyer sentenced a year, but the chief judge sentenced another six months. The chief judge said "after the term they will defect again to China. They need longer term for deeper introspection." There was a new women's prison at Cheongori. It was a single floor, where men's and women's prison were built together within the same fence."*

⑤ Political prison camps: 1,598 incidents (1,162/436)

① Detention cases in political prison camps listed by year

Information type/Year	Political prison camp				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
1950's	4	0	4	0	8
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%
1960's	17	0	17	0	34
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.5%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	2.1%
1970's	193	12	58	0	263
	73.4%	4.6%	22.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	17.2%	30.0%	13.5%	0.0%	16.5%
1980's	168	8	50	0	226
	74.3%	3.5%	22.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	15.0%	20.0%	11.6%	0.0%	14.1%
1990's	215	16	112	1	344
	62.5%	4.7%	32.6%	0.3%	100.0%
	19.2%	40.0%	26.0%	20.0%	21.5%
2000-2005's	224	2	69	4	299
	74.9%	0.7%	23.1%	1.3%	100.0%
	20.0%	5.0%	16.0%	80.0%	18.7%
2006-2009's	43	0	66	0	109
	39.4%	0.0%	60.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.8%	0.0%	15.3%	0.0%	6.8%
Unspecified time	258	2	55	0	315
	81.9%	0.6%	17.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	23.0%	5.0%	12.8%	0.0%	19.7%
Total	1,122	40	431	5	1,598
	70.2%	2.5%	27.0%	0.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

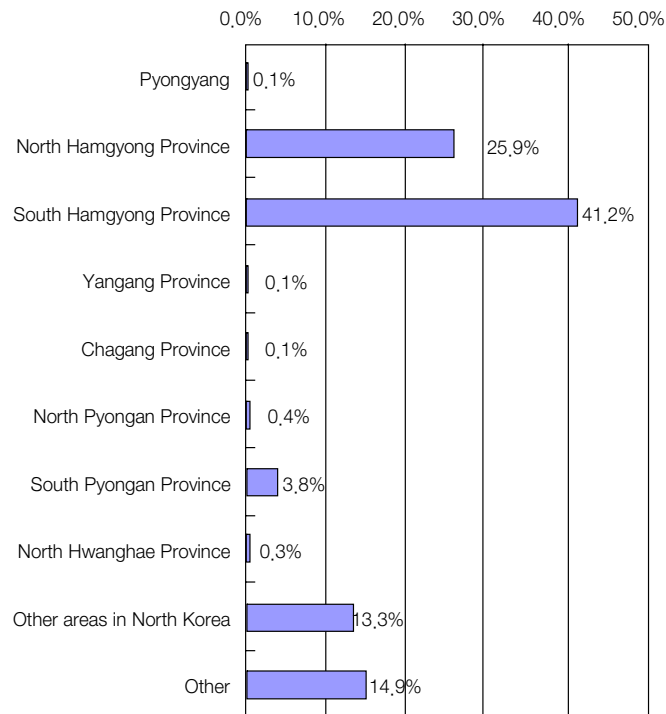
- Illegal detention in political prison camps has been reported since 1950's. The rate increased gradually from 16.5% in 1970's to 21.5% in 1990's and 25.5% after 2000's. Witness accounts of illegal detention in political prison camps are scarce.
- In the last four years (2006-2009's), 109 cases of illegal detention in political prison camps were reported. This suggests that political prison camps continue to be used as a place for illegal detention.



⑥ Detention cases in political prison camps listed by region

Information type/Region	Political prison camp				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Pyongyang	1	0	1	0	2
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
North Hamgyong Province	291	2	118	3	414
	70.3%	0.5%	28.5%	0.7%	100.0%
	25.9%	5.0%	27.4%	60.0%	25.9%
South Hamgyong Province	570	24	63	1	658
	86.6%	3.6%	9.6%	0.2%	100.0%
	50.8%	60.0%	14.6%	20.0%	41.2%
Yanggang Province	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Chagang Province	0	1	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
North Pyongan Province	4	0	3	0	7
	57.1%	0.0%	42.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.4%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.4%
South Pyongan Province	39	10	12	0	61
	63.9%	16.4%	19.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.5%	25.0%	2.8%	0.0%	3.8%
North Hwanghae Province	3	0	1	0	4
	75.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%
Other areas in North Korea	95	0	116	1	212
	44.8%	0.0%	54.7%	0.5%	100.0%
	8.5%	0.0%	26.9%	20.0%	13.3%
Unidentified	118	3	117	0	238
	49.6%	1.3%	49.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.5%	7.5%	27.1%	0.0%	14.9%
Total	1,122	40	431	5	1,598
	70.2%	2.5%	27.0%	0.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- South Hamgyong Province accounts for the highest rate of victims reportedly detained in political prison camps (41.2%, 658 incidents) followed by North Hamgyong Province (25.9%, 414 incidents). Remaining areas have low figures, accounting for less than 5% per province.
- South Hamgyong Province’s high rate is attributed to the large number of the detainees held in Yodök political prison camp and escapees from the Yodök political prison camp.



E10-I-8051 (000, Male, North Hwanghae Province) *“There was an army doctor at our unit, named Han 00 (North Hwanghae province, about 50 years old). He was imprisoned in the Yodeok political prison camp in 2007. He had been released from the duty and held a top position at a local hospital, but he was arrested for verbal criticism. He had three sons and one of them was in the army. They were all imprisoned in the political prison camp. They used to live in Keumya, South Hamgyong province. I think all of them are still at the camp.”*

E10-I-1608 (Park 00, Female, North Hamgyong province) *“Jang 00’s family was arrested on their way to South Korea. Jang was at a police custody but was transferred somewhere by SSA. I witnessed Jang’s case while I was repatriated and held at the 00 police custody. Eventually Jang was sent to a political prison camp in 2000 for religious charges. At the time Jang’s entire family was arrested on their way to South Korea. Jang had multiple incidents of forced repatriation and had participated in Bible study in China for three years. She was sent to a political prison camp, according to the prison guard who told me.”*

E10-I-0410 (Chung 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *“Kim 00 is three years younger than me. Kim went back and forth to China, where Kim met an American priest to study the Bible. Kim volunteered to be a missionary in North Korea. Kim brought Bibles and buried them under her house. Kim told a trusted friend about it, but the friend reported to the police. Kim used to live in the 00 district. Eleven State Security Agents came to interrogate Kim. They found the Bibles and Kim was sent to the Yodeok political prison camp. Kim would have received a lifetime sentence but Kim had a good background so only had three years. Once released, Kim is still under surveillance of the Agency and has to report in advance if Kim is to go out. Kim does not trust anyone and does not share the sufferings at Yodeok. One cannot trust anyone in North Korea. Kim now lives in North Hamgyong province.”*

E10-I-2376 (Kim 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province 00) *“When I called Kim 00 in 2009, I heard that he was sent to a political prison camp number 22 under the charge of doing business with South Korea. I was close to her while I was in the North. They took her and her entire family away at night; it means that they were taken to a political prison camp. If it is an internal exile, a police officer come in the morning with a State Security*

Agent and takes away the family in front of everyone's eyes. If they came at night secretly, it means political prison camps."

E10-I-0041 (Seong 00, Male, South Hamgyong Province) *"It happened in October 2009. I heard the story in a phone conversation with a broker in North Korea. There is a doctor at the 00 hospital. His wife defected first to the South, 2-3 years prior. She sent money and took care of the children. So he did some errands she asked. There was a neighbor named Park 00, and his wife's three sisters were in the South. So Park's wife had a cell phone and had phone conversations with her sisters. But then, Park reported Lee and his wife, even though he was involved in them too. Lee's younger sister used to send North Korean books to the South. They were all arrested and confessed everything during interrogation. Park was released while Lee, Lee's sister and Lee's mother were arrested. Lee's cousin who helped to send the books was also arrested and sent to political prison camps. Everyone involved was arrested. Lee's mother slit her artery when she was arrested."*

⑥ Military detention facilities: 32 incidents (27/5)

E08-I-5601 (Park 00, Male, Kangwon Province) *"I went there in 2000 and was released the same year. The day starts at 5:40 AM and each person uses the toilet, which is the only chance during the day. We had to sit all day in the same position. Even during meals we have to be very silent and nearly immobile; we even eat with hands to prevent making any noise. It continues until 10 PM, with only breaks at three meals and two toilet breaks. I was there for 40 days and it was hell. Such detention center is in each army corps. The one in Kangwon province is insensible. Once you go in, you cannot see the sky or other people. The guards beat prisoners who are old enough to be their fathers. I realized that beating is better than torture. For all day long, they forced us to place hands on the back and*

head on the ground while waist is raised. I rather wanted to die. The meal is a single scoop of wretched food even pigs would not eat. Even if our body starts to decay they don't provide medical treatments. Sitting in a cell all day leads to such conditions. Beating is usually. The guards sit on us, confine us in a space about 1 meter wide and force us to stand on metal chains, which feels like standing on a metal saw."

E10-I-5370 (Choi 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *"While I was in military I was interrogated for possession of a South Korean drama CD. I was interrogated in 2000 for about a month. After I was released, I went back to the military. However the SSA continue to investigate me for quite some time after. I learned that I was to be made an example to raise awareness within the army, and for the purpose I was on the list to be sent to labor training camp for 2 years. After 2 years one is often released from duty and transferred to police department, because watching a South Korean movie is a political crime. I wanted to avoid the situation and ran away."*

⑦ Psychiatric institutions: 3 incidents (2/1)

E08-I-4335 (Nam 00, Female, North Pyongan Province) *"In North Korea, children who disobey parents and cause troubles are confined to a mental hospital and die eventually. Mental hospitals in North Korea are identical to prisons where they inject sleeping drugs to patients to avoid feeding food or water. This type of prison expanded since 2005. For instance, Kim's mother, a vice chair of the Pyongyang Great Culture Committee, sent her son to a mental hospital because he borrowed money from friends and was involved in fraud. Kim's family was very wealthy at the time. Kim was in his 30s, and he borrowed 2000~3000 USD from his mom's friends after watching a South Korean drama. Kim did not tell his mom where he got the money. She sent her son to a mental hospital because she was*

disgraced. 3~6 days after Kim was hospitalized, they notified her that Kim was dead.”

⑧ Detention at a privately owned place of prostitution: 6 incidents (1/5)

E10-I-5326 (Chung 00, Female, North Hwanghae Province) *“In 2008 I attempted for the second time to defect to South Korea. When I was in Wangchong, I lost contact with the broker. I found a job through an ethnic Korean friend’s brother. I worked at a restaurant. One day, several young men took me to an apartment room. One of them, Park 00, was close friends with my friend’s brother, in his 20s. They kidnapped me to make me do a video chat. When I refused, they beat me. I luckily made a chance to call my friend’s brother, and he came to help me with his friends.”*

⑨ Other cases of imprisonment or restriction of movement: 1,248 incidents (1,217/31)

Ⓐ Other cases of imprisonment or restriction of movement listed by year

Information type/ Year	Other cases of imprisonment or restriction of movement			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Pre-1950's	0	0	2	2
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	0.2%
1950's	0	1	2	3
	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.1%	6.5%	0.2%
1960's	1	1	0	2
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
1970's	1	1	2	4
	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.1%	6.5%	0.3%
1980's	3	1	2	6
	50.0%	16.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	0.9%	0.1%	6.5%	0.5%
1990's	22	106	2	130
	16.9%	81.5%	1.5%	100.0%
	6.6%	12.0%	6.5%	10.4%
2000-2005's	191	623	13	827
	23.1%	75.3%	1.6%	100.0%
	57.4%	70.5%	41.9%	66.3%
2006-2009's	108	144	4	256
	42.2%	56.3%	1.6%	100.0%
	32.4%	16.3%	12.9%	20.5%

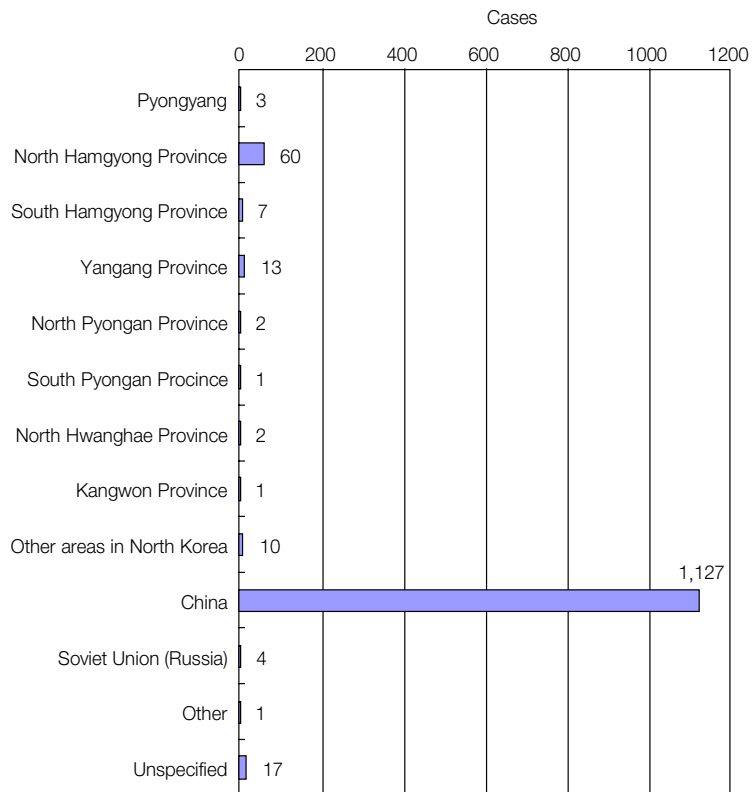
Information type/ Year	Other cases of imprisonment or restriction of movement			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Unspecified time	7	7	4	18
	38.9%	38.9%	22.2%	100.0%
	2.1%	0.8%	12.9%	1.4%
Total	333	884	31	1,248
	26.7%	70.8%	2.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 'Other cases involving imprisonment or restriction of movement' were reported to have consistently taken place since the 1950s. However, reports sharply increased in the 1990's (10.4%) and made up the largest proportion of total incidents in 2000-2005's (66.3%).
- 'Other' cases involving imprisonment or restriction of movement include cases of defectors who were temporarily detained in China by Chinese border guards before being forcibly repatriated to North Korea. The sudden increase in these cases categorized as Other reported as having taken place in the 1990's may be due to the increase in defectors from North Korea during the 1990's and their forced repatriation.

⑥ Other cases of imprisonment or restriction of movement listed by region

Information type/Region	Other cases of imprisonment or restriction of movement			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Pyongyang	2	1	0	3
	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
North Hamgyong Province	22	34	4	60
	36.7%	56.7%	6.7%	100.0%
	6.6%	3.8%	12.9%	4.8%
South Hamgyong Province	2	4	1	7
	28.6%	57.1%	14.3%	100.0%
	0.6%	0.5%	3.2%	0.6%
Yanggang Province	2	11	0	13
	15.4%	84.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	1.2%	0.0%	1.0%
North Pyongan Province	0	1	1	2
	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.1%	3.2%	0.2%
South Pyongan Province	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.1%
North Hwanghae Province	2	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Kangwon Province	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Other areas in North Korea	4	3	3	10
	40.0%	30.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	0.3%	9.7%	0.8%
China	289	824	14	1,127
	25.6%	73.1%	1.2%	100.0%
	86.8%	93.2%	45.2%	90.3%

Information type/Region	Other cases of imprisonment or restriction of movement			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Soviet Union (Russia)	1	1	2	4
	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.1%	6.5%	0.3%
Other	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Unidentified	9	3	5	17
	52.9%	17.6%	29.4%	100.0%
	2.7%	0.3%	16.1%	1.4%
Total	333	884	31	1,248
	26.7%	70.8%	2.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



- Of reported cases of other imprisonment and restriction of movement, majority of the cases took place in China (1,127 cases, 90.3%).

E10-I-8232 (Park 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *"In 2000 I was caught by Hwaryong border guards. They beat me severely; i had a bleeding, swollen nose, split lips and fractured skull. My entire face was swollen. I braced my head, which saved me. They beat a child who was also arrested. We were beaten for three days for defecting. We were arrested in Yeongil and transferred to Hwaryong. I was better compared with my niece, who was beaten for two days."*

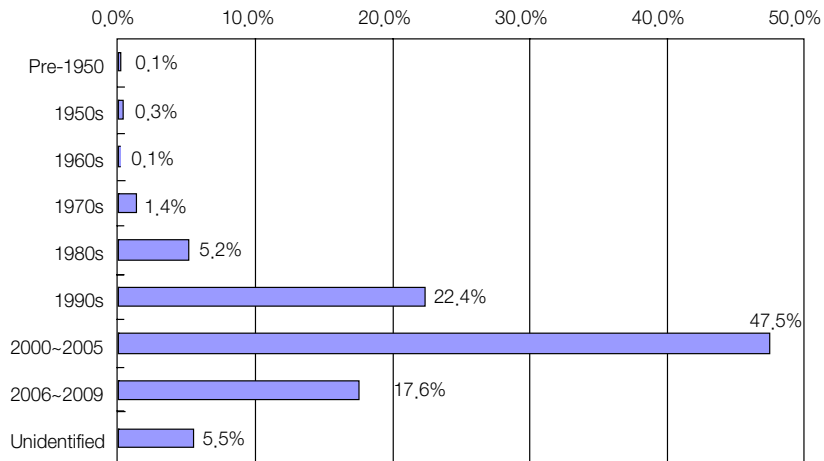
E10-I-6842 (Lee 00, Female, South Pyongan Province) *"in 2000 I was arrested and sent to Yongjeong border guard squadron. After one night we were sent to Heoryong. We were supposed to be interrogated at the border but my mother was extremely ill and lost consciousness. They were afraid that she would die and sent us straight to Heoryong. There were around ten people who were arrested as well. Four of them were sent to Heoryong the next morning."*

E10-I-11856 (Nam 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *"I was transferred to the Domun border guard squadron in 2000. I was there fore three days and moved to Onsung county. At Domun, there were six people in the cell, but only two were forced to repatriation. In another cell were nine men and I do not know how many women were there. At Domun they did not let me go outside for three days, depriving us of any exercise. We had almost no seasoning in meals. The day after I demanded some salt and a meeting with the manager, I was transferred to North Korea. Two women and four men went to Onsung with me."*

(5) Torture and Other Physical Violations: 1,502 incidents (1,349/153)

a. Torture and physical violation cases listed by year

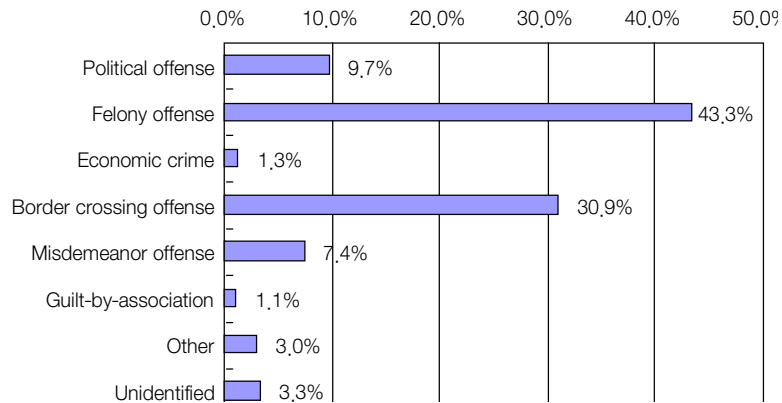
Information type/Year	Torture and violations with physical dimensions				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Pre-1950's	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%
1950's	0	1	3	0	4
	0.0%	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.1%	2.0%	0.0%	0.3%
1960's	0	1	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
1970's	7	8	6	0	21
	33.3%	38.1%	28.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.5%	0.9%	4.0%	0.0%	1.4%
1980's	29	37	12	0	78
	37.2%	47.4%	15.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.4%	4.1%	8.0%	0.0%	5.2%
1990's	98	187	52	0	337
	29.1%	55.5%	15.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	21.5%	20.9%	34.7%	0.0%	22.4%
2000-2005's	205	460	45	3	713
	28.8%	64.5%	6.3%	0.4%	100.0%
	45.1%	51.5%	30.0%	100.0%	47.5%
2006-2009's	82	166	16	0	264
	31.1%	62.9%	6.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	18.0%	18.6%	10.7%	0.0%	17.6%
Unspecified time	34	34	15	0	83
	41.0%	41.0%	18.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.5%	3.8%	10.0%	0.0%	5.5%
Total	455	894	150	3	1,502
	30.3%	59.5%	10.0%	0.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



- The total number of reports received of torture and other physical violations was 1,502.
- These cases have been reported as having most frequently taken place in 2000-2005's (47.5%). This was followed by 22.4% of incidents in the 1990s and 17.6% in the post-2006.
- The majority of incidents involving torture and other physical violations were reported by the victim themselves (59.5%).

b. Torture and physical violation cases listed by charge against victim

Information type/ charge against victim	Torture and physical violation cases				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Political offense	48	62	33	3	146
	32.9%	42.5%	22.6%	2.1%	100.0%
	10.5%	6.9%	22.0%	100.0%	9.7%
Felony offense	194	380	76	0	650
	29.8%	58.5%	11.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	42.6%	42.5%	50.7%	0.0%	43.3%
Economic crime	1	17	2	0	20
	5.0%	85.0%	10.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	1.9%	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%
Border crossing offense	109	339	16	0	464
	23.5%	73.1%	3.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	24.0%	37.9%	10.7%	0.0%	30.9%
Misdemeanor offense	43	54	14	0	111
	38.7%	48.6%	12.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	9.5%	6.0%	9.3%	0.0%	7.4%
Guilt-by-association	4	11	2	0	17
	23.5%	64.7%	11.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.9%	1.2%	1.3%	0.0%	1.1%
Other	19	25	1	0	45
	42.2%	55.6%	2.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.2%	2.8%	0.7%	0.0%	3.0%
Unidentified	37	6	6	0	49
	75.5%	12.2%	12.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	8.1%	0.7%	4.0%	0.0%	3.3%
Total	455	894	150	3	1,502
	30.3%	59.5%	10.0%	0.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



- Incidents of torture were most frequently reported in cases where the original charge related to felony offenses (43.3%). This was followed by border-crossing offenses (30.9%), political offenses (9.7%), misdemeanors offenses (7.4%), economic offenses (1.3%) and guilt-by-association offenses (1.1%).

E10-I-7962 (Kim 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *“while I was detained for border crossing in 2008, I was beaten by State Security Agents three times a day for moving. There are security cameras in the agency. I wasn’t beaten at all during the interrogation. Most of the beatings took place in the custody.”*

E10-I-4407 (Lee 00, Male, Chagang Province) *“One day in 2000 I was on my way home when three men began to chase after me. I do not know who reported me. I was arrested for having a phone conversation with a South Korean. Two state security agents tortured and interrogated me for the next two days. I had no idea until then how terrible the agency was. Once interrogated victims even confess to crimes they did not commit. I persistently denied any charges against me. I thought I would be transferred to a political prison camp the next day.”*

E10-I-4500 (Kim 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *“I suffered much for border crossing in 2000. The Musan county SSA is far worse than*

the one in Pyongyang. In the Pyongyang agency they gave us corns, which was more edible than meals in Musan. But the degree of torture is incomparable. At the agency's custody, there was a man whose hair grew out to his waist length. I don't know for how long he was there, but he could not even walk. I was at the Pyongyang agency for about 10 days—they are inhuman. I got so much beating. I had to sit on my knees all day, which was the hardest part. Interrogations take place in the morning. It is better to be beaten with a baton (than to be interrogated)."

E10-I-3791 (Lee 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *"When I was imprisoned in 2000 for border crossing, the Musan State Security Agents beat me a lot, for about 7 days, every morning and afternoon. They kept on asking us, "did you mean to go to South Korea?" As I persistently denied, they said we were lying and beat us. With a wooden baton they beat our calf and buttock. It was often in the afternoon and we received five to six blows each time. They said we told other prisoners in the cell that we were going to South Korea, yet we lied to the agents. The officer in charge of preliminary hearing beat us, but I don't know his name."*

E10-I-6882 (Choi 00, Female, Chagang Province) *"In 2000 I was arrested by the SSA for talking on the phone with my son, who was in South Korea. I was beaten so much. They said they would make me "admit" in the preliminary hearing. I denied, with my life at the stake. The agents beat me with a wooden baton and their feet. In the middle of the night, they brought me to an empty room and hit me in the face with a fist, asking me if my son defected to South Korea. Then they beat me mercilessly. They stripped me of clothes. Next, they asked me if I wanted to eat. I said I didn't wish to. They said "you said you don't want to eat," and withheld meals for the next three days. When I asked for food later, they brought me a piece of dried bread without water. After all they didn't want to feed me."*

(6) Disappearance: 567 incidents (362/205)

a. Disappearance

Information type	Disappearance			Total
	Directly observed	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Number	362	203	2	567
Percentage (%)	63.8	35.8	0.4	100.0

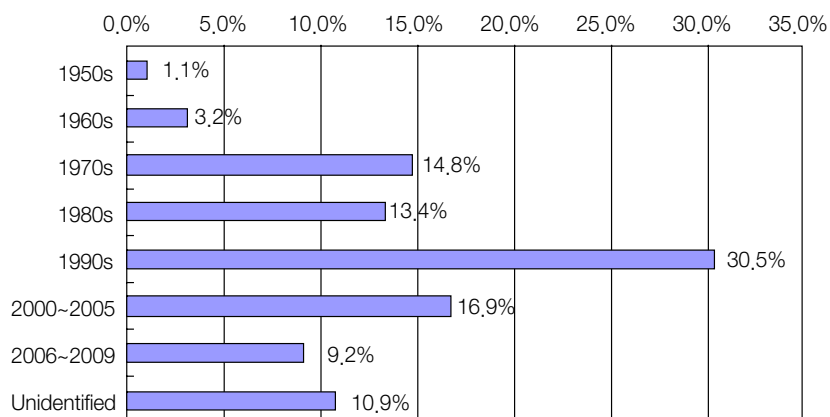
- The total number of reported disappearance cases was 567.
- 35.8% of the incidents were reported second-hand and 63.8% were directly observed.

b. Disappearances listed by year

Information type/Year	Disappearance			Total
	Directly observed	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
1950's	1	5	0	6
	16.7%	83.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	2.5%	0.0%	1.1%
1960's	9	9	0	18
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.5%	4.4%	0.0%	3.2%
1970's	60	24	0	84
	71.4%	28.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	16.6%	11.8%	0.0%	14.8%
1980's	59	17	0	76
	77.6%	22.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	16.3%	8.4%	0.0%	13.4%
1990's	119	53	1	173
	68.8%	30.6%	0.6%	100.0%
	32.9%	26.1%	50.0%	30.5%

Information type/Year	Disappearance			Total
	Directly observed	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
2000-2005's	52	44	0	96
	54.2%	45.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	14.4%	21.7%	0.0%	16.9%
2006-2009's	23	28	1	52
	44.2%	53.8%	1.9%	100.0%
	6.4%	13.8%	50.0%	9.2%
Unspecified time	39	23	0	62
	62.9%	37.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.8%	11.3%	0.0%	10.9%
Total	362	203	2	567
	63.8%	35.8%	0.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Disappearance cases were reported to have taken place in every decade since the 1950's. The incidents was most frequently in 1990's (30.5%) and followed by 2000's (26.1%) and 1970's (14.8%).



c. Disappearances listed by region

Information type/ Region	Disappearance			Total
	Directly observed	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Pyongyang	25	18	0	43
	58.1%	41.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.9%	8.9%	0.0%	7.6%
North Hamgyong Province	164	81	2	247
	66.4%	32.8%	0.8%	100.0%
	45.3%	39.9%	100.0%	43.6%
South Hamgyong Province	30	7	0	37
	81.1%	18.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	8.3%	3.4%	0.0%	6.5%
Yanggang Province	13	11	0	24
	54.2%	45.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.6%	5.4%	0.0%	4.2%
Chagang Province	1	6	0	7
	14.3%	85.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	3.0%	0.0%	1.2%
North Pyongan Province	16	6	0	22
	72.7%	27.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.4%	3.0%	0.0%	3.9%
South Pyongan Province	23	9	0	32
	71.9%	28.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.4%	4.4%	0.0%	5.6%
North Hwanghae Province	5	1	0	6
	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.5%	0.0%	1.1%
South Hwanghae Province	3	3	0	6
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	1.5%	0.0%	1.1%
Kangwon Province	2	4	0	6
	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	2.0%	0.0%	1.1%

Information type/ Region	Disappearance			Total
	Directly observed	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Other areas in North Korea	18	18	0	36
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.0%	8.9%	0.0%	6.3%
China	1	2	0	3
	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Soviet Union (Russia)	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Japan	1	3	0	4
	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	1.5%	0.0%	0.7%
Other	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%
Unidentified	59	33	0	92
	64.1%	35.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	16.3%	16.3%	0.0%	16.2%
Total	362	203	2	567
	63.8%	35.8%	0.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- North Hamgyong Province (43.6%) recorded the highest number of disappearances, followed by Pyongyang (7.6%) and South Hamgyong Province (6.5%). Remaining areas accounted for less than 5% each.
- Pyongyang made up a relatively high share of total disappearances (7.6%), although North Hamgyong Province accounted for the majority (43.6%). Of the disappearances that took place in both Pyongyang and North Hamgyong Province, the reports were made by witnesses who had had direct experience of the incident (directly observed the incident).

d. Disappearances listed by gender

Information type/ Gender	Disappearance			Total
	Directly observed	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Male	182	112	0	294
	61.9%	38.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	50.3%	55.2%	0.0%	51.9%
Female	76	31	1	108
	70.4%	28.7%	0.9%	100.0%
	21.0%	15.3%	50.0%	19.0%
Group	18	22	0	40
	45.0%	55.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.0%	10.8%	0.0%	7.1%
Unidentified	86	38	1	125
	68.8%	30.4%	0.8%	100.0%
	23.8%	18.7%	50.0%	22.0%
Total	362	203	2	567
	63.8%	35.8%	0.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of the victims whose gender was identified, 51.9% of victims of disappearance cases were male (294 victims) and 19.0% were female (108 victims). The rate of male victims was much higher than that of female.

e. Disappearances listed by age of victim

Information type/ Age	Disappearance			Total
	Directly observed	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
0-9	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.5%
10-19	8	5	1	14
	57.1%	35.7%	7.1%	100.0%
	2.2%	2.5%	50.0%	2.5%
20-29	15	9	0	24
	62.5%	37.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.1%	4.4%	0.0%	4.2%
30-39	34	13	0	47
	72.3%	27.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	9.4%	6.4%	0.0%	8.3%
40-49	27	10	0	37
	73.0%	27.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.5%	4.9%	0.0%	6.5%
50-59	16	8	0	24
	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.4%	3.9%	0.0%	4.2%
60-69	12	1	0	13
	92.3%	7.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.3%	0.5%	0.0%	2.3%
70-79	7	1	0	8
	87.5%	12.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.9%	0.5%	0.0%	1.4%
Unidentified	243	153	1	397
	61.2%	38.5%	0.3%	100.0%
	67.1%	75.4%	50.0%	70.0%
Total	362	203	2	567
	63.8%	35.8%	0.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Due to the nature of disappearance cases, information regarding age of victims can be difficult to identify as witnesses often do not know many details about the victim. However, cases where victims' ages were known were fairly evenly distributed: the 20-29, 30-39, 40-49 and 50-59 age brackets each accounted for around 4-8% of total cases.

f. Disappearances listed by location of incident

Information type/Age	Disappearance			Total
	Directly observed	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
State Security Agency or Police interrogation/ detention facility	25	18	1	44
	56.8%	40.9%	2.3%	100.0%
	6.9%	8.9%	50.0%	7.8%
Police holding camp	2	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Prison	2	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Political prison camp	11	3	0	14
	78.6%	21.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.0%	1.5%	0.0%	2.5%
Military detention facility	3	0	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Psychiatric hospital	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Victim's home	157	82	1	240
	65.4%	34.2%	0.4%	100.0%
	43.4%	40.4%	50.0%	42.3%
Home of colleague or neighbor	2	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Victim's place of employment	16	6	0	22
	72.7%	27.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.4%	3.0%	0.0%	3.9%
Government office or service institution	1	1	0	2
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%

Information type/Age	Disappearance			Total
	Directly observed	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Educational facility	2	2	0	4
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	1.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Public space	5	4	0	9
	55.6%	44.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	2.0%	0.0%	1.6%
Transport and connecting site (road; highway, bridge, vehicle, parking lot, station)	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Unidentified	33	19	0	52
	63.5%	36.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	9.1%	9.4%	0.0%	9.2%
Other	102	66	0	168
	60.7%	39.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	28.2%	32.5%	0.0%	29.6%
Total	362	203	2	567
	63.8%	35.8%	0.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The places where victims disappeared were able to be identified in a majority of cases. Where identified, victims were reported most likely to have disappeared from their home (42.3%). This was followed by State Security Agency or police facilities (7.8%), victim’s place of employment (3.9%), the political prison camp (2.5%) and public spaces (1.6%).

E10-I-7721 (Park 00, Female, South Pyongan Province) *“Han 00 went missing after doing missionary work in 2003. Han was a resident in South Pyongan Province and was 63 years of age. Han was known as a missionary—she had said that faith in God and prayers will solve everything. She prayed for my safety when I defected from North Korea. After the rumor was spread, no one knows where Han disappeared to.”*

E10-I-7982 (Chung 00, Female, Kaesung) *"In 2000, there was a frequent visitor to my aunt's house. He was a fundraiser for the Party in Switzerland or somewhere. He was in Pyongyang but the fact that he took some of the fund money was disclosed. His entire family was taken to a political prison camp. I was acquainted with his son, 000. His mother and older sister were also taken there. According to my sister, the agents came to the university in the middle of studying and took them away. The entire undergraduate students were crying. His father was never heard of again after the arrest. It is said that the family was separated to different camps. Exiles are informed in advanced; the family packs everything and is sent away together. Among the exiled, those with serious charges are dropped off in the middle of nowhere with 10kg of rice."*

E10-I-8563 (Park 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *"One day at a dawn in 2000, Rim 00 who lived in 00 county was sent away on two SSA trucks. Rim's father was charged for criticizing Kim Jong-il with two of his friends while drunk. At the dawn, I and my friend Kim 00 went to Rim's house on a motorcycle. I saw them loading their possessions onto the truck. The truck was army green with a black cover-up, which is a military truck."*

E10-I-1999 (Kim 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *"My younger sibling was repatriated from Mongolia for attempting to defect to South Korea. I had a call that my younger sibling was arrested. He/she was in the SSA in 00 county for six months and moved to provincial agency as a political criminal. At the provincial agency, I have no idea what happened to him/her. The agency does not allow visits. At the 00 county agency, an officer in charge of my younger sibling visited and told me that he/she was doing well, so I had sent private meals. But the provincial agency did not give out any information. He/she was probably sent to a political prison camp."*

E10-I-3972 (Lee 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *"In 2000, Shin's entire family was taken to a political prison camp and nothing was heard about them any longer. Shin had defected to South Korea but came back to North Hamgyong to bring his family. She was married to a defector in South Korea, but her younger sibling came to China. Shin went to visit him/her and went back into North Korea together. Shin stayed there for a month. When Shin and her siblings left North Korea, they were arrested. They were under surveillance the whole time. When Shin was caught, she denied at first that she was going to South Korea. But when the agency asked her where in China she was going to, she could not answer because she doesn't know China very well. Shin's whole family, including parents, were taken away but I don't know where to."*

E10-I-0650 (Nam 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *"In 2000, Park 00, who used to live in 00 county, North Hamgyong province, disappeared. I heard from his acquaintances when I visited 00. I know Park before. When I visited 00 Park took care of me and we used to drink together. He must be about 50 years old now. A family of defectors in South Korea said that Park helped them, at a press conference. He was arrested in 2000. I heard the rumor of the arrest immediately. I don't know where he was taken to. Probably the 00 county SSA. He was arrested on the commute from home to work. I don't know what happened to him after the arrest."*

(7) Abduction, Kidnapping and Detention (Including Foreigners): 479 incidents (370/109)

a. Analysis of abduction, kidnapping and detention cases (including foreigners)

Type of victims	South Korean prisoners of war	South Korean abductees	Foreign abductees	South Koreans who defected to North Korea	Total
Frequency	296	141	12	30	479
Percentage (%)	61.8	29.4	2.5	6.3	100.0

- There were 479 abduction, kidnapping and detention cases (including foreigners). The majority of incidents, 61.8%, involved South Korean POWs (296 individuals). South Korean abductees accounted for 29.4% of reports (141 individuals), foreign abductees for 2.5% of cases (12 individuals) and South Koreans defectors for 6.3% of cases (30 individuals)

b. Abduction, kidnapping and detention cases (including foreigners) listed by year

Type of victim/Year	South Korean Prisoners of war	South Korean abductees	Foreign abductees	South Koreans who defected to North Korea	Total
Pre 1950's	0	1	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
1950's	165	77	0	0	242
	68.2%	31.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	55.7%	54.6%	0.0%	0.0%	50.5%
1960's	5	6	0	3	14
	35.7%	42.9%	0.0%	21.4%	100.0%
	1.7%	4.3%	0.0%	10.0%	2.9%
1970's	2	25	7	4	38
	5.3%	65.8%	18.4%	10.5%	100.0%
	0.7%	17.7%	58.3%	13.3%	7.9%
1980's	2	2	0	7	11
	18.2%	18.2%	0.0%	63.6%	100.0%
	0.7%	1.4%	0.0%	23.3%	2.3%
1990's	6	2	1	3	12
	50.0%	16.7%	8.3%	25.0%	100.0%
	2.0%	1.4%	8.3%	10.0%	2.5%
2000-2005's	2	2	1	1	6
	33.3%	33.3%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%
	0.7%	1.4%	8.3%	3.3%	1.3%
2006-2009's	2	0	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Unspecified time	112	26	3	12	153
	73.2%	17.0%	2.0%	7.8%	100.0%
	37.8%	18.4%	25.0%	40.0%	31.9%
Total	296	141	12	30	479
	61.8%	29.4%	2.5%	6.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Incidents involving South Korean POWs related to the Korean War (1950-1953's). The 1950s accounts for the highest number of reports of abduction, kidnapping and detention. (Note, the exact year of 153 POW abductions is unknown and thus recorded as 'unidentified').
- The majority of South Koreans were reported to be abducted in the 1950s (54.6%). The 1970's has the next highest frequency of these cases (17.7%). This was followed by the 1960s, which accounted for 4.3%, the 1980s, 1990's, and 2000-2005's for 1.4% each.
- The majority of foreign abductee incidents were reported to have taken place in the 1970s (58.3%).
- There have been 1 reported case from 2000's to the present.

c. Abduction, kidnapping and detention cases (including foreigners) listed by region

Type of victim/ Region	South Korean prisoners of war	South Korean abductees	Foreign abductees	South Koreans who defected to North Korea	Total
Pyongyang	1	3	3	1	8
	12.5%	37.5%	37.5%	12.5%	100.0%
	0.3%	2.1%	25.0%	3.3%	1.7%
North Hamgyong Province	47	3	0	3	53
	88.7%	5.7%	0.0%	5.7%	100.0%
	15.9%	2.1%	0.0%	10.0%	11.1%
South Hamgyong Province	6	1	0	2	9
	66.7%	11.1%	0.0%	22.2%	100.0%
	2.0%	0.7%	0.0%	6.7%	1.9%
Yanggang Province	2	0	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
North Pyongan Province	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
South Pyongan Province	0	1	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Kangwon Province	5	1	0	0	6
	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Other areas in North Korea	28	1	0	1	30
	93.3%	3.3%	0.0%	3.3%	100.0%
	9.5%	0.7%	0.0%	3.3%	6.3%
South Korea	32	105	0	3	140
	22.9%	75.0%	0.0%	2.1%	100.0%
	10.8%	74.5%	0.0%	10.0%	29.2%

Type of victim/ Region	South Korean prisoners of war	South Korean abductees	Foreign abductees	South Koreans who defected to North Korea	Total
China	0	2	2	0	4
	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.4%	16.7%	0.0%	0.8%
Japan	0	0	0	7	7
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.3%	1.5%
Other	0	6	6	4	16
	0.0%	37.5%	37.5%	25.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	4.3%	50.0%	13.3%	3.3%
Unidentified	174	18	1	9	202
	86.1%	8.9%	0.5%	4.5%	100.0%
	58.8%	12.8%	8.3%	30.0%	42.2%
Total	296	141	12	30	479
	61.8%	29.4%	2.5%	6.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Most reports involving the abduction of South Koreans took place in South Korea although incidents of abduction of South Korean citizens have taken place in other countries also.
- Unidentified cases usually involved abductions from South Korea but the specific location of the incident is unknown.

d. Abduction, kidnapping and detention cases (including foreigners) listed by gender

Type of victim/ Gender	South Korean Prisoners of war	South Korean abductees	Foreign abductees	South Koreans who defected to North Korea	Total
Male	247	77	1	16	341
	72.4%	22.6%	0.3%	4.7%	100.0%
	83.4%	54.6%	8.3%	53.3%	71.2%
Female	11	7	11	7	36
	30.6%	19.4%	30.6%	19.4%	100.0%
	3.7%	5.0%	91.7%	23.3%	7.5%
Unidentified	38	57	0	7	102
	37.3%	55.9%	0.0%	6.9%	100.0%
	12.8%	40.4%	0.0%	23.3%	21.3%
Total	296	141	12	30	479
	61.8%	29.4%	2.5%	6.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Among the cases where gender is identified, gender was identified, the majority of reported victims of abduction, kidnapping and detention incidents were male (71.2%).
- The females South Korean POWs were nuns who were detained by the North Korean army in North Korea. These civilians were defined as civilian POWs in the White Paper 2010.

e. Abduction, kidnapping and detention cases (including foreigners) by age

Type of victim/ Age	South Korean prisoners of war	South Korean abductees	Foreign abductees	South Koreans who defected to North Korea	Total
10-19	6	4	0	2	12
	50.0%	33.3%	0.0%	16.7%	100.0%
	2.0%	2.8%	0.0%	6.7%	2.5%
20-29	25	2	4	2	33
	75.8%	6.1%	12.1%	6.1%	100.0%
	8.4%	1.4%	33.3%	6.7%	6.9%
30-39	3	3	0	4	10
	30.0%	30.0%	0.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	1.0%	2.1%	0.0%	13.3%	2.1%
40-49	4	1	1	2	8
	50.0%	12.5%	12.5%	25.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.7%	8.3%	6.7%	1.7%
50-59	4	3	0	1	8
	50.0%	37.5%	0.0%	12.5%	100.0%
	1.4%	2.1%	0.0%	3.3%	1.7%
60-69	3	2	0	2	7
	42.9%	28.6%	0.0%	28.6%	100.0%
	1.0%	1.4%	0.0%	6.7%	1.5%
70-79	41	3	0	5	49
	83.7%	6.1%	0.0%	10.2%	100.0%
	13.9%	2.1%	0.0%	16.7%	10.2%
80+	9	0	0	0	9
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Unidentified	201	123	7	12	343
	58.6%	35.9%	2.0%	3.5%	100.0%
	67.9%	87.2%	58.3%	40.0%	71.6%
Total	296	141	12	30	479
	61.8%	29.4%	2.5%	6.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- In most abduction, kidnapping and detention cases, the age of the victims were not known (71.6%). Where age was identified, the largest age bracket of victims was those in their 70s (10.2%). This is due to the increase of witnesses about South Korean Prisoners of war detained in North Korea.

① Prisoners of War 296 Incidents (276/20)

There are 296 reports on prisoners of war in North Korea. Their lives are reflected in the following accounts.

E10-I-8298 (Choi 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) “000 was a prisoner of war. I saw him in 1984 at the 00 mine. He worked there too as a welding engineer. I was paired up with him at work, because older workers were better than young ones. During eleven days, we talked about different things. He told me that he is a prisoner of war. He told me about how he was drafted to South Korean army and came to the North during the war. He was a marine officer but it seemed like when he became a prisoner of war he leaked much information about South Korean military. I wondered why he did not go back to the South—I guess it was because he leaked much information. He married a North Korean woman after war and had children, but I don’t know details. He is now 70 years old. He seems to have Kyonggo provincial dialect. He is good at work, has knowledge on electricity and seemed educated. I met him in 1984. I don’t know whether or not he is alive now.”

E10-I-7570 (Kim 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) “Yang 00, a prisoner of war, was my acquaintance until 2002. Yang had Kyonggi provincial dialect. His South Korean family had come to find him. But his third son reported to the police that suspicious people are after Yang. Yang had children in South Korea and he is from the White-bone squad. He died in 2002, at an age of a little over 70 years old.”

E09-I-1321 (Kim 00, Male, South Hamgyong Province) “It was 2004. The incident is about a prisoner of war, 000. He worked at a Hakpo mine and lived in the same village as me. The work environment was the worst for prisoners of war, who worked in coal mining or cave digging. Those were the worst occupations. He was alive until I came to China. Some brokers came

to take 000. He had stomach cancer at the time. He was taken away in 2004 by a broker, but his son reported to the police. He reported because not doing so would have him punished and he thought that his father would have made it to China by then. But the SSA found Yang in Yonbyon, China. Yang was very ill by then. He desperately wanted to come to South Korea since he was diagnosed with cancer. He may be dead by now. His son didn't mean any harm; he thought it would be alright. They are 70-80 years old."

② Abductees 141 Incidents (58/83)

There are 141 reports about abductees in North Korea. Their lives are reflected in the following accounts.

E10-I-1700 (Lee 00, Female, North Pyongan Province) *"In the late September 2002, I saw Park 00 at the Pyongsong station in South Pyoungan province. Park 00 was the father of Park 00, whom I met while working at a market. At the time Park's rather worked at a mine in South Pyongan province. He said that his father was a South Korean fisherman who was abducted by the North. He had a wife and children in the South but married again in North. Park 00 told me about his household. His father often told his daughter that she should cross the border and live in the South. He is sick now and frequently says that he wants to go back."*

E10-I-9052 (Chung 00, Female, Yangang Province) *" Park 00, who lived in Yangang province and was 60 years of age at the time of witness, used to be a worker at the Yangjong company in Yangang province. Park was abducted from the South on an unknown time for unknown reason."*

E10-I-7698 (Lee 00, Male, South Pyongan Province) *"Kim 00, born in 1928 and residing in South Pyongan province, was said to have been abducted from South Korea. I saw him in 2003 while working at a farm in South Pyongan province. Kim 00 was about 70 years old at the time."*

③ Foreign Abductees 12 Incidents (9/3)

E08-I-3604 (Park 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *“I eye-witnessed it when I was held at a Onsung SSA in 2004 for crossing border. Lee, an ethnic Korean from China, was arrested for distributing Bibles in North Korea. He was in the same cell with me. They imprisoned and punished him even though he is not Korean. I don't know what happened to him, because I was transferred to another facility before he was.”*

(8) Illegal Search/Raid/House Arrest: 28 incidents (23/5)

Detailed act	Illegal searches/raids	House arrests	Total
Number	21	7	28
Percentage (%)	75.0	25.0	100.0

- 28 illegal searches/raids without a search warrant and 7 house arrests were reported.

E09-I-0694 (Yang 00, Female, Yangang Province) *“In July 2004, my Chinese husband got into a car accident and I had to go to Yongil to find a job. I desperately looked for a broker because I wanted to go to South Korea, but I couldn’t because I didn’t have enough money. I was asked to bring 10,000 RMB. The broker told me that I would be sold to an ethnic Korean, and while the broker is keeping the money I should run away. I cried and said did not want to do it. Then the broker introduced me a place where I go on a live video chat, but I could not go outside at all while I was there. The owner and I were supposed to share the profit by 7:3. But since I did not have a bank account, the money went straight to the owner’s pocket. When I demanded the money, he said he spent all and did not have any for me. On top of that he said he will change the ratio to 8:2. I cried all night.”*

E08-I-0340 (Kim 00’s Mother, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“My friend’s mother was imprisoned at a Susong #22 prison for possessing a Bible. My friend frequently went to China and an ethnic Korean gave my friend’s mother a Bible. In fall 2002, the police found the Bible while searching my friend’s house to defect a cell phone. My friend, the mother and father were all arrested. However, these days, they arrest the ones who believed in God, not the entire family.”*

E10-I-2252 (Hyun 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“He was a brother in law of my brother’s close friend at the mine. He lived across the*

street and went to China frequently. It turned out that he believed in God. Someone in the family was reading a Bible when friend was visiting. The friend later was drunk and told others about it. Police searched the house in 2002. Afraid that his wife would lose the position of a head of a farming unit, he handed over the Bible and went to prison. Superstition may even be sentenced to death, but he talked them into giving him only 7-8 years in prison.”

(9) Forced prostitution/Human Trafficking: 297 incidents (286/11)

a. Forced prostitution and human trafficking

Detailed act	Forced prostitution	Human trafficking	Other	Total
Number	8	288	1	297
Percentage (%)	2.7	97.0	0.3	100.0

- 288 cases of human trafficking and 8 cases of forced prostitution were reported.
- Compared to the figure of 119 total cases in the White Paper 2009, reports of forced prostitution and human trafficking have increased by 2 times.

b. Forced prostitution and human trafficking listed by year

Detailed act/Year	Forced prostitution	Human trafficking	Other	Total
1980's	2	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
1990's	3	123	0	126
	2.4%	97.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	37.5%	42.7%	0.0%	42.4%
2000-2005's	3	108	0	111
	2.7%	97.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	37.5%	37.5%	0.0%	37.4%
2006-2009's	0	27	1	28
	0.0%	96.4%	3.6%	100.0%
	0.0%	9.4%	100.0%	9.4%
Unspecified time	0	30	0	30
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	10.4%	0.0%	10.1%
Total	8	288	1	297
	2.7%	97.0%	0.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- There were no reported cases which occurred before the 1980's. The majority of these cases were reported to have taken place in the 1990's (42.4%). 2000's-to-date time period accounted for 46.8% and the 1980's accounted for 0.7% of cases.
- This reflect that the severe food shortage in the 1990's cases led to human trafficking of women and forced prostitution.

c. Forced prostitution and human trafficking listed by region

Detailed act/Region	Forced prostitution	Human trafficking	Other	Total
Pyongyang	2	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
North Hamgyong Province	2	21	0	23
	8.7%	91.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	25.0%	7.3%	0.0%	7.7%
South Hamgyong Province	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
Yanggang Province	0	7	0	7
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	2.4%
North Pyongan Province	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
South Hwanghae Province	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
Other areas in North Korea	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
China	4	186	1	191
	2.1%	97.4%	0.5%	100.0%
	50.0%	64.6%	100.0%	64.3%
Other	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%
Unidentified	0	68	0	68
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	23.6%	0.0%	22.9%
Total	8	288	1	297
	2.7%	97.0%	0.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Most reports involving forced prostitution and human trafficking took place in China (64.3%). In North Korea, most areas recorded a low number of these cases except North Hamgyong Province (7.7%).

d. Forced prostitution and human trafficking by age

Detailed act/Age	Forced prostitution	Human trafficking	Other	Total
10-19's	1	29	0	30
	3.3%	96.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	12.5%	10.1%	0.0%	10.1%
20-29's	2	109	1	112
	1.8%	97.3%	0.9%	100.0%
	25.0%	37.8%	100.0%	37.7%
30-39's	1	61	0	62
	1.6%	98.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	12.5%	21.2%	0.0%	20.9%
40-49's	0	15	0	15
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.2%	0.0%	5.1%
50-59's	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
Unidentified	4	73	0	77
	5.2%	94.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	50.0%	25.3%	0.0%	25.9%
Total	8	288	1	297
	2.7%	97.0%	0.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- In most forced prostitution and human trafficking cases, the age of the victims was not known. Where the age was identified, the majority of victims were in their 20's (37.7%) and 30's (20.9%).

e. Forced prostitution and human trafficking listed by gender

Detailed act/gender	Forced prostitution	Human trafficking	Other	Total
Male	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%
Female	7	283	1	291
	2.4%	97.3%	0.3%	100.0%
	87.5%	98.3%	100.0%	98.0%
Unidentified	1	3	0	4
	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	12.5%	1.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Total	8	288	1	297
	2.7%	97.0%	0.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Most of victims of forced prostitution and human trafficking were females. However, males were also reported to have been victims of forced prostitution and human trafficking cases (2 victims).

f. Forced prostitution and human trafficking listed by location of incident

Detailed act/ location of incident	Forced prostitution	Human trafficking	Other	Total
Victim's home	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Victim's place of employment	1	4	0	5
	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	12.5%	1.4%	0.0%	1.7%
Government office or service institution	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Public space	0	7	0	7
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	2.4%
Transport and connecting site (road; highway, bridge, vehicle, parking lot, station)	0	6	0	6
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	2.0%
Other	6	143	1	150
	4.0%	95.3%	0.7%	100.0%
	75.0%	49.7%	100.0%	50.5%
Unidentified	0	125	0	125
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	43.4%	0.0%	42.1%
Total	8	288	1	297
	2.7%	97.0%	0.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- In most cases of forced prostitution and human trafficking, the locations of incidents were not able to be identified. When locations were able to be identified they included political prison camps, the victim's workplace and government offices or service institutions.
- Forced prostitution and human trafficking incidents were most frequently reported as having taken place in the category 'Other' (50.5%). This requires

further investigation into the types of places where these types of incidents are occurring. Other locations included public place (2.4%), transportation and connecting site (road; highway, bridge, vehicle, parking lot, station) (2.0%), victims' place of employment (1.7%) and government office or service institution (0.3%).

E10-I-5319 (Jang 00, Female, South Hwanghae Province) *"in 2004, I was tricked by a woman I met at a station and sold to a farm. I used to travel between home and Chongjin to sell goods at markets. On the day I had lost two bags. I was crying helplessly. A woman approached me and consoled me, saying that it's easy to make much more money if I worked in China. I followed her; she fed me and took me to China, with a man who had come to North Korea across the river. After a night, we rode 16 hours on a taxi with a man who had come from inland. She said that he would offer me a job. When we arrived, I realized that the place was not meant for work. The man who met us at the river was the woman's husband. The woman told me everything and talked me into marrying an ethnic Korean man. She said "we bought you for a lot of money and it will take a very long time for you to work off the debt, and there is no guarantee that you will ever repay the money. Therefore we have no choice but to sell you into a marriage."*

E09-I-1679 (Park 00, Female, Kangwon Province) *"In 2005, my first daughter called me and said she was in Yongchung, China. When I said I wanted to speak with her broker, she did not let me and asked me for money. She said I would have to send the money first. I told her I will give her as much as she need if she let me speak with the broker. I told the broker that I will give him money so do not sell my daughter, and bring her back. But the broker sold her somewhere else. She was eighteen. I still have not found her."*

E10-I-8266(Lee 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“I went to China in 2001 because I had a cousin there. When I arrived, they were financially strained. I went to Yonjil and worked at a restaurant for a year. I did not go to North Korea; I only sent money there. I wanted to make more money in China. A man who worked at the restaurant asked me to go to South Korea. I followed him, but I was sold to Sandungseong in 2005. He had lied to me.”*

(10) Other: 8 incidents (7/1)

Eight other violations which affected the right to liberty were reported.